

SAPPHIRE

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Vol. XI. JANUARY, 1889. No. 121.

A FEW months since we received a copy of Dr. Wonner's work on the Postal and Fiscal Stamps, Envelopes, and Wrappers of Uruguay. We think we have read a good deal of its contents in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*, and the work itself has lately appeared in the *Bulletin* of the French Society of Timbrology, though it has now received some further corrections, and is published as a separate treatise. Before entering on the real subject, Dr. Wonner gives us a few introductory pages to tell us something of the history and geography of the Republic, its government, armorial bearings, flags, finances, climate, &c., informing us that the "variableness of this latter has an influence over the men, but more over the women;" but lest the reader should be startled with this announcement, he adds, that "he has just visited Germany, and there also finds that the cold, dry, and less variable climate exercises its influence over the inhabitants." We, however, do not dispute this, having always imagined that a great deal of the difference between the Laplander and the Hottentot is due to climatic influences, though how far these may affect the philatelist, except by rendering him more or less stupid, we are without sufficient *data* to determine.

The work gives the translation into French of a mass of decrees and official documents relating to postal matters, and the issues of the various series of stamps. As regards the *Diligencias* no direct order is found for their creation, though Dr. Wonner has with great perseverance waded through the pages of the journals of the time. The administration of the Post was, in 1856, in the hands of the contractor for the mails, and it was to him that the issue of the *Diligencias* was due, which were for the purpose of franking single, double, or triple letters within the limits of the territory, and no record of their issue is to be found. There

is a circular of the administration, dated 14th October, 1856, relative to the prepayment of correspondence, but no mention is made in it of using stamps for the purpose. In all probability, however, the issue took place about that period.

Dr. Wonner then proceeds to speak of a second type of the 60 centavos, differing from the first in that the word DILIGENCIA is more spread out, and in the absence of the Greek pattern in the sides of the frame; besides which the rays of the sun are not circular, but in the form of a ten-rayed star, and are only sixty-seven in number, while in the first type they number one hundred and five. To this stamp he assigns the date of 1857, "because the sun has sixty-seven rays, which finish in pyramids, proving that it was engraved in 1857 or 1858." Is there not a premiss omitted? as if not, we fail to be able to follow Dr. Wonner in his logic, even if we give him the benefit of a stamp of 180 centesimos, which he considers to be an essay produced in 1857, and which has a halo in the form of a twelve-rayed star, and admit that we may be suffering from the effects of the climatic influences of the month of January. We also think that Dr. Wonner destroys a good deal of his own argument in favour of the second type of the 60 centavos, in saying that "the sun of the first type"—admitted to be issued in October, 1856—"has 105 rays, and this special feature must have doubtless been the effect of the more or less advanced astronomical studies of the lithographer, M. Mège," especially as in the block type the rays were not arranged in the same form, and numbered more than sixty-seven.

Dr. Wonner fails to convince us that this second type is anything more than an essay, and this also was probably the case with the next stamp he proceeds to discuss of the value of 180 centesimos, resembling the block letter stamps in shape, but with DILIGENCIA in the top of the frame, and oval balls in the sides. It should be mentioned that on the 1st November, 1857, as appears by a circular of the 14th October preceding, the system of prepaying letters was extended to Buenos Ayres, and the tariff fixed at 120 centesimos for a single letter, 180 for a double one, and 240 for a triple one. There is nothing to prove that any stamps for this exterior service were created at the time, but Dr. Wonner states that the issue of the stamps of these values (the block type) took place on the 14th of the same month. We doubt this very much, and believe that it did not take place till

a very short time before the first government issue. This issue, known as that with the thin numerals, was ordered to be ready by the 1st March, 1859, but was not actually sold to the public till the month of June following, and it appears from obliterated specimens of the block type values that they were in use for some time concurrently with the government series. Our space will not allow us to enter into the reasons which lead us to believe that the block series was not issued till about the beginning of 1859; suffice it to say that we agree with Dr. Wonner that it preceded the government issue.

On the 29th October, 1860, the series with thicker numerals was ordered to be issued, the actual issue taking place between that date and the 17th December following. This series embraced all the values in the former series, except the 240 centesimos, of which there was a stock on hand. These stamps continued in use till about April, 1864, when, in consequence of a change in the currency in 1862, the type and the values were altered, though the tariff which these stamps were intended to provide for appears to have been in force as soon as the currency was changed.

On the 1st January, 1866, the postal tariff was reduced, and a new series having been ordered from England which did not arrive till the 10th of that month, the service was provisionally carried on by overprinting the new values on the numerals of the existing stamps. The blue was made 5 centesimos; the green, 10; the bistre, 15; and the pink, 20. There are many varieties of these surcharges; some of them are spurious, but others are certainly genuine, as we collected them at the time, taking specimens out of the sheets received by M. Moens.

It is remarkable that Dr. Wonner should have fallen into the uncorrected error of ascribing the manufacture of the stamps of the 10th January, 1866, to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., as they were lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, and exhibited by them as specimens of their work at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The first lot issued contained the error of "centecimos" in place of "centesimos," besides several less notable errors which were due to imperfect transfers, and were greedily sought after by the collectors of errors at the time, when the crop was less plentiful than at present.

We need not pursue the subject further, for all the rest is pretty clear. We quite agree with Dr. Wonner that the hand stamp FUERA DE HORA cannot be classed as a stamp, being nothing more

than the hand stamp of "too late," and we should not mention this were it not that some stamps of Venezuela are reported this month as having received a similar mark.

The work concludes with an historical sketch of the Posts in general, and of those of Uruguay in particular. With reference to the former, it is stated that the earliest notice of the existence of posts is to be found in Herodotus, when speaking of those among the Persians. That they were not always very punctual in the time of Herodotus may be inferred from the contemporary account in the book of Esther, where it is said that Haman sent letters in the name of King Xerxes by *posts* into all the king's provinces to destroy the Jews on a certain day, eleven months after the date of the decree; but Esther, by sending *posts* on swift horses from the king's stud, which did not start till two months later, arrived at their destinations in time to prevent the intended massacre. But there is a mention of posts two centuries earlier, as existing in Judæa, when "the posts went with letters from King Hezekiah" to all Israel and Judah. We attach no importance to either the one or the other, as the conveyance of royal letters by couriers dates no doubt from very early times. What concerns us is the transmission of the correspondence of the public generally, and we must look for the beginnings of this on the present side of the Christian era.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, has received some information from a correspondent regarding certain recent surcharges which it is well to bring to the notice of our readers. It is to the effect that the surcharge OFICIAL on the 8 centavos depicted in our March number is spurious. The same correspondent states also that there are spurious surcharges of the second type, applied probably to all the values. It has been even applied to stamps obliterated in 1881, when it was only employed since 1884. The surcharge of OFICIAL is also said to have been seen on some of the values of the last lithographed series, although the surcharge was suppressed on the 1st January, 1888. The Postmaster of the province of San Luis not having noticed the circular which ordered the suppression of these surcharges, considered it quite natural to surcharge the 5, 10, and 15 centavos of the lithographed series with the word OFICIAL in a horizontal line. The Postmaster-General, as soon as his attention was directed to

this, informed the Postmaster of San Luis of the irregularity of his proceedings, and the further employ of these stamps was stopped.

As regards this latter piece of information the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* very justly observes that the story has somewhat of the air of romance about it, inasmuch as it seems very improbable that the post-offices receiving their supplies of stamps from the head office should consider themselves at liberty to provide such stamps as they might require.



We annex an engraving of the stamp of 1 centavo described in our last.

Belgium.—We learn from the Brussels journal that at the beginning of December last the letter cards of 10 centimes, theretofore printed on blue paper, with white inside, made their appearance, printed on blue paper within and without, and that by an order of the Treasury and the Post-office, dated the 20th November, notice was given that in the month of December then next the letter cards would be printed on pink and white paper, part of a stock on hand of the same paper as is employed for the letter cards of 25 centimes.

The colour of the 2 centimes has been changed from blue to red-brown.

Adhesive. 2 centimes, red-brown, *altered colour.*
Letter Cards. 10 centimes, carmine on blue within and without.
10 ,, carmine on pink, with white inside.

Brazil.—M. Roussin has received a stamp of 700 reis, of which an engraving is annexed. The design is not complicated, and we think we can spare our readers any very lengthened description of it. The impression is on white laid paper, and the perforation is 12½.



Adhesive. 700 reis, bright mauve.

British Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We have the fourpence surcharged for Bechuanaland, with the additional surcharge of "Protectorate" (16 mm. long), in black, and of "4d." in red.

Adhesive. 4 pence, purple and black, surcharged "4d." *in red.*

British Guiana.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the receipt on one of its letters of a stamp of the current type of postage adhesives, in which the word "POSTAGE" at the top of the frame is overprinted with the word "INLAND," and "REVENUE" is inserted in the lower part of the frame in lieu of the value, above which the value "72 CENTS" is introduced, the whole of the overprinting being in black.

A registered envelope, size H 2, has also arrived, which is manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., bearing the imprint of that firm in place of that of McCorquodale and Co.

Adhesive. 72 cents, mauve and black; *new fiscal stamp used postally;* wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14.
Registered Envelope. 4 cents, vermilion-red on white; *Messrs. De La Rue & Co.*

British Honduras.—On going over the list of "Gains in 1888" we see that we have omitted to chronicle the post card of 5 cents lately issued for this colony. It is of the usual colonial type.

Post Card. 5 cents, dark brown on light buff.

Ceylon.—Mr. Castle informs us that he has the 64 red-brown on which the surcharges of "Postage & Revenue," "FIVE CENTS," are inverted. We are not at all surprised to hear this. The only thing that surprises us is that those very clever designers of surcharges in Ceylon have not also discovered half a dozen different ways of setting up the surcharge.

Adhesive. 5 cents on 64 c., red-brown (Postage & Revenue), surcharge *inverted.*

We have the 1 rupee 12 c. of a type nearly similar to that of the 2 r. 50 c., the only variation being in the ornamentation of the portion between the interior octagonal frame and the external frame carrying the inscriptions. The impression is on white paper, watermarked ♕ C C, and the perforation is 14.

Adhesive. 1 r. 12 c., red-brown; wmk. ♕ C C; perf. 14.

Chili.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the reception of the post cards of 1 and 2 centavos with some modifications. The colour of the card of the 1 centavo is green in place of grey-green, and that of the 2 centavos is slate-blue. In the latter "CARTE POSTALE" is introduced above the words UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

Post Cards. 1 centavo, carmine on green.
2 centavos, red on slate-blue.

Dutch Indies.—A stamp of 30 cents, in light green, has been added to the existing series, perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 30 cents, light green.

Egypt.—We have received the new issue of the envelope of 1 piastre, size 120 × 94 mm., and two sizes of an envelope of 2 piastres, 146 × 111 mm. and 176 × 117 mm., of azure laid paper, watermarked with "Postes Egyptiennes" in a running hand with a flourish below at various intervals. The stamp embossed on the envelope of 1 piastre is similar to that of 1887; that of 2 piastres has the same design for the interior, but the exterior border is varied, and is a dodecagon with curved pearled sides.

There are also two wrappers with stamps of 1 millième and 2 millièmes of the current type of adhesives, and of similar paper to that used for the wrappers of Great Britain, and of similar size.

Envelopes. 1 piastre, ultramarine-blue; *wmk.* "*Postes Egyptiennes.*"
2 piastres, orange-red ,, ,,
Wrappers. 1 millième, brown on manilla.
2 millièmes, green on manilla.

Great Britain.—A correspondent has sent us two envelopes of Dickinson paper with tongue-shaped flap, the one of the large and the other of the medium size, and registered respectively July 7th, 1857, and March 28th, 1857. Each bears as the registration fee a sixpenny stamp, violet, without letters in the angles. The stamp on the letter posted in July, 1857, is on paper slightly blue; but

there can be no doubt as to that on the envelope dated in March, 1857, being on blue paper. We know that the impression registered at Somerset House in March, 1856, is on blue paper, but we were not aware that any had been issued to the public on what is commonly known as "safety paper." Both these stamps are outside stamps, and have therefore one wide margin, which catches the eye more readily than when the tablets are almost the sole uncoloured portions.

Guatemala.—We have the 5 centavos of the current type with the numeral of value much thicker than formerly.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, violet, *thick numeral.*

Holland.—In conformity with a Decree dated the 20th November last, three new values have been added to the existing series—viz., 7½ cents, 22½ cents, and 100 cents—and were issued on the 15th December last. Like the other values in the series, the impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.

Adhesives. 7½ cents, red-brown.
22½ ,, blue-green.
1 gulden, lilac.

Nevis.—The issue of the Sixpence of the current type in pale red is announced on paper watermarked ♔ CA and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 6 pence, *pale red; wmk.* ♔ *CA.*

New South Wales.—Through the kindness of Mr. Hagen we have another value of the centenary series, with the defects of some of its forerunners magnified—too much crammed in a small space—presenting a very good specimen of the art of packing. On a solid circular ground of 9 mm. diameter there is the head of the Queen, as on the Jubilee coins, in the left upper corner, the arms of the colony on a shield just a little askew so as to fit well into the right lower angle, surmounted by a scroll inscribed ONE HUNDRED YEARS. From left to right an unmanageable scroll is crammed in, inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, and in a small vacant space are four stars. At the foot, in a straight tablet, is the value—SIX PENCE. All these, except the stars, are securely packed with fruit and flowers. The impression is in carmine on paper watermarked ♔ N. S. W. In the specimen we have received the watermark is upside-down. Certainly the topsy-turvies have had it all their own way lately with the centenary issue. It is a sad blow to the collectors of such things to find that the upright ones are the rarer of the two.

Adhesive. 6 pence, carmine on white; wmk. ♔ N. S. W.; perf. 11½ × 11.

Philippines.—*L'Excellentissime Gouverneur Général* of the Philippines is certainly overburdened with postage stamp work. By a Decree dated the 4th October last he has ordered 350,000 more stamps of 2⅜ centimos (why not 2½ c.?) to be issued by surcharging

110,000 Postal Union stamps of 10 centimos.
219,500 postage stamps of ⅛ centimo.
20,500 passport stamps of 20 centimos.

A few months since the stamps of 2½ c. de peso were surcharged to form other values, and now other values are surcharged to make this value. Besides which a considerable number of the 2½ c. de peso have lately been surcharged with HABILITADO PARA GIRO, with 20 c. and 40 c. for use as bill stamps. Is all this absurdity merely for the purpose of giving employment to the officials? or is it a speculation on collectors not only connived at, but aided by *L'Excellentissime?* or is it to increase the sale of the stamps—a "trick of the trade"?

Queensland.—Our latest advices inform us that the designs of the new post cards for Great Britain of 2d. by the long route and 3d. *viâ* Brindisi had been approved of by the Hon. John Donaldson, the Postmaster-General, and would come into use on the first of this month. Next month, therefore, we may expect these and similar ones from other Australian colonies.

Russian Locals.—*Bogorodsk.*—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a wrapper 222 × 86 mm. with stamp of the type of 1871.

Wrapper. 1 kopeck, red on white.

Griazowetz.—The 4 kopecks stamp of 1837 is now on white *bâtonné* paper.

Adhesive. 4 kopecs, blue on white *bâtonné.*

Lebedjan.—We annex an engraving of a stamp recently issued for this local post. The swan sailing to the right may be supposed to be on his way to visit his Antipodean kinsfolk. The impression is on orange-yellow paper.



Adhesive. 4 kopecs, red on orange-yellow.

Sarawak.—Mr. Campbell has sent us a fresh portrait of the Raja, Sir C. J. Brooke, *à la* De La Rue and Co. It is a three-quarter portrait to the right, on a ground of horizontal lines, and is within an oval band, inscribed POSTAGE SARAWAK & REVENUE. The classical style has very properly been done away with, and the Raja is represented in the dress of an ordinary mortal. Below his chin is a tablet, 10½ by 7 mm., printed in a different colour from the rest of the stamp, on which is the value in uncoloured numerals on a horizontally lined ground. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 14. There is a "jubilee" line round the pane of the colour of the stamp. The design is the same for all the values, and the impression of the stamps, with the exception of the tablets, is in one or other of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s two doubly-fugitive colours.

Adhesive.

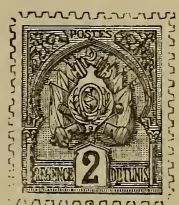
2	cents,	purple ;	tablet	red.
3	,,	,,	,,	blue.
4	,,	,,	,,	yellow.
6	,,	,,	,,	red-brown.
8	,,	green	,,	red.
12	,,	,,	,,	blue.

Sierra Leone.—The issue of the one shilling, red-brown, on paper watermarked ♕ C A, is reported. Perforation 14.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, *red-brown; wmk.* ♕ *C A.*

Sweden.—A correspondent has forwarded us a series of essays prepared some years ago, but which we do not think have been chronicled, showing the head of the late king Carl XV. in profile to the left, on a solid ground within a pearled circle. Above is a cartouch, with scroll ends, inscribed SVERIGE on a solid ground, and a similar tablet below with the value FOUR (NIO, TOLF, TRETTIO, FEMTIO) ÖRE. On each side is FRIMÄRKE in minute letters. There is no exterior framing. These essays are printed in black, blue, yellow, light green, and orange-red, and perforated 13, and were, it is said, submitted to the king for approval, who however gave the preference to the series with numerals.

Tunis.—We annex an engraving of the second type of these stamps as described in our last number. The *Timbre-Poste* expresses a doubt whether the reply post card of 10 + 10 centimes, and the letter card of 25 centimes, exist with stamps of the first type; but we are able to assure our contemporary of their existence, as our specimens were of the first type. We have since received specimens of the post cards, the envelope of 15 c., and the letter card of 25 c., all of the second type, which were purchased by our correspondent at the post-office in Tunis at the latter end of October.



The above-mentioned journal also states that the new type comes to hand with the ground dotted in form of a T, to serve as unpaid letter stamps.

Envelope.	15	centimes,	black on blue ;	second type.	
Post Card.	10	,,	,,	light buff	,,
Reply Card.	10+10	,,	,,	pale blue	,,
Letter Card.	25	,,	,,	pink	,,

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1888.

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

AFGHANISTAN.—Type 1881. *New Colours.*

1	abasi,	black on magenta wove.		(Page 52.)
1	,,	purple-brown on orange wove.		(,, 52.)
1	,,	purple-brown on green laid *bâtonné.*		(,, 52.)
1	,,	purple-black on lavender laid	,,	(,, 52.)
1	,,	,, pink laid	,,	(,, 52.)
2	,,	,, ,,	,,	(,, 52.)

1 rupee, purple-black on pink laid *bâtonné.* (Page 52.)
1 abasi, puce on white laid ,, (,, 76.)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 76.)
1 rupee ,, ,, ,, (,, 76.)
1 abasi, black on red-pink, yellow and green laid. (,, 128.)
2 ,, puce on red-pink ,, ,, (,, 128.)
1 rupee, blue on red-pink ,, ,, (,, 128.)
New type. 1 abasi, lake on white laid *bâtonné.* (,, 163.)

ANNAM AND TONKIN.—Stamps of the French Colonies surcharged in black. (Page 77.)

Wooden die. I. Narrow A. Two varieties in size of numerals.

1 on 2 c., brown on bistre ; numerals of 8 and 8¾ mm. (Page 78.)
1 on 2 c., violet on blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 78.)
5 on 10 c., black on lilac. (,, 78.)

II. Wide A.

1 on 2 c., brown on bistre ; numeral of 10 mm. (Page 78.)
1 on 4 c., violet on blue ,, ,, (,, 78.)
Brass die. 1 on 2 c., brown on bistre. (,, 78.)
1 on 4 c., violet on blue. (,, 78.)
5 on 10 c., black on lilac.

Note.—The 5 on 2 c., brown on bistre, reported p. 78, is not authentic, p. 149.

ANTIOQUIA.—5 centavos, *red on pale green.* (Page 52.)
1 centavo, *red on violet.* (,, 128.)
2½ centavos, *violet on mauve.* (,, 128.)
5 ,, *red* on buff. (,, 128.)
10 ,, *bistre on green.* (,, 128.)
20 ,, *bistre* on buff. (,, 183.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*New Lithographed Issue.*

½ centavo, blue ; perf. 11½. (Page 5.)
2 centavos, yellow-green ; perf. 11½. (,, 33.)
3 ,, blue-green ,, (,, 33.)
5 ,, pink ,, (,, 6.)
6 ,, red ,, (,, 33.)
10 ,, brown ,, (,, 6.)
15 ,, orange-yellow ,, (,, 6.)
30 ,, chocolate-brown ,, (,, 52.)
40 ,, blue ,, (,, 33.)
50 ,, ,, ,, (,, 76.)
Envelopes. 5 ,, carmine (,, 33.)
10 ,, brown (,, 33.)
15 ,, blue (,, 112.)
Letter Cards. 2 ,, ,, (,, 33.)
2 ,, ,, (varieties) (,, 76.)
4 ,, brown (,, 76.)
1½+1½ ,, vermilion-red on white (,, 112.)
3+3 ,, green on white (,, 147.)
Modified Type. 5 ,, red ; perf. 11½. (,, 92.)
Envelope ,, 5 ,, ,, (,, 92.)
Wrapper. ½ centavo, bistre on manilla (,, 200.)
New Engraved Issue. 1 centavo, dark brown ; perf. 11½. (,, 200.)
Official. Stamp of 8 centavos, red, of 1880, surcharged in black *diagonally in capitals wide apart* (?). (Page 33.)

AUSTRIA.—Pneumatic Envelope. 15 kreuzer on 20 kr., grey, *surcharged in black.* (Page 188.)

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—*New Issue.* 10 paras on 3 kreuzer, green. (Page 92.)
20 „ 5 „ pink. („ 92.)
1 piastre on 10 „ blue. („ 92.)
2 „ 20 „ grey. („ 92.)
5 „ 50 „ violet. („ 92.)
Post Cards. 20 paras on 5 „ pink. („ 92.)
20+20 „ 5+5 „ „ („ 92.)
Letter Card. 1 piastre on 10 „ blue. („ 92.)

AZORES.—*New Type.* 25 reis, violet; perf. 12, surcharged in small letters. (Pages 163, 200.)

BAVARIA.—*New watermark of close horizontal wavy lines;* perf. 14½.
3 pfennig, green. (Page 6.)
5 „ lilac. („ 6.)
10 „ carmine. („ 6.)
20 „ ultramarine-blue. („ 6.)
25 „ pale brown. („ 6.)
50 „ dark brown. („ 6.)
Post Card. 10+10 „ carmine on buff, *horizontal wmk. dated 87.* (Page 34.)
5 „ yellow-grn. on buff, *vertical wmk. dated A 88.* (Page 34.)
Post Cards with *Arms smaller, and in escutcheon in place of an oval.*
3 „ green, horizontal wmk. (Page 147.)
5 „ violet „ („ 147.)
3+3 „ green, vertical wmk. („ 147.)
5+5 „ violet „ („ 147.)
No value, black on dark buff, dated 88. („ 200.)

BELGIUM.—1 centime, reseda, *re-issue.* (Page 183.)
Post Cards. 5+5 centimes, yellow-green on buff, *larger size, altered inscription.* (Page 164.)
10+10 centimes, carmine on azure, *larger size, altered inscription.* (Page 164.)
10 centimes, carmine on azure, *altered inscription.* (Page 183.)

BRAZIL.—100 reis, mauve, *altered die.* (Page 92.)
1000 „ pearl-grey, perf. 13, *new type.* („ 76.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Stamps, &c., of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black.
5 shillings, orange; an impostor. (Page 200.)
Registration Envelopes. 4 pence, blue. Sizes G, I, and K. („ 34.)

Stamps, &c., of Great Britain surcharged in black.
£1, purple, wmk. "orbs" (unappropriated die), perf. 13½. (Page 77.)
£5 „ „ („) „ („ 77.)
1 penny, purple, with additional surch. of "1d." in black. („ 149.)
2 pence „ „ „ "2d." in red. („ 149.)
2 pence „ „ „ "2d." in *blue-green.*
Registration Envelopes. 4 pence surch. on 2d., blue. Sizes G, I, and K. (Page 53.)

Protectorate.—Stamps of Great Britain surcharged for British Bechuanaland surcharged further for the Protectorate.
½ penny on ½d., red, (postage stamp), surcharged "Protectorate." (Page 129.)
1 „ 1d., purple (unappd. die), surch. "Protectorate" and "1d." („ 129.)
2 pence on 2d. „ („) „ „ "2d." („ 129.)
3 „ 3d. „ („) „ „ "3d." („ 129.)
4 „ 4d. „ („) „ „ "4d." („ 129.)
6 „ 6d. „ („) „ „ "6d." („ 129.)
1 shilling on 1s., green („) „ „ („ 129.)
2/6 on 2/6 „ („) „ „ („ 129.)

5s. on 5s., green (unappd. die), surcharged "Protectorate." (Page 129.)
10s. on 10s. ,, (,,) ,, ,, (,, 129.)
½d. on ½d., red, surcharged "Protectorate" (*new type of surcharge*). (,, 201.)
Registration Envelopes. 4d., on 2d., blue. Sizes G, I, K. (,, 164.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Surcharged in black in the colony.

2 cents on 1 penny, carmine, wmk. Crown CA ; perf. 14. (Page 34.)
2 ,, 6 pence, rose, wmk. Crown CC ,, (,, 201.)
2 ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, perf. 12½. (,, 201.)
3 ,, 3 ,, brown, wmk. Crown CA ; perf. 12½. (,, 201.)
3 ,, 3 ,, ,, ,, perf. 14. (,, 201.)
10 ,, 4 ,, mauve ,, ,, (,, 34.)
20 ,, 6 ,, orange-yellow ,, ,, (,, 34.)
50 ,, 1 shilling, slate-grey. (,, 34.)
2 ,, 1 ,, resurcharged in red (?). (,, 93.)
2 ,, 1 ,, ,, *black* (*error*). (,, 93.)
1 cent being a bisected 2 cents.
1½ ,, ,, 3 ,, (,, 183.)
Post Card. 5 cents on one penny halfpenny, red-brown on buff. (,, 53.)

Surcharged in black in Great Britain.

2 cents on 1 penny, carmine, wmk. Crown CA ; perf. 14. (Page 93.)
3 ,, 3 pence, brown ,, ,, (,, 93.)
10 ,, 4 ,, mauve ,, ,, (,, 93.)
20 ,, 6 ,, orange-yellow ,, ,,
50 ,, 1 shilling, slate-grey ,, ,, (Page 183.)
Post Card (new issue). 5 cents, brown on light buff.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—5 cents, grey, *postage and revenue.* (Page 6.)

CANADA.—2 cents, green, *re-engraved die.* (Page 34.)
5 ,, *greenish-grey.* (,, 77.)
10 ,, *carmine-red.* (,, 34.)
2½ ,, half of 5 cents, vermilion. (,, 164.)
Registration Stamp. 2 cents, *vermilion-red;* perf. 12. (Page 183.)
Post Card. 1+1 cents, green-grey on buff ; *altered design of stamp* (?). (Page 34.)
Official Card. No value, black on buff. (Page 112.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Postage stamps surcharged in black "Military Telegraphs."
6 pence, purple, wmk. "Foul Anchor." (Page 93.)
1 shilling, green, wmk. Crown CC. (,, 93.)

CASHMERE.—¼ anna, vermilion-red on pale wove whity-brown. (Page 35.)
½ ,, yellow on thin wove paper. (,, 112.)
½ ,, slate-grey on thin wove paper. (,, 112.)
½ ,, ochre on thin laid paper. (,, 112.)

CAUCA.—5 centavos (?). (Page 113.)

CEYLON.—2 cents surch. in black on 4 c., rose, wmk. Crown CA. (Page 35.)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, surch. inverted. (Page 53.)
2 cents surch. in black on 4 c., rose-lilac, wmk. Crown CA. (Page 53,)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, surch. inverted. (Page 53.)
25 cents, *yellow-green.* (Page 112.)
Envelope. 5 cents on 4 cents, blue, *new surcharge.* (Page 165.)

CHAMBA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged in black with "CHAMBA STATE" in two lines. "Sun," *with circular halo.*
3 annas, orange. (Page 149.)
8 ,, violet. (,, 149.)
1 rupee, grey. (,, 149.)

Service. 2 annas, blue. (Page 184.)
8 ,, violet. (,, 149.)
Envelopes. ½ anna, green, "Sun" with circular halo. (Page 149.)
1 ,, brown ,, ,, ,, (,, 149.)
Post Card. ¼ ,, brn. on buff ,, ,, ,, (,, 149.)
¼+¼ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 184.)
Registered Envelope. 2 annas, blue on white, "Sun" with circular halo. Size F. (Page 184.)

Error in surcharges of 1886, 8TATE for STATE.

½ anna, green. (Page 184.)
1 ,, purple-brown. (,, 184.)
2 annas, blue. (,, 184.)
4 ,, olive-green. (,, 184.)
Service. ¼ anna, green. (,, 184.)
1 ,, purple-brown. (,, 184.)
4 annas, olive-green. (,, 184.)

COCHIN CHINA.—15 on 30 centimes, brown on bistre, *double surcharge* in black. (Page 78.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 franc on 60 cent., black, *surcharge in black.* (Page 55.)
20 c. on 5 c., black, *surcharge in black.* (Page 201.)
20 c. on 15 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 201.)

COLOMBIA.—Cubierta. 50 centavos, pink, *altered inscription.* (Page 53.)
Official Cubierta. No value, vermilion and black on white; *new type.* (Page 53.)
See Antioquia, Cauca, Panama, Santander, and Tolima.

CONGO.—Post Card. 15 centimes, orange-red on terra-cotta. (Page 77.)

COSTA RICA.—5 centavos, violet-blue, surcharged "Oficial" in Roman capitals in black. (Page 113.)
10 centavos, orange, surcharged "Oficial" in Roman capitals in black. (Page 113.)
See Guanacaste.

CUBA.—½ mila de peso, black, "CUBA IMPRESOS;" perf. 14. (Page 6.)
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 6.)
2 mils ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 6.)
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 6.)
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 6.)
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 6.)
2½ cents ,, red-brown, "CUBA;" perf. 14. (,, 6.)
10 ,, ,, blue ,, ,, (,, 6.)
20 ,, ,, lilac-grey ,, ,, (,, 6.)

DANISH WEST INDIES.—1 cent, *centre rose, frame yellow-green.* (Page 149.)

DENMARK.—*New Issue.*
Post Cards. 3 öre, grey on white. (Page 167.)
5 ,, green ,, (,, 167.)
Reply Cards. 3+3 ,, grey ,, (,, 167.)
5+5 ,, green ,, (,, 167.)
Service Cards. 3 ,, grey ,, (,, 167.)
5 ,, green ,, (,, 167.)
Letter Cards. 4 ,, blue on buff (,, 167.)
8 ,, carmine on buff (,, 167.)
Locals. (Page 165.)

DOMINICA.—2½ pence, *French blue; wmk. Crown C A;* perf. 14. (Page 184.)
6 ,, green ,, ,, ,, (,, 184.)
6 ,, *yellowish-brown* ,, ,, ,, (,, 201.)

DUTCH INDIES.—Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 cents, rose and black; perf. 12. *New value.* (Page 167.)
Envelope. 15 on 25 cents, violet, *surch. in black.* (Page 167.)
Post Card. 7½ cents, brown on white. *New issue.* (,, 54.)

EGYPT. —*New values.* 5 millièmes, carmine. (Page 35.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 millièmes, green; perf. 11½. (Page 6.)
5 ,, carmine ,, (,, 6.)
1 piastre blue ,, (,, 6.)
2 ,, yellow ,, (,, 6.)
5 ,, grey ,, (,, 6.)
Post Cards. 5 millièmes, red-brown on buff (,, 35.)
5+5 ,, carmine on buff (,, 35.)
Official Stamps. No value, pale blue. (Page 35.)

FARIDKOT.—Local Issue. ¼ anna (1881), green. (Page 167.)
¼ ,, ,, black (,, 167.)
¼ ,, green; *perf. 12* (,, 184.)
¼ ,, blue ,, (,, 184.)
Type of 1883. ¼ ,, black ,, (,, 184.)
¼ ,, brick ,, (,, 184.)
¼ ,, blue ,, (,, 184.)
¼ ,, green ,, (,, 184.)
Type of 1883. *New die.* ¼ ,, blue ,, (,, 167.)
¼ ,, dull blue ,, (,, 167.)
Type of 1883. *New die.* ½ ,, vermilion ,, (,, 201.)
Indian stamps, &c., surcharged for this State.
½ anna, green, *with error in surcharge.* (Page 184.)
2 annas, blue ,, ,, (,, 184.)
Service. ½ anna, green ,, ,, (,, 184.)
Reply Post Card. ¼+¼ anna, red-brown on buff; *Arms in black.* (Page 201.)

FINLAND.—10 kopeck, pink (1869); *imperf.* (Page 129.)

FORMOSA.—20 (cash), green; perf. 14½ (?). (Pages 108, 129.)
20 ,, red ,, (?). (,, 108, 129.)
Public Stamps. Value in blank, red and black on yellowish laid. (Page 185.)
Official Stamps. Value in blank, red and black on plain white. (,, 185.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—Letter Cards. 15 centimes, blue on drab-grey. (Page 77.)
15 ,, blue on pale blue.
25 ,, black on pink. (Page 77.)
See Annam and Tonkin, Cochin-China, French Guiana, and Martinique.

FRENCH GUIANA.—5 c. sur. on 30 c., brown (1872), dated Dec., 1887. (Page 35.)
5 c. ,, ,, (1877), ,, ,, (,, 35.)
5 c. ,, ,, (1872), dated Feb., 1888 (,, 54.)
10 c. ,, 75 c., pink (1877), ,, ,, (,, 54.)

GAMBIA.—4 pence, dark-brown; *wmk. Crown C A*; perf. 14. (Page 150.)

GIBRALTAR.—Registration Envelope. 2 pence, red. Size F. (Page 36.)

GOLD COAST.—Registration Envelopes of Great Britain, with Cartouch embossed above the stamp. Sizes F and H 2. (Page 201.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—1 pound, violet-brown; *wmk.* "*orbs*" (error). (Page 169.)
Official. ½ penny, vermilion-red, surcharged in black. (,, 94.)
Government Parcels. 1½ pence, purple and green, surch. in black. (,, 78.)
6 ,, purple-brown and red ,, (,, 78.)
Wrapper. Halfpenny, red-brown on whity-brown paper. *New instructions.* (Page 150.)
Post Card. ½ penny, red-brown on buff and on white. *New type of Arms.* (Page 168.)
Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue. Size I. *Maker's name in black.* (Page 78.)

GREECE.—*New type.* 1 lepton, brown. (Page 36.)
5 lepta, green. (,, 36.)
10 ,, yellow. (,, 95.)
20 ,, carmine. (,, 36.)
40 ,, lilac. (,, 95.)

GRENADA.—4d. surch. on 2s. fiscal, orange and green. 2 varieties. (Page 54.)
4d. ,, ,, ,, Double surch. (,, 150.)
4d. ,, ,, ,, Surch. reversed. (,, 150.)

GUANACASTE.—5 centavos, violet-blue, of Costa Rica, surcharged in black (2 varieties). (Page 113.)

GUATEMALA.—2 centavos, sur. in black on 1 peso, red (railway type). (Page 169.)
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 169.)

HAITI.—Second transfer, with larger numerals. (Page 95.)
Post Card. No value, *rose on cream.* (,, 55.)

HOLLAND.—Letter Card. 5 cents, blue on white. (Page 185.)

HUNGARY. *New Issue.*
1 kreuzer, black on white, numeral black. (Page 95.)
8 ,, orange-yellow on orange lines; numeral black. (,, 95.)
12 ,, brown on green ,, ,, (,, 95.)
15 ,, lake-red on blue ,, ,, (,, 95.)
24 ,, puce on pink ,, ,, (,, 95.)
30 ,, olive on purple-brown ,, ,, (,, 95.)
50 ,, vermilion on orange ,, ,, (,, 95.)
1 florin, blue-grey on silver lines; numeral red (,, 95.)
3 ,, violet on gold ,, ,, (,, 95.)
Despatch Letter Card. 35 kreuzer, dark blue on buff. (Page 113.)

INDIA.—12 annas, *purple-brown on red; altered title*, wmk. star; perf. 14. (Page 95.)
Service. 2 annas, French blue, surcharged in black. (Page 79.)
½ anna, blue, surcharged "Service" *upside down.* (,, 169.)

ITALY.—2 lire, orange, surcharged in black with "ESTERO." (Page 114.)
Segnatasse. 50 centesimi, yellow and carmine (1870), inverted numerals. (Page 169.)

JAMAICA.—Wrapper. ½ penny, green on whity-brown. (Page 150.)

JAPAN.—1 sen, green, perforated 14. (Page 150.)
4 ,, *bistre* ,, 13 and 13½. (,, 150.)
8 ,, *lilac* ,, 13½. (,, 150.)
10 ,, *brown-ochre*, perforated 13½. (,, 150.)
15 ,, *purple*, perforated 13½. (,, 150.)
20 ,, *orange* ,, 13½ and 13. (,, 150.)
50 ,, *red-brown* ,, ,, (,, 150.)
New values. 25 sen, emerald-green, perforated 13. (,, 150.)
1 yen, scarlet ,, (,, 150.)
Envelopes. 2 sen, olive, *size* 208 × 75 *mm.*; bag-shape. (Page 150.)
2 ,, *size* 135 × 86 *mm.*; ordinary shape. (,, 150.)

LAGOS.—6 pence, *purple*, wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14½. (Page 55.)

LIBERIA.—Post Card. 3 cents, red and blue *on white.* (Page 169.)

LUXEMBURG.—Post Cards. 5 centimes, yel.-grn. on buff, *altered title.* (Page 151.)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 151.)
10 ,, pink on buff ,, (,, 151.)

MARTINIQUE.—1 cent, surch. in black on 20 c., brick-red on green. (Page 94.)
1 ,, ,, 2 c., brown on yellow. (,, 168.)
1 ,, ,, 4 c., violet on blue. (,, 168.)
5 ,, ,, 20 c., brick-red on green. (,, 168.)

MEXICO.—1 centavo, green on white paper; perforated 6. (Page 7.)
2 centavos, carmine-red on paper ruled blue; perf. 6. (,, 79.)
5 ,, blue ,, ,, (,, 7.)
5 ,, blue ,, ,, perf. 12½. (,, 79.)
5 ,, blue on bluish-white paper; perf. 6. (,, 7.)
10 ,, vermilion-red on plain paper; perf. 6. (,, 79.)
10 ,, ,, paper lined blue; perf. 6. (,, 79.)
10 ,, ,, ,, perf. 12½. (,, 79.)
20 ,, red; perforated 11. (Page 151.)
25 ,, ,, (,, 151.)
Official Stamp. No value, green on white; *perf. 6.* (Page 36.)
Envelopes. 10 centavos, brown-violet on white wove, blue inside. (Page 151.)
20 ,, dark brown ,, ,, (,, 151.)
10 ,, vermilion-red on white; *wmk. Arms.* (,, 186.)
Official Envelope. No value, inscription in red. (Page 7.)
Envelopes of Wells, Fargo, and Co. (,, 79.)

MONACO.—Letter Card. 25 centimes, black *on pink.* (Page 79.)

MONTENEGRO.—Post Cards. 2 novcics, red on buff. (Page 8.)
2+2 ,, ,, (,, 8.)
3 ,, black on light blue. (,, 8.)
3+3 ,, ,, ,, (,, 8.)
3 ,, black on sea-green. (,, 55.)
3+3 ,, ,, ,, (,, 55.)

NATAL.—1 shilling, orange, wmk. Crown CA; POSTAGE *in red.* (Page 79.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—2 pence, blue, *wmk. N.S.W. on Duty Stamp paper.* (Page 8.)
3 pence, green (1854), wmk. **2**, *error.* (Page 169.)
1 shilling, *green*, type 1876, wmk. Crown N.S.W., *not issued.* (Page 95.)
Reply Card. 1+1 penny, rose on *card tinted pink.* (Page 114.)
Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on white, *new design.* (,, 8.)
Centenary Issue. 1 ,, lilac, wmk. Crown N.S.W.; perf. 12. (Page 130.)
1 ,, *mauve, wmk. N.S.W. on Stamp Duty paper.* (Page 186.)
1 penny, *violet*, wmk. Crown N.S.W. (Page 202.)
1 ,, *violet*, wmk. N.S.W. on Stamp Duty paper. (Page 202.)
2 pence, light blue, wmk. N.S.W.; perf. 12. (Page 169.)
4 ,, brown ,, ,, (,, 202.)
20 shillings, French blue, wmk. "5s.;" perf. 10. (,, 114.)
Official. 1 penny, violet, surcharged O.S. in black. (,, 169.)
Envelopes. 1 ,, mauve, on white laid, with straight-cut flap. (Page 202.)
1 penny, mauve, on white laid, with tongue-shaped flap. (Page 202.)
Post Card. 1 penny, mauve on cream-coloured card. (Page 186.)

NEW ZEALAND.—Official Label. No value, black on various. (Page 202.)

NICARAGUA.—*New value.* 50 centavos, lilac; perf. 12. (Page 203.)
Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on cream laid. (,, 203.)
10 ,, violet on blue laid. (,, 203.)

NORWAY.—2 öre, surcharged in black on 12 öre, russet. (Page 114.)
Post Cards. 3 öre, surchd. in black on 6 ,, ,, (,, 114.)
3 ,, orange on white, wmk. post-horns. (,, 114.)
3+3 ,, ,, ,, (,, 151.)
5 ,, green ,, ,, (,, 186.)
Locals. Pages 114, 170, 203.

NOWANUGGER.—2 docra, black on *blue-green wove paper.* (Page 55.)
2 ,, black on *pale blue.* (,, 186.)

ORANGE FREE STATE.—2 pence on 3d., blue, surch. in black. (Page 187.)
2 ,, ,, ,, *variety.* (,, 203.)

PANAMA.—*New values.* 2 centavos, black on pink paper; perf. 13½. (Page 112.)
20 ,, ,, lilac ,, (,, 112.)
50 ,, ,, bistre ,, (,, 165.)

PERSIA.—3 on 5 shahis, green, sur. OFFICIEL, with numeral in black. (Page 36.)
6 on 10 ,, orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 36.)
8 on 50 cents, black ,, ,, ,, (,, 36.)
Wrapper. 1 shahi, carmine on manilla, surcharged in black. (,, 36.)
Envelopes. 6 shahis, rose on white ,, ,, (,, 36.)
12 ,, violet on white ,, ,, (,, 36.)

PERU.—Post Card. 2 centavos on 5 cent, *surcharge in blue-black.* (Page 96.)

PHILIPPINES.—50 mils, pale bistre (1887); perf. 14. (Pages 96, 115.)
New Series. 1 cent de peso, green; perf. 14. (Page 8.)
5 ,, slate-blue; perf. 14. (,, 8.)
6 ,, yell.-brown ,, (,, 8.)
8 ,, ,, ,, (,, 8.)
Provisionals. 8 cent, surch. in crim.-lake on 2⅛ c. de peso, blue. (Page 36.)
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, *error* (,, 203.)
2⅛ cmos. on 1 c. de peso, green, surch. in carmine. (,, 152.)
2⅛ ,, 5 ,, blue ,, (,, 203.)
2⅛ ,, 50 mils, olive (telegraph) ,, (,, 203.)
2⅛ ,, 1 c. de peso, bistre ,, ,, (,, 203.)

POONCH.—½ anna, pink on white laid batonné paper. (Page 36.)
¼ ,, black ,, ,, (,, 187.)
½ ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 187.)
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 187.)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 187.)
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 187.)

PORTUGAL.—5 reis, *black.* (Page 37.)
300 ,, *bright violet.* (,, 37.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—3 cents, pink; *variety in inscription.* (Page 37.)

ROUMANIA.—3 bani, violet *on white.* (Page 8.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 bani, *green.* (Page 37.)
30 ,, ,, (,, 37.)

RUSSIA.—1 kopeck, orange; *modified shade.* (Page 56.)
2 kopecks, *yellow-green.* (,, 56.)
3 ,, carmine; *modified shade.* (,, 56.)
Envelope. 7 kopecks, blue *on cream; new size.* (Page 56.)
Locals. Pages 55, 79, 115, 171, 204.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—1 penny on 2½d., blue; surcharge in letters of 3 mm. (Page 97.)
1 penny on 2½d., blue; surcharge in letters of 3 mm. reversed. (Page 97.)
1 penny on 2½d., blue; surcharge in letters of 2 mm. (Page 97.)

ST. HELENA.—1 penny, red and black; *wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14.* (Page 204.)

ST. LUCIA.—Registered Envelope. 2 pence, blue. Size G. (Page 37.)

SALVADOR.—Envelope (1887). 5 centavos, on yellow laid, *surch. in black.* (Page 172.)
New Issue. 5 centavos, blue, rouletted. (Page 187.)

SAMOA.—6 pence, violet-brown; wmk. N. Z. and Star; perf. 13. *New value.* (Page 37.)

SANTANDER.—*New Type.* 5 centavos, brick-red; imperforate. (Page 8.)
10 ,, violet ,, (,, 58.)

SELANGOR.—2 cents, rose; *new variety of surcharge.* (Page 59.)

SHANGHAI.—20 cash on 40 cash, brown, surch. in greenish-blue. (Page 37.)
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, surcharge reversed. (Page 97.)
20 cash on 80 cash, flesh, surch. in greenish-blue. (Page 37.)
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, surcharge reversed. (Page 80.)
20 cash on 100 cash, yellow, surch. in greenish-blue. (Page 131.)
New Series. 20 ,, grey; perforated 15. (Page 80.)
40 ,, *black* ,, (,, 152.)
60 ,, pink ,, (,, 80.)
80 ,, yellow-green ,, (,, 152.)
100 ,, light blue ,, (,, 152.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Official. 6 pence, blue, surcharged in black O.S. (Page 131.)

STELLALAND.—4 pence, blue, surcharged TWEE in lake-red. (Pages 9, 37.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—96 cents, greenish-grey; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 152.)
See Selangor.

SWEDEN.—Envelope. 10 öre, carmine; *altered flap.* (Page 37.)
Locals. Pages 173, 187.

SWITZERLAND.—Post Cards. *Variation in inscription.*
5 centimes, black on buff. (Page 174.)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 174.)
10 ,, pink ,, (,, 174.)

TASMANIA.—Frank Stamps. Secretary-General Post-office, black. (Page 187.)
Electric Telegraph, blue. (,, 187.)
Telegraph Stamps. See Austria, Cape of Good Hope.

TOLIMA.—*New Type.* 10 centavos, green; imperforate. (Page 9.)
50 ,, blue ,, (,, 9.)
5 ,, brick-red; perforated 10½. (Page 188.)
10 ,, green ,, (,, 188.)
50 ,, blue ,, (,, 188.)
1 peso, light brown ,, (,, 188.)
Cubiertas. 5 centavos, bistre.
10 ,, vermilion.
50 ,, blue.

TRAVANCORE.—1 Chuckram = ½ anna, French-blue; perf. 12. (Page 188.)
2 ,, = 1 ,, vermilion-red ,, (,, 188.)
4 ,, = 2 ,, green ,, (,, 188.)
Post Card. 8 cash = ¼ ,, orange-red on yellowish-white. (Page 188.)

TUNIS.—1 centime, black on blue. (Page 116.)
2 centimes, brown on yellow. (,, 116.)
5 ,, green on light green. (,, 116.)
15 ,, blue on grey-blue. (,, 116.)
25 ,, black on pink. (,, 116.)
40 ,, vermilion on yellow. (,, 116.)
75 ,, carmine on pink. (,, 116.)
5 francs, violet on pale mauve. (,, 116.)

Note.—The above series appeared imperforate, but immediately after came to hand perforated 13½. It is probable, therefore, that the imperforate specimens are essays.

Post Cards. 10 centimes, black on pale buff. (Pages 117, 189.)
10+10 ,, black on pale blue. (Page 117.)
Letter Cards. 15 ,, blue on grey. (,, 117.)
25 ,, black on pink. (,, 117.)
Envelopes. 5 ,, green on white. (,, 117.)
15 ,, blue on light blue. (,, 117.)

Altered die. 1 centime, black on violet-blue; imperforate. (Page 204.)
5 centimes, green on pale green ,, (,, 204.)
1 franc, bronze-green on green. (,, 189.)

TURKEY.—*New Series.* 5 paras, green on yellow; perf. 13½. (Page 59.)
2 piastres, purple on pale blue ,, (,, 59.)
5 ,, brown on grey ,, (,, 59.)
25 ,, carmine on yellow ,, (,, 59.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 20 paras, black on white ,, (,, 59.)
1 piastre ,, ,, ,, (,, 59.)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 59.)

UNITED STATES.—2 cents, red-brown (Washington), on laid paper; perf. 12. (Page 204.)
4 cents, vermilion, perforated 12. (Page 205.)
5 ,, dark blue (Grant); perf. 12. (,, 59.)
30 ,, chestnut-brown ,, (,, 59.)
90 ,, bright violet ,, (,, 81.)
Envelope. 2 cents, green; *new die.* (Page 117.)
Letter Card. 2 ,, ,, *series 2.* (,, 131.)
Officially Sealed. *Modified colour.* (,, 174.)
Special Delivery. 10 cents, blue; perf. 12; *new inscription.* (Page 205.)

URUGUAY.—*New Issue.* 1 centesimo, dull green; rouletted. (Page 9.)
2 centesimos, carmine ,, (,, 9.)
5 ,, blue ,, (,, 9.)
7 ,, orange-red ,, (,, 9.)
10 ,, violet (new type) ,, (,, 9.)
20 ,, brown ,, (,, 9.)
25 ,, vermilion-red ,, (,, 9.)
Post Card. 2 ,, blue on white. (,, 38.)
Letter Card. 3 ,, green on white; *new type.* (Page 81.)
5 centimos, blue; lith. and rouletted.

VENEZUELA.—25 centimos, pale brown (type 1882), lithographed; perf. 11½. (Page 10.)
Escuelas. 5 centimos, pale green (new type), rouletted. (Page 10.)
10 ,, brown (type of 1881), engraved; perf. 12. (Page 10.)
25 ,, orange-yellow (type of 1882), lithographed; perf. 11½. (Page 10.)
1 Bolivar, brick-red (type of 1881), lithographed; perf. 11½. (Page 81.)
3 Bolivars, violet (type of 1881), lithographed; roul. (Page 81.)
3 ,, slate-violet (1881); perf. 12. (Page 175.)
10 ,, brown (1881); perf. 12. (Page 175.)

VICTORIA.—Frank Stamps. Public Works (new type). (Page 38.)
Minister of Mines. (,, 189.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS. 6 pence, slate; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 81.)
4 ,, surch. in violet on 1s., carmine and black. (Page 175.)
Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff. (Page 81.)

WADHWAN.—½ pice, black on white, rouletted. (Page 174.) (?)

WEST AUSTRALIA.—1 penny, yellow-brown; wmk. Crown CA; *perf. 12½.* (Page 59.)
2 pence, yellow; wmk. Crown CA; *perf. 12½.* (Page 59.)

ZULULAND.—Postage stamps of Great Britain surcharged in black.
½ penny, red. (Page 205.)
1 ,, purple. (,, 81.)
2 pence, green and pink. (,, 81.)
3 ,, purple-brown on yellow. (,, 81.)
4 ,, green and brown. (,, 81.)
6 ,, purple-brown on red. (,, 81.)
Postage stamp of Natal surcharged in black.
½ penny, green.

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Dr. C. W. Viner. | M. P. Castle. | E. D. Bacon.
J. A. Tilleard. | A. W. Chambers.

The fifth meeting of the season 1888-89 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 14th December, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present, including the Vice-President, who occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and duly confirmed. A letter was then read, received from Mr. E. D. Bacon, tendering his resignation of the post of Secretary to the Society, on the ground that he found himself precluded from devoting in the future the time necessary for the proper fulfilment of the duties. The Assistant-Secretary moved that Mr. Bacon's resignation be accepted with extreme regret, and that a vote of thanks be recorded for the valuable service he had rendered to the Society. The motion was seconded by Dr. Viner, and carried unanimously. Owing to a protracted discussion upon matters of no public interest, no other business was taken.

The sixth meeting of the season 1888-89 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 4th January, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., fourteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle occupied the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kleinwort, Mr. D. Garth, the Assistant-Secretary to the Society, was appointed to be Secretary in the place of Mr. E. D. Bacon, resigned: and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Chambers, Mr. C. N. Biggs was elected as Treasurer to the Society. Several technical amendments to the Society's statutes, arising out of these changes amongst the officers of the Society, were under discussion, and the subject was finally referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Secretary, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Tilleard, who undertook to submit a report to the next meeting of the Society upon the amendments deemed necessary. The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society: Mr. W. Masterman, proposed by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by the Vice-President; the Rev. R. Bereus, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Tilleard; Mr. E. W. Marshall, proposed by Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. Ernest F. Stearns, proposed by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. A. Ludwig, proposed by Mr. Kleinwort, seconded by Mr. Bacon; and Mr. F. C. Van Dazer, proposed by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by the Secretary. No other business was taken.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. FEBRUARY, 1889. No. 122.

IN our younger days the Postmaster-General was only regarded as an ornament. His name was never mentioned for the best of reasons, that it was scarcely even known. He might (for anything that was known to the contrary) be the head of the establishment, but the real one appeared to be Sir Francis Freeling, whose name was as well known as that of another distinguished alliterative functionary of those days, Mr. Matthew Marshall, who was supposed to be the incarnation of the Bank of England, or else to be enormously rich, inasmuch as so many were promising to pay him. *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* Mail-coaches, with their few hundredweight of shilling letters, have been superseded by railway-carriages, with their tons of penny ones. The Postmaster-General, who enjoyed himself in the serene atmosphere of the Upper House, has since 1866 been chosen from the Lower House, and has not only to show himself to be more than a fiction, but is expected to work hard, and to be badgered with questions even down to how it came to pass that a miserable walking-stick was lost in the post. The Postmaster-General has indeed become a reality. Upwards of 100,000 men, women, and boys are employed in his establishment, more than half of whom are on the permanent staff, and most of the business is reckoned by millions.

But his work is not confined to being the commander-in-chief of this little army, he has other and even more important duties, and among these he has to provide means of transport for all the communications committed to his care in the quickest manner and at the least possible cost. It certainly cannot be laid to the charge of the present holder of the office that he shrinks from labour, and that in the right direction. Within the last few weeks he has

considerably extended the benefits of insurance of correspondence and parcels from loss, and has established a cheaper rate of postage—though not quite so low as he expected to obtain—between the mother country and the Australian Colonies, while post cards have also been made an available means of communication.

Reading the evidence given before the committee on the Revenue Departments Estimates, it is not difficult to see from the questions put by the Postmaster-General that he is also desirous of relieving the Inland Revenue Department from the work of supplying the Post Office with postage stamps, and allowing it to manufacture its own wares. We have always held that this will be another step in the right direction, and when it is done we shall probably soon find that the price of inland post cards will be reduced by fresh arrangements with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which it appears from the correspondence lately published they are prepared to make. One passage in their offer seems open to great objection, where it is said that were the present contract for post cards to be terminated, good cards could be supplied, which, sold at 7d. per dozen, would leave a "good profit to the Post Office." We hold that the Post Office has no right to make a profit in this way. It ought to sell the cards at the facial value, as in other countries; but if this would raise a howl on the part of that busy-body, the Association of Stationers, let them at all events be sold in certain quantities at the price of production. A far more effectual sop would be offered to these makers and vendors of pasteboard who fancy that their craft is in danger by allowing the public to send a card of the regulation size and weight with an adhesive stamp on it. Provided a card is in the nature of a circular, and does not exceed 18×9 inches! it can now go free by affixing an adhesive stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$d. upon it. What valid reason can there be why the public generally should not be permitted to send a card not larger than 5×3 inches with an adhesive stamp passes comprehension! We can understand the busy-body, to which we have before referred, raising a cry against the adoption of the foreign invention of letter cards—things which seem to be rather useless and very disagreeable to use, if we are supposed to have to lick the whole line of perforation—but if the Post Office sells postage cards at 7d. per dozen, it might with just as much reason compel people to use its envelopes, and do away with adhesive stamps.

One of the consequences of rendering post cards available for

the Australian Colonies is that it necessitates the creation of a post card of 3d. for the route *viâ* Brindisi. Although these Colonies are not in the Postal Union, we suppose these post cards will be sold at the facial value, and not at 33 per cent. profit for division between the Post Office and the manufacturers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions certain differences between the reprints of the series of 1869 and the originals, which are worthy of record as tests.

In the 2½ centavos the figure 2 in "½" was always somewhat blotched, especially in the last impressions. This numeral must have been retouched, as in the reprints it is more open and better formed. Lastly, the line separating the two figures of ½ in the lower part of the stamp is larger than before. The paper is pretty thick, and the colour is dark blue.

In the 10 centavos the colour is a brownish-mauve, and the paper thick and cottony. There is no apparent retouch. In the original stamp the colour is pale mauve and the paper harder.

The 1 peso is printed in bright vermilion on white paper, thicker than that used for the originals.

Austria.—*Levant.*—Mr. Campbell relates to us a somewhat curious episode, which he has from M. Glavany, who found in the Austrian office at Beyrouth some Austrian soldi stamps surcharged with the values in Turkish currency. It appears that at the time the Austrian stamps for the Levant were changed, a small quantity of the soldi stamps were in stock at Beyrouth, which the office in that town, instead of sending back to Trieste, surcharged in black with the values in Turkish currency, "20 Paras 20," "1 Piast. 1," &c. We have seen two of the values which franked a letter from Constantinople.

Adhesives.	20 paras on	5 soldi,	carmine ;	perf. 9½.
	1 piastre on	10 ,,	blue	,,
	2 piastres on	20 ,,	grey	,,
	3 ,,	50 ,,	violet	,,

Brazil.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a set of journal stamps which have just been issued. The design is the same for all the values, and consists of an upright rectangle, 34 × 26½ mm., with CORREIO at the top and BRASIL (*sic*) on a tablet at the bottom. From the left lower angle above this tablet is a diagonal tablet inscribed JORNAES, on either side of which is the value, 10 (20, 50, 100, 200, 300) REIS. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper and rouletted.

Next we have a letter card manufactured by the American Bank Note Company, of white wove paper, ruled inside with twenty faint lines in blue. It is perforated 12 up the two sides, but the flap line is only perforated 6. It bears in the right upper angle a stamp of 80 reis, of similar type to the adhesive 100 reis of 1878. The inscription is CARTA BILHETE, with instructions as in the former issues, and in the left lower angle is BRAZIL. There are four lines for the address.

Lastly, we have a wrapper 250 × 126 mm., with an embossed stamp of 20 reis, the frame of which is of the type of the envelope of 1867. It is embossed on whity-brown paper, the upper part being rounded off.

Adhesives.	10 reis,	orange-yellow; rouletted.
	20 ,,	,, ,,
	50 ,,	,, ,,
	100 ,,	,, ,,
	200 ,,	,, ,,
	300 ,,	,, ,,
Letter Card.	80 ,,	pink on white.
Wrapper.	20 ,,	violet on whity-brown.

We are at a loss to understand the *raison d'être* of the spelling of Brazil on the journal stamps.

British Bechuanaland.—The stock of halfpenny stamps of Great Britain, surcharged for this colony, running short, the authorities provided provisionally for the requirements of the post by purchasing a supply of halfpenny stamps from the Cape of Good Hope. These have been surcharged in green with "British Bechuanaland," in two lines of small letters—one near the top and the other near the bottom of the stamp.

The halfpenny trouble seems to have been a serious one, as we have since received the 3 pence (unappropriated die) of the current issue, surcharged in black with "One—Half—Penny," in three lines of ordinary type, and with the value on the sides barred with single lines in black. We hear that this latter was the first.

Adhesives. ½ penny, black (Cape of Good Hope, wmk. "Foul Anchor"), surcharged in green.

½ penny on 3 pence, purple; wmk. "Orb;" surcharged in black.

British Guiana.—A correspondent writes us that there are two varieties in the surcharge (1885–86) of the post card of "THREE CENTS" with "ONE CENT," in which the original value is barred by a printed black line—one in which the line is thick, and the other where it is thin.

Bulgaria.—We are informed that at the end of December one of the provincial post-offices employed some stamps of 5 stotinki as stamps of 3 stotinki by surcharging in black the numerals in the angles with "3" and the centre with THREE STOT., in two lines, in Russian characters.

Adhesive. 3 on 5 stotinki, green on pale green, *surcharged in black.*

Curaçao.—A correspondent informs us, that on the 1st January last the following values were added to the current issue, all perf. 14 :

Adhesives. 15 cents, slate.
30 ,, lilac.
60 ,, olive.
1 gulden 50 cents, blue and dark blue.

We are also informed that stamps of 1 and 2 cents were expected to be issued, as also a series of unpaid letter stamps.



Egypt.—The annexed engraving represents the embossed envelope stamp of 2 piastres, described in our last.

Faridkot.—In November last we stated that the *Ill. Br. J.* reported the small transverse oblong stamps of ¼ anna of the 1881 type, as also those of the 1883 type, in *blue* and *green*, perforated 12. Having now received these stamps, we differ from our contemporary as to the colours.

Adhesives. Type 1881. ¼ anna, dull greenish-blue ; perf. 12.
¼ ,, pale ultramarine-blue ,,
Type 1882. ¼ ,, dull greenish-blue ,,
¼ ,, pale ultramarine-blue ,,

France.—We learn from the *Journal Officiel* that a decree has been made by the President, under date of the 1st December last, empowering public functionaries to make use of cards for official correspondence, manufactured either by the several departments or by themselves, which go free under the conditions that they have a minimum of size of nine centimetres long by six in height, and a maximum of fourteen centimetres long by nine in height, and do not weigh less than 1½ grammes nor more than 5 grammes. The front of the card also must only contain the address and the countersign of the functionary who sends it.

French Levant.—We receive the 25 centime, black on pink, with the surcharge in red "1 PIAST 1."

Adhesive. 25 c., black on red, *surcharged in red* "1 PIAST 1."

Great Britain.—The current ninepence is now surcharged GOV^{T} PARCELS.

Adhesive. 9 pence, purple and blue, surcharged GOV^{T} PARCELS.

Holkar.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for a specimen of the new issue for this state. The new stamp is of the ordinary size, and, so far as the frame and inscriptions are concerned, is almost a reduction of that issued in 1886. The design is a three-quarter portrait to the left of the Maharajah, wearing a species of cap. It is a handsome stamp, and very well executed. The impression is on thick white wove paper, and the perforation is 15. Like its predecessor, it is sole.

Adhesive. ½ anna, purple.

Mexico.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the 6 centavos as printed in red on plain white paper, and perforated 12.

Adhesive. 6 centavos, red on plain white; perf. 12.

The same journal has received an envelope bearing the vignette of Wells, Fargo, and Co., of 15 centavos, on the left, and the government stamp of 20 centavos in red on the right; the value on the vignette being surcharged in red with 35 centavos for Europe similarly to that described in vol. ix. p. 118, as surcharged on the envelope of 20 c., puce. Our contemporary does not give the size of the envelope, so we are left to form our own conclusions whether it is white inside or blue. Probably it is white, and of official size.

New South Wales.—An envelope has been issued of the ordinary commercial size with a stamp of one penny of the centenary type, but with the letters o. s. inserted, one in each of the upper angles. The envelope is of plain white laid paper.

Two other envelopes have been issued for the Department of Public Instruction of official size. The one is addressed to the accountant, and in the left upper angle has "PRINTED MATTER ONLY" in addition to the other notices. It bears a stamp similar to the one mentioned above. The other is addressed to the cashier of the Department, and has "REGISTERED LETTER" in the left upper angle, in place of "printed matter only," and the indication in the left lower angle is varied. This envelope bears a stamp of 6 pence of the old (1870) type, in the upper angles of which the lettters o. s. are inserted in plugs as in the others. There are crossed red lines back and front on this latter envelope. Both are of white laid paper. The stamps are affixed to the envelopes after they are made up, and in the latter two the inscriptions are also printed upon the envelopes after they have been made up.

With reference to these official envelopes, collectors will do well to be on their guard in selecting specimens of the former issue, originally issued in 1880 for the Department of Public Instruction, and which are now obsolete. We are credibly informed that the government is about to reprint 3000 copies of these envelopes, not certainly for the use of the Department, as it is now supplied with a fresh stock. We are told that these are to be sold at face price. The only tenable suppositions therefore are, that it is done either for the benefit of collectors, or for that of speculators. We hope that these reprints are not to be foisted on collectors as originals, and that the government is not lending itself to anything so unworthy. We have said enough to caution collectors against being deceived by them.

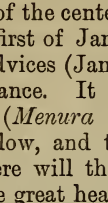
Official Envelopes.

1 penny, violet (type 1888), o.s. in angles, commercial size.
1 ,, ,, ,, official size.

Registration Official Envelope.

6 pence, violet (type 1870), o.s. in angles, official size.

Annexed is an engraving of the new sixpenny stamp, described in our last. The eightpence of the centenary type was to be issued about the first of January last, but at the date of our last advices (January 2nd) it had not made its appearance. It has as its design the "Lyre bird" (*Menura Superba*). The one shilling was to follow, and this has a kangaroo as its design; there will therefore be two birds and a beast, whose great head-quarters are in New South Wales, represented in the issue.



We have a registered letter envelope of a size which we do not see has been yet chronicled, measuring 227 × 101 mm. In other respects it resembles its fellows.

Registration Envelope. 4 pence, pink, red inscription; *size 227 × 101 mm.*

We have received two magnificent-looking post cards for the new service, measuring 157 × 88½ mm. We extract the following notice of the issue from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the first January last:

"From to-day the public may avail themselves of the post cards just introduced for use between New South Wales and the United Kingdom. There are two cards, one valued at 2d., and the other at 3d., which may be forwarded to the United Kingdom by the contract packets of the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies only. The 2d. card is for the long sea route; that is, conveyed all the way by sea, but the 3d. card will be despatched overland, viâ Italy. Both cards are of the same size, the area being about twenty-one square inches, the 2d. card being printed in blue, and the 3d. cards in light green. Stamps were not used in England till February, 1840, and doubtless many are not aware that the prepayment of postage by the sender, by means of stamped covers, was in existence in Sydney as early as November 1st, 1838. The year 1888 thus being the jubilee year of the issue of stamps in this colony; the new cards are brought into use to commemorate the event, and the postal authorities have appropriately impressed the cards with a facsimile of the stamp first issued. This stamp, which is much larger than the ordinary penny or twopenny postage stamp, is placed in the centre of the cards at the top, and contains the Royal Arms with motto, surrounded by the words, 'GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.' Enclosing this are two circles, containing the words, 'IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE COLONY,' and 'DESIGN OF THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.' This rests upon a St. Andrew's cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage, with rings encircling the words 'JUBILEE' and 'STAMP.' The lower limbs of the cross bear the figures '1838,' and '1888.' The design is embellished with, and enclosed in, a wreath of oak and eucalyptus leaves."

To the above we would add that the stamp occupies a space of 54 × 40 mm., and at the top intercepts the border round the card. To the left is "POST," with the usual instructions below, and to the right is "CARD," with "For the United Kingdom by the long sea route" on the twopenny one, and "For United Kingdom, &c., overland viâ Italy" on the threepenny one. The impression is on white thick card, lithographed.

Post Cards. 2 pence, blue.
3 pence, green.

Norwegian Locals.—*Christiansunds.*—Four other values of the type of the 5 öre, 1887 (vol. ix. p. 127), have been recently added, perforated 11½, and also unperforated.

Adhesives. 1 öre, red.
2 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

Drammen.—A new design has been adopted for the stamps of this local post, being a reduction of that described in our number for July last, with this difference, that whereas in the latter the inscription in the circular band was BYPOST—DRAMMEN, it is now DRAMMENS—BYPOST, and the value on the tablet below is now on uncoloured figures on a coloured ground instead of in coloured figures on an uncoloured ground. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and are perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 3 öre, blue.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, red.

Hammerfest.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that a supply of values of 2 öre and 4 öre have been made by surcharging the 10 öre and 8 öre respectively with the new values in red.

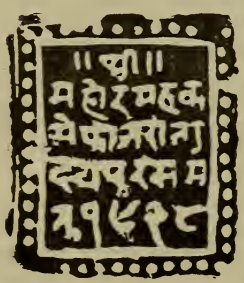
Adhesives. 2 öre on 10 öre, brown, surcharged in red.
4 öre on 8 öre, blue, ,, ,,

Holmestrand.—According to the last-named journal the stamps of the type described in our number for July last exist rouletted as well as imperforate.

An envelope of two shades of paper, grey-brown and grey, has been issued with a stamp of the type described in our number for December last. The envelope bears the inscription KONVOLUTTER—FOR—HOLMESTRANDS BYPOST, and is of extra letter size.

Envelope. 5 öre, red on grey-brown and grey.

Oudeypoor.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received from the editor of a German contemporary a stamp, of which an illustration is annexed. It has been submitted to M. Rodet, who has been unable to decipher the inscriptions, except that the first word is "Cri" (divine), and that the name is written "Oudeypouram." There is also "Samvat," and the date 1928. Oudeypoor is one of the Rajpootana states, and formerly was governed by a Maharanee, but we think now by a Maharajah. Time will, no doubt, show what the stamp is for. The impression is in black on white.



Philippines.—The first of the new lot of surcharges mentioned in our last has come to hand.

Adhesive. 2⅛ cmos. on ⅛ cmo., green; surcharged in carmine.

Queensland.—We have the two post cards, the approaching advent of which was prefigured in our last number. They are of small size, 120 × 76 mm., and of buff-coloured card. To the left are the arms of similar design to those on the one penny post card. To the right a stamp showing the head of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an uncoloured upright oval band inscribed POSTAGE at the top, and the value in full in the lower part, and there is a rustic edge to the outer line of the oval. In the centre of the card is a ribbon scroll with POST CARD in the upper fold, and QUEENSLAND—AUSTRALIA in the lower ones. Below this are the usual instructions, followed by four dotted lines for the address, the first being preceded by "To" in script. So far the design is common to the two cards, but in that of 2 pence, under the stamp in a curve, is "VIA DIRECT ROUTE," while under the threepence the inscription is "VIA BRINDISI OR NAPLES."

Post Cards. 2 pence, blue on buff.
3 ,, mauve on buff.

Roumania.—We lately received the 25 bani, blue, on light straw-coloured paper, and see that a correspondent informs a contemporary that during the months of November and December the Roumanian postage stamps were printed as follows:

Adhesives.

1½ bani, black on bright blue, pale blue, and pink paper.
3 ,, violet on pale blue paper.
10 ,, red on buff paper.
15 ,, red-brown on pink and yellowish paper.
25 ,, blue on pale blue, pink, and straw-coloured paper.

The unpaid letter stamps of 2, 5, and 30 bani, green, have been printed on yellow paper, but were not yet in circulation.

It is said that the reason of all these varieties in the paper is that previously to the issue of the new stamps, which are expected to be ready in April, the authorities wished to clear out all the old stock of paper, and "sweep out the shop." If so, it was a bright idea to print it all with postage stamps, and make so many delightful varieties for collectors.

Russian Locals.—*Gadiatsch.*—This rural post has just issued three new stamps, all of the same value. What different functions each of these has to perform we know not. The name of the rural post is inscribed on the first two, but is absent on the third. As







we give illustrations of the three we need not give any further description of them, except that the first is printed in black on plain white wove paper, and the two others in two colours on grey paper.

Adhesives. 3 kopecks, black on white.
3 ,, blue and red on grey.
3 ,, black ,, ,,

Kolomna.—This rural poste has had a fresh supply of stamps both for prepaid letters and for unpaid ones. The design is similar for all the stamps, except that the interior upright inscriptions differ in the case of the paid letters from those for the unpaid ones, the one signifying 'paid," and the other "unpaid." The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 11½.



Adhesives. 1 kopeck, blue.
2 kopecks ,,
3 ,, ,,
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 kopeck, red.
3 ,, ,,

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the sheets of these stamps are composed of eight horizontal rows of sixteen stamps of divers values. In the sheets of the unpaid letter stamps (red) the first four horizontal rows are of 1 kopeck, and the other four of 3 kopecks. In those of the blue stamps the first five stamps in the horizontal row are of 1 kopeck, followed by six of 2 kopecks and six of 3 kopecks. We do not quite understand how these figures make sixteen, but suppose it is the calculation of *le diable de l'imprimeur.*

Sarawak.—Annexed is an engraving of the type of the new bicoloured series for this territory. We are informed that there is a value of 25 cents to come, which will, we suppose, be green, with either a yellow or red-brown tablet.



Sirmoor.—We have received the 3 pies printed in orange. The paper and perforation remain as before.

Adhesive. 3 pies, *orange*, perforated 14½.

Switzerland.—The 25 and 50 centimes come to hand perforated 9½.

Adhesives. 25 centimes, blue; *perforated* 9½.
50 ,, green ,,

Tasmania.—We have the one penny, carmine (1880), surcharged in black with "Halfpenny" in ordinary type. Our last advices bring us the one penny post card in vermilion-red on white card.

Adhesive. ½ penny on 1d. (1880), surcharged in black.
Post Card. One Penny, vermilion-red on white card.

Telegraphs.—*Austria.*—The provisional pneumatic envelope of 15 kr., made by surcharging that of 20 kr., has been replaced by a definitive one, having a stamp of 15 kr., in grey, of similar type, in the right upper angle, and bearing the inscription, BRIEF—N°—ZUR PNEUMATISCHEN EXPRESS BEFORDERUNG, followed by four dotted lines for the address, the first commencing with "An." The impression of the inscription is in black on plain wove pink paper. Size, 144 × 88 mm.

Envelope. 15 kr., grey and black on pink.

Belgium.—The stamp before us, we suppose, belongs to this country, or else to Congo, as it bears a likeness of King Leopold II. It is magnificent in point of size, being an upright rectangle of 34 × 24 mm., and its value is 25 francs, which is inserted at the foot, the numerals being in a circle, flanked on each side with the word "FRANCS" on a horizontal tablet. The head of the king is in an upright oval frame, with TELEGRAPHES at the top on a straight tablet. The ground is of red lines, and the impression in reseda. The paper is plain white wove, and the perforation 15.

Adhesive. 25 francs, reseda and red.

Tunis.—Our description of the mode in which the postage stamps are made to serve as unpaid letter stamps was somewhat hazy. We annex an illustration, which will better explain the somewhat ingenious mode that has been adopted; though were perforated stamps as common there as they are in England, the overprinting them with a T would, we think, have been preferable.



Wadhwan State.—These stamps now come to hand perforated 12½. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a sheet, of seven horizontal rows of four in a row, guillotine perforated. We see that a contemporary imagines that our doubts of their postal use are founded on the slender ground of the absence of any indication to that effect. Our inference was drawn from a letter of the Postmaster, and we only referred to the absence of indication as a negative proof. It may be a paper medal of a Wadhwan society, for all we know to the contrary.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 213, *Vol. X.*)

POST CARDS.

