

SAPPHIRE

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. JANUARY, 1890. No. 133.

THE Report of the Committee appointed by the Philatelic Society of London, to consider the most appropriate mode of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, was adopted by the Society at a meeting held on the 20th December last. The following are the principal recommendations of the Committee:

1. That the Jubilee Anniversary of the introduction of Postage Stamps should be celebrated by an Exhibition of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Post Cards, and Philatelic Literature, as well as of all Postal and Philatelic curiosities and objects of interest, to be held at a suitable hall in London during the week ending on the 10th May, 1890.

2. That having regard to the extreme difficulty of assembling a large committee, the arrangements for such Exhibition be entrusted to a committee of five members of the Society, to be termed the "Exhibition Committee."

3. That the President and Vice-President of the Society shall be constituted *ex-officio* members of such Exhibition Committee.

5. That the Exhibition Committee be appointed by ballot at the first meeting of the Society held in the month of January, 1890.

7. That a fund, to be called the "Exhibition Expenses Guarantee Fund," be opened under the direction of the Exhibition Committee, and a treasurer thereof be appointed. That the Exhibition Committee be requested as soon as possible to communicate an approximate estimate of the expenses connected with the Exhibition, and that thereupon a circular notice be addressed to the principal collectors and persons interested in Philately throughout the United Kingdom, informing them of the proposed Exhibition, and inviting their co-operation with the Society in defraying the necessary expenses.

At the meeting of the Society, held on the 3rd instant, the following five gentlemen were elected; viz., Messrs. Bacon, Castle,

Colman, Garth, and Tilleard, who, with the President and Vice-President, constitute the Exhibition Committee. A circular issued by this Committee on the 13th instant will be found in this number.

We congratulate the Society on the strength of the Committee, and are confident that all will be done that can be effected to make the Exhibition a success. We give this early notice of the intentions of the Society, in order that our friends abroad may have time to furbish up their armour and take their part in the Philatelic display, and thus give it a cosmopolitan character.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Another one of the new series has made its appearance—namely, the 6 centavos—showing a portrait of General Sarmiento, President in 1866–70, three-quarters to the left, within an oval, on a ground shaded with lines. Above, on a scroll, is CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS; REPUBLICA to the left, in the exterior rectangular framing, and ARGENTINA on the other side. The numerals of value are in discs in the lower angles, with CENTAVOS between them. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation is 13½.



Our own specimens are in greenish-blue, but the *Timbre-Poste* says it has been received in various shades of blue-black, greenish-black, blue, and blue-green.

Adhesive. 6 centavos, greenish-blue (various shades).

Bavaria.—We mentioned in our last that the card of 5 pf., violet, dated "89," was now issued with the undulations vertical. According to *Der Philatelist* the same vagary of the printer has extended to those of 3 and 10 pfennig.

Post Cards. 3 pf., green on buff; *vertical undulations.*
10 „ carmine on buff „

Bhopal.—Major Evans writes us that he has the 1 anna, brown, type of 1881, in twenty-four fresh varieties, one of which is lettered EEGAM for BEGAM. The stamps are not perforated. It is by no means unlikely that the stamp announced in our last, on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, belongs to this new issue.

1 anna, brown; imperforate; 24 *new varieties.*

British North Borneo.—The 8 and 10 cents, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, have now the inscriptions altered to POSTAGE and REVENUE.

Adhesives. 8 cents, green; *postage and revenue.*
10 „ blue „ „

Colombia.—Some of our readers have doubtless seen stamps obliterated with COLOMBIA in letters graduated so as to form an oval. We are informed that this obliterating mark emanated solely from Cartagena (department of Bolivia).

Costa Rica.—We do not know if it is attributable to the recent dearth of stamps prior to the last issue, but a correspondent showed us a short time since an envelope stamp of 5 centavos, 1886, affixed to a letter addressed to him at Panama, which had been admitted to frank the letter.

Egypt.—On the 17th December last a notice was issued by the Egyptian Post Office in the following terms:

"On and after the 18th instant there will be on sale at all Post Offices—

"1. Small envelopes, with embossed stamp of 1 M., intended for visiting cards, addressed to the town in which they are posted or its suburbs.

"2. Small envelopes, with embossed stamps of 2 M., intended for visiting cards for the interior of Egypt or abroad.

"3. 'Envelope letter' of 1 PT. (10 M.), which can be used both in the interior of Egypt and abroad."

"'Envelope letter' is a small card, which when folded has the form of an envelope. A communication can be written on the inside, and the 'envelope letter' can then be closed in the same way as an ordinary envelope."

"These new stamped envelopes and 'envelope letters' are sold in packets of twenty, at 1 PT. (10 M.) per packet, in addition to the value of the postage stamp embossed on each. They can also be obtained separately, when their price is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. each, in addition to the value of the postage stamp embossed thereon."

The envelopes of 1 and 2 millièmes measure 108 × 71 mm., and are of azure laid paper, watermarked "Postes Egyptiennes" in script. The "envelope letter" when folded measures 121 × 94 mm., and is of thick light blue wove paper. The upper flap of the small envelopes is made with an ungummed tongue at the end, which slips into a cut made in the lower flap. The "envelope letter" is made similarly, but the side flaps are not gummed, while the tongue is gummed, and as when turned down it catches the side flaps, the "envelope letter" cannot be opened without breaking the flap. Not only is it made in Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s matchless style of fancy stationery, but in form it is a very great improvement on the "letter cards" of the Continent, with their long rows of gum and holes, and entirely does away with one of the objections of the "Circumlocution Office" to Letter Cards, mentioned in our number for November last. Happy Egypt! which has no cackling association of stationers to dictate to its Post Office.

Then again, only fancy being able to send twenty envelopes with visiting cards within a town and its suburbs for 7½d.

The stamp on the envelope of 1 m. has an exterior octagonal

frame, the lines being broken by an ornament in the middle of each. In the envelope of 2 m. the exterior line of the frame is composed of 16 zigzags. Both stamps have the pyramid and sphinx in the centre in a circle. The stamp on the "envelope letter" is that of the current One Piastre. This latter bears the inscription in blue of ENVELOPPE LETTRE, with the equivalent in Turkish above it.

Envelopes. 1 millième, brown on azure laid; watermarked.
2 millièmes, green „ „
Envelope Letter. 1 piastre, blue on stout light blue wove.

Faridkot.—We have already chronicled the native stamp of the type 1888 as in ultramarine, dull blue, and greenish-blue. The *Timbre-Poste* now reports it in dark blue-green, black, and red, perforated 12; and in green, black, red, and blue, imperforate.



1 paisa, blue-green; perf. 12.
1 „ red „ and imperf.
1 „ black „ „
1 „ green; imperforate.
1 „ blue „

Finland.—We annex an engraving of the new type of the 25 penni, described in our last.



M. Breitfuss, in writing to the *Timbre-Poste*, remarks that the shield in the new type has nine stars in place of eight, and that this arises from the fact of one of the Governments having some time past been separated into two. Ought not each then to have half a star?

The same correspondent also mentions that in the stamps of 10 penni, 20 penni, and the former 25 penni, the earlier printed ones have the lion shaded, while in those printed later there is no shading. The plate is no doubt worn, and the shading gone; but is it worth while to make two series of such stamps? The phases of the plates of these stamps are scarcely of so much interest as those of such stamps as Mauritius, &c.

Grenada.—We have the fiscal stamp of 2 shillings, green on orange, surcharged in black "HALF—PENNY—POSTAGE" in three lines of capitals.

Adhesive. ½ penny on 2s., orange and green; surch. in black.

Natal.—We learn that the colour of the 3 pence has been changed from blue to slate-grey.

Adhesive. 3 pence, *slate-grey;* wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14.

New South Wales.—Mr. Castle sends us some official envelopes which have not been yet chronicled by us. First, there is the official envelope of 1 penny (white laid), with stamp of the centenary type, with o.s. inserted on plugs, referred to in our number for October last. Next there is an envelope of white laid, of commercial size, with stamp of 2 pence centenary type, overprinted with o.s. in black; and lastly, an envelope of commercial

size, of white wove, *not official*, with two One Penny stamps of the new type.

This latter has the name of a firm stamped in colour on the flap, and the story goes that this firm sent 2000 envelopes to the Government Stamp Office to be stamped with the twopenny stamp. By a mistake they were stamped with the one penny; the firm refused to accept them, and returned them to the office, when a second stamp was affixed; and the firm has now 2000 curiosities in place of 2000 twopenny envelopes.

Envelope. 2 pence, made by 2 stamps of 1d. (1888), mauve on white wove.

Official Envelopes. 1 penny, mauve (1888), on white laid (120 × 95 mm.).
2 pence, blue (1888), on white laid, overprinted in black.

Pahang.—In addition to the value mentioned in our last, the *Timbre-Poste* reports the 10 cents, slate, of the Straits Settlements as overprinted in black with PAHANG.

We now wait with expectancy for similar stamps to arrive overprinted for Negri Sembilan, the last of the five native protected states of the Malay Peninsula. There is now a British resident at Kwala Pilah, so that our expectation will probably be realised.

Adhesive. 10 cents, violet, *overprinted in black with* PAHANG.

Perak.—We are indebted to a correspondent for sending us a specimen of something quite new in the way of overprint on that popular stamp the 2 cents, pink, of the Straits Settlements. The present overprint is P.G.S., in black, with full stops after each letter. We mention this as there *may* be varieties of the overprint discovered, dependent on the important fact of the omission of one or more of the stops. We are informed that the overprint is intended for "Perak Government Service."

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, *overprinted in black with P.G.S.*

Russia.—The adhesive stamp of 7 kopecks has undergone some slight modification in its type. The posthorns are now mixed up with thunderbolts.



Adhesive. 7 kopecks, blue.

Russian Locals. The following announcements have lately been made by the *Timbre-Poste:*

Bogorodsk.—M. de Ferrari writes that he has the following envelopes in plain white paper, bearing the unpaid letter stamp in red of the first type (St. George on horseback to the right):



Envelopes. 5 kopecks, red; sizes 150 × 22 mm. and 188 × 125 mm.

Charkoff.—Since the 10th October last the caduceus and cornucopia have resumed their places on these stamps, but are now relegated to the lower half of the upright oval, the numeral of value occupying the upper half. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Adhesive.* 5 kopecks, blue and gold.

Gadiatsch.—This seems to be a most prolific district in stamps of 3 kopecks. We chronicled a trinal issue this time last year, a dual one since, and now we have another trinal, which took place on the 30th October last. The central design in all is similar to that in the July issue, though St. George looks still more like a gondolier than before. The annexed engravings will







dispense with the necessity of further description, except to remark that the first is in red on white paper with green lines; in the second the lines and the inscriptions are in pink, the scallopped frame, with the Arms and crown, being in green; the third is on grey paper.

Adhesives. 3 kopecks, red and green on white; Type 1.
3 „ pink „ „ 2.
3 „ bronze on grey; Type 3.

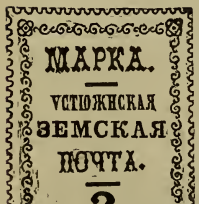
Lebedjan.—The annexed design is that of a stamp of 5 kopecks, lithographed in red on plain white wove paper, on which is a background in blue.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, red and blue on white.

Opotchka.—The stamp of 1885, in carmine-pink, has now the colour of impression changed to yellowish-pink.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, yellowish-pink.



Oustioujna.—This is a new candidate for philatelic honours. This district in the government of Novgorod appears to have issued a stamp of 3 kopecks, in March last, of the type shown in the annexed design. The impression is on orange-coloured paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on orange.

Prilouky.—This stamp, which has since 1887 changed its colour from pink to blue, violet, and green, has gone back to pink, though of a brighter tone than before.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, black on bright pink.

Schatz.—A new issue of the stamps of the type of January last, described in our number for May last, has been made.

Adhesives. 3 kopecks, red on white; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
3 „ grey „



A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* has discovered a stamp of the design shown in the annexed engraving, which has not yet been chronicled, though its issue probably took place prior to that of the stamp on pink of May, 1888. (*Phil. Record*, vol. x. 116.) The impression is in black on pink paper.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on pink.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—According to our contemporaries, the director of the post at St. Thomas has received a reprimand from the Lisbon authorities for treating some stamps of 10 réis in the manner shown in the engraving. However this may be we are unable to say. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have just sent us a specimen of the 20 réis, pink, surcharged in black with a large numeral "5" at the top, "réis" at the bottom, and "cinco" between.



Adhesives. 5 réis on 10 réis, green; surcharged in black.
5 „ 20 „ pink „ „

Salvador.—By a slip of the pen we wrote last month, at the top of page 222, that the *value* was barred in one centavo of the new type. We meant, of course, the upper inscription was barred, as mentioned in the description and the synopsis.



Santander.—The *American Journal of Philately* reports the issue of a stamp of 1 centavo of a new design, as shown in the annexed engraving. It is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and perforated 13.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, blue.

Siam.—Some three months since we chronicled the surcharge of the 2 atts, vermilion, of the first issue with "1 att," but failed to give an engraving of it, which we now do.



We are informed that the stock of the 2 atts of the first issue having become exhausted, and the new stamp not having arrived from England, recourse has been had to the 2 atts of the current issue. From the specimen before us, the surcharge is in black, that over the "2 ATTS" in the tablet to the right having a large numeral "1" upon it, and the equivalent in Siamese over that to the left; while between the tablets are Siamese characters, probably equivalent to "Atth."

Adhesive. 1 att on 2 atts, green and pink; surcharged in black.

Sirmoor.—Major Evans has sent us specimens of what purport to be stamps of the ¼ anna of the 1880 issue. We say, purport to be, but they are more than doubtful, as they are exactly

similar to the engraving given in M. Moens' Catalogue, and repeat the errors there made in the Indian characters, and have evidently been printed from a copy of his *cliché*. On the stamps in question there are the printed remains of the rows of perforation round the stamp, which have not been entirely removed. We should add that the paper is thinner than that of the genuine ones, and the perforation is 12½, in place of 11½.

Surinam.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the post card of 15 cents, surcharged "7½ CENT" in violet. Some are surcharged horizontally and others obliquely to the right, both from top to bottom and *vice versâ*. In the horizontal surcharge the following errors may be noted; viz., a double surcharge, one being below the stamp, and another of "17½" in place of "7½."

Post Card. 7½ c. on 15 c., grey; surch. *in violet, horizontally and obliquely.*



Swaziland.—Annexed is an engraving of the issue of the Transvaal, overprinted for use in this territory, and described in our number for November. We are somewhat in a fog as regards the orthography of the surcharge. We have never seen it spelt with the addition of an E except on these stamps.

Switzerland.—The colour of the stamp of 15 centimes has been changed from yellow to violet.

Adhesive. 15 centimes, violet.

Turkey.—We extract the following from the *Timbre-Poste:* "An envelope from Bagdad has been sent to us, franked with half a stamp of 2 piastres, cut diagonally, bearing a black round stamp of 12½ mm. The obliterating stamp covers part of the half stamp, which has not got the whole of the surcharge, a portion of the circle being wanting, which would seem to indicate that the surcharge was made before the obliteration. It may, therefore, be supposed that the Post Office applied this stamp on the half adhesive."



Adhesive. ½ stamp of 2 piastres, violet and blue, surcharged in black.

Uruguay.—The engraving shows the surcharge on the 5 c. described in our last.



We have received a stamp of 5 centesimos of a new design, showing the Arms within a circular band at the top, inscribed REPUBLICA ORIENTAL in the upper part, and URUGUAY in the lower, with DEL over it inside the band. There is a large numeral of "5" below, with CENTESIMOS on a scroll underneath.

A stamp of 2 centesimos also arrives, the principal feature being a large numeral "2" within an upright oval band, with a similar inscription to that on the stamp of 5 c.

The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14½. *Adhesives.* 2 centesimos, red.
5 „ blue.

Victoria.—*Der Philatelist* reports that the 1s. 6d., ultramarine-blue, is now in orange.

Adhesive. 1s. 6d., orange.

The Stamped Envelopes of the United States. By Professor Horner. *Third Edition, Revised and Continued, by* Mr. E. B. Hanes.

[We are indebted for the following review of the above work to Major E. B. Evans, who kindly undertook on our behalf the examination of a very complicated subject, but one with which he is so competent to deal.—Ed.]

We have received from Messrs. Durbin and Hanes of Philadelphia a copy of the third Edition of Professor Horner's valuable work on *The Stamped Envelopes of the United States*, which purports to be revised and continued by Mr. E. B. Hanes; we regret to find however that this new Edition is in reality only a reprint of the original book, with some of the subsequent discoveries of Professor Horner and others inserted in the body of the work, with the more recent issues given in their proper places at the end, and with other discoveries embodied in an Addenda; the additions to be made to the early issues are thus divided into two parts, and without wishing in any way to disparage the careful labour bestowed upon this edition by Mr. Hanes, we cannot help thinking that it would have been well, either to have reprinted the first edition exactly as it stood and kept all additions to that portion of the work for an addenda, or, and better still in our opinion, to have thoroughly revised and rewritten the whole, inserting all new discoveries (except of course those made while the work was in the press) in their proper places.

Our principal reason for wishing that one of these two courses had been adopted, is the fact that many of Professor Horner's notes and observations, which were doubtless correct enough when written, eleven years ago, have by this time become quite out of date, and some of them, when read by the side of the Reference Lists as they now stand, are absolutely contradictory. For instance, taking the first issue, we find in the *closing notes* "If any envelopes of Note size were made from Varieties B and C of Die 2, they have absolutely disappeared," while in the Reference List immediately above we find No. 1½, which is Note size, Die 2, Var. C, by no means an unattainable envelope at the present day. Again, not a line further, "Nos. 4 and 5 are exceedingly scarce. We know of but one uncut copy of No. 4—none of No. 5." These envelopes, the 3 c. Die 1, Full Letter, on white and on buff, are scarce still, but much less so than this note would imply—we write with two uncut copies of each before us; further, the unlearned would conclude that Nos. 4 and 5 were at all events the rarest envelopes of that issue, as no doubt they were when the list was originally compiled, but we now have added to it, without remark, No. ¾ (the same Die in Note size), and No. ½ (the 3 c. in Ladies Note), both of which are scarcer than 4 or 5, the latter being we believe really one of the unattainables.

In Issue II. there are some half numbers, which appeared in the original edition, and seem to indicate that Professor Horner only discovered the second shape of size 2 at the last moment; the list of this size must originally have been 34, 35, 36, 37, the 3c. on white and buff, and the 4 c. on white and buff; on discovering the second shape the half numbers were apparently added, so that the whole numbers now refer to the white and the half numbers to the buff envelopes. The note below says, "Nos. 36 and 37 are rare, as are also 42 and 43. This plainly should be "Nos. 36,

36½, 37, and 37½," &c., thus including all the *ruled* 4 c. envelopes; but the question arises, Had the author really seen all these? or did he assume that the 4 c. existed in both shapes of Size 2? We have seen 37 and 37½, can any of our readers on either side of the Atlantic vouch for the existence of 36 and 36½?

The irregularity of revision we have already alluded to, leaves uncorrected the error of including shape N in the heading of Issue III.; this shape does not appear in the reference list, but *per contra* shape K which does now appear in the reference list is not inserted in the heading.

The original, we fancy somewhat presumptive, list of the 2 c. envelopes and wrappers in Issue III. is repeated without question:—Die 1 in shape A on straw and orange, Die 2 in shape G, on the same papers, and both Dies on manilla wrappers; but does No. 56 (Die 1 on orange, shape A) exist? We have never seen it. And does either of these Dies exist on wrappers at all? All the wrappers we have seen are stamped with a third variety of Die, with numerals resembling those of Die 1, and lettering more like that of Die 2.

Professor Horner states that "Nos. 100 and 101, on Shape I, are very rare." Do these exist at all? We cannot hear of anyone who has ever seen them.

The notes to Issue V. also appear open to revision, where they state, "The paper of No. 111 is remarkable from its extreme thinness in many instances." As far as our limited experience goes, Nos. 111, 112, and 113 are all, as a rule, on quite thin paper. Again, "Nos. 115 and 116 are becoming scarce." This was probably a slip of the pen, or a misprint, in the first instance, for No. 115 is the common variety of the 9 c. envelope, No. 114 being apparently scarcer.

In the reference list of the Reay issue two half numbers (169½ and 170½) are inserted from Dr. Horner's *Supplement* of 1884; these no doubt would not have been left without some remark in the notes on the subject of their rarity and peculiarity of shape, had they been included in the first Edition; some further description of their shape is not altogether unnecessary, as we believe that it is not conspicuously like Shape R.

In the case of the issues of 1874–78, Mr. Hanes states in his preface that it was thought best to leave the list as last revised by Dr. Horner, but this is not quite the case; we are glad to see that the author's plan of dividing Issue VII. into three periods, as in his revised list of 1884, thus upsetting the order of the Numbers, has been abandoned, the order of the first Edition reverted to, and the numbers which Dr. Horner used twice over in his revised list duplicated by half numbers (*e.g.* No. 280, which occurs twice in the second edition, appears now as 280 and 280½); on the other hand, some things are inserted which were not in either of the editions superintended by the author, so that here again we have the inconsistency of the notes and observations not always corresponding with the reference lists and illustrations; thus at the head of Issue VII. we find illustrations of four types of the 2 c. and three of the 3 c., whilst the letterpress remains the same as in the first edition, and therefore describes only three types of the 2 c. and two of the 3 c. The third type of the latter is described in a Note of Dr. Horner's on page 48, where the illustration would have seemed more appropriate also; but the fourth type of the former is mentioned nowhere, except in the reference list of Issue VIII., under Nos. 629½, 630½, and 681½, there being no note whatever to indicate that these half numbers are additions of Mr. Hanes's, and were not in any of Professor Horner's lists.

The Notes to Issue VII. required to be entirely rewritten to make them at all consistent: On page 28 we find, watermark "C, so far as known, is found only on a single specimen, 3 c., Full Letter, Amber;" while the reference list which follows includes "325½, *Size* No. 4½, *Shape* V, *Die* B, green, 3 c., *Paper* Blue, *wmk.* C!" Again, on pages 32 and 33, we have first the note to the revised list of "REPRINTS AND OTHERS PROBABLY PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CENTENNIAL," copied from the second

edition, p. 67, and then the notes to the original list of Issue VII., copied from the first edition, pages 39 and 40; the note given at the end of this issue in the second edition, p. 72, seems to be omitted altogether, though it was no doubt intended to embody the latest ideas of the author, but the other notes we have mentioned are copied *verbatim*, the only attempt made to reconcile the discrepancies between them being the omission of the third paragraph of the notes on p. 40 (first Edition).

Thus on page 32 (third Edition), line 32, we find "404 is really 315 with the die changed," and at line 36, "No. 315, I may say here, has also been omitted, as 404 takes its place." These both form part of the note in the second edition, and read strangely, because, if 315 and 404 were different dies, they were distinct varieties, and should both have been retained. On examining the reference lists, we find that in the first edition 315 is the 2 c., Die A, brown on *orange*, Full Letter, Shape T, and 404 is the 2 c., Die C, in the same colour, &c., and thus the *die* does differ in the two numbers; in the second edition 315 (which the note says is omitted) re-appears as 2 c., Die A, but the envelope is said to be shape U, and 404 is exactly the same; so that there Dr. Horner made a slip, as he gave 404 and 315 as the same *Die*, and at the same time did not omit 315.

The third Edition rings the changes in a different fashion, making 315 Die A, shape T, and 404 Die A, shape U; but repeats, as already stated, the faulty note of the second Edition, stating that 315 is omitted, and further gives the note from the first Edition stating, "I have chronicled No. 315 on the authority of information from a trustworthy source that this envelope was, for a brief time, on sale at the post-office at Pottsville, Pa." All these contradictory statements will rather puzzle the unassisted student of the present edition.

It is a pity that the 4th paragraph of the notes from the first edition was not omitted as well as the third, since it states that "Die B of the 5 c. is found only on white and amber No. 4½;" the reference list giving it also on cream No. 7.

No. 446½ is an extraordinary variety, chronicled by Horner, in his second edition, without any remark, and copied into the third edition we can only suppose blindly. It purports to be a 2 c., War Department, *die C*, a type hitherto unheard of, on an envelope of *orange* paper, *size* 4½, an equally unknown variety; if Professor Horner had intended to chronicle this curious combination of two unknown quantities, he would surely have alluded to it in a note, and if Mr. Hanes can vouch for its existence we should have been grateful for a statement to that effect. In the absence of evidence in favour of the variety, as described, we should be disposed to conjecture that, as 446 is the 2 c. Die B (the usual type) on orange, size 6, *shape T*, 446½ should have been the same type, paper, and size, *shape U*, a not at all unlikely variety to exist, since all the other extra letter envelopes in this series are of that shape.

We find some alterations made in the descriptions of the two additions to the list of Centennial envelopes, given by Dr. Horner on p. 66 of the second edition; No. 542½ is there described as with *square* gum, it is now shown as with *round;* 545A was previously described as with *round* gum and wmk. *A*, but is now given as *square* gum and wmk. *B*. There being no note as to these changes, we cannot tell whether they are corrections or misprints.

In regard to Issues VIII., IX., &c., we find but few remarks to make: We have an idea (possibly erroneous) that Die B of the 5 c. is found in Issue VIII., with wmk. A, but as we see that Mr. Hanes has been able to verify several varieties marked "?" by Dr. Horner, we presume he was not able to spot this one with certainty; the insertion of the 2 c. Die D without remark, we have already alluded to; we note that in Issues VIII. and IX. the 2 c. War Department is always given as Die C, but we have never seen any change in the die chronicled; No. 692 was given in the 2nd edition as *black*, probably through a slip on the part of either author or printer, it is now corrected to *red*, but still remains remarkable as having the *square*

gum, which we thought had been abandoned some time earlier for all the smaller sizes, its predecessor, No. 438½, being noted as with both varieties of gum.

The envelopes with wmk. D included in Issue IX., should we think more properly come into Issue VIII.; there was no break in the contract, which was renewed at the end of 1882 for another four years, and had it not been that some changes in the schedule of sizes took place about the same time, the change of watermark would have been the only point of difference between the two issues; as it is we find the 1 c. and 2 c. in Sizes 3, 4½, and 5 (with the exception of the 2 c. size 4½, in *fawn*) with wmk. D in Issue IX.; the stock of Size 3 envelopes, in *fawn* paper, with this wmk. seems to have lasted well into Issue X.; and a supply of *blue* paper with the same wmk. must have been found, for this only occurs in Size 4½ in Issue IX., but re-appears in four sizes in Issue X.

This Issue X. is remarkable for exhibiting an apparent uncertainty on the part of the printers as to whether *red* or *brown* was the correct colour for the 2 c.; we say *apparent*, because it is quite possible that there was really no uncertainty at all, and that all the *red* impressions, except the (accidental ?) varieties of the July 1884 type in *red*, were printed before any of the *brown* ones; being catalogued however in the order in which they became known to collectors, we have first the October 1883 type in *red*, second the November 1883 type in *red*, third (under May 1884) the November type in *brown*, fourth (under June 1884) a recutting of this type (or probably of some of the working dies made from the original, thus showing several minor varieties) in *red*, fifth the same type and varieties in *brown*, and lastly the so-called Kellogg type, of July 1884, in *brown* with two errors (?) in *red*.

In noticing Issue XI. we should perhaps say a few words as to the celebrated Syndicate envelopes, about which there was so much discussion a year or two ago on the other side of the Atlantic, but which are here catalogued (very rightly) without any special remark. In October 1886 a new contract was entered into, and this was marked by the introduction of a new watermark, the letters U. S. in a plain monogram; at the same time the higher values, 10 c., 30 c., and 90 c. (all intermediate ones were already obsolete) were withdrawn from sale at the Post Offices, and became only obtainable to order, in quantities of 1000; in the course (we believe) of 1887, some of the dealers in the United States joined together to order some lots of these envelopes, a not unnatural thing to do, as probably none of them cared to invest x times 900 dollars in x varieties of the 90 c. envelopes; they seem to have obtained ten varieties of the 30 c. and four of the 90 c., in addition no doubt to a number of the 10 c., representing a fairly large investment, especially as it was open to anyone else to do the same. Fortunately however (for the lucky investors) in September 1887 the authorities took it into their heads to alter the colours of the 30 c. and 90 c., and the *Syndicate* found that they had got a monopoly of those two values in the old colours with the new wmk.; for it does not appear that either private individuals, who probably never require these high values, or any other dealers had obtained supplies of them; as a natural consequence up went the prices, and then the fun began—the unfortunate envelopes and the fortunate firms who possessed them were denounced, by those who were not so fortunate, in terms which we had supposed to be reserved for election times, and some of the most serious Societies, Philatelic and Philatelical, solemnly declared them to be Anathema, and doubtless would have marked them with the number 666, or the word SPECIMEN, had they had any of them to mark.

Yet, as in a still more celebrated case—

> "In spite of all this terrible curse,
> Nobody seemed one penny the worse."

And we really are unable to see what there was to go into hysterics over; it is no doubt a dreadful thing to find fourteen more high-priced envelopes added to an already too long list of wants, and it is a still more dreadful

thing to find that some one else has made a profitable investment, which we might have made ourselves if we had had the capital and the luck; but that sort of thing is always happening, and we have got to get accustomed to it. These 30 c. and 90 c. envelopes are just as collectable as the 10 c., or as the 30 c., *brown*, and 90 c., *purple*, which superseded them; none of these are on general sale, but to accommodate collectors they are obtainable (singly if required) at the New York post office, and there, we believe, only after a good deal of trouble and circumlocution, and not in the Department where other envelopes and stamps are on sale. It is quite open to collectors to exclude these, or any other varieties, from their collections if they think fit, but they should find some better reason for doing so than the fact that some of them are only obtainable at high prices.

These envelopes are on quite a different footing to the English printed-to-order varieties, the dies of which are impressed upon paper of any size, shape, and nature that is sent in; the American envelopes are supplied in all cases complete by the Post Office Department, and are made of official paper in certain colours, sizes, and shapes, and in no others; the choice, however, is large enough to satisfy all tastes—three qualities of paper, two colours of each, and ten sizes!

In Issue XII. we find ten varieties chronicled with the so-called *rejected die* of the 2 c.; but we find no mention of the impression of this type in *grey*, which we believe first attracted attention to the fact that there were two dies of this value, and of which we understand that a copy (the only one known?) exists which passed through the post. A misprint heads the list of Size 5 in this issue—"FULL" instead of EXTRA "LETTER."

We now come to the *Addenda*, which include several very interesting items, about some of which we could wish for some more detailed information:—No. 6½ is described as having "a variety of the Nesbitt watermark peculiar to itself. The letters P.O.D. and U.S. are separated by a space of four millimetres, instead of joining each other as in the usual variety." We are not quite certain whether this means that the P and the O, the O and the D, and the U and the S are in each case 4 mm. apart in this variety, but are joined together (the P, O, and D, and the U S) in the ordinary; or that the line P O D is 4 mm. above the line U S, instead of being joined to it. From an examination of specimens in our possession we gather that the latter is the meaning; but there are so many irregularities in these Nesbitt watermarks that we almost doubt this being a sure test, and in any case we do not think it is the most marked point of distinction; we should add the following points as more plainly recognisable:—The groups of letters in this variety of paper are placed vertically one above the other, instead of in *échelon* as in all the other varieties (for there *are* other varieties) of the Nesbitt watermark; the rows—P O D and U S—run parallel to the laid lines, instead of obliquely across them; and the envelopes are usually (? always) cut so that the laid lines run horizontally across the body of the envelope instead of diagonally. That these envelopes were among the earliest *manufactured*, and that this type (Die 2, A) was the earliest form of the die we have no doubt, but we believe that there is also no doubt that other varieties were manufactured before any were *issued*.

Nos. 47A and 47B, the 3 c. of 1860 impressed on Note Sheets of *white* and *blue* paper, respectively, without any watermark, are surely essays only; it is unlikely that unwatermarked sheets were prepared for issue. Nine out of the other thirteen proposed additions to Issues II. and III. differ from the ordinary in being on unwatermarked paper, and unfortunately no notes are added to tell us whether it is certain that these are not essays, whether the paper is wove or laid, or whether its appearance is such as to lead to a belief that the absence, or invisibility, of the wmk. is due to defective manufacture. In many of the current envelopes and wrappers in *manilla* and *amber manilla* the wmks. and laid lines are invisible, the paper being apparently wove, in parts at all events, still a trace of a wmk. can generally be found somewhere; but we have by us a variety of No. 49 (say 49A), not included in the list before us, which is on *wove* paper, with no

wmk., to all appearances, yet we have no doubt it was made on the same frames as the ordinary manilla, laid and wmkd. We have seen specimens corresponding with 48¼, 49¼, 69¼, and 70¼, and we can add a variety of 30 (say 30A), and the 3 c. of 1861 in Full Letter and Extra Letter, *orange* paper, all three with no wmk., but we should be glad to be assured that any of these were really issued for use.

A rather tantalizing description is given of No. 48½, just enough to make us wish for more: "The paper is entirely different from the buff or manilla wrappers, in texture, watermark, and laid lines, which precludes the possibility of its having been bleached." We do not quite understand how any arrangement of "texture, watermark, and laid lines" would prevent paper being bleached, but we do understand what Mr. Hanes means; if he had but described the paper he refers to we should have been able to judge whether it corresponds with any of those employed in this issue.

The rest of the *Addenda* we must pass over, merely deploring the absence of notes to some of the other items, and pointing out that the alteration made by the *Errata* in No. 483½, makes it correspond with one of the varieties included in 481.

Our readers must not conclude from what we have said, that we have nothing but fault to find with Mr. Hanes' Edition of Dr. Horner's work; it is the business of a reviewer to point out blemishes, and most of those we have alluded to are due to a praiseworthy anxiety on the part of the editor not to make any alterations that were not absolutely necessary; we think that his modesty has led him to make too few corrections, but that is after all a fault on the right side; we might have found the work which has so long been recognized as a standard one, tinkered up beyond all recognition, but we are quite sure that this would not have occurred in the hands of Mr. Hanes, who might have been safely trusted to revise throughout with judgment. *We* think that it would have been better to have done this, *he* seems to have thought otherwise; it is merely a difference of opinion; in any case all collectors of United States envelopes should be grateful to him for a new Edition of a work that none of them can do without, and which had long required to be extended to a more recent date.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1889.

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

Afghanistan.—1 abasi, brown-purple on *white* laid *bâtonné* paper; *new die.* (Page 147.)

Antigua.—1 penny, violet-rose (1862); *imperforate.* (Page 164.)

Antioquia.—Reprints of 1869 issue. (Page 23.)

Type of 1886.	1 centavo, *carmine on violet.*	(„	61.)
	2½ centavos, *purple on flesh.*	(„	61.)
	5 „ *vermilion-red on yellow.*	(„	61.)
	10 „ *black on green.*	(„	61.)
Provisionals.	2½ „ black on yellow.	(„	185.)
	5 „ „ „	(„	185.)
	2½ „ red on white.	(„	198.)
	5 „ „ orange-yellow.	(„	198.)
New Issue.	1 centavo, black on pink; perf. 13½.	(„	199.)
	2½ centavos „ pale blue „	(„	199.)
	5 „ „ yellow „	(„	199.)
	10 „ „ green „	(„	199.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Surcharge of "OFICIAL" (?). (Page 4.)
New Types. ½ centavo, blue; perf. 12. (Pages 164, 180.)
3 centavos, blue-green; perf. 12. (Page 199.)
5 ,, rose-red ,, (,, 61.)
12 ,, blue ,, (,, 180.)
20 ,, green ,, (,, 180.)
Wrappers. ½ centavo, brown, *altered type.* (Pages 107, 164.)
½ ,, ,, *new type.* (,, 107,131,217.)
Letter Card. 2 centavos, brown on light buff. (,, 61, 82, 164.)
2 ,, ,, white. (Page 164.)

AUSTRIA.—Provisional Pneumatic Envelope. 15 kr. (Page 31.)
Varieties in Newspaper Stamp of 1867. (,, 180.)
Levant.—Surcharged "soldi" stamps (?). (Pages 23, 195.)

BARBADOS.—Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue. Sizes F and H. *Imprint of De La Rue and Co.* (Page 131.)

BAVARIA.—3 pfennig, *yellow-green;* perf. 14½; *horizontal wmk.* (Page 61.)
Unpaid Let. Stamps. 3 pfennig, grey overprinted in red; *perf.* 14½. (,, 61.)
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 61.)
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 61.)
Post Cards. 3, 5, and 10 pf., *dated "89;" horizontal undulations.* (Page 61.)
5 pf., *dated "89;" vertical undulations.* (Page 217.)

BELGIUM.—Errors in 1 centime, réséda. (Page 61.)
1 centime, *grey-green.* (,, 181.)
2 centimes, *red-brown.* (,, 5.)
Letter Cards. 10 ,, carmine on blue, *within and without.* (Page 5.)
10 centimes, *pink, white inside.* (Page 5.)
Telegraph Stamp. 25 francs, réséda and red. (,, 31.)

BHOPAL.—*New Plates.* ¼ anna, deep blue-green; imperf. (Pages 42, 61.)
¼ ,, deep green; perf. 6. (,, 42, 61.)
¼ ,, black; imperf. (,, 42, 62.)
¼ ,, ,, *perf.* 7½. (Page 82.)
1 ,, brown; ,, (,, 218.)

BOGOTA.—½ centavo, black; perf. 13½. (Pages 109, 165.)

BRAZIL.—700 reis, bright mauve; perf. 12½; *new type.* (Page 5.)
Post Card. 40 reis, blue on rosy-buff. (Pages 43, 62.)
Envelopes. 100 ,, *emerald-green on white laid.* (Page 43.)
200 ,, *pink on white laid.* (,, 43.)
100 ,, green on white laid; *new size.* (,, 199.)
300 ,, carmine-red ,, ,, (,, 199.)
Wrappers. 20 ,, violet on whity-brown. (,, 24.)
40 ,, blue ,, ,, (,, 43.)
60 ,, brown ,, ,, (,, 43.)
Letter Card. 80 ,, pink on white. (,, 24.)
Journal Stamps. 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300 reis, orange-yellow. (,, 24.)
500, 700, 1000 reis, orange-yellow. (Pages 43, 62.)
10 reis, *olive.* (Page 147.)
20 ,, *light green.* (,, 147.)
50 ,, *pale orange.* (,, 147.)
100 ,, *lilac.* (,, 147.)
200 ,, *black.* (,, 147.)
300 ,, *pink.* (,, 147.)
500 ,, *dark green.* (,, 147.)
700 ,, *blue.* (,, 147.)
1000 ,, *chesnut-brown.* (,, 147.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—½ penny, black, of Cape of Good Hope, *overprinted in green.* (Page 24.)
Provisional. ½ penny, *surcharged in black on 3d., purple and black, of* 1887. (Page 24.)
Post Card of 1886. *Variety in surcharge.* (Page 199.)
Registration Envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, *overprinted in green* in large capitals.
4 pence, blue. Size G. *Imprint of De La Rue & Co.* (Page 148.)
4 „ „ „ H. „ „ „ (Pages 148, 164.)
4 „ „ „ K. „ *Mc Corquodale & Co.* (Page 148.)
Registration Envelope, with embossed stamp of four pence of Great Britain. 4 pence, vermilion. Size G. (Page 164.)
Protectorate.—4 pence, purple and black, of B. Bechuanaland, 1888, with *surcharge in red.* (Page 5.)
4 pence on ½ penny, red and black, of B. Bechuanaland, 1888, overprinted in black. (Pages 165, 200.)
Registration Envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted for British Bechuanaland in small capitals, with additional overprint.
4 pence, blue. Size G. Overprint in black. *Imprint of De La Rue & Co.* (Page 62.)
4 pence, blue. Size H. Overprint in green. *Imprint of De La Rue & Co.* (Page 62.)
4 pence, blue. Size K. Overprint in green. *Imprint of Mc Corquodale & Co.* Page 62.)
Registration Envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted for British Bechuanaland in large capitals.
Sizes G, H, and K, above described. (Pages 148, 164.)

BRITISH GUIANA.—1 cent, purple, "Inland Revenue" overprint in black. (Pages 107, 165.)
2 cents, purple, "Inland Revenue" overprint in black. (Page 107.)
4 „ „ „ „ „ („ 107.)
6 „ „ „ „ „ („ 107.)
8 „ „ „ „ „ (Pages 107, 165.)
12 „ „ „ „ „ (Page 107.)
24 „ „ „ „ „ („ 107.)
48 „ „ „ „ „ („ 107.)
72 „ „ „ „ „ („ 5.)
1 dollar, green „ „ „ („ 218.)
2 dollars „ „ „ „ („ 218.)
3 „ „ „ „ „ („ 218.)
4 „ „ „ „ „ („ 218.)
5 „ „ „ „ „ („ 218.)
2 cents, purple and black, *with additional overprint in red.* (Page 131.)
New Issue. 2 cents, purple and orange. (Page 181.)
8 „ „ pink. („ 181.)
72 „ „ brown. („ 181.)
96 „ „ carmine. („ 181.)
Post Card. Varieties in surcharge on the 3 cents, 1885–6. (Page 24.)
Registration Envelope. 4 cents, vermilion. Size H 2. *Imprint of De La Rue & Co.* (Page 5.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Post Card, 1888. 5 cents, dark brown on buff. (Page 6.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—2 cents, red-brown; *postage and revenue.* (Page 200.)
5 dollars, violet; *postage and revenue.* (Page 200.)
10 dollars, brown; *postage and revenue.* (Page 200.)
Post Cards. 1 cent, ochre. (Page 108.)
2 cents, purple-brown. („ 108.)
6 „ blue. („ 108.)
8 „ green. („ 108.)

BULGARIA.—3 stot. on 5 stot., green on pale green, surcharge in black. (Pages 24, 44.)
New Type. 5 stot., green on white; perf. 13. (Pages 83, 132.)
1 leva, vermilion „ „ (Page 181.)
Post Card. 10 stot., carmine on *white.* („ 83.)
Reply Card. 5+5 stot., green on white; *inscriptions as on single card of* 1887. (Page 200.)

CANADA.—2 cents, *blue-green.* (Page 148.)
Registration Stamps. 2 cents, *pale and dark brick-red.* (Page 132.)
5 „ *blue-green.* („ 200.)
Envelopes, &c. Overprinted "Official" or "Service" (?) („ 44.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—1 penny, *red*-carmine; wmk. "Foul Anchor." (Page 83.)
Post Card. ½ penny, brown on white. (Page 62.)
Registration Envelope. 4 pence, ultramarine. Sizes G and H. Imprint of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. (Page 62.)