Page 162. *Issue 1st December*, 1873.

Add number 4 to the syllabic characters of the ½ sen, and numbers 3 and 4 to those of the 1 sen. I have not come across syllabic 4 of the 1 sen, but Mr. E. von Oppenfeld, of Berlin, tells me he has met with it.

There are as many varieties of type of the frames as there were cards to the sheet, but I am unable to say what that number was. I have found three varieties of the outside frame for the ½ sen, and seven for the 1 sen. The latter are all different from the varieties of the ½ sen. The two frames on each card were printed separately, and vary in type one from the other. Cards with the same variety of outer frame may be met with, in which the inner frames differ from each other. The stamp, which was of course printed separately again from the two frames, does not vary quite in the same way, for I have two varieties of the outer frame for syllabic 1, for both the ½ and 1 sen, with the same type of stamp. On the other hand, I have three varieties of the outer frame, and also of the stamp for syllabic 2 of the 1 sen. Owing to the rarity of these cards it is impossible, at present, to speak with much certainty as to how many varieties there are of the stamps for each syllabic character.

Page 163. *Issue December*, 1873 (?).

In this and the succeeding issue I call the cards with *twenty* characters in the seventh column of directions Var. A, and those with *nineteen* only Var. B. The stamp and outer frame of the cards were printed at the same time, and the directions and frame for the message also together, but at another printing. I have found four separate varieties of the stamp and frame on the face for the ½ sen, and six for the 1 sen of Var. A, and two varieties of each value for Var. B. These latter, in the 1 sen, are found among the six first varieties I have mentioned. It would appear from this that there was only one plate, consisting of six cards, engraved for the stamp and outer frame of each value, but that there were more than six different settings up of the type for printing the directions and frame for the message; at any rate for the 1 sen.

Page 163. *Issue April*, 1874.

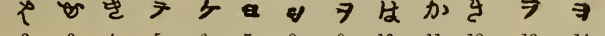
Erase the note of interrogation after syllabic character 19 for the ½ sen, Var. A, also after syllabic 12 of Var. B, and add syllabic 16 to the latter variety; add syllabic 2 to the 1 sen, Var. A, and numbers 2, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 25 to Var. B.

Like the preceding issue the sheet seems to have been composed of six cards, and the printing on the face and inside was likewise done at two different periods. There are six varieties of type for the stamp and frame on the face for each syllabic character of both values, and there are a very large number of sub-varieties in the directions found on the inside of the card, showing numerous different settings up of the type. Cards with the same characters in the directions are usually found with the same type of stamp, but in the case of sub-varieties 1 and 15 there are probably six types of the stamp for each syllabic character with this particular setting up of type for the directions. For instance, I have five types of the stamp for syllabic 4 of the ½ sen, sub-variety 1. Although I give a detailed list of all the varieties I possess, I do not for a moment wish it to be understood I think it is necessary for everyone to collect them. Each collector must decide

for himself what varieties he will take, and what leave; but as I confine myself to collecting the stamps of this country alone, I can afford to take every small variety I can find.

A.

(The seventh line of the instructions contains *twenty* characters.)



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1. All the characters of the instructions are the same as those found on the cards of the previous issue; that is to say: *Illustration number* 1 is found in the second line, characters 4, 12, 20, 30, 38; fourth line, character 23; fifth line, character 1; sixth line, character 31; eighth line, character 24; tenth line, character 30; eleventh line, character 19; and thirteenth line, character 12. *Illustration number* 2 is found in the fourth line, character 16. *Illustration* 3, in the fourth line, characters 17 and 36; eighth line, character 4; and tenth line, character 4. *Illustration* 4, in the fourth line, characters 18 and 37; eighth line, character 5; and tenth line, character 5. *Illustration* 5, in the fourth line, character 26. *Illustration* 6, in the seventh line, character 9. *Illustration* 7, in the seventh line, character 11; and *Illustration* 8, in the thirteenth line, character 7.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 2, 3, 4, 6. (Six (?) varieties in type of the stamp for each syll. char.)
1 sen, blue, syll. char. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. (Six (?) varieties in type of the stamp for each syll. char.)

The eight following varieties have character 11 of the seventh line replaced by *illustration number* 14; many of the other characters are in larger type.

2. Characters 31 of the sixth line and 19 of line eleven are replaced by *illustration number* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

3. Characters 4 of the second line, 24 of the eighth line, and 30 of line ten, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 7, 10.

4. Characters 12 and 30 of line two, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 24 of line eight, 30 of line ten, and 19 of line eleven, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

5. Characters 12, 20, and 38, line two, 1 of line five, 24 of line eight, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 5, 6, 7.

6. Same as last, but characters 30 of line two, 23 of line four, 31 of line six, 30 of line ten, are also replaced by *illustration* 9.

1 sen, blue, syll. char. 8, 9, 10.

7. Same as last, but character 4, line two, is replaced by *illustration* 13.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.

8. Character 36, line four, is replaced by *illustration* 11, and characters 12, 20, 30, and 38 of the second line, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 31 of line six, 24 of line eight, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

9. Characters 36 of line four, 4 of line eight, and 4 of line ten, are replaced by *illustration* 11; character 18 of line four by *illustration* 12; and characters 12, 38 of line two, 1 of line five, 30 of line ten, and 12 of line thirteen by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

10. Same as number 1, but character 17 of line four is replaced by *illustration* 11; character 37 of line four by *illustration* 12; and characters 12, 30 of line two, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 31 of line six, 24 of line eight, and 30 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 7.
1 sen, blue, syll. char. 7, 10, 11, 12, 14.

11. Similar to number 1, but characters 36 of line four, and 4 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 11; characters 18 and 37 of line four by *illustration* 12; and characters 12, 20, 30, 38 of line two, and 24 of line eight by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

12. Same as number 1, but characters 17 and 36 of line four, 4 of line eight, and 4 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 11; character 5 of line eight is replaced by *illustration* 12; and characters 23 of line four, 31 of line six, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4, 7.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 4, 9, 12, 13.

13. Same as last, but *illustration* 9 is only found in the second line, characters 30, 38; in the fourth line, character 23; in the eighth line, character 24; and in the eleventh line, character 19.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 7, 9, 12.

14. Same as last, but *illustration* 12 is also found in the fourth line, characters 18 and 37. *Illustration* 9 is only found in the second line, characters 12 and 30; in the fifth line, character 1; and the sixth line, character 31.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 6, 7.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 9, 12, 13, 14.

15. Same as number 1, but characters 17 and 36 of line four, 4 of line eight, and 4 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 11; characters 18 and 37 of line four, 5 of line eight, and 5 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 12.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.
1 sen, blue, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34.

NOTE.—I have found six varieties of the type of the stamp for syll. char. of 7 of the ½ sen, and three or four varieties for most of the other syll. char. of both values.

16. Same as last, but character 16 of the fourth line is replaced by *illustration* 10.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 17.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 19, 25.

The following varieties, 17 to 41 inclusive, are similar to number 15, but *illustration* 9 replaces *illustration* 1 in different lines.

17. Character 4 of line two is replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 8.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 12.

18. Characters 4, 30, and 38 of line two are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 7, 10.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

19. Character 1 of line five is replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 8.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 10, 16, 17, 18.

20. Character 31 of line six is replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 11, 13.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 23, 25, 26, 27.

21. Character 24 of line eight is replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 13.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.

22. Character 19 of line eleven is replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 9, 10, 13.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.

23. Characters 30 of line two and 1 of line five are replaced by *illustration* 9. There are only fifteen characters in the thirteenth line, the usual seventh one (*illustration* 8) being omitted.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.

24. Characters 1 of line five and 31 of line six are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

25. Characters 1 of line five and 30 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 11, 14, 15.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34.

26. Characters 1 of line five and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9. ½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 7, 8.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18.

27. Characters 4 and 12 of line two, 23 of line four, and 30 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char, 10, 12, 14.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 8, 18, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.

28. Characters 12 and 30 of line two, 1 of line five, and 31 of line six are replaced by *illustration* 9.
1 sen, blue, syll. char. 9.

29. Characters 20 of line two, 31 of line six, and 24 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 14, 15, 16, 19.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34.

30. Characters 23 of line four, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3, 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10.

31. Characters 20 of line two, 23 of line four, 24 of line eight, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 12, 15, 16.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 19, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.

32. Characters 20 and 38 of line two, 31 of line six, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 14, 16, 17, 19.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

33. Characters 4 and 20 of line two, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 9, 11, 14.

34. Characters 31 of line six, 24 of line eight, 19 of line eleven, and 11 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9. Only fifteen characters in the latter line, the seventh (*illustration* 8) omitted.
½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 3.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 6, 7, 9.

35. Characters 24 of line eight, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 12, 14, 15.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 17, 20, 23, 28.

36. Characters 12 and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, 31 of line six, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 8.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 9, 11, 13, 15.

37. Characters 4, 30, and 38 of line two, 1 of line five, 24 of line eight, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 14, 15, 19.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 20, 24, 26, 27, 31.

38. Characters 4 and 12 of line two, 24 of line eight, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 19, 26, 29, 32, 34.

39. Characters 38 of line two, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 31 of line six, 30 of line ten, and 19 of line eleven are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 18, 20, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32.

40. Characters 4 and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 19, 20, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32.

41. Characters 4, 30, and 38 of line two, 1 of line five, 31 of line six, 24 of line eight, 30 of line ten, 19 of line eleven, and 12 of line thirteen are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 32.

The five succeeding varieties have character 11 of the seventh line replaced by *illustration* 14, and many of the other characters are in larger type.

42. Characters 4 of line two, 23 of line four, and 24 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4, 7.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 7, 10, 12, 14, 15.

43. Characters 4, 12, 30, and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, and 24 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4, 7.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 8, 9, 12, 13, 15.

44. Characters 12, 20, 30, and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, and 24 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 9.

1 sen, blue, syll. char. 4, 7, 12, 15, 16.

45. Characters 12 and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, and 19 of line eleven are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 14, 17.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

46. Characters 4, 12, 20, 30, and 38 of line two, 23 of line four, 1 of line five, 31 of line six, 24 of line eight, 30 of line ten, and 19 of line eleven are replaced by *illustration* 9.

1 sen, blue, syll. char. 4, 10, 12, 13.

(*To be continued.*)

EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

THE Netherlands Philatelic Society, whose locale is at Amsterdam, is minded to celebrate, or rather (to use the words of their Programme) to hold an International Exhibition as a "solemnization of the five years' existence of the Society," and has forwarded us a copy of the regulations under which the Exhibition is to be held.

The Exhibition is to be held in Amsterdam, and to be opened on the evening of the 20th April, and for the public on the three following days, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

The Exhibition will be international, and be open for the exposition of postage stamps, unpaid stamps, entire post cards, letter cards, envelopes and newspaper bands; blank albums (as well permanent as other ones), catalogues, works relative to Philately, periodical writings; drawings of former and present means of conveyance; "drawings of the dressings of post-masters," post-riders and post-messengers, etc., heretofore and now.

All exposed stamps, cards, etc., must be fastened on sheets specially made for the purpose. These sheets are to be had at the price of fl. 0.10 (2d.) each. (See further Art. 5 of the General Conditions.) Those who are already in possession of permanent sheets can send them in, provided these sheets are not larger than 50×35 centimetres. None of the sheets or cartoons to be exhibited may be folded.

"The number of objects to be exhibited is unlimited. Collections in albums will not be admitted. The objects will be placed under glass, and insured against fire. It is therefore necessary that, on sending the objects, at the same time to state their value."

"Exposers do not want to pay rent, but on the other hand they are obliged to buy three tickets in the lottery, detailed in Art. 6 of the General Conditions."

"The disposable rewards are:"

1. For the exposer of the greatest number of rare stamps.—A large silver-gilt medal.

2. For the exposer of the most complete collection of stamps, unpaids, cards, envelopes, and newspaper bands of one and the same country.—Similar prizes to those in No. 1.

3. For the exposer of the most complete collection of postage and unpaid stamps of Europe, being composed of at least 2000 stamps without variation (*sic* We suppose "varieties" is meant.).—A silver medal.

4. For the exposer of the most complete collection of entire envelopes and post cards.—A large bronze-gilt medal.

5. For the exposer of the most complete collection of entire letter cards and newspaper bands.—A large bronze medal.

6 and 7. For the editor of the most practicable (*sic*) and cheapest permanent album, and for the editor of the most practicable (*sic*) and finest album.—Large bronze medals.

In addition to the medals, there are second prizes in each category, consisting of "diplomas of honour;" and two "diplomas of merit" are put at the disposal of the Committee.

The rules are :

"1. The Jury will be composed of five members, all of them being excluded from every competition.

"2. Those who wish to expose their stamps, etc., during this Exhibition, are kindly requested to inform thereof Mr. A. Huart, Chairman of the Committee, Nieuwendijk 114, Amsterdam, before the 1th of April.

"3. The objects to be exhibited must be delivered at Amsterdam before or on the 15th of April, free of freight and charges, and addressed to the Secretary of the Stamp Exhibition, Achterburgwal 215, Amsterdam.

"4. By Ministerial Resolution it has been allowed that all objects bound for this Exhibition can be imported free of income duty. Exposers will consequently only have to pay a some petty expenses for Custom-house formalities.

"5. For cartoons or sheets must be applied to Mr. Joh. K. Koning, Achterburgwal 215, with addition of a P.O.O. for the amount of the cartoons to be supplied, and of the amount of price of the three tickets in the lottery as mentioned in Art. 6 of the Program.

"6. In connection with this Exhibition a large lottery of stamps, etc., will be held, for which tickets at fl. 0.50 (2½d. for prepayment to foreign countries) are to be had at the address of the Secretary of the Committee.

"7. All expenses for returning the objects, etc., come to the charge of the senders.

"8. The solemn distribution of prizes will take place on Wednesday, the 24th of April, at 8 p.m.

"9. The sale of stamps, etc., in the Exhibition Hall will not be allowed."

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President.—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.
Vice-President.—T. K. Tapling, M.P.
Secretary.—D. Garth.
Assistant-Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Treasurer and Librarian. C. N. Biggs.
Dr. C. W. Viner. | M. P. Castle. | A. W. Chambers.

The seventh meeting of the season 1888-89 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 18th January, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by twenty-one members, including the Vice-President, who occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the resignation of two members of the Society, Mrs. Tebay and Mr. Bouch, both of which were accepted with regret. Upon the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. L. Gibb, it was unanimously resolved to elect Mrs. Tebay an honorary member of the Society. The Secretary also announced the receipt from Mr. Siewert of a new catalogue of Russian local stamps. Mr. J. A. Tilleard was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Society upon the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle. After a discussion of matters of no public interest, the meeting proceeded to consider the proposed new Statutes, as revised by the Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose, and the same were finally approved and adopted as the Statutes of the Society. No other business was taken.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel,

Fleet Street, on Friday, the 1st February, at 7.30 p.m., thirteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. C. N. Biggs, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Amongst the correspondence submitted to the meeting was a letter from Mr. Bassett Hull, in reference to the proposed publication of his new work on the Postal and Fiscal issues of the Stamps of Tasmania, and an announcement of the forthcoming exhibition at Amsterdam. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to the President for his gift to the Society, as an addition to the library, of a quantity of pamphlets and other philatelic literature, and for his kindness in recently entertaining the members of the Society at dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. The remaining business of the evening consisted in the revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of Barbados.

DINNER TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

On Wednesday, the 12th December last, the members of the Society were, with a few private friends, the guests of the President, Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., at dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. About forty of the members were able to accept the President's hospitable invitation, and it is needless to add that the entertainment provided was worthy at once of the reputation of the well-known establishment and of the liberality (not for the first time experienced by the Society) of the genial host. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Past President of the Society, rose to propose the Houses of Parliament, urging upon his hearers in the course of a long and interesting speech the sound principles of government and administration which existed in England and her Colonies, insisting that upon co-operation with her Colonies rested the future integrity and safety of the Empire, and evidencing, from personal experience as a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, the steady and rapid growth of British power in her Australian Colonies. The Vice-President, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., responded, and regretted the absence of the Earl of Kingston, who would, if present, have duly acknowledged the toast on behalf of the House of Peers. He congratulated Sir Daniel Cooper upon having an easier task to peform in the management of a Legislative Assembly in Sydney than as Leader of our House of Commons. He believed that no spirit of economy would prevent any Home Government from devoting the necessary time and money for the purpose of placing our Colonies in a position of safety and efficiency; he trusted that a grand scheme of Imperial Federation would shortly be formulated which would be to the lasting benefit of both the Mother Country and her Colonies. In speaking of the House of Commons, he urged that it was a House composed upon strongly Democratic principles if only the obstructive element could be eliminated. The record of work during the past year compared favourably with any record of a similar period during the current century, and the measures dealt with had been more especially of benefit to the working classes. The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces having been duly responded to by the Earl of Euston and Mr. Rossiter, the health of the host of the evening, Mr. Philbrick, was then proposed in felicitous terms and drunk with enthusiasm. The President, in responding, referred to the speech of Sir Daniel Cooper, and remarked that although we might not emulate the standing armies of some foreign powers, we could keep our precedence upon the seas, and thereby support those Dependencies the maintenance of which was bound up with our national honour. He gave a rapid review of the progress of the Philatelic Society during the twenty years of its existence, and congratulated its members upon its present prominent position amongst the kindred societies of the world. They had reason also to take credit to themselves upon the recent publication of the Society's Catalogue of

"Oceania," which had been received and reviewed very favourably by the most competent and critical authorities. After some entertaining anecdotes of the earlier English collectors and of the foundation of the Society, he dwelt on the harmonious and cordial feeling which had always prevailed among its members, and concluded a speech, which was applauded throughout, by proposing, amid loud cheers, a bumper toast to the success and prosperity of the Society. After this had been duly honoured by the meeting, the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Douglas Garth, responded. He deplored the absence of Mr. Bacon, whose other engagements had compelled him to resign his position as Secretary to the Society, and who had requested him to communicate this to the members. Mr. Garth bore testimony to the very valuable services rendered to the Society by Mr. Bacon during the period of six years that he had been in office, and expressed an opinion that his loss would be a serious one to the members. Other toasts followed, and the guests separated at a late hour, after spending a most enjoyable evening.

We insert the foregoing with much pleasure. It is said as a reproach "English people can do nothing unless they meet and dine;" but from long residence both in Paris and Brussels we have doubts whether this is an English speciality. It is quite certain that a festive gathering is an agreeable aid to real work, and that occasions like the one above recorded distinctly mark the progress of the Society and cement good feeling among its members.—Ed.

Notes and Queries.

Mrs. H., *Norwood.*—Replying to your letter, no stamps were used in the French colonies from July, 1859—when the first of the eagle series was issued—down to December, 1871, except the eagle series. In December, 1871, the colonies were supplied with imperforated copies of the 5 centimes, non-laureated head of Napoleon III., and with 10 centimes, bistre, the 20 c., blue, and the 40 c., vermilion, of the type of the Republic (head of Liberty), as also with the 1 centime (Empire), and later on with the 30 and 80 centimes (head of Liberty). All these were, at the time, part of the current issue in France, and were all perforated for use in that country; and you are in error in describing them as obsolete. Of the above, the 10 c. and the 40 c. are of the same type as the home issue, 1849 and 1850; but they may be readily distinguished by the difference in the shades of colour. The 10 centimes of 1850 is more olive in tone; and the 40 c. of 1849 is more orange.

The same observation holds good as to distinguishing between the 20 c. (head of Liberty), imperforate, sent out to the colonies in 1871, and the impression of the same stamp made in 1850, of which some few copies have been found issued by mistake. The blue of 1850 is a full blue; that of 1871 is paler, and of a different kind.

As to the obliterations on the colonial stamps, they had usually the initials of the colony in the centre of the dotted effacing mark; at other times those of some military expedition; while the effacing stamps used in the mother country, and in its foreign consular offices, had a number, the foreign offices commencing with 5001. The anchor you refer to in the centre was, we believe, used for letters picked up by the French mail packets *en route*, and, we have been informed, was affixed by the officer on board in charge of the mails; but of this we are by no means certain. All we know is that they occasionally arrived by the French foreign mails, and were, we think, in all cases, stamps of the mother country.

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

The Philatelic Record.

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E were somewhat tired of the word "Jubilee," and have scarcely had time for repose, when the question is put to us whether the approaching 6th May is or is not the jubilee of the adhesive postage stamp; and if it is, should not some special notice of the event be taken?

The word "jubilee" appears to have been primarily employed to denote a Jewish festival held in every fiftieth year, and proclaimed on the day of atonement by sound of the trumpet. In more modern times the term has been applied to the year set apart for the reception of pious offerings from those who visited the Church of St. Peter at Rome, and was first appointed by Pope Boniface VIII. in 1300, who ordered that it should recur every 100 years. It having, however, been found to be the means of bringing much wealth to the church, Clement VI., who was Pope from 1342–1352, shortened the period to 50 years, so that it might be held during the time he occupied the papal chair. Urban VI., in order to have one while he was Pope, altered the period to 33 years, and Sextus V. to 25 years, at which it still remains. When we come to the use of the word secularly, we find it applied to a festival in honour of Shakespeare, in 1769; to the celebration of the entrance of George III. on the 50th year of his reign, and to that of the completion of the 50th year of the reign of Her present Majesty. We cannot but think that the latter is the more sensible view, and that under whatever name it may go, the celebration of the accomplishment of half a century is better than that of the date of the entry upon it. It is true that if a man were born on the 6th May, 1840, his fiftieth birthday would be the 6th May, 1889; but he would not be 50 years old till the completion of the year.

As to what should be done to celebrate the event, is a question which there is ample time to determine. Our experience of exhibitions of postage stamps is not a very favourable one, as all that is valuable is necessarily a sealed book to any but the judges, and the public might just as well look upon a row of empty scrap-books as on the outside of a collection worth thousands of pounds. We have seen what a congress did in 1878, and are not so greatly enamoured with its proceedings as to recommend a repetition of the experiment, and yet it was held in a year when the International Exhibition brought thousands of visitors to Paris from the uttermost parts of the earth. We only offer these observations as our individual opinion, which we have been requested to give. That the event of the first issue of postage stamps should be celebrated in some way on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1890, can scarcely, we think, admit of contradiction; but the mode in which it should be done, and the form it should take, are questions that may well be left to the Philatelic Society of London to determine. We wish it could be celebrated by the creation of a rate of a farthing for small printed circulars under half an ounce, and the old die might then be utilised for the purpose of the stamp.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bhopal.—We have again a fresh plate of the ¼ anna, green, and also of the ¼ anna, black (square), both in thirty-two varieties of eight horizontal rows of four each. As far as design goes they do not differ from the former issues, but there are sufficient varieties in the details to distinguish them. In the ¼ anna green, which is now printed in deeper colour, we have not noticed any mistakes in the inscription, except in the twentieth stamp, where the word SHAH is spelt SAH. The ¼ anna, black, seems also comparatively free from errors, except of faulty letters. The impression is on thin white wove paper, and the ¼ anna, green, comes both imperforate and perforated six, with a perforation not so ragged as in the last issue, but the holes are at very irregular distances from each other, and the lines are anything but straight. There is an outer coloured line round the sheet of the stamps of both the ¼ anna, green, and the ¼ anna, black.

¼ anna, deep blue-green; imperforate on white wove.
¼ ,, deep green; perforated six ,,
¼ ,, black; imperforate ,,

Brazil.—We have received some further additions to the new lot of postal stationery, a portion only being chronicled in our last. In the first place we have to complete our list of the journal adhesives by adding three higher values, 500, 700, and 1000, of the same type. Next we have two additional wrappers of 40 reis and 60 reis embossed with stamps, the frames of which are of the pattern of the envelope stamp of 1867, as we mentioned in our last, though we failed to add that the inscription in the upper part is BRAZIL CORREIO, and the value in letters in the lower part. The envelope of 100 reis now appears in emerald-green, on plain white laid paper, and is accompanied by one of 200 reis in pink. Lastly, we have a post-card with a stamp of 40 reis in the right upper angle, of the type of the adhesive 100 reis of 1878, the die having been altered in some trifling details at the foot, to accommodate the longer inscription of the value, and to allow of the numerals in the side ovals being made larger. To the left of the stamp is a horizontal tablet, with scroll ends, inscribed BILHETE POSTAL, and an arched ornament above. Underneath are the instructions, NESTE LADO SÓ O ENDEREÇO, followed by four lines for the address, and BRAZIL in the left lower corner in shaded capitals. The imprint of the American Bank Note Company is at the foot.

We suppose that the same card is used as a reply, for we have received two folded at the top, which, when opened out, show that they are printed consecutively, and are merely unseparated single cards, there being no difference in the inscriptions.

Adhesives.	500 reis,	orange-yellow; rouletted.
	700 ,,	,, ,,
	1000 ,,	,, ,,
Wrappers.	40 ,,	blue on whity-brown.
	60 ,,	brown ,,
Envelopes.	100 ,,	emerald-green on white laid.
	200 ,,	pink ,,
Post Card.	40 ,,	blue on rosy-buff.

British Bechuanaland.—The present abominable system of surcharging affords an ample field for collectors of varieties dependent on the vagaries of the operator. Amongst the stamps which have gone through the process, and afforded collectors the opportunity of adorning their pages with a considerable number of what we hope they are happy with, those of the Cape of Good Hope are somewhat conspicuous. If Griqualand had only continued to this day, what a lovely collection of G's there would have been! The mantle seems now to have fallen on British Bechuanaland, if we may judge from the erratic performances on the Cape of Good Hope halfpenny stamps referred to in our last number. We took a longitudinal strip of ten from the left margin of one of the sheets. The five upper ones, in addition to the horizontal surcharge as before described, are surcharged again with "Bechuanaland British" longitudinally, while the five lower stamps have no surcharge at all.

Adhesive. ½ penny, black (Cape of Good Hope), varieties of surcharge in green.

Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that there were only 700 copies of the threepence, "unappropriated die," surcharged with "One halfpenny," and that all were used in the post. Our description was certainly taken from an unused specimen, and it seems somewhat curious to have surcharged only *three* sheets.

Protectorate.—With the above surcharged halfpenny stamps of the Cape of Good Hope we receive the same surcharged in green, with "Bechuanaland" near the top of the figure, and "Protectorate" at the foot.

Adhesive. ½ penny, black (Cape of Good Hope), surcharged in green.

Bulgaria.—We mentioned in our last a surcharge of the stamps of 5 stotinki. We now annex an engraving, showing how the surcharge is applied.



Canada.—In our number for April, 1887, we referred to certain Canadian envelopes, post cards, and wrappers that had been surcharged SERVICE, which Mr. Hechler, there referred to, declared had been issued to the troops sent out to put down the insurrection in the North-Western provinces in 1885. We have received through Mr. Campbell the history of these surcharges, as given by the postmaster of Halifax, which tallies exactly with the information we received from Major Evans. Mr. Hechler was a captain in a Volunteer regiment despatched to assist in putting down the insurrection, and had the words OFFICIAL or SERVICE printed on a number of the Government envelopes, post cards, and wrappers, as desired, for sending notices of drill, &c., to his company; but they were neither issued nor recognized by the Government of Canada. It is for these, which the postmaster says are intrinsically worth nothing, that at the present time a dollar each is being asked. We should not again have referred to these manipulated stamps had it not been that in the Supplement to M. Moens' Catalogue, now in course of publication, they are recorded without notice of any doubt as to their being a genuine governmental issue. It was a smart notion of Mr. Heckler to turn his military duties into the direction of his business as a stamp dealer; but the collections of amateurs are now so overladen with postal stationery that they may dispense with specimens of these without much sorrow of heart.

Ceylon.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a surcharge of the post-card of Six Cents, which does not seem to have been hitherto chronicled. Whether it dates from some time back, or is of recent manufacture, does not appear; but, at all events, it is one of those varieties which the authorities in Ceylon are so clever in making. Instead of the surcharge being over the old value, as before, it is now just above it, and the original value is barred by a single thick line.



Post Card. 5 cents on 6 cents, blue on buff; surcharge in black.

Chamba.—In November last we chronicled the registration envelope, size F, which we had then just received, with the sun surrounded by a *circular* halo. We have hitherto had no opportunity of showing this type, and we therefore now annex an illustration.



Colombia.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles an official Cubierta, with a double-lined frame, and bearing the following inscription in black:



REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.
Servicio de correos nacionales.
Certificado oficial.
Sal de en de de 188
Remite *El Administrador.*

Official Cubierta. Black on white *batonné* blue.

Congo.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., the 5 francs, violet, with a surcharge of "COLIS POSTAUX—Fr 3.50," in a new type. It is now within a double-lined frame, 15½ × 6 mm. At the same time we also receive a stamp of 25 centimes, of the same type as that of the 5 francs, printed in dull blue.

Further, we have to chronicle two post cards. That of 15 centimes is exactly similar to the last issue, described in our number for May of last year; but the colour of the impression and of the card is changed, the inscription and the stamp and arms being also now of the same colour. The card of 10 centimes only differs from that of 15 centimes in the colour and upper inscriptions, which are *Etat indépendant du Congo*—CARTE POSTALE, in two lines, followed by "(Service de l'intérieur et des pays limitrophes jusques et y compris Libreville au Nord et Mossamedes au Sud.)"

Adhesives. 25 centimes, dull blue on white wove; perf. 15.
5 francs, violet; surch. in black ,,
Post Cards. 10 centimes, black on white.
15 „ carmine on buff.

Danish West Indies.—The new edition of the post card of 2 cents has five lines for the address, like the 3 cents of 1887.

Post Card. 2 cents, blue on white; *new issue.*

Egypt.—The 10 piastres has made its appearance, of the same type as the current issue; watermark "Star and Crescent;" perforated 14.



Adhesive. 10 piastres, violet.

Faridkot.—We have the ¼ anna (1883) in vermilion-red, on white wove paper, imperforate. The paper is ruled in squares, but the stamp does not always keep on the square.

Adhesive. ¼ anna (type 1883), vermilion-red.

Der Philatelist reports the envelope of 1 anna (118 × 66 mm.) on white laid paper, with the arms in black.

Envelope. 1 anna, brown; surcharge in black; *arms in black.*

Fiji Islands.—*Der Philatelist* reports the "Stamp Duty" stamp of 1 shilling as surcharged with "Postage—1/–" in black, and used postally. We are curious to know the reason of gilding gold before we can give full credit to this.

French Colonies.—No wonder that collectors begin to cry out and hate the very sight of our heading. We have to chronicle a fresh lot of these abominations.

Gabon.—A contemporary publishes the following Decree, dated Libreville, December 28th, 1888:

"We, Lieutenant-Governor of Gabon, Officer of the Legion of Honour: Considering the loss from inevitable cause of two lots of postage stamps despatched consecutively to this colony by the sailing ships *Brave* and *Violette*, and the delay in the despatch of the new order sent imperatively to the department by *câblogramme*"—what a wonderful word!—"on the 29th September last.

"Considering the impossibility of satisfying from the remaining stock on hand the demands for franking correspondence to France, to foreign parts, and the different posts of the interior.

"Considering that if franking in money is not admitted in international relations, the facility for adopting this measure cannot be denied by the administration, so far as relates to the franking of the internal correspondence. On the proposition of the interim Minister of the Interior we have decreed and do decree as follows:

"1. Steps shall be taken by the Receiver of the Posts for the transformation of 4000 stamps of 0 fr. 05 cent. into stamps of 0 fr. 25 cent. by means of a simple surcharge with a hand-stamp.

"2. Until the arrival of the stock of stamps ordered in the Metropolis the franking shall be made at the wicket of the Post Office in postage stamps for the foreign correspondence and by the stamp P. D. for the internal correspondence.

"No sale of postage stamps shall be made except for the purpose of immediate franking."

This latter clause is as it should be, and collectors must therefore be content with obliterated specimens. We wish they would in all cases of surcharges, and it would be found that much fewer were necessary.

Adhesive. 25 c. on 5 c., green on pale green; surcharge in black.

Guadeloupe.—Mr. Mackenzie has been good enough to send us specimens of these stamps, with the Decree ordering the surcharge, of which the following is a translation of all that is important:

"Decree transforming the stamps of 20 centimes into stamps of 3, 15, and 25 centimes.

"The governor of Guadeloupe and dependencies.

"Whereas the provision of postage stamps of 3, 15, and 25 cent. is completely exhausted;

"Considering the large stock of stamps of 20 c., the use of which is not common;

"Considering the necessity of immediately supplying the wants of the public, and of providing against any impediments in the despatch of correspondence;

"On the proposition of the Director of the Interior, It is ordered:

"ART. 1. Until the receipt of the postage stamps of 3, 15, and 25 centimes, stamps of 20 centimes shall be delivered to the public at the prices of 3, 15, and 25 c. These stamps shall bear the vignettes below, printed in black by the Government Printing Office."









The other articles relate to the mode in which the operation is to be carried out under the surveillance of a commission. We annex an engraving showing the surcharge of 3 centimes.

Adhesives.

3 centimes on 20 c., brick-red on green; surch. in black.
15 " " " " "
25 " " " " "

Indo-China.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. a specimen of the 35 c., black on yellow, surcharged in black at the top INDO-CHINE, a large numeral of "5" over the primitive value, R in the left lower angle, and D in the right.



Adhesive. 5 centimes on 35 c., black on yellow; surcharge in black.

Martinique.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions several errors in the late surcharges.

Adhesives. 01 on 20 c., brick-red on green; *the value not followed by a c.*
05 c. on 4 c., brown on blue; *the value followed by a c.*
15 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green; *15 c. at top,* MARTINIQUE *below.*
15 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green; *same as last, but without* MARTINIQUE.

Gibraltar.—Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have fitted out the fort with a strong supply of postal stationery. We have just received the following of the type of the ½ penny card of 1887:

Post Cards. 1½ pence, chocolate-brown on buff.
½+½ penny, bright green "
1+1 " carmine "
1½+1½ pence, dark brown "

Wrapper. 1 penny, carmine on whity-brown, with instructions.

This latter has the *old* form of instructions upon it.

Great Britain.—We are advancing in the alphabet of the one penny. The sheets now bear the letter K under the 239th stamp.

Some of the white post cards lately seen by us are printed on card of a dead white colour, and are thinner than any we have before seen. This is not due to any extra milling, as the cards weigh less, though they are still eightpence per dozen.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. have shown us an Indian envelope of ½ anna, blue, of 1877, surcharged in *red* with GWALIOR, and the equivalent in Hindoo immediately below. The arms are in dull ultramarine. The envelope bears the Gwalior postmark of December 22nd, 1887.

Envelope. ½ anna, blue (1877), surcharged in red; arms in dull ultramarine.



Holkar.—The engraving annexed shows the type of the new issue described in our last.

Nabha.—We have just received the following Indian stamps, surcharged with NABHA STATE in two lines, and bearing the further surcharge of SERVICE in the case of three of them, all being in black. So far as the 1 anna is concerned this is no novelty, but the others were previously surcharged in other colours. It seems therefore probable that the black surcharge will be extended to all the values.

Adhesive. ½ anna, green, *surcharged in black.*
Official. ½ ,, ,, ,,
1 ,, purple-brown ,,
4 ,, olive-green ,,

Further, we have the post card of ¼ anna, brown on buff, surcharged NABHA STATE in two lines in black, with the arms below, also in black.

Post Card. ¼ anna, brown on buff; *arms in black.*

Natal.—Mr. Mackenzie sends us the five shillings, on paper watermarked ♕ C A, perforated 14, the watermark appearing sideways on the stamp. We do not know how long since the issue took place, for the stamp does not appear to have any great circulation. It was originally issued, in 1874, on ♕ C C paper, and perforated 15. A second batch was issued about 1880, on the same paper, but perforated 14.

Adhesive. 5 shillings, maroon, *wmk.* ♕ *C A*; perf. 14.

New South Wales.—We have the eightpence showing the lyre bird in an oval. The representation of the bird is good, but the accessories are in bad taste, being too confused and cramped. The value is on a straight tablet at the foot. Above the oval is "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE," and at the feet of the bird, within the oval, is "ONE HUNDRED YEARS." The impression is on paper watermarked ♕ N.S.W., and the perforation 11½ × 11.

Adhesive. 8 pence, pink-mauve.

Nicaragua.—We have omitted to chronicle a post card of 3 centavos which appeared last year, for the good reason that we had not received specimens until lately. In the centre is a stamp of 3 centavos of the type of the current adhesives, intercepting a straight tablet inscribed TARJETA to the left, and POSTAL to the right. The instructions below are given with precision—under "Tarjeta" is "EN ESTE FRENTE SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION," and under "Postal" is "Á LA VUELTA LO QUE DE QUIERA COMUNICAR." Underneath the stamp is the imprint of the American Bank Note Company. The impression is in blue on buff, and the card measures 138 × 91 mm.

Post Card. 3 centavos, blue on buff.

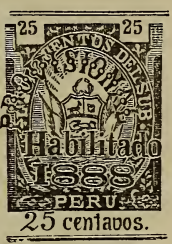
Persia.—We learn from our Brussels contemporary that a new series of stamps, of the type annexed, has been despatched from Paris. The design does not reflect much credit on the manufacturer; for anything more commonplace and ugly can scarcely be conceived. We need not describe it, as the engraving is a good representation of it. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 11½.



Adhesives. 1 shahi, pink. | 2 shahi, pale blue. | 5 shahi, pale violet.

Peru.—The Provisional stamp of 25 centavos, carmine, 1881–82, already surcharged, in black, "PROVISIONAL 1881–1882," and originally issued by the Government at Arequipa, has again been called into use, and has appeared in two varieties, one surcharged only "1888," and the other with "Habilitado 1888." The engraver of the representation of the two types of surcharge seems to have somewhat drawn on his imagination, but the two engravings are intended for the same stamp with the two varieties of surcharge.





Adhesives. 25 centavos, carmine, surcharge in black "1888."
25 ,, ,, ,, "Habilitado 1888."

Philippines.—We have the following, surcharged "2⅛ CMOS," in the current type, in darker coloured ink than before, it being now violet-carmine. We annex an engraving of the surcharged 20 c. de peso, "derechos de firma."



Adhesives.

2⅛ cmos on ⅛ de centavo (impresos), yellow-green,
2⅛ ,, 50 milesimas (1887), pale olive,
2⅛ ,, 5 c. de peso (1887), slate-grey,
2⅛ ,, 20 ,, (derechos de firma), brown,
2⅛ ,, 200 mil. de peso ,, green,

} surch. in violet-carmine.

Russian Locals.—*Kolomna.*—We extract the following from the *Timbre-Poste*, received from a correspondent.

"*Notification by the Rural Administration of Kolomna.*

"In consequence of a carefully-drawn report of the rural tribunal, confirmed by the ordinary rural assembly of Kolomna section, 1888, the following rates for the despatch of correspondence by the rural posts, within the rural district and *vice versâ*, will come into force from the 1st January, 1889:

"1. For letter and ordinary correspondence of every kind, 3 kopecks each.

"2. For registered packets, 5 kopecks each.

"3. Do. with declared value, 1 kopeck per rouble.

"4. For printed matter, journals, and gazettes of any kind, 2 kopecks for one packet per week."

The same correspondent adds that the blue stamps of 1, 2, and 3 kopecks, described in our last, are for the franking of letters and packets from Kolomna to the interior of the district; and the 1 and 3 kopecks, red, are for the postage from the interior to Kolomna and beyond.

Malmyche.—The stamp of 2 kopecks, black on dark blue, of 1887, now comes to hand printed on white paper, both in blue and in solferino; but the above-named journal has no information of the *raison d'être*.

Adhesives. 2 kopecks, blue on white.
2 ,, solferino on white.

Perejaslaw.—The stamp of January, 1888, in blue on orange, is replaced by one of the same type, in red on yellow; perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, red on yellow.

Prilouky.—Since the 1st January last the stamp of 5 kopecks is printed either on yellow-green or blue-green paper.

Adhesives. 5 kopecks, black on yellow-green.
5 ,, black on blue-green.

Tschembar.—*Der Philatelist* mentions the issue of a new stamp, on the 22nd November last, of a design shown in the annexed engraving. No value is shown on the face of the stamp, but it is stated to be 5 kopecks. It is printed in colours on plain white paper, and perforated 12.



Adhesive. No value (5 kopecks), black, green, yellow, and blue.

St. Vincent.—We are indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for sending us the envelope of a registered letter, postmarked "Kingstown, St. Vincent, Nov. 25, 1888," and franked with a five shilling stamp of the design of Perkins, Bacon, and Co., originally issued

as a revenue stamp. It is now printed in a rich deep crimson, on paper watermarked ♕ CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 5 shillings, deep carmine; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

The *Philatelic World* states that it learns from a very reliable source that the number of provisional stamps of St. Vincent was as follows:

1880.—1800 of 1d. being half-stamps of 6 pence, green, surcharged in red.

1881.—1440 of ½ penny, similarly made, surcharged in red.

720 of 1 penny, surcharged in black on 6 pence, green.

630 of 4 pence, surcharged in black on 1 shilling, vermilion.

1883.—124,440 of 2½ pence, surcharged in black on 1 penny, lake (still in use).

1884.—12,000 of 1 penny, surcharged in black on the preceding.

Sarawak.—A correspondent writes us that he received the entire series of these stamps, and that the 25 cents is green, with red-brown tablet.



Adhesive.

25 cents, green; tablet red-brown; perf. 14.

Tasmania.—From an official letter we find that the penny stamps surcharged "Halfpenny" came into use on the 1st of January.

A new issue of halfpenny stamps will make its appearance shortly.

Travancore.—We are at length enabled to give engravings of these stamps, which, through the kindness of a subscriber, the late Mr. Sheppard, we were able to announce in November last.







Tunis.—We have the 1 centime in the type with the background filled in and perforated, and we see the five francs is also reported of the same type.

Adhesives. 1 centime, black on violet-blue, altered type; *perforated 13½.*
5 francs, violet on pale mauve ,, ,,

Victoria.—We have some postal stationery from Victoria that is a credit to the colony, so far as the post cards are concerned. The new post cards for the United Kingdom measure 130 × 88

mm., the design consisting of two upright rectangular frames, 30 × 26 mm., of the same design, one in each of the upper corners. Within that to the left are the Royal Arms, and within that to the right the stamp. The intervening space is bridged over by an arched tablet, inscribed POST CARD in large capitals, and FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM in small capitals underneath. Below this is a horizontal tablet, with inscription in italics, denoting the route, and underneath the usual instructions, THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. An ornamental frame, the sides and upper line of which start from the exterior lines of the frames, complete the design. The twopenny card has a stamp within the right frame, of the type of the current adhesive as modified in 1887, and the inscription in the horizontal tablet is, BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE. In the threepenny card the stamp is of the type of the adhesive of 1885, and the in-inscription in the tablet is VIA ITALY. Next we have a letter card, to see the beauties of which we must unfold it, especially as in this way the inscriptions read in order. The paper of which it is made is white inside, faced with a neutral tint. It measures 187 × 166 mm., and within this is a three-lined frame, with scrolls at the angles, intercepted at the middle of the top by the Royal Arms; half-way, at the place of the fold, similar lines, with an ornament in the centre, divide the upper and lower portions into two equal parts. In the right upper corner of the upper part is a stamp showing Queen Victoria in royal robes, standing with a sceptre in her right hand, and the orb in her left, while on an arched tablet above is VICTORIA, and on a corresponding tablet at her feet ONE PENNY. In the left upper corner is a female figure sitting, with a distaff in her hand. On an arched scroll between the designs is LETTER CARD, and on a straight tablet below PRICE THREE-HALFPENCE, followed by the usual instructions, with the addition, "And no enclosure of any kind permitted." In the lower half is VICTORIA, in fancy capitals, and under this a notice to the effect that the card is available for Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, but must have an additional stamp of one penny affixed to it if addressed to New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji. At the foot are three vignettes, the centre one showing a coach-and-four, that to the left a steamer in full sail, and that to the right a railway train.

Post Cards. 2 pence, purple on buff.
3 ,, pink on green.
Letter Card. 1 penny, dark blue on neutral grey.

Virgin Islands.—We have received the one shilling on paper watermarked ♕ C A, and perforated 14. It is printed in one colour, a light chocolate-brown.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, *light chocolate-brown; wmk.* ♕ *C A; perf. 14.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page 36.*)

POST CARDS.

B.

(The seventh line of the instructions contains *nineteen* characters.)

1. The characters of the instructions are the same as those found on the cards of the preceding issue.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 2, 3, 4, 6.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 2, 3, 5, 6.

2. Same as last, but characters 17 and 36 of line four, 4 of line eight, and 4 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 11. Characters 18 and 37 of line four, and 5 of line eight are replaced by *illustration* 12.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

3. Same as last, but character 26 of line four is replaced by *illustration* 1.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.

4. Same as last, but character 10 of line seven is replaced by *illustration* 14; and characters 30 of line ten, and 19 of line eleven, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.

5. Same as last, but character 26 of line four is corrected to *illustration* 5.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 4.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10.

6. Same as number 2, but character 5 of line ten is also replaced by *illustration* 12.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.

7. Same as last, but the two characters forming the first line are close together, alongside characters 11 and 12 of line two.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 10.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 20.

8. Same as number 6, but characters 24 of line eight, and 30 of line ten are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 11.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30.

9. Same as number 6, but characters 12, 20, and 30 of line two, 31 of line six, and 24 of line eight, are replaced by *illustration* 9.

½ sen, orange-yellow, syll. char. 11, 13, 14, 15.
1 „ blue, syll. char. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

Page 203. *Issue May*, 1875.

The stamp and frame of each card on the plate varies in type, but I am unable to say how many cards formed a sheet, and can only give the number of varieties of each syllabic character I have found. I think, however, it is probable the sheet contained six or twelve cards, and that more than one plate was engraved for some at least of the characters. I have seen—

12	varieties of	the	½	sen, syll. char.	1.
8	,,	,,	½	,, ,,	2.
11	,,	,,	½	,, ,,	3.
9	,,	,,	½	,, ,,	4.
12	,,	,,	1	,, ,,	1.
13	,,	,,	1	,, ,,	2.
14	,,	,,	1	,, ,,	3.
15	,,	,,	1	,, ,,	4.

Page 204. *Issue July*, 1875.

Like the preceding issue, the stamp and frame of each card on the sheets varies in type, and there must have been several different plates engraved for both values. I have found thirty-eight varieties of the ½ sen and seventy-two varieties of the 1 sen. After this issue the cards were produced by typography, and consequently there are no variations of type to be found upon the sheet.

Page 204. *Issue September*, 1876.

The Japanese inscription found in the frame at the bottom of the cards of this and all the succeeding issues, including the "Reply Paid," reads as follows: "Manufactured at the Printing Office of the Finance Minister of the Japanese Empire."

Page 205. *Issue July* (?), 1879.

The correct date for this issue is June 30th, the two cards coming into use the same day as the 3 sen, orange, and 50 sen, carmine, adhesives.

Remarks.—Several of the stamp journals in 1885 gave the 1 sen of issue September, 1876, and the 2 sen of this issue, changed in colour to carmine-rose; but I have not come across anyone who has seen either of these cards. There is hardly any doubt, I think, that they were catalogued in mistake for the "reply paid" cards, which came into use in the same year.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue Meiji—1*st* (?) *month*, 18*th year*. *January* (?), 1885.

Three values similar in size and design to the single cards issued in 1876 and 1879, except for additional inscriptions. Both halves of the 1 sen have two extra Japanese characters in the line beneath the stamp, and a row of three characters to the left of that line. The 2 and 3 sen have on the second halves the word RÉPONSE, in a straight line beneath UNIVERSELLE, and two Japanese characters, no doubt the equivalent, below the line of characters in the centre of the card. The design is in colour on thin yellowish-white card, and is impressed upon the first and third faces. The 1 sen is joined along the right side, and the 2 and 3 sen along the top.

1+1, carmine-rose.
2+2, ,,
3+3, orange-yellow.

ADDENDA.

Page 193 (*November Number*, 1888). *Issue February*, 1874.

I have recently met with a second sheet of the ½ sen, syll. char. 2.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.
Vice-President—T. K. Tapling, M.P.
Secretary—D. Garth.
Assistant-Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. Biggs.

Dr. C. W. Viner.	E. D. Bacon.
M. P. Castle.	A. W. Chambers.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 15th February, at 7.30 p.m., sixteen members and one visitor being present. The chair was taken by Mr. Castle, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary announced the receipt of a letter tendering the resignation of membership of Mr. J. J. Casey, of New York; and after a protracted discussion of affairs of the Society, involving no question of public interest, Mr. Casey's resignation was accepted. Upon the motion of Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Colman, a grant of £20 was voted out of the funds of the Society, to be expended for the purposes of the Society's library. Mr. E. J. Nankivell, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Gilbert Harrison, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Thornhill; and Mr. H. F. Deane, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Bermuda concluded the business of the evening.

The tenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 1st March, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members, including the President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. C. B. Corwin, of New York, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; and Mr. W. R. Joynt, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Thornhill, were elected members of the Society. A short paper, by Mr. Rossiter, on the stamps issued and used by some of the colleges at the University of Cambridge, was then read. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Rossiter, and the Secretary was desired to request permission to publish the paper in the *Philatelic Record*. The business of the evening concluded with the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Dominica, which was completed.

Notes and Queries.

J. P. B., Charlton.—Thank you for your communication, but the stamp in question has been already mentioned in the *Record*, vol. vi. p. 89. It was then announced with a doubt as to its authenticity, and a question was raised as to whether it had not been fabricated in Dominica. The editor of the *Timbre-Poste* also, in describing the same, says, "We have seen on envelopes the stamp of 1 penny cut in two vertically and surcharged with '½.' The stamp of departure was, 'Montserrat 14 April 1884;' and of arrival, 'Dominica 18 April 84.' What proves that it is sought to dupe amateurs is, that the date and effacing stamps show on the other side of the envelope, which shows that the envelope had no letter inside it, besides which the gum on the flap shows that the envelope had not been used." On the other hand we believe that some of the 1 penny stamps were used for halfpenny postage, by cutting them across diagonally and surcharging the halves. These are catalogued by M. Moens, and were chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of June, 1883, though not noticed in the *Record*.

H. J. S., Stoke Newington.—We have no confidence in a Ceylon 1d., 1st type, unwatermarked and perforated 11½, as being an undoctored stamp without some ocular evidence. The Victoria 1d., green, of 1862 type, with thin figure watermark is not so unlikely. If you will send them to our publishers, with a request that they may be forwarded to us, we shall be happy to give our opinion for what it is worth; but we never admit into the hierarchy any like stamps without inspection, unless the description comes to us from special collectors.

Philatelic Society of New Zealand.—From the Wellington *Evening Post* of January 10th we learn that at a meeting of the Society, held on the previous evening, a paper was read by Mr. J. Davies on "The Stamps of New Zealand from 1855 to 1888," in compiling which Mr. J. Davies has spent a considerable amount of time. We hope to be able to communicate this paper to our readers, as Mr. J. Davies has been so good as to promise us a copy of it for this purpose.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. APRIL, 1889. No. 124.

THE authors of the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* will do well to look to their laurels, and put the silver-gilt medal conferred upon them by the French Society under double lock, for a stamp has been shown to us that has not been described by them. It is an embossed stamp of one pound ten shillings, of the type which was in use in—the date is not material, but it was long prior to the appearance of the above work—surcharged in black with WAR OFFICE—POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING in three lines of block type. The stamp is struck on blue paper, and bears the marks of having been adhesive.

There can be but little doubt that stamp collectors are generally held to be a very gullible body, for the arts that are practised on their credulity certainly show that they are not supposed to combine the smallest modicum of the wisdom of the serpent with their other qualities. We should not have referred to this stamp had it not been that we have to write for the benefit of collectors in all parts of the world, and such rubbish might be foisted on them as an undescribed rarity. The stamp in question has been detached from an old deed, which has served its purpose, and then been surcharged by some noodle or other. The marks of the cuts through which the strip of tinfoil passed are to be traced, and just at the lower edge is a small portion of a black curve, part, doubtless, of the date stamp always affixed below.

In our February number we mentioned that we were informed that the Bulgarian stamp of 5 stotinki had been surcharged with "Three" stotinki, and last month we gave an engraving of the individual in question. Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, was able to enter into more particulars, and stated that 4000 copies had been so transformed. This month the same

journal states that, according to a letter received from that country, the stamp in question was never issued, and is the work of a forger. The stamp from which the engraving was taken was sent to the *Timbre-Poste* by M. Arthur Zermikian, of Sofia, as also some other stamps of Bulgaria in two colours, which were probably doctored.

In January last we received from a M. Thallasinos, of Carlovassi, Isle of Samos, a series of stamps of 5, 10, 20, and 40 paras, and 2, 5, and 25 piastres, purporting to be a local issue for Samos. The entire series unused was offered at 9 f., and used at 8 f. 50 c. The para values are all of one type—an envelope in the centre, on which is stamped the numeral of value in black; underneath, a Turkish inscription within a crescent; below this, EMP: OTTOMAN in an arch, with PARAS under. The piastre values differ in the details, and the value is in red. The colours are—5 paras, black; 10 paras, green; 20 paras, pink; 40 paras, blue; 2 piastres, olive; 5 piastres, violet; and 25 piastres, red-brown. We did not describe them at the time, for they did not impress us favourably. The editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, desirous of ascertaining whether they were a genuine local issue, wrote to the postmaster of Samos, and has received the following reply:

"SAMOS, *2nd March*, 1889.

"SIR,—I hasten to reply to your favour of the 15th February last, by declaring that the principality of Samos neither has had nor has any special postage stamp, and that consequently the stamps of various values that have been circulated are nothing but forgeries and, as you say, a fraud, in order to dupe collectors.

"His Highness the Prince, to whom I have had the honour of showing your letter and the so-called Samos stamp, authorizes me to beg you to cause the non-existence of Samian postage stamps to be published in the journals, and thus warn the public.

"His Highness will also write to the Ottoman Legation on the subject.

"Accept, &c.,

"*The Director of the Posts and Telegraphs of Samos*,

"M. CRIKORIA."

The following is also an extract from a Greek newspaper: "The *Samos* writes that speculators, not content with imitating the various wines of Samos, have manufactured fancy stamps that never existed. These forgeries are of the colour red, and bear the word SAMOS in French characters, and below EMPIRE OTTOMAN. These productions of speculators are sold in Europe at fabulous prices." We hope not; and that collectors, in their eagerness to possess novelties, will not allow themselves to be imposed on by such speculators.

Again, in our February number we mentioned that a contemporary had been informed that the Roumanian stamps had been printed during the months of November and December on paper of various colours, of which we gave a list; but last month we omitted to mention that the *Timbre-Poste*, who it appears had received the above information from a M. Moroiu, had been since informed by the Inspector-General of the Roumanian Treasury that those chronicled by us this month are alone authentic. The same journal, in its number for the present month, prints the following extract from the *Indépendance Roumaine* of the 10/22 March last:

"*Forged Postage Stamps.*—Yesterday an information of the gravest nature was laid before the prefecture of police. It related to nothing less than the existence in the centre even of the capital of a manufactory of forged postage stamps.

"The forger informed against answers to the name of Moroiu, a captain on the retired list.

"Colonel Algin, prefect of police, charged M. Carlova, director of the police, to commence the investigations and ascertain if there was any foundation for the information. After some preliminary inquiries, M. Carlova was convinced that something suspicious was passing at the house of Captain Moroiu, and informed MM. Boldur-Voinesco, first procurator, and Papp, examining judge, and all three proceeded to the house of Moroiu.

"At the first search they found a considerable quantity of unused stamps. On Captain Moroiu being asked where they came from, he replied, that he was a great collector of stamps, which he sold to amateurs at home and abroad, and that if they appeared new he had coloured them. The magistrates seized the stamps, and then proceeded to the Post-office and to the Mint, where the postage stamps are manufactured. At this latter they were told that the stamps were not forged, but that the colours only had been changed.

"Nevertheless, in the evening a person advised M. Carlova to continue his search at the house of Captain Moroiu, assuring him that he would find in a certain place indicated by him a large number of dies for the manufacturing of postage stamps, Roumanian as well as foreign. MM. Papp, Boldur-Voinesco, and Carlova made another search this morning and found about 200 dies. There was one even for the fabrication of stamps of Buenos Ayres. Captain Moroiu, thus found in open violation

of the law, made a full confession, and was incarcerated at Vacaresti."

To this the *Timbre-Poste* adds its regret that the *parquet* was not able at the same time to seize the dies, which serve for the manufacture of the stamps of 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras, that are affixed to letters or papers, and which the Philatelic Society of Bucharest declare to be authentic on signed certificates, and with which so many amateurs allow themselves to be taken in.

Again, the *Frankfuster Zeitung* of the 13th March last, under the heading of "Carlsruhe, March 11th," says:

"The arrest of the commission-agent Schmitt, already announced, for selling old stamps of Baden, takes a much more important turn. On Saturday last M. Cockel, the proprietor of the old printing-office Hasper, as also one of his lithographers, were arrested. An engraver, who had prepared a postal stamp for effacing the stamps, was also arrested, but was set at liberty after being interrogated.

"One can form an idea of the magnitude of the business done with these stamps when it is known that Schmitt received the sum of 2000 marks for a sheet of one hundred stamps of 30 kreuzer. The execution of four different kinds was projected; two are already executed. As regards Schmitt, there is clearly a fraud, as he has already sold considerable quantities of these stamps."

The statement of this Carlsruhe correspondent is evidently drawn up in the usual exaggerated style of such letters, as a sheet of genuine 30 kreuzer stamps would not be worth more than 50 marks.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have the following of the type of 1886 (Arms in an oval) printed on coloured wove paper.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, carmine on violet.
2½ centavos, purple on flesh.
5 ,, vermilion-red on yellow.
10 ,, black on green.

Argentine Republic.—The South American Bank Note Company have delivered another of the stamps of the Postage and Telegraph series. The head of Rivadavia again figures on the stamp of 5 centavos. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.



Further, we have a letter card of 2 centavos, with the portrait of the President Celman within a circular band inscribed, in the upper part, CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS; and in the lower, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. In the lower angles are the numerals of value, with CENTAVOS on a straight tablet between. The sole inscription on the card itself is CARTA POSTAL; and there are two lines for the address, the last of which is underlined. The impression is on white paper faced with light buff, and it is perforated round the edges 12.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, rose-red; perf. 12.
Letter Card. 2 ,, brown on light buff.

Bavaria.—The stamp of 3 pfennig appears perforated 14½, and with horizontal watermark.

Adhesive. 3 pfennig, yellow-green; *perf.* 14½.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the unpaid letter stamps of 3, 5, and 10 pfennig have also the new perforation of 14½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 3 pfennig, grey overprinted in red; *perf.* 14½.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

The same journal also states that the post cards of 3, 5, and 10 pfennig, all watermarked with horizontal undulations, now bear the date of "89."

Belgium.—Our Belgian contemporary, in pointing out two errors that are to be found on the sheets of the present stamps of 1 centime, consisting of BELGIOUE and of BELGIQUÉ for BELGIQUE, humorously remarks on its influence, and on the great desire of the paternal Government to do what is right. It has only to point out an error, and next day the plate is corrected. We wish its influence would extend to put a stop to the vagaries with the Congo stamps of 5 francs. Perhaps it will, for there is a delicate hint that a change of the surcharge was a financial necessity.

Bhopal.—The editor of the *Timbre-Poste* has discovered one more error than we did in the sheets of the stamps of ¼ anna,

green, chronicled by us last month; viz., NAWA for NAWAB. The faulty "A's" are too numerous to mention.

In the sheet of the ¼ anna, black, one stamp has a faulty "B," and reads EEGAN in place of BEGAN, a form of spelling adopted throughout the sheet.

Brazil.—Annexed is an engraving of design of the adhesive Journal stamps mentioned by us in February and March, as also engravings of the stamp of 80 reis on the Letter Cards, and of the type of the stamp on the Wrappers.







British Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—The authorities in British Bechuanaland seem not only to have been in need of postage stamps, but also of Registration Envelopes for the Protectorate, as the following are chronicled surcharged as shown in the annexed engraving.



Registration Envelopes.

Size G. 4 pence, blue, surch. in black; imprint of De La Rue and Co.

Size H. 4 pence, blue, surch. in green; imprint of De La Rue and Co.

Size K. 4 pence, blue, surch. in green; imprint of McCorquodale and Co.

The two first have the "R" in oval on the face; the latter, REGISTERED in single-lined frame; and the surcharges appear to have been done at different epochs, as the type of the black surcharge is not the same as that of the green, and there is a stop at the end, which the green do not possess.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* for the information that a post card has been issued with a stamp of the annexed design. It measures 121 × 74 mm., and has the inscription of "POST CARD" with the arms between, "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" underneath, followed by the instructions.



The Registration envelopes, of the sizes G and H, come to hand with the imprint of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. under the flap.

Post Card. ½ penny, brown on white.

Registered Envelopes. 4 pence, ultramarine-blue, sizes G and H; imprint of De La Rue and Co.

Ceylon.—The authorities in Ceylon are, we think, entitled to the first prize of a silver gilt medal for the wonderful fertility of invention that they display in the art of surcharging. We have just received the four cents of the current type, in which "FOUR" is overprinted in black with "Two."

Adhesive. 2 cents on 4 cents, lilac-pink; wmk. Crown C A; surcharge in black.

Congo.—We lately saw two labels, evidently of native manufacture, consisting of a transverse oblong rectangular frame of two lines, the outer frame measuring 57 × 31 mm. The inner lines cross each other at the angles, and the squares thus formed have a small star in each. Between these lines in the upper part is ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE, in the left side is SERVICE, and in the right POSTAL. In one of the stamps within the double frame is "INLAND" in large letters, and in the frame below is DU CONGO. In the other is "HOMEWARD," and in the frame below is DU HAUT CONGO. The first is hand-stamped in black on light blue paper, and the other in black on buff paper. Both bear a post-stamp of 1884, and appear to us as having been used by the International African Association, which commenced its operations that year, and perhaps were used as labels for packets or communications going to and coming from the various stations of the Company.

We were wrong last month in saying that the type of the new post card is exactly similar to that of the former one. The stamp differs from that of the former issue. The star is between two palm trees, and what is more, "CONGO" only appears once in the frame instead of four times, and the value is in the centre.

Curaçao.—This Dutch settlement has had an addition made to its current series, according to the *Berl. Phil. Club* Journal. We conclude they are printed and perforated as before, though our authority for the announcement speaks of a perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 15 cents, grey-green.
30 ,, lilac-grey.
60 ,, olive-yellow.
1 guld. 50 ,, light blue, with dark blue centre.

Egypt.—The unpaid letter stamps are being superseded by a new series of the design depicted in the annexed engraving. The impression is on white paper with "Crescent" in watermark, and the perforation is 14.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.
2 millièmes, green.
4 ,, puce.
1 piastre, ultramarine-blue.
2 ,, orange.

Faridkot.—In our December number we chronicled the half anna as having been re-engraved, and as printed in red, and perforated 12. We now receive the same stamp in dull blue, black,

and washy-green, on similar white wove paper, perforated 12. We have also the ¼ anna transverse oblong of 1881, in green, perforated 12.

By what means we announced the "¼ anna, vermilion-red," last month, as received imperforate, we are unable to say. We must have puzzled our readers. It ought to have been "½ anna."

Adhesives. ½ anna, dull blue; perf. 12.
½ ,, black ,,
½ ,, green ,,

French Colonies.—The issue of an envelope with stamp of 15 centimes in blue on white wove paper, size 147 × 113 mm., is announced, and the *Timbre-Poste* says that the issue will be as follows:

Envelopes. 5 cents, green on white, size 116 × 76 mm.
15 cents, blue on white, sizes 116 × 76, 123 × 96, and 147 × 113 mm.

Gabon.—Annexed is an engraving of the surcharge of 25 c. on 5 c., green on pale green, mentioned in our last.



By a Decree dated the 2nd February last, a copy of which appears in the *Timbre-Poste* for the present month, we are informed that we are to be favoured with some other surcharges. The Lieutenant-Governor, seeing the absolute want of stamps of 15 centimes, and the insufficiency of those already transformed into stamps of 25 centimes, has ordered the transformation of

1200 stamps of 1 fr. into stamps of fr. 0 15 c.
1000 ,, 75 c. ,, fr. 0 25 c.

Indo-China.—Another type of the surcharge of 5 centimes on the 35 c., described last month, appears to exist, which is shown in the annexed cut. This surcharge is said to date from the 9th January last, and has the date of "1889" in full as an additional ornamentation, besides which this surcharge is in red.



Adhesive. 5 c. on 35 c., black on yellow, *surcharge in red;* 2nd type.

Gold Coast.—The 2 pence has appeared in brown, and the 6 pence in a brighter tone of orange than that of 1879. They are both on paper watermarked ♕ C A, and are perforated 14.

Mr. Philbrick has also shown us size G of the Registration Envelope, with a *cartouche* round the upper half of the circle, inscribed "GOLD COAST COLONY," embossed on black ground.

In describing this surcharge on the Registration Envelope, sizes F and H 2, in our number for December last, extracted from the *Ill. B. Z.*, we said that the embossed *cartouche* was done in the Colony. This is not the case; it was done at Somerset House.

Adhesives. 2 pence, *brown; wmk. Crown C A.*
6 ,, orange ,,
Registered Envelope. 2 ,, blue, with black *cartouche.* Size G.

Great Britain.—We mentioned last month that some of the post cards we had lately received were of thinner and whiter card than any we had previously seen. The little mystery, if there were any, is now solved. The cards sent in by the public to be stamped have received equal privileges with the Post Office issue, and bear the Royal Arms of the smaller or old type. The only difference in the several specimens we have seen is that in the private card there is no stop after "SIDE," and we have compared several specimens.

It may also be added that the current post cards with the larger type of the Arms have the words POST CARD in bolder type than the former issue, and the instructions are in type a quarter of a millimètre longer.

Post Card. ½ penny, red-brown, on thinner white.

Telegraphs.—The gentlemen of the Stock Exchange are not always credited with being persons of few words, but in their business they have doubtless some special code by which a great deal may be expressed in a single word. On the 1st April last a telegram form of the usual Stock Exchange size was issued in two kinds for their especial benefit with an embossed stamp of tenpence. In one form the portion for the address is quite blank; in the other the words "BOURSE—PARIS" are inserted. The new tariff, which came into operation on the 1st April, admits of sending five words to France for tenpence. The address to Somebody, Bourse, Paris, takes up three words, leaving two only for the message and the name of the sender. After upwards of thirty years' rest from its labours, the old die, prepared after the designs of Mr. Ormond Hill, has been brought into use for stamping these forms, and looks quite juvenile in its new colour; furthermore, it has never been disfigured with date plugs.

Telegraph Form. 10 pence, sky-blue. Die 6.

That hundred-tongued jade "Rumour" has been talking about a tenpenny stamp as likely to appear. Is that the talked-of one, or look we for another?

Mexico.—*Chalco.*—In September last Mr. Phillips sent us a stamp which had originally come from a gentleman in Mexico, who stated that it was a great rarity, and was in use only for a short time. The stamp was subsequently shown to the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, who in chronicling it observed that "in order that the stamp should preserve its rarity intact, he thought that an amateur would do well not to purchase it." The stamp showed the inscription CORREOS—2 RS.—DE CHALCO in three lines, within a transverse rectangular oblong frame with canted corners, and was obliterated with the oval mark, "FRANCO 1867 EN CHALCO." The impression was in black, on paper faced green. We have lately received a photograph of some rare Mexican stamps, the property of Mr. Koster, who purchased them while travelling in the interior

of the Mexican Republic, and amongst these we find a specimen of this same stamp. It is described as being very rare, and to have been in existence only seventy days—at the time when the Republican troops were besieging Mexico—and was the last provisional stamp issued.

Adhesive. 2 reales, black on blue and blue-green.

Chiapas.—There are two halves, and one smaller portion of a stamp of 4 reales in the same photograph. The stamps were cut into two to serve for postage of 2 reales, and duly obliterated. The design is similar to that of the two reales, but smaller. The ornamental border is also similar, but smaller, and the inscription is similarly disposed, and is the same, except that DOS REALES is replaced by CUATRO (?). The rest of the lower part of the half stamp is wanting. 4 reales, black on white.

There is also a copy of the stamp of Chihuahua with very heavy figures of "25" in the centre.

Guadalajara.—From the same source we have a medio real, 1867, on white paper, which differs somewhat from the ordinary type, and is said to have preceded it. In the word MEDIO there is the same misplacement of the "I" as in the common type, but the "M" is *not* misplaced, but in a line with "ED." There are also four very fine copies in one block of the ordinary type of the medio real franking a letter to Tolima.

½ real, black on white; *variety.*

New South Wales.—We present our readers with an engraving of the centenary stamp of eightpence described in our last.



The one shilling of this issue was issued on 21st February last, and represents a Kangaroo, an animal indigenous to Australia; in fact, its discovery was made by Captain Cook in 1770. On an uncoloured arched tablet above the Kangaroo is the inscription "ONE HUNDRED YEARS," and "NEW SOUTH" on the left side, "WALES POSTAGE" on the right side, in uncoloured letters on a solid ground. A straight tablet at the foot carries the value in letters. It is the best-executed of the series, though there are too many accessory ornaments in the way of flowers; in fact, the Kangaroo is in a perfect bower of bliss. The perforation is $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. More care has been taken with the details of printing, perforation, and gumming than in some of the earlier issues of the series.

Dr. Houison writes us, under date of 28th February, that the five shillings, the last of the issue, would be ready in a few days. On the whole, the "Native series" has disappointed the Colonists as well as ourselves. It is a pity that the order for the dies was not given to a firm in England to execute.

We have received from Mr. Campbell a registration envelope which may be termed a provisional issue, as it was issued pending the arrival of a stock of the ordinary form. It measures 148½ × 86 mm., is of the ordinary form of envelope with tongue-shaped flap, and of white paper lined with muslin. The crossed lines and instructions are in red, and similar to those on the other issues, the registration stamp of 4 pence being struck in pink on the end of the flap.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, violet, brown.
Registered Envelope. 4 pence, pink, with instructions in red; *ordinary shape.*

New Zealand.—We are indebted to the Secretary of the Wellington Philatelic Society for sending us specimens of the current one penny, on paper watermarked with "N.Z. and Star," in which the watermark is upside down, four sheets having been so printed by mistake; and for the same stamp in a darker shade. The stock of the usual ink had run out, and recourse was had to some sample ink.

Adhesives. 1 penny, pink; *inverted watermark.*
1 ,, rose-pink.

We are informed that the dies of the 1d. and 2d. are on the point of being retouched.

Oudypoor.—A correspondent has been so good as to send us the reading on the stamp described in our February number, and it appears to be the seal of the Raja of Oudaipor.

Paraguay.—A stamp of the design shown in the annexed engraving has been forwarded to a contemporary by Messrs. Senf Brothers. The Phrygian cap is shown in the centre of a five-rayed star, below which, on an upturned curved tablet, is REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all on a ground of horizontal lines, within a transverse oblong rectangular frame, in the upper part of which is CORREOS, and in the lower UNION POSTAL, with CENTAVOS in each of the sides, the numerals of value being in each of the four angles. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 11½.



Adhesive. 15 centavos, purple.

Philippines.—According to the *Timbre-Poste* the 10 c. de peso of 1882, but printed in green, comes to hand with the surcharge in carmine of "2⅜ CMOS" within an oval band.

Adhesive. 2⅜ cmos on 10 c. de peso, green; surcharged in carmine.

Roumania.—With reference to the statement in our February number, the *Timbre-Poste* has received a letter from the Inspector-General of Finance of Roumania to the effect that the following

stamps on coloured paper are alone authentic; the others in the former list appear to have been doctored.

Adhesives.

1½ bani, black on azure.	10 bani, carmine on buff.
3 ,, violet ,,	15 ,, brown ,,
5 ,, green ,,	25 ,, blue on yellow.

50 bani, bistre on yellow.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 and 10 bani, green on yellow.

St. Vincent.—We are indebted to Mr. Emerson for sending us the sixpence, in purple, on ♕ C A paper, perforated 14. We suppose all the stock of sixpence, green, has been used up for stamps of ½d. and 1d. *Adhesive.* 6 pence, *purple;* wmk. Crown C A.

Salvador.—The countersign seems to be applied to the stamps of the new issue. The following are reported:



Adhesives. 3 centavos, brown, surcharged in violet.
5 „ blue „ black.
10 „ orange „ „

We also annex an engraving of an embossed envelope stamp of a new design, which seems to us to be somewhat primitive. There is a disproportionate amount of smoke.

Envelope. 5 centavos, blue on white, yellow and blue laid.

Surinam.—Our German contemporaries report the issue of several new values as additions to the current series. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 15 cents, grey.
20 ,, green.
30 ,, red-brown.
40 ,, dark brown.
1 guld. 50 ,, red-brown with grey centre.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 30 ,, violet and black.
50 ,, ,, ,,

Sweden.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a new post card of 10 öre. The words SVERIGE—SUÈDE are on a tablet introduced into the border, so that the inscription on the post card begins with BREFKORT, &c. The impression is in carmine on white.

Post Card. 10 öre, carmine on white.

Switzerland.—A new perforation seems in course of adoption, as the following have come to hand perforated 10.

Adhesives. 20 centimes, orange; perf. 10.
50 ,, dark blue ,,

Turk's Islands.—We have the sixpence of the current type, on paper watermarked ♕ CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 6 pence, *brown; wmk.* ♕ *CA, perf. 14.*

CAMBRIDGE MESSENGER STAMPS.

A Paper read by Mr. Rossiter before the London Philatelic Society.

These stamps were issued by three Colleges; viz., St. John's, Queen's, and Selwyn.

A system of delivery of letters, &c., by College messengers was adopted in all the Colleges, and where stamps were not in use a charge was made on the members at the end of each term for the delivery of their letters. At the beginning of the Michaelmas term, 1885, the Post Office authorities interfered, and prohibited both the system of messengers and the use of stamps; but they subsequently allowed the service to be continued until the end of the term, on its being represented to them that much confusion would be created in the internal working of the Colleges by so sudden a prohibition.

Although Selwyn College was the first to issue a stamp, I will take St. John's first in the order of description, as my information is much more complete in the case of this latter.

The St. John's stamp represents the College crest, and the form of it was taken from an old woodcut in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*. It is the Evangelist's Eagle, three-quarter length, springing from a crown, and is printed on ordinary unwatermarked printing paper in the Lady Margaret colour, scarlet. The stamps were issued ninety-six in a sheet (eight rows of twelve stamps each), perforated 12, and were designed and printed by W. P. Spalding of Cambridge. They do not appear to have been perforated with the ordinary machine, but first horizontally and then vertically, or *vice versâ*. This will account for the stamps on the outside of the sheet not being perforated on the outside edge.