CASHMERE.—See Kashmir.

CEYLON.—5 cents on 64 c., red-brown. Postage and Revenue, *surcharge inverted.* (Page 6.)
2 cents on 4 c., lilac-pink. "Two" surcharged in black over "FOUR." (Page 63, 108.)
2 cents on 4 c., lilac-pink, surcharged in black with "2 cents." (Page 200.)
25 cents, bistre-brown, *numerals in olive.* (Page 218.)
Post Cards. 5 cents on 6 c., blue on buff, surcharge in black. (Page 44.)
3 cents on 6 c., blue on buff, surcharge in black. (Pages 148, 200.)
Reg. Envelope. 15 cents on 12 c., pink, surcharge in *red.* (Page 148.)
Telegraph Stamps. 12 c. on 25 c., green, *new variety.* („ 152.)
20 c. on 50 c., blue „ („ 152.)
40 c. on 50 c. „ „ („ 222.)
60 c. on 1 rupee, Venetian-red, *new variety.* („ 222.)
60 c. on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey „ („ 152.)
80 c. on 1 rupee, Venetian-red „ („ 152.)
80 c. on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey „ („ 152.)
80 c. on 2 r. 50 c. „ „ („ 153.)

CHALCO.—2 reales, black on grey-green (?). (Page 65.)

CHAMBA.—1 anna, violet-brown, surcharged in black, in two lines, with "CHAMBA STATE." on Indian stamp.

CHIAPAS.—4 reales, black on white. (Page 66.)

CHILI.—Post Cards. 1 centavo, carmine on green. (Page 6.)
2 centavos, red on slate-blue. („ 6.)

COLOMBIA.—5 pesos (May, 1883), light brown on yellowish; *perf.* 11. (Page 132.)
50 centavos, brown on buff; perf. 11. („ 132.)
1 peso, lake on white „ („ 132.)
5 pesos, yellow-brown on white „ („ 182.)
10 „ black on pink „ („ 182.)
20 centavos, violet; perf. 13½; *corrected inscription.* („ 201.)
5 pesos, *black* on white; perf. 12. („ 218.)
Registration Stamp. 10 centavos, red; perf. 13½. (Pages 108, 201.)
Official Cubierta. Black on white *batonné* blue. (Page 45.)
Cubierta. 50 centavos, lilac-rose. („ 218.)

CONGO.—5 centimes, green; perf. 15; *new type.* (Page 83.)
25 „ dull blue „ „ („ 45.)
5 francs, violet, surch. 3 fr. 50 c. in black; *new type.* (Pages 45, 83.)
Post Cards. 10 centimes, black on white „ (Page 45.)
15 „ carmine on buff „ („ 45.)
Reply Cards. 10+5 „ brown on white „ („ 109.)
15+10 „ black on pale green „ („ 109.)

COSTA RICA. —5 centavos, brown-red; *fiscal used postally.* (Page 148.)
10 „ blue „ „ („ 182.)
New Series. 1 centavo, olive-brown („ 182.)
2 centavos, blue-green („ 182.)
5 „ vermilion („ 182.)
10 „ brown-red („ 182.)
20 „ yellow-green („ 182.)
50 „ carmine („ 182.)
1 peso, blue („ 182.)
2 pesos, violet („ 182.)
5 „ olive-green („ 182.)
10 „ black („ 218.)

CUBA.—Telegraph Stamps. 5 c. de peso, black; fiscal. (Page 222.)
10 „ blue „ („ 222.)

CURAÇAO.—*New Values.* 1 cent, pearl-grey; perf. 11½. (Page 183.)
2 cents, purple „ („ 183.)
15 „ grey-green „ („ 63.)
30 „ lilac „ („ 63.)
60 „ olive „ („ 63.)
1 guld. 50 c., light blue, with dark blue centre. (Page 63.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 cents, green and black. (Page 132.)

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Post Card. 2 cents, blue on white; *new issue.* (Page 45.)

DENMARK.—Letter Cards.
4 öre, blue on light buff, *with additional inscription.* (Page 165.)
8 „ red „ „ „ („ 165.)

DOMINICA. 1 penny, carmine, overprinted "Revenue," used postally. (Page 109.)
1 penny, lilac, overprinted "Revenue," used postally. (Page 109.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—1 centavo) green; *overprinted* "OFICIAL" (?). (Page 183.)
2 centavos, red; *overprinted* "OFICIAL" (?). (Page 183.)
5 „ blue „ „ (?). („ 183.)
10 „ orange „ „ (?). („ 183.)

DUTCH INDIES. 30 cents, light green; perf. 12½. (Page 6.)
Post Card. 5 cents, dark blue on light blue.

EGYPT. 10 piastres, violet; wmk. "Star and Crescent." (Page 45.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 millièmes, green; *new type.* („ 63.)
4 „ puce „ („ 63.)
1 piastre, blue „ („ 63.)
2 „ orange „ („ 63.)
Envelopes. 1 piastre, blue; *wmk.* "*Postes Egyptiennes.*" (Pages 6, 25.)
2 „ orange-red „ „ („ 6, 25.)
Wrapper. 1 millième, brown on manilla. (Page 6.)
2 „ green „ („ 6.)

FARIDKOT.—1 folûs, *green-blue; perf.* 12; *new type.* (Page 25.)
1 „ green; *perf.* 12 „ („ 64.)
1 „ ultramarine-blue; *perf.* 12; *new type.* („ 25.)
1 paisa, *greenish-blue; perf.* 12 „ („ 25.)
1 „ ultramarine-blue; *new type.*
1 „ „ *perf.* 12; *new type.* („ 25.)
½ anna, *vermilion-red*; *new type.* („ 45.)
½ „ „ perf. 12; *new type.*
½ „ *dull blue;* perf. 12. „ („ 64.)
½ „ black „ „ („ 64.)
½ „ green „ „ („ 64.)

Stamps, &c., of India overprinted in black.

Envelopes. ½ anna, green; overprint and Arms in black. (Page 166.)
1 „ brown „ „
Reg. Envelope. 2 annas, blue „ „ („ 166.)

FERNANDO PO.—10 c. de peso, brown; perf. 12. (Page 110.)

FINLAND.—25 penni, blue; perf. 12½; *new type*. (Page 219.)
Post Card. 10+10 penni, pink on buff; *new design*. („ 83.)

FRANCE.—Official Post Cards. (Page 25.)
Envelope. 5 centimes, green *on buff*. (Page 166.)
Levant. 25 c., black on red, overprinted in *red*. („ 25.)
5 francs, lilac on pale lilac, overprinted in black. („ 183.)

GABON.—Provisionals.
25 c. on 5 c., green, on pale green; surch. in black. (Page 46.)
25 c. on 10 c., black on violet; surch. in black. („ 132.)
15 c. on 5 c., black, unpaid letter stamp; surch. in black. („ 84.)
15 c. on 30 c. „ „ „ („ 149.)
25 c. on 20 c. „ „ „ („ 84.)
10 centimes, black on pink. („ 133.)
25 „ „ green. („ 133.)

GAMBIA. 2 pence, orange; *wmk. Crown C A*. (Page 133.)
6 „ blue „ („ 133.)

GERMANY.—*New Designs*. 3 pfennig, brown. (Page 201.)
5 „ green. („ 201.)
10 „ rose. (Pages 184, 201.)
20 „ ultramarine. (Page 201.)
25 „ orange. („ 201.)
50 „ red-brown. („ 201.)
Envelope. 10 „ rose on white. („ 202.)
Wrapper. 3 „ brown. („ 202.)
Post Cards. 5 „ green on buff. („ 202.)
10 „ rose „ („ 202.)
10+10 „ „ „ („ 202.)
Levant. 10 paras on 5 pf., green; new type; surch. in black. (Page 202.)
20 „ 10 pf., rose „ „ („ 202.)
1 piastre on 20 pf., ultramarine „ „ („ 202.)
1¼ „ 25 pf., orange „ „ („ 202.)
2½ „ 50 pf., red-brown „ „ („ 202.)

GIBRALTAR.—Post Cards. 1½ pence, chocolate-brown on buff. (Page 47.)
½+½ penny, bright green „ („ 47.)
1 +1 „ carmine „ („ 47.)
1½+1½ pence, dark brown „ („ 47.)
Wrapper. 1 penny, carmine on whity-brown. („ 47.)
Surcharge in black of entire former issue with value in centimos.
5 centimos on ½ penny, green. (Page 149.)
10 „ 1 „ carmine. („ 149.)
25 „ 2 pence, brown-red. („ 149.)
25 „ 2½ „ blue. („ 149.)
40 „ 4 „ orange. („ 149.)
50 „ 6 „ lilac. („ 149.)
75 „ 1 shilling, bistre. („ 149.)
Post Cards. 5 centimos on ½ penny, green on buff. (Page 150.)
5+5 „ ½+½ „ „ („ 150.)
10 „ 1 „ carmine on buff. („ 150.)
10+10 „ 1+1 „ „ („ 150.)
15 „ 1½ pence, brown on buff. („ 150.)
15 „ 1½ „ „ loc. sur. („ 184.)
15+15 „ 1½+1½ „ „ („ 150.)

Wrapper. 5 ctmos. on ½ penny, green on whity-brown. (Page 150.)
10 „ 1 „ carmine „ („ 184.)
Reg. Envelopes. 20 „ 2 pence, vermilion. Sizes F and I. („ 150.)
20 „ 2 „ „ Sizes G and K. („ 184.)
20 „ 2 „ „ local surch. („ 202.)
New Series. 5 „ green; wmk. Crown C A. („ 219.)
10 „ carmine „ („ 202.)
25 „ ultramarine „ („ 219.)
40 „ brown-red „ („ 219.)
50 „ lilac „ („ 219.)
75 „ olive-green „ („ 219.)
1 peseta, brown „ („ 219.)
5 pesetas, slate-grey „ („ 219.)
Post Cards. 5 centimos, green on buff. („ 202.)
10 „ carmine „ („ 219.)
15 „ brown „ („ 219.)
Wrappers. 5 „ green on whity-brown. („ 219.)
10 „ carmine „ („ 219.)
Reg. Envelope. 20 „ vermilion. Size F. („ 202.)

GOLD COAST.—2 pence, *brown;* wmk. Crown C A. (Page 64.)
3 „ yellow-green „ („ 184.)
6 „ orange „ („ 64.)
1 shilling, violet „ („ 133.)
2 shillings, brown „ („ 133.)
5 „ purple, value in blue; wmk. Crown C A. (Page 184.)
10 „ „ „ carmine „ („ 184.)
20 „ „ „ „ „ („ 184.)
Provisional. 1 penny on 6 pence, orange; wmk. Crown C A, surcharge in black. (Page 133.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—1 penny, purple; *watermark inverted.* (Page 166.)
Official. 1 shilling, green, 1887, surch. in black. (Page 202.)
Government Parcels. 9 pence, purple and blue, 1887, surcharge in black. (Page 25.)
Post Cards. ½ penny, red-brown on white. *New issue.* (Page 133.)
3 pence, vermilion on buff. („ 150.)
Private Post Card. ½ penny, red-brown on white, *with Arms.* („ 65.)
Telegraph Forms. 6 pence, violet. *New die.* („ 202.)
10 „ sky-blue. („ 65.)

GREECE.—20 lepta, light and dark carmine. *Athens impression.* (Page 134.)
1 lepton, brown, on *watermarked paper* „ („ 151.)
5 lepta, green „ „ „ („ 203.)
20 „ carmine „ „ „ („ 134.)
20 „ „ „ *Athens impression. perf.* 13½. (Page 134.)
25 lepta, indigo and sky blue, on „ „ (Page 134.)

GRENADA.—Registration Envelopes. *Imprint of De La Rue & Co.*
2 pence, blue, with red inscriptions. Sizes F and G. (Page 134.)

GUADALAJARA.—Medio real, black on white. *Variety.* (Page 66.)

GUADELOUPE.—Provisionals. 3 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged in black. (Page 47.)
15 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, surch. in black. (Page 47.)
25 „ „ „ „ („ 47.)
10, 15, and 25 c. on stamps of 20, 30, and 40 c., surcharged in black *with new design.* (Page 84.)
5 c. on 1 c., black on blue, surcharged in black. (Page 166.)

GUANACASTE.—New series for Costa Rica, surcharged in black. (Pages 203, 219.)

(*To be continued.*)

JUBILEE POSTAL EXHIBITION.

We have been requested by the Committee of the proposed Postal Exhibition to publish the following preliminary circular, to which we call the special attention of philatelists, whether at home or abroad, in the hope that they will do all in their power to assist the Committee in their undertaking, as well by promises of financial support as of exhibits, so as to render the proposed Exhibition a success worthy of the occasion.

Philatelic Society of London.

Exhibition Committee.
Offices—4, Lombard Court,
London, E.C.

Sir,—I have to inform you that in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, an Exhibition of Postage Labels, Envelopes, Post Cards, and Newsbands, as also of Proofs, Essays, Philatelic Literature, and other objects of interest in connection with the postal service, will be opened in London in the month of May, 1890 (the 6th of that month being the anniversary of the date of the first issue of postage stamps to the public), under the auspices and direction of the Philatelic Society of London.

A Select Committee of the Society, including the President (F. A. Philbrick, Esq., Q.C.) and the Vice-President (T. K. Tapling, Esq., M.P.), has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to engage a suitable hall or institution at which an exhibition can conveniently be held; and full details will shortly be sent to all who are disposed to interest themselves in the proposal.

The initial expense entailed upon the Society in carrying into effect their projected scheme cannot but be large, although the Committee is sanguine that the novelty and national importance of such an exhibition will invite considerable public patronage, and that their outlay will be to a great extent recouped.

The Committee, however, desire from the first to be placed in a position to inaugurate what they venture to submit may be termed a national movement, in a manner befitting the country which initiated so important a reform in the postal system of the world.

I am requested therefore to invite support from those interested in philatelic subjects (whether members of the London Society or not), and am authorised to enclose a form, which may be filled in and returned to me, with a subscription, however small, towards the expenses of the object in view, or a promise to guarantee a sum (limited to £10), which may be called up, if required, by the Committee at a fortnight's notice at any time after the 31st March next.

Detailed accounts of the receipts and payments incident to the Exhibition will be duly published by the Committee; and should any surplus remain after repayment of the "Guarantee Fund," it is proposed that a charity or charities in connection with the Post Office shall benefit accordingly.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
CHARLES COLMAN,
Hon. Sec. Exhibition Committee.

January 13th, 1890.

Donations towards the preliminary expenses or promises of guarantee towards the expenses of the Exhibition should be addressed to C. Colman, Esq., at the offices of the Committee, 4, Lombard Court, London, E.C., to whom it is requested that all communications may be addressed.

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 third meeting of the season (1889-90) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 8th November, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., fourteen members and one visitor being present, with the President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Broderip, sending a copy of Mr. Reuterskiold's work on the Cantonal issues of the Stamps of Switzerland, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Specimens of the 2 cent registration stamp of Canada in brown, and the 5 cent Newfoundland stamp of 1866 (the latter imperforate and apparently postmarked), received from Mr. John Siewert, of Moscow, were submitted to the meeting. The last-mentioned stamp was, in the opinion of the meeting, declared to be a proof; and it was decided to make enquiries as to whether the Canadian stamp was ever printed in brown. The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Basset Hull, enclosing his Reference List of the Official Franks and the Envelopes and Post Cards of Tasmania, and containing interesting information in reference to the original plate of the issue of 1853, and a note of a new issue of reprints on thick plate paper. Captain Charles L. Norris, proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, was elected a member of the Society. It was decided that the annual dinner of the Society should take place on Friday, the 13th December, a sub-committee being appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of St. Lucia concluded the business of the evening.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 22nd November, 1889, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by eighteen members (including the President in the chair) and two visitors. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the President, with the object of ensuring accuracy in the revision of the reference lists of the Society, moved a resolution to the effect that a memorandum, calling attention to any special matters in the subject appointed for study at any meeting which are open to doubt or likely to involve discussion, should be circulated amongst the members prior to the meeting. The resolution, which was seconded by the Secretary, was carried. The revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of St. Lucia occupied the remainder of the business portion of the evening.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 6th December, at 7.30 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the meeting was attended by twelve members. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of Turks Islands was proceeded with and completed. No other business was taken.

The sixth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 20th December, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by nine members

and one visitor, the chair being occupied by Mr. Castle, in the absence of the President and Vice-President. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of letters from Mr. Basset Hull, containing circulars relating to his proposed journal devoted to Australian Philately; and from Mr. George Watson, of New Watson, with his Catalogue of Post Cards and Letter Cards. The report of the Committee as to the proposed celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Introduction of Postage Stamps was then brought up for consideration. The Committee recommended that the Society should inaugurate an exhibition, to be held in London early in the month of May, 1890; and the report, which contained suggestions for the management and working of the business connected with the exhibition, was—on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Castle—adopted, and directed to be entered on the minutes. The remaining business consisted of the revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of the Virgin Islands, which was completed.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 3rd January, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., ten members and one visitor being present. The chair was taken by Mr. Castle, the President and Vice-President being absent. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Richard Pearce, proposed by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. William Cowland, proposed by the Assistant Secretary, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. Walton R. Burrell, proposed by Mr. Hawkins, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. After some discussion on the subject of the proposed exhibition, the Secretary reported that it would be necessary to ballot for the five members of the Exhibition Committee, as eight members had been nominated. A ballot was accordingly taken, when the following members were elected; viz., Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, C. Colman, D. Garth, and J. A. Tilleard, making, with the President and Vice-President, the full Committee. The Secretary gave notice that at the next meeting he would call attention to certain unused colonial stamps which have recently been offered for sale in considerable quantities. In the course of the evening a rouletted 2d. stamp of Prince Edward Island, forwarded by Mr. Donald King, was exhibited.

Notes and Queries.

In reply to several correspondents, who have requested us to publish a Catalogue of the Stamps, Envelopes, &c., of Great Britain, on the lines of the Catalogue of the Telegraph Stamps, the editor is not indisposed to accede to their wishes; and perhaps the present year would be the fittest for the work of cataloguing these stamps and their various phases during fifty years. To arrange such a catalogue in the mode he should prefer is no easy matter, and he will be unable to undertake it till later on in the year, when he can hope to have the assistance of some of his philatelic brethren in its revision.

Sedang.—From the *New York Tribune* we learn that the king of the Sedangs during last season ran up a bill of 7000 francs at an hotel in Ostend, whither he had gone from Paris to cool. The landlord naturally wished for a settlement, when the king offered a promissory note, payable when his taxes were due, but which the landlord declined to accept, and his majesty was accordingly arrested and taken to prison. It is added that he has issued a proclamation, telling his condition, and calling on his friends and subjects to come to his assistance.

According to later news, his postage stamps have fallen to a very

heavy discount, being offered at 1 franc the series, and no purchasers even at that price.

R. G.—We have received your letter, but do not see our way to carry out any of your suggestions. Experience will alone teach commencing collectors how to handle their stamps, and which of them will bear a bath and which will not. As a general rule it is best to abstain from face-washing of every kind, and if paper adherent to the backs has to be removed let it be done from the back rather than by soaking the stamp, unless you are certain as to the effect. Thus few collectors of any experience would fail to detect that an old penny, red, stamp had been washed, without any necessity for looking at its back to see if the gum had gone. The second lot of English penny stamps (the red of 1880), though they are printed in a fugitive colour, will stand a bath unharmed, while certain other stamps, like the early Russian and some of the French, though printed in non-fugitive colours, will not. With regard to mounting we could tell nothing new. Hinge your stamps with our publishers' "stamp mounts." Your stamps will not oxidize much if your album is kept in a dry place.

We cannot see that there is any call for a general Jubilee catalogue. Advanced collectors use that of M. Moens continued to 1888—a work of some 1200 pages in royal 8vo. The hand-book of Major Evans was carried up to this date by a supplement, and there is further his general catalogue now in course of publication by the Saint Louis Publishing Company (that portion containing the adhesive stamps having just been completed)—a work which can be obtained direct or through our publishers. It is very complete, though it does not include local stamps, and is accurate, lucid, and concise.

Victoria.—The One Penny rate for letters under ½ oz. came into operation throughout Victoria on the 1st instant, and it is stated in the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* of the 19th December that the authorities have decided to commemorate the occasion by the issue of a new penny stamp, the design of which is being considered by the Department.

A. H. P.—Certainly. They were sold at the Post Office for 3d. and 6d. respectively.

E. A. E.—Thank you for your letter regarding the stamps of Faridkot. We will adopt your suggestions.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. FEBRUARY, 1890. No. 134.

THE principles of political economy which govern the relationship between consumption and production seem now to prevail in the matter of postage stamp collecting. It has been long ago seen that the earnest seeking after stamps, and the establishment of a certain value fully compensating for the trouble of searching for them, has produced great results, and has disinterred many valuable specimens, and some varieties which might otherwise have been destroyed, or have never been heard of. An example of this may be seen in the recent paper of the President of the Philatelic Society on the earlier issues of British Guiana, who there describes the great "finds" of these stamps, and the disinterment of a value up to that time unknown. But the demand for novelties is quite another thing, and seems likely to prove a disaster instead of an advantage to stamp collectors. Old collectors are beginning to draw the line, beyond which they will go no farther; and it is scarcely to be wondered at when we look at what is going on. Makeshifts, or what are termed "provisional issues," have been hurriedly made almost without end, and sometimes more than half of the novelties described in these pages each month consist of surcharged stamps, many of them with half-a-dozen varieties of type. The values for the most part are small, and thus the greater part of the issue is readily bought up by speculators on the spot who "corner the market." So far as the stamps are concerned there is probably, with but few exceptions, a primary legitimate cause for the issue; but the very fact of the carelessness with which the surcharging is often carried out, and the too eager greed of the speculators in forcing up the price, proves an irresistible temptation to the production of imitations, the bane alike of collectors and dealers.

Then again it would seem that the demands of collectors are frequently very far in excess of those of the postal service. This is especially evident in the case of local issues produced in many instances by a single *concessionnaire*, and also in the stamps of small communities like the Russian locals, or in those of small states. In a recently published account of a trip to Norway, the writers on their arrival at Tromsoe were, before landing, pestered by little boys to buy Tromsoe locals. An official report was lately published, in which it was stated that had it not been for the demands of collectors, the postal revenue of a British colony would have shown a deficit. Is it to be wondered at then that small States should be tempted to produce stamps for the benefit (!) of collectors? Take for instance the State of Faridkot, a small State having an area, according to *Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India* (see *Phil. Record*, vol. iv., page 193) of 600 square miles (smaller than Oxfordshire), a population estimated at 68,000, and a revenue of £30,000. In 1882 two stamps in blue, one of 1 fôlus and the other of 1 paisa, found their way to this country. Allowing time to send for and receive a supply, they came over in sheets of sixty-six stamps, varied by adding green and brown (probably red, as we never saw a brown variety). Two or three months later came a square stamp of ½ anna, in blue, bearing the date of 1924, equivalent to A.D. 1877. In vol. vi. of the *Record* we find that the idea of the Faridkot authorities in having the stamps made originally was to raise the wind, and probably they were intended for receipt stamps, as no reference to any of the stamps being for postal use appears on the face of them, except on the upright rectangular stamps of 1 paisa. In the same volume will also be found a notice of how the impression of the ½ anna, in red, came to light. Since that period has been the deluge; and the 1 fôlus first plate has given place to a second, and lately to a third. Impressions from the first plate are to be found not only in blue, but in red, green, and black; from the second plate in blue of every variety of shade, as also in red, green, and black, both perforated and imperforate, and it appears that yellow in shades has now been added. Impressions from the third plate have only as yet come to hand in blue. Of the 1 paisa there have been three plates, the impressions from the first being only found in blue of various shades on laid and wove paper; but those from the second plate are in blue, red, green, and black, and from the third in the same colours, perforate and imperforate;

while of the ½ anna there are impressions in all four colours from the first plate, and the same from the second, perforated and imperforate.

In 1872 the productions of the Morton Company, under the direction of M. Panopoulo, with his nine varieties with steamer and his seven without, all made from the same hand-stamp, those without steamer having a small piece of paper introduced to intercept the impression, raised a smile. But the present state of things is a serious question for collectors, which unhappily appears to be one incapable of a satisfactory solution. The only certain inference to be drawn is, that the major part of the deluge of provisionals and varieties is due to the hunger of collectors after novelties, and while the consumption lasts the production will inevitably keep pace with it.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Another value of the new series has been issued; namely, the 40 centavos. The design shows a portrait of Dr. Mariano Moreno, threequarter face to the left within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS, and in the lower part REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, the value in words being on a straight tablet at the foot. In the upper angles are the numerals of value. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 13½.

Adhesive. 40 centavos, bronze-green.

Bavaria.—The colours of the stamps, whether adhesives or applied to post cards, wrappers, or envelopes, are to be altered according as the stock on hand is exhausted. The new colours will be those lately adopted by the Imperial German Post Office; viz., 3 pfennig, brown; 5 pfennig, green; 25 pfennig, orange; and 50 pfennig, red-brown. Of the above, the 3 pfennig and 25 pfennig have already appeared, as also the post cards of 3 pfennig and 5 pfennig with the corresponding reply card. *Der Philatelist* states that in the single cards the watermark is horizontal, and in the reply cards it is vertical. The cards bear the date of "90."

Further, it has received the reply card of 10 + 10 pfennig, carmine on buff, with date of "89;" the 3 pfennig, green on buff; the 5 pfennig, lilac on buff; and the 5 + 5 pfennig, lilac on grey, with date of "90." In these also the watermark is horizontal on the single cards and vertical on the reply cards.

Adhesives.	3	pfennig,	*brown;* perforated 14.
	25	,,	*orange* ,,
Post Cards.	3	,,	green on buff; horizontal undulations, *dated* "*90.*"
	5	,,	lilac on buff ,, ,, ,,
	5+5	,,	lilac on grey; vertical undulations ,,
	10+10	,,	carmine on buff ,, ,, *dated* "*89.*"
	3	,,	brown on buff; horizontal undulations, *dated* "*90.*"
	5	,,	green on buff ,, ,, ,,
	5+5	,,	green on grey; vertical undulations ,,

Brazil.—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes an extract from a Brazilian newspaper of the 21st December last, announcing in general terms the changes about to be made in the stamps of this *quondam* empire. One of the changes does not speak much for what we are to expect. Dextrine, the use of which has been banished from other countries, is to be substituted for gum arabic.

We have seen lists of the new stamps—eight in number—in the *Ill. Br. Journal*, as also of a series of unpaid letter stamps; but we defer an enumeration of them till next month.

Cashmere.—Major Evans writes us that we do not appear to have chronicled the following stamps of the current issue on thin laid paper in place of wove.

¼	anna,	brown, on thin *laid* paper.	
½	,,	bright red ,,	,,
½	,,	black ,,	,,
1	,,	,, ,,	,,

Colombia.—We have received a stamp of 10 centavos in brown on yellow wove paper, showing the arms in an oval on a plain ground. Under the oval is CENTAVOS on a scroll-shaped tablet, with REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA on a horizontal tablet at the foot. The numerals of value are in small rectangular single lined frames on each side immediately above CENTAVOS, and are probably movable, so as to adapt the die to any number of centavos.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, brown on yellow; perforated 13½.

Congo.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, the 10 centimes of the new type was issued on the 15th December last.

Adhesive. 10 centimes, carmine; perf. 15. *New type.*

Costa Rica.—The whole of the values of the new issues, from 1 centavo up to 50 centavos inclusive, have been issued overprinted in black with OFICIAL in the manner shown in the accompanying engraving.



Official.

1	centavo,	olive-brown,	overprinted in black;	perf.	15.
2	centavos,	blue-green	,, ,,	,,	14.
5	,,	vermilion	,, ,,	,,	15.
10	,,	brown-red	,, ,,	,,	14.
20	,,	yellow-green	,, ,,	,,	14.
50	,,	carmine	,, ,,	,,	15.

Dutch Indies.—The adhesive stamp of 5 cents is now blue in place of green.

Adhesive. 5 cents, blue.

Egypt.—The annexed engravings represent the stamps embossed on the small envelopes described in our last.





Faridkot.—A correspondent has sent us a fresh type of the 1 fôlus (small oblong) in ultramarine-blue, perforated 12½, like the second type, from which it is chiefly distinguishable by the impression not being so clear, while in the upper angle of the lower half there are only six white dots in place of ten, three of these running into each other. Considering the curious history of the ½ anna stamps, as found in the *Record* (vol. vi. pp. 107, 164), we are very much inclined to think that the normal colour of these stamps of 1 fôlus, and those of 1 paisa, is blue, and that they are printed in the different varieties of colours for the benefit of collectors, or to "enhance the revenue," which seems to have been the primal object. Our correspondent suggests that the variety of colours may be for different postal districts; but considering that this State is about the size of the county of Oxford, this scarcely appears to us to be very likely. The 1 fôlus of the second type has already appeared in blue, red, black, and green, to which we hear yellow has now been added; and all these varieties can be had perforated or imperforate, according to fancy.

2nd type. 1 fôlus, yellow; perforated 12½ and imperforate.
3rd type. 1 ,, ultramarine; perforated 12½.

Finland.—The 2, 5, 10, and 20 penni of the new type have made their appearance.

Adhesives.	2 penni,	grey;	perf. 12½.	*New type.*
	5 ,,	green	,,	,,
	10 ,,	rose	,,	,,
	20 ,,	yellow	,,	,,



French Colonies.—*Nossi-Be.*—Annexed are engravings of two of the surcharges described by us in August and September last.



Gibraltar.—The second type of the surcharge of 20 centimos on the registration envelopes with flattened numerals, referred to in our number for November last, was applied locally; while the first or ordinary one was applied in England. The stock of registration envelopes in hand at the Gibraltar Post Office was

sent to the printer there, and amongst these were twenty-three envelopes of the 1886 issue (Barbados overprinted with GIBRALTAR), size F.

We have now received the new issue of the whole of the adhesives with the exception of the 75 centavos, which at the date of our last letter had not been issued. As we gave a list of these in our December number we need not repeat it.

Registration envelopes, sizes G and K, are also to hand.

Reg. Env. 20 centimos on 2 pence, blue; issue of 1886; surcharged in black; Size F.
20 centimos, red; Sizes G and K.

Khean-Guan.—The 2 cents, pink, of the Straits Settlements has, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, been overprinted vertically with KHEAN-GUAN, the overprint being 20 mm. long. We know of no stamp that has been so highly favoured as the 2 cents stamp of the Straits.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink; (Straits Settlements) overprinted in black.

New South Wales.—The Five Shillings of the Centenary issue was, as we stated last year, printed on paper watermarked with "5s/." This paper, for convenience' sake called *white*, was a handmade paper, much resembling in colour and substance that formerly used for the engraved English stamps, and similar in every respect to that employed for the issue of 1860. However well adapted such paper might be for printing from an engraved plate, it was, as we have before remarked, but ill adapted for surface printing; and the consequence was that the impression was blurred, and all the finer parts of the engraving rendered indistinct and confused. We suppose that to this, or to the happy exhaustion of the old stock, we are now indebted for a better impression on white paper of a smoother nature, though yet wanting the "De la Rue finish," a specimen of which has been sent in by Mr. Castle. The paper is watermarked thus:—the single-lined square being about 17 mm. The perforation is 10.



Adhesive. 5 shillings, violet, *new watermark;* perf. 10.

Nicaragua.—The post card of 2 centavos with its corresponding reply now comes to hand on cream coloured card and with the colour of the impression of a browner tone than in the late issue.

The *American Journal of Phil.* announces the envelope of 10 centavos as having been surcharged in red with 5 CENTAVOS.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, chestnut-brown on cream.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,
Envelope. 5 ,, on 10 c., lilac; surcharged in red.

Paraguay.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* lately published a copy of a Decree of the postal administration under date of Asuncion, 5th October last, to the effect that from and after that day a series of service stamps would be put in circulation destined

exclusively for franking the foreign service correspondence, the stamps to consist of:

5 centavos, imperforate. The word "Oficial" and the indication of the value printed in pink on the stamp of 15 centavos.

3 centavos, imperforate. The word "Oficial" and the indication of the value printed in violet on the stamp of 15 centavos.



1 and 2 centavos, imperforate. The word "Oficial" and the value of 1 and 2 c. printed in carmine on the stamp of 15 centavos.

These stamps do not come to hand quite in conformity with the provisions of the Decree. The *Timbre-Poste* reports the receipt of the following:

Adhesives. 1 centavo, purple, surcharged in black; perforated 11½.
2 centavos ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, imperforate.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

The overprint of "Oficial" and the surcharge of the value are done by two operations, so that the distances of these from each other vary.

Perak.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp described in our last.



Portugal.—The following changes are announced:

Adhesives. 25 reis, *red-violet.*
80 ,, *orange-yellow.*
Post Card. 10 ,, brown on buff, *without lines on back.*

Rajpeepla.—We have omitted to mention that *Der Philatelist* lately stated that the stamps described under this head in our number for November last are fiscal stamps. A correspondent confirms this, and says he has heard that they are purely receipt stamps, the orange-red being used where the value is expressed in rupee coinage.

Russia.—The 1 kopeck, orange-yellow, has the arms modified by the introduction of thunderbolts with the post-horns.

Adhesive. 1 kopeck, orange-yellow.

At the close of the month of December last a notice from the Direction of the Posts and Telegraphs was published in the *Messager Officiel* announcing the issue of a series of stamped wrappers and letter cards. The wrappers are of buff-coloured paper, and are in three sizes—$14\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $14\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $17\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. These two latter may be divided down the middle so as to allow of them being affixed in form of a cross. The letter cards are all of the same size, and are white, with a stamp of 5 kopecks for circulation within the limits of the district; yellow, with a stamp of 7 kopecks for circulation within the limits of the empire; and grey, with a stamp of 10 kopecks for foreign use.

The annexed engraving shows the type of the stamp on the wrappers. The Letter Cards bear a stamp of the type of that of the cards of 3 kopecks (with dotted ground of colour for the 7 kopecks), and are printed to the right, the imperial arms being in the corresponding left corner with the words "Letter Card" in Russian between. There are six lines for the address, and instructions in Russian at the foot.



The Letter Cards for foreign use bear the envelope stamp of 10 kopecks in the right upper corner, the arms in the corresponding left corner, and the inscription "Letter Card"—"Universal Postal Union"—"Russia"—both in Russian and French. There are five lines for the address, and the instructions are in Russian *only*, at the foot.

Wrappers.	1 kopeck,	orange on buff.
	2 ,,	green on buff (two sizes).
Letter Cards.	5 ,,	violet on white.
	7 ,,	blue and red on yellow-buff.
	10 ,,	blue on grey.

Salvador.—Annexed is an engraving of a stamp described in our December number.

The long-expected avalanche has at length fallen, and *Der Philatelist* gives a list of the adhesives of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso; of post cards of 2 and 3 centavos, with corresponding reply cards; of envelopes of 5, 10, 11, 20, and 22 centavos; and of wrappers of 3, 6, 12½, and 25 centavos; enough to satisfy the most ardent collector. We will give an engraving of the type of the adhesives in our next, by which time we hope to receive specimens, which will enable us to give a more complete description than if we borrowed it from our contemporary.



Shanghai.—We really cannot commend the new series. There was a certain character about the late one which was pleasing, though monotonous. Here the design is all confusion. On an uncoloured ground within a circular band is a coat of arms with hideous supporters somewhat like acrobatic poodles with dreadful heads. There are inscriptions in Chinese above and below. The circular band is inscribed "SHANGHAI" at the top and "LOCAL POST" at the bottom. In the lower spandrels are the numerals of value in discs, with "CENTS" on a tablet between. In the upper spandrels are Chinese characters denoting the values. The type is the same throughout *mutatis mutandis*. The impression is on white wove paper, and appears to bear a watermark; but as we have only seen one series we are unable to say more, as some of the stamps bear only a portion of a watermark, while others have none at all. The perforation is 15.

Adhesives.	2 cents, brown.	10 cents, black.	20 cents, dark lilac.
	5 ,, pink.	15 ,, blue.	

Siam.—We annex an engraving of the 2 atts surcharged with 1 att, described in our last.



Messrs. Butler write that in one of the sheets recently received by them the numeral "1" was altogether omitted on eight of the stamps. The *raison d'être* is that the surcharge is applied in two parts by hand, the portion of it with the Siamese characters being on one stamp and the "1" on the other. This accounts for the frequently "drunken" appearance of the numeral.

Adhesive. 1 att on 2 atts, green and pink; *varieties in surcharge.*

St. Vincent.—Mr. Campbell writes us that sheets of the 2½d., surcharged in black on blue, have reached him, consisting of six rows of ten, of which the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th are watermarked with "Crown C A;" while the 4th has "CROWN AGENTS." This is doubtless owing to the steel plates not being adapted to the size of the panes of the "Crown C A paper."* We chronicle it as a variety, lest collectors might be puzzled at some future time.

Adhesive. 2½ pence on 1 penny, blue, surch. in black; *wmk.* "*Crown Agents.*"

Surinam.—Additional values of the existing type have been added to the current issue, perforated 12, specimens of which have been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co.

Adhesives. 15 cents, grey.
20 ,, emerald-green.
30 ,, Venetian red.
40 ,, brown.
1 gulden, Venetian red, centre grey.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 30 cents, lilac, numerals in black.
50 ,, ,, ,,

Travancore.—Envelopes of 1, 2, and 4 chuckrams, of white laid paper, are announced, bearing a round stamp with a central design similar to that of the adhesives, and bearing similar inscriptions.

Envelopes. 1 chuckram, dark blue; size, 136 × 80 mm.
2 chuckrams, vermilion ,, ,,
4 ,, dark green; size, 120 × 94 mm.

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* The sheet of paper watermarked with "Crown C A" is about 21⅝ inches long by 11⅛ inches wide, and is watermarked for 4 panes of 60 stamps each in 10 rows of 6. The panes are separated longitudinally by a blank space ⅝ in. wide, and horizontally by a space equal to the height of a stamp, which space is watermarked with "CROWN AGENTS" in double-lined capitals of about 12 mm. Down the right and up the left exterior side margins are the words "CROWN AGENTS FOR"—"THE COLONIES" in watermark. To print the St. Vincent stamps from a plate of 6 rows of 10 the sheet has been cut into three. The top and bottom of these can have the watermark of "Crown C A" on all, but the middle one has the words "CROWN AGENTS" running across it, taking up the space of one row. The width of the plate of the St. Vincent is less than that of the sheet, so that the whole of the words "CROWN AGENTS" does not appear.

Turkey.—The accompanying engraving is intended to represent another variety of the mode in which a stamp of 2 piastres has been made to do duty for two of 1 piastre. It is said to be an ephemeral, or next door to one, for it had an existence of two days, having been replaced by the one described last month.



Adhesive. 1 piastre on ½ of 2 piastres, violet and blue, surcharged in black.

United States.—Mr. Stone has kindly communicated to us the following particulars of the Telegraph frank stamps of the Western Union which we were unable to complete in our catalogue.

1882.	Blue ;	control mark	in red.
	Blue	,, ,,	written in black.
1885.	Green	,, ,,	violet.
1886.	Mauve	,, ,,	red.
1887.	Red-brown ;	control mark	in red.
1888.	Blue	,, ,,	,,
	Blue	,, ,,	violet.
1889.	Olive-green	,, ,,	red.

Uruguay.—We annex engravings of the two stamps described in our last.





Victoria.—The new penny stamp promised for the inauguration of the new rate of postage has come to hand. It is about a millimetre larger each way than the stamps of the mother country, the design showing the Queen's head to the left (a rough copy of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s engraving of the One Penny English), on a solid rectangular ground, within a frame composed of conventional ornamentation on the sides, while at the top is "VICTORIA," and at the bottom "ONE PENNY." Above the value is a small horizontal tablet, inscribed "STAMP DUTY." Impression on white paper, watermarked "V and Crown." Perforated 12½.

We have also an envelope of white laid glazed paper of extra commercial size, with stamp of the current type printed in the same colour as the adhesive.

Adhesive. 1 penny, brown-orange ; wmk. "V and Crown ;" perf. 12½.
Envelope. 1 ,, ,, white laid glazed paper.

Wurtemburg.—A change is to be made in the colours of these stamps similar to that in those of Bavaria. At present only one value has been announced in the new colours.

Adhesive. 5 pfennig, green.
Post Card. 5 pfennig, green on buff.

SOME REMARKS ON THE EARLIER STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, January 17th, 1890.

By E. D. BACON.

From the earliest days of collecting the stamps of Trinidad have always presented more difficulties to philatelists than those of any other of the British West Indies. The two most important points in connection with their history that require elucidation are, as you know, the following: (*a*) What were the franking powers of the labels without expressed values; (*b*) What was the method of production employed for the native-printed stamps. Both questions have raised much controversy amongst collectors, and many divergent opinions are held upon each; they practically, however, remain unsolved to the present day. The object of this paper is to try and throw some new light upon the general history of these stamps, more particularly with reference to the two questions I have named.

As far back as April last I commenced collecting together what materials I could find, with the view of seeing whether it was possible to offer any reasonable explanation of the difficulties connected with these stamps. It was only when I came to search through the philatelic journals for papers treating on these subjects that I learnt how very little has at any time been written upon the stamps of this island, and I at once saw I should not get much assistance from that source. I then addressed a letter to Mr. J. A. Bulmer, the present Postmaster-General of Trinidad, asking him for certain particulars relating to the issue of the stamps. In his reply he says: "I have the honour to inform you that my appointment to this colony as Postmaster-General only dates back to 1883, and that there are absolutely no official records of the postage stamps, &c., issued for any period prior to that time. I have forwarded your letter to the persons long resident in the colony who have taken an interest in the collection of postage stamps, and I now enclose the reply of Mr. Taylor, one of the best informed persons in Trinidad on such matters." Thanks to Mr. Bulmer's courtesy, his letter put me in correspondence with Mr. Taylor, and he and I have been in constant communication ever since. Mr. James Graham Taylor, the gentleman referred to in Mr. Bulmer's letter, has been a stamp collector for many years, and he at once became interested in the investigation I had begun. He has devoted a great deal of his leisure during the last few months to endeavouring to obtain as full and complete replies as possible to the various questions I addressed to him at different periods, and I am indebted to him for much of the new information I am able to lay before you this evening.

The inland postal service of the island was first commenced in the year 1851, the Ordinance establishing the post being published in *The Trinidad*

Royal Gazette for *April* 16*th* of that year. I take the following clauses from that document :

"TRINIDAD, 4th April, 1851.