In describing their use I cannot do better than quote a circular issued by the College authorities in January, 1884.

"ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE MESSENGER.

"Message-boxes for the use of all Members of the College, whether residing within the College or not, are placed in the two Porters' Lodges (Front Gate and New Court), and are cleared daily (Sundays excepted) at

"10.30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 6.30 P.M.

"The Boxes are closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday; also from June 20 to 30 inclusive, and from September 4 to 24 inclusive.

"The Messenger's circuit includes the Colleges of the University except Cavendish College and Selwyn College. It does not extend to Ridley Hall, Newnham College, Girton College. It includes Magdalene Street, Bridge Street, Trinity Street, Trumpington Street, Lensfield Road, Park Side, New Square, The Causeway, Brunswick Walk, and all within the line thus indicated. In addition, the 10.30 A.M. circuit includes Chesterton Road as far as the locks at the foot-bridge, the Backs of the Colleges, Newnham Terrace, and all within the line thus indicated, and the 2 P.M. circuit includes Brookside, Bateman Street, Hills Road on this side of Bateman Street, Harvey Road, and all within the line thus indicated.

"The Messenger will deliver letters, circulars, and parcels such as can be carried in the hand; all bearing stamps.

"Special adhesive stamps are on sale at the Butteries at one halfpenny each or at five pence per dozen. Whatever can be put into the Message-boxes must bear one stamp; whatever cannot must bear four stamps.

"The College is not responsible for damage by weather to any parcels, nor for any money or valuables.

"Whatever is to be sent to persons residing outside the College should be addressed to their lodgings or houses. Addresses of the resident Members of the College may be obtained at the Porters' Lodges.

"No person not a Member of the College is entitled to use the services of the Messenger.

"St. John's College, *January*, 1884."

The Messenger on delivering the letter or parcel cancelled the stamps with an aniline pencil. I am indebted to Dr. D. Macalister, a Member of the College, for the above interesting information.

The Queen's College Stamp was issued November 6th, 1883. It was designed by the late Mr. Ernest Temperley, and is a copy of the College crest, a boar's head within a garter, inscribed Queen's College at the top and Cambridge at the bottom. Printed on ordinary unwatermarked paper, in the College colours of green and white. Perf. 12. Issued in sheets of 110 stamps, and printed by W. P. Spalding. Price one halfpenny.

Selwyn College took the idea of a stamp from Keble College, Oxford. The stamp made its appearance soon after the opening of the College in 1882. The design represents the arms of Bishop Selwyn, with "Selwyn College, Cambridge," on a scroll at the bottom. It is printed in black on pink, unwatermarked paper, and imperforate. Price one halfpenny. The original sheet contained 480 stamps, but this was cut into single stamps before it left the printer. Designed and printed by W. P. Spalding.

It is to be remarked in conclusion that the postal service in Cambridge has been much improved since that carried out by the College Messengers was abolished.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF CEYLON TO THE END OF 1870.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 8th March, 1889.

By W. B. THORNHILL.

The stamps of Ceylon, so far as I can ascertain, have not been under the Society's notice since December, 1874, when they were the subject of study, and you will find the reference list compiled then in vol. ix. of the *Philatelist*. As I am much interested in Ceylon stamps myself, and as our Vice-President wrote on the subject in the jubilee number of the *Timbre-Poste*, and was answered by Major Evans, about a point in connection with these stamps hitherto practically not discussed, it struck me a paper on the subject, together with a reference list (pending the further study of these stamps by the Society), might be of interest to you, dealing with the point above alluded to; viz., the reason for the existence of long and short Ceylon stamps of same origin and value of the Perkins, Bacon, and Co. type.

I have been as careful as possible in my facts, and shall be much obliged to anyone who will correct any faults.

You probably all remember that Major Evans, in his catalogue, appends a note on the unwatermarked stamps of 1863 as follows: "These stamps are

apparently (indeed, we may say certainly) from the same plates as the other issues; but at the same time the impressions on this paper are about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch shorter than those on other papers. This can only have been occasioned by the paper having shrunk to some extent since the stamps were printed, and this would also account for the fact of the perforation gauging 13 instead of 12½." I agree with Major Evans, as I hope to prove later on, that there is no doubt the stamps are from the same matrices, which is, I suppose, Major Evans's meaning when he calls them plates. But, as Mr. Tapling points out in the *Timbre-Poste*, I think he is wrong in saying this can only have been occasioned by shrinkage in paper, because if so it is only a natural inference that the short Crown C C stamps, the existence of which Major Evans does not seem to have noticed, are due to shrinkage also, in which case, according to him, the perforation ought to be 13, instead of which it is 12½.

Mr. Tapling in his article says they cannot be due to shrinkage of paper, because they have all shrunk evenly. I am afraid I must disagree with him, as they have shrunk, if shrinkage it is, most unevenly, as you will see from this table of measurements which I have prepared. I have taken off the measurements under a strong glass with a pair of fine compasses, and from a centimetre scale. You will see that you can hardly find two stamps of exactly the same measurements in the same value, though the difference in many cases is too small to signify.

I regret to say my endeavours to get any official information from Messrs. De La Rue have proved futile, as they say they are not at liberty to give any information as to their stamp issues. Therefore I must take my dates and other information derived from catalogues as correct for the present.

Before considering the measurements it will, I think, be better to study the die or dies, paper, perforation, and watermark, and see if any of these bear on the question. Whether they do or not, some of the facts may be of interest.

DIES.

We will start with the assumption that the die for each value through all the issues is the same, and I think I shall show that it is. I believe I am correct in stating that the imperforated and perforated star-watermarked sets were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and that in 1860 the contract was taken over by Messrs. De La Rue, together with the dies, and the stamps printed by them on their own paper. I understand the 1863 no-watermark set are supposed to have been printed by the former firm; but I am inclined to think that the change of paper, perforation, and colours in this set (the colours agreeing much more with the Crown and CC set than with the star sets, and we know the former were printed by Messrs. De La Rue) rather denote that they were printed by Messrs. De La Rue, and that they were unable, or did not trouble, to use exactly the same pigments as were used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

There are certainly three distinct designs for the heads, necessitating three dies, as can be seen by comparing a ½d., 1d., and 4d. The difference is so distinct that I need not particularize much. The crown differs in each, the heads differ in size and shape, and the 1d. type has earrings, which neither of the others have.

Of the ½d. die, the no-watermark and Crown and C C stamps seem identical.

Of the 1d. die, the 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s. are all the same as regards the head and the engine-turned oval containing the head; but the rest of the rectangle outside the oval differs somewhat in most of the values, as does of course the lettering of value. These differences are so patent that I will not take up your time mentioning them. You will see all those that differ in the specimens before you.

Of the 4d. die, the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. all appear to be identical, with the exception of the lettering of value.

PAPER.

All the star-watermarked stamps are on a fairly uniform fine wove yellowish to white paper.

The 1d. and 6d. are found *bleuté;* the former perforated and imperforated, the latter only, I believe, imperforated. The 1d. is not supposed to exist, but I think the specimen before you is undoubtedly *bleuté.* The imperforated ½d., and the ½d. perforated, 1863, are on enamelled wove paper, *bleuté* and white, though the imperforated alone are found *bleuté.*

The 1863 no-watermark set seem to be on a distinctly different make of paper—thinner and crisper. There is a peculiar blurred appearance in the 6d. and 9d. of this set, reminding one of the Trinidad 1864 set, which tells one at once to what issue they belong.

The paper of the Crown and C C set is white wove, and again somewhat different, varying much in substance, and may be found almost like cartridge paper.

PERFORATION.

As in the first issue perforated Queensland, the first issue perforated Ceylon may be divided into two sets—clean-cut and roughly-cut perforations; though so far I have not come across a 5d. roughly perforated, or a 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., clean cut. They gauge irregularly 14 to 16, and compound in both sets. The 1863 set (with exception of the ½d., which gauges 12½), gauges 13, fairly clean cut, though there is a 1d. gauging 12 before you, kindly lent to me by Mr. Barrett. The Crown and C C sets gauge very regularly 12½, though I have seen a ½d. gauging 12½ by 13, and I have a 1d. gauging 12.

WATERMARK.

I have nothing to call your attention to in the star-watermarked stamps, nor in the no-watermarked set (1863), except that it is curious how seldom pairs of these stamps are met with, except the 1d., which I have seen. Was this set printed on unwatermarked paper, or was it due to accident? I suppose it was the former; but how comes it that, as you will see by a specimen I have of the 1s., which I do not think there is any doubt belongs to this set, you find a 𝔻 watermarked in the paper? What was the sheet on which this stamp was printed watermarked with? The only lettering in the watermarking of the sheets I have seen is "Crown Colonies," in various sized types, and it is no part of those words. I must therefore take a leap in the dark, and suggest that it is the D of De La Rue, who either manufactured the paper or had their name watermarked in it. If I land on secure ground, of course my previous surmise as to the printers of this set is correct.

I am now going to tread on very delicate ground, and fully expect our Vice-President's incisive pen will be in motion very soon. You all know, I take it, that certain values of the long stamps, in the colours of the Crown and C C set, are supposed to exist without watermark, of which our Vice-President has several. I do not believe in their existence without a watermark. My reasons for coming to this conclusion are, first and mainly, because I have never seen one. I have had several sent me, and had several myself, that I fondly believed to be like Cæsar's wife; but I have found, on submitting them to a bath, and otherwise carefully examining them, that every one revealed either a portion of the Crown and C C, part of a letter, or a line; and I have little doubt, if I might be allowed to soak and examine any of these so-called no-watermarked long stamps, I should find a watermark.

We may fairly start with the idea that, if they exist, they are due to some flaw in the watermarking of the sheet, because if not, as they are of so recent a date, and dealers have had and have large blocks of the Crown and C C, bought at the time of issue, we should most probably have heard of them in blocks; and I have never heard any one suggest yet that they have a pair of long no-watermarked stamps. I think the following facts will bear out my statement.

The 1d., 2d., and 6d. are the values most commonly supposed to exist. These three values, with the ½d., are, I believe, the only values which were watermarked in panes. You will see in the block of 1d. before you that, at all events, that portion, and I think we may take it the whole sheet, was watermarked in four panes, each pane surrounded by a line; and between the panes horizontally the words "Crown Colonies," in large block letters. There are plenty of places on that sheet, if the position of the sheet was slightly altered before being printed on, where a stamp would show only a portion of a letter or a line, which in some stamps would undoubtedly be difficult to see, and would lead one to suppose they had no watermark at all. Again, on this particular sheet it would be possible, though most improbable, given a certain position of the sheet, to have so printed it that a stamp came exactly between the N of CROWN and the C of COLONIES, and exactly between the two compartment lines of the panes above and below; in that case the watermark would be invisible, though there; for the distance between the compartment lines is not long enough, and the lines would come in the top and bottom perforation. Therefore, as regards the 1d., I have shown the probability, at all events, that, though it may appear to have no watermark, still it most likely has. I have not had sheets of the 2d., green, and the 6d., brown; but I have pairs showing lines, evidently part of the line surrounding a pane; and if my theory holds good for the 1d., it will for the 2d. and 6d. If we look at the other values, of which you will see several blocks here, you will not find any vestige of watermarking in panes; and it is of these values—the 4d., 5d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s.—that we do not get specimens apparently without watermark. Is it not therefore a fair conclusion to come to, that the 1d., 2d., and 6d. are really not on unwatermarked paper at all? It is not likely that those should be the only values printed on unwatermarked paper, and one certainly does not often hear of the others. I may mention here that Mr. Tapling has a 5d. and 10d. supposed to be unwatermarked, but I should be much surprised if I could not find a mark. I have brought several specimens which certainly appear unwatermarked, but they all are. One has a line only, right across the stamp, and invisible, except when soaked.

While on the subject of watermarks, it is perhaps worth noticing that the words "Crown Colonies" in the 1d. block are in much smaller letters than in any of the other blocks. You will also see in the blocks of 2d., olive-yellow, 4d., and 1s., that there seems to have been some difficulty in spelling CROWN, as in those blocks it is spelt CRWON.

I am afraid I have been a long time getting to the question of the long and short stamps. I will put my facts as shortly as possible, and must then leave the reason for their existence for some one to solve, who can ascertain the way these stamps were reduplicated from the matrices and printed, as I do not think till we know that, we can get much nearer the solution of the difficulty than I have.

The first thing that strikes one, on looking at the table, is the want of regularity in the length of all the stamps which we have assumed are from the same dies, no matter what issue; and I would ask you to remember that I have not put down all the differences I have found, but only the extremes, or where the difference is more or less measurable. There is not a single stamp constant in length through all the issues. You will see from the table also what may not be generally known, that the nearly whole set Crown and C C exist long and short to as great an extent as the 1863 set are shorter than the long Crown and C C. I have divided this issue into two sets, long and short, all of which I have found, except the ½d., 2d., green, 5d., red-brown, which I have not seen short.

For the sake of making two sets, I have called those *long* measuring 26 mm. or over (and all are found over that length), and those *short* under 26 mm., most of which can be found 25·50 mm. The smaller differences, which are practically unmeasurable, but which exist, are no doubt due to slight running of the colour; but where the difference is as much as a ½ m.,

we must, I think, dismiss that idea as the reason for the difference in lengths. The short 1863 set are much more regular than any other set in length, but they differ, as you will see. In the short stamps the whole stamp is shorter. Not only the frame, but the head, from top of crown to point of bust, varies in length in proportion to the stamp.

The octagonal Crown and C C set are wider than the original star octagonals.

The ½d. is the only stamp I have found constant in size, and that is a different class of printing altogether from the other values.

To convey what I mean I have called certain shades cold and warm, as you will see by the stamps I have put side by side. The cold shades seem to be printed with less colouring matter, and to be more clear; and almost without exception you will find the cold shades are long stamps and the warm shades short. This, I think, disposes of one theory as to these stamps which I heard the other day—that they are simply due to running of the colour—because if it were so, surely the cold shades would be short, and *vice versâ;* but if that is not sufficient, the absence or presence of more or less colouring matter could never make the heads shorter and smaller, as they undoubtedly are.

The 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 2s. more particularly can be divided into distinctly cold and warm shades, as I think you will see by these here; and they are long and short, as I have stated. These are, I think, the chief points noticeable about the long and short Crown and CC stamps. Now let us see what we can arrive at from the evidence before us.

We have dismissed the idea of running-in colour causing the difference.

We will now consider the pros and cons of the shrinkage of paper theory.

Major Evans thinks the perforation of the 1863 set being 13 instead of 12½ shows shrinkage; but that we may put aside, as the Crown and CC short stamps gauge 12½. Shrinkage would not make a rough-cut perforation like the 12½ perforation into a fairly clean-cut perforation 13, like the 1863 set. If from shrinkage of paper, why have they only shrunk in length and not in breadth? I believe it is possible for paper to shrink only one way, but not likely. One would expect to get from such a large shrinkage a running together of the lines and the impressions becoming more or less indistinct. We do not find that.

That the stamps would expand to a certain extent if soaked for any time; but forty-eight hours' soaking makes not the slightest difference. The total shrinkage on a sheet, taking 1 m. per stamp, and allowing twenty rows of twelve, which I suppose was the size of the sheet, would be roughly 20 mm., which I understand from a practical paper manufacturer is an impossible amount for so small a sheet of paper to shrink.

I think these reasons are sufficient to put shrinkage of paper out of court.

What other reasons are there possible? Different matrices for the long and short stamps is the only natural reason left, but I think I can prove that the matrices for each value through each issue are identical. If you will examine the five 1d. stamps before you—all the different 1d. there are, star, perforated and imperforated, no-watermark, and CC, long and short—and look carefully at the left-hand bottom square, which contains a rose-shaped ornament, in the middle of which you will find a many-rayed star, one ray of which points, if I may call it so, north by east, and runs up a little into the white space dividing the pear-shaped leaves of the rose. This ray is longer than the other rays, and is not so in the right-hand bottom ornament; but it is present, this peculiarity, in each of the one pennies before you, showing to my mind clearly that there was never more than one matrix made for this value. If there had been, is it likely, not to say possible, that that little irregularity, as it can hardly have been made so intentionally, would have been copied? There are dozens of other peculiar little lines and marks in this value, constant in all the issues short and long, but I think this one is enough for our purpose. I can find you some peculiarity also in all the other values constant in all the issues. I do not think there can be much hesitation in saying that the long and short stamps are from the same dies or matrices. What is the difference due to? Mr. Tapling thinks it is

from some mistake in the formation of the plate from which they are printed, though what that mistake can be, I do not think he suggests in his article; but I feel sure he has as usual hit the nail somewhere near the head, and that until we know how the plates were formed to print from, and how the stamps were printed, we shall not be able to say how it is that these stamps from the same matrices vary in length. During the time these stamps were in use there surely must have been more than one working plate to print from, and it seems to me probable that as soon as Messrs. De La Rue took over the contract they found they wanted more working plates, and constructed some; and during that construction something happened to cause the new plates to be smaller than the original ones. Could the steel plates in the process of hardening have shrunk in length? That seems most improbable.

Whatever the reason may be, and I do not expect we are very wide of the mark, I think I have exploded the shrinkage of paper theory, and the different matrix theory. It only now remains, *if* I *have* done so, for some one to get official information on the manufacture of these stamps.

I will now, if not taking up your time too much, read hurriedly through the reference list I have made out, and I shall be much obliged for any corrections or additions to it.

CEYLON.

Issue I.

1857–61 (Moens, 1854?). *Eleven values.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., London. Coloured impression on crisp yellowish and spongy soft yellowish wove paper. *Watermarked*, a large six-rayed star. *Imperforate.* Two distinct dies used—A, large head, with earrings; B, small head, without earrings. A, 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s.; B, 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. Of A, the head and engine-turned oval containing it are the same in each value; but the corners and frames outside the oval differ in most of the values. Of B, all values are the same, except the lettering of value. The average size of stamps A, 26·25 mm. long, 19·25 mm. wide; B, 25·75 mm. long, 19·50 wide. The varieties in the frames and lettering of A can be easily seen.

1d., blue, dark to pale.
2d., green, grass to yellow-green (found bottle-green, probably chemical).
4d., milky-rose (never seen any other colour).
5d., warm brown.
6d., dark brown, violet-brown, brown, light straw-brown.
8d., deep warm brown.
9d., violet-brown (never seen satisfactory copy in any other shade).
10d., soft vermilion.
1s., pale violet to bluish-violet.
1s. 9d., green, dark to pale (also in bottle-green as 2d.).
2s., milky-blue.

Note.—The 1d. and 2d. exist *percés en ligne.* (T. K. T.)* The 1d. and 6d. on paper blued by chemical *action of gum.*

Issue II.

1860 (Moens, 1861?). *One value.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., London. Coloured impression on crisp glazed or enamelled wove paper, bluish and white; *no watermark. Imperforate.* This is a new die altogether, making to this date three distinct dies as regards the head. Size, 26 mm. long, 19 mm. wide.

½d., on bluish paper, lilac.
½d., on white paper, lilac to *pale lilac-pink.*

Note.—This stamp exists *percé en ligne.* (T. K. T.)

* The initials are references to the collections of the following members of the Society: T. K. Tapling, A. R. Barrett, M. P. Castle, and W. B. Thornhill.

Issue III.

1861–2. *Ten values.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., London. Coloured impression on soft yellowish wove paper, varying in substance. *Watermarked*, large six-rayed star. *Perforated* 15½, 15, 14½, 14, compound. As in the early Queensland, this issue may be separated into two sets—clean-cut and roughly-cut perforations; otherwise same as Issue I., without the 1s. 9d. value.

1d., blue, shades.
2d., grass-green, shades.
4d., milky-rose (as Issue I.), bright rose (former probably earliest printed).
5d., warm brown.
6d., brown, shades (violet-brown not found perforated).
8d., nut-brown, yellow-brown, shades of each.
9d., lilac-brown, brown, olive-brown, many shades.
10d., vermilion.
1s., light violet, bluish-violet.
2s., dark warm blue.
10d. (1862 ?), vermilion, perforated 12½ and 12½ by 14.

Note.—The 10d. exists imperforated vertically. (T. K. T.) I have not found the 5d., roughly perforated, or the 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d. (small perforation), and 2s., clean-cut perforation.

Issue IV.

1863 (Evans), 1864, July (Moens). *Six values.*

Printers (?) Usually said to be Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., but I think, from change of colours and paper, probably Messrs. De La Rue, who took the contract for printing the stamps about this time. Coloured impression on crisp thinnish white wove paper. *No watermark. Perforated*, fairly clean-cut 13, except ½d., 12½. Average size, which is more regular in this set than in any other issue; 25·50 mm. long, 19 mm. wide. Dies as in Issues I. and II.

½d., pale lilac.
1d., darkish blue.
5d., carmine-brown.
6d., warm brown.
9d., ,,
1s., cold violet.
} Very few shades in this issue.

Note.—There is a peculiar blurred appearance in the 6d., 9d., as in 1864 issue of Trinidad, which at once shows to what issue they belong. The 1d. exists perforated 12. (A. R. B.)

Issue V.

1864–70. *Eleven values.*

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Coloured impression on white wove thick to thin paper. *Watermarked* Crown over C C. *Perforated* 12½; ½d. also 13 × 12½. The stamps of this issue vary so much in length that I have divided them into two sets—long and short; the former measuring 26 mm. long and *over* by 19·25 mm. wide and *over;* the latter, appreciably under those measurements, averaging 25·50 mm. long, 19·25 mm. wide. Dies as in Issues I. and II.

Long. 26 mm. long, or over, by 19·25 mm. wide, or over.

1864. ½d., lilac, deep violet, mauve shades.
1864. 1d., cold blue, deep warm blue.
1867. 2d., grass-green.
1864. 2d., sea-green, shades.
1866. 2d., emerald-green.

1867–8. 2d., orange-yellow, olive-yellow, shades.
1865. 4d., cold rose.
1865. 5d., carmine-brown.
1867. 5d., yellow-green.
1869. 5d., olive-green, warm olive-green.
1865. 6d., dark cold brown, shades.
1865. 8d., cold red-brown.
1866. 9d., cold brown, shades.
1865. 10d., bright vermilion.
1866. 1s., dark pale violet, shades.
1867. 2s., cold deep blue.

Short. 25·50 mm. long, 19·25 mm. wide.

1864. ½d., pink-lilac.
1864. 1d., blue, dark warm blue.
1867–8. 2d., orange-yellow, olive-yellow.
1865. 4d., warm rose.
1867–9. 5d., full sage-green, yellow-green.
1865. 6d., warm reddish-brown.
1865. 8d., warm carmine-brown.
1866. 9d., warm brown.
1868. 10d., orange-vermilion.
1868. 1s., bright violet.
1870. 2s., Prussian blue.

Note.—So far I have not found a 2d., green, of this issue short, or a 5d., carmine-brown; and I have measured a large number. I have purposely in these long and short sets called colours cold and warm as I have found, especially in the 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 2s., that almost without exception the cold colours are long and the warm short.

Certain values of this issue are supposed to exist without a watermark. Long stamps, as in the C C long set, printed in the cold colours, I have mentioned above and perforated 12½, but none have proved to be so that I have examined.

No Watermark (?) Long Stamps; perf. 12½.

(W. B. T.) 1d., blue (?).
(W. B. T.) 2d., sea-green, grass-green, emerald-green (?).
(T. K. T.) 5d., carmine-brown (?).
(W. B. T.) 6d., cold brown (?).
(M. P. C.) 8d., carmine-brown (?).
(T. K. T.) 10d., vermilion (?).

The 4d., Crown and C C, is known imperforated and used, and most of the values are known imperforated and unused; but these can, I think, only be looked upon as proofs, the used copy I mention probably having passed through the post accidentally.

The 4d., Crown and C C, exists on paper three times as thick as the ordinary paper, being almost like thin cardboard. (T. K. T.)

The 1d., long, found perforated 12.

Before concluding this paper I wish to express my thanks to several members of the Society, and also to Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., Mons. Moens, and Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., for their kindness in lending me respectively their collections and stock, and to the members present for the patient way they have listened to my paper, which I fear is mostly theory with very little fact, except what they all knew before. I can only say that I shall be most happy to have each theory I have put forward upset if I have been the means of stirring any one up to get at the *real* facts of the matter, so that there may be no more theories possible; and there certainly ought to be nothing but facts in philately.

	Star. Imperf. 1854–61.	Star. Perf. 1861.	No-Wmk. Short. Perf. 13. 1863.	Crown & CC Long. Perf. 12½.	Crown & CC Short. Perf. 12½.	No-Wmk. Long (?). Perf. 12½.
½d.	... ...	... ...	26·00 × 19·00 mm. 25·75 × 19·00 mm.	26·00 × 19·00 mm.	... ...	... ...
1d.	26·50 × 19·50 mm. 26·25 × 19·25 mm.	26·35 × 19·25 mm. 26·35 × 19·35 mm.	25·50 × 19·25 mm. 25·50 × 19·00 mm.	26·25 × 19·50 mm. 26·00 × 19·25 mm.	25·50 × 19·25 mm. 25·75 × 19·25 mm.	26·15 × 19·15 mm.(?)
2d.	26·50 × 19·50 mm. 26·25 × 19·25 mm. 26·25 × 19·00 mm.	26·25 × 19·50 mm. 26·00 × 19·25 mm.	... ...	26·50 × 19·25 mm. 26·25 × 19·25 mm. 26·15 × 19·25 mm.	... ...	26·25 × 19·15 mm.(?)
5d.	26·35 × 19·25 mm. 26·35 × 19·00 mm.	26·25 × 19·00 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	25·50 × 19·15 mm.	26·25 × 19·00 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	... ...	26·15 × 19·15 mm.(?) 26·00 × 19·15 mm.(?)
6d.	26·25 × 19·25 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm. 25·75 × 19·00 mm.	26·35 × 19·25 mm. 26·25 × 19·00 mm.	25·75 × 19·25 mm. 25·50 × 19·00 mm.	26·50 × 19·15 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	25·50 × 19·00 mm.	26·15 × 19·00 mm.(?)
10d.	26·25 × 19·35 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	26·00 × 19·35 mm.	... ...	26·15 × 19·25 mm.	25·75 × 19·25 mm. 25·50 × 19·25 mm.	26·15 × 19·15 mm.(?)
1s.	26·25 × 19·00 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	26.00 × 19·00 mm. 25·75 × 19·00 mm.	26·00 × 19·00 mm. 25·75 × 19·00 mm.	26·15 × 19·15 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	25·50 × 19·15 mm.	... ...
2d. yellow	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·15 × 19·25 mm. 26 00 × 19·25 mm.	25·50 × 19·25 mm.	... ...
5d. green	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·25 × 19·00 mm. 26·00 × 19·00 mm.	25·75 × 19·25 mm. 25·50 × 19·25 mm.	... ...
4d.	26·00 × 19·50 mm. 25·50 × 19·50 mm.	26·00 × 19·75 mm. 25·75 × 19·50 mm.	... ...	26·15 × 19·50 mm.	25·50 × 19·50 mm.	... ...
8d.	26·00 × 19·50 mm. 25·75 × 19·25 mm.	26·25 × 19·50 mm. 26·00 × 19·50 mm. 25·75 × 19·50 mm.	... ...	26.15 × 19·25 mm.	25·50 × 19·50 mm.	26·15 × 19·25 mm.(?)
9d.	26·00 × 19·50 mm. 25·75 × 19·25 mm.	26·00 × 20·00 mm.* 25·75 × 19·35 mm.	25·50 × 19·25 mm. 25·50 × 19·00 mm.	26·15 × 19·50 mm.	25·75 × 19·50 mm. 25.50 × 19·50 mm.	... ...
1s. 9d.	26·00 × 19·50 mm. 25·75 × 19·25 mm.	* M. P. C.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2s.	25·50 × 19·50 mm.	26·00 × 19·75 mm. 25·75 × 19·50 mm.	... ...	26·15 × 19·50 mm.	25·75 × 19·35 mm. 25·50 × 19·25 mm.	... ...

We perfectly agree with the author of this paper, and also with the Vice-President, that the variation in length of the Ceylon stamps is not due to shrinkage in the paper. The shrinkage of an inch in a sheet $22\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches is quite out of the question. This difference in the length of the stamps was noticed at a very early date of stamp history, as we find it mentioned in December, 1864 (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. ii); and the writer there says that for about four months previous to the date of his letter he had found the stamps to be shorter than formerly. He puts the difference as being as much as one-tenth of an inch; but he is probably mistaken in this, for it certainly is never found to be so much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. And here let us make one observation on measuring. Long experience has taught us that it is best not to depend upon compasses. The best mode, we believe, is to make use of a boxwood 20-cent. measure, reduced to a knife edge, and marked for half millimètres; or if smaller graduations are required, a nickel measure is preferable. The measure can be laid along the stamp, so as to secure that the measurement is taken exactly parallel with the edge.

In endeavouring to prove a case by circumstantial evidence, it is well to examine into any motives that there could be for the act. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., at the time they were charged with making the Ceylon series of 1857, had already engraved and printed stamps of the size of $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch —equivalent to $25{\cdot}4 \times 19{\cdot}05$ mm.—for Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, and St. Helena, all of which, with the exception of New Zealand, were printed on paper watermarked with a six-rayed star. The paper was adapted for printing 240 stamps, in twenty rows of twelve. Supposing the rows to be placed at the same distances apart as was allowed for the other stamps, and that the die of the Ceylon measured 26·50 mm., the plate of the latter would be 20 mm. longer. In printing the Ceylon stamps from such a plate on the star-watermarked paper there would doubtless be inconveniences that did not arise in the case of the other stamps, which were all, we believe, of the same size, or very nearly so, and fitted the watermarks.

When, in 1859, they tried the same paper for the St. Lucia stamps, we know what shifts they were put to; and it was only tried for the Natal stamps for one small lot. It was, in fact, made expressly for stamps of $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Now the dies of the first Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia —we can leave out St. Helena, as there was only one die—were constructed on the same principle as those for the English stamps of 1d. and 2d. One original die alone was made with a blank label, and from this, secondary dies for the two values were produced. In the case of the Ceylon stamps, and also in those of Newfoundland, which were almost contemporaneous, a different plan was adopted. An attempt was made to vary the frame, as well as the lettering. It does not require a magnifying glass to see where the constant part ended and where the varying part began. The Newfoundland stamps measure, we believe, 26×20 mm.; but, as they were printed on plain paper, they offered no inconvenience.

The variation in size must therefore be attributable either to the die or the plates. Any one who has seen the process of transferring the die to the plates invented by the late Mr. Perkins, will agree with us that a variation in length could not take place in the course of the operation; but it is just possible that some slight variation in breadth *might* occur. The real cause must therefore be sought either in the die or in the transferring roller.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. constructed one set of dies, and one only, for the stamps, and the dies were *never altered*. The shortening must therefore have taken place in the roller impression. How this was effected we are not able to say; but that it was shortened in some way there can be no doubt. The firm possessed great fertility of invention; and, if not shortened by the engraver, it is possible that it may have been done by taking the roller impression hot, and shrinking it. After the lapse of upwards of thirty years it is not easy to find out this, but it was probably done by the engraver, and this is the belief of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. themselves.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. constructed several plates of the various values of the Ceylon stamps, and gave them over to the Crown Agents in 1862. Those on unwatermarked paper and on the Crown C C paper were not printed by them, but by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., from the *plates* handed over. The *dies* were never given over to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. This latter firm must have found some trouble in printing these large stamps on their Crown C C paper, as this paper came first into use in 1864, and was tried for the One Penny of the Cape of Good Hope, for which it was still worse adapted.

This will account for the stamps printed in 1863 being on unwatermarked paper, which has usually been supposed to have been made by Saunders. Of these the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. are known to exist perforated 13, which distinguishes them from any outsiders of the Crown C C series, which are perforated 12½.

There is only one point more that we will mention. The author of the paper seems to think that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. constructed other plates when they took over the contract. This is not so; the dies were never in their possession. What they printed were printed, as we have said, from the *plates* handed over to them by the agents of the Crown Colonies.—Ed.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

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The eleventh meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 15th March, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members and one visitor being present, and Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair, in the absence of the President and Vice-President. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Thornhill read a paper on "The Stamps of Ceylon," in which the various theories hitherto propounded to account for the differences of measurement in the stamps of the early types were exhaustively criticised, and some new suggestions put forward for the consideration of Philatelists. An elaborate table of measurements, and a large number of specimens of the various stamps, were exhibited by Mr. Thornhill, to illustrate the various points referred to in the paper, which concluded with a complete list of the Stamps of Ceylon. After a lengthy discussion on some of the points raised, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Thornhill for his very interesting paper, and, with his consent, it was decided to request permission to publish the paper in the *Philatelic Record*.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. MAY, 1889. No. 125.

WE shall this month best consult our own inclinations as well as the interests of our readers by refraining from appropriating any space to ourselves, and thus leaving more room for others. It is a great satisfaction to us, for it makes the *Record* more valuable, when we can find able hands to contribute to its pages. We thank them one and all for their kind assistance.

We have been requested by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, to whom we are indebted for many acts of kindness in our editorial capacity, to give publicity to the following announcement:

FIJI.

NON-CURRENT POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Government of Fiji has requested the Crown Agents for the Colonies to dispose of a quantity of non-current postage stamps of that colony, and they will receive tenders for their purchase up to the 17th day of June next.

The stamps are believed to be of the following description and quantities:

1. 3244 3d., green; C.R. overprinted V.R., and surcharged "Twopence" in black.
2. 11,895 3d., green; V.R. surcharged "Twopence" in black.
3. 495 3d., green; C.R. with V.R. overprinted in black.
4. 146 3d., green; C.R.
5. 796 3d., purple; C.R. overprinted V.R., and surcharged "Fourpence" in black.
6. 4496 6d., red; C.R. overprinted V.R. in black.
7. 46 6d., red; C.R.
8. 3495 1d., blue; C.R. overprinted V.R. in black.

Tenders must state the price offered for the stamps if printed across with the word "SPECIMEN," and also the price if not so printed.

The several parcels cannot be broken up, and the stamps must be tendered for in bulk, and tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the quantities, condition, and description of the stamps sold. A specimen taken from each parcel can be seen on application at the Crown Agents' offices.

OFFICES OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, S.W., *May*, 1889.

With reference to these stamps we would remark that No. 1 is No. 47 in M. Moens' catalogue. No. 2 is in pale green on white *wove* paper. No. 3 is identical with No. 1, save that it is not surcharged with "Twopence." No. 4 is similar, but in yellow-green, and is not overprinted or surcharged. It corresponds with No. 56 in M. Moens' catalogue, except that it is *not* perforated. No. 5 corresponds with No. 54 of M. Moens' catalogue, except that it is not perforated. No. 6 corresponds with No. 48 of the same catalogue. No. 7 with No. 57, and No. 8 with No. 49, except that it is *not* perforated. The overprint of V.R. in all cases is that of the ornamented script monogram of 1876, and the perforation 12½.

From information we have since received we believe that the description we have given of the non-perforation of some of the stamps is not quite correct, but that some sheets are unperforated and some are perforated.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We annex an engraving of the stamp described in our last. The *Timbre-Poste* says that we luckily escaped from the 8 centavos being transformed into 5 centavos. The requisite authority had been obtained, when, at the last moment, some of the old stock of 5 centavos, 1867, were found, and sufficed for the wants of the service until the new one was issued on the 12th March last.



Bhopal.—*Der Philatelist* reports the square stamp of ¼ anna, black, as perforated 7½.

¼ anna, black, *perforated* 7½.

Brazil.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the new journal stamps are only to be used by the publishers of journals, and are not sold to the public. The uniformity in colour of the entire series has already given rise to considerable discontent, and it is probable that the next edition will appear in varied colours.

Bulgaria.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., a specimen of the 5 stotinki of the new type. The lion is within a small oval on an uncoloured ground, and above this, in a *cartouche*, is the inscription as in the former series. Below the oval, in an upright rectangle, is the numeral of value on a solid ground, with a solid tablet underneath, inscribed "Stotinki"

in Russian characters. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 13.

According to the *Ill. Br. Zeitung*, the Postal Union card of 10 stotinki is now printed in carmine on white.

Adhesive. 5 stotinki, green on white ; *new type.*
Post Card. 10 ,, carmine *on white.*

Cape of Good Hope.—The latest specimens of the One Penny we have received are in a redder tone of carmine than before.

Adhesive. 1 penny, red-carmine ; wmk. "Foul Anchor," perf. 14.

Congo.—Annexed is an engraving showing the design of the new surcharge on the stamps of 5 francs. The 5 centimes of the same type is now in circulation, and will be followed by the 10 centimes.



Adhesive. 5 centimes, green.

We learn that reply cards of 10 + 10 centimes and 15 + 15 centimes corresponding with the recent issues of single cards have also been provided.

Reply Cards. 10 + 10 centimes, brown on white.
15 + 15 ,. brown on green.

Finland.—We have received one of the polyglot cards of Finland, being a reply card of 10 + 10 penni, headed UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, and with inscriptions in Swedish, Finnish, Russian, and French. The card is hinged at the top along a line of perforations, and printed on the first and third sides. On the first part, in the left upper angle, are the arms on an escutcheon in black. On the second part, this place is occupied by a small map, after the similitude of the Panama map, which we hear gave the idea to the Postmaster-General, Captain Lagerborg, to whom the recent reforms in the Post-office at Helsingfors are due. The map is about the size of the postage stamp, extending over 12 degrees of latitude and about 19 of longitude. Finland is shaded pink, and looks something like a quarter of beef exposed at a butcher's window. No doubt the map is very useful, though it has not any indications upon it, save a few strokes for rivers. The card is lithographed on light buff in the government establishment at Helsingfors.

Reply Card. 10 + 10 penni, pink on light buff.

Formosa.—The stamps of 20 cash, which we announced some months past, are, according to a letter received by the *Timbre-Poste*, in use at the English Consulate in Formosa. We were aware that the stamps had been manufactured in England by the orders of the English Consul, and our description was taken from one of them. There is no doubt, therefore, that they are employed by the Consulate for postage purposes.

French Colonies.—The supply of postal stationery appears to be more plentiful than was expected. A contemporary gives the following list of wrappers:

Wrappers. 1 centime, black on buff.
2 ,, brown on buff.
3 ,, vermilion on buff.
4 ,, brown-violet on blue.
5 ,, green on buff.

Gabon.—The last novelty is to make unpaid letter stamps serve for ordinary postage purposes. The 5 centimes has been made into 15 centimes by the surcharge in black of "GABON" at the top, and "15" at the bottom, while "TIMBRE" is impressed over the scroll. In the same way the 20 c. unpaid letter stamp has been made into a postage stamp of 25 centimes.

Adhesives. 15 c. on 5 c. unpaid letter stamp, surcharged in black.
25 c. on 20 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Guadaloupe.—We are threatened with a fresh lot of surcharges. A copy of the decree of the Governor appears in the *Timbre-Poste*, authorising the provisional issue of stamps of 10, 15, and 25 centimes, to be made from the stock in hand of 20, 30, and 40 centimes, by printing on them a design differing somewhat from the last, especially in that the legend is within a double-lined frame, the outer line being wavy and the inner one dotted.

Indo-China.—We are informed that the mysterious letters "R. D." on these stamps represent, the one M. Richard, Resident-General of Indo-China; and the other M. Demars, Director of the Posts and Telegraphs. We can understand engravers putting their initials to their work; but this is a new departure. We shall be having the printers' imprint next.

Réunion.—The stamp, an engraving of which is annexed, is said by M. Roussin to be an unpaid letter stamp. It has a slight flavour of the first stamps for this island. The impression is in black, on plain white paper.



5 centimes, black on white.

Gwalior.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the following with the arms in black:

Post Cards. ½ anna, red-brown; *arms in black.*
¼+¼ ,, ,, ,,
Envelope. ½ ,, green ,,

Hungary.—We have the 2 kreuzer, red-violet, 1881 (type 1874), perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 2 kreuzer, red-violet; *perf.* 11½.

Italy.—M. Diena reports that the post card of 10 centimes, brown on white, has now the date of 89.

Post Card. 10 cents, brown on white; *dated 89.*

Jamaica.—The One Penny and Twopence of the new type have appeared, but we have only yet seen the One Penny. The head of the Queen is within a circular band, inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE; and below is a tablet in another colour, on which is the value "1d." It is almost needless to add that the impression is on "Crown C A" paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesive. 1 penny, purple; tablet in carmine.

Jhind.—By a letter from the postmaster of Sangruz we learn that all the native stamps have been suppressed.

Mexico.—We are by no means sure that the following post cards of 2 centavos, which we have just received, are novelties to all our readers, but at any rate we have not previously described them. They both bear the eagle of the type of 1886. One of them, which for a marvel appears to have no mistake in the printing, has the word "SEÑOR" in the small type with an open "S," and the type of "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" and its French equivalent is of 2 mm.; in the other, "SEÑOR" is large, with a closed "S," the type of "UNION," &c., is 2½ mm., and in the French instructions the word "EXCLUSIVEMENT" has a final "E." The impression is on rough buff card.

We have also a card of 3 centavos, in which "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" and its French equivalent are in type of 2 mm. "SEÑOR" is large, with closed "S," and in the French instructions "CÔTÉ" is printed "CÔ TÉ." The impression is on similar card to those above described, and the legends and the eagle in front are also similar.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, *carmine-red* (shades) *on buff* (2 varieties).
3 ,, *vermilion-red on buff.*

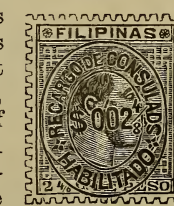
Nabha.—The 1 rupee, with the surcharge in black in two lines, has appeared.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, grey; surcharged in black.

New South Wales.—We annex an engraving of the centenary One Shilling. The Five Shillings has been received, and we will give an engraving of it in our next.



Philippines.—The 2⅝ cmos. value seems always to be wanting, and as soon as one lot is made it is taken up and a new lot manufactured. This time, however, they have fallen back on a stock of the 2⅝ cmos. itself, that had been surcharged for the tobacco consumers with HABILITADO—RECARGO DE CONSUMOS, and which, by a decree of the Finance Department at Manilla, has been rehabilitated for use as a postage stamp—postage stamps first made fiscal, and afterwards made available for postage purposes.



Adhesive. 2⅝ c. de peso, blue; surcharged in black.

Russia.—The promised issue is an accomplished fact, and we have before us specimens of the 10, 20, and 50 kopecks, and the 1 rouble. The 10 kopecks is printed in one colour, the others are bicoloured stamps, and in the copies we have seen the register is so perfect that we would commend them to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Not that we have much to complain of in our bicoloured stamps, but so much fuss was made about the enormous difficulties experienced in getting them as good as they are. The design of the 10, 20, and 50 kopecks is the same, and that of the 1 rouble may be regarded as a magnified design of the kopeck values. The stamps are in shape like the 4 pence, 8 pence, &c., of the first Ceylon issue, and the rectangle made by the lines of perforation is filled in with a diaper pattern of the colour of the framework of the stamp. We hope to give an engraving of the design in our next, and it will now suffice to say that the Russian eagle, in an upright oval, is surrounded by a horse-shoe-shaped band, inscribed in Russian with "postage stamp"; below this is the numeral of value. The impression is on white laid paper, with undulations, and the perforation is 13.

Adhesives. 10 kopecks, dark blue.
20 ,, light blue, centre and numeral carmine.
50 ,, brown-violet, ,, green.
1 rouble, brown, ,, orange.

Russian Locals.—*Bougoulma.*—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that a new edition of the stamp of 2 kopecks, issue of 1884, has appeared. There were two varieties on the sheet in the last; a third is added now.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, brown on white; 3 varieties.



Griazowetz.—A stamp of a new type was issued in February last. There are four varieties dependent on the typographic ornaments and the inscriptions. To fill up the cup of happiness, the printer, by some mistake, printed it in three colours.

Adhesives. 2 kopecks, black on white.
2 ,, blue ,,
2 ,, red-brown ,,

Novgorod.—The stamp of 1888, blue on lilac, has been reprinted on white laid paper, without any change of type.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue on *white laid.*



Oustsysolsk.—The bear of 1887 is now within an upright oval band in place of a circle, and is once more favoured with a tree. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, red.

Schatz.—In April of last year there was an issue, followed by another on the 10th June. We now chronicle a new one, which dates from the 12th January last. The impression is on plain white paper.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, pink, rouletted and also imperforate.

It is said that another issue in black on pink paper is on the point of appearing, if it has not already appeared.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on bright pink, rouletted and also imperf.

Zadonsk.—The stamps of January, 1888, numeral within an oval, abandoned in the month of March following, have been printed in other colours, and perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 1 kopeck, green.
3 kopecks, orange.
5 ,, indigo blue.

Shanghai.—In consequence, it is said, of these stamps having been counterfeited in England, a new series has been ordered which will be printed on watermarked paper. In the meanwhile Mr. Campbell sends us the following variety of surcharge received by him direct. The 100 cash, yellow, is surcharged in black with "20 CASH" and the equivalent below in Chinese, within a small double-lined frame, about the size of the portion of the stamp within the border. This is again surcharged with "100 CASH" in red diagonally. It is said that 1500 only have been so doubly blessed.

Adhesive. 100 cash, yellow, surcharged in black and red.

Switzerland.—There seems to be some muddle on our part about these stamps, arising from our having trusted for our descriptions to other than our own eyes. The new issue is perforated 9½, and our synopsis ought to be:

Adhesives. 20 centimes, orange, perforated 9½.
25 ,, green ,,
50 ,, blue ,,

Tasmania.—We have now the definitive Halfpenny identical in type with the One Penny, save the value. The impression is on white paper, watermarked "TAS," and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesive. Half penny, orange.

Telegraphs.—*Kashmir.*—It appears from information received by the *Timbre-Poste* that the series of telegraph stamps is composed of the values of 1, 2, 4 annas, and 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 rupees. The last four values have not hitherto been chronicled.

Turkey.—Mr. Glavany writes us from Constantinople that the whole of the values of the actual series are about to be printed on watermarked paper, and that the colour of the post card will for the future be white.

United States.—A correspondent informs us that the American Bank Note Co. have been applied to by the Post-office authorities

for proofs in two colours of the existing postage stamps. New men, new colours, we suppose.

Western Australia.—We have received the One Penny and the Fourpence of the current type (1861–64) in new colours. The impression is on "Crown C A" paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 1 penny, *pink;* wmk. "Crown C A."
4 pence, *red-brown* ,,

Zululand.—A correspondent writing from Maritzburg sends us specimens of the surcharges on the Halfpenny Natal and the same value for Great Britain. According to his statement there have been two issues of those of Natal—the first about June, 1888, and the latter in January last, which may be distinguished one from another by the presence or absence of a full stop after the surcharge, which measures nearly 13 mm. That on the Halfpenny of Great Britain is in heavier type, and measures 16 mm., and was affixed in England. The *Timbre-Poste* announces that the current 1½ pence, purple and green, of Great Britain, has also been surcharged.

Adhesives. ½ penny, Natal, green, surch. in black, with stop at the end.
½ ,, ,, ,, ,, without stop.
1½ pence, Great Britain, purple and green, surch. in black.

SOME NEW FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, May 3rd, 1889.

By E. D. BACON.

I believe I am correct in saying it is many years now since any new particulars or information relating to the early issues of the stamps of British Guiana have been brought to the notice of philatelists. The older stamps of this colony have always constituted an interesting series for collectors, partly owing no doubt to the somewhat meagre knowledge we possess of their history, but perhaps more particularly on account of the great rarity and value of many of the varieties. The articles I have found upon these stamps in the English philatelic journals are those printed in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*—the first in vol. iii. p. 99, the second in vol. v. p. 101, and the third published in *The Philatelic Record*, vol. iii. p. 108; all three articles emanated from the pen of our President. The earliest paper gives a carefully-compiled list of the various issues, with valuable information and comments upon each; the second is a supplementary paper, adding some fresh particulars and correcting a few inaccuracies in the former one; and the third is an exhaustive paper upon the provisionals of 1862. Considering the year (1865) when the first of these papers was published, and how few of the early stamps there were then in the hands of collectors, the writer is much to be congratulated

upon the knowledge he displays of his subject, which could only have been acquired after long and persevering study of the stamps themselves.

The fresh particulars concerning the history of these stamps I am able to lay before you this evening consist mainly of Post Office notices extracted from *The Royal Gazette of British Guiana*, the title of which, after May 10th, 1851, was changed to *The Official Gazette of British Guiana*, to distinguish it from the newspaper which bore the same name. I have been fortunate enough to come across a file of *The Gazette*, which, although not by any means a complete one, yet enables me to give some particulars that I hope may prove interesting to you. For the other fresh information I am mostly indebted to Mr. E. C. Luard, a gentleman residing in the colony, with whom I have been in communication. Mr. Luard possesses a fine collection of all the early stamps, and has taken a great deal of trouble to hunt up the history of their production with the view of clearing up the various points that still require elucidation.

Issue I. July 1st, 1850.

The following notice appeared in *The Royal Gazette* of *Saturday, June 15th, 1850:*

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is informed, that on and after the 1st Proximo, DAILY MAILS (Sundays excepted) will be made up at the Post Office, Georgetown, at 3 P.M. for the following Places, to be forwarded by the 4 o'clock Train :—

Name of Place.	*Receiving Office.*	*Rate of Postage.*
Plaisance	Mr. J. F. Cuming's	4 Cents per oz.
Beterverwagting	Mrs. Van Grovenstein's	,, ,,
Buxton	Mr. J. T. Glover's	,, ,,

RETURN MAILS will be made up daily at the above Places, at Half-past 8 o'clock A.M., to be forwarded by the 9 o'clock Train.

At 10 o'clock A.M. every Week-day there will be a delivery of Letters from the Post Office for all persons residing or having offices in Water-Street or Main-Street.

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P.M., additional Mails will be made up for :—

Name of Place.	*Receiving Office.*	*Rate of Postage.*
Victoria	Mr. E. Glover's	4 Cents per oz.
Mahaica	Mr. J. Smellie's	,, ,,
De Kinderen	Police Station	8 ,, ,,
Mahaicony	Ditto	,, ,,
Belladrum	Ditto	,, ,,
Fort Wellington	Ditto	,, ,,
Ferry	Ditto	,, ,,
New-Amsterdam	Ditto	12 ,, ,,

Return Mails will be made up in New-Amsterdam every Monday and Thursday at noon, to arrive in Georgetown by the 9 o'clock Train, in time for the Town delivery.

On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P.M., MAILS will be made up for:

Name of Place.	*Receiving Office.*	*Rate of Postage.*
*Pln. Hague	Police Station	4 Cents per oz.
Boeraserie	Messrs. J. & C. Harrison's	,, ,,
Vergenoegen	Police Station	,, ,,
Leguan	Ditto	8 ,, ,,
Wakenaam	Ditto	,, ,,
Spring Garden	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
Zorg	Mr. Tilbury's	,, ,,
William's Town	Police Station	,, ,,
Henrietta	Ditto	,, ,,

* Plantation.

The Return Mail for Georgetown and the intermediate Places will leave *Henrietta* every Monday and Thursday at 8 A.M.

Newspapers will be forwarded free of charge.

Prepayment of Letters will be necessary in all cases, to facilitate which, Postage Stamps of the respective values of 4, 8, and 12 Cents are being printed, and will be ready for Sale on or before the 24th instant at the Post Offices in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and at the different Receiving Offices. (Signed) E. T. E. DALTON, D.P.M.G.

Post Office, Georgetown, 15th June, 1850.

The Royal Gazette, July 17th, 1850, contains this supplementary notice:

NOTICE.

ON and after Friday, the 19th Instant, the MAILS for Essequibo will be made up at 2 o'clock p.m., instead of 4 p.m. as at present. An EXTRA BAG will also be made up for Pln. *Edinburgh*, West Coast. Receiving Officer, Mr. J. Williams. Postage, 4 cents per ounce.

(Signed) E. T. E. DALTON.

Post Office, 16th July, 1850.

From the above notices we learn, first, the date of issue to be July 1st, 1850; and, secondly, the rates of postage paid by the three stamps of 4, 8, and 12 cents. Strange to say, no mention is made of a 2 cents stamp, neither is there any postal rate of that value. We shall also find, when we come to the "Notice" of the second issue, that here again there is no such value or rate. It would seem probable, from these facts, that the stamp was printed in error, or possibly in anticipation of a local rate of 2 cents for Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which for some reason was not authorized at this period. Mr. Luard, in his letter to me, merely says, "The 2 cents, rose, stamp prepaid no rate. The lowest local rate at the time was 4 cents." Such being the case, these 2 cents stamps must have been sold off to prepay the higher rates of postage, and consequently could not have been used singly. Mr. Luard tells me he has an entire envelope with two unsevered copies, which have thus served to pay the postal rate of 4 cents; while the four specimens known in Europe are said to have come off the same envelope, and would therefore have paid a rate of 8 cents. Mr. Luard's pair are initialed "J. B. S.," and the postmark is "*Demerara, Oct. 24th,* 1851." All the copies I have seen bear the same initials. The obliterations on these latter are indistinct; but parts of the word *Demerara* and the date of the month (October) may be traced. The year is not decipherable; no doubt it was 1851. If we may take the date of the postmarks as a guide,

the 2 cents stamp was not issued until more than a year after the other three values. It is possible the stamp was printed with the first lot of "circulars," and the stock not sold off before the autumn of 1851—perhaps as a make-shift provisional, pending the fresh supply of some of the other values.

Mr. Philbrick says, in his paper published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (vol. v. p. 101), that the stamps of this issue "were struck from a die, formed of ordinary printer's type, set up in a small frame, bordered by an irregular circular line." Were it not for this statement, I should have suggested that the dies were engraved, and that the figure of value was inserted, like the date plugs to a postmark. Be this as it may, Mr. Philbrick is certainly wrong as regards his next statement, that "each of the three values was set up separately;" for, after comparing the stamps together, there can be no doubt whatever that the same dies were used for printing all the values, the numeral in the centre only being altered.

One type occurs much more frequently in my experience than the others, and I have never seen but this one for the 2 cents. The only hypothesis I can put forward to account for this is, that all the stamps may have been printed at first from this one type, and that afterwards, when larger quantities were required, other dies were set up with this original one, and used together for printing later supplies. We know, at any rate, that at some time during the period of their use the latter was the case, as unsevered pairs of the 12 cents are known showing two distinct varieties of type. Several printings, no doubt, took place, and more than one arrangement of the types was set up; for I have seen two pairs of the 12 cents, the left stamp of each being the same variety, while the right-hand ones are from different types. I am unable this evening to tell you the number of stamps there were on the complete sheet; but, as you are no doubt aware, there were as many varieties as there were stamps. I have carefully compared the different types in Mr. Tapling's and the MM. Caillebotte's collections, and found six varieties; so the sheet must have contained at least this number of specimens. I have written to my correspondent upon this point, and hope at some future meeting to be able to give you the exact number, and possibly the arrangement of the types. Mr. Luard tells me these stamps were printed by Mr. Henry Mackay, at the *Demerara and Essequibo Gazette* office. He says they were not printed so as to be easily cut square, as, although they were arranged in horizontal rows upon the sheet, they were not placed in a direct line vertically, but the stamps in the second row came beneath the spaces between those of the first row, and so on. The horizontal rows were also placed very close together.

This shows us clearly now why pairs of these stamps are so rare, and why a vertical pair should be unknown. It also accounts for the stamps being so frequently found cut round. The stamps, before being sold, were initialed in black, red, blue, or violet ink, or occasionally in black pencil, by hand, to guard against fraud. The following is a list of the initials that are met with and the names they represent, as far as I am able at present to give them:

E. T. E. D. = E. T. E. Dalton, Deputy Postmaster-General.
E. D. W. = E. D. Wight, Clerk Colonial Department of Post Office.
J. B. S. = J. B. Smith, Clerk Imperial Department of Post Office.
W. H. L. = Unknown.
H. A. B. (or K. ?) = Unknown.

Copies may occasionally be found without any initials. These were evidently the result of an oversight. The stamps of this and all the following issues down to, I believe, the year 1860, were for use solely for inland postage, and were not available for foreign letters. As we shall find when we come to the "Notice" of the second issue, these stamps were in use until the end of the year 1851; that is, for just a year and a half, a somewhat longer period than has hitherto been thought probable.

Mr. Luard says: "Mr. Wight is still alive and living in the colony, but he is in his dotage, and either cannot or will not remember anything about these old stamps except that he initialed them. He has been so pestered on the subject that the mention of old stamps to him is like a red rag to a bull."

Issue II. January 1st, 1852.

The Official Gazette, December 27th, 1851, has the following:

NOTICE.

Post Office, Colonial Department,
Demerara, 25th December, 1851.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Combined Court, the following Reduced Rates of Postage will be charged on and after the First of January, 1852, on Letters and Newspapers forwarded by the Inland Mail to all parts of the Colony:

On Letters under ½ an ounce, 4 cents.
„ „ exceeding ½ an ounce and under 1 ounce, 8 cents.
„ „ „ 1 ounce and under 2 ounces, 12 cents.
„ „ „ 2 „ and „ 3 „ 16 „
and so on, 4 cents for every additional ounce.

Each Newspaper will be charged 1 Cent.

Prepayments by stamps necessary both for Letters and Newspapers.

(Signed) E. T. E. DALTON, C.P.

N.B.—Stamps may be obtained at the Post Offices in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and at all the branch offices.

The stamps mentioned in the above are, of course, the large upright rectangular 1 cent, black on magenta, and 4 cents, black on blue, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London. The plate used for printing each value was produced from a pair of stamps separately engraved, each pair being duplicated a certain number of times to form the plates. We therefore find two varieties for each value, differing slightly in the details of the design, the differences being chiefly noticeable in the drawing of the small forts in the background, and the wavy lines representing the sea. Mr. Luard tells me that, for a short time after these stamps first came into use, the envelopes or newspapers were initialed "E. D. W." by Mr. Wight in passing through the post. He also says: "A large unused stock of both values existed in the Government Secretary's office in the Guiana Public Buildings up to 1878. In that year the late Governor of the Gold Coast (Mr. A. G. Young) was Government Secretary of British Guiana, and annoyed by the persistent applications he received from Government clerks and others for these stamps, he deliberately had them all *burnt*. Three specimens of each colour were handed over to the local post office previous to the cremation, and these ultimately 'disappeared' from the post office collection. Our post office boast a stamp collection, but has none of this colony's stamps in it! It consists mainly of 'specimen' stamps from the post offices of other colonies, &c."

We see from the official notice of this issue that the 1 cent stamp was intended to prepay newspapers, which, you will remember, were allowed to pass without charge at the time the "circular" stamps came into use, according to the notice then published. We find by the following notice in *The Official Gazette*, April 3rd, 1852, that local newspapers were once more allowed to pass free for a short time.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Combined Court of the 17th ult., Notice is hereby given that, pending the passing of the Inter-colonial Postage Ordinance, Local NEWSPAPERS, posted within one week after publication, will be forwarded Free of Postage.

(Signed) E. T. E. DALTON, C.P.

Post Office, 3rd April, 1852.

Issue III. 1853.

The Gazette contains no notice, so far as I have been able to discover, of the date of issue of these two stamps. This is no doubt accounted for by the fact that the values of the stamps and the postal rates were unchanged. We know, from the date on the stamps and from the obliterations of certain copies, that the issue took place in this year, but I am afraid we shall not now discover the exact day they first came into use. The earliest postmarked specimen I have seen is a 4 cents, dated November 29th, 1853. This series, like the last, was manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. I am inclined to think from the appearance of the stamps that those first issued were printed from an engraved steel plate, and that lithographic transfers were afterwards taken from this and used for producing later supplies. It is possible, however, that all the stamps were lithographed and reduplicated from a single steel matrix. Only one plate (with the exception I shall mention in a moment) was used for both values, the bottom labels containing each value being engraved separately, and inserted according to the value—1 cent or 4 cents—required to be printed. The possibility of different transfers having been made would probably account for all the minor varieties usually catalogued in this issue, except of course the variety of the 4 cents with the "framed figures." There can be little doubt that this latter stamp was lithographed, and that it is the result of a fresh transfer from an entirely new die. If we may draw a conclusion from the earliest known dates of postmarked copies, the stamp was not issued until the year 1860.

Issue IV. Early in 1856.

These stamps were issued provisionally, pending the arrival of a fresh supply from England of the stamps of the preceding issue. Unfortunately the January to July volume of *The Gazette* for 1856 is missing from the file I have consulted, so I am unable to say whether any notice appears in it of these provisionals. We know, however, from postmarked specimens that the issue took place early in the year. The earliest date on those in Mr. Tapling's collection is March 25th, 1856. Mr. Luard informs me these stamps were printed by Joseph Baum and William Dallas at *The Royal Gazette* office. The little ship in the centre is the same as that employed for heading ordinary shipping advertisements in the daily papers. The stamps were type-set, and there are as many varieties as there were

stamps to the sheet. I hope at some future time to tell you what that number was, though the correct arrangement is almost too much to hope for. At present I am inclined to think there were not more than six, and possibly only four. These stamps, like those first issued, were initialed by the Post-office clerks. Besides some of the initials found on the "circulars," those of C. A. W. are sometimes met with. Mr. Luard tells me they stand for the name of a letter carrier—C. A. Watson.

I have already mentioned that the stamps of all the early issues were only used to prepay Inland letters. Letters to England were forwarded, either prepaid by coin or altogether unpaid, until early in the year 1858, when the following "Notice" appeared in *The Gazette, February 13th*, making it compulsory for senders to pay the postage in advance.

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, DEMERARA, *11th February*, 1858.

ON and after the *First of April next*, all Letters for the *United Kingdom* must be paid in advance. Letters posted *unpaid* after that date will be returned to the writers.

(Signed) E. T. E. DALTON, D.P.M.

It will be seen from the next "Notice," extracted from *The Gazette, May 12th, 1858*, that the postage on the above letters was paid by Great Britain stamps.

NOTICE.

POSTAGE STAMPS of the respective values of 6d., 4d., and 1d. having been received from England by the Steamer that arrived on the 9th instant, are for Sale at the Stationery Establishments of Messrs. RICHARDSON & CO. and Mr. SHORT, as well as at the Post-Office.

(Signed) E. T. E. DALTON, D.P.M.G.

Post Office, 11th May, 1858.

Letters posted unpaid were not returned to the writers according to the terms of the notice of the 11th February, but the addresses were advertised in *The Official Gazette* from time to time, stating the letters were detained until the requisite postage was paid. I am unable to say how long this arrangement of paying postage with the stamps of the mother country lasted. It certainly, however, did not extend much beyond the following year 1859, as we find the British Guiana stamps of the 1860 issue on letters sent to England in that year.

The volumes of *The Gazette* for 1860, and from June, 1861, to the end of the year 1870, are unfortunately wanting in the series I have had access to, but from the latter date to the present day the file is complete. The missing volumes are much to be regretted, as I have no doubt they would have furnished us with some interesting facts concerning the stamps issued during those years. I much regret that this portion of my paper must be left incomplete, but I have written to my correspondent, Mr. Luard, and I have no doubt, from his previous courtesy, that he will do his utmost to ascertain if these volumes exist in the colony. If such be the case, I shall hope that either he or I will be able to supply the missing links on some future occasion.

The stamps in use from 1860 down to, I believe, the year 1875 were, with the exception of the provisionals of 1862, printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and were all produced by lithography. Since 1875 Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of London, have held the contract for supplying the stamps

and other postal stationery. With regard to the three provisionals, issued in October, 1862, I have nothing new to add. The excellent paper by Mr. Philbrick, which he read before the Society on July 2nd, 1881, which describes every variety found on the sheet of each value, leaves little or nothing wanting in our information about these interesting stamps.

The following list of Government appointments is taken from *The Colonial Office Lists* for the various years. Mr. E. H. G. Dalton succeeded Mr. E. T. E. Dalton as Colonial Postmaster in 1874. The former became Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts—Demerara and Essequibo—in 1876, and Mr. N. Darnell Davis was appointed Colonial Postmaster in 1877. The latter became Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping in 1882; and Mr. F. M. Hodgson, the present Postmaster-General, came into office the same year.

As regards the volumes of *The Gazette* from 1871, the first important notice is that found in the number for April 17th, 1878:

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Georgetown, 16th April, 1878.

1-Cent and 2-Cents Postage Stamps.

The Attention of the Public is hereby called to the following temporary arrangement which has been made for a supply of 1-cent and 2-cents Postage Stamps.

For 1-cent Stamps.—The Government will cause 6 cents Stamps to be defaced by two broad, black Lines being drawn across them, and then such defaced Stamps will be issued as 1-Cent Stamps.

For 2-Cents Stamps.—The Government will cause 4 Cents Stamps to be Cut right down the Centre, and then each Half can be used as a 2 Cents Stamp.

(Signed) N. Darnell Davis,
Colonial Postmaster.

The 6 cents, brown, stamp mentioned in the above decree, surcharged with two horizontal bars, must have been in use for a very short time, as obliterated copies are very rare. In fact, I cannot at the present moment call to mind having ever seen a postmarked specimen, although such, no doubt, are to be met with. With regard to the provisional 2 cents, I believe the intended issue never took place, as I have come across no copy of the stamp, nor do I know any collector who has ever seen one. Perhaps a fresh supply of the ordinary 2 cents stamps was received from England sooner than was expected, and the issue of this projected provisional thereby became unnecessary.

The next notice is taken from *The Gazette*, June 19th, 1878. It refers to certain reductions made in some of the rates for inland postage, and reads as follows:

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.

17th June, 1878.

Inland Rates of Postage.

The Attention of the Public is called to the following Resolution of the Combined Court, at its session on the 14th June, 1878:

Resolved.—"That the postage on letters posted in Georgetown, for delivery in Georgetown, and posted in New Amsterdam, for delivery in New Amsterdam, shall be fixed at One Cent for each half ounce or portion of half an ounce.

"That the postage on Books, Pamphlets, Packets of printed matter, or Packets of manuscript matter not in any respect partaking of the nature of a letter, sent from one part of the Colony to another part of the Colony, shall be fixed at One Cent for any weight under four ounces, and Two Cents for every additional four ounces, or portion of four ounces.

"That all Letters, Book packets, Pamphlets, or other Official Documents transmitted either to or from the Government Secretary shall be free of Inland Postage; and the Governor and Court of Policy may from time to time authorize the transmission, free of inland Postage, of the Correspondence on public business of any Public Department or Public Officer.

"All inland postage shall be prepaid. Letters posted without any prepayment will not be forwarded."

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS,
Colonial Post Master.

The two next notices authorize the issue of fresh provisional stamps, which were required towards the end of 1878. The first is taken from *The Gazette*, November 6th, 1878, and the second from the number for November 23rd of the same year.

BRITISH GUIANA.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

6th November, 1878.

UNTIL further intimation is given, the Government has authorized the use of 6 cent Postage Stamps in lieu of 1 cent stamps. The Stamps so converted will have a bar drawn across the value and another bar down the centre.

(Signed) E. D. WIGHT,
Acting C.P.M.

NOTICE.

Until further intimation is given, Government has authorized the issue of 4 cent Stamps in lieu of 1 cent, and 8 cent Stamps in lieu of 2 cent. The Postage Stamps so converted will be defaced by a line drawn across the value, and another down the centre.

(Signed) E. D. WIGHT,
Georgetown, 23rd Nov., 1878. Actg. Colonial Post Master.

Neither of these "Notices" specify which issue of stamps were to be surcharged; so we may conclude that any adhesives in stock of the specified values were to be used in this way. With regard to the first notice, we know both the 6 cents, blue, of Waterlow's design, and the 6 cents, brown, of De La Rue's were so defaced. The latter stamp is also found with the word OFFICIAL obliterated with an extra black bar. The stamps employed for defacement, in accordance with the second notice, are the 8 cents of Waterlow's design, and the 4 cents and 8 cents of De La Rue's. All three stamps bear the word OFFICIAL. In the two former it is obliterated with a black bar, but the latter variety has the word unobliterated. There is nothing in the surcharge of the two 8 cents whereby their new value of 2 cents could be told, were it not for *The Gazette* notice.

Besides the above stamps, the 1 cent, black, of Waterlow's design, and the 1 cent and 2 cents of De La Rue's, surcharged OFFICIAL, were issued to the public at the same time, with this word obliterated with a black bar.

(*To be continued.*)

ON CERTAIN ISSUES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

By FRED. JEPPE, late Postmaster-General of the Transvaal.

In a paper read before the Philatelic Society of London by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., published in the *Philatelic Record* for January, 1885, No. 72, which only now has come under my notice, through the courtesy of Mr. Tamsen, of Tweefontein, the history is given of the 1869 envelopes, as furnished by me to Mr. Tamsen in August, 1884. If I had known that the issue—I may say *private* issue—of these envelopes to a friend in an unguarded moment would cause such a stir in the Philatelic world, and would serve as a peg for all sorts of insinuations against my character, private and official, I would long ago have found means to write in the philatelic journals regarding these envelopes, and in order to vindicate my character.

The history of the 1869 envelopes is accurately given by Mr. Tamsen, as quoted by Major Evans in his paper. With regard to the footnote on page 241, I must draw attention to the words used in my communication to Mr. Tamsen, that "*as far as I can remember*" the forty-nine envelopes forwarded to Dudley Atlee were the only ones supplied by me. It is difficult to remember things that happened nineteen years ago; but I was not at all surprised to find, according to the footnote referred to, that some parties present at the meeting also claimed to have received these envelopes from me on payment of their nominal value. But whether I received payment for these envelopes or not has nothing at all to do with the question at issue; namely, *whether these envelopes were supplied by me as an official issue.* I have already stated how I came to furnish them to Mr. Atlee, and if any were supplied by me to other parties, these people were quite aware of the fact that the envelopes were *not official.* I took good care to inform them of the fact, and I fail to see how under these circumstances so much fuss can be made about the matter, and so much blame be attached to my name, particularly as my successors in office make no secret of it that they sold large numbers of these envelopes. From 1871, when I left Potchefstroom, to 1875, when I resigned as Postmaster-General, there were half a dozen postmasters at Potchefstroom, who have all no doubt supplied these envelopes. The present Postmaster-General, who was also postmaster of Potchefstroom formerly, who supplied twelve *varieties* of these envelopes to Mr. Tamsen, told me candidly that he supplied a *good many* of these envelopes to Mr. Lincoln and other dealers on payment.

I reiterate, these envelopes were not issued or supplied as official, there was no *doubtfulness* about them, and they could only be used in collections as *curiosities.*

Some time ago I sent some envelopes with ½d. stamps affixed to the postmaster in Vryheid (New Republic, Zululand, now forming part of the Transvaal), and asked him to obliterate these stamps with his office stamp and write the date within the circle. The postmaster complied with my wish and returned the envelopes to me (sample enclosed). I then forwarded these envelopes to a friend of mine, a stamp collector, living at Madeira, who received them as a *curiosity,* being well aware how they were obtained, and that they had no claim to be considered as an *official* issue.

I see no harm in this, and I saw no harm in the envelopes supplied to Mr. Atlee in 1869, but a mountain may be made out of every molehill. There are a few more points in Major Evans's paper I wish to touch upon.

There were no stamps of the first series of 1d., 6d., and 1s. first issue,

printed in Germany, issued in *this* country. As far as I remember, the proof sheets made by the engraver in Germany of the three different plates were distributed among some dealers, who applied for stamps long before they were issued here. I do not know the nature of the statement made by Mr. Atlee in 1870, referred to in Major Evans's paper, but it is not unlikely that some of the sheets that accompanied the first plates *were* supplied to dealers in Europe.

The 3d., violet, issued in 1871, and 6d., blue, issued in 1874, both with the improved eagle, were the only issues officially sanctioned in Germany. I do not know whether Major Evans refers to *these* as *German* impressions. The stamps sold wholesale *fraudulently*, and without the sanction of the local Government, by the engraver of the plates, "Adolph Otto in Gustrow, Mecklenburg Schwerin," known in the trade as *Mecklenburg* stamps, must not be confounded with the above-mentioned two impressions. I may remark here *en passant* that to prevent the importation of these frauds—printed from the original or duplicate plates, and sold at half-price by some European dealers, in all colours of the rainbow—the local Postmaster-General has issued a notice on the 17th October, 1888, calling in all the stamps issued before 1st April, 1885, before the 7th of November, 1888, up to which date all the former issues could be exchanged for the present series. The period for exchanging the former for the new stamps was made so short to prevent any of the above-mentioned frauds being imported and exchanged for genuine stamps.

With regard to the date of the 6d., Queen's head, surcharged 1d., in red, I find on reference to the books of the Treasurer that they were issued at various dates *previous* to June 10th, 1879 (see list attached). I was uncertain about the date at the time, and therefore inserted the (?).

In reply to Major Evans's remarks about the printing of the stamps, I may mention here, that except the first series—1d., 6d., and 1s., printed at Pretoria; the 3d. and 6d., printed in Germany; and the 1d. and 6d., printed in Natal—all issues were printed in Potchefstroom up to the time I left the post-office in April, 1875. From this time the stamps were printed in Pretoria again up to the time of the new (present) issue, printed in Holland, with the exception of those issued during the British Government with the Queen's head.

The stamps printed in Natal—1d., red, and 6d., blue—are given as a distinct issue, as they were printed in Natal. The colour was different in shade from the Potchefstroom and Pretoria issues, and the perforation was by *machine*. The paper also was different from the other issues.

In my letter to Mr. Tamsen I forgot to mention about the various coloured papers on which the 3d. surcharged stamps were printed, but have rectified the omission in the list of issues at the foot of this communication. As I said before, my connection with the post-office ceased in 1875, but I naturally continued to take great interest in the postal department, and watched every new issue. I entered the service of the British Government in 1878, and, as compiler of the Blue Book, all the head officials, including the Postmaster-General, had to furnish me with statistics belonging to their departments. I was thus kept *au fait* in all postal matters, until the retrocession of the country to the Boers in 1881 put an end to my official career.

If I have succeeded in clearing up some of the doubts lingering in the minds of philatelists connected with the stamps of this country I shall be much pleased; and I need not say that I shall at all times be ready to give information on any point that may not be sufficiently ventilated.

If, at the same time, I have succeeded in contradicting the accusations of some Continental writers, and refuted some of the reproaches—implied, if not expressed—made by Major Evans in his paper referred to, I shall be still more gratified.

I append a corrected list of the dates of issue, to which I have attached samples of those issues still in my possession, or obtained for the purpose of illustration.

LIST OF TRANSVAAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

FIRST ISSUE OF REPUBLIC.

1870. *May 1st.*

1d., brick-red; 6d., blue; 1s., green. Rouletted and unrouletted. Printed in Pretoria.

September 28th.

1d., black. Roulctted. Unknown to me. Printed in Potchefstroom.

1871. *June 30th.*

3d., violet, with improved eagle. Printed in Germany. Rouletted only.

ENVELOPES.

1872. *February 13th.*

6d., blue. Printed in Natal, from original die (2000).

December 25th.

3d., pale violet, on greenish paper, with improved eagle. Unrouletted. Printed in Potchefstroom.