"*An Ordinance for Establishing an Inland Post and Rates of Postage within the Colony.*

"II. And be it enacted, That there shall be one General Post Office in the Town of Port of Spain, where letters may be received from all places within the colony and parts out of the colony, and whence all letters may be despatched to all places within the colony and to all parts out of the colony.

"VIII. And be it enacted, That on every letter arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of the colony, if delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and on every letter posted at the General Post Office in Port of Spain for transmission to any place beyond the limits of the colony, there shall be charged and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony one uniform rate of one penny.

"IX. And be it enacted, That the postage payable on all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony shall be paid by the person to whom the same may be addressed on the delivery of the same to him.

"X. And be it enacted, That all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony, and delivered from any post office except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and all letters posted at any post office in this colony except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, for transmission to any place beyond the limits of this colony, and all letters transmitted by the post from any one place to any other place within the limits of this colony, shall be charged by weight, according to the following scale ; and the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged, and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony on all such letters ; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage ; on every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage ; on every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage ; on every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage ; and on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage ; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage ; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce. And on all such letters there shall be paid the following rates of postage ; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one uniform rate of one penny; and on every letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared.

"XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That as regards all letters posted at any post office within this colony, all such letters when posted shall have thereon or affixed thereto a stamp or stamps to the amount of the rates of postage payable on the same under this Ordinance ; and in all cases in which any letter shall be posted at any post office within this colony without having thereon or affixed thereto such stamp or stamps, or having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps, the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under this Ordinance, such letter shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall if posted at any other office than the General Post Office be transmitted to such General Post Office, and shall so far as may be practicable be returned to the sender thereof.

"XII. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and twopence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as the Governor shall see fit for the purposes

herein mentioned; and stamps shall be made or impressed from such dies or other implements as the Governor shall from time to time by writing under his hand direct.

"XIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such persons as he shall see fit to retail the stamps denoting the duties of postage on letters.

"XIV. And be it enacted, That printed newspapers may be sent free of postage, or liable to postage according to the rates and regulations hereinafter set forth; that is to say:

"Printed British or Foreign Newspapers brought to this colony by packet boats or private ships .	Free.
"Printed British or Foreign Newspapers or Island Newspapers transmitted by post from any one place to any other place within this colony .	Each One Penny.
"Island Newspapers sent by post from this colony .	Free.
"Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, Periodical Publications, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews, and other Publications, sent to this colony by packet, if delivered at the General Post Office, in Port of Spain . . .	One Penny.
"If delivered at any other Post Office, and if not exceeding one ounce	One Penny.
"If exceeding one ounce, for every ounce beyond that weight	One Penny.

"PATTERNS:

"Packets or covers containing patterns or samples, being open at the sides, and not exceeding one ounce, and without any letter or writing in, upon, or within any such packet or cover, other than the name of the sender, his place of abode, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the name and address of the person to whom the packet or cover shall be sent	One Penny.
"Letters not open at the sides containing patterns or samples, and not exceeding one ounce in weight	Two Pence.

"XV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by post.

"Passed in Council this Fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

"(Signed) RICHARD D. CADIZ,
"*Clerk of Council.*

"The foregoing Ordinance was duly proclaimed by me, in Port of Spain, this 11th day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one. "(Signed) W. B. GOULD,
"*Marshal.*"

Although, as we see, the above Ordinance was proclaimed on the 11th April, 1851, Mr. Taylor informs me the inland postal service was not commenced until August 14th of that year. The latter would, therefore, be the correct date of the first issued stamps, which we know were those without expressed values. There is a somewhat curious incident in connection with the date of this issue, which I am unable to give a satisfactory explanation of. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. tell me they sent the first supply of stamps out to the island on December 21st, 1848, and a second lot in December, 1850, so the authorities must have had a stock of stamps on hand long before they were needed. Why they should order a second lot before the first were issued will probably remain known to themselves alone.

I have searched *The Gazette* for the years 1849 and 1850 in vain for any notice of the issue of stamps prior to 1851.

I have also looked through *The Gazette* for 1847 and 1848 without finding any notice or even reference to the "Lady McLeod" local. As the Inland Postal Service was only started in August, 1851, the stamp was probably employed by the owners of the steamer as a purely private means of franking letters carried by their vessel between the Towns of San Fernando and Port of Spain, and had no connection whatever with the Post Office.

Now with regard to the much-disputed question of the postal values of the early stamps. We see from Clauses VIII. and X. of the Ordinance that there was one uniform rate of One Penny for the transmission of half ounce letters within the Island, and a similar charge, irrespective of weight and the foreign rate, for letters forwarded to or despatched from places outside the Colony, when those letters were posted at or delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain. Clause XII. states that the Governor shall provide One Penny and Two Penny stamps, or such other stamps as he may find requisite for carrying out the new arrangements. It is quite obvious no other values would be required to defray the new rates; in fact a One Penny stamp was all that was really necessary. Foreign letters, as was usually the case in those days, would mostly be forwarded unpaid, provided they bore a colonial Penny stamp for the local rate, or the postage would be defrayed in money, for it was not until January 1st, 1859, that the prepayment of letters to Great Britain was made compulsory. Now entire letters are known with the red, blue, or lilac stamp upon them which have passed between two towns in the Island; and I have before me three entire letter-sheets sent from the Colony to Barbadoes. One of the latter bears the brown stamp, and is dated Trinidad, Nov. 27th, 1851; the second has a blue stamp of the first issue, and is postmarked Trinidad, Oct. 28th, 1852; and the third carries a grey stamp, and the postmark Trinidad, July 10th, 1853. Each letter has also the Barbadoes postmark, dated two days later than the Trinidad one. All three letters have the numeral 4 written in ink on the face, which I take to signify the foreign postage, which being identical in each instance points to the same postal value of One Penny (the local Island rate) for all three stamps. Then we have used pairs and blocks of the blue stamp, Mr. Tapling's collection containing an unsevered used strip of five of the native printed grey. It is true the letters with the blue, lilac, and grey stamps may have been heavy ones, but we should remember the former stamp, if it only represented Two Pence, would carry an ounce letter, and I think we may consider this a slight argument against a higher value for this stamp. Let us next see what help Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.—the printers of the stamps—can render us. I have had one or two interviews with the manager and other members of this firm upon the subject of the different values, and by their kindness I am able to give you the following interesting information. The first supply, which, as I have already stated, was sent out on December 21st, 1848, consisted of blue and lilac stamps, no values being given in their books. These were followed in December, 1850, with blue and brown; January, 1852, blue and brown; September, 1852, One Penny, no colour given; February, 1853, red and blue; September, 1853, red; February, 1854, One Penny, red; July, 1854, One Penny, purple; December 31st, 1855, and December 1st, 1856, no colours or values given; June 24th, 1857, One Penny, red; and a further supply of One Penny, red, stamps on each of the following dates: February 17th and October 26th, 1858;* April and August 5th, 1859; March 24th, 1860, and so on to 1862. You will notice there were never more than two colours ordered at the same time, and these only for the first few consignments, which is certainly strange if three values were wanted for the service. Taking these particulars into consideration, with what I have previously said, I would suggest that the brown, red, lilac, and purple stamps probably each represented One Penny at different

* A supply of 4d., lilac, 6d., green, and 1s., purple stamps, with values expressed, was also sent out with this and the succeeding consignments.

periods, while the blue may have done duty during the first year for Two Pence, but afterwards for only One Penny. I am aware in making this suggestion I am entirely at variance with all former writers upon the subject, but not one of these, so far as I have been able to discover, had any good reason for assigning the values they did—of Six Pence to the blue and One Shilling to the lilac. It would certainly be interesting to know how in the first instance these values came to be given to these two stamps. The earliest work I possess that gives any values to these stamps is the English translation of M. Moens' *Catalogue* by Dr. C. W. Viner, published in 1864. In this book, at page 114, the following remarks will be found: "NOTE.—The value of the red stamp is 1 penny, of the blues 6 pence, of the others 1 shilling." As I have no copy of the French edition from which the translation was made, I am unable to say whether this note is given on M. Moens' authority, or whether it was added by the editor, Dr. C. W. Viner. If on the former's, M. Moens appears to be now more undecided upon the subject, as in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue* he puts a note of interrogation after all except the red stamp, which he calls One Penny. Several writers have even added a fourth value to the first issue—viz., Four Pence—which they say was represented by the reddish-puce stamp on "blued" paper. I think, however, the majority of collectors are now agreed no such value existed at this time, and that the variety of colour was merely an early shade of the One Penny. I feel there is still a good deal to be said upon this difficult question of the values, but I hope you will consider the suggestions I have put forward are worthy of some consideration, should you not think them sufficient to prove my contention. At any rate, the information of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., if they have made no mistake, helps to prove the purple stamp was One Penny, and not One Shilling, although it is still possible this stamp may have been issued as some other value during a portion of its existence.

I may add, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. inform me that the same plate was used for printing all the stamps with unexpressed values, and that the plate contained 110 stamps, arranged in eleven horizontal rows of ten.

We will now pass on to consider the native-printed stamps. These stamps were issued at different periods as provisionals, pending a fresh supply of the stamps then in use from England. According to dated specimens, there appear to have been at least three separate issues of these makeshifts. The first took place apparently in October, 1852; the second at the end of 1856; and the third towards the autumn of 1858. The earliest copy I have seen to which a date can be assigned is one of the first and best impressions of the blue, on a letter-sheet in Mr. Tapling's collection, postmarked Trinidad, October 10th, 1852; Barbadoes, October 12th, 1852. Then I have seen another blue, not so good an impression, which was taken off a letter dated January 8th, 1857; and lastly, the very poor "blurred" copies are usually found on envelopes postmarked about the autumn of 1858.

Mr. Taylor tells me the stamps were produced by a French artist named Charles Pétit, who was living in the island at that time, and he sends me the following short account of his history, which he has obtained from one of his people. Charles Pétit, who was an engraver and lithographer, was born at Bordeaux in 1822 or 1823. He left France after the third revolution and the deposition of Louis Philippe, his father having lost most of his property during that eventful period, having been engraver, lithographer, and printer to the Government. The subject of our sketch went from Bordeaux to Surinam, also to Demerara, Cayenne, Barbadoes, and Venezuela. He then went to Trinidad, where he only remained two years. He left in September, 1853, for New York, for the benefit of his health, but died at sea during the voyage there.

Mr. Taylor further informs me, the stones from which the stamps were printed are still preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Department at Government House. They are both ordinary lithographic stones of a light greyish colour. The one I designate A is in shape an irregular narrow

upright rectangle, measuring 9 inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the top, and $4\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}$ inches at the bottom, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness. It has only one design upon it, which is placed about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches from the bottom of the stone. The other B is an oblong, measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It bears fifty-four designs, arranged in six horizontal rows of nine stamps each. The design on the first is drawn reversed and is engraved—*i.e.* cut into the stone—while those on B are also reversed, but appear slightly raised. It is evident this was a lithographic transfer made in the usual way from A. Mr. Taylor has kindly sent me over the tracings of the two stones I now hand round for your inspection. He obtained these by placing the face of the stones on the card and drawing his pencil round them. He has also, as you will observe, located the exact position of the designs as they exist upon each. The cut on stone A is quite fresh and very distinct, so that if more than one transfer had been taken we should not get the extremely poor blurred impressions we find among these stamps, and the gradual deterioration I have shown took place, by the postmarked copies I have already drawn attention to. No other stones or plates are to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, so there is little doubt, I think, that all the provisional stamps were produced from the two stones I have described. What I am not quite so sure of is, whether stamps were printed from stone A for issue to the public. The stone has blue colouring matter upon it, so impressions have evidently been taken off in this colour, but whether these were merely proof copies or not is, I think, uncertain. The process of printing stamps one at a time would be necessarily so tedious that, if resorted to at all, it would only have been so for a short period—say, during the manufacture of the lithographic transfer. On the other hand, we find some of the earliest of these stamps with such clear impressions that they have somewhat the appearance of engravings, and they have been actually described as such by several philatelic writers, one of whom, the late Captain H. O. Weare, in a paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad," published in *The Philatelical Journal* for April 15th, 1872, went so far as to state the specimens I now refer to were printed from an engraved copper-plate. My own belief is no stamps were printed from stone A for issue, and my opinion is corroborated by a horizontal pair of the earliest impressions in Mr. Tapling's collection. These two stamps show the same distance between each other as some of the later issued poor copies do, which certainly belong to stone B, and both stamps have also evidently been printed at one and the same time. I am consequently of opinion that all the native stamps ever issued were printed from stone B, and that the impressions taken from this stone gradually degenerated, partly from wear, and it may be partly from carelessness in the printing of the stamps after Mr. Pétit's death.

All conceivable shades of blue, from indigo to very pale and even blue-green, are known for these provisionals. The stamp is also found printed in shades of grey, which, judging from the impressions, was the last colour employed previous to the change to red. The paper also varies from pelure to thin card, the earliest and best impressions being usually found upon a yellow-toned paper. In some catalogues the grey stamp is put down as representing one shilling, but, like the so-called fourpence of the first issue, most collectors now consider this a variety of colour only, and that the stamp had the same postal value as the blue.

Mr. Taylor tells me in one of his letters that stone B is very much blurred over with red colouring, thus proving the red stamp was the last printed. I notice M. Moens, in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue*, mentions the red stamp was reprinted in 1882. I do not know on whose authority this statement is made, but I should be more inclined to believe the stamps that turned up in some quantity about that date were remainders, of which there were probably many on hand, as the variety was so little used.

As regards the colour employed for these native stamps. It may be, blue was first selected as being the colour of the One Penny stamp then in use, or that the printer chose it in preference to any other, either on account, as

he thought, of its better printing qualities or because no supply of red "ink" was available. When the last lot of stamps was required in 1858, the colour would naturally be changed to red to conform to that of the One Penny then current, which we see from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s list of stamps sent out had been red, without intermission, for sometime previously.

This completes all I have to say upon the native-printed stamps, but before concluding my paper I propose to give you copies of a few further postal notices I have extracted from *The Trinidad Royal Gazette*. The first institutes a postal delivery of correspondence within the towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando, letters, &c., having previously only been delivered when called for at the various post-offices. This notice appeared in *The Gazette* for August 11th, 1852:

"NOTICE.

"*Postal Delivery within the Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando.*

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, PORT OF SPAIN, *9th August*, 1852.

"HIS Excellency the Governor having authorised A DAILY POSTAL DELIVERY (Sunday excepted) within the *Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando*, commencing this day, the undersigned hereby gives Notice thereof to the Public; and that in order to give greater facility to such delivery, it is necessary that Parties should direct their correspondents to add to the usual address on their Letters, &c., the name of the Street, and also the number of the House in which they reside. In the case of Merchants' Letters, however, these particulars will be unnecessary.

"(Signed) JAS. H. O'BRIEN, *General Postmaster.*"

Mr. James H. O'Brien was appointed Postmaster of the General Post Office in Port of Spain on August 13th, 1851—the day before the commencement of the Inland Postal Service. The following is a list of the subsequent postmasters who have held office from that date to the present time: Mr. Ellys Layton succeeded Mr. O'Brien as Colonial Postmaster on the 1st June, 1853; and Mr. William Eversley was appointed Postmaster-General of the Colony on December 14th, 1860. He was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. Charles Chipchase, who was followed, on October 13th, 1866, by his brother, Mr. Henry Chipchase. The latter was succeeded, on January 1st, 1879, by Mr. J. W. O'Brien, who was a son of the Mr. O'Brien appointed in 1851. He remained in office until the year 1883, when the present Postmaster-General, Mr. J. A. Bulmer, who was formerly Postmaster of Cyprus, was appointed.

The next two notices are taken from *The Gazette* for October 20th, 1858, and January 5th, 1859, respectively.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *9th October*, 1858.

"NOTICE

"IS HEREBY GIVEN, That *from* and *after this date* ALL LETTERS addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM must be PREPAID, in order to obviate the apprehended inconvenience of a large number of letters being detained, owing to the writers being ignorant of the new regulations, and thus posting them *unpaid;* the transmission of such letters for a further limited period, say, until 31st December next, has been sanctioned, but imposing on each a fine of *Sixpence*, in addition to the Postage due upon them.

"(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, *Col. Postmaster.*"

"*Compulsory Prepayment of Letters to the United Kingdom.*

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *27th December*, 1858.

"FROM FIRST JANUARY NEXT all Letters addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM *must be prepaid.* Any Letters posted *unpaid* will not be forwarded to their destination, but will be opened and returned to the writers. The Colonial Penny Stamps now in use will answer the purpose of prepaying Letters, until such time as the requisite description shall have been received from England.

"(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, *Colonial Postmaster.*"

The last notice is particularly important, as you will observe it speaks of the postage to England being paid by the Colonial Penny stamps until the arrival of the required values. The rate to England at this period was sixpence the ½ oz; so it is certain if other values had previously been in use in the island, only one penny stamps were in stock at this time. We see from the following notice, published in *The Gazette* for May 11th, 1859, that the fourpenny, sixpenny, and one shilling stamps, with the values expressed, were first issued on May 9th in that year:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *9th May*, 1859.

"POSTAGE STAMPS, representing 1s., 6d., 4d., and 1d., are now procurable, on application to Mr. EVERSLEY, the Confidential Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, on the terms mentioned in the notice issued on the 24th February last.

"(Signed) J. SCOTT BUSHE, *Colonial Secretary.*"

We shall find on referring to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s list of the stamps sent out to the Island that the colour of the One Penny mentioned in this notice was red.

The above issue completes the list of the imperforate stamps of Trinidad, with the exception of one or two accidental varieties found among some of the later printings. I purpose breaking off my paper to-night at this point, and I have now given you as much of the history of these early imperforate stamps as Mr. J. G. Taylor and I have been able to collect together to this date. In conclusion, let me add, I regret I have been unable to produce sufficient official information to prove conclusively what were the actual postal values of the early stamps, but I hope by drawing fresh attention to the subject we shall not have long to wait for a decisive solution of this philatelic problem.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1889.

(*Continued from page* 20.)

GUATEMALA.—5 centavos, violet, *thick numeral.* (Page 7.)
Official. 1 centavo, blue, overprinted "Oficial" in black. (Page 219.)
5 centavos, violet „ „ „ („ 219.)
10 „ red „ „ „ („ 203.)

GUINEA.—*New Values.* 80 reis, grey. (Page 184.)
200 „ pale lilac. („ 184.)
300 „ orange. („ 184.)

GWALIOR.—Stamps, &c., of India, overprinted with "GWALIOR" and the equivalent in Hindu.
4 annas, green, overprinted in black. (Page 184.)
1 rupee, lilac-grey „ „ („ 184.)
Envelopes. ½ anna, blue, 1877, overprinted in *red.* Arms in blue. (Page 48.)
½ anna, green, overprinted in black. *Arms in black.* (Page 84.)
Post Cards. ¼ „ red-brown „ „ „ „ („ 84.)
¼+¼ „ „ „ „ „ „ („ 84.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Envelope. 1 cent, green; *new size.* (Page 203.)

HOLKAR.—½ anna, purple; *new type.* (Pages 25, 48.)
½ „ black on pink; *native production.* (Page 203.)

HOLLAND.—*New Values.* 7½ cents, red-brown; perf. 12. (Page 7.)
22½ „ blue-green „ („ 7.)
1 gulden, lilac „ („ 7.)

HUNGARY.—2 kr., red-violet, 1881; *perforated* 11½. (Page 84.)

INDO CHINA.—*Provisionals.* 5 c. on 35 c., black on yellow, surcharged in black. (Page 47.)
5 c. on 35 c., black on yellow, surcharged in black. 2nd type. (Page 64.)

ITALY.—*New Types.* 5 centesimi, green; wmk. Crown; perf. 14. (Page 167.)
40 ,, brown ,, ,, (,, 167.)
45 ,, grey olive-green ,, (,, 167.)
60 ,, purple ,, ,, (,, 167.)
1 lira, yellow ,, ,, (,, 167.)
5 ,, green ,, ,, (,, 167.)
Post Card. 5 cent, dark green on red-buff. (,, 167.)
Letter Cards. 5 ,, dark green on neutral grey. (,, 151.)
20 ,, red on orange. (,, 167.)
Old Type. Post Card. 10 cent, brown on white, *dated 89.* (,, 84.)

JAMAICA.—*New Type.* 1 penny, purple; tablet in carmine; wmk. Crown CA. (Page 85.)
2 pence, green; tablet in green; wmk. Crown CA. (Page 203.)

JHIND.—Stamps, &c., of India, overprinted with "JHIND STATE" in two horizontal lines.
½ anna, green, overprint in *red.* (Page 185.)
1 ,, purple-brown ,, ,, (,, 185.)
2 ,, blue ,, ,, (,, 185.)
4 ,, grey-green ,, ,, (,, 185.)
1 rupee, slate ,, ,, (,, 185.)
Service. ½ anna, green ,, ,, (,, 185.)
2 annas, blue ,, ,, (,, 185.)
Envelopes. ½ anna, green, overprint and *Arms in black.* (Page 151.)
1 ,, chocolate ,, ,, ,, (,, 151.)
Post Cards. ¼ ,, red-brown ,, ,, ,, (,, 151.)
¼+¼ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 151.)

KASHMIR.—2 annas, red *on yellow pélure paper.* (Page 203.)
4 ,, olive-green *on thin glazed white.* (,, 203.)
Telegraphs. 2, 5, 10, and 20 rupees. (,, 87.)