ENVELOPES.

1873. *December 2nd, 30th.*

6d., blue. Printed in Natal, from original die of 3d. improved eagle type, with 3d. altered into 6d., and *Drie* into *Tres* (5000).
(These are the only official envelopes ever issued in the Republic.)

1874. *September.*

1d., red; 6d., blue. Printed in Natal. Machine perforated.

September 30th.

6d., blue, with improved eagle. Printed in Germany. Rouletted.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

1877. *April and May.*

All values with "V.R. Transvaal" surcharged in black and red type in different letters. Machine perforated and imperforate.

FIRST ISSUE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

1878. *September 1st.*

1d., brown-red; 4d., pale greenish-yellow, with head of Queen.

SECOND ISSUE.

December 3rd.

3d., reddish-violet; 6d., black; 1s., blue-green; 2s., dark blue.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

1879. *April 22nd, 25th, 28th; May 6th.*

6d., black. Queen's head surcharged 1d. in *red* letters.

THIRD ISSUE.

1880. *October 12th.*

½d., brick-red. Queen's head. (This value is very scarce, as a limited quantity was printed only.)

1881.

After the retrocession of the country all the old issues came again in use, but those of the interregnum remained in circulation according to the terms of the convention.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF REPUBLIC.

1882. *August 14th.*

4d., pale greenish-yellow. Queen's head, surcharged *Een Penny* in black and red type. Machine perforated.

1883. *March 1st.*

3d. of the first issue, black on pink paper, with improved eagle. Machine perforated.

April 16th.

1d. of the first issue, black. Machine perforated.

August 1st.

1s. of the first issue, green. Machine perforated.

September 25th.

3d. of the first issue, pink on white paper. Machine perforated.

SECOND ISSUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

1885. *March 14th.*

New issue, with new coat of arms, and numerals in corners. Made by Ensgeden, at Haarlem. Machine perforated.

1d., red; 3d., violet; 1s., green; 2s. 6d., orange; 5s., slate; 10s., light brown.

April 1st.

½d., slate; 4d., black; 6d., blue.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

May 22nd.

3d. of the first issue, pink, surcharged *Halve Penny* in black letters, with a line on each side. Machine perforated.

August 31st.

1s. of the first issue, green, surcharged *Halve Penny* in black letters, with line on each side. Machine perforated.

6d. Black. Queen's head, surcharged *Twee Penny* in red letters and red line on each side. Machine perforated.

6d. Black. Queen's head (*misprint*), surcharged *Halve Penny*, Z.A.R., in red letters, with line on each side.*

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

1885. *September 29th.*

3d. of the first issue, lilac, surcharged *Halve Penny*, in black, with line on each side. Machine perforated.

1885. *October 30th.*

2d. of the second issue, chocolate. Machine perforated.

November 3rd.

1d. *Post Cards*, with 1d., red, and the words, "*Briefkaart, Zuid Afrik Republiek*," on yellow paper.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

1887. *January 15th.*

3d. of the second issue, lilac, surcharged 2d., in black letters of different type, with a *double* line through the lower half of the stamp. Machine perforated.

April 22nd.

2d. Second Issue. Greenish-yellow. Machine perforated.

* Hereby hangs a tale. When the 6d., Queen's head, had to be surcharged 2d., the printers, who had formerly used the words *Halve Penny* for the surcharge of another issue, overlooked, in the hurry, to alter *all* the rows, but left some standing with *Halve Penny*. In consequence of this the sheets were printed off with the greater portion surcharged *Twee Penny*, and the rest surcharged *Halve Penny*. The postmaster never noticed the omission, and before the mistake was discovered a great number of sheets had been sold as 2d. stamps already. These ½d. must therefore be considered as *misprints*.

EXHIBITION OF STAMPS IN NEW YORK.

By E. B. EVANS.

Happening to pass through New York in the early part of March, I had an opportunity of visiting the exhibition of stamps on view at the Eden Musée there during that month, and I think a description of it may be of some interest to the readers of the *Philatelic Record.*

The exhibition was got up by the three Philatelic Societies of the neighbourhood—the Brooklyn, the New York "National," and the Staten Island, and was arranged upon a novel principle, the object being not simply to get together a number of rarities, but rather to show as complete a collection as the limited space available, and the circumstances of the case, would admit.

The collection being in frames under glass, varieties of watermark could not have been distinguished, and, except in a few instances, no attempt was made to exhibit all the minor varieties of die, shade, and perforation, a complete collection of which would have required several times the amount of room allotted in the Musée. With such exceptions, the collection was a fairly complete one, containing almost everything that the Early English, or Pendragonite, School would have required.

The intention I believe was, that each member of the three societies should exhibit the stamps in which his collection was strongest, borrowing from his friends where necessary to fill vacant spaces; but, as was only to be expected, a few well-known names were attached to a large majority of the cases, though some of the less numerous exhibits were not the least valuable.

With but few exceptions the stamps were arranged on the movable sheets of the Staten Island Permanent Album, about which I would venture to remark that the sheets are very nice indeed, but that it is hardly correct to term this "the only Permanent Album in existence," because albums with movable leaves have been in existence for many years; and further, that the system of attaching the leaves to the cover by strings does not answer. I tried it myself some sixteen years ago. The strings *give*, the leaves work loose, and rub one against the other, to the serious detriment of the stamps; small rigid bolts, or pins, with screw-nuts, are the only safe means of attachment.

Let me now mention some of the principal exhibits, taking them in the order in which they appear in the catalogue. First, naturally, come the United States issues, occupying fourteen sheets, and commencing with the local post-office stamps which preceded the regular Government emissions; among these were noticeable a specimen of the New Haven envelope stamp, said to be unique, and one of the 20 c., St. Louis, of which it is stated that "only four specimens are now known to exist." It is not stated, however, that there are many persons who are of opinion that that number is four more than were ever printed! Besides these there were Baltimore 5 c. adhesive and envelope, a Brattleboro, the six types of the St. Louis 5 c. and 10 c., and an entire sheet of Providence.

The ordinary issues were well represented, and among them was a square block of four 24 c. of 1869, used, all with the centres inverted, seeming to show that at least one sheet was printed in that condition. The last five of the fourteen sheets were filled with United States private locals, including most of the rarities.

An additional large frame contained entire specimens of many of the rarest United States envelopes; not a complete collection of sizes, shapes, &c., but showing almost all the varieties of die, and many of those of paper. Another large frame was occupied by a selected assortment of some of the most valuable and interesting of the United States Revenue stamps, of various classes.

Following the United States were three sheets of Confederates, containing most of the rarer *locals*, among them a New Orleans 5 c., red on blue, said

to be unique, and many fine shades of the Government issues; and after these were placed the stamps of other countries, in alphabetical order.

Of these I noticed fine collections of British Guiana, lacking only a few of the greatest rarities; Canada, including a fair copy of the 12d.; Cape of Good Hope, with the two "wood-block" errors; and ten very fine sheets of Ceylon (perhaps the gem of the exhibition), including practically every variety of shade, perforation, and watermark; 429 specimens.*

About the issues of Ecuador the catalogue tells us something new: "Issued under the equator in 1865, which fact is shown on the stamps." But I could not find the date 1865 on any of the specimens shown!

A very complete collection of the French colonial stamps included a pair of Reunions, cut rather close, but still not to be despised; and with these may well be coupled the four stamps first issued in the Sandwich Islands, of which specimens (valued by their owner at over £400) were exhibited. Among the Indians I noticed a copy of the ½ anna, red, of 1854, but unfortunately it was not of the type that is generally received as genuine; there was, however, a fine specimen of the rare error of the 4 anna of the same issue, with the head inverted. The "Protected States," as they were termed, were not quite as well represented, and among them was generously included Afghanistan, which does not form a part of "The British Empire in India," or elsewhere; the stamp of Scinde also, which is alluded to in the Catalogue, but was not exhibited, was not a native issue, but rather a forerunner of the regular emission of 1854.

The "Post Office" pair of Mauritius were, perhaps naturally, conspicuous by their absence; the twelve types of the 1d. and 2d. of 1848 were shown; one specimen of the rare 2d. of 1859; and, if I recollect rightly, but one of the commoner 2d. issued in the same year. A magenta Britannia overprinted EIGHTPENCE bore a different type of surcharge from that on the only two specimens I have ever seen, the obliteration also indicated that the stamp was one of those issued as 1d. in 1862; personally, however, I have no faith in the 8d. stamp anyhow!

There was a fine collection of Mexican, including a number of Guadalajaras; also specimens of the provisional issues of Campeche and Chiapas; a complete set of New Brunswick, among them an apparently original "Connell," about which an equally original story is related in the catalogue, the only difference being, that whereas the stamp is probably genuine, the story is probably fictitious. Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia, were well represented, but call for no special remark. Seven-well filled pages constituted the show of Peruvians, which was followed by a very good set of Philippines. The Roumania series included fine specimens of the four values of the Moldavian issue; the Spanish issues were, I think, complete, with the exception of some of the surcharged varieties of 1869; and there was a very fine show of Swiss, including the five types each of the 4 r. and 6 r. Zurich, complete sets of the other Cantonal stamps, and some reconstructed sheets of the earlier Federal issues. A large number of varieties of the surcharged Turks Islands were shown, the sets of Tuscany and Two Sicilies were complete, and a fine collection of the issues of the Republic of Colombia and of its various component States, which had been shown at Boston last year, was again exhibited here. Four pages contained a fine lot of Victorias, in which all the principal facial varieties were represented; but the watermarks, for which that Colony is so famous, were naturally not visible.

In conclusion, I think that the exhibition reflected great credit upon all concerned in getting it up; and although the collection formed was not on the whole very instructive to advanced collectors, it was probably more interesting and attractive to outsiders and to those collectors who perhaps stand in need of instruction and encouragement, than it would have been if it had been more elaborate and had occupied a vast amount of space with minor varieties, incomprehensible to the uninitiated.

* This series seems to have been admitted to show how stamps *should* be collected, as there was no intention that all countries should be represented in a similarly complete manner.

Correspondence.

BRITISH GUIANA.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space to beg for some authoritative information regarding the early issues of this Colony.

1. Have any articles of value appeared, treating of these stamps, other than the following?

Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, I., 28 December, 1864. "Des Timbres de la Guyane-Anglaise." By M. Herpin.

Stamp Collector's Magazine, III., 99, July, 1865. "The Postage Stamps of British Guiana." By Mr. Philbrick.

Ibid., V., 101, July, 1867. *Ibid.*, "Supplementary Paper."

Ibid., IX., 29, February, 1871. "Notes and Commentaries on Recent Discussions." By Mr. Pemberton.

Timbre-Poste, III., 77, October, 1865. "Revue des Timbres de la Guyane-Anglaise."

Ibid., X., 3, January, 1872. "Les Guyanes, 1860."

Magasin Pittoresque, XXXIV., 340, 367, October and November, 1866. "Les Timbres-Poste de tous les États du Globe: Guyane-Anglaise." By M. Rondot.

Philatelic Record, III., 108, July, 1881. "On the Provisional Series of 1862 for British Guiana." By Mr. Philbrick.

Timehri: Being the Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, I., 251, 1882. "Valuable Curiosities from the British Guiana Post Office." By Mr. E. C. Luard.

2. What are the recognised members of the 1850 circular, and of the 1856 provisonal issues?

Dr. Gray's *Catalogue*, sixth edition, 1875, and Mr. Pemberton's *Handbook*, first edition, 1874, mention only—

1850. 4 c., yellow; 8c., green; 12c., blue.
1856. 4 c., magenta, indigo.

Thus they had been described a decade before by Mr. Philbrick.

But in the second edition of Mr. Pemberton's *Handbook*, 1878, appear the following "Resuscitations." (When and in what circumstances resuscitated?)

1850. 2 c., pink; 4 c., primrose on tissue paper.
1856. 4 c., yellow on faced paper; 4 c., indigo, coloured throughout.

In Captain Evans' *Catalogue for Collectors*, 1882, we have also—

1856. 1 c., yellow-magenta.
4 c., red-brown.

But a note adds: "The 1 c. and 4 c., yellow, should both be marked (?); they may have existed, but no specimens, I believe, are known." They are so marked in the Catalogue of the French Society (*Bulletin*, III., 34, April, 1883); but what can be the meaning of the assertion quoted? How have the varieties in question come to be chronicled, if no specimens are known?

Mr. Luard, who writes on the spot, and should know what he is speaking about, gives the following list, annexing the current value, in the Colony, of used specimens.

		£
1850.	Two cents, pink	30
	Four cents, chrome-yellow	15
	Four cents, primrose, on tissue paper	25
	Eight cents, green	10
	Twelve cents, indigo	7
	Twelve cents, clear blue	5

		£
1856.	Four cents, magenta, surface coloured	6
	„ deep blue „	4
	Four cents, yellow „	20
	„ indigo „	8

3. Is there any satisfactory evidence to prove that the circular stamps preceded the "Patimus" rectangles? See remarks in Mr. Pemberton's *Handbook*, second edition, page 28.

4. What is the explanation of the extraordinary rise in the value of the square 1862 provisionals? In Stafford Smith and Smith's *Descriptive Catalogue*, fourth edition, October, 1864, the 1 c., rose, 2 c., yellow, and 4 c., blue, are quoted at 2d. each used, and I recollect obtaining genuine specimens for that amount. In four years they had hardly risen in value. In Young and Stockall's *Descriptive Price List* for August, 1868, the prices are respectively 4d. 6d. 9d. Now, so far as I can judge from such price lists as have lately come my way, the stamps are not to be had at any price.

I am, yours faithfully,

P. J. Anderson.

The New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, *April 17th*, 1889.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.
Vice-President—T. K. Tapling, M.P.
Secretary—D. Garth.
Assistant-Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. Biggs.

Dr. C. W. Viner.	E. D. Bacon.
M. P. Castle.	A. W. Chambers.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 29th March, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by twenty-one members, including the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and after the correspondence (which included a notice of a forthcoming exhibition under the auspices of the Wurtemburg Philatelic Society) had been read, Mr. Alexander Comyns, proposed by Mr. Henderson, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The most interesting feature of the business of the evening was the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. E. D. Bacon on his retirement from office as Honorary Secretary of the Society. The testimonial took the form of a handsome silver tea tray, and the Vice-President in making the presentation referred in fitting terms to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bacon to Philately in general and the Society in particular. Upon the suggestion of Mr. M. P. Castle that some steps should be taken by the Society to celebrate in a suitable manner the "Jubilee" of Postage Stamps in 1890, a lengthy discussion took place, several projects being submitted for consideration, and it was ultimately resolved that the Committee should consider and report as to the form and details of the proposed celebration. The business of the evening concluded with the revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of Grenada.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. JUNE, 1889. No. 126.

DEALING in stamps seems to have lately taken a departure in a new direction. During the last few months there have been constant sales of stamps by auction, which, so long as they are confined to the disposal by collectors of surplus specimens and duplicates, we thoroughly approve of. Collectors are very frequently placed at a disadvantage in their commercial dealings, especially when they have to do with a multiplicity of small dealers; and though we hear a good deal about "exchanges" between collectors, yet they are generally unsatisfactory; for in the whole course of our own collecting we do not remember to have made more than one which was thoroughly satisfactory to both parties. For collectors the auction is a ready mode of clearing out what they do not require.

The first of the late sales by auction was started with this laudable view, and also with the object of endeavouring to establish a market value for many of the rarer stamps, which only nominally appear in the price lists of the dealers. We doubt very much whether the auctions will do much towards establishing any uniformity in prices. Even in ordinary obsolete stamps the prices of the dealers vary considerably, depending frequently on the amount of stock in hand; but in sales by auction there are other forces to be taken into consideration. If a dealer bids, he does so either because he knows of a customer who wants the article, or he desires to purchase it at a price which will allow of his selling it again at a profit. The collector bids because he wants the article for his collection; but should another collector equally want it, and Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war, in which all question of uniformity in price is lost sight of, and it becomes a duel of dollars.

You may sell Queen Anne's farthings and sixpences by auction as quietly as you will; but the sale of such things as postage

stamps has afforded some food for the newspapers, and an unusual amount of twaddle has accordingly been written. Even the staid *Standard* indulged in a *rechauffée* of an article that appeared in another morning paper some months ago, with the addition of a few more wondrous stories, solemnly stated as facts, but which had no more solid foundation than the writer's imagination. Last month we had an article in that friend of our youth *Chambers's Journal* on the same subject; and, considering that it is now in its sixty-eighth year, it ought to have known better than to indulge in fiction at the expense of facts. A comparison is drawn between the prices at Messrs. Scott's sale in 1872, which was chiefly an auction of American locals, and those realised at a late auction. Thus we are told that in the 1872 sale "Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18, eight stamps of St. Louis, being every known variety, all very rare, brought £19 12s., and would now be worth considerably more than £100." Now Lots 15 and 16 were composed of the three varieties of the 5 and of the 10 cents, and were bought in for £5; and Lots 17 and 18, two stamps of 20 cents, far *too* unique to be believed in, were also bought in at £14 12s. As to the estimated price of £100, we should like to know who values them at this; for we burnt our fingers over them at a far less price. "Lot 147. Mexico, 1867, on thin paper, set of four stamps, £1 9s. These would now be worth only 4s." Our publishers would, we are sure, be happy to take as many sets as they could get at £1 9s. We will only mention one more. "Lot 159. Sandwich Isles, first issue, 13 cents, very fine specimen, £6 10s. Now worth about £65." This was the commoner type of the two 13 cents stamps, and at the sale the owner boldly put it up at £6, and it was bought in by an additional bid of 10s. We wonder who is Messrs. Chambers's valuer.

But the fact remains, that rare stamps have decidedly advanced in price with rapid strides since 1872. The number of serious collectors has vastly increased, and many stamps are passing into the lofty region of the "unattainables," until, by the breaking up of some collection, the pleasure of possessing them is submitted to the competition of other collectors. And, as regards stamps less rare, it must be borne in mind that there are many collectors now, who principally devote their attention to stamps of certain countries, to the almost entire exclusion of those of others. These collectors desire to have every variety of the stamps of the countries they select, in order that their collection may be remarkable for its richness in some special branch. The appearance of a treatise on some particular stamps is frequently the signal for a run upon them. Thus the appearance of the treatise on the English stamps caused an enormous rise in their prices, and the late work of the Society on the Australian stamps has had a similar effect.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—A new edition of the type of the ½ centavo stamp, 1882, appeared in March last on a wrapper. The *Timbre-Poste*, in making this announcement, does not appear to think that the new edition is an improved one, nor that the last idea of the sun shows much advance in delineation. The principal points in which the present type differs from its predecessor is that the branches on the sides have grown somewhat longer; the post-horn is not suspended from the envelope; the sun occupies the whole length of the envelope, and shows two eyes over the top with huge eyebrows; two lines cross the envelope diagonally, and the U in REPUBLICA has an accent over it. The impression is in brown on yellowish-manilla paper.

Wrapper. ½ centavo, brown; *new type.*

British Guiana.—In January last we extracted from the *Timbre-Poste* the description of a new fiscal stamp of 72 cents, which had been used postally. It appears that a Stamp Ordinance came into force in October, 1888, making it necessary to employ stamps for receipts, bills, &c., and the Government decided to order a temporary issue which would serve for revenue and postal purposes combined. As the die of the postage stamp was the only available one, the Crown agents instead of sending out stamps of different colours sent out a large stock all of the same colour (De La Rue purple), but surcharged with different values—1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, and 72 cents. The Postmaster-General has represented to the Government the great inconvenience of dealing with so many values of the same colour, and this provisional state of things will doubtless be put an end to as soon as possible; but in the meanwhile, as the old stock is worked out, these stamps are brought into use. The 2 cents has lately made its appearance, and has already attracted the attention of the ingenious, if we may credit the *B. G. Argosy* of the 25th May last, who see an easy way of putting "7" before the "2." The impression is on ♕ C A paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 1 cent, purple (post. and rev.), surcharged in black.
2 cents ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
24 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
48 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

British North Borneo.—Stamp matters have been very quiet lately, but we have now no fewer than four post cards to chronicle, for which we are indebted to a gentleman who has just received them from a friend at Sandakan. All the cards are the same size,

137 × 90 mm., and have an ornamental border with an ornament in each angle of the two smaller values, and the numeral of value in the two of higher value. In the 1 and 3 cents there is in the right upper angle, within the frame, a stamp of the type of the postage stamps of 1886, and in the left upper angle the arms and supporters within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO," and in the lower are native characters. Between the arms and the stamp is "POST CARD" in a curve, with a native inscription above, and underneath, the usual instructions, THE ADDRESS, &c., in English. To the left is "To," followed by four lines for the address. Down the right side is an inscription in Japanese in two columns.

In the 6 and 8 cents the stamp in the right upper angle is of large size, 31½ × 26 mm., and shows the numeral of value, uncoloured, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part, "NORTH BORNEO," with "BRITISH" in a cartouche above, and in the lower part "POSTAGE," below which is the numeral of value in a small shield, which is also repeated in the two upper angles of the stamp. On each side of the shield at the foot is "CENTS." The arms are in the left upper angle, and under them an inscription in the native language. Between the arms and the stamp is "BRITISH—NORTH BORNEO" in two lines, "POST CARD on a straight tablet, with the instructions underneath, followed by "To" in the centre, and four lines for the address. The Japanese inscription on the side is the same in all the cards, though smaller in size in those of the two higher values. The entire design is lithographed on thick white card.

Post Cards. 1 cent, ochre, for local use.
3 cents, purple-brown, for Eastern countries.
6 „ blue, for Europe.
8 „ green, for America.



Ceylon.—We annex an engraving of the latest emanation from this hotbed of stupid surcharges mentioned in our number for April last. For our own part we are sick to death of recording these Cingalese shifts. What must be the feelings of those who collect them?

Colombia.—Annexed is an engraving of a new stamp for registered letters. The engraving is so good a representation of the stamp that we may be spared further description, except that it is printed on plain white paper, and perforated (?). Our contemporary the *Timbre-Poste*, from which we take the announcement, omits to inform us what, and so we wander in the dark.



Registration Stamp. 10 centavos, red.

Bogota.—We are indebted to Mr. Campbell for sending us a sheet of stamps of ½ centavo, being a local issue for Bogota, and used for newspapers, while the ordinary current stamps serve for letters. The stamp shows an eagle displayed on a shield, within a scrolled frame. Round the upper part is the inscription CORREO URBANO DE BOGOTA, and below, in a horizontal line, MEDIO CENTAVO, with a line underneath, having a fancy ornament in the middle. There is no outer rectangular framing, but there is a very fine line along the line of perforation, which is 13½. The impression is in black on plain white wove paper.

Adhesive. ½ centavo, black; perforated 13½.

Congo.—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes a copy of the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bruxelles, dated the 1st March last, relative to the issue of the adhesive stamp of 25 centimes, and the post cards recently described with the corresponding reply cards, to the following effect:

"There has been issued—

"1. A stamp of 25 c. in blue.

"2. A single card of 15 c. in red on yellow straw colour for the international service.

"3. A single card of 10 c. in black on pale grey (very pale, for it looks like white).

"4. A card, reply paid, of 25 c. in black on pale green for the international service.

"5. A card, reply paid, of 15 c. in brown on pale grey.

"The single card of 10 c., and that with reply paid of 15 c., are for the service of the interior, and that of the adjoining countries from Libreville on the North to Mossamedes on the South."

Up to the present time there has been no instance of a differential rate for reply cards; and having been informed that reply cards had been issued, we assumed last month that the ordinary rule had been adopted in the case of Congo. It appears, however, that a reduction of 5 centimes is in both cases made in the reply. Our announcement of last month must therefore be annulled, and the following substituted for it:

Reply Cards. 10+5, brown on white.
15+10, black on pale green.

When our worthy contemporary adds that the reply is dearer for the service of the interior, and cheaper for the foreign service, we confess we do not see it.

Dominica.—We received by the last West Indian mail a letter franked with stamps to the amount of fourpence, one of which was the One Penny in lilac, overprinted in block type with "REVENUE," while another was a current One Penny, carmine, also overprinted with "Revenue," but in small thick type. Regarding this latter stamp our correspondent informs us that in August last, pending the arrival from England of a fresh supply of the One Penny, lilac, the Treasurer of the island ordered six sheets of the One Penny, carmine, to be overprinted with

"Revenue." About one-fourth of these stamps were used postally, and most of the remainder for receipts, &c., before the supply of lilac arrived.

Adhesives. 1 penny, carmine, *overprinted "Revenue," used postally.*
1 „ lilac „ „ „

Fernando Po.—From Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. we receive the 10 c. de peso of the current type—head of the late King Alfonso XII. to the right.

Adhesive. 10 c. de peso, brown; perforated 14.



French Colonies.—*Gabon.*—We annex an illustration of the beautiful production of this French colony described in our last.

Reunion.—It appears that there are four values of the unpaid letter stamp chronicled last month, all of the same type.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5, 10, 20, 30 centimes, black on white.

Great Britain.—We lately saw a registration envelope of the current type, size G, with an embossed envelope stamp of fourpence, dated 28.2.69, struck on the flap in vermilion. Upon inquiry we find that a supply of registration envelopes for British Bechuanaland has been stamped with this stamp with a cartouche above, inscribed with the name, and that by accident the cartouche was omitted in three or four instances, and has thus made a curious error, which we are somewhat puzzled to class, as it is not really an error in the stamp of Great Britain, but in that intended for British Bechuanaland.

Reg. Envelope. 4 pence, vermilion, inscription in blue, size G (*error*).

Liberia.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the 8 cents, 1882, printed in ultramarine, and perforated 14, which came direct from the post-office. As it differs in several details from the known type, it would seem probable that the post-office has made an imitation of the former type.

Luxemburg.—The 2 centimes is now brown-bistre.

Adhesive. 2 centimes, brown-bistre.

Madagascar.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received from M. de St. Saud a specimen of the 40 centimes, vermilion on yellow, surcharged in black with "25" in large numerals, and postmarked "*Tamatave* 27 Mars 1889." As there is only a French office for distribution at Tamatave, the stamp was in all probability not surcharged there.

Adhesive. 25 c. on 40 c., vermilion on yellow, surcharged in black.

Natal.—The last stamps of One Penny received by us are in maroon, a brown shade of carmine.

Adhesive. 1 penny, maroon; wmk. CA, perforated 14.

New South Wales.—Annexed is an illustration of the new stamp of Five Shillings, in which "A Hundred Years" seems to have been relegated to the sea, if the lined background is intended to represent the sea. Anything less artistic it would be difficult to conceive. It has not even the merit of originality, for Panama took the preliminary step in postage stamp maps. The impression is on white paper, watermarked 5/–, and it is perforated 10.



Adhesive. 5 shillings, dark violet.

Panama.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the surcharge in violet of the 10 centavos with "5," and the original value effaced.



Adhesive. 5 centavos on 10 c., black on yellow; surcharged in violet.

Peru.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us a copy of *La Opinion Nacional* of Lima, containing a decree authorising the re-issue of the old stamps of 1 and 10 centavos, in green—the first overstamped in red, with the triangular frame with "PERU" at the foot; and the second with the oval stamp of "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, PLATA, LIMA. This issue is purely provisional, waiting the supply of the values from the American Bank Note Company.

Adhesives. 1 cent., green, surcharged in red; with grille.
10 „ „ „ „ „

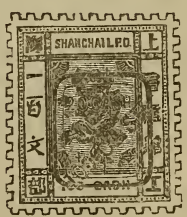
Russia.—In our description of the new issue last month we omitted to chronicle the 4 kopecks, printed in a similar manner to the 10 kop. We now annex an illustration of this type, as also of that of the 20 and 50 kop., and the one rouble. *Adhesive.* 4 kop., carmine.



Shanghai.—We annex an engraving of the stamp described by us last month with a double surcharge.







Turk's Islands.—The somewhat common colonial famine in the stock of some particular value has again affected these islands, and we have the 2½d., red-brown, of 1882, surcharged in black with "One Penny" across the stamp.

Adhesive. 1 penny on 2½d., red-brown; surcharged in black.

SOME NEW FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, May 3rd, 1889.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 96.)

The admittance of British Guiana into the Postal Union took place on April 1st, 1879, after being notified in *The Official Gazette*, March 15th, 1879, as follows:

BRITISH GUIANA.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Georgetown, 8th March, 1879.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st April, 1879, the following changes will take place in the rates of postage and conditions of transmission of correspondence of various kinds forwarded from this Colony to Countries comprised in the General Postal Union:

LETTERS.

The rate on paid letters will be 8 cents per half-ounce, instead of 12 cents. Letters wholly unpaid will be charged 16 cents on delivery. Short paid letters will be charged double the amount of the deficiency of the prepaid rate.

POST CARDS.

Rate—3 cents each.

Only cards issued by the Government will be received. The front, or stamped side, is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication of the nature of a letter or otherwise may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

Rate for a packet not over 4 ounces—5 cents.
Every additional 2 ounces—2 cents.
Prepayment is compulsory.
The limit of size is 24 inches in length, and 12 inches in width or depth.
The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

BOOK POST.

Includes all printed papers (except newspapers), books, patterns, and samples of merchandize.
Rate for every 2 ounces—2 cents.

The limit of size and weight for books is the same as for commercial documents. The limit of weight for patterns and samples is 8 ounces, as before; but the limit of size has been reduced to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in breadth, and two inches in depth. No article exceeding these limits can be forwarded.

NEWSPAPERS.

No alteration. For each newspaper under 4 ounces—2 cents.

REGISTRATION FEE.

The fee is eight cents, as before.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, precious articles, or any articles whatever liable to customs duty, cannot be forwarded.

On the 1st April, 1879, the following will be the countries comprised in the General Postal Union, and to which the foregoing rates are applicable:

The whole of Europe.
The whole of the French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish Colonies, Possessions and Dependencies.
The United States of North America.
The whole of British North America.
British India, and the Colonies of Bermuda [British Guiana], British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, Mauritius, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, Falkland Islands.
The Argentine Republic.
Brazil.
Chili.
Peru.
Salvador.
Mexico.
Japan.
Persia.

(Signed) E. D. WIGHT,
Acting Colonial Postmaster.

Notwithstanding this notice, the 3-cent Post Card was not ready for issue until July 3rd. This is proved by the following notice, taken from *The Gazette*, July 2nd, 1879:

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Georgetown, 2nd July, 1879.

POST cards will be ready for issue at the General Post Office, Georgetown, to-morrow, the 3rd July, and at the several District Post Offices on Saturday, the 5th July. Post Cards will not be sold at the Post Offices in quantities of less than ten for thirty-six cents, or of one hundred for three dollars and fifty cents. Licensed vendors can obtain Post Cards from the Colonial Receiver General. (Signed) E. D. WIGHT,
Acting Colonial Postmaster.

The next notice gives us the date of issue of the Registration Envelopes. It may be found in *The Gazette* for *March 26th, 1881.*

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Georgetown, 24th March, 1881.

ENVELOPES for the purposes of Registration are now ready for issue at the General Post Office, Georgetown, at the Post Office, New Amsterdam, Berbice, and at all the District Post Offices.

These ENVELOPES will be sold in Packets, each containing 10 Envelopes, and each Envelope having a Registration Fee Stamp of 4 Cents impressed thereon.

For a Packet of 10 Envelopes, Size G, 6 × 3⅜, 48 cts.
,, ,, ,, Size H, 8 × 5, 56 ,,
,, ,, ,, Size J, 10 × 7, 65 ,,
,, ,, ,, Size K, 11½ × 6, 65 ,,

(Signed) E. D. WIGHT,
Acting Postmaster General.

The next three notices of importance refer to the provisional stamps issued in December, 1881, and January, 1882. Copies of all three are to be found in *The Philatelic Record*, vol. iv. pp. 6, 7, so I need not reproduce them here.

Mr. Luard tells me that the 1 cent, black on rose, and the 2 cents, black on yellow, produced in the colony, were printed by Messrs. Baldwin and Co., a firm of booksellers, stationers, and printers, in Georgetown. He says, "After the stamps in question were printed they were taken to the Receiver General's Office, in the Guiana Public Buildings, and there the word '*Specimen*' was added. The very punching machine employed to punch the word 'specimen' is now used as a door weight in the office. A few sheets escaped the punch, and as many as were detected were returned from the Post-office to the Receiver General's Office to be punched."

There is no further notice to be found in *The Gazette* authorizing the surcharge of the 12 cents and 24 cents, "official" Waterlow's type, with a figure 1 and 2 respectively, and with the original value obliterated. Mr. Luard says, in one of his letters to me, "The 1860 12 cents, lilac, surcharged 1, and the 1863 24 cents, green, surcharged 2, were not sold to the public, but all bought in by the present acting postmaster himself. The postmarks on a great number of these provisional stamps are not genuine, inasmuch as many speculators, when they bought the stamps, got the clerk to postmark them, and I have an acquaintance here who has the entire sheet of *unsevered* 96 cents stamps surcharged 2, each stamp in the sheet being carefully postmarked."

The next notice, taken from *The Gazette*, April 15th, 1882, authorizes Registration Envelopes and foreign Post Cards to be sold singly.

REGULATIONS.

FOR THE SALE OF REGISTRATION ENVELOPES AND FOREIGN POST CARDS.

ON and after Monday, the 1st May, Registration Envelopes and Foreign Post Cards will be sold at every Post Office in the Colony, and by Stamp Vendors, at the following prices:

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

	Small Size.	Medium Size.	Large Size (square & oblong).
For 1	Envelope, 5 cents	6 cents	7 cents.
,, 2	,, 10 ,,	12 ,,	14 ,,
,, 3	,, 15 ,,	18 ,,	21 ,,
,, 4	,, 20 ,,	24 ,,	28 ,,
,, 5	,, 25 ,,	30 ,,	35 ,,
,, 6	,, 30 ,,	36 ,,	42 ,,
,, 7	,, 35 ,,	42 ,,	49 ,,
,, 8	,, 40 ,,	48 ,,	56 ,,
,, 9	,, 45 ,,	54 ,,	63 ,,
,, 10	,, 50 ,,	60 ,,	70 ,,

POST CARDS.

For 1 Card, 4 cents.
,, 2 ,, 8 ,,
,, 3 ,, 12 ,,
,, 4 ,, 16 ,,
,, 5 ,, 20 ,,
,, 6 ,, 24 ,,
,, 7 ,, 28 ,,
,, 8 ,, 32 ,,
,, 9 ,, 36 ,,
,, 10 ,, 40 ,,

The Postcards are not available for circulation within the Colony, but are to be used only for communications to persons in England, and other countries in the Postal Union.

General Post Office, (Signed) F. M. Hodgson,
Georgetown, Postmaster General.
April, 1882.

The next notice gives us the date of issue of the reply paid card 3+3 cents, and makes a reduction in the price of the 3 cents single cards. It is taken from *The Gazette*, August 25th, 1883.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE CHARGED FOR FOREIGN POST CARDS, AND ISSUE OF DOUBLE POST CARDS, THAT IS CARDS HAVING A PREPAID REPLY ATTACHED.

On and after the 1st September the Foreign Post Cards hitherto sold at 4 cents each will be sold at 3 cents each. These cards are available for despatch to the United Kingdom, the Islands in the West Indies, and to all countries in the Postal Union. On and from the same date, Post Cards having a reply card attached will be sold at all Post Offices in the colony for 6 cents each double card. The object of the double card is similar to that of prepaying the reply to a telegram; namely, that the person to whom the card is sent may be placed in a position to send a reply without having to pay for it. Persons using the double card must be careful not to write on the reply card.

The double card is available for use to the United Kingdom, the West India Islands, and to all countries in the Postal Union with the following exceptions: Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Russia, Venezuela, United States.

(Signed) F. M. Hodgson,
General Post Office, Georgetown, Postmaster General.
24th August, 1883.

The 1 cent and 2 cents Newspaper Wrappers were issued on February 1st, 1884, in accordance with the terms of the following notice given in *The Gazette* of January 19th, 1884.

NOTICE.

SALE OF NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

On and after Friday, the 1st February, the sale of Newspaper Wrappers will be undertaken at the following Post Offices:

Georgetown . . . . (General Post Office.)
Belfield . . . .
Buxton . . . .
Mahaica . . . . East Coast, Demerara.
Mahaicony . . . .
Plaisance . . . .

Fort Wellington New Amsterdam Reliance Skeldon	Berbice.
Leonora Tuschen Vreed-en-Hoop	West Coast, Demerara.
Leguan	
Good Success	(Wakenaam.)
Anna Regina Suddie Taymouth Manor	Arabian Coast, Essequibo.

The Wrappers are in packets of 10, and will be sold as follows:

1 cent stamp wrappers, per packet, 12 cents.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 24 ,,

(Signed) F. M. Hodgson,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Georgetown,
18th January, 1884.

On the 1st May, in the same year, the above wrappers were slightly reduced in price by the notice following:

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

On and after the 1st May, Newspaper Wrappers will be sold at the following rates:

1 cent wrappers in packets of 10 for 11 cents.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, 21 ,,

(Signed) E. D. Wight.
Acting Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
30th April, 1884.

In *The Gazette* for August 19th, 1885, the following notice was inserted, withdrawing all provisional and other postage stamps from use, excepting those of the then current issue, the 96 cents of which had previously been discontinued being sold by the Post Office. Mr. Luard tells me this value was withdrawn because a large number of the stamps were stolen from the Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POSTAGE STAMPS FROM CIRCULATION.

General Post Office,
Georgetown, 20th August, 1885.

On and from the 1st October, 1885, "Provisional Issue Postage Stamps," and all Postage Stamps other than those of current issue, which are described below, will not be available for the prepayment of Postage.

Postage Stamps, which by this notice will become obsolete, can be exchanged for current issue stamps of equal value on application at the Public Counter of the General Post Office up to the 30th Sept.

CURRENT ISSUE OF BRITISH GUIANA POSTAGE STAMPS.

1 cent,	gray.	Ship in full sail turned to the right on shaded oval, with the motto *Damus Petimusque Vicissim* round it; value in cents on lower part; the words postage on top, and British Guiana at side.
2 ,,	yellow.	
4 ,,	blue.	
6 ,,	light brown.	
8 ,,	red.	
12 ,,	mauve.	
24 ,,	green.	
48 ,,	chocolate.	

(Signed) F. M. Hodgson,
Postmaster General.

The last notice I am able to lay before you this evening is that authorizing the issue of inland post cards. It appeared in *The Gazette* of August 26th, 1885.

COURT OF POLICY NOTICE.

HALL OF THE COURT OF POLICY,

26th August, 1885.

At a Meeting of the Honourable the Court of Policy, held on the 19th instant, the following Rules and Regulations with respect to the use of Inland Post Cards were settled and approved, and are hereby published for general information:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF INLAND POST CARDS.

1. Post Cards impressed with a 1 cent Stamp may be obtained at any Post Office in the Colony, and are available for transmission between places in the Colony.
2. The front (or stamped) side is for the address only, in addition to the words printed thereon by the Government, and nothing else must be written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, or on the stamp.
3. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written, printed, engraved or lithographed. Nothing whatever may be attached to the card, nor may a card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered.
4. If the Rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 are infringed, the card will be treated as a letter, and charged 2 cents on delivery.
5. Adhesive Stamps are not accepted in payment of postage on post cards.
6. The Post Master General may cause any Post Cards which contain communications obscenely or indecently worded, or which have upon them any marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, or offensive character to be stopped or destroyed.
7. Inland Post Cards shall be sold at the following rates:

1 Card for three farthings.
2 Cards for 1½d.
3 Cards for two pence and one farthing.
4 Cards for three pence.
6 Cards for 4 pence.

By Command,
(Signed) FRANCIS VILLIERS,
Acting Secretary.

The 1 cent cards not having arrived from England at the date of this notice, the 3 cents Postal Union card was issued provisionally, with the stamp surcharged across the centre ONE CENT, in two lines, in block letters, and the original value obliterated with a black bar.

In conclusion, I purpose to give a list of the Colony's present *Inland* Postal Rates, taken from the current *Post Office Guide*, published on May 1st, 1884, making the necessary alterations advertised in *The Gazette* of April 21st, 1886.

LETTERS.

For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. . . . 2 cents.
„ „ above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. . 3 „
„ „ „ 2 „ „ „ 4 „ . 4 „
And at the rate of 1 cent for every additional 2 oz. up to 2 lbs.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight posted in Georgetown for delivery in Georgetown, or in New Amsterdam for delivery in New Amsterdam, can be sent for a prepaid postage of . 1 cent.

For letters exceeding ½ oz. in weight the rate is the same as for letters to other parts of the Colony.

NEWSPAPERS.

For each Newspaper posted in the Colony . . 1 cent.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES CURRENT.

For each article	1 cent.

BOOK PACKETS.

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. . . .	1 cent.
,, each additional 4 oz.	2 cents.

REGISTRATION.

The fee for each article is	4 cents.

On comparing the above rates with those current at the time of the introduction of postage stamps, we shall see the great reductions made in the postal service since 1850.

I think I have now given you all the fresh information and facts I have been able to get together. I have only to tender once more my best thanks to Mr. Luard for the valuable assistance he has rendered. There are still some points left unsettled of greater or lesser importance; but it is satisfactory to know that a portion at least of the obscurity which long surrounded these issues has at length been removed, and to feel assured, as I do, that, with a little more time, and a little more patient investigation, the stamps of British Guiana will no longer be to us one of the sealed books of the literature of philatelic history.

SUSPICIOUS SURCHARGES.

Peru.—We have received the following letter from the President and Secretary of the *Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana* of Peru, dated Lima, 7th May last:

"To the Editor of *The Philatelic Record.*

"Dear Sir,—We think it our duty to call your attention to what appears to us to be one more addition to the long list of frauds that have been perpetrated in the name of Peru on stamp collectors. In the March number of your journal, received here to-day, there is chronicled a new variety of the Arequipa (25 c., carmine) stamp, re-surcharged with "1888," or "HABILITADO 1888." We beg to state that no such variety is known here, and that if such a surcharge really has been placed (which we very much doubt) on the stamp in question, it would be for fiscal and not postal purposes. Since December, 1885, when the Civil War came to an end, there has been undisturbed communication between the central post-office at Lima and the local offices throughout the country, and there could therefore be no motive for such a provisional issue.

"We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

"Signed by the PRESIDENT and the SECRETARY."

Guatemala.—In our number for October last we described two surcharged stamps, said by a German contemporary to be genuine. When we chronicled them we said they *might* be all right, but we should not be "surprised to find" that they were all wrong. The latter seems to be the case, as the *Timbre-Poste* states that a correspondent has made enquiries of the Postmaster-General, and finds they are nothing better than *carottes.*

Great Britain.—A correspondent writes: "I have lately had offered to me some British stamps I do not find chronicled in your journal; *e.g.* the 3d. and 1/- of '84, and the current 1/-, with the surcharge 'GOVT. PARCELS,' and the 2/6 surcharged 'I. R. OFFICIAL.'" We have not been so fortunate as our correspondent in having such *rarities* offered to us. Will he kindly inform us where they are to be purchased?

FURTHER NOTES ON
THE EARLIER ISSUES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Read before the Philatelic Society, London, 31st May, 1889.

By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., President.

The paper contributed by Mr. Bacon on 3rd May, 1889, to the Society, and the string of queries propounded by Mr. P. J. Anderson in his letter to the *Philatelic Record* of 17th April last, have again directed the attention of philatelists to the many unsolved problems relating to the earlier stamps of this Colony; while the near approach of the period when the Society will attempt to catalogue them renders it desirable to submit without further delay such information as I possess, in the hope it may ultimately prove of assistance in the compilation of our List, and elucidate some points at present left in obscurity.

It is not a little remarkable, that directly any paper of this kind is published, a crop of information generally springs up, sometimes confirming the theories put forth, though often showing that the older ideas were based on imperfect data, or as often, that deductions apparently well founded have been made in error. Notably this was so in the case of the Catalogue of Oceania, which elicited the fruit of so much research from the Sydney Society, and the valuable papers of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Houison.

For many years I had been collecting all the information I could obtain regarding these earlier British Guiana stamps; but, as will be seen, it is of a fragmentary nature, and I had delayed putting it before your notice, in the hope that time, that great solvent of difficulties, might bring to my aid much that is wanting, and supply links which would enable me to piece together a more perfect chain of reasoning.

This expectation has been disappointed, more perhaps owing to Mr. Bacon's paper than any other fact; because if his patient accuracy, supplemented by Mr. Luard's information, is unable to fill the voids, the outlook is dark for future explorers.

However, for the reason assigned, I will no longer defer that which I can contribute, prefacing what I offer with the remark that, while I have done my best to ensure accuracy, I must be understood as inviting discussion, and above all any authentic facts which will shed further light on the subject.

It may be interesting first to communicate extracts from two letters which I received from Mr. E. T. E. Dalton, formerly the Postmaster of British Guiana.

On the 5th December, 1864, he says, "I do not believe it possible to obtain any of our first issue; they were only in use for a few months, and were struck off *from time to time* to meet the wants of the office. The second issue was the '*Pat*imus' lot; we have to thank the engraver of the die in England for the mistake. You can have a few of these if you wish. Having been applied to by most of the Continental Governments for complete sets of all stamps issued by the Colony, I have had a few sheets struck off of those old stamps from the original dies to enable me to comply with their requests. I can therefore spare a few to collectors

at their actual value; viz., the amount they represent respectively. As they are not to be used for the service of the Post Office, and can only be obtained in small numbers from this, the Head Office, they will be rare, although, of course, not so rare as they have been."

On 13th February, 1865, Mr. Dalton again wrote me as follows: "I will tell you what I remember of the different issues. In 1850, when the Colony first established an Inland Mail, there were three rates of postage, according to distance—4 cents, 8 c., 12 c.; these were represented by blue, green, and red stamps (round), initialled by me. These were printed in the Colony. At the first meeting of the Combined Court that year, to fix the Public Expenditure and raise the taxes, it was decided to have one uniform rate of postage on letters, 4 cents, and to impose a postage of 1 cent on local newspapers forwarded by post from one part of the Colony to another. Stamps for that purpose were ordered from England the same year. They are the "Patimus" lot. In 1853 we had a second issue of 1 and 4 cent stamps; I believe these are called by collectors oblong! These also were obtained from England. Our third issue took place in 1860; it consisted of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, and 24 cent stamps, pink, orange, blue, red, lilac, green. In 1862 the colour of the 1 cent stamp was changed from pink to dark brown; and the same year, having run out of 1, 2, and 4 ct. stamps, some rough ones were executed in the Colony, and initialled 'R. M.'—colours, pink, yellow, blue—of the value of 1, 2, and 4 cts. These have the borders given by you. They are very scarce, and I am not anxious that collectors should get hold of them." He also said, "I do not know what you mean by newspaper stamps and labels. To my knowledge no stamps were ever especially issued for papers. I forgot to state that in 1863 we issued 6 c., 12 c., and 48 c. stamps of a somewhat different design."

The above extracts contain all the information I received from Mr. Dalton. He enclosed in the last letter, besides perforated reprints of the two Patimus stamps, the red and blue 1 c. and 4 c. of 1853, and several copies of the 24 c., green, 1860.

Mr. Dalton evidently made a slip of the pen when he spoke of the 4 c. (round) stamp of 1850 as being on *red* paper; he should, as we know, have written *yellow*. He afterwards corrected this error; but it is curious he should have made this particular mistake in view of the 2 c. on pink which came to light thirteen years after.

Issue of 1st July, 1850.

It will be seen that the issue of 1850 was created for Inland use, in the Colony only, and in this sense is a distinctly local issue.

Comparing Mr. Bacon's paper with Mr. Dalton's information, there is the same absence of a 2 c. rate of postage, and the entire omission to notice a 2 cent. stamp in both, as well as the distinct denial by the Postmaster of any special stamp for newspapers having been issued in the Colony.

There were only two establishments which could have produced stamps in Demerara at that time; viz., the offices of the *Demerara and Essequibo* (now the *Royal*) *Gazette*, and of the *Colonist*. This latter we may at once dismiss, as no stamps were ever printed there; it belonged to a Mr. Short, who left Demerara for New Zealand in 1863 or 1864. The *Gazette*, as I will call it for shortness, was, at the time of his death, the property of a Mr. Stewart, whose representatives after his decease sold it, in 1865 or 1866, to the present proprietor, Mr. H. J. Parnell.

Mr. Luard states that Mr. Henry Mackay "printed" the 1850 issue. This may mean either that Mr. Mackay was proprietor of the *Gazette* at that time, or was then in charge of the printing office. However that may be, I am informed that in 1850 Mr. Devonish was one of the staff employed under the proprietors in a place of trust, and had personally to do with superintending the printing work of the establishment. The name of George Melville has also been mentioned as the printer of the 1862 (provisional) issue; probably he was a colleague in the office with Mr. Devonish.

Mr. Devonish was in the printing office during the whole period from before 1850 till after it was moved, in 1881, to new premises, and was personally cognizant of, and took part in, the manufacturing of all the Colonial-printed stamps, and in refitting the new office. He is, I believe, still manager for Mr. Parnell. It was in preparing for the move that several entire sheets of the 1 c. and 4 c. stamps of 1862 were accidentally discovered. It will be remembered that, though gummed and rouletted, they bear no *paraphe*, and evidently never quitted the printer's hands.

From information supplied by Mr. Devonish, through Mr. Parnell, it appears that the 1850, 1856, and 1862 stamps were all printed by a hand-press measuring 18 × 12 in., which was transferred to the new premises of the *Royal Gazette*, and was still in use in 1882. This establishes, if proof were needed, the fact that all three issues were typographed.

I will now proceed to enquire (*a*) what values were printed; (*b*) how the die was constituted; and (*c*) how many varieties of stamps were printed on the sheet.

The first question would have admitted a simple solution but for the appearance to the philatelic world, in 1878, of the 2 c. on rose. Till then we had supposed that the issue really comprised three values only; viz., 4 c., on yellow paper; 8 c., on green paper; 12 c., on blue paper.

In my first paper on these stamps (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, July, 1865, p. 100) I state: "Mention has been made of a stamp of this issue on *pink paper*, the value of which has been variously stated at 4 and 8 cents. No specimen is known to exist, nor has the writer any authentic information which would justify him in inserting such a stamp in this list."

But the floating tradition turned out well founded, and in 1878 two specimens came to England, through Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, followed afterwards by two others—which, as far as I know, constitute the entire number in European collections to this date.

The advent of this stamp naturally created a stir among collectors; and as at about the same period a very large "find" of the round stamps took place, both by Mr. Wyatt, of Demerara, and the manager of the Colonial Bank at George Town, we were enabled to make a much more satisfactory comparison than would have been possible previously.

Both Mr. E. L. Pemberton and myself got together and carefully examined every specimen we could procure, and, after a very brief examination, unhesitatingly pronounced in favour of the authentic nature of the newly-discovered value. We saw that it was printed from the identical blocks of the issue of 1850, the figures of value alone being changed; that all the copies bore the genuine initials of Mr. James Belton Smith, a clerk in the Post Office at Demerara, who also initialled other values of this issue; and though the dates were illegible in their entirety on all but one copy, which afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Ferrary, yet the month *October* was traceable on all, and the one we could read showed plainly the

day, 17th. Mr. Luard's information is useful as supplementing the year, 1851; and the identity of the initialling, and of the dates, on all four specimens is accounted for by the statement that all were taken off one letter.

Further, in a list sent out by me for revision, and which was submitted to Mr. Devonish, he has left standing at the head, "2 cents, on rose paper."

The difficulty created by the entire omission of this stamp from the Post Office List of June, 1850, and the absence of any postal rate of 2 cents, may perhaps be solved by supposing a temporary want of stamps, and an absence of the proper coloured paper. A value of 2 cents clearly could be made to serve such an emergency by using the required numbers; and hence I hazard the supposition that to a need of this kind we must refer the creation of this value. But I shall be extremely glad to find that some enquirer can adduce really authentic documents, and replace my conjectures by ascertained facts.

The pink paper strikes me as rather different, viz. thinner in substance than those which I take to be printed at the outset in June, 1850—a circumstance small perhaps, but more consistent with my theory than the reverse.

I believe this 2 cents to be one of the rarest, if not *the* rarest stamp a collector can put on his list of *desiderata*, some of the first issue of Hawaii alone rivalling it in scarceness. Mr. Anderson, quoting Mr. Luard's authority, prices it at £30; I should have thought it reasonably worth double.

The date of the issue of 1850 has been incontestably settled by the *Gazette* notice quoted in Mr. Bacon's paper as 1st July, 1850.

The earliest postmark I have noted is 8 July, 1850, on a blue 12 cents of ordinary shade; by "ordinary" I mean to exclude both the very light blue and the indigo shades. This stamp was in my own collection when acquired by Mr. Ferrary.

(*b*) In natural order the design and constitution of the die come next for consideration.

The design of this issue is very simple. A single line, obviously intended to be circular, outlines the stamp, within which, following the curve very irregularly, are the words BRITISH GUIANA, in Roman capitals. The value is printed in one straight line in the centre, in smaller type.

A little time spent in examining a sufficiently large number of specimens will show that the same stamp occurs in various values, the figures before "Cents" alone being changed. As we know the stamps were typographed, probably the construction was by forming the circular line in type-metal, and filling in the central part with ordinary types, blocked in, and having only the small space for the figures of value left adjustable with hollow leads. The lettering does not appear to my eye as if engraved on the block; the various angles made by the letters with each other, each letter being quite perfect in form, lead me to this conclusion. The distortion is most evident in the position of the "I's" in BRITISH; this letter, being very thin, perhaps was more unmanageable, and not so easy to set at the proper curve. The printing, moreover, shows the marks of the letters through the paper in a manner which would hardly be the case if they had been engraved on the even face of a block prepared for the purpose.

It will thus be seen that I venture to dissent from Mr. Bacon's view that the dies were engraved, the figure of value only being changed; I must adhere, notwithstanding his authority, to my original statement of 1865 in

this respect. No doubt the outer circle was "engraved," in the sense of a circular line—and a very irregular one too—having been produced in type-metal; in many specimens the join at the two ends is observable. My view is, that had the outer circle been engraved on the block, the veriest tyro in the art would have secured a more regular figure with his compasses, and the lettering would also have been adjusted to the curve. The central line of value was in like manner filled in; but I agree that the figures which precede "*Cents*" were changed as required.

It is hardly worth while discussing what I wrote in 1865, when only seven stamps in all of this issue were known to exist in England, and I had access to but five of these. Probably not a dozen, including the seven, were then in Europe. But that each of the three values was set up separately, in the sense that it was *entirely reconstructed*, is now known not to be the case; the figures of value were alone changed, inasmuch as we have seen in recent years stamps of different values identical save in these figures.

But whether engraved on the block, or (as I think) movable types were leaded up to form the block, it is pretty evident that, once formed, the blocks themselves remained intact during the time they were in use, the figures alone being varied.

This is rendered clear by the discovery, which Mr. Bacon refers to, of two pairs in which the blocks occupy relatively different positions to each other, proving that in preparing for press the blocks were set up into the form in different order at the printings made from time to time—doubtless as they came to hand—and without any attempt to reproduce the exact positions occupied by each block in the former printing.

This fact is of importance to establish, as, if correct, it shows that the various types were constant, though differently placed on the sheet. We may exclude, therefore, the idea of differences in type of the individual stamp denoting new editions.

I have now to approach the more difficult question of the number of types and stamps to the sheet. Two sources of information are open to an enquirer. First, what the stamps themselves tell us (and here, if we observe attentively, we ought not to go wrong); and next, what is communicated, as the lawyers say, *aliunde*.

The late Mr. Pemberton and myself kept a careful register of all the stamps we saw, both of this and of the oblong issue of 1856; we noted shades of colour, initials, and postmarks, in the expectation of their one day being of use for this enquiry.

After the great "finds" of these stamps by Mr. Wyatt in 1877 and 1878, I examined upwards of 100 stamps of all values of this issue critically, besides many others, more or less imperfect, and which yielded no result whatever to investigation.

We (I speak of Mr. Pemberton and myself) found *nine* distinct types in the 12 cents, blue, several of them being reproduced exactly (save figures of value) in the other denominations.

To test identity of a type, we took the two capital letters "I" in BRITISH, and prolonged them in straight lines, seeing where these prolongations intersected; and we found this method give unfailingly a correct result.

We thus have at least nine types. Mr. Dalton said they were printed from "*time to time*" as wanted. If the blocks remained undisturbed within the outer line from printing to printing, nine types do exist—and not the

less so because the sheet was made up by placing the blocks in different relative positions to each other.

From a comparison of dates in the postmarks, I am confirmed in thinking the centres of the blocks were not set up new, but that they remained, and consequently that the nine types ought to be found on the same sheet.

But clearly nine is not the number on the entire sheet, if information given me is to be accepted as accurate. I am informed, through one of my correspondents, that these sheets were not larger than those on which the provisional issue of 1862 was printed; that is, averaging $4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., or 100×140 mm. 26 mm. is the average diameter of each stamp. The interval between them horizontally in some instances is as much as 14 mm., while others show no more than 5 mm. between individuals. Four stamps would occupy 104 mm. if placed touching, leaving about 36 mm. for marginal edges and intervals; the average interval, $\frac{14+5}{2} = 9{\cdot}5$ mm., would just allow four to a row, if the paper was 140 mm. wide. Three stamps would occupy 78 mm. if touching, leaving vertically 22 mm. for edges and intervals, a rather closer fit than horizontally. As Mr. Bacon told us, vertically they were cut off close. I have noted one copy with about 5 mm. margin, and it is cut square, showing no trace of its neighbour; so that the interval of 22 mm. is about right for three rows.

This all points to twelve stamps on the sheet; and it may be taken that there could not be more, unless the sheet were of larger dimensions. All, therefore, hinges on the accuracy of my informant, except the fact of *nine* types be considered to point to the same conclusion. So far as I am enabled to judge, it is some indication, and consistent with the twelve types.

But now I must refer to the sheets of the provisional issue of 1862. Measuring the largest of all that came into my hands, I found 145×107 mm. was the size; 140×100 mm. is, however, the usual measurement.

I have recently examined copies again; and while I find on the 1 cent untouched upper and right-hand edges of 4 mm. wide, the two other edges are as clearly hand-cut, and that not very straight or cleverly; and the 4 cents is hand-cut all round within a 4 mm. distance.

Now the press (12×18 in.) at which these were printed would easily take a sheet measuring $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., or double $4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., or even one four times the size ($16 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.). Why I trouble you with these figures will appear in a minute; for one of the printers, speaking from recollection, supposed there were twenty-four, another forty-eight stamps to the sheet. Therefore there were either twenty-four or forty-eight distinct types on the sheet, or the paper must have gone twice or four times under the press—a fact which the cut edges of the 1862 sheet apparently tend to establish.

But the number of types would in the two latter cases still remain twelve. Surely more than nine types would have been observed, in the great numbers of stamps we have seen, if there had been twenty-four, *à fortiori* if there had been forty-eight on the sheet. In the present state of the information I am led to the conclusion that the sheet was composed of twelve stamps arranged in three rows vertically, thus giving four stamps in the rows horizontally.

A curious incident may here be mentioned. Mr. Pemberton received in 1878 a very fine group of this issue, in which were two 12 cents, on deep indigo blue, roughly torn apart by hand, and showing a peculiarly irregular

line of separation. One of these was acquired by Mr. Image, from whom it passed into the hands of Mr. Tapling; the other fell to me, and went to Mr. Ferrary, and ultimately came to Mr. Tapling, who united them, and they may now be seen in his collection fitted together as before the severance!

PAPER.

I have already noticed that the pink paper used for the 2 c. value is slightly thinner than the usual texture of the issue.

Of the yellow paper used for the 4 cents, we have a somewhat thick, soft-textured quality in two shades—viz., a full orange and a clear canary-yellow—and also a paper thin in substance, being almost gauze or *pelure*, somewhat harder in texture, and of a pale lemon-yellow. This last was, I believe, also latest in point of time of issue. I speak from postmarks.

The first, or orange-colour, I have seen postmarked as early as 2 August, 1850, while I have not found the *pelure* dated earlier than the autumn of 1851, although illegible copies which have passed through my hands perhaps bear an earlier date.

In the "find" of 1877—both by Mr. Wyatt, and of those which came through the manager of the Colonial Bank at George Town (the pick of which latter Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons had to dispose of)—the numbers of this value on thick and thin papers were about equal. Mr. Pemberton just previously had five on thin, and three on thick paper sent him, and believing at the time that the former were "impossibles," asked and obtained £84 for two specimens. When they came over in number showing their rarity had been overestimated, Mr. Pemberton was the first to go to his purchaser, and put the matter on a proper footing—an example of the good faith for which, among many other qualities, his name is held dear to us, and which might be advantageously followed even at this day.

Of the green paper used for the 8 cents little need be said; it is always thick and soft in texture. Like that of the 4 c., orange, the variations in shade are hardly perceptible in this, the rarest value of the three.

But when we get to the 12 c., blue, the most frequently met with of all the values, we find two kinds of paper and three distinct shades: (1) a clear blue, light in shade, paper, thick and soft in texture; (2) a darker blue paper, of similar quality; (3) a deep blue or indigo paper, somewhat closer and thinner.

I have met with a 12 cents on paper No. 2 dated in July, 1850, clearly showing the early use of this coloured paper. From the demand for this value being greatest of all, copies are more abundant; but after diligent collation I have not found a light blue (paper No. 1) postmarked before 25 January, 1851, nor a deep blue on paper No. 3 till the autumn of that year. Again I must protest that, owing to so many copies being illegible in date, I may be drawing a false inference.

In deciding the relative order of the papers in point of time, it is natural to suppose the printers used as uniform kinds as they could find to start with. Accordingly, if I take the green paper as a criterion (and this paper did not vary), we get on identical paper, save the colour, the 4 c. on orange, and the 12 c. on medium blue; and I think I am not very far wrong in supposing these three values were issued on 1st July, 1850. We then have the canary-yellow 4 c., and the lightest blue 12 c. too, on paper similar in quality, and possibly contemporaneous. But the pink 2 c., as already

explained, the lemon 4 c. on *pelure*, and the 12 cents on deep blue, all appear of the later printings.

The adhesive gum on the backs is thick, and sometimes stains a dark hue through the stamp.

There yet remains to be considered the initialling, or *paraphe*. Mr. Dalton has told us they were "initialled by me," and his accuracy is confirmed by the majority of specimens. But when he was absent, or unable to discharge that duty, others did it in his place. The initials of Mr. Dalton (E. T. E. D.), Mr. Wight (E. D. W.), and Mr. Smith (J. B. S.) are known. Mr. Bacon gives H. A. K. or H. A. B. as unknown. The last letter is K, and not B. This is H. A. Kilkelly, a clerk in the Post Office at George Town. W. H. L. are the only remaining initials I have deciphered, and I am not able to state to whom these belong; but he initialled stamps which passed through the post in 1850—sometimes, as a stamp now in Mr. Ferrary's collection will show, in pencil, but oftener in ink, both red and black.

I think there must be a slight inaccuracy where Mr. Bacon's paper (p. 91 *ante*) describes Mr. Wight and Mr. Smith as clerks in the Colonial and Imperial Departments of the Post Office respectively. They were both, as my informant says, clerks in the Colonial Post Office at George Town (Demerara) under Mr. Dalton, who would have been greatly surprised to hear he had Imperial and Colonial "Departments" in his Office in 1850.

The values assigned to specimens of this issue by Mr. Anderson's correspondent are instructive; but I think European collectors would consider them, on the whole, as reasonable. Certainly the figures obtained at the recent auctions in London justify them. In the 1856 issue, the prices put on the blue 4 cents (£4 and £8) are far under their current values here.

SOME TASMANIAN STAMPS.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

[The following paper has been sent to us for publication.—Ed.]

THE NEWSPAPER DUTY STAMP OF 1827.

Colonel (afterwards Sir George) Arthur, fourth Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, arrived in the *Adrian*, on the 12th May, 1824. Prior to his arrival, the colonial Press existed only in name, the *Hobart Town Gazette* being under the control of the Governor for the time being; it had been established by Mr. Andrew Bent, and its articles represented the views of the ruler, and, perhaps, at that time those of the people also.

On the arrival of Governor Arthur, Bent determined to throw off official supervision, and claimed a property in the title of the *Gazette*. Money had been lent him by the Government for the purchase of material, but this he was expected to repay. His right to the property, questioned by Arthur, was allowed on reference to the Governor-in-Chief (of New South Wales).

Arthur was at first willing to countenance a newspaper, which, if conducted aright, would be a useful agency in counteracting the social evils that existed, and for a short time he tolerated the liberty of the Press. But this toleration was of short duration.

Bent engaged Evan Henry Thomas as editor, and Robert Lathrop Murray as a contributor under the *nom de plume* of "Colonist." The latter addressed his letters to Governor Arthur, whose strict policy he censured, contrasting it with the pleasant indifference of his predecessor. Murray's letters becoming bolder, his patriotic zeal sometimes overstepped the bounds of discretion, and reflecting on the doings of the new ruler, he denounced him as "the Gibeonite of tyranny." Criminal proceedings were taken against the printer for libel, and Bent was fined £100. The Government printing was taken from him, and Arthur resolved to issue a Government *Gazette* (Jan., 1825). It contained articles of news and politics, as well as Government notices.

Bent appealed against the piracy of his title, and it was decided in his favour. But he did not press his claim; for on August 19th, 1825, his *Hobart Town Gazette* ceased to exist, and he commenced the publication of the *Colonial Times*.

Arthur, however, resolved to put down the liberty of the Press, and to that end, in September, 1827, he passed an Act of the Legislative Council, 8 Geo. 4, No. 3, intituled "An act for imposing a duty upon newspapers and upon all licences to print and publish the same.

This Act stated in its preamble that it was expedient to provide a fund for defraying the charges of printing the public Acts, proclamations, orders, and notices of the Government of the colony, by means of a stamp duty upon all newspapers and other papers and pamphlets containing public news or intelligence, or serving the purpose of a newspaper, printed within the Island of Van Diemen's Land, or any of the dependencies thereof; and upon all licences for printing and publishing the same respectively, and enacted:

1. That on and after October 15th of that year (1827), there should be levied upon every sheet, half-sheet, or other piece of paper whereof any newspaper printed in the Island should consist, a sum of 3d.

2. That the Colonial Treasurer should provide and use proper and sufficient stamps for expressing upon such newspapers the said duty, and to alter and renew such stamps as occasion might require.

The Act also contained a provision for the reduction of the duty to any less sum; that all persons receiving unstamped papers were liable to a penalty of £20, and that the Act was to continue in force until the 15th day of October, 1829.

In the *Hobart Town Gazette* of October 20th, 1827, the following notice appeared:

16th October, 1827.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, by an order for that purpose made with the advice of the Executive Council, to reduce the stamp duty on newspapers from threepence to twopence sterling,

By command of His Excellency,

J. Burnett.

Under this Act, which also made the granting of a licence, and, consequently, the continuance of a paper, dependent on the Governor's pleasure, Bent applied

to licence his *Colonial Times;* he was refused permission, and, in consequence of this restriction, the *Colonial Times* was published on the 19th October, 1827, without any political or other information, except that furnished by advertisements. It appeared in deep mourning, the columns for leading articles and general news being left blank. By an advertisement it was explained to subscribers that the journal had "neither a stamp nor a licence for news." For the publication of this unlicenced advertising sheet Bent was imprisoned for one month.

This arbitrary Act was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the colonists. And address from the leading magistrates, merchants, and citizens was presented to the Governor, remonstrating against the restrictions to which the Press was subject, denouncing them as "needless, unconstitutional, and debasing —an insult to the colony, and contrary to the implied engagements of the Crown when emigration was invited." Arthur replied that, "As long as the colony was a place for the reception of convicts, the Press could not be free; that it was dangerous to authority, and calculated to destroy the security of domestic life." The colonists then forwarded a strong appeal to the Secretary of State, who disallowed the Colonial Act, and the Press was set free; but not before Arthur had achieved his object in suppressing and keeping the colonial Press under his own hand from 1827 to 1829.

The stamp which was impressed on the newspapers to denote the tax imposed by the obnoxious Act was of the following description:

Crown in double-lined circle containing the legend "Van Diemen's Land," and surrounding the outer circle the words "Newspaper Duty" above, and "Twopence" below. Handstamped in black from 15th October to 27th October, 1827, in orange from 28th October, 1827, to 20th June, 1829, and in shades of vermilion to orange from that date until 17th October, 1829.

Authorities, *Hobart Town Gazette*—1827-9, and West's and Fenton's Histories of Tasmania.

(*To be continued*).

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ALTHOUGH the old proverb runs to the effect that a gift horse should not have his mouth too closely examined, yet it is hard to feel unmixed gratitude when the gift falls short of what we think we ought reasonably to receive. There is a good deal of nice arithmetical calculation in the late Post Office boon, and something also, we think, of special pleading in the replies which have been made to questions in Parliament on the subject. On the 1st of the present month the Post Office reduced the prices of post cards to 5½d. per 10 for the thin ones, and to 6d. per 10 for the thick ones, which we have heard is a clearance sale of old stock preparatory to introducing a new thick card at 6d. per 10. The alteration in the scale of prices makes a difference on the estimated quantity required for the service of the year—namely, 80,000,000 of thick ones and 70,000,000 of thin ones, which latter are only *cards* in Post Office parlance—of upwards of £22,000 a year on the former and about £10,000 a year on the latter, the major part of which represents extra-ordinary profits of the contractors, which are thus transferred from their pockets to those of the consumers. Hitherto very good post cards have been obtainable at many stationers for 7d. per dozen. The Post Office, therefore, in selling the thick cards at 6d. per 10, are within a fraction of the price charged by stationers, who had to pay to the Government 1s. 6d. per 1008 for the printing. The authorities, while reducing the price of their own cards, have now raised the charge for printing to 2s. 6d., so that the cost is nearly equalised. The measure is defended on the ground, not that it is a protective charge in favour of the Government cards, but to make up in some degree the loss that the Post Office incurs

by the halfpenny rate of postage. There seems to be a constant harping upon this string. We certainly saw it stated, in the evidence given before the committee, that there was a loss on the halfpenny postage; but the halfpenny postage includes a good many other things besides post cards. From the Postmaster-General's last report we find that the number of articles chargeable under the book-post rate, dealt with by the Post Office, was one-fourth of the number of letters, that the number of post cards was one-eighth, and of newspapers one-tenth. Of course this latter is very small as compared with the number sold, the greater part being distributed by agents receiving their packages by railway many hours in advance of the post. Doubtless there is a loss on that business of the Post Office when weekly papers weighing ten ounces are conveyed for a halfpenny. Still even supposing that there is a trifling loss to the Post Office on the transmission of halfpenny post cards, it is a mistake to cripple what may be considered as the real business of the Post Office by a too hard and fast line as to whether the particular branch, so useful to the general community, pays or not; but to bolster it up by charging a profit on the sale, and mulcting the stationers by an extra 1s. per 1000, is introducing an entirely new feature into this branch of the business. The original intention was to do what was being done in other countries. The post cards were issued for eighteen months at facial value. Then the stationers grumbled, and a halfpenny per dozen was put on as a protective charge in their favour. In 1875 the thick cards were issued, and the prices fixed were 8d. per dozen for them and 7d. for the thin ones, on the ground that a smaller charge would not cover the cost of production. Now the ground has again been shifted, and we hear that the Post Office wants the profit beyond the cost of production, and the extra 1s. from the stationers, to balance its halfpenny postage account, thus turning the tables on the stationers by protecting itself against the very people who in 1872 it protected.

When the price of post cards was raised in 1872 to 6½d. per dozen, the public was authorised, as a compensation, to send cards to be stamped at Somerset House without charge. Some twelve years after, this privilege was abolished, and the Government printed them at 1s. 6d. per 1008, which, as we have said, has now been made into 2s. 6d.

In truth, any charge beyond the facial value cannot be sup-

ported on principle. No wonder then that the Government is continually shifting its reasons for imposing it.

Since writing the above we have seen the new post cards sold at 6d. per 10. They are of good quality, rather better than those commonly sold by stationers, and a trifle thinner than the former issues. They are also lighter, as 11 weigh rather less than 10 of the former issue.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The stamp of ½ centavo as applied to a wrapper, which we so recently described, has had but a very limited reign. It is now replaced by one of the type in the annexed engraving. The envelope has been relegated to the foot of the stamp, and the post-horn no longer exists. The impression is on a wrapper of straw-coloured paper, 240 × 162 mm., inscribed in black with REPUBLICA ARGENTINA—IMPRESOS.



Wrapper. ½ centavo, brown, on straw-coloured paper.

Barbados.—From *Le Timbre-Poste* we learn that the two sizes F and H, of registration envelopes, have been issued bearing the imprint of "De La Rue and Co.," in place of that of "Mc Corquodale and Co."

Registered Envelope. 2 pence, blue; sizes F and H., *imprint of "De La Rue and Co."*

Brazil.—The wrappers we so recently described have already been superseded by a new issue, to correct the errors of orthography that existed in the values on the stamps. The values "VEINTE," "CUARANTA," and "SESENTA" have been altered to "VINTE," "QUARANTA," and "SESSANTA."

Wrappers. 20 reis, violet on whity-brown; *altered type.*
40 ,, blue ,, ,,
60 ,, brown ,, ,,

British Guiana.—A correspondent informs us that the whole of the first batch of "Two Cents," mentioned in our last, amounting to about 30,000, was bought up within a few days after the stamp made its appearance. The further sale was then suspended, and the Postmaster-General ordered a special overprint of "2," in red, to be added, a specimen of which another correspondent has sent us, which he received on a letter at the end of last month. Specimens of the issue without the additional overprint that have been used postally will be rare, and we would advise collectors to purchase postmarked specimens only on the original letters.

2 cents (fiscal stamp), purple, overprinted in black.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and red.

Bulgaria.—We annex an engraving of the stamp of the new type described in our number for May last.



Canada.—Mr. Donald A. King has sent us a notice issued by Mr. J. C. Haccart, Postmaster-General of the Dominion, on the 8th May last, making the following alterations in the rates of postage :

"The rate of postage upon letters posted in Canada, addressed to places within the Dominion or in the United States, will be 3 cents per ounce instead of 3 cents per half ounce, as heretofore.

"Upon drop letters posted at an office from which letters are delivered by letter carrier the postage rate will be 2 cents per ounce instead of 1 cent. per half ounce. The rate of postage upon drop letters, except in the cities where free delivery by letter carrier has been established, will be 1 cent. per ounce.

"The fee for the registration of a letter or other article of mail matter will be 5 cents upon all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. For the present, and until further instructed, the registration fee may be prepaid by using the 2 cent. registration stamps and postage stamps to make up the amount.

"Letters insufficiently prepaid will be charged double the deficiency as heretofore, provided at least a partial prepayment has been made.

"Letters posted wholly unpaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office for return to the writer."

The registration stamp of 2 cents will be done away with as soon as the present stock is exhausted. The latest impressions come to hand in pale and dark brick-red.

Registration Stamp. 2 cents, pale and dark brick-red.