LIBERIA.—8 cents, ultramarine, type of 1882; *altered and perf.* 14. (Page 110.)
Registration Envelopes. 10 cents, blue; *varieties in type.* (Page 220.)

LUXEMBURG.—2 centimes, *brown-bistre.* (Page 210.)

MADAGASCAR.—Provisionals. ·05 c. on 10 c., black on violet; surcharged in black. (Page 204.)
25 c. on 40 c., vermilion on yellow; surcharged in black. (Page 110.)

MARTINIQUE.—Errors in provisionals of 1888. (Page 47.)

MAURITIUS.—4 cents, carmine; *overprinted for fiscal purposes and used postally.* (Page 167.)
4 cents, purple; *overprinted for fiscal purposes and used postally.* (Page 167.)

MEDELLIN.—See ANTIOQUIA.

MEXICO.—6 centavos, red on plain white; perf. 12. (Page 26.)
10 ,, ,, ,, *surcharged in black with* "3" (?). (Page 204.)
Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue (*eagle in red*), *on white wove.* (Page 204.)
10 ,, red ,, ,, (,, 204.)

Post Cards. 2 centavos, carmine-red, on form of 1884. (Page 167.)
3 „ puce, on form of 1884. („ 167.)
3 „ vermilion-red, on form of 1884. („ 167.)
5 „ blue (1888), *inverted position.* („ 167.)
2 „ carmine-red *on buff* (2 varieties). („ 85.)
3 „ vermilion-red *on buff.* („ 85.)
Reprints of stamps of 1864. (Page 204.)

NABHA.—Stamps, &c., of India, overprinted with "NABHA STATE" in two horizontal lines.
½ anna, green, *overprint in black.* (Page 48.)
2 annas, blue „ „ („ 185.)
4 „ olive-green, *overprint in black.* („ 185.)
1 rupee, slate-grey „ „ („ 85.)
Service. ½ anna, green, *overprint and "Service" in black.* („ 48.)
1 „ purple-brown „ „ „ („ 48.)
2 annas, blue „ „ „ („ 185.)
4 „ olive-green „ „ „ („ 48.)
Envelopes. ½ anna, green, *overprint and Arms in black.* („ 185.)
1 „ brown „ „ „ („ 185.)
Post cards. ¼ „ red-brown „ „ „ („ 48.)
¼+¼ „ „ „ „ „ („ 185.)

NATAL.—5 shillings, maroon; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 48.)
1 penny, maroon „ „ „ („ 110.)

NEVIS.—6 pence, pale red; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 7.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Post Card. *Provisional.* 2 c. on 1 c., green on buff; surcharged in black. (Page 134.)
Envelopes. 3 cents, violet on white laid. (Page 220.)
5 „ blue „ „ („ 220.)
Wrappers. 1 cent, green on whity-brown. („ 220.)
2 cents, carmine „ („ 220.)
3 „ red-brown „ („ 220.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—6 pence, carmine, on white. *Centenary issue.* (Page 7.)
8 „ pink-mauve. *Centenary issue.* („ 48.)
1 shilling, violet-brown „ („ 67.)
5 shillings, dark violet „ („ 111.)
Envelope. 2 pence, blue; *Centenary type; commercial size.* (Page 134.)
Reg. Envelopes. 4 pence, pink; instructions in red; *ordinary shape.* (Page 67.)
4 pence, pink; instructions in red; *cut altered.* (Page 168.)
Official Envelopes. 1 penny, violet; Centenary type; O.S. on plugs; commercial size. (Page 26.)
1 penny, violet; Centenary type; O.S. on plugs; official size. (Page 26.)
2 pence, blue; Centenary type; O.S. overprinted in black. (Page 185.)
Reg. Official Env. 6 pence, violet; type 1870; O.S. on plugs; official size. (Page 26.)

NEW ZEALAND.—1 penny, pink; wmk. "N.Z. and Star;" *inverted wmk.* (Page 67.)
1 penny, rose-pink; wmk. "N.Z. and Star." (Page 67.)
Wrapper. ½ penny, pink; *wavy border to instructions.* („ 134.)
Post Card. 1+1 penny, brown-pink on buff; *new issue.* („ 134.)

NICARAGUA.—Post Card. 3 centavos, blue on buff. (Page 49.)

NORWAY.—Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 öre, grey bistre. (Page 151.)
10 „ carmine. („ 151.)
50 „ violet. (Pages 151, 168.)

NORWEGIAN LOCALS.—(Page 28.)

NOSSI-BE.—Provisionals. 5 c. on 10 c., black on lilac; surcharged in blue. (Page 166.)
15 c. on 20 c., brick on green; surcharged in blue. (Page 183.)
25 on 30 c., brown; surcharged in blue. (Page 183).
25 on 40 c., vermilion (1887); surcharged in blue. (Page 149.)
25 on 40 c., vermilion on yellow (1881); surcharged in blue. (Page 149.)

PAHANG.—2 cents, rose, of Straits Settlements; surcharged in black. (Page 220.)

PANAMA.—5 c. on 10 c., black on yellow; surcharged in violet (?). (Pages 111, 168.)
5 c., black on *light greyish-blue.* (Page 168.)
50 c., brown on white. (Page 168.)

PARAGUAY.—15 centavos, purple; perf. 11½; *new type.* (Page 67.)

PERAK.—1 cent on 2 cents, rose; overprinted in 3 lines in black. (Pages 134, 168.)

PERSIA.—*New Series.* 1 shahi, pink; perf. 11½. (Page 49.)
2 „ pale blue; perf. 11½. („ 49.)
5 „ pale violet „ („ 49.)
10 „ black; perf. 11½. („ 169.)
1 kran, orange-green; perf. 11½. („ 169.)
2 „ pink; perf. 11½. („ 169.)
5 „ green „ („ 169.)
6 on 50 centimes, black; overprinted "OFFICIEL" in black. (Page 134).
6 on 10 „ orange „ „ „ horizontally. (Page 134.)
8 on 10 centimes, orange; overprinted "OFFICIEL" in black, horizontally. (Page 134.)

PERU. Provisionals.
1 centavo, green; surcharged in *red.* (Page 111.)
10 centavos „ „ („ 111.)
25 centavos, carmine (1883); surcharged "1883" (?). („ 49.)
25 „ „ „ „ "Habilitado 1883" (?). („ 49.)

PHILIPPINES.—1 mil de peso, pink ("impresos"). (Page 135.)
2 „ blue „ („ 153.)
5 „ brown „ („ 135.)
1 c. de peso, yellow-green. („ 151.)
Provisionals—
2⅛ cmos. on ⅛ cmo., yellow-green; surcharge in carmine. („ 28.)
2⅛ „ on 10 c. de p., green; surcharge in violet-carmine. („ 67.)
2⅛ „ on ⅛ cmo., yellow-green „ „ („ 49.)
2⅛ „ on 50 mils (1887), pale olive „ „ („ 49.)
2⅛ „ 5 c. de p. (1887), slate-grey „ „ („ 49.)
2⅛ „ 20 c. de p., "derechos de firma," brown „ („ 49.)
2⅛ „ 200 mil de p. „ „ green „ („ 49.)
2⅛ „ on 2⅛ "Recargo de consumos;" surcharge in black. („ 85.)

QUEENSLAND.—2 shillings, *light yellow-brown; wmk. Crown and A;* perf. 12. (Page 204.)
Post Cards. 2 pence, blue on buff. (Page 29.)
3 „ mauve on buff. („ 29.)
1 penny, crimson-lake on buff; *new type.* (Page 186.)

PORTO RICO.—Telegraph Stamps. (Page 222.)

RAJPEEPLA.—1 anna, orange-red; perf. 11½. (Page 204.)
1 „ blue „ („ 204.)
2 annas, green „ („ 204.)

Reunion.—Unpaid Letter Stamps.
5 centimes, black on white. (Pages 84, 110.)
10 „ „ (Page 110.)
20 „ „ („ 110.)
30 „ „ („ 110.)

Roumania.—1½ bani, black; 3 bani, violet; 5 bani, green on azure. (Page 68.)
10 bani, carmine; 15 bani, brown on buff. („ 68.)
25 bani, blue; 50 bani, bistre on yellow. („ 68.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 and 10 bani, green on yellow. („ 68.)
New Series on Watermarked Paper.
1½ bani, black; perf. 15. (Page 221.)
5 „ green „ („ 221.)
15 „ red-brown „ („ 221.)
25 „ blue „ („ 221.)

Russia.—*New Types.* 4 kop., carmine; perf. 13. (Page 111.)
10 „ dark blue „ („ 86.)
20 „ light blue, centre carmine; perf. 13. („ 86.)
50 „ brown-violet „ green „ („ 86.)
1 rouble, brown „ orange „ („ 86.)
Envelopes. 5 kop., violet-brn. on light buff; wk. "zigzags;" 2 sizes. („ 169.)
7 „ blue „ „ 1 size. („ 169.)
10 „ „ „ „ 2 sizes; *new type.* („ 169.)
20 „ „ azure „ „ „ („ 169.)
7 „ „ light buff „ „ „ („ 169.)
Post Cards. 3 „ carmine-red on buff; *new issue.* (Page 151.)
3+3 „ „ „ („ 151.)
4 „ „ „ („ 135.)
4+4 „ „ „ („ 151.)
Without stamp, brown on buff „ („ 221.)
Russian Locals. Pages 8, 29, 50, 86, 135, 205.

St. Vincent.—6 pence, *purple;* wmk. Crown C A; perf. 14. (Page 68.)
5 shillings, deep carmine; *wmk. Crown CA; perf.* 14. („ 50.)
Provisional. 2½ pence on 1 penny, blue; surcharged in black. („ 169.)

Salvador.—Stamps of the last issue, with *contra-sello.*
1 centavo, brown, counterseal in violet. (Page 68.)
5 centavos, blue „ black. („ 68.)
10 „ orange „ „ („ 68.)
1 centavo, green (1879), *on thin white laid.* („ 221.)
1 „ on 3 centavos, brown (1887); surch. in black; two vars.; *provisional.* (Pages 169, 186, 221.)
1 centavo (*new type*), green, with upper inscription barred. (Page 222.)
Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on white, yellow and blue laid; *new type.* (Page 68.)
5 centavos (1887), with counterseal, blue on white laid, with interior in various colours. (Page 136.)
Telegraph Stamps. Type of 1883. 2 reales, carmine; perf. 12. (Page 207.)
4 „ violet „ („ 207.)

Sarawak.—*New Types.* 2 cents, purple and rose-red; perf. 14. (Page 8.)
3 „ „ blue „ („ 8.)
4 „ „ yellow „ („ 8.)
6 „ „ red-brown „ („ 8.)
8 „ green and rose-red „ („ 8.)
12 „ „ blue „ („ 8.)
25 „ „ red-brown „ („ 51.)
Provisional. 2 c. on 8 c., green and rose-red, surch. in black. (Page 186.)

Selangor.—2 cents, pink, overprinted in black vertically. (Page 152.)

(*To be continued.*)

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 eighth meeting of the season (1889-90) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 17th January, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members and one visitor being present, Mr. Castle occupying the chair in the absence of the President and Vice-President. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Corwin, of New York, announcing that an Exhibition of Postage Stamps would be held in that city early in August of the present year; and that it was also intended to hold an exhibition on a large scale in connection with the proposed "World's Fair" of 1892, and promising further particulars of both exhibitions. A letter was also read from Mr. Basset Hull in regard to the publication by the Society of his work on the Stamps of Tasmania; and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. D. Mackenzie, a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Castle were unanimously appointed to superintend the publication of the work. Mr. Edmund Broderip, Mr. George Whitfield, and Mr. T. West were duly elected members of the Society. Mr. Bacon read an interesting paper upon the "Early Issues of the Stamps of Trinidad," and it was resolved that this country should be studied at the next meeting to ensure early discussion upon several novel theories contained in the paper.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 31st January, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by eleven members, including the President in the chair. After the minutes of the two last meetings had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Basset Hull, sending specimens of the stamps referred to in his work, and a letter from Mr. H. Haes in reference to his recent offer of a collection of stamps to the trustees of the British Museum and asking for the assistance of the Society to supplement the collection. After some discussion it was resolved, "That the Society, while appreciating the motives which have actuated Mr. Haes in his offer to the British Museum, feel that it would be premature for the Society to deal with the subject until they are informed in what light the trustees of the British Museum regard the matter, and whether it is proposed to form a National Collection." The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Rodd, calling attention to some dangerous forgeries of the Fourpenny stamps of the first issue of Tasmania and of some of the Fiji surcharges. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the discussion of Mr. Bacon's paper on the Stamps of Trinidad, and of matter connected with the proposed exhibition.

The tenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 14th February, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., nineteen members being in attendance. In the absence of the President and the Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. Castle. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, sending a photograph of original types of the Moldavian stamps. The Secretary also read letters from Mr. Basset Hull in regard to his work, and enclosing copies of the *Federal Australian Philatelist;* and a letter from Dr. Viner, with remarks on Mr. Bacon's paper on the Stamps of Trinidad. The Secretary reported that Mr. Haes' collection had been accepted by the trustees of the British Museum, but that no statement was made as to whether any steps would be taken by the trustees to complete or add to the collection. Mr. C. E. Fox, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. Bacon, was elected a member of the Society. Mr. Castle reported that Messrs. Senf had written enquiring whether they would be allowed to translate and publish portions of the Society's work on the *Stamps of Oceania*, and was requested to reply that the Society did not see their way to comply with the request. The revision of the Society's reference list of the Stamps of Trinidad occupied the remainder of the evening.

Notes and Queries.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.—We have received your letter, and returned the stamps. We purposed publishing the letter, but want of space does not admit of our so doing. However, we will take an early opportunity of referring to it.

W. C. M.—The same die was used for making the "Too Late" stamps as was used for making the "Registered" stamps, the value of which was "One Shilling." Some years ago the skeleton essays were not at all uncommon; that is, the stamps before the type portion was printed on them. We have not seen specimens of late years.

R.G.—Your Greek stamp of 20 lepta, black, is an essay. The values were printed in a galaxy of different colours. The two Denmarks are said to be rejected essays, though to be "rejected" it ought to be shown that they were submitted. They are worthless.

J. J. C., New York.—Many thanks for your paper on the Japanese Post Cards, but we think you cannot have seen the exhaustive paper we published on the *same subject* in the February and March numbers of the *Record* of 1889. If you refer to this we think you will find not only all the varieties you describe set out there in a methodical manner, but about forty others which you do not describe.

In answer to several correspondents, we are not losing sight of the desirability of publishing the various types of the telegraph stamps. At the *present* moment we cannot say more than that we hope to be able to do so.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. MARCH, 1890. No. 135.

WE shall perhaps best consult the interests of Philately by devoting some of our space this month to the publication of the Prospectus of the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London on Monday, May 19th, under the auspices of the Committee appointed by the Philatelic Society of London, and under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The Committee has been fortunate in obtaining the Portman Rooms as the place of exhibition. The position is very accessible, and as the site formerly occupied by Madame Tussaud's exhibition of waxworks, its whereabout is known to many thousands out of London.

No doubt the Committee had good reason for the arrangement of the groups, though we confess ourselves that we fail to see why, for instance, Labuan and the Fiji Islands should be linked together in Group II.; while North Borneo, Sarawak, and Siam figure in company together in Group III. Nor why if Samoa and the Tonga Islands were to be linked with any of the Australian colonies, they should not have appeared with New Zealand rather than with Queensland. It also seems somewhat of an anomaly to exalt the Transvaal into the 1st Group, which owes the number of its stamps to the vagaries of the printer, while Spain is relegated to Group II.

It is always easy to find fault, but not always easy to do better; and writing in ignorance of the reasons influencing the Committee, we are perhaps unwise in appearing to disagree with a collective judgment. Still, we ourselves should feel more pride in possessing a perfect collection of Spain, or Germany No. 2, than we should in possessing the German and native productions for the Transvaal,

with all the changes rung upon its overprints in varied type, varied colours, &c. Japan may also seem to be oddly placed in Group I.; but then it must be borne in mind that it fully compensates in numbers for what it lacks in importance, as many of the stamps appeared in forty varieties and different gauges of perforation, while the introduction of the syllabic characters gave occasion to add a further stock of varieties. Thus we have a goodly array, though it may be somewhat same to collect forty varieties of, say, the 6 sen of 1875, in which there are no fewer than thirteen different syllabic characters and two plates of one of them. With fourteen sheets of forty each we should feel rather weary of the orange chrysanthemums of the 6 sen of 1875.

This exhibition is to commemorate the introduction of postage stamps, and to show their progress during fifty years. It is to be lamented that within the last few years of this period so much rubbish has been mixed up with the good; we do not mean forgeries or fancy stamps, but those manufactured by Post Office officials, who lend themselves to creating rarities! A story well authenticated has been related to us of what occurred some very few years back with one particular surcharge. Fifty copies only were printed, under the direction of a Postmaster-General, of which one or two were passed through the post. The chief took twenty for his own share, and the rest were distributed among other officials and their friends. We begin to lose all faith in overprints and surcharges; and it would be well if philatelists when gathered together from the four winds would agree as to some common action to be taken on this and such avalanches as we are threatened with by some of the Central American States. There is one thing to be said as regards those of Salvador, the "1890" issue will not fall into the class of the unattainables even in the year 1940, nor will dealers keep any stock, as they can be supplied by the contractors as soon as the "1891" issue is made. We trust our readers will forgive us for digressing into this subject again, but we are real lovers of Philately, and feel strongly that damage and disgust will arise unless some steps are taken by collectors, and we recommend it to the consideration of the London Society. Let our readers turn to our list of Novelties for this month, and we think this will convince them more of the necessity of some united action in face of what we have now to contend with than any words of our own.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The annexed engraving represents the stamp described in our last.



Bamra.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a stamp, which the annexed engraving pourtrays, save the rectangular frame, which is the idea of the engraver. There are said to be two values of 4 and 8 annas, but these seem to be large values for internal postage. Bamra is one of the central provinces, with an area of about 2000 square miles, and a population of a little over 80,000.



4 annas, black on yellow.
8 ,, black on pink.

Bhopal.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 4 annas, yellow, imperforate, in twenty-four varieties. Like the 1 anna, brown, chronicled in our January number, one of the stamps is lettered EEGAM in place of *Begam*.

4 annas, yellow on white laid ; *imperforate*.

Brazil.—The new unpaid letter stamps were issued in December last, and we now give an engraving of the type, which is the same throughout the series, save the numerals of value. We have received a series, except the three highest values, through Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., and the impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are rouletted.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10	reis,	carmine-red,	rouletted.
20	,,	,,	,,
50	,,	,,	,,
100	,,	,,	,,
200	,,	,,	,,
300	,,	,,	,,
500	,,	,,	,,
700	,,	,,	,,
1000	,,	,,	,,

We have also received some specimens of the new postage stamps, which show very poor work. For want of proper cleansing in the operation of printing the paper is stained with the colour of the impression. The design shows the "Southern Cross" within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part E. U. DO BRAZIL, and in the lower part are twenty stars. There is a pearled band outside that carrying the inscription, and on a scroll above is CORREIO, while on a similar scroll below is the value with numerals. There is no rectangular framing. The perforation is 13, and the

stamp measures about 30 × 23 mm. We take the colours of such as we have not seen from the official list.

Adhesives. 20 reis, Paris green.
50 ,, olive green.
100 ,, pink.
200 ,, lilac.
300 ,, dark blue.
500 ,, brick red.
700 ,, violet.
1000 ,, yellow.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the letter card of 80 reis has no longer a rounded flap, but a pointed one, and the paper is creamy-white, instead of azured white.

Letter Card. 80 reis, pink on *creamy-white.*

Bulgaria.—We see that the Postal Union Reply Card of 10+10 stotinki is now in vermilion-red, so far as the frame, stamp, and arms are concerned, while the inscriptions are in black.

The adhesive of 10 stotinki, in red, was also issued on the 6th to 18th of the present month, but has not yet been received by us.

Postal Union Card. 10+10 stotinki, vermilion-red, with black inscriptions.

Ceylon.—The accomplished surchargers have made a new type of the surcharge of "2 cents" on the 4 cents, pink and violet-rose. The original value is barred with a black line, and "2 Cents" in small thick type is applied above, sometimes correctly, at other times near the top, upside down, and again in both these ways on the same stamp, but it is said that these two latter varieties exist only on the 4 cents, pink.

2 cents on 4 cents, violet-rose, surcharged in black; *new type.*
2 cents on 4 cents, pink, surcharged in black; *new type, with varieties.*



Cuba.—The new series made its appearance with the new year, the design being the same as that for Spain, except the inscription in the upper tablet, which is "CUBA IMPRESOS" for the "milesimas de peso," and "ISLA DE CUBA" for the "cent. de peso." The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. ½ mil. de peso, light reddish-brown; inscription, "IMPRESOS."
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 cent. de peso, yellow-brown; inscription, "ISLA DE CUBA."
2 ,, dark blue ,, ,,
2½ ,, blue-green ,, ,,
5 ,, bronze-green ,, ,,
10 ,, violet-brown ,, ,,
20 ,, dark violet ,, ,,

The post card of 2 c. de peso is the only one yet reported, and it is similar to that of 1882, except in the stamp.

Post Card. 2 c. de peso, green on buff.

Diego-Suarez.—Under this head the *Timbre-Poste* reports a stamp of the French Colonies of 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged in blue, with "15" obliquely over the original value. Diego-Suarez is a port on the north-east of the island of Madagascar, ceded to France as a naval station by the treaty of 1885, but it may be asked by what authority such surcharges are made. As, however, it is a French station, we shall probably have a copy of a decree emanating from some official.