Colombia.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 5 pesos, type of May, 1883, inscribed "E.E.U.U. DE COLOMBIA," perforated 11.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, light brown on yellowish ; *perforated 11.*

Curacao.—*Der Philatelist* announces the issue of a series of unpaid letter stamps similar to those of Surinam in green, with the numeral in black.

Adhesives.

2½ cents, green and black.	20 cents, green and black.
5 ,, ,,	25 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,	30 ,, ,,
12½ ,, ,,	40 ,, ,,
15 ,, ,,	50 ,, ,,

French Colonies.—*Gabon.*—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that M. de St. Saud has received the 10 centimes, black on violet, type 1881, surcharged in black with "25." The stamp came on an envelope with other stamps already known, and he supposes that the issue must have been made after the decree of February, 1889.

Adhesive. 25 on 10 c., black on violet, surcharged in black ; *perf.* 13½.

The same journal also states that this colony, driven to extremities, has issued two postage stamps of an entirely new type, which, according to the description, must be of a design both simple and original. Within an oblong frame is GABON—CONGO at the

top, followed below by POSTES. REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE is introduced diagonally from the left upper angle to the right lower one, and the numeral of value is in the left lower angle. We are not told if this elaborate stamp is gummed or perforated.

15 centimes, black on pink.
25 ,, ,, green.

Guadaloupe.—Annexed is an engraving showing the design of the last surcharge, as chronicled in our number for May last.



Adhesives.

10 c. on 40 c., vermilion on yellow; surch. in black.
15 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green ,,
25 c. on 30 c., brown on bistre ,,

Gambia.—Mr. Campbell writes us that the last advices from this colony show the Twopence in orange and the Sixpence in blue.

Adhesives. 2 pence, orange; wmk. ♕ C A.
6 ,, blue ,,

Gold Coast.—The following of the current type, on paper watermarked ♕ C A, and perforated 14, are announced.



Adhesives. 1 shilling, violet.
2 shillings, brown.

The Sixpence, orange, has been surcharged in black with ONE PENNY, and the original value most effectually obliterated with a broad bar.

Adhesive. 1 penny on 6 pence, orange; wmk. ♕ C A, surch. in black.

Great Britain.—The new edition of the white post cards has been issued. They are somewhat lighter than the former issue, as 10 of the latter weigh a trifle more than 11 of the new issue.

Post Card. ½ penny, brown-red on white, *cheaper issue.*

Greece.—From *Le Timbre* we have the following particulars of the recent printings at Athens of the stamps of 20 and 25 lepta. This local impression is anything but creditable to the printers.

The first Athens impression of the 20 lepta was issued in March last on thin paper of very poor quality, but a second issue was made at the end of April in a darker colour and on watermarked paper; while on the 10th May following the issue was made on thicker watermarked paper of a light straw colour. On the same day the 25 lepta, indigo, was issued on watermarked paper; while eight days later it appeared in sky-blue.

The watermark occupies a space of nearly one-half of the sheet, and is ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ (paper for the public service), and below, in smaller characters, Ε. Χ., abbreviation for ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΧΑΡΤΟΠΟΙΕΙΟΝ (Greek paper manufactory), the paper being manufactured in the neighbourhood of Athens.

The Greeks made a muddle not only of the printing, but of the perforation. The machine they obtained was soon put out of

order, and they only managed to perforate a few sheets of the 20 lepta, which were all sent to Syra, and issued there on the 28th May.

Adhesives. 20 lepta, light and dark carmine.
20 ,, carmine, on watermarked paper.
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, *perforated* 13½.
25 ,, indigo and sky-blue, on watermarked paper.

The 10 lepta made its appearance last month on watermarked paper, unperforated of course.

Adhesive. 10 lepta, orange, on watermarked paper.

Grenada.—We are informed that the registration envelopes, sizes F and G, now bear the imprint of "De La Rue and Co."

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, sizes F and G, blue, with red inscriptions; *imprint of "De La Rue and Co."*

Newfoundland.—The post card of 1 cent has been doubled in value by overprinting the original value in the oval band and the upper numerals with two horizontal black lines and "TWO CENTS" across the head of the Queen. The lower numerals are overprinted with "2."

Post Card. 2 cents on 1 cent, green on buff, surch. in black.

New South Wales.—An envelope of white laid paper with the centenary stamp of Twopence, of the ordinary commercial size, has made its appearance.

Envelope. 2 pence, blue.

New Zealand.—The newspaper band comes to hand, 280 × 96 mm., with a wavy border round the instructions and *fleurs de lys* at the angles. We have also a new edition of the reply post card of One Penny. When opened out, the question portion—WITH REPLY CARD—is at the top and REPLY CARD at the bottom, so that when folded the hinge is at the bottom, and is rouletted on a thin line of colour.

Newspaper Band. ½ penny, pink on yellowish-white.
Reply Post Card. 1+1 penny, brown-pink on buff; *new issue.*

Panama.—We are somewhat sceptical as to the reported surcharge of the 10 centavos with "5," as mentioned by us last month, and fear that it belongs to the numerous family of "*carrottes.*" Our enquiries up to the present are certainly not in favour of its having been issued.

Perak.—We have the 2 cents Straits Settlements surcharged with "One Cent Perak" in three lines, in three different varieties. In one it is ONE CENT PERAK in capitals; in a second, ONE CENT is in slanting capitals and PERAK in slanting block type; while in the third the words ONE CENT are in slanting capitals and PERAK in upright block letters. There are no stops after the inscriptions.

Adhesives. 1 cent on 2 cents, rose, wmk. Crown C A; *new surcharge in black.* Three varieties.

Persia.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that a correspondent notes the stamps of 50 centimes, black, overprinted with OFFICIEL, and

surcharged with the numeral 6 instead of 8. Also the 10 centimes surcharged with 6 and 8, overprinted with OFFICIEL horizontally.

Adhesives. 6 on 50 centimes, black, surcharged in black.
6 on 10 ,, orange ,, ,, horizontally.
8 on 10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Philippines.—Some additions have been made to the stamps for printed matter ("impresos"). They are of the same design as the $\frac{1}{8}$ de centavo.

Adhesives.
1 mil. de peso, pink. | 2 mil. de peso, blue. | 5 mil. de peso, brown.

Russia.—We have received the new Postal Union card of 4 kopecs, with the Arms in the left upper angle, and a stamp of 4 kopecs of the new type in the right upper angle. Between these are the inscriptions in Russian and French, followed by four dotted lines for the address. At the foot are the instructions in Russian and French. Size, 144 × 90 mm. The impression is in black on buff, and the stamp is in vermilion.

Postal Union Card. 5 kopecs, vermilion on buff.

Russian Locals.—We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* for the notices which follow:



Bouzoulouk.—Mr. Breitfuss has discovered the stamp, an engraving of which is annexed, on a letter, and which appears, from its resemblance to the first issue, to have succeeded it.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, red, with frame in yellow-green.

Gadiatsch.—The annexed engraving is that of a stamp of 6 kopecs, the date of which it is difficult to determine, as the issues have followed each other so rapidly. The impression is in blue on a pink ground, the shield being in blue; and the stamp is unperforated.



Addesive. 6 kopecs, blue and pink on white.

Morschansk.—A variety of the type of 1880 has been discovered, the Arms and the value being in black, the frame in blue, and the tablets at the top and bottom in red. The specimen from which the description is taken was obliterated. The existence of such a stamp is very probable, as the issue of 1880 presents a similar galaxy of colours.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black, blue, and red.



The stamp an engraving of which is annexed is one recently issued. The only point worthy of notice is that the Arms differ from the previous designs. The impression is in black and lake-red on white, and the perforation 12.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black and lake-red.

Novgorod.—A new design is replacing the one which has reigned since 1871, but in the meanwhile the last impressions of

the 5 kopecs come to hand either on plain wove paper, greyish-white, or dead white.

Adhesives. 5 kopecs, blue on greyish-white.
5 ,, ,, on dead white.



Oustsysolsk.—The annexed engraving represents the design of the stamp on an envelope of 2 kopecks, 150 × 120 mm., which was issued in May or June last. Only 200 copies have been issued, it is said, but possibly more will be forthcoming if the demand for them suffices.

Envelope. 2 kopecks, red.

Rostoff-on-Don.—They are funny folks here. It looks as if the rural administration was divided in opinion whether to have a new stamp or to be contented with that of 1881. The sheets now come to hand with stamps of the 1881 type on the right side, and an equal number of stamps on the left side of the design, an engraving of which is annexed. The stamp is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and is unperforated.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, pale blue.

Tscherdina.—The stamp, an engraving of which is annexed, was issued in January last. It presents no feature of any particular interest. The impression is in black on pink paper. It is perforated 11.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on pink.

The above has had a very short life, for we have now a second edition of the design with improvements. The numerals on the sides are suppressed; the interior of the oval is no longer lined, but the numeral of value has been introduced in the background. The impression is in blue on bright pink, and the perforation is 11½.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue on bright pink.

Salvador.—What an addition to the stationery of a collection of envelopes! The *Timbre-Poste* has received the envelope with embossed head, type 1887, with "Contad. Myor 5 c." embossed on the flap in white laid paper, and with the inside in the following colours:

Envelope. 5 centavos, blue on white laid, with interior in pink, violet, green, yellow, pearl-grey, brown, ochre, and blue.

Shanghai.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., for a specimen of the new issue on watermarked paper. We are not sufficiently learned to state what the watermark is as it is composed of Chinese characters, and somewhat resembles the lower word on the right hand inscription on the face, which is most

probably "Shanghai Local Post Office." We are told that the colours and values are the same as in the former issue. The 20 cash, which is the only one we have seen, is in mauve-grey. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation is 15.

Adhesive. 20 cash, mauve-grey; *wmk. Chinese characters;* perf. 15.

Sungei Ujong.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the last 2 cents, pink, that have arrived have the surcharge in two lines of large capitals, 16 and 14 mm. by 3 mm., the "J" being of the same size as the other letters. There are three settings-up of this surcharge.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, overprinted in black.

The same journal has also seen the following surcharged "S U" in letters not followed by stops:

Adhesives. 2 cents, pink and black.
8 „ yellow and black.

Switzerland.—The 1 franc is now perforated 9½.

Adhesive. 1 franc, lake-red; *perforated* 9½.

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. Seybold for sending us the following extract from the *Syracuse Standard* of 30th June last:

"Washington, June 29th.—The specification just issued by the Postmaster-General for the guidance of bidders under the next contracts for postage stamps advertised for under date of June 18th, 1889, provides for bids for two series of stamps of different sizes—one of them being the size now in use, the other about one-third smaller. If stamps of the larger size should be determined on when the bids are in, the colours will be as follows: One cent, ultramarine-blue; 2 cent, metallic red; 3 cent, vermilion; 4 cent, milori green; 5 cent, chocolate; 6 cent, dark red; 10 cent, light brown; 15 cent, orange; 50 cent, black; 90 cent, carmine. If stamps of the smaller size should be preferred, the colours will be as follows: 1 cent, ultramarine blue; 2 cent, carmine; 3 cent, royal purple; 4 cent, chocolate; 5 cent, light brown; 6 cent, vermilion; 10 cent, milori green; 15 cent, steel blue; 30 cent, black; 90 cent, orange.

"Under one form of bids the contractor will be allowed extra compensation for all change from the present designs, and in another form of bid changes may be made at the will of the Postmaster-General without extra compensation. From the above it will be seen that the colour of the two cent stamp will be changed from green to either carmine or metallic red.

"In speaking of the above changes Postmaster-General Wanamaker said to-day that he believed the smaller sized stamp would be quite as useful and popular as the larger size now in use, and by reducing the size of the stamp a material saving would be effected, which could be profitably expended in a better and in every way more desirable colour. The metallic red proposed under one form of bid was the colour of the two-cent stamps which immediately preceded the green two-cent stamp now in use. No changes in designs have yet been determined upon."

Venezuela.—The annexed engraving shows the design of the 20 bolivars of the existing series. *Adhesive.* 20 bolivars, reddish-purple.



Virgin Islands.—We have received the One Penny, in pink, on paper watermarked Crown CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 1 penny, pink, watermarked Crown CA.

FURTHER NOTES ON
THE EARLIER ISSUES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., President.

(Continued from page 126.)

Issue of 1856.

Date of Issue.—We are left to conjecture the precise date, as the file of the *Gazette* for this year is incomplete, and no other documentary evidence has been supplied from the Post Office. We know it was 1856, and it may safely be put as early in that year. To enquiries addressed by me to the *Gazette* office, the questions being written under a specimen of the 4 c., red, of this issue—"Query, issued 1856? Printed, *Royal Gazette* office? Values known to exist, One cent, red (one dubious copy), Four cents, blue (two papers), Four cents, red (as above example)"—the compendious reply returned was, "Details correct."

No other year has, to my knowledge, ever been suggested as the date. The earliest postmark noted by Mr. Bacon is 25th March, 1856. I have seen one—a deep red, 4 c.—initialed "E. D. W"(ight), postmarked "Berbice, 27 February, 1856," in the collection of M. Ferrary, which carries us a month further back.

Mr. Luard says Joseph Baum and William Dallas printed them at the *Royal Gazette* office. I presume these are the names of the printers. There is no doubt where the printing took place.

Design.—A three-masted ship in full sail to the right, with a pennant flying from each masthead, on a small base of waves. *Damus Petimus* above, *Que Vicissim* beneath, in small type. The whole in an oblong frame, made of four single lines, measuring about 33 × 18 mm. Legend, BRITISH above, GUIANA below, POSTAGE to left, FOUR CENTS to right; the last two with the lettering placed so as to read upwards, all in Roman capitals.

The central ship is printed from blocks cast in type metal, such as were used to head the *Gazette* advertisements of sailings. I have not been able to establish more than one variety of the ships; but as they were cast in number from the same mould, they would naturally correspond like letters from the same fount. The setting-up of the type on the four edges, however, and of the inner legend, varies considerably; the most salient varieties may be detected by observing the space between the words FOUR and CENTS, which shows great differences. In a vertical pair I have seen, the upper stamp has an interval of 2½ mm. in this space, while the lower stamp has only 1½ mm. Altogether, by the lines and lettering, up to the present, I have been able to distinguish eight different varieties. The four lines forming the oblong are irregular, and generally do not quite meet at the angles. In one variety the top line projects sensibly beyond the rectangle towards the left; in others the lower line.

Values.—One solitary copy of the One Cent is known, and is in the collection of M. Ferrary; it is pale red in colour.

Mr. Pemberton, to whom this stamp was originally offered by Mr. Wyatt, accidentally omitted to close with the offer till too late, but believed firmly in it. He wrote me in November, 1878, he was to have given £110 for this, and four circulars of 1850—five stamps in all. He says the lot included a "ONE CENT, red, 1856 ! ! ! as genuine as anything ever was."

Later on, in the same letter, he adds, "I can learn nothing of that 4 c., '56, yellow. This *one* cent, '56, red, is queer; no doubt went with the 4 c., blue—nothing *unlikely* in that; it was a dreadfully poor copy."

Having examined it myself, I regret I must agree with him that the copy is very poor. The shade of colour is neither full nor bright; the appearance is as if it had been washed out; while the value is not clearly legible.

But the people at the *Royal Gazette* office left this value standing in the list, and they ought to know. Mr. Pemberton's remark that a 1 cent value is not unlikely to have been called for is plausible, and I think we must agree that, so far as our present knowledge goes, there is no impossibility in such a stamp having been created. The absence of another copy, too, notwithstanding the later "finds," is in its favour; but I do not feel in a position, until *Gazette* notices are traced out, or other official documents supplied, to pronounce definitely on the subject. If admitted to the list, it should be catalogued under, "All reserve."

Major Evans' Catalogue, 1882, p. 29, chronicles: "Paper coloured on one side only. 1 c., yellow (?)." This is the only source I can refer to for this information. I never heard of anyone who professed to have known a copy. The doubt which the (?) shows existed in the mind of the accomplished compiler was well founded, and I think we may now conclude no such yellow stamp was ever printed.

The only other recorded value is the Four Cents, which presents a difficulty of another kind which will be dealt with under the head of "Paper."

Number of stamps to sheet.—Here great confusion arises. First, I am informed from the *Gazette* proprietors' office that the sheets used in 1856 were of the same size as those of 1862, and contained twenty-four stamps each.

A fair measurement for these stamps, including margins, is 1½ inches broad by not quite 1¼ high, so that twenty-four stamps arranged, six horizontally by four vertically would occupy a space of say nine inches wide by five deep—a perfectly possible size for the press which we hear was used, but an inconveniently long, narrow strip to handle, and, I should think, one which would cut the paper to great waste. This, again, materially differs from the $4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ size of 1862, which would permit of three horizontal rows of four stamps in each, or twelve in all—one half the number above stated—and scarcely leave space for the broad side margins found on some copies. Twelve stamps thus placed, with full margins, would occupy a sheet 4½ to 5 inches wide, by a trifle under four inches deep.

Nor, again, are we sure that more than one setting-up did not take place, which would throw aside all calculations based on the number of varieties found to exist until further details were supplied.

The printers were asked, through Mr. Devonish, "How many stamps went to the sheet—perhaps six in two rows of three each?" And the reply was, "100 (?), if the memory of my informant serves him right." So the informant was doubtful in recollection, and Mr. Devonish, though not having remembrance enough to answer himself, put the suggestive note of interrogation after the 100, indicating it is a number he doubts. So do I, nor can I yet see my way to reconcile these discrepancies or advance anything definite. I am not inclined to think the sheet was larger than those of 1862, but 100 to the sheet would mean a large piece of paper, and there is little doubt but that coloured papers ran short at the *Gazette* office in George Town in 1856.

If the hand-press, 12×18 inches, was used to print this issue, a sheet large enough to contain 100 stamps could have been worked in it; for 18 inches would take twelve stamps horizontally, and 11¼ inches admits of nine stamps vertically, 108 in all, on the scale above stated, leaving space for such margins as we know existed.

I have found in Mr. Tapling's collection certainly *six* distinct varieties, probably seven, but the postmark prevents a definite conclusion. To Mr. Pemberton only three varieties were known, as was the case with MM. Caillebotte, and, I believe, is with M. Ferrary. But as these great authorities proceeded on the type-setting of the value on the right side

of the stamp, it is not unlikely they omitted to test for the minute differences in relative position made by the other words of the outside legend.

In this unsatisfactory state I must leave the problem unsolved, only asking, Were they printed off in batches of a hundred? which might account for the printer's recollection. Another point for elucidation is, Were these stamps printed or set up more than once?

Paper.—There are two well-known kinds of coloured paper—(*a*) surfaced (*papier couché*), where the colour is applied on *one* side of the sheet, after manufacture; and (*b*) paper wholly coloured throughout, where the dyeing ingredient, having been mixed with the pulp in the making, the paper is the same both sides, as in the 1850 issue. Both sorts of paper were in use in 1856—magenta-surfaced and blue-surfaced, and blue-dyed throughout.

When first chronicled, the existence of a blue 4 cents was denied by some of the Continental journalists, because there was a magenta stamp of the same value. These gentry had most likely never seen a specimen of the issue at all; and for many years even copies on magenta remained extremely rare. Specimens on blue paper were unknown in England till 1864. I well recall our astonishment when the Rev. F. J. Stainforth exhibited a copy of the 4 cents on the blue paper (not surfaced) at one of the informal Saturday meetings we held at his rectory-house in Mark Lane, and informed us how he had purchased it, through Mr. Mount Brown, for some three or four guineas. In later years, though still extremely rare, a few of the blues have turned up, and have realized large prices at auction, particularly when on the original letters.

But why this *wealth of papers* for the one value of 4 cents? and in what order did they succeed each other? It should be remembered blue was, in 1856, the adopted colour of the 4 cents, and red for the 1 cent. If then these 1856 stamps were provisionally printed, in the absence of a supply of the regular issue, it would apparently be strange for the office to order the printer to try this value in the colour (red) of the 1 cent. More likely he would print in the regular blue colour. *A priori*, therefore, one would expect the blue to be the normal colour, and that the coloured paper (not the surfaced) was used first; that the supply of this paper failing, the blue-surfaced was had recourse to, and then, no more blue of any kind being available, magenta was adopted, there being no lack of that.

This supposition, however, is not supported by the postmarks, as the earliest known are on magenta paper, and the first dated copy on blue paper I have noticed is 15th August, 1856 (M. Ferrary's), and August 26th (Mr. Tapling's). The 4 c. on blue (*couché*) are still later in date. So that, speaking from postmarks only, the magenta came first, blue paper next, and blue-surfaced last of all. This is very slight ground to go on, but better than mere supposition.

Naturally I enquired what the printers could tell about this matter—"Why two papers, blue and red, for one value? Which came first, blue or red? Was one printed for Berbice, and the other for George Town?" And the reply, worthy of a minister worried in Parliament, was—"Circumstances over which the Post Office authorities had no control. Either a mistake, or the coloured paper fell short." If the former, it indicates a printer's error rather than one in the Post Office. But we should like to know for certain, especially which coloured paper was used in error. If a mistake in colour, it looks as if the blue was the mistake; otherwise by far the larger proportion of those used postally were printed in mistake. Then why did the Post Office adopt red for this issue, seeing it was the colour of the One Cent? If the supply fell short, it must have been of the *blue* paper of both kinds; and then it is odd that the copies in the right colour should not be found used until so late in the year. Perhaps this only proceeds from an indiscriminate use (irrespective of colour) of the stamps the printers had sent in to the Post Office; the clerks would make no mistake in the use, such as the public might well do, had the stamps been issued out to them.

Here, again, is a vexed question, waiting an Œdipus to solve the riddle. Of the magenta paper two very distinct shades are to be found—a bright, clear rose-red, and a full, deep magenta, with a "bloom" on it, giving a rich, deep appearance to the specimen. The latter shade, so far as I have noted, bears the earliest postmarks.

Was there ever a stamp of this issue, printed on yellow paper, either of 1 or 4 cents value?

On this the printers are very specific. They say, "No, never;" and I agree—the yellow stamp is entirely mythical. I have already referred to Major Evans. He also chronicles, "4 c., yellow; 4 c., red-brown," without any reserve. (page 29.)

Now it is one of the most difficult of tasks to trace a myth to its origin; and as no one in Europe has ever pretended to have seen this stamp, I have taken all the pains in my power to find how it came to be chronicled, and at last have succeeded in unearthing what I conceive is its beginning.

Mr. Wyatt wrote over to England enquiring if a certain price would be offered for a 4-cent stamp on glazed yellow-surfaced paper, but did not say he had seen a specimen, nor make any definite statement about it; he rather left it to be inferred that some correspondent in the colony had offered it to him. Mr. Pemberton was eager the chance should be accepted, and I wrote out at once with an unlimited commission to procure the *rara avis*, but met with no favourable response: salt could not be put on that bird's tail, however thick you spread it. I had a shrewd suspicion some other keen collectors were also in the field, but they were as unlucky fowlers as myself. No one of us succeeded in capturing the rarity, and I have little doubt some practical joker beguiled the tedium of his intervals of sangaree by trying to hoax Mr. Wyatt.

Assuredly the latter, who had netted a capital thing over the 1 cent, red, would not have been unwilling or inactive in trying to repeat his good luck on even a higher scale. This is all I can tell you of the *soi-disant* yellow 4 cents; but I have no doubt others, perhaps Mr. Ridpath, also heard similar reports of it in 1878, and also went chasing the wild goose.

I pass on to enquire, Were there two or more printings?

The design was so easily set up, presenting none of the difficulties of the 1850 issue, that it is by no means unlikely to have been set up several times. And the dates, decipherable on obliterated copies, commence, as we see, in February and run on through the year, being numerous in September and October. I think I can make out one in November, but am not sure. Nothing later has been noted by me.

This gives ten months' currency, time enough to send to England and get supplies several times over; so that I feel the assumption that this was a provisional issue, in dearth of the regular stamps, is a bold one. It looks as if the moving cause must be elsewhere.

Miss Fenton years ago suggested these might be originally intended as *receipt stamps*, though used postally; but the word POSTAGE on the face seems decisive of the purpose for which they were created. Here again no Œdipus has taken up the challenge.

If a provisional issue, pending a regular supply from home, then this stands alone in the annals of Philately, so far as I know, both for its unparalleled duration and its two distinct contemporaneous colours for the same value. I again venture an enquiry, Were these stamps created for post-office use, in cases where the sender defrayed the postage *in cash* at the post-office—a sort of check or voucher in the office that the clerk who affixed them had to account for so much cash to the office? This may be worth thrashing out. At present I see nothing else to suggest that is not open to obvious reply; and the initialling by Watson, a *letter-carrier*, lends some countenance to this idea. Then again all the circumstances combine to render it probable that magenta was the colour of the issue, and the blue (both kinds) the error.

And here reluctantly I must leave this subject, having raised difficulties which I cannot pretend to solve. Some of the differences in the varieties

are so slight that it is almost impossible to describe and very trying to the eyesight to establish them. We may all agree in holding Major Evans' *red-brown* to be a discoloured copy on the deep magenta paper.

PARAPH.

The initials by far most often seen are those of Mr. E. D. Wight, already mentioned in the 1850 issue. Mr. Dalton's E.T.E.D. are also met with, and also the C.A.W. of Watson, the letter-carrier. I have found no others. Although none of these stamps were delivered out to the public, but were affixed by the officer in the office before the despatch of the letter, yet it appears, from a sufficient number of specimens which evidently have not done duty on letters, that stamps were initialled for future use, to be ready to affix when required. In 1878 Mr. Pemberton received a very brilliant copy of the 4 cents, red, with large margins, and, as he termed it, a bloom on the magenta paper. The initialling looked to him very new, and on applying a piece of pelure paper, faintly damped, he got a perfect transfer, as if in a letter-copying press. On enquiry afterwards, he learnt his correspondent had put the initials on before he sent the stamp, in "fear that, without them, it would not pass muster." One can imagine what Mr. Pemberton's feelings were. The misguided sender had destroyed the only copy recorded which had neither initial nor postmark. Up to the present we have not heard of another, at least on this side of the Atlantic. The size was cumbrous, and specimens are often met with which have been folded over, as if creased round the edge of the letter, or over a string, greatly to the detriment of the stamp for collectors' purposes.

In the sincere hope that some at least of the doubts raised may be laid to rest by authentic information, I now close my remarks, trusting also that no one will suppose I wish to claim more than that I have tried to be accurate where I had facts to chronicle, and to state the difficulties fairly where we are still left in the dark.

The above paper is very suggestive, inasmuch as it shows the points which still require elucidation before we can say that we know all about these scarce and interesting stamps. On one of these points the views of Major Evans, expressed in 1882, appear to have undergone some modification, if we may judge by his more recent catalogue published in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, in December, 1887. In that he gives the list as follows :—

"1. *Paper coloured on one side only.*

4 c., magenta, rose-red.
4 c., deep blue.

2. *Paper coloured through.*

4 c., indigo."

and he adds the following :—

"*Note.*—It is believed that a 1 c., magenta, of this type exists in a celebrated collection in Paris, but nothing further is known about it. There are also traditions that impressions of 1 c. and 4 c., on *yellow*, have existed."—Ed.

TURKS' ISLANDS.

We have received the following letter from Major Evans with reference to the etymological question involved in the name of these Islands, which we think will be of interest to our readers. It disposes of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s curious French translation of "Iles de Turc." We suppose that the largest of these islands is called the Grand Turk on the same principle

as one of the Bahamas is called the Grand Bahama. We think the existence of an Admiral Turk is very problematical; at any rate no notice of his existence seems to have been handed down to posterity.

"Dear Sir,—You will doubtless remember that some years ago there was a discussion as to the derivation of the name 'Turks' Islands,' and as to whether it should properly be written 'Turks'' or 'Turk's.' The French magazines, &c., used to call them 'Iles Turques,' or *Turkish Islands*, which plainly was not correct, until someone evolved a theory that they were discovered by a certain Admiral Turk, whose name was bestowed upon them in consequence.

"Now I have no wish to deny the existence of this distinguished naval officer, though I have a suspicion that he may have commanded the fleet in which Captain Gulliver and other celebrated personages served; but at all events he seems to have been entirely forgotten in the islands to which he is supposed to have stood godfather. A few months ago I touched at the Turks' Islands on my way from Bermuda to Jamaica, and on the voyage I made the acquaintance of an inhabitant who was returning to the islands; I took the opportunity of asking him how they got their name, and he told me that at certain seasons of the year some of the most conspicuous objects on the islands were a species of aloe or yucca, bearing bunches of red flowers which resembled a head with a fez on it, and were known consequently as 'Turks'' heads, and that from these the name, which should therefore be written 'Turks' Islands,' was derived.

"I may add that I afterwards found the same derivation given in the *Almanac of Jamaica*, of which Colony the Turks' Islands are a dependency. Yours faithfully,

"Edward B. Evans."

THE FIRST ISSUE FOR QUEENSLAND.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

Major Evans assigns November, 1861, as the date of issue of these stamps, both perforated and unperforated. M. Moens gives November, 1861, as the date of issue of the unperforated, and "1862 (?)" as that of the perforated stamps. The Oceania catalogue places both varieties "early in 1861." The following copy of notice will set all doubts at rest:



"General Post Office, Brisbane,
"21*st September*, 1860.

"QUEENSLAND POSTAGE STAMPS.

"It is hereby notified for public information that a supply of Queensland postage stamps has been received from England, and will be issued on the first day of November next, from which date the New South Wales postage stamps at present in use will no longer be acknowledged upon letters posted within this colony. All letters, therefore, posted in Queensland after the 1st of November bearing the New South Wales stamp will be treated as unpaid, and will accordingly be opened and returned to the writer.

"R. R. Mackenzie."

To this notice were attached "specimens" of the 1d., rose-carmine, perf. 16 × 14, the 2d., blue, perf. 15, and the 6d., green, imperf. The Oceania catalogue mentions a specimen of the 1d., imperf., with postmark of Bath, England, 23rd August, 1861. As the letter bearing this stamp would have left Brisbane about February or March, 1861, both the perforated and unperforated stamps were evidently issued simultaneously.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. AUGUST, 1889. No. 128.

A QUESTION for stamp collectors has been gradually cropping up, which is now likely to assume wider and more serious proportions. The question may be stated shortly thus: How far collections should be made of those stamps that are manufactured or manipulated more with a view to disposing of them to collectors than with that of the requirements of the postal service?

We have for many months past done what we could to discourage the production of the host of surcharges and stupid varieties that month by month come before us; but our voice is of no avail unless collectors will take the matter into their own hands. As an example, let us turn to the decree of the Governor of Gabon of the 28th December, 1888, set out in our number for March last, whereby the transformation of 4000 stamps of 5 centimes into stamps of 25 centimes was ordered. The decree contained a clause to the effect that no sale should be made except for the purpose of immediate franking. Let our readers turn to our pages this month, and judge for themselves, by what is taking place now, if it is likely that the legitimate wants of the Post Office demand all these surcharges. The manufacture of surcharges on the Ceylon stamps is anything but creditable to the authorities, and our pages have teemed with notices of them rung on all the changes of a triple bob-major. But this is not the worst. We read in *The American Philatelist* that a contract has been made by the postal authorities of Salvador with Mr. N. F. Seebeck, the secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, from which we extract the following clauses, premising that to this same gentleman we are indebted for the dated series of Bolivar, and the Dominican sets

with and without network and surcharges, with all the attendant "errors."

"1.—N. F. Seebeck, in representation of the above-named Company, binds himself to supply, free of any cost, to the mail service of Salvador, such quantities of the necessary postal issues as will be hereinafter determined, for the period of ten successive years, commencing from the date of the present agreement, according to the designs which the General Management will supply on the 1st day of April of each year, it being understood that the issues of each period of twelve months be perfectly distinct from those preceding and following them, while the type adopted for each year's series of postal issues must be uniform.

. . . . . .

"6.—In compensation of the disbursements made by the Company in engraving and furnishing the postal issues in question, the Supreme Government of Salvador agrees to cede to the Company the stock which, on the conclusion of each year, may be in its possession, upon the previous declaration of their nullity on the 1st January of each year, whatever be the quantity thereof; binding itself moreover not to sell stamps or any of the other issues mentioned for less than their nominal value while they are in use.

"7.—This stock will be delivered, without any cost whatever, by the Government of Salvador to the representative of Mr. Seebeck in this capital on the 1st day of February in each year for the term of the present agreement.

"8.—Upon the representative of Salvador being notified by the Supreme Government of the issues of each successive year being declared void, and not receivable for postage, and advice having been given to that effect by the engraving company, the latter can withdraw from the safe deposit already mentioned the matrices of the postal issues, and break in the presence of the representative the seals referred to in Article 11, for the purpose of using the plates *to make such reprints as the engraving company may want to sell to stamp dealers and collectors.*"

. . . . . .

It is said that similar contracts have been made with the republics of Costa Rica and Honduras—two states already not too favourably known in the financial world of England. Guatemala is already in the hands of other furnishers; perhaps Nicaragua may follow.

We learn that the series for Salvador is composed of seven adhesives—3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso; and of the following stationery, viz., envelopes of 5, 10, 11, 20, and 22 centavos; post cards of 2 and 3 centavos, with corresponding reply cards; and wrappers of 3, 6, 12½, and 25 centavos: a supply of which we should not complain—for the present stamps are a confused and unsatisfactory lot—were it not that this is only to last for a year. But the question now arises, What are

collectors to do with these annual series for the republics of Central America? *The American Philatelist* proposes to "boycott" them, and that no mention should be made of them in catalogues or papers, at the same time declaring that it will set the example, and refrain from mentioning them. We are by no means sure whether we ought not to follow suit, and set ourselves against the kind of imposition intended to be forced on stamp collectors.

Our contemporaries this month are very funny over the recent shower of Sedang stamps. At first we were somewhat puzzled to find where Sedang was, but the *Echo de la Timbrologie* came to our aid, and informed us that it was a country between Siam and Annam, peopled with 250,000 inhabitants, the conquest of which had been made by a single bold Frenchman without firing a shot, and who dubs himself King Marie I. Of course, as the king had decreed on paper the establishment of a post, he wanted stamps, and lo! he is furnished with a series of seven values, varying from a halfpenny up to one dollar, the whole series showing a face value equivalent to 8 fr. 25 c., and these are advertised at 12 fr., with a discount proportioned to the number of series taken. King Marie I. should have taken a lesson from the ex-president of the republic of San Blagador, and ordered a handsomer series while he was about it. There is too much sameness about these to tempt even the feeblest collector, and they are too dear for schoolboys.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We have the 1 abasi in brown-purple, the design differing from the former one in that the exterior circle is wider, and the dots within it larger and fewer in number.

1 abasi, brown-purple on white laid *batonné* paper; *new issue.*

Brazil.—As the stock of the Journal stamps all in one colour becomes exhausted, the new issue gradually makes its appearance. At the date of our last letter two values had appeared; namely, the 20 reis, light green, and the 50 reis, pale orange. The values and colours are as follows:

Adhesives.

10 reis, olive; rouletted.
20 ,, light green; rouletted.
50 ,, pale orange ,,
100 ,, lilac; rouletted.
200 reis, black; rouletted.
300 ,, pink ,,
500 ,, dark green; rouletted.
700 ,, blue; rouletted.
1000 reis, chestnut-brown; rouletted.

British Bechuanaland.—We have the registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, sizes G, H, and K, overprinted in green with "BRITISH" above the head of the Queen, and "BECHUANALAND" below the head, in capitals. Size G bears the imprint of "Thos. De La Rue & Co.," the others that of "McCorquodale and Co."

Registration Envelopes.

4 pence, ultramarine, overprinted in green; Size G; imprint of "De La Rue & Co."
4 ,, blue, overprinted in green; Size H; } imprint of
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, K; } "McCorquodale & Co."

Protectorate.—We have also the same registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, in sizes G, I, and K, overprinted with "BECHUANALAND" above the head, and "PROTECTORATE" underneath, in small capitals. Size G bears the imprint of "Thos. De La Rue & Co.," while the others bear that of "McCorquodale & Co."

Registration Envelopes.

4 pence, ultramarine, overprinted in black; imprint of "De La Rue & Co."
4 ,, blue, overprinted in black; imprint of "McCorquodale & Co." K.
4 ,, ,, ,, green ,, ,, I.

Ceylon.—The surcharging department of the Ceylon Post Office, under its able superintendence, has favoured us with the following:

1. We receive the registration envelope, size F, with a surcharge in red of "FIFTEEN CENTS," in two lines of block letters across the stamp. *Reg. Envelope.* 15 cents on 12 c., pink; surcharge *in red.*

2. The Postal Union card of 5 cents has been surcharged in black with "THREE CENTS," in block letters, with a bar across the original value.

Post Card. 3 cents on 5 c., blue on buff; surcharge in black.

Canada.—The 2 cents stamp is now blue-green.

Adhesive. 2 cents, blue-green; perforated 12.

Costa Rica.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. send us an envelope bearing a fiscal stamp of 5 centavos (timbre proporcional), which had been employed postally. The stamp seems to belong to a new issue having some affinity with the type of 1884, but with the head of the present President in an upright oval, and the simple inscription "REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA," in an arch above; the value in words is in a curve below the oval, and the designation of the stamp on a straight tablet at the foot.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, brown-red; *fiscal used postally.*

Fiji Islands.—In our March number we mentioned that *Der Philatelist* reported the "Duty Stamp" of 1/– as having been surcharged with "Postage—1/–," in black, and we expressed some doubts as to its authenticity. We have received a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated Suva, 7th June last, informing us that no duty stamps have been surcharged.

French Colonies.—*Gabon.*—The *Timbre Poste* publishes the text of several decrees ordering various surcharges, commencing with one dated 8th March last, ordering the transformation of 1200 stamps of 10 centimes into 800 of 25 centimes and 400 of 15 centimes. In our last number we chronicled that of 25 centimes.

Adhesive. 15 centimes on 10 c., black on violet; surch. in black; perf. 13½.

Then follows another decree of the 27th March last, ordering the transformation of 1500 unpaid letter stamps of 20 centimes into postage stamps of 25 c., and a similar number of those of 5 centimes into postage stamps of 15 c. These were chronicled in our number for May last.

Another decree, of the 16th April last, orders the transformation of 1200 more of the unpaid letter stamps of 20 centimes into postage stamps of 25 centimes.

A further decree, of the 1st May last, orders the transformation of 1500 more of the unpaid letter stamps of 20 centimes into postage stamps of 20 centimes, and 250 unpaid letter stamps of 30 centimes into postage stamps of 15 centimes. This latter value has not been chronicled by us, and should the famine cease in the colony, and no more be issued, a specimen will be soon exalted into the regions of the unattainables.



Adhesive. 15 centimes on 30 c., black, unpaid letter stamp; surcharged in black.

We annex an engraving of the type of the horrors described in our last. It will be seen that, in addition to the inscriptions then mentioned, "GAB." is stamped in the angle. It is said that there are ten varieties, the composition being in type, and that 250 only have been printed: but what is that among so many collectors?

Nossi Be.—This French possession appears to desire not to be forgotten amid all the transformations, and the *Timbre Poste* accordingly reports having seen the 40 centimes of 1887 and 1881 surcharged with "25" in blue, the first postmarked with dated stamp of 30th May, and the second with "4 June, 1889."

Adhesives.

25 c. on 40 c., vermilion; surcharged in blue (type 1887).
25 c. on 40 c. ,, on yellow; surch. in blue (type 1881); perf. 13½.

Gibraltar.—We have received the whole of these stamps surcharged, in black, with a value in "CENTIMOS," in block type. The surcharge is over the original value when this is at the foot, but in the 2½d. it is applied across the neck of Her Majesty.

Adhesives.	5 centimos	on ½ penny,	green	; surcharged	in black.
	10 ,,	on 1 ,,	carmine	,,	,,
	25 ,,	on 2 pence,	brown-red	,,	,,
	25 ,,	on 2½ ,,	blue	,,	,,
	40 ,,	on 4 ,,	orange	,,	,,
	50 ,,	on 6 ,,	lilac	,,	,,
	75 ,,	on 1 shilling,	bistre	,,	,,

Post Cards.	5 centimes	on ½ penny, green on buff;	surcharge in black.
	5+5 ,,	on ½+½ penny ,,	,, ,,
	10 ,,	on 1 ,, carmine on buff	,, ,,
	10+10 ,,	on 1+1 ,, ,,	,, ,,
	15 ,,	on 1½ ,, brown on buff	,, ,,
	15+15 ,,	on 1½+1½ penny ,,	,, ,,
Wrapper.	5 ,,	on ½ penny, green on whity-brown;	surch. in black.
Reg. Env.	20 ,,	on 2 pence, vermilion (Size F)	,, ,,
	20 ,,	on 2 ,, ,, (Size I)	,, ,,

Great Britain.—No further issue of Size I of the Registration Envelopes will take place, and it is now withdrawn from the official list.

The new post card of threepence is about to be issued to the public, and is a considerable improvement over its brethren. The stamp is of large dimensions, 26 × 21½ mm., and shows a full-length portrait of the Queen, within an upright pointed oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame curved top and bottom to admit the inscription without intercepting the oval, and with similarly shaped ornaments on the sides. The inscriptions on the stamp are "POSTAGE" at the top, and "THREEPENCE" at the bottom. The card is headed "POST CARD," with the Royal Arms (small type) between the words; "BRITISH EMPIRE" underneath, and below this the instructions. The card is light buff, of better quality than the Postal Union Card. As a matter of taste, we think the card would have looked better had the inscription been in the centre, with some ornament, such as the Royal Arms, in the left upper corner.

Post Card. 3 pence, vermilion-red on buff.

We believe that we are indebted for this card to the present Postmaster-General, than whom no abler or more efficient administrator ever presided over that great institution, the British Post Office. Mr. Henniker Heaton and we ourselves may grumble that we do not get ten halfpenny post cards for fivepence instead of sixpence, but at any rate we should be thankful for what has been done. The Postmaster-General, when he accepted office, found himself hampered with improvident contracts for the manufacture of post cards and Indian stamps. He has succeeded in making such modifications of these contracts as represent a saving to the country, for the ten years they have to run, of *over £700,000.* Perhaps this fact will convey more to our readers as to what has been effected by his administrative ability than anything else we could say.

We see in some of our Continental contemporaries the mention of an Inland Revenue stamp on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13, "in pink instead of lilac," overprinted "POSTAGE" in black. It is almost needless to say that such a monstrosity is not known in England. *Der Philatelist* gives an engraving of the type. No stamp of this type was ever issued on unwatermarked paper, nor perforated 13, nor surcharged with "POSTAGE." As for the colour, we say nothing, for a little alkali would change the purple to pink.

Greece.—The 1 lepton, brown, of the Athens impression, on white watermarked paper, has appeared, imperforate of course.

Adhesive. 1 lepton, brown, Athens impression *on watermarked paper.*

Italy.—We have a letter card of 5 centesimi, with a stamp the design of which is a shield with a Savoy cross upon it, surmounted by a crown, on a solid ground, within an upright oval band inscribed at the top "POSTE ITALIANE," and in the lower part "CENTESIMI CINQUE;" the numerals of value being also in circles in each angle. The inscription on the card is, "BIGLIETTO POSTALE —DA 5 CENTESIMI," in two lines, followed by three lines for the address, the first of which is preceded by A in script.

Letter Card. 5 centesimi, green on neutral grey.

Jhind.—The envelopes of ½ anna and 1 anna, and the post card of ¼ anna, with its corresponding reply, come to hand with the Arms in black.

Envelopes. ½ anna, green, overprint in black; *Arms in black.*
1 ,, chocolate ,, ,,
Post Cards. ¼ ,, red-brown on buff, overprint in black; *Arms in black.*
¼+¼ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Norway.—On the 1st July last an issue of unpaid letter stamps was made, of the design shown in the annexed engraving. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with "posthorn," and the stamps are perforated 13½.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.
1 öre, grey-bistre. | 10 öre, carmine. | 50 öre, carmine.

Peru.—In March last we copied from a contemporary a notice regarding a re-issue of certain stamps of Arequipa, with illustrations. The authenticity of these stamps was disputed by the Lima Philatelic Society, and we have also received a letter from a very well-known firm of dealers in New York regarding them. We have consequently made enquiries, and find that the engraver made an error in the numerals, which should have been 1883, and not 1888, and the description was given on that assumption. The engraver is further in error in the inscription, which is "DEPARMENTOS DEL SUR", the stamp being originally a fiscal one, but surcharged for postal use. The stamps have been known for long past, and are, we believe, mentioned in the catalogue of the "South American Philatelic Society."

Philippines.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the 1 c. de peso in yellow-green, of the same design as the current issue.

Adhesive. 1 c. de peso, yellow-green.

Russia.—Simplicity seems to be the chief feature in the new issue of the post card of 3 kopecs, with its corresponding reply. The new issue is only headed "Post Card" in Russian. Underneath are six dotted lines for the address, and the stamp is of the 1886 type. The reply card is similar, with the addition of words

denoting "with reply paid," and "reply" under the words "Post Card." The impression is on the first and third sides. There is also a reply card corresponding to the single card of 4 kopecs mentioned in our last, differing only from the single one by the introduction of similar words. The cards are all buff.

Post Cards. 3 kopecs, carmine on buff; *new issue.*
3+3 ,, ,, ,,
4+4 ,, ,, ,,

Selangor.—We have the 2 cents, pink, of the Straits Settlements overprinted in black with "SELANGOR," in block letters, vertically, reading upwards. Length of surcharge 18 mm.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, overprinted in black, *vertically.*

Shanghai.—The *American Philatelist* reports the surcharge of the 100 cash, blue, with "20 CASH" in red.

20 cash on 100 cash, blue, surcharged in red.

Surinam.—*L'Ami des Timbres* announces a new issue of post cards, but without any change in design.

Post Cards. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, carmine on pink.
$2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
5 ,, violet on blue.
5+5 ,, ,,

Telegraph Stamps.—*Ceylon.*—The game still goes on. If our readers will kindly turn to our catalogue of these surcharges, we will add the latest arrivals in their proper places.

1*a.* 12 **Cents.**—Stamp of 25 cents, green (2nd Type), with the value at the top and bottom, barred by two black lines, "12 CENTS" in small thick capitals of 2 mm. below or above, and large figures 12 near the centre.

12 cents on 25 cents, green (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

6*a.* 20 **Cents.**—Stamp similar to No. 6, save that the value top and bottom is barred by a single black line, and "20 CENTS" in small thick capitals of 2 mm. over the heads.

20 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

31*a.* 60 **Cents.**—Stamp of TWO RUPEES FIFTY CENTS, similar to No. 31, but with "Fifty" surcharged in black with "60."

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

40*a.* 80 **Cents.**—Stamp of 1 rupee (2nd Type), with the value at the top and bottom, barred by a single line, "80 CENTS" in small thick capitals of 2 mm. below or above; the value in the centre, barred by a single line, with "80" in large numerals above and below.

80 cents on 1 rupee, Venetian-red (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

42*a.* 80 **Cents.**—Stamp of TWO RUPEES FIFTY CENTS, with the original value at the top and bottom, barred by two black lines and 80 CENTS in small thick capitals of 2 mm. over the heads.

80 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

42*b*. 80 **Cents.**—Similar stamp, with the original values at the top and bottom, surcharged in black, with "80" in large numerals, and with "CENTS" in capitals of 2¼ mm. below or above.

80 *cents* 80 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

Turk's Islands.—The new printing comes to hand in driblets. We have now the 1 penny in carmine, on paper watermarked ♕ C A, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 1 penny, carmine; *watermarked* ♕ *CA; perf.* 14.

Western Australia.—The colour of the Two Pence is now slate-grey.

Adhesive. 2 pence, slate-grey; *watermark* ♕ *C A; perf. 14.*

Zululand.—Many of our contemporaries have announced the overprint of the 1½d., 2½d., and 5d. of the current stamps of Great Britain with "ZULULAND." We are officially informed that no stamps of Great Britain have ever been overprinted for Zululand other than the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., all of the current issue.

THE EARLY STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A FEW days since a collector called upon me (I do not know that I am authorized to mention his name, and therefore abstain from doing so; but he was evidently a most painstaking and careful investigator). The object of his visit was to show me some English stamps which he had studied side by side with *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, and the appendix that appeared in the *Philatelic Record*, the stamps having come into his possession in looking through the old correspondence of a large firm.

In the *Philatelic Record*, 1883, p. 95, it is stated that perforated one penny stamps were not issued to the public before May, 1854. He showed me the following perforated 16, on the original envelopes, with dated stamps, and obliterations extending over the edges of the stamps: 8.3.54, 27.3.54, 10.4.54, 15.4.54, 15.4.54, 24.4.54, 25.4.54. Some, therefore, must have been issued as early as March.

At page 68 the alteration of the perforation from 16 to 14 is said to have taken place early in March, 1855. He showed me one perforated 14 dated 24.2.55.

At page 80, writing of the change of watermark from small to large crown, reasoning from the date of registration of the plates, the change is said to have taken place about November, 1855, fifteen plates having been registered on the 12th November, 1855, of which nine were on "small crown" paper, and the rest on "large crown." He showed me two on "large crown," dated 4.10.55 and 18.10.55, so that the stamps must have been in use before the large batch of plates was registered on 12.11.55.

In the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, page 182, the date of the change in form of the envelopes from the straight flap to the tongue-shaped, with seal device, is given as 1851–52. He showed me two of the second size, one dated 2.7.50, from die 76, and the other dated 18.8.50, from die 73.

Lastly he showed me a one penny stamp on an envelope, obliterated with the mark of large numerals within bars, arranged in an oval shape, the obliteration being partly on the stamp and partly on the envelope, the stamp being "small crown," perforated 16, and the envelope clearly dated 25.4.51. The perforation was clean cut, gauging exactly with the usual 16 perforation. This I am unable to account for, unless to suppose it to be one of Archer's experiments.

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

August 20th, 1889.

SOME TASMANIAN STAMPS.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(Continued from page 128.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

THE following remarks as to the origin of the postage stamps of Tasmania may prove interesting.

Halfpenny (orange, Queen's head).—This stamp is quite a recent arrival, the Act imposing a postage on newspapers having only come into force on January 1st of this year. A plate for printing stamps of this value was ordered from Melbourne last year, but some delay took place in furnishing it, and a supply of 1d. stamps was provisionally overprinted with the word "halfpenny" in black, and issued for use until the arrival of the Melbourne plate, stamps from which, printed in bright orange, were issued to the public on the 8th inst.

One Penny (carmine, Queen's head).—The stamp now actually in use was engraved and printed by De la Rue and Co., of London, the first supply being issued in 1878, since which date three separate electros have been prepared, owing to the wearing of the plate. *One Penny* (vermilion, Queen's head), which was provisionally in use from February 11th to the 20th inst., was issued owing to a temporary exhaustion of the carmine stamp, 120,000 of which had been used for the overprinted ½d. A supply of the carmine stamps ordered from London had been sent by sailing ship instead of steamer, thus delaying delivery. This vermilion impression was printed from the old copper-plate engraved by De la Rue in 1870, now in the Treasury. This accounts for its indistinct appearance, for the plate was condemned as worn out in 1878.

Twopence (green, Queen's head).—Engraved and printed by De la Rue and Co., of London, first supply issued in 1878, since which date no less than five transfers, or fresh electros, have been made.

Threepence (brown).—This is one of the platypus stamps originally issued as a fiscal stamp in 1879. In 1882 the Post Office Act authorised the use of fiscals as postals and *vice versa*. In common with the 6d. and 1s. of the same type, it was engraved and printed by De la Rue and Co., of London, in 1879.

Fourpence (yellow, Queen's head).—Was engraved by De la Rue and Co., in 1870, and first printed in blue, withdrawn in 1872, and re-issued in 1876 in yellow, printed at the Government Printing Office, Hobart, since which date it has appeared in many shades of yellow, all more or less faint until the stamp at present issued, which is a very poor production indeed, being almost indistinguishable from a yellow stain on white paper. It is quite time that a new plate of this value were prepared.

Sixpence (mauve), platypus type. See remarks on 3d.

Eightpence (grey lilac, Queen's head).—Engraved and printed by De la Rue and Co. in 1878. Originally intended for Brindisi postage; since reduced to 6d.

Ninepence (blue, Queen's head).—Engraved by De la Rue in 1871, and printed at the Government Printing Office, Hobart; used for continental postage.

Tenpence (black, Queen's head).—Same engraver and printer as 9d. The paper on which it is printed is some that was borrowed from Sydney in 1870,

the date of its issue. Originally intended for postage *viâ* Marseilles, a route since abolished.

One Shilling (rose carmine).—Platypus type. See remarks on 3d.

Two Shillings and Sixpence (carmine) is one of the old bill stamps engraved by Bock in Hobart in 1863, bears the design of St. George and the dragon, and is very much worn in parts. Owing to its having been engraved before perforation came into fashion the stamps are placed very irregularly on the sheet, the result being that the perforation mutilates many specimens by cutting off a portion of the design. In 1888 the plate, which contains 240 impressions, was cut in halves, a much better result being thus obtained in the way of clearness of printing.

Five Shillings (violet-red, Queen's head).—Engraved by De la Rue, 1871, and printed at the Government Printing Office. Plate rather worn from long use.

Ten Shillings (orange).—Engraved for fiscal purposes in 1863 by Perkins and Bacon, of London. Another of the St. George and Dragon type, and also worn.

Thus at the present time we have three distinct series or types of stamps, issued originally for both fiscal and postal purposes, rubbing along side by side; the old St. George and Dragon, with his venerable record of twenty-six years' service, shaking hands over the counter with the pert little ½d. Queen's head stamp of only a few weeks' existence; while the artistic but unofficial-looking platypus sits perched on the log, ever going to slide into the water, but never sliding, waiting and wondering how much longer he is going to do postal duty, all the while declaring himself a "stamp duty" or fiscal. The De la Rue 1d. and 2d. are by far the neatest and best for design and printing of the stamps of the Australian colonies; but some of the others might certainly be improved both as to design and printing.

A TASMANIAN RESUSCITATION.

Amongst some stamps which came to my hands a few days ago I found what appears to be an undoubtedly authentic case of bisection. Unfortunately just at present bisections, both old and new, are regarded with an eye of distrust, unless accompanied by some documentary evidence to support them; and we have also that notable case of the bisected Twopence of "Scottsdale" (Tas.) parentage, which called forth such an unqualified official denial, to still further place similar Tasmanian fragments under the gravest suspicion.

My discovery, however, seems to have nothing about it to suggest the idea of tampering with post officials by too zealous manufacturers of philatelic curiosities; for its age is its protection in this respect, as the following description will prove:

The stamp is the imperforate Twopence, "Van Diemen's Land," of the sage-green shade peculiar to the printings of 1859–63, and is bisected vertically, as exactly in the centre of the stamp as if the postmaster had practically applied the tenth proposition of the first book of Euclid to its due severance! The cutting has evidently been done with a penknife, as is shown by the dented appearance of the edge. The envelope displaying this curiosity is entire, but is absolutely without date, the letter which it contained having been removed and destroyed before the cover came into my possession. The stamp is cancelled with a "criss-cross" pen-and-ink obliteration, which contains no number or figure which would afford a clue as to the date or the post-office from which it emanated.

This variety of cancellation, which is found on many of the stamps from 1854–64, may be explained by the fact that on the 9th May, 1854, a circular was issued from the General Post Office, Hobart, to all postmasters, calling attention to the fact of stamps having been frequently allowed to pass without being duly obliterated, and directing great care in the obliteration

by means of the numbered stamp, and stating, that "in the event of any postmaster being out of printing ink, the postage stamps were to be obliterated with a common pen and ink, thus : 

The postmaster who conceived the idea of temporarily overcoming the difficulty occasioned by his running out of penny stamps, had also evidently exhausted his stock of printing ink, and hence the criss-cross cancellation and the absence of a postmark bearing the name of the township. The One Penny stamp was used for town letters *only*, consequently the bisected stamp would represent that rate; and there being no postmark of a receiving-office, it may be taken for granted that the letter was a drop letter; *i.e.* one for delivery within the limits of the township in which it was posted. Again, from 1856 to 1863, the Twopenny stamp was used *solely* for town letters exceeding the regulation half-ounce weight; and from 1863 to 1868 that rate was fixed for "suburban letters for delivery within five miles from Hobart and Launceston only." The stamp under discussion was on a letter which, from its small size and flatness, could scarcely have exceeded the half-ounce; and as it was addressed to Sorell, which is situated 133 miles from Launceston, and 12 from Hobart, it could not have been a suburban letter.

I think, therefore, that notwithstanding the absence of date stamps, postmarks, and any very definite information, this resuscitation may fairly be considered an authentic case of bisection through necessity, owing to the temporary exhaustion of One Penny stamps at Sorell.

I submitted the above to the present secretary of the Post Office, Hobart, who at once stated that it was no uncommon occurrence, in cases where postmasters temporarily exhausted their stock of 1d. or 2d. stamps, to bisect a higher value; but at no time was the practice *officially* approved of or recognised.

5th June, 1889.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—Since my letter of the 5th inst., in the course of my researches in the Post Office Department I have found the following interesting correspondence :

"Post Office, Launceston, 12 *July*, 1858.

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in the mail which arrived from Port Sorell to-day were twenty letters; envelopes of some of the letters in question I enclose. You will perceive, in addition to the fourpenny stamp, that another stamp has been cut in half to make up the sixpenny rate. As the letters were addressed to different parts, I could do no other than forward them, as the blame evidently rests with the Postmaster at that station in allowing himself to run short of twopenny stamps.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. Windeatt, *for the Postmaster.*

"The Secretary,
"General Post Office, Hobart Town."

This letter is endorsed :

"Referred to the Postmaster to Port Sorell for his report. One case of this description has been recently brought under the notice of the Government, and has been considered such an extraordinary procedure, that it was supposed no second person could be found to adopt such a course—at all events without seeking information from head-quarters whether such a peculiar mode could by any possibility be sanctioned.

"S. T. Hardinge, *Secretary.*

"Gen. Post Office, *July* 13*th*, 1858."

There is no record of a report from the Postmaster at Port Sorell. Here we have unquestionable evidence of at least twenty 4d. stamps having been bisected; and although not officially authorized, they certainly did postal duty in that state. 21 Vict. No. 38, "The Post Office Act, 1858," raised the inland rate of postage to 6d. for every half ounce, and was in force from 1st March to 31st December, 1858. Although the 6d. stamps were received from England in January, 1858, country postmasters were slow to make use of them, preferring to use a 2d. and a 4d. to make up the rate. This "Port Sorell" must not be confounded with the "Sorell" from whence emanated the bisected 2d. referred to in my letter of the 5th inst., for the two places are at opposite extremes of the island, 250 miles apart. It is just possible that the one case referred to in Mr. Hardinge's remarks may be the "Sorell" case, although from the peculiar shade of the stamp in question I supposed it to date about 1863. Yours very truly,

A. F. Basset Hull.

Hobart, *June 26th*, 1889.

THE UNWATERMARKED STAMPS OF CEYLON.

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

I have been reading with great interest Mr. Thornhill's paper on "The Stamps of Ceylon," in the April number of *The Philatelic Record*, and venture to offer a few humble remarks in defence of my much-abused *shrinkage* or expansion theory in connection with the varieties of size of certain stamps.

When I first propounded this theory I had no experience of my own to go upon, but was guided entirely by what had then been published upon the subject. From this it appeared that specimens of certain values existed upon a particular kind of paper, either having no watermark or showing none, that all these specimens were slightly shorter (perhaps smaller altogether than the ordinary stamps, and that they were perforated 13, which no other Ceylon stamps were known to be; and it still appears to be the fact that all stamps on that particular kind of paper are shorter than the normal, and that, although there are equally short stamps on different paper, no others are perforated 13.

It seemed to me, at the time, that these three peculiarities—the paper, the size of the stamps, and the guage of the perforation—might be connected together, and my theory was that the paper accounted for the other two. There is a very excellent reason, which I will leave it to others to discover, why it should not account for the perforation; but I still believe that it is quite capable of accounting for all the differences in size.

First let me say a few words on the subject of the theory of differences in the sizes of the plates. When I used the word plates in my note I meant *plates*, not *matrices*. I believed, and still believe, that both the short stamps and the long were printed from the same actual *plates*. I was not aware of the existence of short stamps on Crown and C C paper, or I should have accounted for them in the same way; and the fact mentioned by Mr. Thornhill, that hardly two stamps of the same value are to be found of exactly the same size, surely bears out my theory, unless we are to suppose that every type on the plate varied in size, which would be against the perfection of Mr. Perkins' invention.

It would, perhaps, be possible to make a difference in the dimensions of the plates by expansion and shrinkage of the rollers or the plates themselves. But it would be a very delicate operation, and, if a uniform temperature were used, which probably would be the case, we might expect to find that the shrinkage was very uniform indeed. I borrow Mr. Tapling's argument on this point. But if the plates first constructed

were found to be too large for the star-watermarked paper, it would have been far simpler to make smaller ones by reducing the number of rows of stamps than by shrinkage of the rollers or plates, the practicability of which I very much doubt.

I do not know how many stamps there were on the sheets of the early Ceylon, but Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s plates were not always constructed for 240. The first stamps they printed for a British colony (the Mauritius "Britannias") were in sheets of 216; the Newfoundland 3d. in sheets of 80; 5d. (and probably 1d. also) in sheets of 40; and the other values in sheets of 20; while the Turks' Islands 1d., 6d., and 1s. are in sheets of 30. I mention these facts simply to show that the firm were accustomed to the construction and handling of plates containing various numbers of impressions. We know also that they did employ unwatermarked paper for various stamps, and that for some years they supplied New Zealand with stamps perforated 13, or very nearly so; whereas I do not think any of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s stamps are found either upon this particular kind of paper, or perforated 13.

All this would seem to denote the probability that these stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and not by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. In any case, we have the fact that the plates of reduced size (if such exist) were made by the former firm, and not by the latter. We must suppose, that if they were made at all, they were made for some special reason, and the only reason assigned is that they were to fit the star-watermarked paper. We are then met by the fact that Perkins, Bacon, and Co. printed stamps from the full-sized plates on the star-watermarked paper for some six years, and we are asked to suppose that they then constructed special plates for this paper, but either never used them at all, or printed from them only on unwatermarked paper, for which the size of the plates was of no consequence.

If we suppose that the stamps in question were printed by De La Rue and Co., we must take it that at first (until they adopted the Crown and C C paper) they used only the short plates and perforated the stamps 13, while at the very same time they were printing the ½d. stamps on a perfectly different paper, and perforating them 12½; that they then took to the larger plates almost exclusively, for the small size was supposed to be distinctive of the unwatermarked stamps even as late as 1874; and I presume the *short* Crown and C C stamps are not common, though research seems to show that the dimensions of the stamps produced during that period were even more variable than before.

With reference to the shrinkage theory, I confess that Mr. Thornhill's statement, that "forty-eight hours' soaking makes not the slightest difference," rather took me aback. I had not previously made any experiments myself, but we all know that paper does expand when wetted. Drop a drop of water in the middle of a sheet of paper, or, better still, wet the margin of it, and it will cockle up in a way that shows very appreciable expansion. If the stamps that Mr. Thornhill tried did not expand, they must have been made of very peculiar paper.

In printing the stamps, however, the paper would not be left simply to expand naturally with the moisture. I presume that it would be stretched tight and smooth in the first instance, and then subjected to considerable pressure, which would produce a good deal of expansion.

The greatest difference in size shown in Mr. Thornhill's table is 1 mm.; the great majority show only a difference of ½ mm. to ¾ mm. The greatest expansion (and contraction) that we want, therefore, is less than four per cent. I experimented first with a strip of thin, tough note paper. I measured accurately a certain space along it near the centre; I then wetted it with a brush on both sides, and almost immediately dried it between blotting-paper. I measured it again, laying it on a boxwood ruler, and found it had expanded some three per cent., and on stretching it I increased the expansion to *eight* per cent. without difficulty. I then tried some of the 1863 Newfoundland stamps, which I believe to be on almost the same

nature of paper as the unwatermarked Ceylon, and of which I happened to have some groups large enough for the purpose, and they gave precisely similar results. Paper of that description will stretch very considerably when damp, and a careful study of Mr. Thornhill's table leaves me more than ever convinced that the numberless variations in size there shown are due to that cause.

With reference to the supposed unwatermarked long stamps, I agree with Mr. Thornhill that they are probably from sheets with the Crown and C C watermark, and if we knew how many stamps there were on the plates we could probably account for this. I believe all the Crown and C C paper was watermarked in panes—four panes of 60, in ten horizontal rows of six, with a single line round each pane, a narrow space down the centre of the sheet, and a wider one across watermarked CROWN COLONIES, which words were repeated twice along each side; no watermark in the top and bottom margins.

This was the paper used for Mauritius stamps as early as 1863, and I do not think the form was ever changed. If large plates, with the stamps not arranged in panes, were employed with this paper, the centre row of each sheet would be watermarked CROWN COLONIES, and possibly some of the outer rows would fall on the margins, and be watermarked with the same words, or not watermarked at all, while the central vertical space should be divided between the two central vertical rows of stamps, which would also show the Crown and C C, or part of it. May we suppose that smaller plates were made of some of the values—those least required—and that these could be printed on the Crown and C C paper without crossing the boundaries of the panes, or trespassing on the margins of the sheets?

[Though we fully acknowledge the ingenious mode by which our friend Major Evans supports his theory of the shrinkage, yet we think that the experiment falls short of proving the case in one material point. Why, of all Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s stamps, should the Ceylon stamps be sinners above the others? If the Newfoundland stamps showed similar variations in longitude and latitude, then we could look with more favour on the shrinkage theory, and with more hope that it might present a solution of the difficulty; but though we have long known of the longitudinal variation in the Ceylon stamps, we have never heard of its having been found in any others of those printed either by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., or from their plates.—ED.]

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.
Vice-President—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.
Secretary—D. GARTH. *Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. TILLEARD.
Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.	A. W. CHAMBERS.
M. P. CASTLE.	DR. C. W. VINER.

The thirteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 12th April, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members, including the President and the Vice-President, who occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and duly confirmed. In accordance with the Society's Statute No. 14 the treasurer presented to the committee his balance-sheet of the year, and

Mr. C. Colman and Mr. A. W. Chambers being duly proposed and seconded, were appointed auditors of the year's accounts. It was resolved that owing to the Easter vacation the next meeting of the Society should be held on the 3rd May. The revision of the reference lists of the stamps of Jamaica and Montserrat concluded the business of the evening.

The fourteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 3rd May, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members and one visitor being present. The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Bacon read a paper on the stamps of British Guiana, containing much important and valuable information not before published in regard to some of the provisional issues, and verified by an exhaustive reference to and quotations from the official gazettes of the colony. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Earl of Kingston, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his most interesting and valuable paper.

The fifteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 17th May, 1889, at 7.30 p.m. Thirteen members and one visitor were in attendance, Mr. M. P. Castle occupying the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Arthur Johnson, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Society's reference lists of the stamps of St. Christopher and Nevis occupied the remainder of the business portion of the evening.

The sixteenth meeting of the season—being the Annual General Meeting of the Society—was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 31st May, 1889, at 7.30 p.m. The fifteen members present included the President (in the chair) and the Vice-President, and the meeting was attended by one visitor. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. E. Chambers, that the committee and officers of the Society for the past year be re-elected for the ensuing season. The report of the Auditors on the Treasurer's accounts was read and approved, and on the motion of the President, which was duly seconded, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer and the Auditors for their services. The Secretary then read his report on the work of the Society during the season, and the report was directed to be entered in the minutes. The Secretary gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society he would move a resolution as to the general conduct of the Society's meetings. Two papers by Mr. Bassett Hull on "The Early History of the *Hobart Town Gazette*," and the other on the stamps at present in issue in Tasmania, were read by the Secretary; and on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Castle, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bassett Hull for his interesting contributions. The President read a paper containing further notes on the stamps of British Guiana, dealing principally with the unsettled questions in regard to the provisional issues. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his paper, the resolution being moved by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon.

ITALY.—While passing through the press we receive the first stamp of a new issue, with numerals in the angles, which we will describe next month. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with Crown.

Adhesive. 45 centesimi, green-grey; perforated 14.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. SEPTEMBER, 1889. No. 129.

A FEW remarks that we had intended to make on the recent limited introduction of the Continental system of Telegraph Money Orders into England must be deferred, in order that we may bring to the notice of such of our readers as are not members of the Philatelic Society of London the last work of that Society—*The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards of the North American Colonies of Great Britain.* It is printed after the model of the Society's late work on the Postage Stamps of Oceania, and is illustrated with autotype plates of the stamps and post cards; but it is unlike the previous work in one respect —that the subject-matter offers far fewer difficulties than beset the investigations of the stamps of Oceania.

The reference lists have been compiled at the meetings of the Society. The preparation of the work for the press was confided to a small committee of members, and the introductory matter to each colony is the work of the late indefatigable secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon. The committee has also freely availed itself of the labours of Mr. Donald A. King, the editor of *The Halifax Philatelist*, who has rendered signal services in the investigation of the early history of the stamps of those colonies which now constitute the Dominion of Canada, and who from his official position has had access to the records of the various offices. How far the publishing committee were wise in introducing such matters as the Connell Correspondence into the body of the work, and inserting some eight pages between one issue and the next, we think is very doubtful. If it was to be published, it would have figured better in an appendix of documents, and would not then have interfered with the continuity of the reference list, as it now does.

There were not very many questions independent of the reference lists that had to be solved. Most of these have been examined by the Society and solved, except some points in the wretched stamps of Prince Edward Island, which were successfully forged as soon as they were born. Still, in the compilation of an elaborate history of these Transatlantic stamps, we think a little more matter interesting to philatelists might have been gathered as regards those which were manufactured in England. For example, we are told in but few instances how the sheets were composed, and of how many stamps the various plates consisted, things which may appear at first sight to be unimportant, but which in an exhaustive history can scarcely be dispensed with.

The "Remarks" at the foot of the issues are exceedingly useful, and are very valuable as emanating from a body like the London Society. On looking through those on the first issue for Newfoundland we find the following:

"Two sets may be made of the One Penny, Three Pence, and Five Pence. The first is found on fairly thick white wove paper, and the second on paper which is thinner and more transparent. A close examination will also show that the papers are quite different in texture. The paler shades of the One Penny and Five Pence, which appeared in 1863, are found on the thinner paper. All three values are appreciably smaller in size than those printed on the thicker paper; but whether this is due to shrinkage of the paper, or to the engraving of a new plate, is doubtful. M. Moens catalogues the Six Pence Halfpenny and Eight Pence as issued with this set, but these two values are not known to the Society as existing in the early shade of orange."

Unless our memory entirely deceives us, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. informed us that they sent out the above values, with the other upright oblong stamps. The Five Pence is in sheets of 40 each, five rows of eight. Unfortunately we have not an entire sheet of the early printing; but Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have supplied us with the two corresponding end rows of two sheets of the Five Pence, one of which is of the early issue, on thick paper and white gum, and the other of the 1863 edition, on thin paper and brown gum, the colour of the impression of the latter being duller and more brown than that of the former.

We have closely examined these stamps, and from the irregularities in their relative positions we are fully convinced that both sheets were printed from the same plate. We have also

measured the difference in size of the stamps; those on the thicker paper measure 22¼ mm. high by 22½ mm. wide, those on the thinner paper are as nearly a square of 22 mm. as possible; while, taking the whole vertical row of five, there is a difference of rather more than 2 mm. in favour of the thick paper over the thin paper.

In our last we made a remark to the effect, that if the Newfoundland stamps presented similar features to those of Ceylon, we should have more confidence in Major Evans's theory of the "shrinkage;" we therefore take the earliest opportunity of stating the result of this little investigation. The row of five stamps occupies about 4¾ inches; so that on a sheet four-and-a-half times as long there would be a variation of 10 mm. We do not say, however, that we are converted to a theory of "shrinkage;" for we think that "shrinkage" is not only a misnomer, but that our investigation will not bear it out. Whatever difference there is in size in these Newfoundland stamps, is, we believe, due to the greater *expansion* of the thicker paper over the thinner.* We feel greatly indebted to Major Evans for having ventilated the question, and hope to hear the results of further investigations.

But we are wandering from our subject. We cannot but congratulate the Society on the production of this its latest work, which we trust is only the forerunner of one on the stamps of "The British Possessions in the West Indies," as we see that these have recently occupied the attention of its meetings. It would be of great advantage to the Society in the prosecution of its labours if philatelists in any of the colonies would supply such information as they can glean from the files of the various Colonial Gazettes referring to the several issues. Official documents are of the greatest use, and without them a history can scarcely be made sufficiently accurate.

* Judging from the stamps and margins before us, as the plate consisted of five rows of eight, the sheet of the thick paper would be 5⅝ in. high by 10½ in. wide, that of the thin paper 6¼ × 8 in. The sheet would doubtless pass under the roller of the press in the direction of its longer dimensions, which might account for the stamps on the thicker paper being rather wider than a perfect square.

We may add that the plates of the Four Pence, Six Pence, Six Pence-halfpenny, Eight Pence, and One Shilling consisted of twenty stamps, in four rows of five; and that of the Three Pence of eighty stamps. We do not know the number on the plates of the One Penny and Two Pence.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the One Penny (1862), violet-rose, on plain paper, unperforated; and we notice that our Brussels contemporary chronicles a pair in similar condition. They are in all probability stamps which inadvertently escaped perforation.

Adhesive. 1 penny, violet-rose (1862); *imperforate.*

Argentine Republic.—The annexed engraving shows a modification of the design of the stamp on the letter-card, specially noticeable in the upper angles of the frame. It first appeared in June last, and the following varieties in the colour and thickness of the cards are said to exist:



Letter Cards. 2 ctvos., red-brown, on thick light buff ppr.
2 ,, ,, light buff card.
2 ,, ,, white ,,

The *Timbre-Poste*, in chronicling the above, adds that on the wrapper of the 15th March last there is commonly an accent on the U of REPUBLICA, but that it is sometimes absent, both on the stamp and the wrapper, making the following varieties:

Wrapper. ½ centavo, brown; accent on the stamp and wrapper.
½ ,, ,, ,, wrapper, no accent on the stamp.
½ ,, ,, ,, stamp ,, ,, wrapper.

The wrapper described in our July number is also found with and without accent on the word REPUBLICA on the wrapper.

In addition to the letter card above described, Mr. Campbell sends us the adhesive of ½ centavo of the new issue. We will give an engraving of its design in a future number; but, like all the others of the new issue, it is inscribed CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS. The impression is in blue on plain white paper and the perforation 11½.

Adhesive. ½ centavo, blue.

British Bechuanaland.—We annex an engraving of the overprint on the registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, described in our last. We must correct the description there given, as we find that size H bears the imprint of "Thos. De La Rue & Co."



We have now received the registration envelope described under the head of Great Britain in our June number, with the embossed stamp bearing the same date, but the flap now bears the inscription in black "FOR REGISTRATION ONLY" in block letters round the upper part of the stamp. Above this is "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," in large capitals.

Registration Envelope. 4 pence, vermilion, on size G of type for Great Britain.

Protectorate.—The British Halfpenny stamp has been promoted to high honour. The Halfpenny, vermilion, already overprinted in black with "British Bechuanaland," has been further overprinted locally with "Fourpence—Protectorate" in two lines.

Adhesive. 4 pence, on ½ penny, vermilion, overprinted in black.



British Guiana.—We annex an engraving of the 2 cents, with double surcharge, chronicled in our July number.

We omitted last month to chronicle the arrival of the 1 cent of the overprinted Inland Revenue issue. We have since received the 8 cents.

1 cent, purple, overprinted in black.
8 cents ,, ,, ,,

Colombia.—A correspondent sends us a stamp of 50 centavos, the design showing the Arms within an upright oval band, on a plain ground and without stars. The oval band is inscribed CORREOS DE LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, and is intercepted at the foot by the numerals of value on a solid ground within an oval, while CENTAVOS is on a scroll below. The stamp is lithographed on buff paper, and roughly perforated 10½.

Adhesive. 50 centavos, brown on buff.

Bogota—Annexed is an engraving of the design of the stamp, the description of which will be found in our number for June last.



Denmark.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the letter cards have now the inscription "Kortet aubnes ved at afrive Randen" on the edge on the address side, which we suppose is required as instruction to the uninitiated.

Letter Cards. 4 öre, blue on light buff, *with additional inscription.*
8 „ red ,, ,, ,,

Danish Locals.—*Copenhagen.*—The same journal states that the 10 öre, green, of 1885, was in July last surcharged with the figure "5" in black. Since then the definitive stamp has been issued with numerals in the upper angles and at the foot of the upright oval band, within which are the Arms. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesives. 5 öre on 10 öre (1885), green, surcharged in black.
5 ,, brown.

Horsens.—A new stamp of 3 öre was lately issued, the design showing a horse under a tree, within a circular band, inscribed HORSENS TELEFON OG BYPOST, surmounted by a mural crown. In each angle are Greek-pattern ornaments, and at the bottom on a straight tablet is TRE ORE, above which, intercepting the circular band, is the numeral of value within a star-shaped escutcheon. The impression is on white paper, and the stamp is both perforated 11½ and imperforate to please either taste.

Adhesive. 3 öre, red, perforated 11½ and imperforate.

Faridkot.—The *Ill. B. Journal* reports the Indian envelope of ½ anna, green, and the registration envelope of 2 annas, as overprinted in black for this state, with the arms in black.

Envelope. ½ anna, green, overprint and *arms in black.*
Registration Envelope. 2 annas, blue ,, ,, ,,

France.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that on the 15th August last an envelope of buff paper, size 152 × 117 mm., made its appearance. The flap is not gummed.

Envelope. 5 centimes, green on buff.

French Colonies.—*Guadaloupe.*—The 1 centime is reported as having been surcharged with 5 centimes in the same manner as those already announced.

Adhesive. 5 on 1 centime, black on blue, surcharged in black.

Nossi Be.—In addition to the stamps chronicled in our last, the 10 centimes, black on violet, appears to have been surcharged with "5" in blue.

Adhesive. 5 on 10 centimes, black on lilac, surcharged in blue.

Great Britain.—It is not frequently that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. treat the amateurs of topsy-turvies with specimens, but a correspondent sends us a specimen of the current One Penny in such case.

Adhesive. 1 penny, purple; watermark, "Crown 1881," *inverted.*

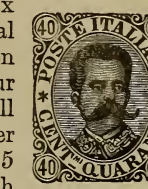
Greece.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the 20 lepta, of the Athens impression, as being in carmine.

Adhesive. 20 lepta, carmine.

Italy.—Although M. E. Diena sent us a letter card of 5 centesimi early last month, it was not till we were going to press that we received specimens of any of the adhesives of the new values called into existence in consequence of the new postal law, which came into force on the 1st August last. According to this law the series will consist of the following:

Adhesives. 1 centesimo, olive-green; Royal Arms.
2 centesimi, red-brown ,,
5 ,, dark green ,,
10 ,, carmine; head of the king in medallion.
20 ,, chrome-yellow ,, ,,
25 ,, turquoise-blue ,, ,,
40 ,, brown ,, ,,
45 ,, grey olive-green ,, ,,
60 ,, purple ,, ,,
1 lira, orange-yellow, with medallion in chesnut-brown.
5 lire, dark green ,, ,, carmine.
Post Cards. 5 centesimi, red-buff, for the interior.
10 ,, white ,, ,,
15 ,, pink ,, ,,
Reply Cards. 10 ,, green, for abroad.
15 ,, pale blue ,,
20 ,, green ,,
30 ,, pale blue ,,

The stamps with the head of Victor Emmanuel, the special stamps with the inscription ESTERO, and the stamps of 30 and 50 c. and 1 lira, of the type of 1879, will cease to be available for postage from the 1st January next.



In the adhesive stamps, of which we annex an engraving of the 40 centesimi, the principal feature of difference consists in the introduction of the numerals of value in each of the four angles. All those of 5 centesimi and under will have the arms similar to the stamp on the letter card described in our last; all those above 5 centesimi will bear the king's head. Those which represent existing values will be issued according as the stock on hand is exhausted.

At present the 40, 45, and 60 centesimi, and the 1 lira and 5 lire, appear to be the only ones which have been issued.

The post card of 5 centesimi—CARTOLINA POSTALE—DA CINQUE CENTESIMI—has also been issued, with the stamp of the arms type in green on red-buff coloured card.

Besides the letter card of 5 centesimi, described in our last, there is another of 20 centesimi with a stamp of the type of the adhesive of that value.

Adhesives.	40 centesimi,	brown.
	45 ,,	grey olive-green.
	60 ,,	purple.
	1 lira,	yellow and brown.
	5 lire,	green and carmine.
Post Card.	5 centesimi,	dark green on red-buff.
Letter Card.	20 ,,	red on orange.

Mauritius.—From Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. we receive the 4 cents in carmine and in purple, the latter being overprinted in black, with INLAND up the left side and REVENUE down the right side in block type, while the former is overprinted in black with the same words in two horizontal lines of Roman capitals. Both these stamps had been used postally.

Adhesives. 4 cents, carmine; *overprinted for fiscal purposes, used postally.*
4 ,, purple ,, ,, ,,

Mexico.—In May last we chronicled two Postal Union cards of 2 and 3 centavos. The *Timbre-Poste*, in chronicling the latter in its issue for this month, states that it has at the same time received that of 5 centavos, of 1888, with thick capital letters on the right and left and with the stamp upside down in the left lower angle, as also the lithographed forms of March, 1884, with stamps of the current design of a numeral in an oval.

Post Cards.	5 centavos,	blue (1888); *inverted position.*
	2 ,,	carmine-red; on forms of 1884.
	3 ,,	puce ,, ,,
	3 ,,	vermilion-red ,, ,,

New South Wales.—We lately received a specimen of a new registration envelope of Four Pence differing a little in

size from that described in our number for April last, measuring 145 × 89 mm., and cut in rather a different manner, the shape of the lower flap being altered, brought to a point, while the side ones form a rounded hollow.

Registration Envelope. 4 pence, pink, instructions in red ; *altered cut.*

Norway.—Referring to our description of the unpaid letter stamps in our last, the 50 öre is violet, and not carmine.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50 öre, violet.

Panama.—We are indebted to "The Scott Stamp and Coin Co." for sending us the envelope of a letter addressed, from Panama, to a firm in New York, and franked with one stamp of 10 centavos and two similar unseparated stamps, each surcharged with "5," as depicted in our June number. The stamps are all obliterated with the dated postmarks of "AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL —PANAMA. 15 Nov. 1888," and "NEW YORK. Nov. 24, 88;" and the owner states that in a lot of about sixty envelopes which he received six stamps were found so surcharged. In July last we said, that so far as our enquiries had then gone they were not in favour of the genuineness of the surcharge. We are therefore glad to be enabled to give this testimony in its favour. The surcharge, in pale violet, appears to have been applied by a rubber stamp. On the other hand, a correspondent writes from Colon, under date of August 18th last, that the Postmaster tells him "that no such stamp emanated from him, and that he knows nothing of it;" but that while nobody there has seen such a stamp, different enquiries for it had been received from the States and Europe. Further than this, the *Gaceta de Panama* gives from time to time an official list of the stock of postage stamps in hand, and that of the 5 centavos has never been under a quarter of a million. The surcharge seems therefore not to have been due to a dearth of the value in stock at head-quarters.

Our correspondent sends us specimens of the 5 centavos on blue and on light greyish-blue, the latter of which has not been chronicled by us. He also states that the 50 centavos is in brown on white and not in black on brown, as it appears to have been chronicled.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, black on light greyish-blue ; perforated.
50 ,, brown on white ,,

Perak.—In continuation of the varieties in the surcharge of "One Cent Perak" on the Two Cents Straits Settlements, chronicled in our July number, Mr. Campbell sends us a sheet of 60 stamps in 10 rows of 6, presenting the following principal varieties: (1) In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh rows the surcharge is "ONE" in italics, "CENT" in slanting capitals, and "PERAK" in slanting block letters, with the exception of the fifth stamp of the third row, where "CENT" is in upright capitals. (2) In the sixth row the type of "ONE CENT" is the same as in the variety first described, but "PERAK" is in upright block letters in the first two stamps of the row. (3) And in the other four,

"CENT" is in upright capitals and "PERAK" in upright block letters. (4) In the eighth row "ONE" is in ordinary type, "CENT" in upright capitals, and "PERAK" in upright block letters. (5) The surcharges in the ninth and tenth rows are similar to those of the fourth variety, except that "PERAK" is in ordinary capitals. There are several minor varieties arising from the setting up of the type of the three lines of surcharge.

Adhesives. 1 cent on 2 cents, rose; wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14, surcharge in black; five varieties.

Persia.—We annex an engraving of the design of a new series manufactured in Paris, and which has been sent out within the last few days. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 13½.



Adhesives. 10 shahi, black. | 1 kran, orange.
5 kran, green. | 2 ,, pink.

Russia.—We annex an engraving of the stamp on the post cards of 4 kopecks.



A correspondent has forwarded us the envelopes of 10 and 20 kopecks, with stamps of the new type. These envelopes are of two sizes, 14½ × 12 cm., and 14½ × 8 cm. The envelope of 5 kopecks has also been issued in the same sizes, and we have that of 7 kopecks in the larger size. They are of paper watermarked with zigzag lines, the colour of the paper being light buff for the whole, except for those of 20 kopecks, which is azure.

Envelopes. 5 kopecks, violet-brown on light buff; wmk. of zigzags.
7 ,, blue ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, new type.
20 ,, ,, azure ,, ,,

St. Vincent.—The One Penny, blue, has been served similarly to the way in which the One Penny, lake, was treated in 1882, having been similarly surcharged with 2½ pence in black.

Adhesive. 2½ pence on 1 penny, blue, surcharged in black.

Salvador.—We have the 3 centavos, brown, 1887, surcharged in black "1 centavo" in thick type horizontally across the middle of the stamp.

Adhesive. 1 centavo on 3 centavos, brown; surcharged in black.

Shanghai.—The 80 cash, green, is announced as having been surcharged with 20 cash in red.

We have the 40 and 80 cash of the new issue on watermarked paper, perforated 15.

Adhesives. 20 cash on 80 cash, green, surcharged in red.
40 ,, black, on watermarked paper.
80 ,, pink ,, ,,

Sierra Leone.—The Two Pence has made its appearance in violet, on paper watermarked "Crown CA," perforated 14.

Adhesive. 2 pence, violet, watermarked "Crown CA."

Sweden.—The annexed is a representation of the new design of the 10 öre, differing in some slight particulars from that of 1885. The stamp is rather smaller and the numerals thicker. The new series is not yet issued, and we are unable to state whether the values and colours will be changed.



Tasmania.—The One Penny is now in vermilion, the paper and perforation remaining unchanged.

Adhesive. 1 Penny, vermilion.



Turk's Islands.—The annexed engraving shows the design of the surcharge on the 2½ penny, chronicled in our number for June last.

Catalogue des Cartes Postales émises pour l'usage du public par les diverses administrations des Postes depuis leur création jusqu'au 1er Janvier, 1889, par G. Campbell et A. Schoeller. Première partie: Europe. Publié par la Société Française de Timbrologie, et tiré a 300 Exemplaires. 1889.

THIS is the title of the latest publication of the *Société Français de Timbrologie.* It is the joint production of an Englishman, Mr. G. Campbell (a member of the Philatelic Societies of both London and Paris), and M. A. Schoeller, the Treasurer of the French Society. The names of these two well-known Post Card collectors offer a sufficient guarantee that the contents of the book deserve the most careful attention of all collectors in that branch of Philately of which it treats.

This first volume only deals with the Post Cards issued in Europe for the use of the public, Official Telegraph and Letter Cards not being included in the list. This omission somewhat detracts from the comprehensiveness of the work, and it is a pity that, for the sake of completeness, lists of these cards are not appended to those countries which have used and still continue to issue them. The work contains 268 pages, and the most cursory inspection demonstrates that it catalogues numbers of minor varieties which will be sought for in vain in any other book treating of the same subject. After a first but somewhat careful perusal, it affords me much pleasure to testify to its general accuracy even in matters of minute detail. Printer's errors are almost inevitable in a book of this description, and some few are noticeable in addition to those corrected in the *errata.* A rather unfortunate one occurs on page 191, where, in the eighteenth line, the word "*Universelle*" should be spelled "*Univeserlle.*" There is also a misleading error on page 10, where, in the twenty-eighth and thirty-fourth lines, "huitième" should read "onzième." Amongst the more prominent varieties, no mention is made of the 1½d. of Great Britain, similar in size to, and having the same inscription as, the 1d. card issued in October, 1879. This variety of the 1½d. was certainly printed, and should be mentioned in a work of this scope, even though its issue to the public appears to be doubtful. To the Roumanian cards, issued towards the end of 1876, two further varieties may be added, to those given on page 203. On referring to the Servian list, I miss the 5 paras of March 15th, 1881, printed in *lilac* on rose, and the 10 paras of June 1st, 1881, printed in *light brown* on buff, and also in *slate-blue* on buff. In this variety of the 5 paras the two words in Servian, at the top of the card, measure only 72½ mm. in length, whereas on the 5 paras, brown, they measure 76½ mm. In the description of the 10 paras the words "Carte Postale" are omitted from the first line of the inscription. There is another

variety of the 10 paras, issued in May (?), 1883, printed upon stouter card, in which the first and third lines of the inscription measure 116½ and 36½ mm., as against 109 and 32 mm. In the left lower corner the French inscription reads, "Ce côté est réservé," &c., whereas on the variety catalogued the word "est" has been omitted by mistake. Of one issue of 5 paras, and 5+5 paras, no mention is made; I refer to the 5 paras, brown, and 5+5 paras, dark blue, on thin bright rose card, similar to the issue of March 15th, 1881, but with a coat of arms of the same design as that found on the 10 paras issued in May (?), 1883. The reply card has the usual supplementary words on each half beneath the arms. Of this reply card there are two sub-varieties: A. The first half has the frame only, without stamp, arms, or inscription. B. The second half has the stamp, arms, and inscription, but no frame. I have only seen one specimen of the single card, which passed out of a small collection into that of Mr. Tapling, M.P.; it is a used specimen, and is postmarked "23rd May, 1886." Under the rubric of Sweden I seek in vain for the 10 öre Postal Union card of similar design and inscription to that issued in July, 1879, but in which the stamp is replaced by an *embossed* one of the same type as that found on the 10 öre issued in January, 1873.

The illustrations are far from being on a par with the merits of the book. The few there are, are printed on three folded sheets placed at the end of the work. As a rule they represent the stamps only, but one card being portrayed in its entirety. In this respect the book compares unfavourably with the Catalogue of Post Cards now appearing in *The American Journal of Philately*, which gives excellent illustrations, reduced in size, of entire cards in all the prominent types.

Apart from the illustrations, the book is the best and by far the most complete Catalogue of Post Cards that has yet been published, and will prove of value to the most advanced collector, as well as to the tyro. The former cannot fail to find in it many varieties hitherto unknown to him, whilst to the latter it will come as a revelation. It is simply indispensable to those arranging a collection, and I strongly advise my readers to lose no time in securing copies of so useful a publication. The best thanks of all philatelists, and especially of those interested in the collection of Post Cards, are due to the accomplished authors for the time and research which they must have so ungrudgingly devoted to their subject, and for the care and conciseness with which they have compiled their lists. Great credit is also due to the French Society for undertaking the publication of a work which appeals only to a comparatively small, but, I hope and believe, a steadily increasing number of collectors. I hope we may not have long to wait for the concluding volume.

E. D. Bacon.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

BEING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL STAMPS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE YEAR 1855 TO 1889.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Jan. 9, 1889.

By JOHN DAVIES.

New Zealand postage stamps were first issued on July 13th, 1855. The Notice to Postmasters and the Public was published in the *Government Gazette* of that date, of which the following is a copy:

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
"13*th July*, 1855.

"His Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct the republication of the following Proclamation, dated 31st December, 1850, altering the rates of postage payable in New Zealand for the transmission, receipt, or delivery of letters.

"His Excellency further directs it to be notified that postage stamps have been received, and are issuable by Postmasters to the public at the respective fixed values of such values; viz., One Penny, Two Pence, and One Shilling per stamp.

"Postmasters are directed, on the receipt of stamped letters or packets in each Post Office, to cancel the stamps on such letters or packets previous to their dispatch.

"Persons are particularly requested to ascertain the exact weight of their letters and packets before posting them, in order to enable them (the senders) to affix the correct stamps upon such letters or packets, the stamps to be affixed upon the outside of all letters or packets, above the address written on them. By His Excellency's command.

"(*Signed*) ANDREW SINCLAIR,
"*Colonial Secretary.*"

The first issue consisted of:

One Shilling stamps, printed in green.
Twopenny ,, ,, blue.
One Penny ,, ,, red.

The Sixpenny stamp was not issued till August 8th, 1859, the *Gazette* Notice authorising the issue being as follows:

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, AUCKLAND,
"6*th August*, 1859.

"Notice is hereby given that, on and after Monday next, the 8th inst., Sixpenny postage stamps will be on sale at the Post Office, Auckland, and at the principal Post Offices in the other provinces. "H. J. TANCRED."

The first supply of these stamps was printed, and sent out with the plates, by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., of London. Each plate contained 240 stamps, engraved by the process known as sidrography, and printed by the ordinary copper-plate process. After this stock was exhausted, further supplies were printed by Mr. Richardson, of Auckland; but as small numbers were only required, the clerk, whose duty it was to take the plates and paper to the printer, and wait while the stamps were printed, explained to me, many years ago, the plan he adopted. Taking a few quires of foolscap from his paper-rack, he flattened out the fold, and two of these sheets, placed side by side, were passed through the printing-press at one time. This will explain what has so often been enquired about, why some were printed on blue paper and some on white paper. It was merely the question of which came first to hand. It was not imagined in those days that the future philatelist would be so exacting in his demands for what then appeared to be minor details, and no record was kept of the number printed on either blue or white papers. Not a single specimen was kept in the Office, and none are now obtainable except those which have passed through the post, and these are very scarce.

In February, 1862, stamp-printing was started in the Postmaster-General's Office in Auckland, and paper watermarked with a Star was used for the first time. I brought out from England what was then considered to be twelve months' supply; but such was the sudden demand for stamps, through the discovery of gold in the province of Otago, that this stock was soon exhausted. I purchased the best paper I could procure in Auckland, which accounts for the stamps printed on thin unwatermarked paper in 1862 and 1863.

The next paper received from England was watermarked "N.Z."; but as this was of indifferent quality, the Star-watermarked paper was again ordered, which was used continuously till 1872.

A Threepenny plate was ordered from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and stamps, printed in mauve colour, were first issued on January 1st, 1863.

The Fourpenny stamp was issued on June 1st, 1865. The first 500 sheets (120,000 stamps) were printed in rose-colour. Not a single stamp was kept in the Office as a specimen, and none are now obtainable except those which

have passed through the post; these are also very scarce. The colour was changed from rose to yellow, on account of the former colour having been mistaken for red (the One Penny stamp) by gaslight.

Early in 1871 some Penny stamps were observed to have lost the brilliancy of the vermilion, and were toned down to brown. As it was thought these might be passed for Sixpenny stamps, it was decided to transpose the colours of three denominations.

The Sixpenny stamp was then printed in blue,
„ Twopenny „ „ „ red,
„ One Penny „ „ „ brown;

the object being, that should bright red be tampered with, it would become a colour of a lower instead of a higher denomination.

Stamps of these colours were issued on July 1st, 1871; the colours of other values remained unchanged.

I must here explain why a change to unwatermarked paper again became necessary.

In 1871 it was found that all the plates were showing signs of wear, and an order was sent to the Agent-General in London to procure and send out to the Colony a set of six new plates, but he was to use his own discretion whether they were to be steel plates as before, or electrotype plates. He decided on the latter method, and promised that the new plates would reach Wellington by a certain date; and as we had sufficient watermarked paper in stock to last this time, no more was ordered, as a rough-faced paper suitable for steel plates will not do for surface-printing. The new plates did not arrive till four months after the promised date, during which time one and a half million stamps of various denominations were issued on unwatermarked hand-made paper.

On January 1st, 1874, the new series, which were engraved and electrotyped by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., were issued. The paper for this series was watermarked "N.Z. and Star" 240 times to the sheet, and we have continued to use this paper to the present time.

The following Notice referring to the issue of these stamps appeared in the *Government Gazette* at the time:

"General Post Office, Wellington, 22*nd December*, 1873.

"It is hereby notified that on the 1st January next a new issue of New Zealand postage stamps, of the denominations of One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence, Four Pence, Six Pence, and One Shilling, will be made.

"The following are the designs and colours of the postage stamps of the new issue:

"One Penny.	Queen's Head	on an oval ground,	printed in	mauve.
"Two Pence	„	in dotted circle	„	crimson-lake.
"Three „	„	in circle	„	sepia-brown.
"Four „	„	on square ground	„	Indian red.
"Six „	„	in circle and hexagon	„	blue.
"One Shilling	„	on oval ground	„	green.

"The Halfpenny postage stamp is not changed.

"By order of the Postmaster-General.

"W. Gray (*for the Secretary*)."

On July 1st, 1878, two new postage stamps were issued of the values of Five Shillings and Two Shillings, but these became obsolete in 1882. Very few were printed, for the public had hardly got accustomed to them when they were withdrawn. These stamps will shortly become very scarce.

The Five Shilling stamps were printed in silver-grey.
„ Two „ „ „ maroon-lake.

The Halfpenny newspaper adhesive stamp was designed in the Stamp Office, and sent to Melbourne to be engraved on a wood die. Electrotypes were taken in Wellington by Mr. Kirk, of the Printing Department, being the first plate made in New Zealand. A special paper was made in England, with Star watermark, and till this arrived a few thousand sheets were

printed on Duty Stamp paper, watermarked "N.Z.," 120 to the sheet, although the plate contained 240 stamps.

On April 1st, 1882, all the above-named stamps, with the exception of the Halfpenny, were superseded by a new series of "Postage and Revenue Stamps."

The unification of Postage and Revenue Stamps has given general satisfaction. All Duty Stamps are now available for postal purposes. By adopting this method all Duty Stamps from One Penny to One Shilling inclusive became obsolete, the same denominations in postage stamps taking their places. An Eightpenny Postage and Revenue Stamp was now added to take the place.

Postage stamps were first perforated in 1863. The machine used was a single-row guillotine perforating-machine. Sheets were passed through lengthwise, and then turned the short way. During this time an accident happened to the machine, and while being repaired stamps were again issued imperforate.

The Postmaster at Dunedin during this period used to have his stamps perforated by a stationer in that city, which is the only instance of stamps being perforated away from the Head Office.

A rotary machine was obtained a few years later, but as it did not work satisfactorily it was discontinued, and the old machine was altered and improved. This machine we still continue to use.

Post cards at One Penny were first issued on November 1st, 1876. The stamp is electrotyped from the die of the One Penny previously in use. In May, 1887, the card was slightly altered, and a new border substituted for the original one. These cards are extensively used, and the demand is rapidly increasing. A second alteration has been made in the border.

On July 1st, 1886, a Twopenny reply post card was issued, but this has not met with public favour.

On December 22nd, 1875, ten denominations of Law Courts Stamps were issued—viz., £10, £5, £3, £1, 10s., 6s., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.—but they were withdrawn in June, 1881, and the revenue is now collected by the ordinary Duty Stamps.

Land and Deeds Stamps were first issued on June 10th, 1877. Thirteen denominations were issued; viz., £10, £5, £3, £1, 15s., 10s., 8s., 6s., 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. These were also withdrawn in June, 1881, and the revenue is now collected by Duty Stamps.

The New Zealand Fiscal Stamps consist of forty-five denominations, ranging from One Penny to £500, the whole of which are kept in stock, and can be used for postal purposes.

In September, 1886, the Stamp Department prepared four denominations of stamps for the Tongan Government; viz., One Shilling, Six Pence, Two Pence, and One Penny. The dies were engraved by Mr. Cousins, of Wellington. The dies and plates are kept in this Office, and supplies furnished as required.

In November, 1886, this Office also prepared seven denominations of stamps for Samoa; viz., Two Shillings and Six Pence, One Shilling, Six Pence, Four Pence, Two Pence, One Penny, and Halfpenny. These were also engraved by Mr. Cousins, and are supplied to Samoa upon requisition.

Newspaper wrappers were first issued in April, 1878, and till September, 1880, were printed upon plain white paper. At the latter date a special paper, watermarked with two Stars, Crown, the words "Halfpenny—New Zealand," was procured, and is still in use.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—I have read, with considerable interest, the letter of my *collaborateur*, Mr. Westoby, of 20th August, which appeared in the *Record*, No. 128, page 153. Perhaps a few remarks from me may find admission to your columns.

First, as to the change of watermark from the "small" to the "large Crown" on the One Penny stamps, Humphry's retouch, designated in our book Die II.

The note on page 78 of our work states that five plates (not *nine*, as misprinted in Mr. Westoby's letter), printed on "large Crown" paper, received official sanction on 12th November, 1855, together with ten plates printed on paper with "small Crown;" thus showing the gradual introduction of the new watermark, and its concurrent use with the former.

As already explained on page 60, the *imprimatur* necessarily was given after the plate had been put to press. From the nature of the case, there being no change in the stamps themselves, the two sorts of paper were probably used indifferently, the newer being brought gradually into service as the supply of the older became exhausted.

The specimens "large Crown," postmarked in October, 1855, mentioned in Mr. Westoby's letter, show that some sheets of the new watermark had got into issue by that date, and consequently the "1856" in line two on p. 79 ought to be corrected, and the text should stand as follows:

"October, 1855, One Penny, rose, red-brown, brick-red (shades); *perf.* 16."

Secondly, as to perforation. The dates given clearly establish that some sheets of the perforated stamps were issued as early as March, 1854, although their general use was not until the following May. As we know the machines were completed and first got to regular work on 27th January, 1854, a considerable stock of perforated sheets must have been accumulating in the meantime.

On page 78, therefore, under IV., Die II., line 1 from the bottom of the text, should read:

"Early in 1854, One Penny, red-brown (shades); *perf.* 16."

Further, the date—March, 1855—for the introduction of a perforation gauging 14, given on p. 68, must be altered to "Early in 1855," as the example postmarked on February 24th of that year evidences.

The specimen produced, perforated 16, and postmarked in April, 1851, certainly was from one of the sheets experimented on by Archer. (See the Note to p. 69.) The difficulty that arose was, that as soon as a working speed was put on the machine, as first submitted, it broke down, and no machine capable of service was ever got into use until January, 1854.

Lastly, the additional piece of information as to the introduction of the tongue-shaped envelopes in July, 1850, is welcome.

We had the greatest difficulty in finding any trustworthy guide beyond what was supplied by comparison of postmarks, and these were by no means too plentiful. Every well-authenticated date thus established assists in bringing the points for further investigation within narrower limits.

On page 182, tenth line, therefore "1851–1852" will be deleted, and in lieu "July, 1850," be substituted.

The additions thus derived from the researches of a careful collector are noteworthy in themselves as an encouragement to continue in the path of patient enquiry; but when viewed with what other friends have kindly communicated, and the materials already published in the Appendix in the *Record*, they begin to make me fear that our next task will be to prepare a separate Appendix, uniform with the work itself, bringing the information at command down to the present time.

Yours faithfully, FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK.

30*th August*, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I have been much interested in the discussion that has taken place during the last two years upon the so-called "Long and Short Stamps of Ceylon." I find Major Evans has again taken up this much-disputed subject in your number for last month, and it is in reference more particularly to the "note" you have appended to the end of his article that I wish to say a few words.

You ask the question, "Why, of all Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s stamps, should the Ceylon stamps be sinners above the others?" and add, that if variations in the size of the Newfoundland stamps could be shown to exist, you "could look with more favour on the (paper) shrinkage theory."

It was only during the last few months, while preparing, with Mr. T. K.

Tapling, M.P., and Mr. D. Garth, the other two members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Philatelic Society, London, for the publication of the Society's recently-issued catalogue of the stamps of North America, that my attention was drawn by Mr. Garth to the fact that the One Penny, Three Penny, and Five Penny stamps of Newfoundland, printed upon thinner and more transparent paper issued in 1863, are considerably smaller in size than the same stamps first issued upon thicker paper. This fact you will find duly noted at page 40 of the catalogue I have mentioned.

But this is not all, for the same differences in size may also be found in other stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. For instance, I find the One Penny Tasmania on the thin transparent unwatermarked paper, smaller in size than that with the star watermark. Again, the One Penny imperforate Bahamas, which is printed upon a somewhat similar paper to the unwatermarked Tasmania, is considerably smaller than the same stamp printed upon the Crown CC paper.

I may say I have always thought with Major Evans that the varieties of the Ceylon stamps are due to the various kinds of paper employed, but whether the "short stamps" owe their existence to "shrinkage" of the paper is, I think, uncertain; neither can I agree with Major Evans that the perforation 13 of this set is accounted for by the same cause, for the simple reason that the perforation of the stamps did not take place at the same time as the printing, but was an addition made afterwards.

I may be wrong, but it seems to me to be self-evident that a stout soft paper would absorb more ink, and the design would be more liable to spread when pressed, than it would be upon a thin hard transparent paper, such as that used for the unwatermarked Ceylon and the other stamps I have noticed. Granted this, and it follows that stamps printed upon the stouter papers would be somewhat larger in dimensions than those printed upon the thinner qualities; and the Ceylon varieties would therefore, properly speaking, not be due to "shrinkage" of the paper, but the "short" stamps would show the exact size of the impression of the die, and the "long" varieties the same impression slightly expanded.

The table Mr. Thornhill gives in your April number, page 78, of the numerous variations in size of the stamps, coupled with the fact that differences in size, as I have said, may also be found in the stamps of other countries, only confirms my opinion that the "short stamps" of Ceylon are due to the variety of paper they are printed upon.

I am, yours faithfully, E. D. Bacon.

41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.,
September 2nd, 1889.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

At page 66 of the new work of the London Philatelic Society on *The Stamps of the North American Colonies of Great Britain* reference is made to a letter I wrote to Mr. Donald A. King as to the time when the first issue was printed, and I quoted some information I had received from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. to the effect that they sent out the *plates* for both these issues on the 6th August, 1851.

On further enquiry I find that it was the supply of stamps which was then sent out. The plates remained in the possession of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. uninterruptedly for upwards of thirty-eight years—from the time of their being made until at the end of last month they were delivered up to the Dominion Government.

I take it, therefore, that the box referred to in Mr. Woodgate's letter of the 2nd July, 1857, as containing the dies, also contained the plates. The point is only important in this respect, as it shows that no impressions have ever been taken off *as yet* except by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

7th September, 1889. W. A. S. Westoby.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. OCTOBER, 1889. No. 130.

HISTORY, which so often repeats itself, appears to be doing so now as regards the Post Office. Mr. Henniker Heaton takes up the *rôle* of Post Office reformer, and poses as Wallace Redivivus. It is not many who, like ourselves, can remember how Wallace, as a sharpshooter, was always on the watch to discover the least hole in the fabric of the Post Office at which he could aim a shot. There were a good many more holes in those days than there are now, for the greater part of the edifice was knocked down and rebuilt in 1840; but fifty years show some. The new sharpshooter thinks that he has discovered upwards of fifty, and now frames a long indictment against the administration of this department. It is not our intention to go through these *seriatim;* many of them are matters that belong to the Postal Union, and can only be regulated by that body. Another batch could only be carried out by dipping into the purse of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and would simply involve a choice between income tax in the shape of hard cash in one payment or postage cost by instalments. Still there are some holes which ought to be mended, and in the carrying into effect the repairs any temporary inconvenience to the tenants should not be considered. We have always advocated two things; viz., the sale of post cards at their facial value, and the reduction of the rate on printed matter under an ounce in weight. We are at a loss to know the real reason of the charge on the post cards, for three reasons have been given by three different Postmasters-General. If the charge is to cover a loss on the service, it has not yet been proved; if it is to cover the cost of the manufacture, this should be carried to the general account of profit and loss, like the cost of printing the adhesive stamps; if it is a sop to the

stationers, then the whole should be thrown open and cards admitted under certain conditions to be franked with halfpenny adhesive stamps, though Chancellors of the Exchequer ordinarily hold opinions somewhat different to those of the Post Office authorities, for they never regard the feelings or the damage of a few when it comes to a question of taxation for the public wants.

In our last we said we were thankful for the reduction in the price of the cards, but that does not make us the less desirous to see the charge altogether abolished, for it is one which cannot be justified. It is all very well to make an extra charge for wrappers, for the public need not use them unless they choose, and may substitute halfpenny adhesives; but it is otherwise with post cards. The charge is also very unequal. The purchaser of a packet of ten is charged 1d., while the purchaser of single ones pays at the rate of 2½d. for a like number, and we do not see how this is to be remedied so long as the charge is maintained.

From what has been lately effected, we believe we have a Postmaster-General who does not think through the medium of the "Circumlocution Office," but dispassionately examines matters himself. The style of the "Circumlocution Office" is so didactic that we cannot help giving a specimen sent to us by a correspondent in reply to his suggestion for the introduction of letter cards after the Continental system: "It would seem from the value of the stamps which these specimens bear that a 'combination' of this kind is intended to pass not as a Post Card, but as a *Letter;* and so far therefore as the postage is concerned, there would be no objection to its use by the public. But the case is quite different in regard to its introduction among the articles which Postmasters are required to keep in stock.

"These articles (which are already numerous, and involve many checks and accounts) are—simple envelopes, simple wrappers, post cards, and stamps.

"If any such suggestion as this were adopted, we should be supplying to the Public what is virtually both paper and cover, and we should certainly bring upon us, as we did before, strong complaints from the paper makers and stationers.

"It may be added that the thing itself is not altogether a desirable one for extensive adoption, for the adhesion round the edges must often be imperfect, and this would lead to other letters, &c., becoming entangled."

The above does not emanate from the Postmaster-General, but

is the production of the "Circumlocution Office," which we hope is satisfied with it. It is a lovely specimen of composition and style, just adapted for "Penny Readings."

A step in the right direction is the introduction of the transmission of money by telegraph into the business of the Post Office, though, if we were to judge by the trumpetings which announced it, we should have thought it was some new invention instead of one which is only borrowed from the Continent, where it has been in use in many countries for some years past. Originally Great Britain took the lead in postal reforms, and none will ever forget what the civilised world owes to Sir Rowland Hill; but now all this is changed, and Great Britain follows with a laggard step. We are indebted to Austria for post cards, and stamped wrappers had been employed in New South Wales six years before they were introduced into England. It is true that a system of registration of letters was in use in England even prior to the advent of the penny postage, but there was no indemnity in case of loss, and it was not till 1878 that this was granted to the extent of 40s., though a similar indemnity had been in use in many parts of the Continent for some years before that time. So also the system of insurance is of Continental origin, and now we have another Continental importation in the telegraphic transmission of money as an experiment on a "limited scale"—limited in amount, and limited in regard to the Post Offices in connection with it; for it seems that it was necessary to select some which would not be made bankrupt by sudden telegraphic demands for sums of £10. We do not think the selection a very happy one. It is not in the great manufacturing and trading towns that the sudden want of £10 would be so likely to be experienced as in holiday resorts. At present it is a luxury, and has to be paid for as such; in Belgium, for instance, the charge is that of the ordinary money order, *plus* the expense of the telegraphic message, while for the cost of the telegram, *plus* a commission of about one per cent., a sum not exceeding £20 can be sent from Belgium to Germany, Denmark, Italy, and Switzerland, and to certain offices in Austria, Hungary, Egypt, France, Luxemburg, Holland, Norway, and Portugal.

Our Postmaster-General has plenty of work cut out for him, but first and foremost is the transfer of all our Colonies from Class B to Class A of the Postal Union, and the final abolition of Class B. Surely we ought to be able to correspond with our

own Colonies at the same or even a less rate than any other country in the Postal Union can, and we think no satisfactory defence can be made to this part of Mr. Henniker Heaton's indictment.

Very few improvements, however, can be carried out until the Post Office is rendered more independent. It is a wonderful institution, admirably managed so far as is possible, but it is hampered by the interference of other departments; and we are glad to see signs that the present Postmaster-General is desirous of obtaining for it more freedom of action.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—In presenting an engraving of the new stamp of ½ centavo described in our last, we have to inform our readers that the portrait is that of General Justo Jose de Urquiza, who figured on the ½ centavo stamp of 1888 in mufti.



Mr. Campbell forwards us specimens of two more values of the new issue, which were put in circulation on the 3rd September last. These are the 12 and the 20 centavos, the first of which is similar in type to the 2 centavos, and bears the portrait of Señor B. Alberdi; the second is of larger dimensions, the frame resembling that of the 20 centavos of 1877, but the inscription on the oval band being "CORREOS ARGENTINOS," and the portrait being that of General Julio A. Roca in mufti.

Adhesives. 12 centavos, blue, *portrait of B. Alberdi.*
20 ,, green ,, *J. A. Roca.*

Austria.—A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* has called attention to the fact of the existence of two types of the newspaper stamp of 1867. At what precise period the second type came into use is not clear, but the opinion of the editor of that journal is, that it existed for some ten years. The difference between the types may be summed up as follows:



1st Type.

1. The upper part of the petasus is shaded with dotted lines.
2. The right wing is higher.
3. The left wing has seven lines.
4. The back of the petasus is almost straight.
5. The brim of the petasus is of dots.
6. The shading does not touch the hair, but leaves a blank space.

2nd Type.

1. The upper part of the petasus is shaded with lines.
2. The right wing is lower.
3. The left wing has eight lines.
4. The back of the petasus is slightly hollowed.
5. The brim of the petasus is in lines.
6. The shading touches the hair.

There is also a difference of a millimètre in the size of the head, and the face differs in some of the features.

Belgium.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the réséda-coloured ink that was found in stock being now all used up, the one centime has resumed its former colour since August last.

British Guiana.—Mr. Luard writes that the bicoloured Postage and Revenue Stamps having arrived, no further issue of the purple series surcharged in black will be made for present purposes, beyond those we have already chronicled and the one dollar to five dollars in green, surcharged in black, which we have not yet seen. The fate of the stock of 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, and 40 cents, purple, had not yet been decided on.

We have received specimens of the 2, 8, 72, and 96 cents of the new issue. The ship is in a circle, with the motto in arch, in minute characters, above the circle. In the external rectangular frame "BRITISH" is on the left side, and "GUIANA" on the right, both reading upwards; while at the top is "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," and at the bottom a large tablet, 8 × 5½ mm., to receive the value in cents in uncoloured numerals and letters, on a ground of horizontal lines. The type is the same for all the values which we have seen, and these seem as if they would make confusion worse confounded. The top inscription and the lower tablet are in a different colour from the rest of the stamp, which is purple; but the colours are not distinct enough, and the Post-office officials are safe to grumble at them with very good reason. The impression is of course on Crown C A paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 2 cents, purple and orange.
8 ,, ,, pink.
72 ,, ,, brown.
96 ,, ,, carmine.

Bulgaria.—We have received the 1 leva of the new series, the type of which we have already described.

Adhesive. 1 leva, vermilion, on white wove; perforated 13.

Columbia.—We have now a continuation of the series inscribed, "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," and without any stars, which have all gone out. The values consist of 50 centavos and 1, 5, and 10 pesos.







The type of the 50 centavos is similar to that of the 1 centavo of 1887, and we give illustrations of those of the 1, 5, and 10 pesos, which will save any more particular description. The stamps are

lithographed in colour on plain paper, white or coloured, and perforated 11.

Adhesives. 50 centavos, brown on buff.
1 peso, lake on white.
5 pesos, yellow-brown.
10 ,, black on pink.

Mr. Campbell writes us with reference to the omission of the letter B in REPUBLICA on the stamp of 20 centavos, chronicled by us in November, 1887. The error only existed in those first issued, as it was at once discovered, and a new lot with the error corrected was put in circulation as speedily as possible.

Costa Rica.—The *Ill. B. Journal* informs us that the fiscal stamp *proporcional* of 10 centavos has been used postally.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, blue; *fiscal used postally.*

In our number for August we mentioned that the fiscal stamp "proporcional" of 5 centavos, brown-red, had also been used in a similar manner, and now we receive it surcharged in black with CORREOS. Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, seems to suspect the authenticity of this surcharge, which may well be the case in these days of fictitious surcharges; but we believe this to be genuine, as the specimens we have seen are affixed to a letter addressed from Costa Rica on the 5th September last to H. B. M. Consul for Costa Rica, at present in this country, and kindly sent to us by him.

The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the 1 centavo, carmine, of the same series similarly surcharged.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, carmine, surcharged in black.
5 centavos, brown-red ,,

From a reliable source we have received a full series of the new issue, which was ordered upwards of twelve months since from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London Wall. The execution is exceedingly creditable to that firm. The design shows the portrait of the President, General Bernardo Soto, in three-quarter face to left, in framework differing for each value; and we think another firm might take some hints with very great advantage from the way in which the frames are varied. To give a detailed description of each value would only bewilder us and our readers, as we hope to be able later on to give illustrations of some of the principal varieties. If it be true, as alleged by the American journals, that Mr. Seebeck has made a contract with Costa Rica similar to the one he has made with Salvador, he will have to wait some time for his turn to come. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 15.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, olive-brown.
2 centavos, blue-green.
5 ,, vermilion.
20 ,, yellow-green.
40 ,, brown-red.
50 ,, carmine.
1 peso blue.
2 pesos, violet.
5 ,, olive-green.

Curaçao.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us specimens of the two new values of 1 cent and 2 cents which have lately been added to the existing series. Numerals similar to those on the Dutch Indies stamps are substituted for the head of the king as the central device. Impression on plain white wove paper. Perforation 12½. *Adhesive.* 1 cent, pearl-grey.
2 cents, purple.

Dominican Republic.—What between Mr. Seebeck and the officials we have had a fair crop of stamps and provisionals here since 1880. *Der Philatelist* now reports the current series as overprinted diagonally from left to right with the word "OFICIAL." The *Timbre-Poste* is desirous of knowing when the right to left and the horizontal and vertical will be issued.

Official Stamps.	1 centavo,	green,	overprinted in black.
	2 centavos,	red	,,
	5 ,,	blue	,,
	10 ,,	orange	,,

The 20 centavos is not reported.

Egypt.—Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, mentions that *Der Philatelist* announces the 2 millièmes, green, with surcharge upside down, and the same on the envelopes, pertinently asking for a "little more light." We shall be glad of the same, as two or three months back some specimens of the 2 millièmes, surcharged in black with "10 PARAS," were sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., found in a lot of obliterated Egyptian stamps. We examined the surcharge side by side with the former one, and it appeared so identical that we concluded that the clerks in the office must have been filling up their time with surcharging the stamps, or else that it was done in some office to satisfy those who were ignorant of the alteration in the tax, and that the franking was accepted as one of 20 paras, previously paid for the same article. Had we not known that they came in a lot of other stamps, we should at once have condemned them as frauds, notwithstanding the similarity of the surcharge to the genuine one, which it resembled in every way except that the letters were blurred.

France.—*Levant.*—The *Ill. B. Journal* reports that the stamp of 5 francs, lilac on pale lilac, has been surcharged, for the use of the French Post-offices in the Levant, with "20 PIASTRES" in black.

Adhesive. 20 piastres on 5 francs, lilac on pale lilac; surcharged in black.

French Colonies.—*Nossi Be.*—M. Le Roy d'Etiolles informs the *Timbre-Poste* that the following is the list of the stamps which have been surcharged:

60	stamps of	10 cent.,	surcharged	5c.
500	,,	20	,,	15c.
250	,,	30	,,	25c.
815	,,	40 (2 types)	,,	25c.

The *Decree*, dated 5th June last, only speaks of the surcharge of 5 on 10 c., and 25 on 40 c.

Adhesives. 15 on 20 cent., brown on green, surcharged in blue.
25 on 30 cent., brown, surcharged in blue.

Germany.—Up to the present time we have only received one value of the new series, that of 10 pfennig. The embossing has been done away with, and the eagle, surmounted by an imperial crown with small bandrols, is in a circle. Above, on a horizontal uncoloured tablet with scroll ends, is "REICHSPOST;" and on a similar tablet at the bottom, intercepted in the middle by a compartment for the numeral of value, is "PF." on each side. The rest of the rectangle is composed of scroll ornaments and laurel. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14.

Adhesive. 10 pfennig, rose.

Gibraltar.—The wrapper of 1 penny, carmine on whity-brown, has been overprinted in black with 10 centimos, and the registration envelopes of 2 pence, vermilion, sizes G and K, with 20 centimos, similarly to those chronicled in our August number The *Timbre-Poste* remarks that there are two varieties of the surcharge of 15 centimos on the post cards of 1½d.; one in which the figure "1" has no serif, and "CENTIMOS" is 17 mm. long; and the other where the figure "1" is thinner at the top, and "CENTIMOS" is 17½ mm. long.

Wrapper. 10 centimos on 1 penny, carmine on whity-brown, surcharged in black.

Reg. Env. 20 centimos on 2 pence, vermilion, surcharged in black. Sizes G and K.

Gold Coast.—The following is announced of the current type on paper watermarked Crown C A, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 3 pence, yellow-green.

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles three other values of a new design, having the head of the Queen in eight octagonal borders. Above the head is "GOLD COAST;" on the left "POSTAGE;" on the right "REVENUE," and the value at the foot on a tablet of another colour. The impression is on Crown C A paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 5 shillings, purple, value in blue.
10 ,, ,, ,, carmine.
20 ,, green ,, ,,

Guinea.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of the following new values of the current type, perforated 15:

Adhesives. 80 reis, grey.
200 ,, pale lilac.
500 ,, orange.

Gwalior.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the following Indian stamps have appeared overprinted in black for this State:

Adhesives. 4 annas, green, overprinted in black.
1 rupee, lilac-grey ,, ,,

Jhind.—The same journal also reports the ½ anna, green; 1 anna, purple-brown; 2 annas, blue; 4 annas, green; and the 1 rupee, slate, as having appeared overprinted in red, with "JHIND STATE" in two horizontal lines. With the exception of the 1 anna the above are known to us, though we have failed to chronicle them.

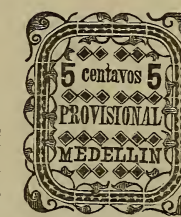
Adhesives. ½ anna, green, surcharged in red.
1 ,, purple-brown ,,
2 ,, blue ,,
4 ,, green ,,
1 rupee, slate ,,

The following have the word "SERVICE" in addition, also in red:

Service Stamps. ½ anna, green.
2 annas, blue.

Medellin.—Two stamps have been sent to the *Timbre-Poste* by M. Michelson, which are shown in the annexed engravings, appearing to emanate from Medellin, which the *Timbre-Poste* states to be the capital of Antioquia. Keith Johnston differs, however, and gives Medellin as being in the State of Cundinamarca, and Sta Fe de Antioquia as being the capital of the State of Antioquia. It is said that these are provisional stamps, and are both printed on the same sheet; but the *Timbre-Poste* does not say of how many stamps the sheet is composed, only that they are printed typographically on coloured paper in four horizontal rows, the last of which is formed of stamps of 2½ centavos, of which there are two varieties, while there are six of the 5 centavos.





Adhesives. 2½ centavos, black on yellow, 2 varieties.
5 ,, ,, 6 ,,

Nabha.—The following are announced with the overprint of "NABHA STATE" in black in two lines:

Adhesives. 2 annas, blue, surcharged in black.
4 ,, green ,, ,,
Service Stamp. 2 ,, blue ,, ,,

The following have the arms as well as the surcharge in black:

Post Card. ¼+¼ anna, red-brown, surcharge and *arms in black.*
Envelopes. ½ anna, green, (2 sizes) ,, ,, ,,
1 ,, brown ,, ,, ,,

New South Wales.—We have an official envelope, inscribed "On Her Majesty's Service," 120 × 95 mm., of white-laid paper, bearing a stamp of twopence of the centennial type (Emu), overprinted in black with O.S. We are told that there is a similar envelope with a centennial stamp of one penny.

Two envelopes of official size have also been provided for official use, one of which bears a stamp of one penny of the centennial issue, with o.s. on plugs in the upper angles, and the other a stamp of sixpence of the old type, with o.s. also on plugs; but our correspondent fails to tell us if they are of azure or white-laid paper.

Official Envelope. 2 pence, blue (1888), overprinted in black.

Queensland.—We have a new post card of one penny 124 × 76 mm. after the likeness of those of 2 pence and 3 pence issued at the commencement of the year, and with a stamp of similar design. The centre legend is also the same; but, of course, there is no legend under the stamp.

Post Card. 1 penny, crimson-lake on buff.

Salvador.—We annex an engraving of the stamp of the 3 centavos surcharged with 1 centavo, as described in our last.



Siam.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 2 att stamp of 1883, surcharged in black over the original value, with Siamese characters representing 1 att. We are informed that a new stamp of 1 att is shortly to be issued.

Adhesive. 1 att on 2 atts, vermilion, surcharged in black.

Sarawak.—We have the 8 cents of the current series in green, with the tablet of value in rose, surcharged with "2 C." in black over the original value.

Adhesive. 2 c. on 8 c., green and rose, surcharged in black.

Shanghai.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the following letter from Shanghai:

"I am unable to send you the 100 cash, yellow, with the double surcharges of 100 c. and 20 c., for very few were issued. The reason of this singular surcharge is, that the postmaster surcharged 800 stamps of 100 c. with the value of 20 c., when a globe-trotter passing through Shanghai came to the post-office at the moment these stamps were put on sale, and bought the whole lot, thinking that there would be no more surcharges, as the watermarked stamps were expected to arrive from one moment to another; but as these did not arrive, the Postmaster changed the 80 c. into 20 c. by surcharging them. Our globe-trotter finding this out, wished the postmaster for some reason or other to take back his stamps, which the postmaster refused to do. A complaint having been made to the Municipal Council, the postmaster was requested to take back the 100 c. surcharged stamps; but having sufficient stamps of 20 cash, he restored them to their original value by a second surcharge of 100 cash."

Spain.—The following decree has appeared in the official journal:

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

General Direction of the Indirect Taxes.

This General Direction, in pursuance of its powers, has decided that at the end of the present month the current postage and telegraph stamps, with the exception of those of 1 c. de peseta, shall be withdrawn from sale in all the offices; and that on and after the 1st October there shall be put in circulation new stamps of communicaciones with the portrait of His Majesty Don Alphonso XIII. (Q. D. G.)

At the same time, in order that the public may not be inconvenienced by exchanging stamps which were in use, and which may be in their possession, the Directiori has consented to allow these stamps to be used concurrently with the new ones up to the 31st December next, after which date they will be considered as null.

This announcement is made for the information of the public.

The Director-General,

MADRID, 2*nd Sept.*, 1889. RAMON CROS.



The design of the series is shown in the annexed engraving, the stamp being the work of Señor Julia, whose name appears on the base of the bust. The frame is not exactly new, as it was prepared for a series about to be issued at the time of the death of the late king, and which showed his head to the right, differing from its predecessors by the addition of whiskers and moustache. This series consisted of thirteen values, and the present one has a like number. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation is 14.

The values and colours are said to be as follows:

2	centimos,	blue-green.	40	centimos,	brown.
5	,,	ultramarine.	50	,,	pink.
10	,,	yellow-brown.	75	,,	orange-red.
15	,,	violet-brown.	1	peseta,	purple.
20	,,	yellow-green.	4	,,	carmine.
25	,,	dark blue.	10	,,	salmon.
30	,,	dark green.			

At present we have only seen the 25 centimos, and as the colour scarcely agrees with that given above, we refrain from giving the list until we have seen the specimens.

Adhesive. 25 centimos, slate-blue.

Switzerland.—The inscriptions on the sides of the single cards of 5 centimes now appear on the corresponding reply cards.

Post Card. 5+5 centimes, black on buff; inscription on side.

Tobago.—The 2½ pence, blue, has, according to the *American Journal of Philately*, been surcharged in black with "1 PENNY," as depicted in the annexed engraving.



Adhesive. 1 penny on 2½ pence, blue, surcharged in black.

THE MUNICH POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION.

Encouraged by their previous success and that of their *confrères* at Antwerp and Amsterdam, that enterprising and numerous body—the Munich Philatelic Society—decided this year to hold another Postage Stamp Exhibition on a more ambitious scale, in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps into the kingdom of Bavaria (the well-known 1 kr., black, on the 1st November, 1849).

The *locale* selected for the venture was the Central Concert Rooms in Munich—a fine large and lofty suite of rooms, well suited for the purpose required, although suffering from the absence of a top light.

The appearance of the largest room was striking, the show-cases being arranged in long parallel lines, with a cross-table on the raised daïs at the end, radiant with the Bavarian blue and white colours and general gorgeousness. Imagine a big banquet in a public hall in England, substituting rows of stamp exhibits for dining-tables, and a fair idea of the *tout ensemble* may be gathered. The "show-cases" consisted of a very light framework of rough deal, about 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, standing on tables, these being draped with cloth. The framework was then covered with sheets of thickish white paper; the exhibits, in one horizontal and two almost vertical rows on either side, being then placed in position, and the glass *laid over them.* The extreme simplicity of this plan is evident; but whether the drawbacks—such as pressure on the stamps, possible absorption of damp, or risk of damage by the breakage of the glass—do not weigh considerably against its advantages, is one that is open to question.

The faith of our good Bavarian friends in the public honesty is as unlimited as was that of Alfred the Great of pious memory—many of the finest and best stamps having remained for some time exposed alike to view and touch. It is but fair to state that the Committee remedied this defect to the best of their power, and with one minor exception no stamp was either lost, stolen, or strayed. Nevertheless, in arranging the next exhibition of stamps, the projectors of it will do well to more substantially protect the exhibits. Everything was fully insured, night and day watchmen were engaged, and indeed, with the above exception, which candour compels me to make, the whole Exhibition—from the hour of its opening, on Sunday morning, the 29th September, with a brilliant speech by the worthy honorary President, Herr Theodor Haas, to its last *lebewohl* on the following Sunday evening—must be regarded as a decided success, worthy alike of the members of the Munich Society and the science that they and we delight to honour.

The catalogue showed a list of no less than eighty exhibits, necessarily of a varied character, but of general excellence, including collections, special and general literature, and albums.

The jury consisted of the following gentlemen: Herr C. Lindenberg, the Curator of the Philatelic Department in the Imperial Museum in Berlin; Herr Theodar Haas, the Hon. President of the Munich Society; Herr Anton Bache, representing the Vienna Society; Herr Ernst Petritz, representing

the Dresden International Society; and myself on behalf of the Philatelic Society of London.

In the one or two cases where one of the jury came into competition, the member affected of course retired from the deliberation. The work of adjudication was very severe, and, I believe, was most conscientiously performed. The awards given consisted in the aggregate of four gold medals, eight silver, and eighteen bronze. The medals were such as one would expect in a place of "culture" like Munich, extremely tasteful and handsome; and English philatelists will, I am sure, be glad to know that one of the highest awards fell to a member of the London Society. A brief *resumé* of some of the principal exhibits will doubtless be read with interest by the readers of the *Philatelic Record.*

First in importance and value stands the collection of Herr von M——, which received one of the gold medals. Most of the rarities were to the fore here. B. Guiana, with all the first issue except the 2 c.; the 1 and 4 c. of 1854, and a fine lot of the 1862 provisionals. Sandwich Islands included both the 13 cents, and Réunion two types of the 15 c. and one of the 30, all on original letters. In Moldavia, a strong array of the first issue, three or four copies of the 27 p.; and, indeed, all the rare stamps of Europe without exception. In Africa, both the Cape errors, the 9d. Natal, and a moderate quantity of Mauritius. In America, Peru contained two copies of the medio peso, rose; Antioquia, first issue complete, the 10 centavos, and a strong lot of the earliest U.S. In Australia the collection was but moderate, to say the best, the Sydneys being poor in quality. An evident want of care in the selection of the specimens throughout the collection somewhat marred the general effect, it being moreover palpable that its possessor had still much to learn from a philatelic aspect. But there can be few collections either in England or the Continent with a finer lot of the acknowledged rarities; and, as such, it was an inevitable recipient of the high honour awarded.

The second gold medal was adjudicated to Dr. Ernst Winzer, of Dresden, and with every justice. This gentleman exhibited a portion of his collection, principally Europe; his system being the acquisition of every stamp used and unused. In the countries shown he had practically completed this, and by very fine specimens, notably the 3 lire, the 2 soldi, and 60 crazie of Tuscany, all unused. All the 2 reales of Spain were *en évidence* in both conditions, and Switzerland also, with the exception of the 4 c., Vaud, in an unobliterated state, which has always been an uncomfortable stamp to deal with. The collection is very neatly mounted on plain *cartons*, the inscriptions being hand-written, and bears evidence of great care not only in the acquisition of the specimens, but of knowledge in their arrangement.

No. 3 gold medal fell most worthily to two members of the Munich Philatelic Society, Messrs. Hof and Otto Sed'lmayr (the latter gentleman being the President of the Society). Their exposition was the stamps, envelopes, post cards, &c., of their own country, Bavaria. These were exhibited in great variety, used and unused. The sub-varieties of paper, shade, and printing (notably in the 1867, 1868, and 1870 issues) were "duly labelled for inspection," and should make their energetic philatelic possessors "happier far than kings." A similar collection—finer even than this in "entire things," but much weaker, and with some mistakes, such as an arbitrary and suppositious inclusion of originals and reprints of the first two issues,

in the adhesives—was exhibited also by Herr C. Joris, of Munich, and narrowly missing the gold prize, received a silver one. In connection with these two collections, I venture to think that they, with many other exhibits, tend strongly to show that the study of philately, as against the making of a collection, is gaining rapidly in Germany. It can but be the earnest wish of all philatelists that the enterprise and acumen that have placed Germany in so leading a position in other matters should extend to their votaries of our science. If the German philatelic societies generally, as bodies corporate, would but back up the individual efforts that have been so well made, there is no reason why they should not occupy one of the highest positions in the philatelic temple of fame. It is better to publish a conscientious and accurate list of the stamps of their own respective countries, than to have a society composed of twenty sections and a thousand names!

After this somewhat lengthy digression, I may be excused if I dismiss with great brevity the recipient of the fourth gold medal by merely stating that he exhibited the stamps, envelopes, and cards of Tasmania complete, and a few other things, such as sheets of the 1854–55 Philippine; and that he is (or shall I say the writer is?) duly cognisant of the high honour conferred on the Philatelic Society of London through this handsome recognition of his exhibits.

The other recipients of the silver medals were Miss V. Borgen, of Copenhagen; and, for a part of his carefully selected collection, L. Berger, of Brunswick, who showed a considerable portion of a collection that had evidently been the work of many years, and in some countries, such as Surinam, was so strong as to make him, in relation to the gold medals, *proxime accessit.*

Bronze medals were well earned by several other gentlemen, notably by Dr. Kloss, who showed a good collection of the U.S. envelopes, which, but for the absence of some of the rarities, would have probably secured a higher award; by Herr P. Beschoren, of Munich, who showed a *spécialité* collection of the stamps, envelopes, and cards of Ceylon, that evinced an intimate acquaintance with the issues of that interesting country.

Prizes were also awarded for German local stamps, many thousands of these valuable and interesting "stamps" being shown by one exhibitor; but I may be allowed to say, without, I trust, divulging any secret, that this recognition of these so-called stamps did not secure the unanimous acceptance of the jury!

A really fine assemblage of fiscal stamps by Herr E. Penater, of Ofen, obtained a silver medal.

In the Authorship Section the silver medal was awarded to Herr C. Lindenberg, the well-known Curator of the Imperial Postage Stamp Collection of the Berlin Museum, for his work, as far as at present completed, the *Handbuch der Philatelie.* No more worthy recipient could possibly be found for this honour, as a cursory perusal of the book indicates philatelic knowledge of a high order, and an evidence of a strong desire on the part of the writer to raise the standard of scientific collecting in the German empire. To M. Moens was, of course, awarded a medal in recognition of his invaluable services to literature in previous years. I should add that M. Theodor Haas, exhibiting a collection of nearly 500 volumes of philatelic literature, received a silver medal for his magnificent library; and that for excellence of work in their several productions of stamp albums bronze

medals were awarded to Messrs. Larisch, of Munich; Senf, of Leipsic; Petritz, of Dresden; and others.

In conclusion, I would merely say that were any hostile criticism necessary, the *bonhomie* and friendly kindness that I have met with would have rendered the task very difficult; but it is fortunately only my pleasing duty to say that, both in the inception and execution of their undertaking, the Bavarian Philatelic Society of Munich are to be heartily congratulated on the brilliant success that has attended their efforts.

That these exhibitions have a tendency to increase the number of collectors, and to extend their knowledge, can hardly admit of discussion. If, therefore, the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the *first* postage stamp should pass unrecognised in its native land, I cannot but think the philatelists of Great Britain will be weighed in the balance, and found wanting.

M. P. Castle.

SALVADOR STAMPS.

We extract from the *Philatelic Journal of America* the following letter from the Postal Department of Salvador:

"San Salvador, *July 15th*, 1889.

"Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, St. Louis.

"Sir,—I feel bound to rectify some of the statements contained in No. 54, vol. v., of your paper, under the heading of 'Stamp Monopoly'—at least in what concerns the Department of Posts of Salvador, as party of the first part of the contract, signed on the 27th of March last, with Mr. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. of New York.

"You will allow me to say, that you are labouring under a misapprehension whilst complacently bidding collectors to expect big series of Salvador postage stamps; the truth being that our issue for 1890 comprises only such values as were by me planned as far back as 1887; viz., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 cents, and $1, made necessary by the requirements of the service, and *not* exactly ordered to please the party of the second part of the agreement above alluded to. I must say the same as to the stamped envelopes, in which the only alterations introduced, as to prices, have been made at the request of merchants here.

"As to colours, &c., see the enclosed copy of the instructions given to Mr. Seebeck, adding that *any deviation* from its tenor would cause the values delivered to be returned to the Company, unless *opportunely solicited and consented to;* and to this end the Consul of Salvador at New York is empowered by the Government.

"This means, of course, that intentional errors rouletted, unperforated stamps, and any such devices as are hinted at in your paper, are to be considered as absolutely *of no value whatever;* and if after this pretty plain declaration collectors should buy any such, allowing, for the sake of argument, that a respectable corporation might lend its name to encourage fraudulent practices, the blame is to be laid at their own door.

"The Government of Salvador would, of course, take the necessary steps in such an eventuality; but the harm resulting therefrom to simple-minded buyers would have been done.

"You are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will do any good.

"I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

"(Signed) Salvador I. Carazo,

"*Director-General of Posts of Salvador.*"

"INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO Mr. SEEBECK.

"Exact size of the 1887 3 c. stamps.

"LEGENDS.

"On top, 'Servicio Postal del' (in capitals).
In upper half of oval, 'Salvador' (in capitals).
In lower half of oval, 'America Central' (in capitals).
In diagonal bands (as per model), 'Tres, Cinco Centavos' and according to value (in capitals too).
At the foot of the figure, '1890.'
The Arabic numbers at the waist of the stamps are to be engraved according to the value of each.
None but the best paper and gum are to be used.
No faded colours admitted.

"In all postage stamp sheets perforating to be used in preference to any other proceeding. Above all, no rouletting is to be resorted to.

"The paper used in stamped envelopes is to be of the kind enclosed (similar to that provided some time since by the American Bank Note Co., New York), in four colours : ¼ amber, ¼ blue, ¼ white, ¼ light green.

"For postal cards, see enclosed samples (cards of the 1879 issue) as to legends and materials. As to the figure, the accompanying water-colour sketch is to be accurately followed.

"Series of Postage Stamps, &c., to be Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. for 1890.

Postage Stamps.

3 cents,	lemon-yellow	450,000
5 „	cerulean blue	450,000
10 „	lilac	250,000
20 „	gold-yellow	150,000
25 „	crimson	100,000
50 „	maroon	85,000
1 peso,	scarlet	15,000

Postal Cards.

2 cents,	chocolate	2,500
2+2 „	„	2,000
3 „	orange	2,500
3+3 „	„	2,500

Stamped Envelopes.

5 cents,	cerulean blue	5,000
10 „	red	5,000
11 „	lemon-yellow	5,000
20 „	red	5,000
22 „	lemon-yellow	5,000

Newspaper Wrappers.

3 cents,	brown	2,500
6 „	„	2,500
12½ „	„	2,500
25 „	„	2,500"

We cannot say much for the instructions. Any one having the least notion of stamps could make 100 varieties without going beyond their strict letter.—Ed.

A NEW VICE.

FROM "THE SATURDAY REVIEW" OF SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1889.

"THE hobby of stamp collectors has hitherto been thought harmless, and their passion a feeble but not dangerous absurdity. Darker things than this hide in the deeps of the 'philatelic' mania. Stamp collectors are a power, a vast secret society. The concierges of Abyssinian hotels, the gillies on Highland moors, the children of the so-called 'ruling classes,' are all gatherers of ancient postage stamps. The passion leads directly to anarchy, to ceaseless revolution, to an insatiate craving for perpetual political changes. At present, perhaps, stamp collectors only *desire* these things. Soon they will attempt to produce them. The *Philotelic Record*, their organ, may seem as harmless as the *Leisure Hour* or the *Gardener's Chronicle*. The two hundred old stamp shops may not appear hotbeds of sedition. Wait a little, and stamp collecting will appear like the *Cui Bono* of an Anglo-Indian statesman, 'in all its native hideousness.'

"Perhaps the first lurid light on the revolutionary aims of stamp collectors was cast by a recent remark made in private life. 'The Prince of Monaco is dead,' cried a young collector, 'Hooray!' 'Why Hooray?' was the natural answer to this unfeeling speech. 'Why, don't you see, there will be a new stamp, and the old ones will be scarce.' It seems that this heartless person was a large holder of Monaco stamps up to the five franc stamp itself. Monaco has a *vert olive* stamp, a violet stamp, a blue one, a stamp *brun sur jaune*, blue on rose, carmine, black on rose, but not *rouge et noir*. There is also a yellow stamp, and the five franc one, *bleu sur gris bleu*. On all is the florid effigy of the late Prince, whose death has sent a thrill of ghoulish delight among stamp collectors.

"He who desires the end may desire the means. From rejoicing in the death of a lamented prince to plotting his end is but a step. The feverish passion for *novæ res* in stamps will soon cause the step to be taken. Nor are princes and emperors alone menaced. Presidents must also go, except in America, happy America, where no revolutions can hope to get rid of the same old chubby presidents. Uneasy lies the head that's on a stamp, even at present; and, when once the philatelic revolution is unchained, there will be a monthly sweeping away of unhappy rulers. The mere political form of a Constitution will not avail to protect it. Republics must go, with kings, that a new face or figure may appear on the stamp. These predictions cannot seem exaggerated to anyone who knows philatelists. They will give pounds of honest money for half a square inch of paper with a view of Sydney on it, and hideous colonial caricatures of Her Britannic Majesty fetch as high a price. They talk of 'serpentine perforations,' of *wmk.* (a pass-word, like L.P.D. in *Joseph Balsamo*), they have their secrets from the world. Only one good thing can be said of them politically. They are not Separatists; they do not conspire in favour of the Heptarchy, nor of autonomous communes. Nay, concerning the stamps of such interesting societies they speak disdainfully, calling them 'Beastly little locals.'"

We were not before aware of the incentive to high treason that *may* be involved in philately, or even that there may possibly be some home-rulers who are only such because they would then have the satisfaction of possessing separate issues for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. At present there is no lack of legitimate food for philatelists without their craving after revolutionary productions, or having to descend to "beastly little locals," a beautiful name for some of the recent Scandinavian and German productions.

We must, however, correct the etymology of our title. We are not *The Philotelic Record*, but *The Philatelic Record*. The proposal to adopt the word *Philately*, as describing what was then called *timbromanie* in France, and *stamp collecting* in England, was made by M. Herpin in 1864, deriving it from the two Greek words φιλος, a friend or lover, and ατελης (in speaking of an object), free of all charge or tax, franked; or the substantive, ατελεια; Philately signifying therefore the love of the study of all that relates to franking. We are afraid if the spelling of the *Saturday Review* were adopted, a stamp collector would be φιλος τελος, a lover of taxes. The manufacture of some word which would define the pursuit was not easy, but no one seems to have been able to construct a better. It is a common rule in the formation of compound words that they should not be drawn from two languages, but the French philatelists have disregarded this rule, and in consequence we have such words as *timbrophilie*, *timbrologie*, &c. Still a strict adherence to the rule would banish many accepted words from the English dictionary. Certainly the word "Philately," as defined by M. Herpin, will cover a large surface in stamps, and would include not only postage stamps, but patent medicine labels, and American bung labels, from which we earnestly desire to be defended, as our love does not extend to them.

We are glad to see that the harmlessness of our publication is acknowledged, and that we are not accused of promoting revolutions or indulging in regicidal views for the purpose of increasing our monthly record of novelties. In truth we have done what we can to prevent the sale of illegitimate stamps, though perhaps nothing effectual will be done until the powers of the Post-office Acts are put in force, and the vendors find that they are subject to the penalties imposed by the Acts.—Ed.

Notes and Queries.

Mr. Feldwicke, Brighton.—It appears that we omitted to notice a communication we received from you some time since respecting a Ceylon and a Cape stamp, both imperforate. We wrote to a large collector in Brighton regarding the stamps, and his opinion was in their favour; but we had in the meanwhile mislaid the note of the description. We are always thankful to any who will send us anything novel, or any *lusus naturæ* in the stamp family, but we like to *se* the article; it is so much easier to describe it ourselves than to decipher the description given by another hand. Any communication should be sent to the Editor, to the care of the Publishers, before the end of the second week in the month, if it is intended for insertion in the *Record* of that month.

Major Evans, R.A.—Among the notes from abroad supplied by Mr. Mekeel to the *Philatelic Journal* of America, we regret to see that Major Evans, who has so frequently and ably assisted us by his contributions, and whose health has of late suffered from the damp climate of Bermuda, has not derived sufficient benefit from his recent visits to

America, and is about to return to England. We trust that his native air will speedily restore him completely. His last contribution to our pages was written during his voyage to Halifax.

Austrian Soldi Stamps Surcharged for the Levant. — In February last we mentioned that Mr. Campbell had shown us some Austrian soldi stamps surcharged with the corresponding values in paras and piastres, which he had received from M. Glavany, of Constantinople. The *Timbre-Poste* expressed doubts of their authenticity, and in the month of July last published the following correspondence, for which up to the present we have not been able to find space :

"Mr. A. Glavany to the Editor of the *Timbre-Poste.*

"Constantinople, *8th May*, 1889.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of this month relative to the Austria soldi stamps surcharged with the Turkish value, I enclose you these entire envelopes, each bearing a 10 soldi stamp surcharged '1 piast. 1,' and a 20 soldi surcharged '2 piast. 2.' I had received several letters from Beyrouth thus franked, but without paying attention to the new surcharge, or to the circumstance that the stamps were in soldi. As soon as I perceived it I asked my son-in-law, who resides at Beyrouth, to obtain some at the post, and I made use of them at Constantinople, as you may see by the letters I send you.

"The third envelope was returned to me by my son, to whom I had sent it in Paris. It bears, as you will see, two stamps of 3 soldi, with '10 paras 10' in smaller numerals, and the surcharge is upside-down.

"As regards the Russian Levant large numeral 7—which I myself found at Beyrouth about five years since, I think—allow me to say that anyone who alleges, as you say in your journal of last month, that this surcharge is spurious does not know what he is talking about. What object could a forger have in making such a variety? Independently of those which you have had from me, and those which I have kept, I do not think that others are in existence, save those used by the Russian Post of Beyrouth, and which are, God knows where. "Yours truly,

"A. Glavany."

The Director of the Austrian Post of Beyrouth, under date of 27th May, writes as follows :

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th May, I have the honour to inform you that one day last year we found in our box several letters bearing stamps of the kind you describe. Having myself proposed to the Minister of Commerce at Vienna to affix the value in piastres to our stamps, and make use of the value in kreuzer, I knew very well that no soldi stamps with the Turkish value were in existence. Without delay I brought the matter before the direction of the Post at Trieste, which discovered that the falsification had been done at Constantinople by a certain M. ——, who, it was said, wished to make special stamps for his collection.

"I strongly protest against the calumny that I had anything to do with making the said stamps. "Receive, &c.,

"Joseph Bernhaupt,

"*Director of the Austrian Post.*"

We have since heard no more about these stamps. M. Glavany says, in short, that he got them from the Austrian Post Office in Beyrout. The Director there says that he did not make them, but accuses M. Glavany, whose honorability we have no reason to doubt, of doing so. Before obelizing them we wait to see if others turn up, as from M. Glavany's own account they must have been on sale for some little time.

THE SEDANG STAMPS.—We extract from *The Times* of the 15th inst. the following account of the manner in which M. de Mayréna, King Marie I. of the Sedangs, has been snuffed out. He will have the satisfaction of taking his stamps with him on retiring into private life:

"THE END OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SEDANGS.—On June 12 a brief account was given in *The Times* of the manner in which M. de Mayréna, an ex-officer of the French navy, became 'King of the Sedangs,' a tribe inhabiting a small district on the borders of Annam. Since his return to Paris this gentleman has assumed the position and attributes of an independent Sovereign; he has distributed orders and titles, has issued decrees from 'Maison du Roi,' including one divorcing his wife on the ground that the climate of the Sedang country does not agree with her, and taking another in marriage on the ground that it is desirable for the Monarch of the Sedangs to be married to some one. The attention of the French authorities having been directed by these proceedings to the Sedangs, the Resident-General in Indo-China has despatched an official from the residency at Quinhon to the Sedang villages to put them under French protection. The headmen were assembled, and the disapproval of M. de Mayréna's proceedings by the French Government was communicated to them. It was explained to them that he did not represent France, that henceforth they and their neighbours, the Hamongs, were under French protection, and would be free to elect one of themselves chief in place of Mayréna, and finally they were asked to bring in at once the so-called flags of the Sedangs, which he had distributed amongst them, as well as his decrees, orders, insignia, &c. This was done, and the French official left, the people being quite content with their new position."