Adhesive. 15 c. on 20 c., brick on green ; surcharged in blue.

Dutch Indies.—The post card of 7½ cent. comes to hand on glazed cream-coloured paper.

Post Card. 7½ cent., ochre on cream-coloured paper.

Egypt.—The single rate of postage for the interior having been reduced on the 1st instant to 5 millièmes (20 paras), an envelope and a letter envelope of that value were issued on that day, the stamp on which we will describe in our next.

Envelope. 5 millièmes, carmine-red on azure laid ; wmk. "*Postes Egyptiennes ;*" size 120 × 95 mm., 145 × 121 mm.
Letter Env. 5 millièmes, carmine-red on drab ; size 120 × 95 mm., 120 × 84 mm.

Gabon.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that these stamps are being offered for sale with false surcharges, though warranted genuine. We will not point out the various discrepancies, but the present batch are all postmarked "20 Nov. 89." *Caveat emptor.*

Gibraltar.—We have received the 75 centimos in olive-green, completing the series of adhesives. A registration envelope of size H 2 may also be added. All the registration envelopes are manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and bear the imprint of the firm.

Adhesive. 75 centimos, olive-green ; wmk. ♕ CA, perf. 14.
Registration Envelope. 20 ,, red ; size H 2.

Great Britain.—The long expected Ten Pence adhesive was issued on the 15th of last month. It is to our mind the most effective stamp of the "Jubilee" series. The head is in the same shaped frame as that of the Nine Pence, but instead of being placed in the centre of a *croix patée* it is in an upright rectangle with "POSTAGE" at the top and "& REVENUE" below, and the numerals of value are at the sides. The impression is in purple and red, and is admirably printed. The red is of a carmine tone, but is not carmine, and is not doubly fugitive like the purple. Needless to say, it is on "Crown" paper and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 10 pence, purple and red ; wmk. "Crown," perf. 14.

We have seen a current Twopenny stamp perforated with a large crown and B T below. Can any of our readers inform us why such stamps are marked specially for the Board of Trade, and by what officials they are used? We suspect that they are for the bankruptcy business, which probably has to bear the cost of postage, payable "out of the estate."

Grenada.—We annex an engraving of the stamp chronicled in our January number. It is said that the whole issue was exhausted in six days. Nothing more likely.



Gwalior.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the ½ anna is now surcharged in black in place of red.

Adhesive. ½ anna, green, surcharged *in black*.

Honduras.—Annexed is an engraving of a new type which seems to have been recently adopted, and of which two values appear to have been issued. The impression is on plain white paper and the perforation is 12.



Adhesives. 5 centavos, blue.
10 ,, orange.

Hungary.—M. de Ferrari notifies two stamps with curious errors which had duly passed through the post. One is a 20 kreuzer, 1881, in which the numerals are wanting; and the other is an 8 kreuzer of the same type, in which the numeral appears twice—once in its proper place and the other at the end of the envelope.

20 kreuzer, black (1881), *without numerals.*
8 ,, orange (1887), *numeral repeated.*

Madagascar.—Annexed is an engraving of another surcharge which it is said was made by order of the Resident-General, dated 8th December, 1889, 2000 stamps of 25 c. having been surcharged, of which 800 were for Antananarivo and 1200 for Tamatave. As the supply of 5 c. stamps arrived on the 26th, the further surcharging was stopped.



05 on 25 c., black on pink, surcharged in black.

Mauritius.—The present little game of passing fiscals through the post, with the object we leave our readers to divine, has received a check here, and it is to be regretted that the example set by the Postmaster-General of this colony is not followed in some other places. By a circular dated the 16th October last, for a copy of which we are indebted to our Brussels contemporary, the Postmaster-General gave notice to all Postmasters to treat any letter bearing an "Inland Revenue" stamp as unpaid, and to take care not to obliterate it; and this notice was to be put up in a conspicuous place in each Post Office.

Nicaragua.—The first of the three engravings on page 55 shows the surcharge on the envelope of 10 centavos mentioned in our last.

A new series of stamps for the use of the public, as also a series of official ones, are announced. The other two engravings will absolve us from any description. The impression is on plain white paper and the perforation is 12.







Adhesives.	1 centavo, yellow-ochre.		*Adhesives.*	50 centavos, violet.	
	2 centavos, vermilion.			1 peso, brown.	
	5	,, dark blue.		2 pesos, green.	
	10	,, grey.		5	,, pink.
	20	,, red.		10	,, orange.

Official Stamps. All the above values printed uniformly in blue and surcharged in red as in the engraving. The *Timbre-Poste* remarks that of these there will no doubt be a crop of varieties.

Pahang.—This State having tasted the delights of the 2 cents Straits Settlements overprinted in one type wants it in another. Doubtless it will soon be wanting a 2 cents surcharged with "one" cent.



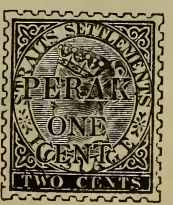
Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, overprinted in black (2nd Type).

In January last we announced, on the faith of some of our contemporaries, that the 10 cents, violet, of the Straits Settlements had been overprinted in black with PAHANG. We had some doubts at the time whether this was not the production of those "funny folks" that produce surcharges to please everyone's fancy, and it appears that our doubts were justified. Official information has been received that no other stamp except the 2 cents, pink, has been overprinted for Pahang. Germany, though not the fountain, seems to be the conduit-pipe by which these and like imaginary surcharges are distributed to credulous collectors.

Perak.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a pair of stamps from the sheet of the latest surcharge described in our number for September last. The upper one is variety (1), the lower one is variety (3), and in this latter Perak is spelt PREAK.

Adhesive. 1 cent on 2 cents, pink, surcharged in black PREAK for Perak.

We have had rather a surfeit of "one cent Perak." We have, therefore, the pleasure of announcing a new combination of which we have as yet heard of no varieties, though doubtless we shall soon be able to accommodate our readers.



Adhesive. 1 c. on 2 cents, pink; surcharged in black PERAK ONE CENT.

Philippines.—The Philippines have, like Cuba, been blessed with a new series of more imposing numbers than usual. The design is the same as that of the current issue of Spain. The four smaller values have on the upper tablet FILIPAS IMPRESOS, while the other values have FILIPINAS on the upper tablet, the lower tablets in both carrying the value. The impression is on plain white paper and the perforation is 14.



Adhesives. 1 milª de peso. dark violet; inscription FILIPAS IMPRESOS.

2	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	,,	,,	,,	,,
½	de centavo,	brown-violet	,,	,,
2	c. de peso,	brown-red	,,	FILIPINAS.
2⅔	,,	ultramarine	,,	,,
5	,,	dark blue	,,	,,
5	,,	bronze-green	,,	,,
8	,,	yellow-green	,,	,,
10	,,	blue-green	,,	,,
12⅔	,,	green	,,	,,
20	,,	pink	,,	,,
25	,,	light yellow-brown	,,	,,

It is stated that the reason for having two stamps of 5 c. de peso —one in blue and the other in green—is that the former is for the Postal Union, while the latter is for internal use.

Porto Rico.—Here again we have an 1890 issue, always of the same type as that of the current issue for Spain. The inscription in the upper tablet is "PUERTO-RICO" throughout the series. The impresion is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14.



Adhesives.

½	milª. de peso,	black	3	c. de peso,	dark blue.
1	,,	blue-green.	5	,,	violet-brown.
2	,,	pink.	8	,,	ultramarine.
4	,,	bronze-green.	10	,,	pink.
6	,,	brown.	20	,,	vermilion-red.
8	,,	greenish-bistre.	40	,,	orange.
1	c. de peso,	yellow-bistre.	80	,,	yellow-green.
2	,,	dark violet.			

Roumania.—The 3 and 10 bani, on watermarked paper, are in circulation.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the stamps of the new design made their appearance last month, the design being the head of the king within an upright oval band, inscribed ROMANIA in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower part. The numerals of value are in discs in each angle of the rectangular framing. The impression is on white watermarked paper, and the perforation is 13½.

Adhesives. 1½ bani, violet-red on watermarked paper; perf. 13½.

3	,,	violet	,,	,,	,,
5	,,	sea-green	,,	,,	,,
10	,,	brick-red	,,	,,	,,
15	,,	bistre	,,	,,	,,
25	,,	ultramarine	,,	,,	,,

St. Helena.—The 2 pence, yellow, has, it is said, been withdrawn from circulation, or has ceased to be issued.



St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—We annex an engraving of the last surcharge chronicled in our January number.

Salvador.—*Der Philatelist* reports the following envelopes with the stamp on the flap similar to that on the envelopes of 5 centavos.

Envelopes. 10 centavos, red on orange ; size 152 × 83 mm.
10 ,, ,, white ; size 152 × 120 mm.
11 ,, brown on white ; size 143 × 109 mm.

There is also a stamp of 2 centavos similar in design to that of 1 centavo, green, with the upper inscription barred.

Adhesive. 2 centavos, carmine-red ; upper inscription barred.

In consequence of the fire which occurred in the National Palace on the 20th November last, the Director of the Posts ordered all the stamps saved out of the conflagration to be surcharged in black with "1889."

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, surcharged in black "1889."
3 centavos, brown ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ultramarine ,, ,,
10 ,, orange ,, ,, ,,



The new issue was made on the 1st January last, when Mr. Seebeck took over all the old stamps, and the new series came into use. We annex an engraving of the type, which is the same throughout, *mutatis mutandis*. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, dark green.
2 centavos, yellow-brown.
3 ,, yellow.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, violet.
20 centavos, orange.
25 ,, red.
50 ,, brown-violet.
1 peso, lake-red.

The envelopes, wrappers, and post cards we have not yet seen, but annex an engraving of the stamp on the envelopes, of which *Der Philatelist* announces the following—size 160 × 90 mm.



Envelopes.

5 centavos, blue on white and yellow.
10 ,, brown-red on white.
11 ,, dark yellow ,,
20 ,, red-violet ,,
22 ,, yellow-brown ,,

We chronicle the above most reluctantly, but follow the multitude in doing evil out of which no good can come. It will be

observed that all the stamps bear the date 1890. Are we to have Bolivar over again?



Servia.—The annexed engraving is said to be the design adopted for the new series which is shortly to be issued. The stamps will be printed in Berlin at the Government printing establishment.

Shanghai.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamps described in our last, and which were issued on the 1st January last. It appears that only the 10 and the 20 cents are on watermarked paper, and also that in the 15 cents there is an error in the value in Chinese, which only represents "5 cents and *half* of 10 cents."



We repeat the synopsis to avoid confusion.

Adhesives. 2 cents, brown, on plain paper.
5 ,, pink ,, ,,
10 ,, black, on watermarked paper.
15 ,, blue, on plain paper.
20 ,, violet on watermarked paper.



Sweden.—The letter cards have now sixteen dotted lines in the inside, which will doubtless prove advantageous to some writers.

Tasmania.—"Bogus" surcharges of HALFPENNY on one penny are current.

Travancore.—The annexed engraving shows the type of the stamps on the envelopes described in our last.

United States.—The new series was partially issued on February 21st, and we have received specimens of most of the values. The following is a copy of the circular of the Postmaster-General:

"The Department has had in contemplation for nearly a year past a full revision of the designs and styles of postage stamps used in prepayment of postage on matter passing through the mails. The subject was necessarily delayed to await an impending change of the contract for furnishing adhesive stamps, through which the new standards might be fixed. The new contract was executed in November last, and the work of designing and engraving was immediately begun. All needful preparations having been completed, the new stamps will be issued at once, and they will be placed on sale at the principal post-offices on Saturday, the 22nd inst. The issue of the new 4 and 5 cent stamps will be delayed for a short period on account of the difficulty experienced in producing acceptable portraits of Lincoln and Grant. Meanwhile the department will continue to furnish 4 and 5 cents stamps of the old style when called for. The stamps remaining in post-offices must be sold, and Postmasters must not make requisition for the new stamps so long as they may have a sufficient supply of stamps of the old style. The old stamps must not be returned to the Department for exchange or redemption. Postmasters must not exchange or redeem stamps of the old style remaining in the hands of the public. The stamps of the styles now in use will continue to be recognised equally with those of the new issue in payment of postage. The stamps of past issues which are still valid consist of three

different styles, and are known as the series of 1861, 1869, and 1870 respectively. The two issues of stamps made before the war of the Rebellion, and designated as the series of 1847 and 1851, were long since declared to be valueless. Many of the stamps of the latter issue are believed to be still outstanding; and they must not be accepted by Postmasters in payment of postage. Matter bearing these stamps, and offered for mailing, must be treated as held for postage. There will be no changes in the current special delivery, postage-due, or newspaper and periodical stamps; neither will the stamps on the stamped envelopes or the letter sheet envelopes be changed, for the present at least. No specimens of present or past issues are furnished directly by the Department. The new series comprises the same denominations as the series in present use to meet existing rates of postage. The stamps differ somewhat in form from those in present use, and are about one-eighth smaller in size."

The new stamps are all of the same design, showing a portrait in an upright oval on all but a solid ground. Above the oval on a cartouch is UNITED STATES POSTAGE, and at the foot the value in words, above which on each side are the numerals of value in uncoloured figures on a solid ground. The one cent stamp contains a profile bust, after Rubricht, of Benjamin Franklin, printed in ultramarine-blue. On the two cents stamp is a profile bust, after Houdon, of George Washington, looking to the left, printed in carmine. The three cents stamp contains a profile bust, after Powers, of Andrew Jackson, printed in purple. The four cents stamp contains a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right; the colour is chocolate. On the five cents stamp is a portrait of General Grant, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right; colour light brown. The six cents denomination has a portrait of James A. Garfield, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face. The colour of this stamp has not yet been fully determined upon. The ten cents stamp contains a portrait of Daniel Webster, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left; colour milori-green. The fifteen cents denomination has a portrait of Henry Clay, after a daguerreotype from life; the colour is deep blue. On the thirty cents stamp is a profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceracchi; colour black. The ninety cents denomination contains a profile bust of Commodore O. S. Perry, after Wolcott's statue; colour, orange-vermilion.

The size of the stamps is $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22$ mm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ a millimètre shorter than our stamps of one penny, and $\frac{1}{4}$ millimètre wider. The impression is on plain white paper; the gum is white, and the perforation is 12.



Adhesives. 1 cent, blue.
2 cents, carmine-red.
3 ,, dark purple.
10 ,, dark green.
15 ,, dark blue.
30 ,, black.
90 ,, vermilion.

Victoria.—We annex an engraving of the design of the new One Penny stamp described in our last.

LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1890.

Patron.

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc.

Committee.

F. A. Philbrick, Esq., Q.C.
T. K. Tapling, Esq., M.P.
E. D. Bacon, Esq.
M. P. Castle, Esq.
D. Garth, Esq.
J. A. Tilleard, Esq.

Charles Colman, Esq., *Secretary.*

Exhibition Offices: 4, Lombard Court, E.C.,
20th February, 1890.

PROSPECTUS.

In commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the introduction of Postage Stamps, an Exhibition of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post-cards, Newsbands, &c., and of Albums, Books, and Appliances for their collection, of Philatelic Literature, and of curiosities and objects of interest in connection with the Postal Service, will be opened at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., on Monday, the 19th May, 1890, under the direction and management of a Committee of the Philatelic Society of London.

The Committee desire that the Exhibition shall comprise a complete collection of the postal issues in all countries during the past 50 years, and with this object they cordially invite the co-operation of collectors throughout the world.

The Portman Rooms have been selected as affording at once ample space for such an exhibition, and facilities for displaying all exhibits in a good light, without, however, risk of damage from immediate contact with the sun's rays. The rooms are also readily accessible, being close to the Baker Street Station on the Metropolitan Railway, and on a line of omnibuses directly communicating with Charing Cross.

All Postal Issues will be exhibited under glass, and in locked or sealed cases. The Committee will employ night and day watchmen, and take every possible precaution; and no stamps, envelopes, or other exhibits of a similar nature will be allowed to be handled except by the Committee and the Judges; but the Committee cannot undertake personal responsibility in case of loss.

It is intended that the Exhibition shall remain open to the public until the evening of Monday, the 26th May, and Exhibits will be returned to the owners as soon as possible after that date.

It is proposed to hand any surplus proceeds of the Exhibition, after payment of all expenses and guaranteed sums, to a Charity in connection with the Post Office, to be selected by the Postmaster-General.

The Committee have decided that the Exhibition shall be subject to the following rules and regulations, of which all Exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Exhibits in Class I. must be mounted on cards, paper, or loose pages; and in order to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the general appearance of the Exhibition, cards of suitable sizes have been provided by the Committee, and can be furnished on application to the Secretary at a trifling cost. It will be inconvenient to exhibit cards or sheets exceeding 14 inches in height, and the Committee therefore recommend the adoption of mounts of moderate size.

2. A charge for space occupied by exhibits, or by the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale :

For each square foot occupied up to 25 feet . . .	6d.
„ „ where more than 25 feet is occupied .	5d.
„ „ „ „ 50 „ „ .	4d.
„ album or volume of stamps exhibited .	2s. 6d.

The above charge will be payable by the exhibitor on sending in his exhibit, and will be inclusive (except in the case of albums) of insurance from risk by fire. Collections in books or albums will be insured for such a sum as the owner may desire, the premium being payable by him, in addition to the charge for the exhibit.

3. Notice of the character and extent of exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Exhibition Secretary *not later than the 15th March*, and the Committee would be glad to have earlier notification, if possible, from intending exhibitors. The accompanying form of notice can be conveniently employed. All exhibits should be delivered, post or carriage paid, at the offices of the Committee, 4, Lombard Court, E.C., on or before the 1st May. In the case of exhibits under Class VIII., notice of the character of the article proposed to be exhibited should, if possible, be sent to the Secretary before the 1st April, who will then communicate with the applicant, with a view to its inspection by the Committee or their agent, who will decide as to its suitability for exhibition. All exhibits in this latter class accepted by the Committee should be delivered, free of carriage, at such time and place as the Secretary may notify to the owner. All exhibits will be returned to their owners after the close of the Exhibition free of charge, registered or insured, or otherwise, as directed ; but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any exhibit or exhibits, without assigning any reason for such rejection. They will endeavour, however, to find room for everything which may be deemed worthy of exhibition. All specimens exhibited for competition must be *bonâ fide* the property of the exhibitor.

5. Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) unless with the express written permission of the owner and at his risk, and then only in the presence of one of the Committee.

6. No price or other notification of its being for sale should be affixed to any exhibit ; but an intimation may be made to the Committee that any exhibit or exhibits are for sale, and they will make arrangements accordingly to facilitate this circumstance, and the price being made known to the public. No exhibit thus sold will, under any circumstance, be allowed to be removed until the close of the Exhibition. In all cases of sale, the purchase-money will be payable to the Committee, who will deliver the article to the purchaser, and account to the owner for the price, after deducting a commission of 7½ per cent., which will be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

7. No dealer will be allowed to compete, except for the prizes given under Classes V. VI. and VII.

8. The Judges will be appointed at a Special General Meeting of the London Philatelic Society, to be held during the last week in April, and their decision will be in all cases final. In making their awards, the Judges will take into special consideration, not only the value and completeness of the exhibit, but also the neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting, and condition of the specimens submitted.

9. The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, who, however, specially desire to point out that *exhibits not for competition are also cordially invited.*

Class I.

Will consist of Special Collections of the Adhesive Stamps of any one of the Countries or Combinations of Countries named below :

Group I.—Afghanistan. British Guiana. Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Confederate States and Locals. France, including Colonies. Granada Confederation, including the various States. Great Britain. Hawaii. India and Ceylon. Japan. Mauritius. Mexico and Guadalajara. Native States of India, including Cashmere. New South Wales. New Zealand. Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Philippine Islands. Tasmania. Transvaal, Boer, or New Republic. United States of America. United States Locals. Victoria.

Group II.—Argentine Confederation and Republic, Buenos Ayres, and Corrientes. Austria, Austrian Italy, Bosnia, Danubian Steam Navigation Company, and Hungary. Bolivia and Ecuador. Brazil and Chili. Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Germany—(1) Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Prussia, and Schleswig-Holstein. (2) Baden, Bavaria, German Confederation and Empire, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemburg. Holland, Belgium, Congo, and Luxemburg. Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, and Tuscany. Labuan and Fiji Islands. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. Portugal, Azores, and Madeira. Portuguese Indies and other Portuguese Colonies. Queensland, Samoa, and Tonga Islands. Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia. Russia (including Locals), Finland, Levant, Livonia, Poland, and Wenden. San Domingo and Hayti. Shanghai, China, and Hong Kong. South Australia. Spain. Straits Settlements and Dependencies. Switzerland. Trinidad. Turkey. Uruguay, Venezuela, and La Guiara. Western Australia.

Group III.—Antigua, Montserrat, and British Honduras. Bahamas and Bermudas. Barbadoes and Nevis. Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo. Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, and Malta. Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Christopher. Egypt, Suez Canal, and Liberia. Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, Protectorate, and Orange Free State. Lagos, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and St. Helena. North Borneo, Sarawak, and Siam. Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Sweden. Persia. Greece, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro. St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Turk's Islands, Tobago, and Virgin Islands.

Note.—Any three countries not enumerated in the above lists may be shown together for competition as one country in Group III. Exhibitors may compete in any or all of the above groups, and the number of exhibits is not limited.