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.—The first meeting of the society for the season (1889–90) is to be held on Friday, the 25th October. We are glad to see that one important matter has not been overlooked, as the report of the sub-committee will be presented, which was appointed to consider in what way the approaching completion of fifty years since the creation of postage stamps can be best celebrated.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. NOVEMBER, 1889. No. 131.

WE are now within six months of the completion of the fiftieth year since the creation of postage stamps, and the inauguration of the system of a uniform rate that not only revolutionized the old system in England, but has gradually forced its way into every quarter of the globe. The question naturally arises whether some notice should not be taken of the day when the first envelope and the first postage stamp were issued—a point beyond which philately cannot go and which is the limit of its horizon. We are aware that the Philatelic Society of London is occupied in solving the important question how this interesting epoch may be marked in a proper and dignified manner, and it may seem somewhat meddling and superfluous on the part of the *Record* to appear to interfere; anything that we may say, however, is not dictated by such motives, but rather with a view to impress on those outside the Society the propriety of celebrating the event in some way.

Two modes only appear to suggest themselves—a general congress of Philatelists, or an exhibition. As to a congress, experience is not much in its favour. Some good monographs were read at that held in Paris in 1878, but the amount of useful discussion was small, the meetings were miserably attended, and there was a want of reality and life in the proceedings. Those annually held in the United States appear to be amicable assemblies rather than meetings for the discussion of philatelic subjects, though the annual address of the President is interesting and suggestive. After all, the most successful gatherings seem to be exhibitions, of which we have had two this year—one at Amsterdam and another at Munich. In order, however, that an exhibition should be commensurate with the occasion, the net should be spread sufficiently wide.

It can scarcely be expected that the Government will take the initiative in such an exhibition. This must be under the direction of the Society; but the Government might well lend its co-operation, and place whatever it has that would be interesting at the disposal of the Society. There are several curiosities which might be exhibited. The original block of gun metal on which Thompson engraved Mulready's design for the first envelope and cover is in the South Kensington Museum; the original die of the One Penny adhesive engraved by Heath is still in existence, both of which are highly interesting as memorials of fifty years since. From the stores of Somerset House, from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and others, surely some things which would interest the general public could be obtained. Perhaps no small machine attracted more notice in the exhibition of 1851 than the envelope-making machine of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Crowds stood daily to witness the precision with which this automaton turned out the envelopes, folded and gummed, at a rate unheard of up to that time. The exhibits of the English Post Office in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 form also another example. Could not something be done to render an exhibition rather more cosmopolitan than to confine it simply to collections of postage stamps and works on philately which are scarcely interesting to the general public? This is the question which we would put to the body of philatelists, and one which we trust the Society will not lose sight of, as upon it we feel convinced the burden will fall of organising some fit celebration of the 6th May, 1890.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the stamps described in our last under the head of "Medellin," and bearing the name of this town upon them, are really for the Department of Antioquia, and that Medellin is only the place of manufacture. This provisional issue seems to have been very speedily swept off, and the Medellin printing press has again been set to work to produce a second edition, naturally varying somewhat in type from the first, and





now printed with several minor varieties, of which there are ten in the sheet of 5 centavos.

Adhesives. 2½ centavos, red on white.
5 ,, ,, orange-yellow.

Probably the necessity for these provisional issues has now passed, as a series of four values—1, 2½, 5, and 10 centavos—is announced. They all bear the arms of the country within a band, inscribed CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA, with a horizontal tablet at the top of the stamp carrying the inscription REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. At the foot is CENTAVO(S) on a scroll, with the numeral of value above it, which is repeated in the upper angles below the horizontal tablet. The annexed engraving of the 1 centavo shows the general design, which is varied in each value. The stamps are lithographed in black on wove paper of various colours, and are perforated 13½.

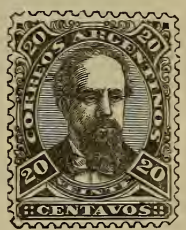


Adhesives. 1 centavo, black on pink.
2½ centavos, ,, pale blue.
5 ,, ,, yellow.
10 ,, ,, green.

Argentine Republic.—Annexed are engravings of the stamps of 12 and 20 centavos, described in our last.



On the 2nd October last another value, that of 3 centavos, was issued, bearing the portrait of the present President, Don Juarez Celman, within an upright oval band, inscribed REPUBLICA ARGENTINA in the upper part. At the foot is the value in full, on a scroll, and the numerals of value are in the upper angles. An engraving of this shall appear in our next. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 12.



Adhesive. 3 centavos, blue-green.

Brazil.—We have the envelopes of 100 and 300 reis, on plain white laid paper, in a new size, 120 × 94 mm.

Envelopes. 100 reis, green ; *new size.*
300 ,, carmine-red ; *new size.*

British Bechuanaland.—In August, 1886, we described the post card of One Penny of the Cape of Good Hope as surcharged with BRITISH BECHUANALAND, in block type of 2 mm. This surcharge was in two lines, 11 and 23 mm. long. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., now send us one in which the surcharge is in block type of 2½ mm., thinner and closer than in the former one, the length of the lines being 9½ and 18½ mm. respectively ; and there is a large square full stop at the end of the second line.

Post Card. 1 penny, surch. in black on Cape of Good Hope (variety).

Protectorate.—In the Halfpenny, red, surcharged with "Protectorate—four pence," the printer's pie seems to have been in fault. The *Timbre-Poste* has discovered four errors. It mentions five, but the fifth is similar to the third, save being honoured with a full stop at the end.

British North Borneo.—The stamp of 2 cents, red-brown, has been altered to "Postage and Revenue," like the 3 and 5 cents. The two magnificent-looking stamps, of which engravings are annexed, have also been issued to supply the growing wants of





the Company. We need not describe them except to say that the impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14.

Adhesives. 2 cents, red-brown, *postage and revenue;* perf. 14.
5 dollars, violet ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, brown ,, ,, ,,

Bulgaria.—The reply card of 5+5 stotinki has, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, been issued with inscriptions corresponding to those on the single card of 5 stotinki, issued at the end of 1887.

Reply Card. 5+5 stotinki, green on white.

Canada.—The registration stamp of 5 cents is now in blue-green. *Adhesive (Registration).* 5 cents, blue-green.

Ceylon.—The Four Cents has again received the surcharge of "2 Cents," but in a different form from that mentioned in our April number. It is now applied above the original value, which is barred.



Adhesive. 2 c. on 4 c., lilac-rose; surch. in black; *new type.*

We see that in our number for August last there is a clerical error in mentioning a post card of "5 cents." It should have been "6 cents."

Chili.—The *Timbre-Poste* has the current post card of 1 centavo stamped by error in carmine instead of green.

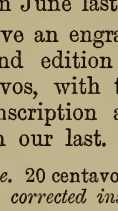
Post Card. 1 centavo, carmine on green (*error*).

Colombia.—The perforation of the Registration Label described in June last is 13½.



We give an engraving of the second edition of the 20 centavos, with the corrected inscription as mentioned in our last.

Adhesive. 20 centavos, violet; perf. 13½; *corrected inscription.*



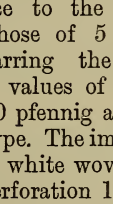
Curaçao.—Above is an engraving of the 1 cent described in our last.

Danish Locals.—*Horsens.*—There is a plentiful supply of surcharges from this local post. They have been applied to the stamps of 5 and 10 öre of 1886 and 1887 of the type of a numeral within an upright oval band, inscribed "HORSENS TELEFON OG BYPOST." The stamps of 5 öre of 1886 were printed in sheets of 25, and those of 10 öre in sheets of 50. These have been surcharged with "1" in five varieties. The stamps of 1887 differed from those of 1886, in that the line encircling the inner oval was at a greater distance than in the former issue. The stamps of 5 and 10 öre of this latter issue were both in sheets of 25, and have been surcharged with "2" in three varieties—six stamps with a large "2," with horizontal tail; fourteen with a similar sized numeral, with curly tail; and three (?) with a smaller sized numeral, with curly tail, making 25, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, from which we borrow the above.

Adhesives.	1 on 5 öre (1886),	surcharged	in	black;	5 varieties.
	1 on 10 „	„	„	„	„
	2 on 5 „	(1887)	„	„	3 varieties.
	2 on 10 „	„	„	„	„

Germany.—We annex engravings of the two types of the new German issue. The stamps of 3 and 5 pfennig bear a close resemblance to the Belgian type of those of 5 c., and under, barring the Lions. The other values of 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig are all of the same type. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14. The following is the list of the values and colours.





Adhesives.	3	pfennig,	brown.
	5	„	green.
	10	„	rose.
	20	„	ultramarine-blue.
	25	„	orange.
	50	„	red-brown.

A collection of stationery is also prepared bearing stamps of the new type in accordance with their respective values.

Wrapper.	3	pfennig,	brown.
Envelope.	10	,,	rose on white, 147 × 84 mm.
Post Cards.	5	,,	green on buff.
	10	,,	rose on buff.
Reply Cards.	10 + 10	pfennig,	rose on buff.



The post card of 10 pfennig, with its corresponding reply, is furnished with a border in addition.

For the offices in the Levant the stamps have been surcharged in black as follows:



Adhesives.	10	para	on	5	pfennig,	green, surcharged in black.
	20	,,		10	,,	rose ,,
	1	piastre	on	20	,,	ultramarine ,,
	1¼	,,		25	,,	orange ,,
	2½	,,		50	,,	red-brown ,,

Gibraltar.—We have received some of the definitive issue identical with the issue in pence, save in the values. At present we have only seen the adhesive of 10 centimos, the post card of 5 centimos, and a registration envelope, size F, bearing, like the former issue, the imprint of "Thos. De La Rue & Co."

Adhesive.	10	centimos,	carmine; wmk. ♔ CA, perf. 14.
Post Card.	5	,,	green on buff.
Registration Envelope.	20	,,	vermilion; size F.

We find two types of the surcharge of 20 centimos on the former envelopes of size G, and probably the same exist on some of the other sizes. The ordinary one has "CENTIMOS" in block type of about 2½ mm., and the line of numerals above measures 7½ mm. In the other variety the type of "CENTIMOS" is nearly a millimetre taller but closer, while the numerals are flattened and the line measures 10 mm.

Registration Envelope. 20 centimos surcharged in black on 2 pence, vermilion, size G; two varieties.

Great Britain.—We do not appear to have chronicled the One Shilling of the current series overprinted in black with I.R.—OFFICIAL.

Official. 1 shilling, green (1887), overprint in black.

The telegraph form "A 1," with the stamp of Six Pence embossed upon it, has been issued in conformity with form "A." The dies, however, are new, the colour of the impression altered from lilac to violet, and the printers are changed, now being "McCorquodale and Co., Limited," in place of "Harrison and Sons." The form is $8\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{9}{16}$ inches (214 × 141 mm.), being a trifle smaller than the previous one. The paper is white wove.

Telegraph Form. 6 pence, *violet; new die.*

Greece.—The issue of the 5 lepta, printed at Athens, is announced as having taken place.

Adhesive. 5 lepta, green.



Guanacaste.—Some of the values of the new series for Costa Rica have made their appearance overprinted in black for Guanacaste. All are said to have been so treated, but at present only two values have come to hand. The surcharge is 20 mm. long in capitals of 2 mm.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, brown, surcharged in black; perf. 15.
2 centavos, grey-green ,, ,,

Guatemala.—The *Timbre-Poste* of this month makes the interesting announcement of having received the 10 centavos, red, of the issue of 1886, overprinted in black with "1889—OFICIAL" in two lines. Doubtless the other values of the series have been similarly treated, and we may anticipate a crop for 1890.



Adhesive Official. 10 centavos, red; overprinted in black.

Hawaiian Islands.—The *Ill. B. Journal* announces the issue of the envelope of 1 cent on white wove glazed paper and measuring 150 × 85 mm.

Envelope. 1 cent, green; *new size.*

Holkar.—The same journal also announces a round stamp, with the value in words in the centre within a circular band bearing inscriptions. These are said, being interpreted, to mean "State of Holkar" at the top, "Postal Department" at the bottom, and "Half Anna" in the middle. The stamp is not gummed.

½ anna, black on pink.

Jamaica.—We have received from a correspondent the Two Pence of the new type, but the tablet of value is of the same colour as the rest of the stamp.



Adhesive. 2 pence, green; wmk. CA; perf. 14.

Kashmir.—In native printed stamps there are always very variable elements, and now we are told by the *Timbre-Poste* that the paper of the 2 annas is no longer greenish-yellow, but yellow, the substance being the same, and that the 4 annas is printed in olive-green on thin white glazed paper.

2 annas, red, on yellow *pelure* paper.
4 ,, olive-green, on thin glazed white.

Madagascar.—The receipt from a correspondent of a specimen of the surcharge of "25" on the French Colonial stamp of 40 c. employed at Tamatave, as described in our June number, reminds us that we have not chronicled the 10 c., black on violet, surcharged with ".05" in black, emanating from the same place.

Adhesive. .05 on 10 c., black on violet, surcharged in black.

Mexico.—Two envelopes come to hand, size 157 × 91 mm., with flap at the end, and with "Waterlow Bros. and Layton" embossed underneath. On the face, in the left upper corner, is the Mexican eagle, with SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANA on a scroll below, all in red, and in the corresponding right corner the stamp of the current type. The paper is plain white wove.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue.
10 „ vermilion-red.

We were somewhat in a fog at first to account for the inscription on the stamp being SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO, and that below the eagle SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANA; but we see signs that the eagle and inscription were printed before the envelope was made up, and the stamp affixed after it was made up. The grammatical puzzle, therefore, lies at the door of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton.

The *Timbre-Poste* has received from a correspondent the smaller values of the stamps of 1864, which are reprints. There appears to be but very slight difference in the paper, but the colours are not quite the same. In the 1 and 2 reales the colours are brighter than those of the originals, while the reprint of the 4 reales is in pale brown instead of dark yellowish-brown. The American Bank Note Company did not affix its imprint to the sheets of the original stamps, but it appears on these reprints. We fear that there is little hope of establishing a difference in the 1 peso, which is black.

A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 10 centavos, red, on plain white paper, as described in our number for December, 1887, surcharged in black, with a large numeral of "3," 16½ mm. high. Postmarked "Mexico, Oct. 1888." We should be glad of any testimonials regarding this candidate.

Queensland.—Of the type of the 2 pence, &c., of 1882 a stamp of Two Shillings has been issued on paper watermarked "♕ and Q," perforated 12.

Adhesive. 2 shillings, light yellow-brown.

Rajpeepla.—We have omitted to describe the new type of the Rajpeepla stamp which came to hand a few months since, and which is shown in the annexed engraving. The inscriptions are similar to those on the former type. The impression is on white paper, and



there are 32 stamps to the sheet, in four rows of eight, each varying in some slight details. The perforation is 11½.

Adhesive. 1 anna, orange-red.
1 ,, blue.
2 ,, green.

Russian Locals.—The following alterations in existing types and some new types have been announced by the *Timbre-Poste.*

Arzamass.—The current stamps have the numerals in the angles somewhat larger than before. There are five varieties.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, bright violet.

Bielozersk.—A stamp of a new design was issued on the 1st October last, and in colours to suit every taste. We do not recollect an instance of a stamp ever making its first appearance in such a galaxy of colours. It is lithographed on wove paper, white and coloured, and is to be had both imperforate and perforated 12½.

Adhesives. 2 kopecks, black on pink.
2 ,, ,, sea-green.
2 ,, sea-green on white.
2 ,, orange ,,
2 ,, yellow ,,
2 ,, red ,,
2 ,, blue ,,
2 ,, violet ,,

Bogorodsk.—M. de Ferrary has seen the stamp of 1871 printed in red as an unpaid letter stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 kopecks (1871), red.

Charkoff.—There has been an interchange of colours in this stamp. What was bronze in 1888 is ultramarine-blue now, and *vice versâ.*

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, bronze and blue on white glazed paper.

Gadiatsch.—Since the 17th July last the 3 kopecks comes in two new types. Illustrations of them are annexed, and will therefore dispense with the necessity of giving any detailed description; but lest our readers should be in any difficulty as to what is displayed on the shield we may add that it is intended to represent St. George killing the dragon. Lithographed in two colours on plain white wove paper, and imperforate.





Adhesives. 3 kopecks, blue and pink on plain ground, lined border.
3 ,, ,, ,, diapered ground.

Griasowetz.—The stamp of 4 kopecks, depicted in our number for May last, and there erroneously chronicled as 2 kopecks, has now been printed in several new colours, so that since the commencement of the year it has appeared in no fewer than eight colours; and as there are four varieties of the type which also present themselves in two of the colours—blue-grey and violet, *en tête bêche*—the collector will have a goodly array. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are not perforated. The complete list is as follows :

Adhesives. 4 kopecks, black (February, 1889).
4 „ blue „ „
4 „ red-brown „ „
4 „ blue-grey (new issue).
4 „ violet „
4 „ black „
4 „ green „
4 „ yellow „
4 „ red „

Louga.—The stamp of 1886—numeral on a diapered ground—now arrives on white *bâtonné* paper.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, red on white *bâtonné* paper.



Novgorod.—A stamp of a new design, as shown in the annexed engraving, appeared on the 1st September last. The arms are in green, red, and black, on an escutcheon surmounted by a Crown, all within an upright rectangle, with the numerals of value in the angles. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue, green, red, gold, and black.

Oustsysolsk.—A slight modification has taken place in the envelope stamp as depicted in our number for July last. The portion of the scroll to the right no longer exists. The size of the envelope remains unchanged.

Envelope. 2 kopecks, red on white laid (*modified type*).

Spask (*Riazan*).—The unpaid letter stamp of 1883 is now on bright pink glazed paper.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 kopecks, black on bright pink.

Tichvin.—On the 13th August last a stamp, represented in the annexed engraving, made its appearance, with the Arms on a small shield in blue, rose-red, silver, and gold. On a tablet above are inscriptions similar to those which are found on most of its predecessors, and below is КОР., with the numeral on each side in small circles. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 10.



Adhesive. 3 kop., black, blue, red, silver, and gold.

Tver.—A stamp of a new design, evidently borrowed from that of the new issue for Russia, has been issued. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 13.



Adhesive. 2 kop., brown and reddish-chocolate.

Welsk.—The stamp of 1888 has been made larger than before. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, pale blue.

Werchotour.—This is an entirely new candidate for philatelic honours, and appears to have been blessed with a stamp since the 1st January last. The design is shown in the annexed engraving, and is not of such a very elaborate nature as to require description. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, pale chocolate.

Zienkow.—A contemporary announces the issue of the stamp of *the end of 1889* (we presume the stamp of 1888 is meant) as coming to hand in lilac-red.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, lilac-red.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the stamp now comes in blue-green, with the numeral round-headed, and the stamp has been re-drawn. The inscriptions on the top and bottom are larger, but the numeral is smaller.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, blue-green.

Salvador.—*Telegraphs.*—A correspondent calls our attention to the omission of two values of the 1883 type, of which only one, the 1 real, is noted in page 48 of our Catalogue. So far as he recollects, all the values in this issue are met with, both with and without the overprint of "CONTRA SELLO."

Adhesives. 2 reales, carmine; perforated 12.
4 ,, violet. ,,

Shanghai.—*Der Philatelist* announces the issue of 60 cash on watermarked paper, perforated 15; and the *Timbre-Poste*, 80 cash in green, and 100 cash in dull blue, also on watermarked paper; perforated 13.

Adhesives. 60 cash, carmine; watermarked; perf. 15.
80 ,, green ,, ,, 13.
100 ,, dull blue ,, ,, 13.

South Australia.—We have the reply post card of One Penny, rose on buff, overprinted with "O.S." in large block letters of 5 mm. This is neither a novelty nor a resuscitation, and its existence has been known for two years; but it is the first

specimen on which we have set our eyes. As the card itself dates from 1883, it is not improbable but that the official use of it dates from about that time, though it was not known to philatelists before 1887.

Official Post Card. 1+1 penny, rose on buff; surcharged in black.

Spain.—We have now received the full series of these stamps, and the following appear to be the values and colours:

Adhesives.
2 centimos, blue-green.
5 ,, ultramarine.
10 ,, yellow-brown.
15 ,, dark Vandyck-brown.
20 ,, yellow-green.
25 ,, slate-blue.
30 ,, dark olive-green.
40 ,, chocolate-brown.
50 ,, lake.
75 ,, orange-red.
1 peseta, dark purple.
4 pesetas, carmine.
10 ,, vermilion-red.

Sweden.—The stamps of 12 and 24 öre, both ordinary and official, and the envelopes of 12 öre, having become almost useless stock, the postal authorities issued a notice to the public, dated 30th September last, announcing that the remaining stock had been surcharged with 10 öre in the manner shown in the annexed







engravings. The ordinary stamps of 12 and 24 öre are surcharged in dark blue over the circular centre with a pattern in which is introduced the three Crowns, and the value TIO ORE is applied over SVERIGE, the numerals of value being introduced into the upper angles. The official stamps of the same values have a scroll tablet with the words TIO ÖRE separated by the numerals of value over the original value, a Crown over the original numerals in the two side ovals, and TJENSTE FRIMÄRKE in small capitals under SVERIGE. The envelope of 12 öre is reduced to 10 öre by printing "10" over the three Crowns in the centre, with a solid coloured tablet below inscribed KONGL.—POSTVERKET in two lines of uncoloured letters, under which is TIO ORE. These, with the ordinary post cards of 6 and 6+6 öre, and the official post cards of 6 öre, lilac, and 6 öre, brown, which received the ornamental surcharge reducing the stamp to 5 öre some long time since, form a lovely group, displaying not only the inventive mind of the Swedish

officials, but the spirit of economy which prevails in the administration.

Adhesives.	10 öre on	12 öre,	blue ;	surcharge in	dark blue.
	10 ,,	24 ,,	yellow	,,	
Official Stamps.	10 ,,	12 ,,	blue	,,	
	10 ,,	24 ,,	yellow	,,	
Envelope.	10 ,,	12 ,,	ultramarine	,,	

Two letter cards have been issued with the arms in a shield surmounted by a crown in the left upper corner of the face, and in the right upper corner a stamp the design of which is a a numeral in the centre of a pearled circle, with "SVERIGE" above and the value in full underneath. Between the arms and the stamp is KORTBREF, with four lines for the address. At the top, above the perforation, are instructions in Swedish.

Letter Cards. 5 öre, green on azure.
10 ,, carmine ,,

Swazieland.—While Zululand has obtained stamps from England for its postal purposes, Swazieland has, it appears, applied to its neighbours of the South African Republic for a supply. The Postmaster-General at Pretoria has therefore reprinted the following values of the Transvaal stamps, and has overprinted them in black with "Swazieland" in small characters, the overprint measuring 12 mm.

Adhesives. ½ penny, pearl-grey.
1 ,, pink.
2 pence, bistre.
6 ,, blue.
1 shilling, green.

Switzerland.—The 40 centimes has been issued with the new perforation.

Adhesive. 40 centimes, grey ; perforated 9½.

Telegraphs.—*United States.*—A correspondent at Chicago has been so good as to send us the following notice of a series of telegraph stamps issued by the "*Baltimore and Ohio Company*" subsequently to those chronicled on page 51 of the Catalogue of Telegraph Stamps, and which should follow on after the series lithographed by A. Hoen and Co. :

1887. Similar to the last, and similarly overprinted. Lithographed by Forbes and Co., Boston.

1 (cent), yellow-green.	10 (cents), dark brown.
5 (cents), blue.	25 (cents), orange.

See also *Great Britain* and *Salvador.*

Tobago.—We have received the Six Pence, brown-orange, watermark ♕ CA, surcharged in black with "½ PENNY" in Roman capitals.

Adhesive. ½ penny on 6d., brown-orange ; surcharge in black.

THE OFFICIALLY-SEALED LABEL OF CANADA.

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

With reference to what is said about the Canadian *officially-sealed* label in the London Society's new book, I am glad to be able to throw some light upon the question as to the manner of its employment.

When I was in Canada last July I made special enquiries about these labels, as there appeared to be some mystery about their use. Everyone agreed that they were not placed upon *all* letters opened at the Dead Letter Office and returned to their senders, and no two persons seemed to have quite the same theory as to the rules for their employment or non-employment in any particular case. Even gentlemen connected with the Post-office at Halifax, such as Mr. King and others, could give me no definite information. I therefore determined to see what I could do at the head-quarters at Ottawa.

Fortunately I was able, through a collector in an official position, to obtain an introduction to the Deputy Postmaster-General, who most kindly gave me the following particulars, which show that the employment of the *officially-sealed* labels is very restricted, thus accounting for their rarity:

Letters in Canada, as in the United States, very frequently have on the outside the well-known notice containing the address of the sender, and a request that the letter may be returned if not delivered within a certain time. These of course are not opened at the Dead Letter Office, and in fact, I think, are ordered not to be sent there, but are returned direct from the office to which they were originally addressed or from the head office of the district. On the other hand, those that have no indication of the address of the sender on the outside are sent to the Dead Letter Office, and there necessarily opened; but neither of these classes thus properly dealt with is considered to require the *officially-sealed* label. It is only if one of the former class, having the sender's name and address on the outside, is sent to the Dead Office and there opened in *error* that the *officially-sealed* label is applied, to show that such letter has been opened officially, and not by any unauthorised person. Whether these pieces of gummed paper ever had a more extended use or not I cannot say, but I was assured that the above was the substance of the regulations as to their employment.

The Deputy Postmaster-General further stated that there had been so many requests for specimens of these labels that the Department had been obliged to make it a rule to turn a deaf ear to all of them.

In any case they are not *postage stamps*, properly speaking, at all. They indicate neither postage paid nor postage due, but simply that the letters to which they are attached have been opened by proper authority, and they at the same time afford a means for reclosing them.

49, Mount Pleasant, Norwich, *November*, 1889.

THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

We have received the following interesting communication from Dr. E. Diena, dated Modena, October 15th :

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Allow me to point out to you an important article published in No. xi. (vol. i.) of *The American Stamp Mercury*, of Boston, Mass., in September, 1868, which contains some information on the stamps of Newfoundland, which it is to be regretted have not been noticed in the magnificent work that the Philatelic Society of London have just published. The date of issue of the first stamps is 1*st January*, 1857, while the volume gives only the year.

The number of stamps to the sheet, which has not been given—as you remarked in your number for September—is shown by the following article. It will be noticed that the sheets of the stamps of 4d. and 6d. were composed of 80 stamps, instead of 40, as you have stated.*

"ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS.

"We have been kindly favoured by Mr. James M. Chute, of Boston, with some notes on these stamps ; and as we do not believe they have ever been published, we here give them for the benefit of our readers.

"In 1856 the Provincial Government authorized Mr. W. L. Solomon, the then Postmaster-General, to have a series of postage stamps prepared. The contract for their manufacture was awarded by Mr. Solomon to Mr. L. Stanford, London, who prepared nine values ; viz., 1d. and 5d., square ; 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1s., rectangular; and 3d., triangular. Proofs of all the values were struck from the original or mother die in black, on fine India paper, and sent to the authorities for their inspection and approval.

"They were accepted, and plates were impressed as follows :

1d.	plate	contained	120	impressions in a deep lake colour.
2d.	,,	,,	120	,, orange and vermilion.
3d.	,,	,,	80	,, green.
4d.	,,	,,	80	,, orange and vermilion.
5d.	,,	,,	40	,, red-brown and lake.
6d.	,,	,,	40	,, orange and vermilion.
6½d.	,,	,,	20	,, vermilion.
8d.	,,	,,	20	,, ,,
1s.	,,	,,	20	,, ,,

"None are watermarked or perforated, and the colours change to a red-brown tint when exposed to the action of the air.

* There is a trifling error here. According to Mr. Chute the plate of 6d. was composed of 40 stamps. We said that the plates of both the 4d. and the 6d. were composed of 20 stamps. It has been suggested that possibly two impressions of the plate were made on the sheets of 6d., and we suppose four on the sheets of 4d., and that Mr. Chute may have made a mistake between plates and sheets. This is scarcely possible, for it would be difficult in printing by the copper-plate process to take two impressions on the same sheet, and it would be far easier and more expeditious to take the impressions separately.

"The first order consisted of 171,000 stamps, which was shipped to the colony, and issued to the public January 1st, 1857. The total cost of the plates, printing, &c., amounted to £398 8s. 9d., which was paid by the colony.

"This lot having been exhausted, excepting the 8d. stamps, another order of 222,380 stamps was struck off in September, 1862, and issued January, 1st, 1863, the colours of the 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., and 1s. being changed from scarlet to lake.

"In 1865 the Hon. John Delaney, Postmaster-General, ordered a new series of stamps to be emitted, with the value in cents, owing to a change in the currency. They were engraved by the American Bank Note Company, New York, and consist of the following values:

2 cents, oblong, codfish in centre; green.
5 „ „ seal in centre; brown.
10 „ rectangular, Prince of Wales in centre; black.
12 „ „ Victoria in centre; red-brown.
13 „ oblong, ship in centre; orange.
24 „ rectangular, Victoria in centre; deep blue.

"The cost of these plates was $600; and for the printing, gumming, and perforating, 25 cents per sheet of one hundred, being a total cost of $2100 for the 600,000 stamps that were printed. Of this number 200,000 had been sold up to May, 1878, leaving 400,000 to be disposed of, very likely before a new set will grace our Newfoundland page of Album.

"We are obliged to Mr. Chute for these particulars, and if any of our readers can give us any more information in regard to these stamps, of which so little has been said or written, we will be thankful."

The above article doubtless contains some important details, and one may also read the article on "The Postage Stamps of the British North-American Colonies," by J. M. Chute, which is not devoid of interest, and which was published in vol. ii. of the same magazine, pages 37–45. Further, I willingly associate myself with the desire expressed by the editor of this magazine of seeing the documents published relating to the stamps of these colonies, which the Philatelic Society have not yet been able to obtain. But in pointing out the article which has been overlooked, it is especially with the wish of demonstrating once more the incontestable utility of a Philatelic Index, such as I proposed in this magazine in October, 1887. I should have little difficulty in offering other examples. Here is one of a similar kind relative to the stamps of Western Australia:

The editor of the *Philatelic Record*, in criticising the excellent work on the stamps of Oceania (*Philatelic Record* of August, 1888), takes exception to the classification given by the authors, as regards the first stamps of Western Australia. He even proposed a classification, which appeared to him to be more exact; but it is to be regretted that a short article, signed "Albis," published in the *Timbrophile* (fifth year, March, 1889, page 426), on these stamps seems to have been forgotten. Here is the classification drawn up by M. Albis according to official information, and which in some respects agrees with that proposed by the editor of the *Philatelic Record:*

1854. One penny, black.
1855. January or February, 6 pence, brown and bronzed; lithographed.
July, 2 pence, brick-red; lithographed.
„ 4 pence, blue; lithographed.
1856. January, one shilling, brown.

Allow me to add that a bibliographical work, giving a list of the various monographs and articles published on stamps, would not fail to be of great importance, and would render signal service to real amateurs, especially now when collectors are disposed to make special study of stamps within certain limits, on which one may readily understand they would like to know what has been written, in order that they may look it up and consult it when necessary.

Mr. P. J. Anderson has been so good as to support this project in your magazine, while encouragement and promises have been given by the most distinguished philatelists and by the Philatelic societies. All this is very well, but no one yet sets himself to the work. Later on, when Philatelic literature will be still richer, the task of the bibliographers will be longer and still more difficult. Would it not be well then to set to the work at once?

May these lines serve to call the attention of philatelists to a project which seems to me to recommend itself.

EMILIO DIENA.

We thank Dr. Diena for his letter, and we fully agree with him, that an Index to the various monographs would be exceedingly useful to philatelists, but such a work could not be taken up successfully by any one person without he devoted all his time for some long period to the business of a miner, who would have a great deal of dead-work to dig out, and then to extract the real metal from the adherent rubbish. So many are apt to write about philatelic questions in a loose manner, and we fear that the student if left to himself without a guide would find himself somewhat bewildered.

Take only the above paper respecting the Newfoundland stamps. It says that "proofs of all the values were struck on India paper from the original or mother die in black." We have certainly not seen a very large number of proofs struck by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.; but what we have seen were never on India paper, but on a soft, thick, porous paper. Then again, the plate of the 4d. is said to consist of 80 stamps, and that of the 6d. of 40 stamps. We have a sheet of each of these values before us, and we only count twenty on each. To be as accurate as we can, we have measured the sizes of the plates on the sheets before us, which are all of hand-made paper. The 5d., as we have said, consists of 40 stamps, and measuring the top horizontal row, and the right vertical row, the whole measures 186×117 mm.; while in another sheet of this later printing, which is of rather stouter paper, watermarked STACEY, in double-lined capitals, with a portion of the date underneath, the plate measures $187\frac{1}{2} \times 118\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Taking the measures of the other stamps in the same way, which all consist of 20 stamps in 4 rows of 5, we have the 4d. measuring $107\frac{1}{2} \times 106$ mm.; the 6d., 107×108 mm.; the $6\frac{1}{2}$d., $105\frac{3}{4} \times 110$ mm.; the 8d., 106×107 mm.; and the 1s., $105\frac{1}{2} \times 107$ mm. It may be remarked that in the sheets of the upright rectangular stamps before us, which are of the later printing in lake red, and all on paper of a similar kind and substance, the $6\frac{1}{2}$d. measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, while none of the others measure more than 25 mm.

Again, Mr. Chute gets over the orange and vermilion distinct shades by a bold jump. The 2d., 4d., and 6d. were, he says, originally sent over in both colours! The 1s., orange, is left out. Has Mr. Chute ever seen a vermilion

stamp of either the 2d., 4d., or 6d. with a postmark dated previously to 1860?

Lastly, how comes it that the 8d., in *lake red*, is omitted? We believe it was never issued, but we have ocular evidence that it was printed. In fact, Mr. Chute only mentions two orders given to Mr. Stanford, though there were certainly intermediate supplies between those recorded by him.

Coming now to the short paper of Albis, in the *Timbrophile*, we plead guilty of not remembering it, though we ought to have done so, as at the period it was published we were in almost daily intercourse with the editor. It confirms what we said in August of last year—the 1d. was the Adam. We have not the least doubt but that the 6d. and 1s. were transfers from this, so far as the swan and background were concerned, and borders were subsequently added. The 2d. and 4d., with reeds in the groundwork, were lithographed at Perth, according to Albis, and bear so strong a family likeness to each other that they may well be regarded as twins.—Ed.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.
Vice-President—T. K. Tapling, M.P.
Secretary—D. Garth. *Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. Tilleard.
Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. Biggs.

E. D. Bacon. | A. W. Chambers.
M. P. Castle. | Dr. C. W. Viner.

The first meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 11th October, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by seven members and one visitor, the chair being taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary read the correspondence which had taken place during the recess, which included letters from the Universities' Libraries, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the *Stamps of Oceania* and of the Society's recently published catalogue of the Stamps of the North American Colonies; and from the Dresden Society and Dr. Legrand, on behalf of the French Society, acknowledging presentation copies of the North American Catalogue. A letter was also read from Mr. John Siewert, of Moscow, asking permission to translate into German, for the German *Philatelist*, the essay on the "Connell Stamp," by Mr. Donald King, which appeared in the Society's recent publication; and it was decided that Mr. Siewert should be referred to the author, the Society having only obtained leave to publish the essay in their own work. A letter was also read from the Brooklyn Society, sending the first three of a proposed series of photographs of rare stamps, which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. The Secretary reported the receipt of copies for presentation to each member of the Society of a Catalogue of the Exhibition of Postage Stamps recently held at New York, sent by Mr. C. B. Corwen (a member of the Society), to whom a vote of thanks was unanimously

accorded. The Secretary also reported the receipt from Dr. Legrand of two copies for the Society's library of Messrs. Schoeller and Campbell's Catalogue of Post Cards, which he was directed to acknowledge with the Society's thanks. A letter received from Mr. Basset Hull was next read, containing a detailed summary of his work upon the Stamps of Tasmania, which he offered for publication by the Society. A discussion followed upon the arrangements for the business of the season, especially having regard to the time which could be devoted to the reading of "papers" and "treatises," and the subject was eventually adjourned for further consideration at the next meeting.

The second meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 25th October, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members being present, including the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Phillips, of Birmingham, calling attention, as a warning to collectors, to the fact that certain persons were offering for sale specimens of the Five Cent stamp of Newfoundland with the colour changed to black. Mr. F. J. Lilly, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Alfred A. Lyall, proposed by the Assistant-Secretary and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. Henry G. Benson, jun., proposed by Mr. A. H. Wilson and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. With the consent of the meeting, the presentation of the Report of the Committee as to the arrangements for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Introduction of Postage Stamps was postponed, pending the completion of the correspondence with the postal authorities on the subject. The Vice-President read a paper on a variety of the 20 paras (Turkish) stamp of the issue of December, 1863. In the printing of the stamp in question the whole of the design and inscription is reversed, and the variety does not appear to have been before chronicled. On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by the Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his very interesting contribution, and his consent was obtained to the publication of the paper in the *Philatelic Record*.* A lengthy discussion ensued on the adjourned consideration of the arrangements for the business of the season, eliciting a general expression of opinion that more time should be devoted to the revision of the Society's Reference Lists in the future. On the motion of Mr. Kleinwort, seconded by Mr. A. W. Chambers (moved as an amendment to a motion on the same subject by Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Castle), it was resolved to make an alteration in Article 24 of the Society's Statutes; and on the motion of Mr. Van Duzer, seconded by Mr. A. W. Chambers, it was resolved that an insurance against fire should be effected on the contents of the Society's library.

* The extraordinary length of our stamp announcements compels us to defer the publication of this paper till next month.

Notes and Queries.

O. H. N., *Evesham.*—In reply to your question as to whether the Victoria stamps marked "Stamp Duty" were originally made for postal purposes, you will find that after January 1st, 1884, the distinction between Postage Stamps and Duty Stamps was abolished, and "Stamp Duty" and "Stamp Statute" stamps were admitted to be used for postal purposes. There are now no longer any postage stamps, properly so called, in Victoria; all are "Stamp Duty" stamps. In England all the postage stamps represent Stamp Duties, and probably will do so so long as the Post Office has to buy its stamps from the Stamp Department of Somerset House. Victoria, it would seem, desires to call them by their right name.

An Antique Local.—We have received the following from a subscriber:

"Dear Sir,—Can any of your readers give me some additional information regarding a philatelic curiosity I acquired some years ago in Sydney? A friend had amongst some antique curios a copy of *The Edinburgh Courant* newspaper of 1792, containing a report of the progress of the Prussian invasion of France, undertaken for the rescue of Louis XVI. This paper was impressed with a stamp said to be of a local postage system, which an old soldier of the American War of Independence, settled in Edinburgh, had instituted as a private speculation, for the conveyance of the newspapers chronicling the progress of the exciting events in France at that time to the towns and districts in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. . . .

"I am, &c.

"DESCRIPTION OF STAMP REFERRED TO.

"The stamp above referred to is about an inch and a half long by an inch broad, and is of a deep crimson-lake colour. The design is quaint, consisting of a rose and thistle growing out of a shamrock stalk as the central design. Above there is a crown surmounted by a scroll, containing 'Halfpenny' in red letters on a white ground. Beneath the central design is another scroll, containing the words 'Semper Eadem,' with three successive scrolls beneath it, the first with 'Halfpenny' in white letters on a red ground, and the remaining two with 'Halfpenny' in red letters on a white ground."

F. M.—Thanks for the sight of your envelopes. Those franked with an 8d. surcharged in black on 9d., brown, of South Australia, and with a New South Wales of 2 pence, type of 1862, by its side, bear the postmarks of Wentworth and Adelaide, and came to England *viâ* Italy. By the dates of the postmarks, it is clear that they were posted on the New South Wales side of the Murray river, to the nearest point of the departure of the English mail. One shows that the New South Wales stamp was affixed last; so that the writer affixed both, though only the New South Wales stamp is cancelled at Wentworth, while the South Australian 8 pence was cancelled two days later at Adelaide.

Forgeries.—The *Timbre-Poste* calls attention to some imitations of the stamps of the lion issue of Tuscany, which are now being dribbled out. We will recur to these in a future number.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XI. DECEMBER, 1889. No. 132.

ACCORDING to their usual custom the publishers of *The Philatelic Record* present the subscribers with a frontispiece to the annual volume. This year they are permitted to give a portrait of Herr Philipp von Ferrary, whose name is known to most of our readers as a great collector, and the "master of many legions" of stamps. Although the entire collections of two Presidents of the Philatelic Society of London have passed into his hands, it must not be supposed that he has merely formed his large collection by wholesale purchases. It is now some five-and-twenty years since we first remember seeing him indefatigably ransacking the shops of all the Paris dealers, even to the stamp bourse, in hopes of finding additions to his then growing collection, and this spirit of earnest search has continued ever since with unflagging perseverance. He has not been a great contributor to philatelic literature, though what he has written has been very much to the purpose; but he has been, and still is, an enthusiastic collector, and has spared neither pains nor money to make his collection as complete as possible.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the last wrapper of ½ centavo has in the inscription on the wrapper the error of "REPÚBILCA" for "REPÚBLICA."



We annex an engraving of the stamp of 3 centavos, described in our last.

Bavaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the post card of 5 pfennig, violet, bearing the date of "89," and as now being on card with

vertical undulations. We chronicled the same card in April last with horizontal undulations. Such varieties only depend upon the will of the printer.

Post Card. 5 pf., violet on buff, *vertical* undulations.

Bhopal.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the 1 anna, brown, as coming to hand perforated 7½.

Adhesive. 1 anna, brown; perforated 7½.



British Guiana.—In our number for October last we mentioned that the series of 1888 stamps, with the value in dollars from one to five, had been issued. We have since seen some of these values that have been used postally. They are of the same type as those which have the value in cents, but are printed in green.

Adhesives. 1 dollar, green, overprinted in black.
2 dollars ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,,



The annexed engraving shows the type of the new series.

Ceylon.—So long ago as the year 1887 a very pretty hash was made in the description of a new colour of the 25 cents. We believe it was first described by *Der Philatelist* and then copied into the *Timbre-Poste* as green-yellow. Somehow or another we seem to have put the cart before the horse, and turned it into yellow-green. Now, after numerous enquiries by the *Timbre-Poste* for this new colour, it turns out that there is not much difference from the original, except that the numerals of value, which represent a second printing operation, have been printed in a rather darker tone of colour to the rest of the stamp, which may still be described as being light brown with the numerals in olive. The yellow-green is therefore a myth. *Adhesive.* 25 cents, bistre-brown, numerals in olive.

Colombia.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the 5 pesos, being found to have too great a resemblance in colour to the 50 centavos, has, since the middle of October last, appeared in black.

The cubierta of 50 centavos is no longer in reddish-rose on yellowish-white paper, but is at present printed in lilac-rose on bluish paper. *Adhesive.* 5 pesos, black on white; perforated 12.
Cubierta. 50 centavos, lilac-rose.

Costa Rica.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports the issue of a value of 10 pesos of the new issue. Impression on plain white paper, perforated 15. *Adhesive.* 10 pesos, black.

Finland.—We have received the 25 penni, blue, with alterations in the inscriptions and in the discs in the lower angles. The inscription on the upright oval band is the same as before on the

left; but in the upper part "SUOMI" replaces "PENNIA," and on the right there is "FINLAND" in Russian. In the left lower disc is "PEN." and in the right one the same in Russian; while between the two discs the numerals of value are again introduced. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12½.

Adhesive. 25 penni, blue.

Gibraltar.—We have the 1 peseta in brown and the 5 pesetas, slate-grey, of the type of the former Twopence, &c. According to the *Berl. Phil. Club Journal*, the following are the values and colours, in addition to the 10 centimos, carmine, chronicled in our last:

Adhesives. 5 centimos, green.
25 ,, ultramarine-blue.
40 ,, red-brown.
50 ,, lilac.
75 ,, olive-green.
1 peseta, brown.
5 pesetas, slate-grey.

Further, we have a postal union card of 10 centimos, and another of 15 centimos, as also two wrappers of 5 and 10 centimos, both with the old five-lined notice. We suppose that the present notice on the wrapper of Great Britain is a patent which the Colonial Department is not permitted to infringe, or the Crown agents would scarcely desire to perpetuate such a specimen of English composition.

Post Cards. 10 centimos, carmine on buff.
15 ,, brown ,,
Wrappers. 5 ,, green on whity-brown.
10 ,, carmine ,,

Guanacaste.—A copy of the decree, dated 14th September last, authorizing the issue of the new stamps for Costa Rica, to the list of which a stamp of 10 pesos appears to have been since added, is given in the *Timbre-Poste*. From this it appears that on all purchases of stamps of 25 pesos and over a discount of 6 per cent. is allowed; but for the province of Guanacaste a special discount of 12 per cent. is allowed. We see, therefore, the reason why the stamps for this province are overprinted with its name, so that there is no doubt but that the whole series has been overprinted in the manner depicted in our last, where we think the 2 centavos should have been described as blue-green rather than grey-green.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, blue-green, overprinted in black.
5 ,, vermilion ,, ,,
10 ,, brown-red ,, ,,
20 ,, yellow-green ,, ,,
50 ,, carmine ,, ,,
1 peso, blue ,, ,,
2 pesos, violet ,, ,,
5 ,, olive-green ,, ,,
10 ,, black ,, ,,

Guatemala.—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles the following additions to the 10 centavos overprinted OFICIAL described last month. *Adhesives.* 1 centavo, blue, overprinted in black.
5 centavos, violet ,, ,,



Liberia.—Some of our contemporaries notice certain varieties in the type of the stamp on the registration envelopes (1880) of Liberia. Three types have been reported; the first being the one with which philatelists are most acquainted, that shown in the annexed engraving, the envelopes being in three sizes as in the catalogue of M. Moens, and the colour of the impression in blue. In the second type, the letters of LIBERIA are somewhat smaller, and the word REGISTRATION is in thinner and larger block letters of 4 mm.; the colour of the impression is in pale blue, and the only size known is the largest one. In the third type, found only in the smallest size, the type of the word REGISTRATION is thin and smaller, being block type of 3 mm., and the words LIBERIA and TEN CENTS are larger. The colour of the impression is ultramarine-blue. In both these latter types the interior ornaments differ somewhat from those above shown. The flap which was originally on the left is now on the right, and on the face of the envelope of the second type the "R" is in an oval.

Reg. Envelopes. 10 cents, 1880, blue; 3 sizes.
10 ,, pale blue; official size.
10 ,, ultramarine blue; smallest size.

Newfoundland.—Messrs. De La Rue and Co. appear to be extending their conquests to this colony, as we have received three wrappers bearing a family likeness to their other productions, and with stamps of the type of that on the Ceylon wrapper of 1879. Two envelopes have also been issued of the values of 3 and 5 cents in two sizes of each value. We have only seen the stamp on that of 5 cents, which is of similar design with the 5 cents of Ceylon, except that in the upper part of the upright oval the inscription is NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE, and in the lower FIVE CENTS. The envelope is of white laid paper. At the date of our letter (19th November, 1889) the issue of the wrappers and envelopes had not yet taken place.

Envelopes. 3 cents, violet on white laid.
5 ,, blue ,,
Wrappers. 1 cent, green on whity-brown.
2 cents, carmine ,,
3 ,, red-brown ,,

Pahang.—The Sultan of this State, one of the largest if not the largest of the Malay States, applied last year to be put on the same footing as the States of Perak, Selangor, Johore, and Sungei Ujong, in all of which there is a British resident. The 2 cents, rose, of the Straits Settlements has consequently been overprinted horizontally in black with "PAHANG," in small capitals; and it is probable that there will be the usual crop of varieties in the type and position of the overprint.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose, watermarked ♕ CA, overprinted in black.

Roumania.—To put a stop, we suppose, to the manipulation of the postage stamps that has recently occurred, the Government has taken the wise precaution of printing the stamps on paper water-marked with the Arms of the kingdom in a shield surmounted by a crown, and with the motto underneath. The following have appeared on this paper:

Adhesives. 1½ bani, black; watermark Arms; perforated 15.
5 ,, green ,, ,,
15 ,, red-brown ,, ,,
25 ,, blue ,, ,,

Russia.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the issue, about the middle of last month, of the envelopes of 7 kopecks on light buff paper in the two sizes adopted for the other values, with the stamp slightly modified, thunderbolts having been introduced amid the posthorns at the foot of the Arms, similar to that on the post cards of 3 kopecks.

A post card for the interior, without any impressed stamp, but with a frame in the right upper angle for the reception of an adhesive one, appeared at the same time. It is of large size (142 × 90 mm.), and has an inscription in Russian at the top and the Arms in the left upper angle.

Post Card. Without stamp, brown on light buff.
Envelope. 7 kopecks, blue on light buff (2 sizes); *modified type.*

Salvador.—In September last we mentioned the issue of a provisional stamp of 1 centavo, made by surcharging the new value on the 3 centavos, brown, of 1887. The *Phil. Journ. of America* now states that prior to this the 1 centavo (1879) appeared on thin laid paper, and gives to understand that the surcharging of the 3 centavos was done in consequence of a mistake made by the engraver in executing the order for the 1 centavo in green similar to the 3 centavos. The instructions given to the engraving company were, that stamps of 1 centavo in green and 2 centavos in red should be prepared, of the exact type of the 3 centavos (1887); but in the letter ordering them the company was directed to take notice of the inscription, "*Union* Postal del Salvador." The engraving company consequently altered the word "Servicio" to "Union," without referring back to the authorities. When they were delivered, it was determined to efface the inscription with a black line; but, using the language of the correspondent of the *Phil. Journal*, "the fixing of the stamps here will take some time; as there is not one stamp of the 1 c., green (1879), at the office, the 3 c., brown, is to be surcharged 1 c. to meet the requirements of the office. Only 500 dollars' worth are to be surcharged, and I understand that they will not be sold in quantities unless they pay them at the rate of 3 c. each."

With respect to this surcharge, Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that the sheets consisted of 25 stamps, in two of which the numeral "1" is in thicker type than in the other 23.

We have received the 1 centavo of the new type, with the

value barred by a black line. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green (1879), *on thin white laid.*
1 ,, on 3 c., brown (1887), surch. in black; *two vars.*
1 ,, green, with upper inscription barred; *new type.*

Spain.—The post card of 10 centimos with stamp of the new design has been issued. Within a framing are the words TARJETA POSTAL, separated by the stamp, below which are four lines for the address, the first preceded by SR. D. in script; under the last line are the instructions. The card measures 144 × 98 mm., and the impression of the whole is in dark brown on buff.

Post Card. 10 centimos, dark brown on buff.

Singei Ujong.—We have the 2 cents, rose, surcharged in italic capitals in two lines of 14½ and 9½ mm., with a full stop after "UJONG." One of the stamps on the sheet has "UNJOG" in place of "UJONG."

Adhesives. 2 cents, rose, *surch. in black italic caps;* 14½ and 9 mm.
2 ,, *surch. italic caps "UNJOG."*

Sweden.—We annex an engraving of the stamp on the letter card of 5 öre, chronicled in our last.



Telegraphs, &c.—*Austria.*—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that the letter-card of the Pneumatic Post is now on pink, with the interior in grey.

Pneumatic Letter-card.
15 kreuzer, grey and black on pink, grey inside.

Ceylon.—15*a.* **40 cents.**—The same, with "40 CENTS" in small capitals over the heads.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

26*a.* **60 cents.**—The same, with "60 CENTS" in small capitals, and "60" in large numerals under the upper head.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd type) vermilion-red, surcharged in black.

Cuba.—The *Timbre Poste* publishes translations of two decrees of the 2nd and 7th September last, by the first of which permission is given to divide the telegraph stamps of 40 c. de peso diagonally into two, to provide for the 20 of the same issue; and by the second, the fiscal stamps "PAGOS AL ESTADO," of 5 and 10 c. de peso, are made available for the telegraph service. The impression of these stamps is on plain white paper.

Adhesives. 5 c. de peso, black.
10 ,, blue.

Germany.—The pneumatic envelope and cards have the stamps of the new design.

1889. *Envelope.* 30 pfennig, dark blue on pink.
Cards. 25 ,, orange ,,
25+25 ,, ,, ,,

Porto Rico.—**Municipal Stamps.**—The *Timbre Poste* has received some additional information regarding these stamps,

though the series from which we took our description, at page 46 of our catalogue, is not in the list. This series is in the collection of the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, who was so good as to lend them to us. The following are all of the same type, the only difference being the alteration of the name, and all are perforated 11½.

Anasco.	9c.	ofic^{s}., red on blue-green.
	21c.	,, ,, orange.
Cayey.	21c.	ofic^{s}., red on orange.
Hato-Grande.	3c.	ofic^{s}., red on yellow.
	21c.	,, ,, salmon.
Juncos.	2c.	ofic^{s}., violet on green.
	3c.	,, red on yellow.
Lares.	3c.	ofic^{s}., green on yellow.
Luquillo.	3c.	ofic^{s}., red on yellow.
	21c.	,, ,, salmon.
Naguabo.	2c.	ofic^{s}., red on green.
	21c.	,, ,, pink.
Vega Baja.	3c.	ofic^{s}., red on yellow.
	6c.	,, ,, lilac-blue.
	21c.	,, ,, orange.

A subsequent issue has been made, probably dating from 1889, differing slightly in design from the former, and without the tablet for receiving the paraph of the "Alcalde." These stamps are printed and perforated similarly to the previous issue. Of this type the following are known:

Juncos.	21c.	ofic^{s}., red on salmon.
Naguabo.	3c.	,, ,, yellow.
	21c.	,, ,, salmon.

It will be seen from the above, and those of Yauco, chronicled in our catalogue, that the colour of the paper is green for the 2c., yellow for the 3c., and salmon or shades of it for the 21c. The stamps at present are excessively rare.

United States.—From *The American Philatelist* we learn that the stamp of the *Western Union Company* for 1889 is olive-green, and bears the date 1889. We have yet to learn the colours of the 1886, 87, 88, and that of the control.

1889. *Western Union.* Frank stamp, olive-green.

Tobago.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn that the 1 penny of the design without POSTAGE has been issued in purple, on paper watermarked ♕ C.A., and a correspondent writes us that he has the threepence also.

Adhesives. 1 penny, purple; *watermarked crown C.A.; perf.* 14.
3 pence, pale blue ,, ,,

Travancore.—The first stamps which were chronicled by us in November, 1888, were described as being on white laid paper, but as only single specimens were sent, we were not aware that in the centre of each sheet was a watermark of the Arms within laurel branches with "GOVERNMENT" above and "OF TRAVANCORE" underneath. The *Timbre Poste* has now received the 1 chuckram on a different kind of paper, which is wove, with watermarks of the Arms, each sheet having these in 7 rows of 8 in a row. As,

however, the stamp is printed 80 to the sheet, in 8 rows of 10, the watermarks do not correspond with the stamps, so as to show an entire watermark for each stamp. In other respects the stamp is the same as before.

According to the *Ill. Br. Journal* the post card is now on buff repp. *Adhesive.* 1 chuckram, ultramarine, *watermark arms.*
Post Card. 8 cash, orange on buff repp.

United States.—According to the American Philatelic journals the new P. M. G. has awarded the contract for printing the stamps for four years, from the 1st January next, to the American Bank Note Company of New York, the lowest bidder, Mr. Steel, of Philadelphia, having failed to comply with his proposal. The new stamps are to be about one-eighth smaller than the present ones—about the size of the Canadian stamps. The designs will all be altered to conform to the reduction and new dies made. It is said that the series will consist of the following values and colours:

1 cent, ultramarine-blue.	6 cents, vermilion.
2 cents, carmine.	10 ,, milori green.
3 ,, royal purple.	15 ,, steel blue.
4 ,, chocolate.	30 ,, black.
5 ,, light brown.	90 ,, orange.

Uruguay.—Consequent on the stock of the current 5 centesimos becoming exhausted, recourse has been had to the stock in hand of the 5 centesimos violet of 1886, which has been surcharged in black with "PROVISORIO."

Provisional Adhesive. 5 centesimos, violet (1886), rouletted; *surch. in black.*

A VARIETY OF THE 20 PARAS (TURKEY), OF DECEMBER, 1863.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

THE stamp which forms the subject of this "note" is a great curiosity in its way, and, as far as I am aware, has never been chronicled in England. It passed into my possession in the early part of this year, and for it, and the permission to publish the following information, I am indebted to Dr. Vedel, of Copenhagen, whom I take this opportunity of thanking for his courtesy. The design of the stamp needs no description, and must be familiar to the youngest collector. Suffice it to say, that it belongs to what is known as the second edition of the first issue of Turkey, and is printed on the thick paper. Everyone knows that if a plate or stone from which stamps are printed is examined, the designs will be found reversed, in order to print a "positive" impression. The peculiarity of this specimen is, that the Thougra and the whole of the design are *reversed*, thus showing that it must have been printed from a *positive* design on the plate or stone. The stamp is postmarked; and a comparison of the obliteration with other unquestionably genuine obliterations in my collection, on stamps of the same issue, resulted in a satisfactory verdict, the postmark being the ordinary one of black bars. Adhering to the back were portions of what was apparently the original letter. In spite of this collateral evidence, I at first viewed the stamp with great suspicion. Anyone who has attempted to compare two stamps of the same design—one with the design reversed, and

the other with a positive design—will understand the difficulty, in examining the same portions of the design, of making such allowance for apparent discrepancies as to be able to say definitely that the types are in reality the same. I hit upon the following expedient: I placed an ordinary 20 *paras* stamp, face upwards, on a small hand looking-glass, and then held the supposed error in such a position that the reflected impression appeared side by side with the other. The reflected impression, of course, showed *positive*, and, with the aid of a magnifying-glass, I was able to decide in a few minutes that the types of both were absolutely identical. But for the thickness of the paper the same result could have been obtained by holding the reversed stamp up to the light.

The specimen then was a genuine error of impression. But the question arose, How could it have occurred on the sheet? I wrote to Dr. Vedel for further information, and cannot do better than give from his letter a translation of the reply he received from his Constantinople correspondent.

"As to the 20 *paras* stamp with the Thougra reversed, I will reply to all your questions in order. The Thougra and the figure 20 are both reversed; for the engraver who engraved the stamp executed his first '*cliché*' *positive*, and thus, instead of 100 negative *clichés* (of which the sheet should have been composed), he only drew 99. But as the sheet is composed of 100 stamps, the *positive cliché* gave a negative design. But this error was found out when only ten or twelve sheets had been printed, and the engraver was then obliged to furnish the hundredth *cliché*, which he had made a mistake over through his indolence or stupidity. All the same, these sheets containing the error were used up without hesitation, and at that date (1863) collectors and collections were unknown in Turkey. Chemistry could not change a design on thick paper from one side to the other. I saw myself this stamp on a letter in the possession of M. Badetti, a well-known collector. All collectors here know of the existence of this stamp, but M. Badetti is the only possessor of a specimen. There can only be a dozen specimens in the whole world, and we only know of these two. In all the sheets of the 20 *paras* that have passed through my hands I have never found this error, which only existed on the very first sheets."

This letter is very interesting, and, with the exception of the explanation given of how the error occurred, seems to me about as satisfactory a history of the stamp as one could wish for. The writer, however, by his language, appears to imply that the engraver drew each stamp separately on the plate. The French word he uses is "*exécuter*," which, in relation to the design of a stamp, I should take to mean "to draw" or "to engrave." Now there are no varieties of type of the 20 *paras*, and it is obvious that to draw 100 stamps exactly alike is a feat beyond the skill of anyone, even a Japanese artist. A transfer of some sort from a matrix design is therefore our only alternative, and here my difficulties begin.

Warned by my fate in speculating about transfers in the case of the Sydneys, I feel the danger of hazarding opinions on a subject of which I know but little; and I regret that we cannot count among the members of the Philatelic Society any gentleman who possesses a practical acquaintance with the different methods of engraving and printing postage stamps, and who could tell us perhaps in five minutes what the uninitiated may spend hours over in vain. I have always looked upon these stamps of the first issue as lithographs, and in this view I am confirmed by "A Parisian Collector" (see the *Philatelical Journal*, p. 70), who points out that there are none of those traces of what the French call "foulage," which we should inevitably have found had typography been used in printing on this very thin paper. In typography the design is raised, the other parts of the plate being cut away; and the process is the exact opposite of line-engraving, where the lines of the design are sunk. The result on the surface of the paper printed on is an indentation of the design, and a corresponding raising on the back. A careful examination of the stamps shows no sign of anything of the kind; and, bearing in mind the extreme thinness of the paper, this seems a tolerably conclusive argument against typography. A

little further on the writer remarks, "We think that a close examination of the impressions on thick paper will tend to bear out our supposition, that the series was lithographed and not typographed.

"It must, however, be remarked that in the impression on thick paper the stamps are closer together than in the thin paper impression. In this latter there is always a line running vertically between the stamps. This is wanting in the impression on thick paper, but the type is identical. This variation we attribute to another transfer for the thick paper series. We have many examples in lithographed stamps of the distance between the stamps being changed, as, by way of illustration, in the first series of Victoria, where we have a set close together, while another is found with a considerable space between them."

The writer omits to point out that there are horizontal lines between the rows as well, which intersect the vertical ones at right angles, exactly as in the case of some of the Sydneys and laureated issues of New South Wales. Since these intersecting lines must have been drawn on a plate or stone, this at once disposes of the theory of "*cliché*," which would have to be clamped up together, and seems to me an additional argument in favour of lithography.

We are enabled to assign December, 1863, as the date of the error, which is found on the thick paper, but which does not exist on the sheets of the thin paper impression; while the existence of the error for the first time on the thick paper leads us to the belief that it was the result of a transfer of some kind, which took place at the date mentioned. All this, however, is no answer to our question, How did the error occur? and it does not seem easy to give one. I can only offer suggestions, based on the conclusion that a transfer took place in 1863.

I believe I am right in saying that, in some cases of reproduction of stamps by lithography, a matrix die is first engraved or drawn reversed on metal, stone, or some other substance. Reversed designs are then transferred from the matrix to the stone which is to be used for printing from by an intermediate process, lithographic transfer-paper being employed. The number of stamps would vary according to the size of the stone and the closeness of the rows; and the reversed impressions, which of course are necessary to give the positive designs we are familiar with on the stamps themselves, could thus have been obtained one by one. The existence of the error proves that this was not done in the case of every stamp on the stone; and the explanation which suggests itself is, that by mistake a direct application of the reversed matrix was made to the stone, a process which I am informed is used also. This direct application would leave a positive design on the stone, and consequently a reversed one in printing, as exemplified by the specimen before you. On the discovery of the error, when the sheets were printed off, it could have easily been removed from the stone, and its place filled by a reverse impression, obtained by means of the lithographic paper, as mentioned above. It seems less easy to assume that the original matrix was drawn positive. In this case the *error* must have occurred through the use of transfer-paper, and the remaining 99 impressions been produced either by a double process of transfer or by direct application of the matrix. Some one more skilled than I must tell us which is the more probable theory. The last and only remaining alternative that occurs to me is, that it might not have been impossible to take a transfer bodily from the first stone to a second one. Against this are two facts. The error does not exist in the thin, but only in the thick paper, and its presence therefore on the latter could not be accounted for; and, secondly, the stamps on the thick paper are printed closer together than the others. To summarize shortly, I conclude—

(1) That a lithographic transfer from the original matrix to a new stone (or to the old one with the designs, &c., cleaned off) took place at the time the thick paper series was issued.

(2) That the error occurred through a mistake in the process of transfer, by one of the methods I have indicated above.

Whether these speculations are correct or not I must now leave you to

judge. With an imperfect knowledge of the possible processes employed, and in the absence of definite information, it seems profitless for me to theorize further as to the *modus operandi*. It often happens that a writer on a new philatelic subject makes some blunder or misstatement. Then, and not till then, a kind friend, who has hitherto kept his lips sealed, comes promptly forward to set him right; and, if I may slightly alter a now celebrated phrase, I would say that even "a wilful diffusion of philatelic error as to matters of fact" proves not infrequently the means of ascertaining the truth. I can only hope that some member of the Society can give us an explanation of what at present appears a regular philatelic puzzle.

THE SWISS CANTONAL STAMPS.

THROUGH the kindness of an old subscriber to this magazine we have received from the "Société Lausannoise de Timbrologie" a copy of a small work just published by it, bearing the title of *Les timbres Cantonaux de la Suisse et leurs falsifications*. The author is M. A. de Reuterskiold, who from the preliminary notice appears to have been assisted in his labours by other members of the Society to which it was presented by the author. Perhaps no European stamps have attracted the attention of so many experienced philatelists as those of Switzerland; and after all that has been written it might be thought that nothing new could now have been found, yet a perusal of the work shows us that though some errors and many omissions have been made, yet there is some useful matter which we think has for the first time been brought to light. We may differ from the author on some points, but of the general utility of the work there can be no doubt. It will prove exceedingly useful to the student, inasmuch as it not only gives complete analyses of the principal forgeries, but also a photograph of the genuine types of all the stamps treated of. For the moderate price of one franc the student may thus be furnished with correct indices for determining the genuine character of these stamps, and this is something, for they have been more plentifully forged than most stamps, and the worthless productions of the great enemies of philatelists have been foisted on many a tyro. One proof among many that lithography is not the kind of manufacture best adapted for postage stamps.

The two stamps for Zurich take precedence in the philatelic world immediately after the two stamps for Great Britain, issued in 1840, having been issued in March, 1843. They were, as we all know, very simple in design, the chief feature being a numeral on a diapered ground of fine lines somewhat differently disposed in each of the five types, and in the present work the different varieties are clearly shown by a lithographed diagram on an enlarged scale. Previously to the stamps being delivered to the post they were overprinted with "red lines alternately single and double placed either horizontally or vertically according as the sheet was presented to the printing machine." All the principal writers on these stamps agree that no issue was made without this overprint, but the fact cannot be disputed that some specimens exist without it. There is a remark of the author of the work on this point which seems worthy of attention. "It is," he says, "possible that here and there two sheets may have passed at the same time under the press; in such case the lower sheet would not have received the overprint, and may perhaps have been so employed; but it is certain that the greater part of the Zurich stamps found in collections, and said to be without lines, are stamps which have been exposed to the sun, or have been chemically washed."





And now we are informed that tradition, which assigns the values of 4 and 6 *rappen* to these stamps, according as they were for local or cantonal postage, is in fault, and that the true values were 4 and 6 *kreuzer*, a statement that we cannot accept without some positive proof, which could surely have been obtained, as it only refers to what occurred not quite forty-seven years ago. But how is such a statement reconcilable with the letter of the decree of the postal authorities dated Zurich, 25th February, 1843, of which a copy is given in the admirable monograph of M. Schulze that appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for 1877? By this decree, which took effect on the 1st March, 1843, a uniform rate of 6 rappen for a single letter under half an ounce throughout the canton was established, a local post of 4 rappen for a similar letter was also constituted, and the postal administration was charged with the issue of stamps of 4 *rappen* for the local postage, and of 6 *rappen* for the cantonal postage. It is to be regretted that in writing a treatise on these, or any other stamps, diligent search for documentary evidence should not be the primary care of every writer. Since the early days of collecting it has always been an axiom among collectors that the values were in *rappen*, and that these were equivalent to centimes, and this has been derived not only from internal evidence, but it was so stated by M. Moens in his *Timbres-Poste Illustrés*, 1864; and we never saw a doubt expressed on this latter point till the French Society startled us, in 1880, by the announcement at the head of its Catalogue of the Zurich stamps that "1 rappen = centimes 5·9." (*Bulletin* 1880, p. 95.) On such a calculation the two stamps would represent, the one 23·6 centimes, and the other 35·4 centimes, or, if the values were in kreuzer, about 14 and 21 centimes respectively—rates which, had they existed in March, 1843, would undoubtedly have been altered before March, 1850. We are told that this is the first monograph of the author of the present work, and we hope it is only a prelude to others, and that he will take our criticism in good part, as we all work towards the same object—the elucidation of the truth.

The obliterations of the Zurich stamps are all similar, the hand stamps having all been made of the same pattern. "For the local post the obliterations were in red, very rarely in blue, and for the cantonal post they were black. Some few specimens are found obliterated with P.P., or with the Confederation mark; but these were used in 1850 or 1851, notwithstanding that the stamps had been superseded at this period."

The Geneva stamps come next among the Swiss stamps in order of issue, the one known as the double one having been issued, according to the notice (T. P. No. 174), on the 30th September, 1843. The work before us states that the accounts of the printing establishment of Schmid, where all the Geneva stamps were manufactured, show that 600 sheets of 100 stamps each were printed, which must mean double stamps, as we know that there were 50 of these to the sheet. "The obliterating mark on the stamps is in red, and is uniform, being a cross within a rosette, with a star in the middle." In consequence of the adoption of a uniform rate of 5 centimes throughout the canton, the double stamps were superseded on 1st April, 1845, by a single stamp of 5 centimes; and on the 27th February, 1846, envelopes in three sizes were also issued. But in the meanwhile (April, 1844) the rate had been reduced to 4 c. in lieu of 5c., and the stamps, though bearing the facial value of 5 c., were debited at 4 c. The author states that one reason why the envelopes, of which 40,000 were manufactured, did not meet with success was, that as the stamps of 5 c. were sold by the post-office for 4 c., the envelopes cost 5 c. He then proceeds to say that in 1846 and 1847 a small quantity of these envelopes were cut, and the stamps employed as postage stamps. It is not improbable that this was done by private persons who may have spoilt an envelope, but we doubt if it was done





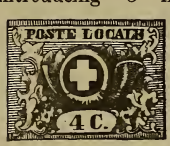
officially. For ourselves we firmly believe in the existence of the envelope stamp as an adhesive stamp; but this appears to be ignored not only by Mr. Schulze, but by the author of the present work. Not only have we seen two unsevered specimens, but specimens on envelopes, which must have been gummed before being affixed. To any eye moderately practised there can be no mistake between a stamp gummed on and one which is affixed after having been gummed. Perfect adhesion in the former case cannot be attained without using such an amount of gum as to ooze out at the edges. "In 1868, when the post-office in Geneva was moved, about 800 of these envelopes were found, and were disposed of to collectors and dealers."



The stamp of 2½ rappen for the local post of Bâle was issued in 1845, and continued in use till 1850. "The obliteration is generally a double circle in red, with "BASEL" and the date; but those used after the law establishing uniform rates within certain rayons throughout the Confederation came into operation are obliterated with P.P. in a small oval, or with "FRANCO" in a rectangle with rounded angles."

When the new postal law came into operation the stamps were not ready to be issued, and the first issue did not take place till April, 1850. The *Conseil d'etat* was empowered under the provisions of the law to allow towns of importance to continue their local posts temporarily, and both Zurich and Geneva obtained this privilege. In March, 1850, the postal authorities of Zurich issued the local stamp of 2½ rappen, bearing the cross of Savoy upon it, and which for some years bore the name of the "Winterthur" stamp; but it only continued in use for six months. The postal authorities of Geneva also issued, in November, 1849, a stamp of 4 centimes, bearing the cross of Savoy; but in consequence of an alteration in the rate of postage this was, in March, 1850, superseded by a stamp of 5 centimes, the alteration in the stamp being effected by removing the numeral "4," and introducing "5" in its place. These are the two stamps known formerly as those of "Vaud." In August of the following year a stamp of a new design, which went formerly by the name of the "Neufchâtel" stamp, was substituted for the 5 centimes "Vaud," and continued in use till the end of the year, when, in consequence of a new postal law, it ceased to be issued. These latter stamps for Zurich and Geneva are called in the treatise "transition stamps," and mark the period between the postal law for the confederation coming into operation and the universal adoption of the stamps issued by it.







We are afraid that we have wearied our readers by this summary of the history of the Cantonal stamps, though we have endeavoured to make it as brief as possible; but it was difficult to explain wherein we differ from the author of the present work without sketching the whole subject. We should recommend our readers who wish to study these stamps to read the monograph of M. Schulze along with the present work, as the former contains copies of official documents, which seem to us to be necessary for those who desire to become acquainted with the reasons of the various changes that took place, especially about the year 1850.

We trust that the Lausanne Society will continue the work by an investigation of the early stamps of the Confederation. Judging by the very indifferent collections of these stamps which we have seen, there is ample room for a better history of them than any which now exists. From collections of these stamps plates of the forty varieties of the 5 and 10 rappen might no doubt be constructed, and might be reproduced by the autotype process, which is much less costly than reproducing them by separate photographs.

Correspondence.

THE TWELVE RAREST STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—It is gratifying to me to think that my letter of 17th April last had some share in calling forth Mr. Philbrick's admirable paper on the British Guiana stamps, which appeared in your numbers for June and July.

A remark made by Mr. Philbrick on p. 122 suggests another query. Of genuine non-local postage stamps, issued not later than 1860, and known to exist in a used state, what are the twelve rarest varieties, and what their order of rarity? I imagine the list would not differ much from that which follows, but I should be glad to have an authoritative expression of opinion.

Moldavia, 1858, 27 p. and 81 p.
Mauritius, 1847, "Post Office," 1d. and 2d.
Reunion, 1852, 15 c. and 30 c.
Sandwich Islands, 1852, 2 c., 5 c., 13 c., and 13 c. (H. I. and U. S.).
British Guiana, 1850, 2 c.
,, 1856, 1 c.

It would, I am sure, interest country collectors—at a distance from Philatelic Societies and stamp auctions—to be told what prices the great rarities have recently fetched, and in what collections are to be found those of which only a few specimens are known to exist.

So far as I am aware the only catalogue that attempted to set forth a scale of rarity was Bellars and Davies' *Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting*, London, 1864. In that book an asterisk (*) is attached to each stamp that is "not common;" a dagger (†) to each that is "rare;" a double dagger (‡) to the "very rare;" and a section (§) to the "excessively rare." It is curious to note that of the 30 or 40 varieties marked §, only two occur in my suggested dozen. Messrs. Bellars and Davies' excessive rarities are:

British Guiana (1856), 4 c., magenta.
Cape, 1860 (?), 4d., blue-black on bluish.
Argentine Confederation, 5 c., large fig.
Buenos Ayres, steamer; all values.
Corrientes, 1 real.
French Republic, 1 fr., green.
New Caledonia, 10 c.
Reunion, 15 c., 30 c.
Dutch Guiana, 10 c.
Dutch Indies, 10 c. (?).
New Granada, 1858, 2½c., black.
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf.
Spain, bear, 1 c., 2 c., 3 c.
,, 1850, 12 c., 5 r., 6 r., 10 r.
,, 1851, 12 c., 2 r., 5 r., 6 r., 10 r.
,, 1852, 2 r., 5 r., 6 r.
,, 1853, 2 r., 5 r.
,, 1854, 2 c., 1 r., 2 r., 5 r., 6 r.

With this list one may compare those given in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, i. 65; ii. 128; iii. 48, 95; and in the *Philatelist*, ii. 116; viii. 72.

I am, yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE NEW SPALDING CLUB, ABERDEEN,
December 2nd, 1889.

AN INDEX TO ENGLISH STAMP MAGAZINES.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the repeated appeals by Dr. Diena, of Modena, for a work on philatelic bibliography, giving the titles of all the special works treating of stamps, and of the principal articles in the various stamp magazines, and to the demonstrations he has given to show the utility of such a work, I beg to inform your readers that for the past year I have been engaged in making an index to the principal English stamp magazines from 1863 to 1889; and at the present moment I am giving it a final revision before placing it in the hands of the printer.

The following is a list of the magazines indexed:

	Volumes Indexed.
Stamp Collector's Magazine	all.
Philatelist	,,
Philatelical Journal	,,
Philatelic Quarterly	,,
Philatelic Record	1–11.
Stamp Collector's Annual	all.
Foreign Stamp Collector's Journal and Stamp Collector's Journal	1–11.
Stamp News	1–5.

It will be seen that the above work falls short of the proposal by Dr. Diena; but, as it has been pointed out, this task is beyond the power of one man, supposing he had access to such a philatelical library as Mr. Tiffany owns. The idea of having a complete index to periodical philatelic literature could, in my opinion, be carried out by the compilation of separate indexes relating to English, American, German, and Continental (including French, Spanish, Italian, &c.) publications. If such indexes were undertaken, it would result in the practical outcome of Dr. Diena's suggestion, which, as everybody must admit, would be a real boon to philately.

Yours truly, T. MARTIN WEARS.

ROSEMOUNT, DOWNFIELD, near DUNDEE,
December 14*th*, 1889.

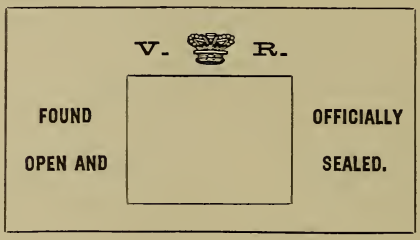
Notes and Queries.

G. T., Bridgnorth.—You ask whether the label you send is to be collected as a postage stamp. We wonder what you mean by a postage stamp. Postage is ordinarily defined to be the price paid for the conveyance of something by the post; stamp is a mark imprinted, or an impression. We take it, therefore, that a postage stamp is a mark or impression which signifies the price which has been or is to be paid for this conveyance. Does your label fall under this definition? We trow not. In our opinion it is neither "fish nor flesh, nor good red herring." In the early days of stamp collecting, when postage stamps proper were but few, anything that came out of the Post-office in the shape of an official envelope, or with gum upon it, was catalogued among postage stamps, and we, like other Jerusalem ponies, ran after Post-office envelopes with the embossed seal of the Returned Letter Office upon them, and such were called "Returned Letter Envelopes," which came to the addressee free, *provided* that the postage had been fully paid on the original letter; but there was no virtue in the flap stamp; not one bit more than in the words on the front, "On Her Majesty's Service." Had a private person used one of these envelopes it would not have conveyed his letter free unless it emanated from the office.

Then again Major Evans, in the last number of this magazine, has told us a little about the Canadian "officially-sealed" stamps. Why such

things, and all the *retour brief* German labels, are catalogued and collected we cannot conceive, unless it is because they are gummed and used by the Post-office.

And now as to this particular label, of which we give a *fac-simile*. The centre is for receiving the date stamp of the office where it was affixed.



It measures about 52 × 31 mm., is gummed, and perforated 10½, and is printed in black on white wove paper. It is most probably a recent production, as up to a short time since any letters found unfastened, or whose fastening had come undone, were sealed with red wax—unless the Post-office was in mourning—as big as a saucer. The postal authorities have now hit upon a more expeditious and cheaper remedy, and we lately received an envelope—not made of Whatman's hand-made paper, be it understood—that was ornamented all over with these shin-plasters, all with the office stamp upon them in the square, and these things are called *seals*.

G. H. T.—You are perfectly right. The stamp described in our last as "An Antique Local" is nothing but the old newspaper duty stamp. We must apologise for not putting in a better stop-gap, and are obliged to you for taking the trouble to send us specimens of these stamps of that date. We have not a copy of the Acts of George III. at hand, but we believe the duty was raised to 2d. in 1789, and another halfpenny added on to the existing lot, and in 1794 another was added, and the duty made 2½d., chargeable on each sheet of certain dimensions. The story of the old soldier is pretty, but it happens to be mythical.

O. H. N.—Your stamp is an old Boston humbug, born in 1867, issue of a well-known parent.

T. M. W.—We are unable to remember what were the stamps you sent us surcharged with "Govt Parcels;" but they were genuine, or we should have said so. All we know of are the following:

9 pence, green; 1 shilling, brown-orange. (*Phil. Record*, Sept., 1883.)
1½ pence, purple; 6 pence, green. (*Phil. Record*, Aug. and Oct., 1886.)
1½ pence, purple and green; 6 pence, purple-brown on red. (*Phil. Record*, May, 1888.)

To these, the 9 pence, purple and blue, and the 1 shilling, green, of the current type have been added this year—the 9 pence about six months since, and the 1 shilling about three months since, though we do not appear to have chronicled the former.

These do not quite agree with M. Moens' Catalogue (Supplement, page 164), but he is wrong. We never heard of a 4 pence, green.

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

A CATALOGUE

OF

TELEGRAPH STAMPS,

Stamped Forms, etc.

BY

THE EDITOR OF "THE PHILATELIC RECORD."

LONDON:
STANLEY, GIBBONS AND CO.,
8, GOWER STREET, W.C.
1889.

PREFACE.

THIS Catalogue has been compiled by the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* chiefly at the instance of subscribers who are members of the Philatelic Society of London; and in the compilation of it he has had the valuable assistance of the President of that Society, and of the late Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon. Almost the whole have been described from specimens partly collected by himself, and partly from those in the collection of the Vice-President; while M. Moens has kindly assisted him with the loan of others. It was intended to publish sheets of the various types referred to, but some difficulties have occurred, which may possibly be overcome, especially if it is found that the publication of this Catalogue has been conducive to the collection of the stamps of what has now become almost universally a branch of the Post Office service. Wherever such amalgamation exists, the Government issues represent the charge for work done by the Post Office as an organ of communication equally with postage stamps; and these have now in most countries been made available for communications either by telegraph or by post. In a complete catalogue of postage stamps, local stamps are not omitted, and for this reason the principal local telegraph stamps have been inserted in the Catalogue.

A separate title-page is given, to enable subscribers to detach the Catalogue from the monthly numbers for the facility of reference.

CHILI.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1883.—Arms within a transverse oval; above, is a curved tablet inscribed "TELEGRAFOS DEL ESTADO;" underneath, a scroll with the value in full. In the lower angles are the numerals of value in octagonal frames, with CHILE on a tablet between. The impression is on plain white wove paper; perf. 12. *Type 42.*

2 centavos, chesnut-brown.
10 „ olive-green.
20 „ dark blue.
1 peso, dark brown.
5 pesos, vermilion.
10 „ green.
20 pesos (?)

COLOMBIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1881.—Arms on an uncoloured ground, enclosed in frames of various designs, with inscriptions of "TELEGRAFOS COLOMBIANOS" and the value in full. Numerals of value in the angles. Lithographed on plain azure wove paper. *Types 43–46.*

5 centavos, lilac.
10 „ pale green.
20 centavos, vermilion.
50 „ pale blue.

Portrait in oval frame, with a tablet inscribed TELEGRAFOS COLOMBIANOS above, and the value in full on a horizontal tablet underneath. Numerals of value in the angles. Lithographed on plain straw-coloured paper. *Type 47.*

1 peso, bistre on straw.

1881 (?).—Similar designs on plain yellowish wove paper.

5 centavos, lilac-blue.
10 „ green.
20 centavos, vermilion.
50 „ violet.

1882 (?).—Portrait as in corresponding value 1881.

1 peso, black on sea-green and on pale blue-green.

1882–84.—Arms as in 1881, but colours of impression altered.

5 centavos, blue on white.
10 „ vermilion on white and azure.
20 „ bistre „ „
50 „ violet on white.

1886.—Modified design; the winged wheel is turned on one side, and there are lines in the angles.

20 centavos, brown on white wove.

1st June, 1888.—Arms in the centre, but the design varies for each value. The inscription is "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," "TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES," with the value. *Types 48–50.*

5 centavos, ochre (?).
10 „ bistre on yellowish paper.
20 „ blue on lilac.
50 „ black on buff.
1 peso, green (?).

Note.—The creation of the stamps of 5 centavos and 1 peso was ordered in the decree of the 27th April, 1888, but they have not been yet seen.

CUBA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868.—Head of Queen Isabella II. to the left, on a solid coloured ground, within an upright oval band, inscribed "CUBA TELEGS 1868" in the upper part, and the value in the lower part. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments. Impression on plain coloured paper; perforated 14. *Type 51.*

200 milésimas de escudo, blue on salmon.
500 ,, ,, brown on yellow.
1 escudo, orange on blue.

1869.—Similar to the last, but with date of "1869." Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14.

200 milés. de esc., blue.
500 ,, ,, brown.
1 escudo, orange.

1869.—The same, with surcharge of "HABILITADO POR LA NACION."

200 milés. de esc., blue; surcharged in black, also in blue.
500 ,, ,, brown ,, ,, ,,
1 escudo, orange ,, ,, ,,

1870.—Arms of Spain, surmounted by a mural crown, on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval band. Inscription as before, with date "1870." Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 52.*

200 milés. de esc., brown.
200 ,, ,, bistre.
500 ,, ,, carmine, and imperf.
1 escudo, dull blue.
1 ,, ultramarine.
2 pesetas, mauve, and imperf.

July, 1870.—The same, dated "1870–71."

½ peseta, green.
1 ,, blue.
2 pesetas, lilac (shades).
4 ,, vermilion.

1871.—Arms of Spain, surmounted by a royal crown, on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval band. Inscription as before, but with date "1871." Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 53.*

50 cent-peseta, green.
1 peseta, pink.
2 pesetas, bistre.
4 ,, blue.

1872.—Same arms, with the addition of the Savoy cross on a shield of pretence, all on a ground of horizontal lines. Same inscription. Dated "1872." Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 54.*

50 cent-peseta, purple.
1 peseta, blue.
2 pesetas, green.
4 ,, pale violet.

January, 1873.—The same arms. Same inscription. Dated "1873." Impression and perforation as before.

1 peseta, green.
2 pesetas, blue.
4 pesetas, mauve.
4 ,, pearl grey.

January, 1874.—Arms of Spain, surmounted by a mural crown. Same inscription. Dated "1874." Impression and perforation as before. *Type 55.*

1 peseta, red-brown, and imperforate.
2 pesetas, light bistre.
4 „ chesnut-brown.

January, 1875.—Arms of Spain, surmounted by a mural crown, within a rectangular frame; "CUBA TELEGS" on a straight label at the top, and the value on a similar tablet at the foot. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14 and imperforate. *Type 56.*

1 peseta, green. | 2 pesetas, ultramarine-blue.
4 pesetas, carmine.

January, 1876.—Head in profile to the right of Alfonso XII., on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval enclosed in a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which is "CUBA TELS 1875," and the value in the lower part. In the corners are emblems of provinces. Impression on plain white wove paper. *Type 57.*

1 peseta, dark green; perf. 14 and imperf.
2 pesetas, blue „ „
4 „ carmine and pink; perf. 14.

January, 1877.—Arms of Castile and Leon quartered on a shield, with the Bourbon arms on a shield of pretence, surmounted by a royal crown, the whole on a horizontally-lined ground within a rectangular frame, with "CUBA TELS 1877" on an uncoloured tablet at the top, and a similar tablet with the value at the bottom. Impression on plain white wove paper; perf. 14 and imperforate. *Type 58.*

1 peseta, bistre. | 2 pesetas, green and bright green.
4 pesetas, green.

January, 1878.—The same, but with date of "1878."

1 peseta, green; perf. 14 and imperforate.
2 pesetas, blue „ „
4 „ brown; perf. 14.

January, 1879.—The same, with date of "1879."

1 peseta, pink. | 2 pesetas, blue.
4 pesetas, blue-green.

January, 1880.—Arms of Spain on a shield, with the Bourbon arms on a shield of pretence, surmounted by a royal crown, the whole on a horizontally-lined ground within a rectangular frame, with "CUBA TELS 1880" on an uncoloured tablet at the top, and the value at the bottom on a similar tablet. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 59.*

1 peseta, green. | 2 pesetas, red-brown.
4 pesetas, blue.

January, 1881.—The same, but with date of "1881."

20 c. de peso, bistre. | 40 c. de peso, violet-red.
80 c. de peso, green.

January, 1882.—Similar arms, but the inscription on the upper tablet is "CUBA-TELEGRAFOS." Impression and perforation as before. *Type 60.*

20 c. de peso, green. | 40 c. de peso, ultramarine-blue.
80 c. de peso, bistre.

June, 1883.—Stamps of the issue of January, 1882, surcharged in red with the five varieties of designs, similar to those found on the postage stamps of 1883.

40 c. de peso, ultramarine-blue; surcharged in red (5 varieties).

January, 1884.—Same as stamps of 1882, but colours altered.

20 c. de peso, bistre. | 40 c. de peso, yellow-green.
80 c. de peso, ultramarine-blue.

January, 1888.—Same as stamps of 1882, but colours varied.

20 c. de peso, yellow-green. | 40 c. de peso, ultramarine-blue.
80 c. de peso, bistre.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st September, 1880.—In 1880 a concession was granted for the establishment of a local or Bypost for Copenhagen and for a "Hus telegraf." The *concessionnaires* accordingly issued a series of stamps of various designs, in all of which three towers and a liberal supply of thunderbolts form the principal features. The stamps of 1 öre up to 5 öre are all of the same type; but those of 10, 25, and 50 öre are of separate types. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 11. *Types 61–64.*

1 öre, brown. | 4 öre, blue-green.
2 „ carmine. | 5 „ red-brown.
3 „ French blue. | 10 „ violet, black, and gold.
3 „ yellow (1881). | 25 „ blue, black, and gold.
50 öre, blue, black, and gold.

Imperforate,

3 öre, yellow. | 10 öre, violet, black, and gold.
5 „ red-brown. | 25 „ blue, black, and gold.

Note.—The 10 öre has TELEGAM by mistake in the inscription.

January, 1882.—Stamp of 50 öre of the above series surcharged in black with "10" sideways, and the stamp perforated across horizontally. *Type 65.*

10 öre (on 50 öre), blue, black, and gold; surcharge in black.

February, 1882.—Stamp of 10 öre of the type of 1880, with the mistake in the inscription corrected. Impression on plain white wove paper.

10 öre, red and blue; perforated 11 and imperforate.

TELEGRAPH CARDS.

EXPRESS BREVKORT.

1st February, 1881.—Form within a double-lined frame, printed in black, and with adhesive stamp of 10 öre of 1880 affixed in right upper angle.

10 öre, black, blue, and gold on white.

Reply card of similar design, but of smaller dimensions.

10 + 10 öre, black, blue, and gold on white.

End of January, 1882.—Similar form, with adhesive stamp of 3 öre, type of 1880.

3 öre, yellow on white.

17th February, 1882.—Similar form, but without frame, with stamp of *Type 66* in an oval in the right upper angle. Impression in blue on white card.

3 öre, dark blue.

20th March, 1882.—Similar form to last, with a stamp of *Type 67* in a circle in the right upper angle. Impression in red on white card.

10 öre, red.

1st November, 1882.—The same, with the addition in the right lower angle of 2det OPLAG.

10 öre, red.

Note.—In the following year this local post was disposed of to other parties, who ceased to occupy themselves with telegraph business.

There are certain stamps issued by local posts at Aarhus and Horsens, inscribed "TELEFON OG BYPOST," but which do not appear to merit description. Those of Aarhus are described in the *Phil. Record*, vol. ix. p. 27; those of Horsens, vol. viii. p. 188.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1886 (?).—Numeral, with denomination under, on an uncoloured square in the centre. A curved scroll above is inscribed "Cie DES TELEGRAPHES," and an upturned curve below, "REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE," the words "de la" being in the groundwork above the square. A Greek-patterned rectangular frame encloses the whole. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14. *Type 68.*

25 centimes, green.	1 pesetas (*sic*), brown.
50 „ yellow.	5 „ blue.

10 pesetas, red.

EGYPT.

In the year 1885 some stamps printed in England from the "unappropriated dies" were sent to Egypt, for the use of the military service there, and were overprinted in that country with the words "Military telegraphs." No specimens of this issue have been found. (See *Phil. Record*, vol. ix. p. 118.)

September, 1885.—Stamps printed from the "unappropriated dies" overprinted in England with "Military Telegraphs" in various colours, and with the additional surcharge in black of what is deemed the equivalent in Egyptian currency. *Types 69–71.*

1 penny, purple;	wmk. "orb;"	overprinted in	blk.;	surch.	"one dime."
2 pence	„	„	„	blue „	"two dimes."
3 „	„	„	„	brown „	"five dimes."
6 „	„	„	„	green „	"one piastre."
8 „	„	„	„	carmine „	"two piastres."
1 shilling, green;	wmk. "V.R."	„		black „	"five piastres."
2 „	„	„	„	blue „	"ten piastres."
5 „	„	„	„	mauve „	"five piastres."
10 „	„	„	„	carmine „	"fifty piastres."
1 pound, purple;	wmk. "orbs"	„	black;	surch.	"one hundred piasts."

FRANCE.

1.—ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st January, 1868.—Eagle, with a crown above, within an upright oval coloured band, inscribed in the upper part "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS," and in the lower "TELEGRAPHES." Typographed on plain white paper. *Type 72.*

25 centimes, carmine.	1 franc, ochre-yellow.
50 „ green.	2 „ violet.

14th January, 1868.—The same, perforated 12½.

25 centimes, carmine.	1 franc, ochre and orange-yellow.
50 „ green and pale green.	2 „ violet and mauve.

2.—TELEGRAM CARDS.

May, 1879.—Card headed "*SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE—TUBES PNEUMATIQUES CARTE-TELEGRAMME*," for circulation within the former limits of the Paris Octroi. On the left these limits are defined; and at the bottom, on the left, is a notice that the delivery is free, and the number of words not limited. In the right upper angle is a stamp of 50 centimes, of the type of the current postage adhesive stamps, but without the word POSTE. *Type 73.* 50 centimes, pink on buff.

April, 1880.—Similar card, except that the stamp is altered to one having as its design a figure of a woman seated, holding a cornucopia in her left hand and a sceptre in her right, the arm resting on an oval shield bearing the numeral of value. In the upper part of the rectangle is "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," in a curve, on a horizontally-lined background, and "TELEGRAPHE" on a plain, straight, uncoloured tablet at the foot. *Type 74.*

50 centimes, pink on buff.

June, 1880.—The two preceding cards, surcharged slantingly, in black, to the left of the stamp, with "TAXE REDUITE," and "30c" below, the value in the stamp being barred by six black horizontal lines.

30 centimes (on 50 c.), pink on buff; type 1879; surch. in black.
30 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1880 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, brown-red on buff; type 1880; surch. in black.

Note.—M. Moens catalogues the latter, but it has not come under our notice, though it doubtless exists. Some slight errors in the stamping of the surcharge are occasionally found.

October, 1880.—Same as the issue of April, 1880, except that "30" is inserted in lieu of "50."

30 centimes, pink on buff.

April, 1882.—Similar card to that of April, 1880, but the words "TUBES PNEUMATIQUES" are removed to the left side, with indications underneath as to the parts of a plan of Paris, coloured in pink and blue, printed on the front, to which the service has been and will be extended.

30 centimes, black on buff.

June, 1883.—Similar to the last, but with altered indications, showing the parts to which the service had been extended since 1st April preceding. 30 centimes, black on buff.

1st April, 1884.—Similar to the last, but showing the parts to which the service had been extended since 1st February preceding. (*Phil. Record*, vol. vi. p. 126.)

30 centimes, black on buff.

February, 1885.—Same as last, with surcharge, in red, "Valable pour tout Paris" applied obliquely.

30 centimes, black on buff, with red surcharge.

July, 1885.—Similar to the last, but the heading in different type; and in place of the inscriptions on the left side there is the simple notice, that this telegram can circulate in Paris within the limits of the fortifications. 30 centimes, black on buff.

Note.—The same is found on card more highly glazed.

3.—TELEGRAM CARDS, WITH REPLY.

April, 1880.—Similar to the single cards of this date. Printed on the first and third sides, and hinged at the top.

50+50 centimes, pink on buff.

June, 1880.—The same, surcharged similarly to the single one of same date. 30+30 centimes, pink on buff, surch. in black.

February, 1882.—Similar card, corresponding to the single one of October, 1880. 30+30 centimes, pink on buff.

January, 1887.—Same as last, surcharged in black, obliquely, "Valable pour tout Paris."

30+30 centimes, pink on buff, surcharge in black.

1887.—Similar card, corresponding to the single card of July, 1885. 30+30 centimes, black on buff.

4.—TELEGRAM LETTERS.

1st May, 1879.—Forms similar to an ordinary letter-card, but of thin blue paper, perforated all round, and gummed round the three sides of the upper half, with inscriptions somewhat similar to those on the cards of the same date, but headed "TELEGRAMME" in place of "CARTE-TELEGRAMME." Stamp of the design of the postage stamp in right upper angle. *Type 73.*

75 centimes, black on blue.

1st June, 1880.—The same, with oblique surcharge, in red, of "TAXE REDUITE 50c," and the original value barred with six lines in red. 50 centimes, black on blue, surch. in red.

January, 1881.—Similar to the form of 1st May, 1879, but with telegraph stamp of 50 c. *Type 74.*

50 centimes, black on blue.

November, 1882.—Similar to the preceding, but with a plan of Paris, coloured in violet and red-brown.

50 centimes, black on blue.

April, 1883.—Similar to the last, but with the shading of the plan altered to correspond with the additions to the service since 1st April. 50 centimes, black on blue.

1st April, 1884.—Similar to the last, but with plan altered, showing the additions to the service since 1st February preceding. (*Phil. Record*, vol. vi. p. 126.) 50 centimes, black on blue.

15th January, 1885.—Same as last, but with the addition of the surcharge "Valable pour tout Paris" applied obliquely in red. (See *Phil. Record*, vol. vi. p. 228.)

50 centimes, black on blue, surch. in red.

July, 1885.—Similar form, but with inscriptions on the left suppressed, and without any plan.

50 centimes, black on blue.

Note.—There are two perforations of these sheets, the earlier being 10½ and the later 11½, and instances are known of the sides not being perforated.

5.—TELEGRAM LETTER, WITH REPLY PAID.

15th December, 1884.—Form similar to that of July, 1885, with the addition under the heading of "*Avec réponse payée d'avance.*" To the right side a coupon is attached by a line of perforations, entitling the addressee to a blue telegram letter without charge. (*Phil. Record*, vol. vi. p. 212.)

1 franc, black on rose-pink.

6.—TELEGRAM AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.

15th December, 1884.—A double letter card, with stamps of 30 c. of the telegraph type (1880), the first part inscribed "BUREAU DE POSTE NO..... PARIS;" and on the back are instructions to the effect that the first part applies to a demand for withdrawal. The second part, addressed to the National Savings Bank, gives the requisite authority. 30+30 centimes, black on buff.

7.—TELEGRAM ENVELOPE.

15th January, 1885.—Envelope of thin pink wove paper, 115 × 74 mm., with divers notices on the flap printed in carmine, with stamp in carmine of the telegraph type (1880). (*Phil. Record*, vol. vi. p. 228.)

75 centimes, carmine on pink.

8.—TELEPHONE STAMPS.

1886 (?).—Telegraph stamp (type 1880) to the right of a label, 67 × 31½ mm.; to the left are the inscriptions, "Ministère des Postes et des Télégraphes"—"TELEPHONES"—"Bulletin de conversation," &c. (*Phil. Record*, vol. viii. p. 136), the whole on a coloured ground. Perforated 12½.

25 c., blue on light buff, for provincial towns.
50 c., pink on light pink, for Paris.

GERMANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1.—*GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.*

July, 1869.—Numeral of value in black, printed over a coloured background of radiating network within a pearled circle, within which is "NORDDEUTSCHE BUNDES TELEGRAPHIE." On a straight solid coloured tablet at the foot is "GROSCHEN," in uncoloured letters. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 75.*

½ groschen, blue and black.	5 groschen, blue and black.
1¼ ,, ,, ,,	8 ,, ,, ,,
2½ ,, ,, ,,	10 ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,,	30 ,, ,, ,,

2.—*GERMAN EMPIRE.*

November, 1873.—Similar in design to the preceding, but with inscription altered to "TELEGRAPHIE DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES." The denomination in the tablet at the foot is overprinted in black on a reticulated ground. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 76.*

½ groschen, blue and black.	5 groschen, blue and black.
1¼ ,, ,, ,,	8 ,, ,, ,,
2½ ,, ,, ,,	10 ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,,	30 ,, ,, ,,

1st January, 1875.—Same as the last, but with the denomination changed to pfennig and marks. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14.

3 pfennig, blue and black.	50 pfennig, blue and black.
5 ,, ,, ,,	80 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,	1 mark, blue and red.
25 ,, ,, ,,	2 marks ,,
40 ,, ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,

PNEUMATIC POST OF BERLIN.

1.—ENVELOPE.

1st December, 1876.—Envelope, size 126 × 81 mm., of plain rose-coloured wove paper, inscribed "ROHRPOST-BRIEF" in black, with stamp of the type of the embossed adhesive postage stamps.

30 pfennig, dark blue on rose.

2.—CARDS.

1st December, 1876.—Card with inscriptions in black, "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST" and "ROHRPOST KARTE" below. Stamp of the type of the current embossed postal adhesives in the right upper angle. Size 140 × 88 mm.

25 pfennig, brown on rose.

1st June, 1877.—The same; size 125 × 88 mm.

25 pfennig, brown on rose.

January, 1882.—The same, but the figure 5 has a curled top.

25 pfennig, brown on rose.

January, 1885.—The same, but the figure 2 is different, and the 5 has a straight top.

25 pfennig, brown on rose.

3.—REPLY CARDS.

20th April, 1877.—Reply card, corresponding in design to the single card of 1st June, 1877.

25+25 pfennig, brown on rose.

End of 1883.—Similar card, corresponding in design to the single card of January, 1882.

25+25 pfennig, brown on rose.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS FOR THE BERLIN BOURSE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

15th June, 1864.—Numeral of value within a circular band on solid ground of colour, the band engine-turned, and inscribed in the upper part "K. PR. TELEGRAPH. MARKE," and in the lower part "SILB. GR." Embossed on plain white paper; rouletted. *Type 77.*

8 silbergr., black.	12 silbergr., black.
10 „ „	15 „ „

1st October, 1867.—Similar stamps; same design.

2½ silbergr., black.	5 silbergr., black.

1868 (?). The same, on bluish paper.

2½ silbergr., black.	10 silbergr., black.
5 „ „	12 „ „
8 „ „	15 „ „

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st February, 1876.—Head of Queen Victoria to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, in frames of various shapes, within transverse rectangular oblongs. Impression in colour on white watermarked paper; perforated 14. *Types 78–81.*

1 penny, red-brown; wmk. shamrock. Plates 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 pence, carmine; wmk. spray of rose. Plates 1, 2, 3.
1 shilling, green and greyish-green; wmk. spray of rose. Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
5 shillings, pink; wmk. *croix patée.* Plates 1, 2, 3.

1st March, 1877.—Head of Queen Victoria to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, in frames of various shapes, within transverse rectangular oblongs. Impression in colour on white watermarked paper. *Types 82–87.*

4 pence, pale sage-green; wmk. garter. Plate 1. Perf. 14.
6 pence, greenish-grey; wmk. spray of rose. Plate 1. Perf. 14.
3 shillings, slate-blue; wmk. spray of rose. Plate 1. Perf. 14.
10 „ green-grey; wmk. *croix patée.* Plate 1. Perf. 15.
1 pound, brown-violet; wmk. shamrocks. Plate 1. Perf. 14.
5 pounds, orange-vermilion; wmk. shamrocks. Plate 1. Perf. 15.

1st April, 1880.—Similar to the 1 penny, 1876, except the value. Impression on white paper, watermarked with "shamrock;" perforated 14. *Type 88.*

Halfpenny, orange-vermilion. Plate 5.

1880 (?).—Stamp of preceding issue, on paper watermarked with "spray of rose;" perforated as before.

1 shilling, light brown-red; wmk. spray of rose. Plates 10, 12.

1881.—Stamps of the preceding issues, on paper watermarked "Crown, 1880;" perforated as before.

3 pence, carmine; wmk. "Crown, 1880." Plate 3, 4, 5.
6 „ greenish-grey „ „ Plate 2.
1 shilling, light brown-red „ „ Plates 11, 12.

Note.—The above stamps continued in use up to the close of 1881, when the remaining stock was withdrawn and destroyed.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

December, 1869.—Form printed in black, bearing a dated embossed envelope stamp of one shilling, of the type of the adhesive stamp of September, 1847, in the right upper angle of a sheet ($11\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches) of thin white wove paper, and with instructions on the back. Ruled for fifty words.

1 shilling, yellow-green.

October, 1871.—Similar form, with modified instructions. Ruled for forty words. 1 shilling, yellow-green.

May, 1873.—Similar form, with instructions removed from the back to the front. Ruled for forty words.

1 shilling, yellow-green.

1874.—Form of small size ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches), the instructions being removed to the back. Ruled for thirty words.

1 shilling, yellow-green.

1875.—Form similar to the last, but stamped with a dated embossing stamp of the Queen's head on a solid ground, enclosed in a circular border. Round the inner circle is a row of pearls, and on the border an engine-turned pattern, in which is introduced "TELEGRAPHS" in the upper part, and "ONE SHILLING" in the lower part, and date plugs inserted in the border. White wove paper; imprint of "*Millington.*" Ruled for thirty words. Size $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. *Type 89.*

1 shilling, yellow-green.

1875.—Similar form, but size reduced to $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Imprint of "*Millington.*" 1 shilling, yellow-green.

1875.—Similar form, with imprint of "*Truscott.*" Size $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 1 shilling, yellow-green.

1876.—Similar form, but with "Notice to sender" on front. Size $8\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Imprint of "*Truscott.*"

1 shilling, yellow-green.

December, 1881.—Form of 1875, stamped with dated embossed envelope stamp of one shilling (type of adhesive of 1857). Plain white wove paper. Instructions on the back. Imprint of "*Truscott.*" 1 shilling, yellow-green.

1882.—Similar form. White laid paper, similarly stamped to the last. "Notice to sender" on back. Imprint of "*Harrison.*"

1 shilling, yellow-green.

1883.—Form $8\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of white laid paper, with similar stamp, without any instructions, headed "Form for Inland Telegrams forwarded from Stock Exchange Offices only."

1 shilling, yellow-green.

1st October, 1885.—In consequence of the alteration in the rates for the transmission of telegrams, the form was modified, and notice at the foot introduced, to the effect that the telegram was accepted subject to the regulations made pursuant to the Telegraph Act 1885. Size $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Impression in black on plain white wove paper, with dated embossed envelope stamp of sixpence (type of adhesive of 1856).

6 pence, lilac.

1st April, 1889.—Form headed "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS," —"FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS"—"For use at Stock Exchange only"—with embossed stamp of tenpence (type 1848). Impression on plain white wove paper. Size $10 \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

10 pence sky-blue.

Variety.—Same form, with the addition, in the blank for the address, of "BOURSE—PARIS."

TELEGRAPH CARDS.

1st April, 1872.—Form printed in black on thick white card, size 120 × 78 mm., ruled in five lines for twenty words, with instructions above the first line, "One word only," &c. Stamped in the left upper angle with the embossed dated envelope stamp of one shilling. On the back of the card is "POSTAL TELEGRAPH CARD," followed by "For Inland Telegrams only," the Royal Arms separating the two first words from the other two. The Arms, with supporters, measure 22 mm. along the base.

1 shilling, yellow-green.

Variety.—Same, with "One" on the face reading "Ono."

August, 1874.—Similar card, but measuring only 120 × 76 mm. Arms on the back measure 25 mm.

1 shilling, yellow-green.

Note.—The issue of these cards was discontinued in 1876.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861.—Mercury, holding a caduceus, within a circular garter inscribed with a motto. Above this is the value in full, and below is the control number in black. In the rectangular frame is the name of the company. Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated 12½. *Type 90.*

3 pence, yellow-green.
6 „ black, and imperforate.
9 pence, light blue.
1 shilling, vermilion.

1868.—Similar design. Control number in red-brown, not preceded by "N°." Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated 13. *Type 91.* 3 pence, brown-bistre.

BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company, in 1857, absorbed the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, which had issued the stamps next described in 1853.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853.—Stamps of large dimensions, lithographed on plain thin white wove paper, having for design a streamer flowing from the head of a spear, making three folds across the stamp in face of a large eight-rayed star, and inscribed in the first and third fold with "THE ENGLISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO.," and in the centre one with the name of the secretary in script. At the top is a tablet inscribed "FRANK STAMP," and between the second and third folds of the streamer the value is inserted. *Type 92.*

1 shilling, black.
1 shilling and 6 pence, lilac.
2 shillings and 6 pence, blue.
4 shillings, pale red.
5 shillings, green.

1857.—Stamp of smaller dimensions. Across the face is a plain tablet to receive the control number, either in black or red. In an arch above is the name of the company, "BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED," and at the top a plain straight tablet, inscribed with "FRANK STAMP." Under the control tablet is the name of the secretary. Lithographed in black on coloured wove paper, watermarked with thunderbolts and the company's name; perforated 13, 13½. *Type 93.*

3 pence, on white; perf. 13, 13½.
6 pence, on flesh; ,,
1 shilling, on lavender ,,
1 shilling and 6 pence, on grey; perf. 13.
1s. 6d., on grey; perf. 13, 13½.
2 shillings, on bright yellow; perf. 13, 13½.
2s. 6d., on olive-yellow; perf. 13½.
3 shillings, on pink; perf. 13, 13½.
4 „ on pale green; „
5 „ on pale blue; „

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TELEGRAPH FORM.

1851.—Form lithographed in black, on a sheet of pink wove paper, watermarked with the name of the company, and on which is embossed the seal of the company. *Type 94.*

One shilling, blue on pink.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852.—Stamps of large dimensions, 52 × 67 mm., with the name of the company, under which is "FRANKED MESSAGE," followed by "of 20 words under 50 (100) miles," or "above 100 miles," and various notices, the whole within a rectangular frame. Engraved and lithographed on coloured paper in black. *Type 95.*

Under 50 miles, pink. | Under 100 miles, deep blue.
Above 100 miles, white.

1853.—Stamps of similar dimensions, and similarly entitled, but with the value inserted in place of the distance for which the stamp franked the message. Engraved and lithographed in black on coloured paper. *Type 96.*

3 pence, on light yellow.
1 shilling, on fawn.
1 shilling and 6 pence, on pink.
2 shillings, on light blue.
3 ,, on deep blue.
4 ,, on white.

1861.—Stamps to be affixed according to the notice on them, for franking messages written on the printed form supplied by the company. The stamps were of two kinds, one for the continental service, and the other for the inland service.

1. The design of the stamp for the continental service is shown in *Type 97*, consisting of a rectangular transverse oblong corded

frame, 36 × 22 mm., within which is the value in full within a transverse oval; above this is the name of the company, and the initials "R.G." and "J.S.F." (the chairman and secretary of the company) are inserted in monogram at either end. Below is a notice that the stamp was for continental use, followed by a tablet containing the control number. There is a black vertical bar across the stamp, which was engraved and lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 12. One value, that of the three pence, has alone been seen, but according to the records of the company other values of 1s. 6d., 4s., and 8s. existed.

3 pence, black.

2. The design of the stamp for the inland service is that of an upright rectangle of 23 × 31½ mm., within which, on an uncoloured oval-shaped tablet with an engrailed edge, is the name of the company, with the initials of the chairman and secretary underneath, separated by thunderbolts. On tablets below are the control number on an engine-turned ground, the value on a solid ground, and a notice on an uncoloured ground. On a straight tablet at the top of the rectangle is "TELEGRAPH," on a solid ground, and on a corresponding tablet at the foot "18 STAMP 61." Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated 12, and another edition of some of the values 12½.

Threepence, ochre-brown.
Sixpence, vermilion.
One shilling, orange-yellow.
Eighteenpence, rose-pink.
Two shillings, green.
Two shillings and sixpence, chocolate-brown.
Three shillings, blue.
Ten shillings, red-brown.

Varieties.

One shilling, orange-yellow; imperforate.
Two shillings, green; imperforate.
One shilling, orange-yellow; imperforate.
Four shillings, black; value on uncoloured tablet.
Five shillings, purple „ „ „

1864.—Similar design, with the initial only of the secretary altered from "J.S.F." to "H.W." Impression as before; perforated 12½ and 10. *Type 98.*

Threepence, ochre-brown.
Sixpence, vermilion.
One shilling, orange-yellow.
Two shillings, green.
Three shillings, blue.
Four shillings, black.

DIRECTORS' MESSAGE STAMPS.

185... to 1868.—Certain stamps were made for the directors of the company bearing the name of the director for whose use they were made, and franking messages sent by him along the company's lines of telegraph. The impression is in black on blue paper. *Type 99.*

London District Telegraph Company, Limited.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862.—The design consists of a large shaded numeral of value within a double-lined rectangle, with angle ornaments to the inner line. Across the numeral are the name of the company and a *fac-simile* of the signature of the secretary. At the top of the frame is the control number. The stamps are lithographed in black on coloured paper, and perforated 13. *Type 100.*

Threepence, on bright yellow paper, control number in red.
Fourpence, on blue paper ,, ,, ,,
Sixpence, on paper faced with vermilion, control number in black.

1862.—New design for the frame and inscriptions, the name of the company being in an arch, and "MESSAGE STAMP" across the stamp on a straight solid tablet, below which is the address of the office and control number, with the *fac-simile* of the signature of the secretary underneath. Lithographed in black, the control numbers being inserted in black; perforated 11½. *Type 101.*

(*a*) *On coloured paper.*

Threepence, on yellow. | Sixpence, on pink.

(*b*) *On paper faced with colour.*

Threepence, on greenish-blue. | Sixpence, on vermilion.

South Eastern Railway Company.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st September, 1860.—Stamps of large size, consisting of the arms of the company within an oval band within a rectangular frame, 38 × 46½ mm. The name of the company is on the upper part of the band, on an uncoloured ground, and the value in full on the lower, on a solid ground. The spandrels are filled with a diaper ground extending over the part above the oval at the top, on which is "N°.," followed by the control number in black. The stamps are typographed on white hand-made paper, watermarked with the letters "S.E.R." one above the other on each stamp; perforated 12. *Type 102.*

Ninepence, red.
One shilling, orange-yellow.
One shilling and 2 pence, black.
One shilling and 6 pence, lilac.
Two shillings and 3 pence, red-brown.
Two shillings and 9 pence, green.

Submarine Telegraph Company.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861.—The design of these stamps consists of the letters "S.T." in monogram, within an upright oval, enclosed in a frame measuring 23 × 43½ mm., in the upper part of which is the name of the company, and in the lower the value in full. There are other

inscriptions on the sides. Surface printed in purple on white plain paper, and perforated 14. *Type 103.*

Fourpence halfpenny.
Three shillings and sixpence.
Four shillings.
Seven shillings and sixpence.
Eight shillings.
Four shillings, surcharged in red on eight shillings.

United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, Limited.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862.—Within an upright rectangular oblong frame is the name of the company in six lines of capitals on an engine-turned ground. The frame is solid, inscribed in the upper part "UNINSURED MESSAGE," on the left side "FIVE, TEN, OR TWENTY WORDS" (as the case may be), on the right "INCLUDING ADDRESSES," and at the foot the value in words. The stamp measures 25 × 30 mm., and is printed on white glazed wove paper, and is perforated 15. *Type 104.*

3 pence, yellow-ochre, for 5 words. | 6 pence, rose, for 10 words.
1 shilling, violet, for 20 words.

Variety.
1 shilling, violet on bluish safety paper.

1863.—Within a transverse rectangular frame is the name of the company in five lines of capitals on an engine-turned ground. The frame is solid on the sides and top, and is inscribed with the value in words at the top, "UNINSURED" on the left, and "MESSAGE" on the right side. At the foot, on an uncoloured tablet, is a notice in three lines of small capitals. The impression is on plain white glazed wove paper, and the perforation is 15. Across each stamp vertically is impressed the control number in black. *Type 105.*

3 pence, yellow-ochre.
6 pence, rose.
1 shilling, violet.
1 shilling and 6 pence, green.
2 shillings, brown.

Variety.
1 shilling, violet, on unglazed paper.

Universal Private Telegraph Company.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864.—Within an upright rectangular oblong frame, measuring 27 × 32 mm., is an upright oval uncoloured band, inscribed with the name of the company, in the minor axis of which is an uncoloured tablet for the control number. Above and below the tablet, on a ground of lines radiating towards the centre, is the value in words, the amount being above, and the denomination below. In spandrels are rustic ornaments, with 1, 8, 6, 4 in the angles. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and perforated 12½. *Type 106.*

3 pence (?).
6 pence, brown.
Nine pence (?).
One shilling, mauve.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.—This company, established in Denmark for connecting the North of Europe with China and Japan, prepared a series of stamps in 1877 for the use of the company in the East, but it is doubtful if they were ever actually issued. The design is a head to the left of J. C. Oersted within a circle in the middle of an upright oblong rectangular frame. At the top is the value in words, and at the bottom the same is repeated in Japanese characters. On tablets to the left and right is "GREAT NORTH.—TELEGR. COMP^{Y}." The impression is on white paper. *Type 107.*

25 cents, black.	3 dollars, green.
1 dollar, orange.	10 „ red-brown.

HOLLAND.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st January, 1877, and 1st November, 1879.—Value, with denomination under, over-printed on a circular background, composed of "TELEGRAMZEGEL" repeated in a fancy pattern within a circular band, inscribed "RIJKSTELEGRAM" in the upper part, and "NEDERLAND" in the lower, enclosed in an hexagonal frame, with ornaments of thunderbolts above and below. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 13. *Type 108.*

1 cent, lilac, surcharged in black (1879).
3 cents „ „ „ „
5 „ „ „ „ „
12½ „ „ „ „ (1877).
15 „ „ „ „ „
20 „ „ „ „ „
30 „ „ „ „ „
50 „ „ „ „ „
60 „ „ „ „ „
1 gulden „ „ in red „
2 „ „ „ „ „

HONDURAS (REPUBLIC OF).

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

1st January, 1883.—Forms commencing with "TELEGRAMA," followed by instructions. In the upper left corner of the sheet ($8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) is a round stamp, with an arm holding thunderbolts, within a circular band inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFO DEL GOBIERNO," and in the lower "DE HONDURAS." The value is in words, "VALE DOS (TRES, ETC.) REALES," at the top of the form, except in the 7 and 8 reales, where it is below the instructions towards the left. In the 2 reales the value is at the top to the right; in the 3 and 4 reales to the left; in the 5 reales about the middle; and in the 6 reales towards the right. All the forms have on the reverse side two hand stamps in black, the design being the

Arms of the Republic within a circular band, the one inscribed "OFICINA GENERAL DE CUENTAS DE LA REPUBLICA—TEGUCIGALFA," and the other has a similar inscription, except that "RENTAS" is substituted for "CUENTAS."

In addition to the above hand-stamps on the reverse side, all the values except the 2 reales have one or more hand-stamps on the face, in pink, violet, red, or blue, which are the control marks of the finance offices at Tegucigalfa, Comyagua, Choluteca, &c. Many varieties may be made out of the number of these stamps on the sheet, and the position that the stamper has been pleased to give to them. The impression is in black on thin yellow wove paper. *Type 109.*

2 reales.	4 reales.	6 reales.	8 reales.
3 „	5 „	7 „	

1887.—Similar form, but with type reset; value to the right; the two stamps of "OFICINA," &c., are in blue, and the control stamp in violet on the face. Impression on plain white paper. Size $8\frac{3}{5} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2 reales, black on white.

HUNGARY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st August, 1873.—Numeral on a fancy ground, within a solid upright oval-shaped band, inscribed on the left "MAGYAR KIR," and on the right "TAVIRDA." At the top of the band is a Crown, and at the foot of the stamp "KRAJCZAR." Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$. *Type 110.*

5 kreuzer, blue and indigo.	25 kreuzer, blue and indigo.
10 „ „ „	40 „ „ „
20 „ „ „	50 „ „ „

Same date.—Numeral within a Gothic arch, with crown underneath. Boys on each side supporting a scroll, inscribed "MAGYAR KIR. TAVIRDA," and "FORINT" on a tablet below. Lithographed on plain paper; perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$. *Type 111.*

1 florin, black and grey-black on white.
2 florins, grey on yellowish white.

1874–5.—Similar stamps, engraved, and printed on plain paper.

5 kreuzer, dark blue; perf. 13.
10 „ „ „
20 „ „ „
25 „ „ „
40 „ „ „
50 „ „ „
1 florin, black on white; perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$, and also 13.
2 florins, black on yellowish; perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$, and also 13.
2 „ black on drab; perf. 13.

Note.—These stamps were withdrawn from use on 1st April, 1879.

TELEGRAM CARD.

1st August, 1873.—Form with telegraph stamp of 1873 on the left. Impression in blue on grey paper.

50 kreuzer, blue and indigo on grey.

TELEGRAM RECEIPTS.

1st August, 1873.—Form with telegraph stamp of 1873.

I. FELADÓ—VEVÉNY.

1. Stamp to the right; thin numeral, with straight top.
5 kreuzer, blue, and dark blue.

2. Same, but numeral with curved top.
5 kreuzer, indigo.

II. FELADOVEVÉNY—PREDATNICA.

Stamp in the centre of the upper part. Numeral with curved top.
5 kreuzer, blue. | 5 kreuzer, indigo.

INDIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861 (?).—Head of Queen Victoria within an upright oval band inscribed "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT" in the centre of a transverse rectangular oblong. On a lettered tablet in the upper part is "ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH" in uncoloured letters, one word on each side of the oval band, and the value in words, similarly disposed, on a similar tablet at the bottom. On each side of the central device is the numeral of value on a dotted ground; perforated 14. *Type 112.*

4 annas, violet. | 1 rupee, violet. | 2 rupees, violet (?).

1865 (?).—Head of the Queen in an upright oval, repeated at the upper and lower part of an upright oblong rectangle, 57 × 22 mm., with framings of various designs. Typographed on paper watermarked with "Crown and INDIA"; perforated 14. *Types 113–123.*

2 annas, brown-pink.
4 ,, blue and pale blue.
8 ,, brown and dark brown.
1 rupee, pearl-grey.
2 rupees, 8 annas, orange-yellow.
5 rupees, red-brown.
10 ,, blue-green.
14 ,, 4 annas, lilac.
25 ,, purple.
28 ,, 8 annas, yellow-green.
50 rupees, pink.

Varieties.

8 annas, brown; imperforate. | 1 rupee, pearl-grey; imperforate.

Date (?).—The die of the 1 rupee was altered by doubling the lines in the angles. 1 rupee, pearl-grey, *altered die.*

Note.—The stamps of 14 rupees 4 annas and 28 rupees 8 annas were withdrawn from circulation in 1878.

Middle of 1879.—Similar design to the preceding. *Type 124.*
1 anna, green.

End of 1880.—The die of the 25 rupees was altered by inserting ornaments after "RUPEES" and "DEPARTMENT" in the in scriptions. 25 rupees, purple.

Note.—These stamps, when used, are cut in two, the upper part being affixed to the telegram, and the lower part is used to evidence the receipt.

September, 1881.—"Foreign paper" stamp of 1874 (type 1868), showing the Queen's head within a circular uncoloured band, inscribed "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," with the value in full in a transverse oblong rectangle, with the value on each side, surcharged in black "TELEGRAPH." Impression on white wove paper, watermarked with "Crown and INDIA"; perforated 15. *Type 125.*

1 anna, purple, surcharged in black.
2 annas, bright lilac „ „
4 „ green „ „

1883.—The die of the 50 rupees altered by the introduction of floral ornaments in the angles. Impression and perforation as in the issue of 1865.

50 rupees, pink.

JAMAICA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October, 1879 (?).—Head of Queen Victoria to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle. In the 3 pence this has a circular band round it, inscribed "JAMAICA TELEGRAPHS—THREE PENCE," within a rectangular oblong, resembling the one penny telegraph stamp of Great Britain. The one shilling resembles the fourpence of Great Britain telegraph stamp, but is of larger dimensions, $24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ mm., inscribed "JAMAICA TELEGRAPHS" in the arch, with the value on a straight tablet at the bottom. Impression on "Crown C C" paper. *Types 126* and *127.*

3 pence, lilac; perforated 14.
1 shilling, brown; perforated 15.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

1879.—Form printed in black, with a stamp embossed on the right upper angle, showing the head of Queen Victoria within an octagon, enclosed in a circular band, inscribed "JAMAICA TELEGRAPHS—ONE SHILLING." Impression on plain white wove paper. Size 230 × 150 mm. *Type 128.*

1 shilling, pink.

1886.—Similar to the last, but reduced in size to 226 × 149 mm., with stamp of same type in the right upper angle. Impression in black on plain white wove paper.

1 shilling, pink on white.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAPH FORMS.

1879.—Same as form of 1879, with "OFFICIAL" surcharged across the stamp in black. Impression in black on blue-green paper. *Type 129.*

1 shilling, pink on blue-green, surcharged in black.

1886.—Same as 1886, the stamp being surcharged "OFFICIAL" in black. Impression on green paper.

1 shilling, pink on green, surcharged in black.

JAPAN.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1885.—Designs in which the chrysanthemum is always present in frames of various designs, differing for each value, which is expressed both in Japanese and English. "TELEGRAPH" is on all the stamps, with its equivalent in Japanese. Impression on white wove paper; perforation irregular, 9, 10, 11½. *Types 130–139.*

1 sen, bistre.
2 „ pink.
3 „ orange-yellow.
4 „ green.
5 „ light blue.
10 sen, orange.
15 „ red-brown.
25 „ dark blue.
50 „ lilac.
1 yen, dark blue, red, and black.

LUXEMBURG.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st February, 1883.—Arms surmounted by a crown, within a horse-shoe-shaped tablet, inscribed "GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG." On a straight tablet at the top of the rectangle is "TELEGRAPHES." Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 15. *Type 140.*

5 centimes, grey.
25 „ orange.
50 centimes, yellow-green.
1 frank, pink.
5 francs, blue.

NATAL.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st May, 1882.—Head of Queen Victoria on a horizontally lined ground, within a solid circular band inscribed "NATAL TELEGRAPHS" within a transverse oblong rectangular frame. The circular band is intercepted in the lower part by a horizontal uncoloured tablet, inscribed with the value in words. Typographed on white paper, watermarked "Crown C A;" perforated 14. *Type 141.*

One penny, red-brown.
Threepence, pink.
Sixpence, green-grey.
One shilling, green.
Two shillings, purple.
Five „ blue.
Ten „ dark grey.
One pound, red-brown.
Five pounds, orange.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871.—Allegorical figure, representing Time, with a crown in his right hand and a second falling, with lightning and emblematical devices on a ground of intersecting wavy lines, within a circular uncoloured band, inscribed in the upper part "ELECTRIC,"

and in the lower part "TELEGRAPHS." This design, engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and printed in black, forms the centre of the upright oblong rectangular "duty stamps" of corresponding value, in which it is substituted for the Queen's head. Impression on bluish paper, watermarked N.S.W.; perforated 12½. *Type 142.*

1 penny, brick-red and black.
2 pence, blue „
6 pence, brown-red „
1 shilling, blue „
2 shillings, brown and black.
4 „ lilac „
6 „ carmine „
8 „ lilac „

Note.—A stamp of 4 pence, in pale red, is known, but only imperforate, and is probably an essay.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July (?), 1885.—Postage stamps (type 1868), surcharged in violet ink "TELE—GRAAF," in two lines, upwards or downwards; perforated 14.

1 penny, red-brown.
3 pence, blue.
6 pence, pink.

Note.—The 1 shilling, orange, is reported as having been similarly surcharged.

1886.—Fiscal stamp of one shilling of 1878, being a transverse rectangular oblong, with similar surcharge over the central device of Arms on an escutcheon. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 143.*

1 shilling, violet-brown, surcharged in violet.

1888.—Surcharge altered to "T.F.," in place of "Telegraaf," applied to the postage stamps (type 1868) of 3 pence and 6d., and to the fiscal stamp of 9 shillings (type 1878), the value of this latter being barred by a line, and surcharged "Een shilling."

3 pence, blue, surcharged in black.
6 „ pink „ „
1 shilling, bistre „ „

PERU.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st July, 1876.—Arms of Peru, in a diamond-shaped frame, within a rectangle. Above the device are two scrolls, inscribed "TELEGRAFO—NACIONAL," and underneath numerals of value, which are repeated in letters. The frames vary in size and design for each value. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 12. *Types 144–146.*

5 centavos, blue-lilac.
20 centavos, green.
50 centavos, brown.

PHILIPPINES.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1874.—The Arms of Spain, surmounted by a mural Crown, on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval uncoloured band, inscribed in the upper part "FILIPINAS TELEGS 1874 Y 75," and in the lower the value in full. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type* 147.

1 peseta 25 cent., pearl-grey.

January, 1876.—Head of King Alphonso XII. to the right, on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval. In the upper part of the rectangular framing is "TELEGRAFOS" on an uncoloured ground, and in the lower part the value in full. Emblems in the four angles. Impression on plain white paper. *Type* 148.

250 mils de peso, chocolate-brown; perforated 14 and imperforate.

January, 1880.—Similar to the last in design, but without emblems in the angles. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type* 149.

25 cent. de peso, ultramarine.

January, 1881.—Same as the last.

1 peso, bistre.
2 pesos, green.
5 pesos, ultramarine.
10 ,, pink.

July, 1881.—Fiscal stamp, "Derecho Judicial," of 2 reales, blue, surcharged in black "HABILITADO PARA TELEGRAFOS" in an oval. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type* 150.

2 reales on 2 r., blue, surcharged in black.

1882.—Stamp of January, 1876, with colour of the impression changed.

250 c. de peso, ultramarine.

10th March, 1885.—Postage stamps of the type of 1882 surcharged with "HABILITADO 25 CENTS" in an upright oval, with "TELEGRAFOS" across the minor axis. *Type* 151.

25 c. de peso on 25 c. de peso, brown; surcharged in green.
25 c. de peso on 2½ c. de peso, ultramarine; surcharged in carmine.

March, 1886.—Postage stamp of 2½ c. de peso, ultramarine (1882); surcharged similarly to the last.

1 c. de peso on 2½ c. de peso, ultramarine; surcharged in carmine.
2½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, black.

1886.—Same stamp, surcharged "HABILITADO TELEGRAMAS SUBMARINOS 1 PESO," in red. *Type* 152.

1 peso on 2½, ultramarine; surcharged in large letters.
1 ,, ,, in smaller letters.

1886.—Stamps of similar design to the telegraph stamp of January, 1880. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14.

25 c. de peso, bronze-green.
50 ,, (?).
2 pesos, light brown.
5 ,, green.
10 pesos, blue.

1887.—Postage stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso (1882), with similar surcharge to that of March, 1886, but in letters of larger size.

1 c. de peso on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, ultramarine; surcharge in black.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ,, ,, in dark blue.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, in yellow-brown.
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, in red.

1888.—Stamps of the type of January, 1880. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14.

1 c. de peso, bistre.
2 ,, carmine.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,, yellow-brown.
5 ,, dark blue.
10 c. de peso, yellow-green, for Postal Union.
10 ,, purple.
20 ,, violet.

PORTO RICO.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1871.—Arms of Spain in an oval, surmounted by a royal Crown, on a horizontally-lined ground within an upright oval uncoloured band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFOS 1871," and the value in the lower, separated by thunderbolts. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 153.*

2 pesetas, lilac. | 4 pesetas, bistre.

January, 1872.—Similar stamps, dated "1872," but with the cross of Savoy on an inescutcheon. Similar paper; perforated 14, and also imperforate. *Type 154.*

2 pesetas, blue. | 4 pesetas, green.

January, 1873.—Similar stamps, with the same arms, dated "1873." Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14.

2 pesetas, blue. | 4 pesetas, mauve.

January, 1874.—Arms of type of 1871, surmounted by a mural Crown. Inscription dated "1874." Similar paper and perforation to last. *Type 155.*

2 pesetas, green. | 4 pesetas, pink.

January, 1875.—Arms of Spain in an escutcheon, surmounted by a mural Crown. "TELEGRAFOS" on a straight uncoloured tablet in the upper part of the rectangular frame, and value in the lower on a similar tablet. Impression as before. *Type 156.*

2 pesetas, black; perforated 14 and imperforate.
*4 ,, carmine ,, ,,
4 ,, bistre; perforated 14.

January, 1876.—Head of king Alphonso XII. in an upright oval on a horizontally-lined background. "TELEGRAFOS—1876" on a straight uncoloured tablet at the top of the rectangle; value on a similar tablet at the bottom. Emblems in the four angles. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 157.*

2 pesetas, blue and bright blue. | *4 pesetas, pink.
4 pesetas, yellow and orange.

Imperforate.

2 pesetas, blue. | 4 pesetas, orange.

* The stamps marked with an asterisk (*) we have not seen. They are given on the authority of M. Moens.

1876.—The same, with a simple paraph in black; perforated 14.

2 pesetas, blue, with paraph in black.

January, 1877.—Arms of Spain, with *fleurs-de-lys* on an inescutcheon. On the upper straight tablet is "P^TO RICO TEL^S 1877," and on the lower one the value. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14, and imperforate. *Type 158.*

2 pesetas, yellow-green. | 4 pesetas, bistre.

January, 1878.—The same, but with date "1878;" perforated 14, and imperforate. *Type 159.*

2 pesetas, blue. | 4 pesetas, green.

January, 1879.—The same, but with date "1879;" perforated 14. 2 pesetas, rose. | 4 pesetas, grey.

January, 1880.—The same, but with date "1880;" perforated 14. *Type 160.*

2 pesetas, grey. | 4 pesetas, pink.

January, 1881.—The same, but with date "1881," and change in the denomination of the value; perforated 14.

40 c. de peso, pink. | 80 c. de peso, grey.

Note.—No further issue of special stamps for telegraph purposes has since been made.

MUNICIPAL STAMPS.

1888 (?).—A stamp, being an upright rectangle of 30 × 26 mm., has recently come to light, the use of which is at present involved in mystery. In the upper part, on a straight tablet with scroll ends, is "TELÉGRAFOS," under which, in an arched scroll, is "ARBITRIO MUNICIPAL." On an uncoloured tablet below is "YAUCO," which is probably the name of a municipality, and the value underneath on a solid tablet. At the foot is "EL ALCALDE," with a paraph under. The impression is on coloured wove paper, and the perforation 11½. Specimens are known with "JUNCOS," "NAGUABO," and "HATO-GRANDE," in lieu of "YAUCO." (*Timbre-Poste*, No. 304.) *Type 161.*

2 centimos ofic^s, grey on green.
3 „ „ red-brown on yellow.
21 „ „ violet on salmon.

ROUMANIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st November, 1871.—The design of the two smaller values shows a numeral with "BANI" on a solid coloured ground below it, within an upright oval band, inscribed at the top "ROMANIA," and in the lower part "SERVICIUL TELEGRAFIC," the two inscriptions being separated by thunderbolts; all within an upright rectangle.

In the design of the higher values, the head of Prince Charles Hohenzollern is introduced into the oval band in place of the value,

and is in the middle of a transverse oblong rectangular frame, with Greek-pattern ornaments on the sides, the value being in full in the top and bottom on both sides of the oval where it intercepts the frame. To the left of the oval is the numeral of value in a disc, and to the right "L" in a similar disc. Lithographed at Vienna, on plain white paper; perforated 10½. *Types 162* and *163*.

25 bani, brown. | 1 leu, lilac.
50 „ blue. | 2 lei, yellow.
5 lei, pale green and blue-green.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

March, 1866.—Arms on an escutcheon, surmounted by a crown within an octagonal band, with inscription in Russian characters, on a background of brown lines. Impression in black on white paper; perforated 12.

20 kop., black and brown.

1867.—The same, surcharged in red, with "10 K." on each side of the arms. *Type 164.*

10 kop. on 20 kop., black and brown; surcharged in red.

Note.—The 20 kop. was reprinted in December, 1881, but the reprint was not perforated.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

March, 1866.—Large sheet, with form within a pink border, with Arms in black. Impression on paper watermarked with eagle and inscriptions. 40 kop., black and pink.

1867 (?).—The same, surcharged in red within a transverse oval "20 kop."

20 kop. on 40 kop., black and pink; surcharged in red.

1868 (?).—Similar form, within a pink frame, printed on similar paper, with the Arms in black, and the value on each side.

20 kop., black and pink.

Note.—The form with stamp of 40 kop. was reprinted in December, 1881, on plain white paper, with the frame in rose-pink.

SALVADOR.

6th December, 1882.—Postage stamps of the series of 1879, surcharged "CONTRASELLO" in violet; perforated 12½.

1 centavo, green. | 2 centavos, carmine.
5 centavos, blue.

1883.—Volcano within a transverse oval, enclosed in a rectangular oblong frame, inscribed at the top "TELEGRAFOS," at the bottom "DEL SALVADOR," and on each of the sides "UN REAL." Impression on plain white paper; perforated 12. *Type 165.*

1 real, green.

1884–85.—Postage stamps of the series of 1879–81, surcharged "CONTRASELLO" in black; perforated 11½. *Type 166.*

1 centavo, green (1884).
2 centavos, carmine „
5 „ blue „
10 centavos, black (1st Aug., 1885).
20 „ violet „ „

1887 (?).—The same stamps, with a similar surcharge of "CONTRASELLO" in black, but of larger type; perforated 11½.

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
5 c., blue.
10 c., black.
20 c., violet.

SERVIA.

RECEIPT FOR TELEGRAMS.

1886.—Form with Arms and stamp of the type of the postage stamps of 1881 on the right. Impression in black on plain white paper.

5 paras, black.

SPAIN.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st July, 1864.—Arms of Spain on an escutcheon, with those of Bourbon on an inescutcheon, surmounted by a Royal Crown. Within the upper part of the rectangle is "TELEGRAFOS," at the bottom is the value, with the date "1864." Impression on plain white paper. *Type 167.*

1 real, bistre and brown.
4 reales, pink.
16 reales, green.
20 „ black.

1st January, 1865.—Head of Queen Isabella II. to the left on a solid ground, within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFOS," and in the lower "1865," with thunderbolts between. The upper spandrels are filled in with ornamentation; in the lower left one is the numeral of value, and in the right the denomination. Impression on coloured paper. *Type 168.*

1 real, blue on pink.
4 reales, black on green.
16 reales, pink on yellow.
20 „ pink on light pink.

1st September, 1865.—The same, on plain white paper; perforated 14.

1 real, mauve and violet.
4 reales, blue.
16 reales, green.
20 „ pink.

Imperforate.

4 reales, blue.

1st January, 1866.—The same head in a similar oval band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFOS 1866," and in the lower, with the value in full, with thunderbolts between. The spandrels are all filled in with ornamentation. Impression on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 169.*

10 cent. de esc., violet and dark violet.
40 „ blue and bright blue.
1 esc. 60 cent., green and yellow-green.
2 escudos, rose and bright rose.

1st January, 1867.—The same, with date "1867."

10 cent. de esc., purple and lilac.
40 „ blue.
1 esc. 60 cent., green and yellow-green.
2 escudos, rose.

1st January, 1868.—The same, with date "1868."

100 mil. de esc., violet (shades).
400 „ blue „
800 „ brown.
1 esc. 600 mil., green and yellow-green.
2 escudos, pink.

1st January, 1869.—The same, with date "1869."

100 mil. de esc., blue (shades).
800 „ pink „
1 esc. 600 mil., bistre „
2 esc., green.

Same date.—Arms of Spain surmounted by a mural Crown, within an upright oval uncoloured band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFOS 1869," and in the lower part "400 MIL^{S} DE ESC.," with thunderbolts between. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 170.*

400 mil. de esc., violet (shades).

SWITZERLAND.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

End of 1867.—Cross embossed in white on a pink ground within an upright oval band of solid colour, inscribed "TELEGRAPHIE," and intercepted at the bottom by a small transverse oval carrying the value. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12. *Type 171.*

25 centimes, pink and grey. | 1 franc, pink and green.
50 „ pink and blue. | 3 francs, pink and gold.
20 francs, pink and light pink.

End of 1876.—Change of colour.

3 francs, pink and bistre.

1st January, 1877.—Same type.

5 centimes, pink and black. | 10 centimes, pink and pink.

1882–3.—Same stamps on granite paper, watermarked with a cross; perforated 12.

5 centimes, pink and black.
10 ,, pink and carmine.
25 ,, pink and grey.
50 centimes, pink and blue.
1 franc, pink and green.
3 francs, pink and bistre.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1881.—Numeral on an engine-turned ground in a festooned circle, within an upright rectangular frame. At the top is "AM. RAPID TEL. C°.," and at the bottom "TELEGRAM." Impression on plain white paper; perforated 12. *Type 172.*

1 (cent), black.
5 (cents), pale brown.
15 (cents), green.
20 (,,), vermilion.
25 (cents), rose-pink.

January, 1882.—Same types.

3 (cents), orange. | 10 (cents), violet.
50 (cents), blue.

For Unpaid Telegrams.

January, 1881.—Similar design to the above, and with same inscriptions, except that "COLLECT" is introduced in place of "TELEGRAM." Similar impression and perforation. *Type 173.*

5 (cents), blue. | 15 (cents), red-brown.

January, 1882.—Similar design to the last. Similar impression and perforation. *Type 174.*

1 (cent), dark brown. | 20 (cents), olive.

For Duplicates.

January, 1881.—Numeral on an engine-turned ground, within a festooned lozenge-shaped oval on an escutcheon, in the corners of which are, "A. R. T. C°." On a solid tablet at the foot of the rectangle is "DUPLICATE."

5 (cents), blue. | 15 (cents), red-brown.

January, 1882.— 1 (cent), dark brown. | 20 (cents), olive.

Note.—These duplicate stamps form a part of the stamps for unpaid telegrams above described, and are printed attached to them. The "collect" stamp is affixed to the despatch, and the "duplicate" retained by the Company as a voucher.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 14th, 1885.—Stamp the design of which is a *croix patée*, with the letters "B. & O." on a tablet in the centre. Above the cross is the numeral of value on a tablet, and at the foot another tablet, inscribed "COMMUTATION." Engraved by the American Bank Note Company, New York, with and without name of engravers outside the bottom of the stamp. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12. *Type 175.*

1 (cent), vermilion.
5 (cents), blue.
10 (cents), red-brown.
25 („), orange.

June, 1885.—The same as the preceding, overprinted with a letter and numerals.

1 (cent), vermilion, overprinted in blue (June 1st).
5 (cents), blue „ in red („).
10 („), brown „ in blue (August 1st).
25 („), orange „ „ (September.)

October 11th, 1885.—Similar to the last, but with the colours altered. Engraved and printed by the Kendall Bank Note Company.

1 (cent), yellow-green, overprinted in red.
5 (cents), blue „ „
10 („), brown, overprinted in red.
25 („), orange-yellow „ „ (October 25th).

Date uncertain.—Similar to the last, and similarly overprinted. Lithographed by A. Hoen and Co., of Baltimore.

1 (cent), yellow-green.
5 (cents), blue.
10 (cents), dark brown.
25 („), orange (?).

FRANK STAMP.

1885.—Stamp of larger dimensions, but of similar central design. Above the cross is "FRANK," with the control number printed in colour below. On the sides is the date "1885," and on a tablet at the foot "COMPLIMENTARY." Impression on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.

No value, brown, with numerals in blue.

1886.—Similar stamp to the last, but dated "1886."

No value, black, with numerals in red.

CALIFORNIA.

ADHESIVE FRANK STAMPS.

1870.—Stamp with inscriptions, "FREE BUSINESS STAMP—CAL. STATE TEL. CO.—1870—FRANK N°. —" followed by the name of the President, "Geo. H. Mumford," printed in black on a ground diapered blue. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 13½. *Type 176.*

No value, black and blue.

1870.—Rectangular stamp, in the centre of which is an upright oval, with date, "1870," in uncoloured numerals on a pink ground. Above the oval is "FRANK," with "CAL. STATE" above it on an arched tablet, and under the oval on an upturned curved tablet, "TELEGRAPH." On a straight tablet at the foot is the name of the President. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 13. *Type 177.*

No value, black and pink.

Date uncertain.—Similar stamp, but with the oval blank. Similar impression; perforated 12 (?).

No value, green. | No value, blue.

Note.—These may probably have been essays.

1871.—Similar stamp, with date, "1871," in uncoloured numerals on a carmine ground; unperforated.

No value, black and carmine.

1871.—Similar stamp, with date, "1871," printed in colour transversely within the oval; perforated 13.

No value, black; date in pink.

1874.—Similar stamp, with date, "1874."

No value, blue; date in mauve-grey.

1875.—Similar stamp, dated "1875."

No value, brown; date in green.

Note.—The three last issues are ordinarily found with a control number in black or blue, printed horizontally across the date in the centre of the oval. There are three sub-types of No. 177. The second issue of 1870 and the first of 1871 are of one type; the second of 1871 is of another type; and the two, 1874 and 1875, are of a third type. They are all lithographed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN TELEGRAPH.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

We have not seen these stamps, but they are described as being of large dimensions, 30 × 20 mm., and with the value in the centre. The impression is in black, and the stamps are not perforated.

1 cent, black, scalloped oblong. | 2 cents, black, scalloped oblong.
3 cents, black, scalloped oblong.

MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE FRANK STAMPS.

1882.—"Complimentary" frank stamps, consisting of an upright rectangle, in the upper part of which is the name of the company, followed by "FRANK," and by the control number in blue, under which is the name of the President, "John O. Evans," and below this "COMPLIMENTARY." The date is on both sides. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12. *Type 178.*

No value, blue.

1883.—Same design as last, but dated "1883," and the President's name is changed to "*John G. Moore.*"

No value, carmine; control number in blue.

NORTHERN MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1883.—Uncoloured numeral on an engine-turned ground, within fancy frame. Above is "NORTHERN MUTUAL," and below is "TELEGRAPH" on an arched tablet, with "Co" underneath. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 14½. The sheet consists of thirty-five stamps, in seven horizontal rows of five, and all four values are found on the same sheet. The two bottom rows consist of 5 cents, the two next 10 cents, the next row 20 cents, and the two top 25 cents. *Type 179.*

5 cents, light brown.
10 ,, ,,
20 cents, light brown.
25 ,, ,,

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

12th February, 1885.—Uncoloured numeral on an engine-turned ground, within fancy frame. In the upper part of the stamp is the name of the company, and in the lower part the value in words. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14. *Types 180–183.*

10 cents, green.
15 ,, vermilion.
25 cents, blue.
50 ,, brown.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ADHESIVE FRANK STAMPS.

1871.—This company issued "Complimentary" frank stamps from 1871 to 1885, of the same design, but varying the colour of the impression each year. The design consists of an upright rectangle, in the upper part of which is the name of the company, followed by "FRANK," and by the control number stamped in colour. Below this is the name of the President for the time being, and underneath "COMPLIMENTARY." The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 12. *Types 184, 185.* There is no value expressed.

1871, green; control number in red; no date, and hand-dated.
1872, vermilion ,, in blue ,, ,,
1873, blue ,, in red ,, ,,
1874, brown ,, in blue ,, ,,
1875, green ,, in red; date on both sides.
1876, vermilion ,, in blue ,, ,,

Varieties.

vermilion, with no control number.
vermilion, with number written in black.

1877, lilac-mauve ; control number in carmine ; dated on both sides.
1878, light brown „ in blue „ „
1879, blue „ in red ; hand-dated in black.
blue „ in red ; dated on both sides.
1880, violet-pink „ in blue „ „
1881, green „ in violet „ „
green „ in red „ „
1883, brown „ in blue „ „
brown „ in carmine „ „
1884, lilac „ in red and carmine „
lilac ; control number written in black. (*Variety.*)
1885, green ; control number in red ; dated on both sides.

VICTORIA.

TELEGRAPH FORM.

January, 1875.—Form printed in red, 13 × 8⅔ inches, stamped with embossed stamp, similar in type to the envelope stamp of twopence (1869).

1 shilling, ultramarine-blue.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879.—Head of Queen Victoria to the left within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "WESTERN AUSTRALIA," and in the lower part "TELEGRAPHS." The value, in letters, is in a tablet at the foot. The stamps were engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and are printed on white paper, watermarked "Crown C C," and perforated 14. *Type 186.*

1 penny, light olive-brown.
6 pence, purple.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

187— (?).—Form headed "ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH (Arms of Great Britain), WESTERN AUSTRALIA," with an embossed stamp in the right upper angle, showing the Queen's head within a circle, within a truncated transverse oval band, inscribed at the top "WESTERN AUSTRALIA," and in the lower part "ONE SHILLING." On the back are instructions. *Type 187.*

1 shilling, white, embossed on pink ground.

Similar forms exist, 8¼ by 9 inches.

1 shilling, white, embossed on pink ground.

WURTEMBURG.

1st January, 1875.—Numerals of value overprinted on a background of concentric circles, round which is a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "K. WÜRTTEMBURG," and in the lower part "TELEGRAPH." In the angles of the rectangular frame are Arms and other ornaments. On a tablet at the foot is "pfennig" or "mark," flanked on either side with the numeral of value. Impression on plain white paper, and the stamps are rouletted. *Type 188.*

20	pfennig,	brown (shades),	overprint of	value	in	black.
25	„	lilac („),	„	„	„	
35	„	yellow-green (shades)	„	„	„	(1st Feb., 1875).
40	„	yellow-bistre („)	„	„	„	
50	„	pink („)	„	„	„	
80	„	blue („)	„	„	„	
1	mark,	pale green („)	„	„	blue.	
2	„	pale yellow („)	„	„	„	
4	„	pale blue	„	„	„	
10	„	brick-red (shades)	„	„	„	

The stamp of 1 mark is known with the numeral to the left omitted, reading "MARK 1" in place of "1 MARK 1."

1st March, 1876.—Similar stamps to the preceding.

5	pfennig,	grey,	overprint of	value	in	black.
10	„	ultramarine	„	„	„	
80	„	yellow-green	„	„	„	(August, 1878).
2	mark,	orange-yellow	„	„	blue.	