Class II.

Will consist of entire Collections of Adhesives, with or without Envelopes, Post Cards, &c.

Division 1.—Total number not to exceed 5,000.
„ *2.*— „ „ „ 3,000.

Class III.

Will consist of Collections of entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries : Austria and all States. Germany and all States. Mauritius. Russia, Finland, and Poland. United States of America.

Division 2.—Any four countries not named in Division 1.

Class IV.

Will consist of Collections of entire Post Cards and Letter Cards.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries : Finland. Germany and all States. Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Trinidad. Japan. Luxemburg. Mexico. Roumania.

Division 2.—Any six countries other than those given in Division 1.

CLASS V.

For exhibits of Adhesives, Envelopes, Wrappers, or Cards by Dealers.

CLASS VI.

For Philatelic Literature and Works connected with the introduction of Postage Stamps in Great Britain.

CLASS VII.—For Albums, &c.

Division 1.—The best method or system suitable for mounting the Stamps of Class I.

„ *2.*—The most suitable Album or Book for Class II.

„ *3.*—The best method or system for arranging Classes III. & IV.

CLASS VIII.

Special Arrangements or Groups of Stamps, Stamps on original Envelopes or otherwise marking historical events, or not conforming with the preceding Classes. Telegraph Stamps. Proofs and Essays. Curiosities and Objects of Interest in connection with the Postal Service.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CLASS I.—*Group I.* Two gold, two silver, and two bronze medals.
„ *II.* One gold, two silver, and three bronze medals.
„ *III.* Two silver and four bronze medals.

A special gold medal, being the *Grand Prize* of the Exhibition, will be awarded to the most meritorious exhibit in any group of this Class.

CLASS II.—*Division 1.* One silver and two bronze medals.
„ *2.* One silver and one bronze medal.

CLASS III.—*Division 1.* One gold and one silver medal.
„ *2.* One silver and two bronze medals.

CLASS IV.—*Division 1.* One silver and one bronze medal.
„ *2.* One silver and one bronze medal.

CLASS V.—Three bronze medals.

CLASS VI.—Three bronze medals.

CLASS VII.—One bronze medal for each of the three Divisions.

CLASS VIII.—Two silver and three bronze medals.

A limited number of medals will further be placed at the disposal of the Judges, including three silver medals for recognition of special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of withholding medals if the competition in any Class should produce an insufficient number of exhibits.

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 eleventh meeting of the season (1889-90) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 28th February, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members. The chair was occupied 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 reported the receipt of a further letter from Mr. Haes with information as to the reply received from the trustees of the British Museum in reference to the proposed mode of dealing with the collection presented by Mr. Haes. The business of the evening consisted of the further revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Trinidad, which was completed.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 14th March, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., fourteen members and one visitor being present, Mr. Bacon taking the chair in the absence of the President and Vice-President. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of letters from Mr. Marshall and Mr. Comyns resigning their membership, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret. Mr. Colman, as honorary secretary of the Exhibition Committee, reported the progress which had been made in the arrangements for the Exhibition, and announced that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had consented to act as a patron of the Exhibition. After some discussion on matters connected with the Exhibition, the meeting proceeded with the business of the evening—the revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of British Guiana, which was not concluded at the close of the meeting.

Notes and Queries.

H. R. R., North Shields.—The Turkish stamps, on coloured tracing paper, were issued 13th January, 1863, in virtue of a firman of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, dated 14th Ramazan, 1278. It was not till towards the end of the year 1863 that the stamps on ordinary paper were issued. Mount Brown, in his catalogue, only refers to the issue on thin paper. It is probable that all the values were printed on thick paper, but only two—the 20 paras and 1 piastre—are common. An obliterated specimen of the 5 piastres is recorded, but no one has seen the 2 piastres. In the *Philatelical Journal* for April, 1872, will be found pretty nearly all that is known on the subject, and in that and the succeeding papers are lists of all the issues up to that period.

With regard to Mr. Tapling's stamp there is no doubt that it was an error on the part of the lithographer in making his transfer on to the stone, an error which it appears was corrected after a few sheets had been printed. How the lithographer contrived to make the error is the point on which the learned are not by any means agreed, and each has his psalm.

The concluding pages of the Philatelic gains of 1889 are unavoidably crowded out this month by more pressing matter.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. APRIL, 1890. No. 136.

AT present our thoughts will not run in any other groove than the Philatelic Exhibition. We tried to write on some other subject, but without avail; and therefore we resign ourselves to the inevitable.

In some respects it is to be regretted that the Committee was unable to put forth the programme at an earlier date. The Colonies of Great Britain are happily so at one with the old country that every thing which stirs and affects the root is felt throughout the whole of the branches. But the Colonies lie wide, and it takes time to communicate with them and to organise things over there. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Houison, some interesting exhibits from New South Wales are being sent over by the Government; and we understand also that Tasmania will contribute. We had hoped that New Zealand might also have sent exhibits; but the obituary in our pages of this month unhappily tells us that such hopes are vain. Had it been possible to have allowed more time, exhibits would doubtless have been sent from many other parts of our great Colonial Empire.

The Exhibition will open on Monday, May 19th, and will close on the evening of the following Monday, May 26th. Full particulars of the ceremony, and the time of admission on the opening day, will be advertised in the daily papers.

The Exhibition will be open on Tuesday, May 20th, and subsequent days (Sunday excepted), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

The price of admission on the opening day will be 2s. 6d., and on the other days 1s. Tickets of admission for the whole period will be obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary; price 5s. Catalogues, price 6d.

Imitating the language of the newspapers, we only add that the above are the latest news up to the time of our going to press.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We have received the following stamps of the current type, all printed on wove paper:





5 annas,	black	on	orange.	5 annas,	black	on	green.
10 ,,	,,		,,	10 ,,	,,		,,
1 rupee	,,		,,	1 rupee	,,		,,
5 annas	,,		blue.	5 annas	,,		yellow.
10 ,,	,,		,,	10 ,,	,,		,,
1 rupee	,,		,,	1 rupee	,,		,,
5 annas	,,		pink.	5 annas	,,		violet.
10 ,,	,,		,,	10 ,,	,,		,,
1 rupee	,,		,,	1 rupee	,,		,,

Together with the above values in marone on similar colours.

Argentine Republic.—The accompanying engraving represents, it is said in the *Timbre-Poste*, J. Secundo de Aguero, and has been lithographed on a wrapper since the 21st February last. The wrapper is 250 × 166 mm., and bears the title REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA on the right.



Wrapper. 4 centavos, blue on manilla.

Bavaria.—We have the following additions to make to the stamps and post cards chronicled in our February number. All the stamps have a watermark of lines undulated horizontally:

Adhesives.	3	pfennig,	green,	perforated 14;	horizontal undulations.	
	10	,,	red-brown	,,	,,	,,
Post Cards.	3+3	,,	brown on grey;	vertical undulations;	dated "90."	
	10	,,	carmine on buff;	hor. undulations;	dated "90."	
	10	,,	,,	,, vertical	,,	,,
	10+10	,,	,, on grey	,,	,,	,,

There are two varieties of these latter. In the double cards the word "BAVIÉRE" reads as "BAVIÉRÉ," either on the front part or on the reply part.

Brazil.—We annex an engraving of the stamp of 100 reis, as mentioned in our last, which at the date of our last advices was the only one of the series that had been issued. We refer our readers to a letter from a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro for more ample particulars of these and the other stamps we have lately chronicled.



Canada.—The 15 cents has again changed its colour, and is now bright violet.

Adhesive. 15 cents, bright violet; perf. 12.

Colombia.—The following intelligence appears in some of our contemporaries. The 1 peso comes to hand on thick white paper in place of an azured paper.

Adhesive. 1 peso, pink on white; perforated 11½.

The size of the last post card is increased from 118 × 74 mm. to 129 × 83 mm. *Post Card.* 2 centavos, black on orange.

Four new official cubiertas have appeared:

1. The frame is composed of ornaments interlaced, and is printed in black on pink.

2. The frame is composed of knots of cord, and is printed in black on white.

3. The frame represents a ribbon, doubled in pot-hook pattern, and is printed in black on yellow.

4. The frame shows a wavy ribbon, with ornaments in the corners, and the impression is in black on blue.

Official Cubiertas. No value, black on pink.
,, ,, white.
,, ,, yellow.
,, ,, blue.

Cuba.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a post card of 4 c. de peso, in addition to that of 2 c. de peso chronicled in our last.

Post Card. 4 c. de peso, carmine on buff.

Diégo-Suarez.—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes a copy of a decree of the President of the French Republic putting an end, from the 1st January last, to the free transit of letters to and from the troops at Diégo-Suarez; and it was in consequence of this decree that the stamp of 20 centimes, surcharged in blue with "15," as described in our last, was issued.



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Egypt.—The annexed engraving represents the stamp on the envelope and letter envelopes chronicled in our last. We promised to describe the stamp, but the engraving will be a better description than any we could give.



Faridkot.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp as affixed to the post cards, envelopes, and registered envelopes of India overprinted for this State. In chronicling these in our number for September last we omitted to give the size of the registered envelope, which is size F. (132 × 82 mm.)



Great Britain.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that in the collection of M. Ferrary there is a specimen of the 4 pence, sage-green (1877), imperforate. Imperforate specimens of any of the plates of the 4 pence, except 11 and 12, are rare, but we know of a private collection where there are specimens of all the plates imperforate, except 5 and 6, which were never printed from.

A correspondent tells us that he has found the current fourpence with a topsy-turvy watermark.

We find that we have failed to mention that the 1 shilling of the current issue is overprinted GOV$^{T.}$ PARCELS in black.

1 shilling, green (1887), overprinted GOV$^{T.}$ PARCELS.

Guatemala.—A few months since we mentioned that the current stamps of 1, 5, and 10 centavos had been overprinted in black with OFICIAL. We learn that the 2 and the 20 centavos have been also overprinted in like manner.

Official. 2 centavos, yellow-brown, overprinted in black.
20 „ green „ „

We have received some well-executed envelopes and post cards of new designs. The stamp on the envelopes shows a post-horn, embossed in white on a solid transverse oval ground, within an engine-turned border, in the upper part of which is GUATEMALA, and in the lower part the value in words, while the numerals of value are in small upright ovals in the border at each end of the major axis. The twist of the horn makes a circle of about 7 mm. diameter, and in the envelope of 5 centavos is plain, while in that of the 10 centavos the letters U.P.U. (Union Postal Universal) are inserted. The envelopes are of plain white laid paper; size 152 × 89 mm.

The post cards consist of one of 3 centavos for internal use, and of one of 3 centavos for the Union, with a corresponding reply card. The first of these has a stamp in the right upper angle of

the frame, which is of a chain pattern between lines, the design showing a band crossing it almost diagonally from left to right; lower angle of the rectangle inscribed TRES CENTAVOS, and in the lower triangle is a numeral 3; in the upper triangle TARJETA POSTAL on a curved tablet, and Arms. In the left upper angle of the frame is a vignette, and between is REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA, below which is "Servicio Postal Interior" in script. Three dotted lines for the address, the first of which is preceded by "Sr." in script. The instructions, in Spanish in two lines, are in the left lower angle of the frame. Impression on white card (142 × 91 mm.)

In the frame of the second are introduced the words CARTE POSTALE at the top, and in each side UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. In the right upper angle is the quezal on a column, with a wreath enclosing it, and to the left a design, showing in the centre a transverse oval band enclosing the numeral "3," with CENTAVOS in the lower part of the band. The inscription is "République de Guatemala." Instructions in French in one line are in the lower part of the frame to the left. The reply card is similar, with the addition of the words on the front card of "CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE," and on the second of "CARTE POSTALE RÉPONSE."

Envelopes. 5 centavos, pale blue on white laid.
10 ,, pink ,, ,,
Post Cards. 3 ,, pale blue on white.
3 ,, pink ,,
3+3 ,, pink ,,

Honduras.—In addition to the stamps of 5 and 10 centavos of the design shown last month the following values exist:

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, red.
20 ,, yellow-brown.
25 ,, pink.
30 centavos, violet.
40 ,, blue.
50 ,, brown.
75 ,, blue-green.
1 peso, pink.

Envelopes, wrappers, and post cards have also been issued. The stamp on the envelopes and wrappers is of the design shown in the annexed engraving. They are of the following values, colours, and sizes:



Envelopes.

5 centavos, blue on white and azure, 150 × 87 mm.
10 ,, orange ,, 160 × 92 mm.
20 ,, brown ,, 195 × 80 mm.
25 ,, pink ,, 239 × 103 mm.

Wrappers. 1 centavo, green on manilla.
2 centavos, red ,,
5 ,, blue ,,

We have not yet received specimens of the post cards, nor have we seen a description of them in any of our contemporaries.

Mexico.—We gather from the *Timbre-Poste* some recent changes in the post cards, &c., of this republic.

New post cards were issued at the commencement of the year, lithographed, but with the inscriptions type-printed. Stamp in the right upper angle, the numeral in an oval; in the left an eagle of a fresh design; and between these "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in an arch, below which is "TARJETA POSTAL." Then three dotted lines with "Senor," and at the bottom "Servicio urbano" or "Servicio interior."

Post Cards. 2 centavos, carmine, inscriptions in blue.
5 ,, ultramarine ,, pink.

There are also other post cards with "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" on the left, and the like in French on the right, while under the arched inscription is "TARJETA POSTAL . CARTE POSTALE" in one line. *Postal U. Cards.* 2 centavos, carmine, inscriptions in green.
3 ,, red ,, ,,

The wrapper for the interior has the form simplified. The gummed corners on the side where the stamp is are not cut.

Wrapper. 1 centavo, green on orange.

The postage stamp of 12 centavos in puce has been in circulation since the beginning of February.

Adhesive. 12 centavos, puce, perforated 12½.

Besides the envelopes of 5 and 10 centavos described in November last, the following of the same form have appeared on similar paper:

Envelopes.

4 centavos, red.	12 centavos, red.
6 ,, ,,	20 ,, ,,

The design of the letter cards has been changed. To the left is the eagle, and to the right the stamp with numeral in the centre. Between these is "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO—TARJETA CARTA" in two lines, followed by "Senor" and three lines for the address. To the left and right "SERVICIO URBANO" or "SERVICIO INTERIOR," and below on the left are the instructions. The inscriptions are in black.

Letter Cards. 4 centavos, red on buff; inscriptions in black.
10 ,, ,, pink ,, ,,

Monaco.—The reply card of 10 + 10 centimes has been issued.

Post Card. 10+10 centimes, violet-brown on pale blue.

Nabha.—We have the 3, 6, and 12 annas overprinted in black for this State, as also the registered envelope (size F), with Arms in black, and the 6, 8, and 12 annas overprinted with "Service."

Adhesives. 3 annas, orange, overprint in black.
6 ,, bistre ,, ,,
12 ,, brown on red ,, ,,
Service. 6 ,, bistre ,, ,,
8 ,, purple ,, ,,
12 ,, brown on red ,, ,,
Reg. Envelope. 2 ,, blue, Arms and overprint in black.

Nicaragua.—Last month we chronicled the adhesives. This month we chronicle a *part* of the stationery, lest we should be

quite overwhelmed. The envelopes and wrappers are of the design shown in the engraving given last month.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue ; size 150 × 87 mm.
10 ,, grey ,, 160 × 92 mm.
20 ,, pink ,, 172 × 95 mm.
30 ,, red-brown ; size 195 × 93 mm.
50 ,, violet ,, 239 × 103 mm.
Wrappers. 1 centavo, green.
2 centavos ,,
4 ,, ,,

Pahang.—It is clear that at the Straits Settlements the right hand does not always know what the left hand is doing. A correspondent writes us that he has received a letter direct from Pahang bearing a stamp of 8 cents overprinted with "PAHANG" of the first type. It is most probable, therefore, that the 10 cents is also genuine, though the Singapore officials do not appear to know.

Adhesive. 8 cents, orange, overprinted in black.

Perak.—We have the following stamps of the Straits Settlements, overprinted with P. G. S., in addition to the 2 cents already described.

Service. 4 cents, light yellow-brown ; wmk. ♕ C A.
6 ,, lilac ,, ,,
8 ,, ochre-yellow ,, ,,
10 ,, slate ,, ,,
12 ,, purple ,, ,,
12 ,, blue ; wmk. ♕ C C.
24 ,, green ,, ♕ C A.

In the whole of these, including the 2 cents, there is on each sheet one stamp in which the letters of the overprint, especially the "s," are farther off from one another, the overprint being 1 mm. longer.

Peru.—The current issue has been stamped for official use with a design shown in the annexed engraving. *Official.*



1 centavo, violet, hand-stamped in red.
2 centavos, green ,, ,,
5 ,, orange ,, ,,
10 ,, slate ,, ,,
20 ,, blue ,, ,,
50 ,, pale vermilion ,,
1 sol, dull brown ,, ,,

Queensland.—The *Timbre-Poste* has discovered three varieties of type in the stamps of 1 penny of 1882, and two varieties in those of 4 pence and 1 shilling. Had the researches been continued further, two varieties would also have been found in those of 6 pence.

Russia.—The stamp of 2 kopecks has been supplied with thunderbolts. *Adhesive.* 2 kop., yellow-green.

Russian Locals.—We extract the following intelligence from the *Timbre-Poste.* It will be seen that false brethren are creeping in among this hitherto orthodox community.

Bogorodsk—The stamps are now perforated 11½.

Adhesive Postage.	1	kopeck,	violet.
	5	kopecks,	dark blue.
	10	,,	pale blue.
Unpaid Letters.	5	,,	vermilion.
	10	,,	red.

Bouzoulouk.—We have seen a stamp with inscriptions in white letters on a blue ground in the upper half of the stamp. In the centre a large coloured numeral "3," with "КОР" below.

This stamp is of very doubtful character, and it appears that there is a person on the spot who busies himself with producing "rarities." Perhaps he knows something about it.

The pink stamp of 1883 is at present perforated with square holes.

Adhesive.

3 kops., pink on white; perf. with square holes.



Louberg.—Annexed is a representation of the new design adopted by this rural post. The lines of the interior are in carmine, those of the exterior in green, the inscription in the frame is in red, and the numerals in the angles in carmine.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, green and carmine.

Nolinsk.—A stamp sent to us last month does not inspire much confidence. The paper drinks! which is always an indication of a "*carotte.*"



Sapojok.—New stamps come to hand of the design annexed. They are lithographed in colour on coloured paper, and perforated 12½.

Adhesives.	5	kopecs,	red on white.
	10	,,	black on green.

There are three varieties of the 10 kopecks dependent on the disposition of the value in letters.

St. Christopher.—It seems that there is a dearth of One Penny stamps in St. Kitt's, and the island has purchased from Antigua a temporary supply, and, like sensible people, have refrained from overprinting them, doubtless to the infinite disgust of the speculators on the spot.

1 penny, red (Antigua).

Salvador.—With some sense of relief we chronicle the last instalment of the stamps of this Central American Republic. It appears that in *addition* to the envelopes as mentioned last month there are editions *de luxe* of the same size on paper of various colours.

Envelopes.	5	centavos,	blue on green.
	10	,,	brown-red on straw and azure.
	11	,,	dark yellow on straw and azure.
	20	,,	red-violet ,, ,,
	22	,,	yellow-brown on straw and green.

There is further a plentiful supply of wrappers.

Wrappers. 3 centavos, red-brown on white and azure.
6 ,, ,, ,, ,,
12½ ,, ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, ,, ,, ,,

There is also a post card for the interior, and one for the exterior, and corresponding reply cards, with stamps in the right upper angles of the frames of the type of the adhesives.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, brown on buff.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, red on white.
3+3 ,, ,, ,,

Santander.—In our number for January last we described a stamp of 1 centavo which had then lately been issued. We have since received two other values of 5 and 10 centavos, of the types shown in the annexed engravings, which will best explain the designs. The impresssion is on thin white wove paper, and they are perforated 13.





Adhesives. 5 centavos, vermilion; perf. 13.
10 ,, voilet ,,

Servia.—The stamps of the design shown in our last are, it is said, in circulation, and consist of the following values:

Adhesives.

5 para, green; perforated 13.	20 para, orange; perforated 13.
10 ,, pink ,,	25 ,, slate ,,
15 ,, violet ,,	50 ,, bistre ,,
1 dinar, lilac.	

Post cards of 5 and 10 para, with corresponding reply cards, have also been issued, with stamp of the new design. In arrangement they differ but little from the preceding issue.

Post Cards.

5 para, blue on pink.	10 para, red on red-buff.
5+5 ,, ,, ,,	10+10 ,, ,, ,,

Seychelles Islands.—These islands, which, though nearly one thousand miles from the Mauritius, are dependencies of the Government of that island, under the direction of an officer called the "administrator," have lately been furnished with a series of postage stamps, and an engraving showing the design, which is similar throughout the series, is annexed.



Since the Messageries Maritimes stop at Port Victoria, in Mahé, the largest of the group, trade, combined with the great salubrity of the climate, has given these islands more importance. The population was somewhat over 16,000 in 1888.

The series of adhesives consists of no fewer than eight values, and is printed on paper watermarked Crown CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesives.	2 cents,	green,	tablet in	carmine.
	4 ,,	carmine	,,	green.
	8 ,,	brown	,,	blue.
	10 ,,	blue	,,	brown.
	13 ,,	grey	,,	black.
	16 ,,	orange	,,	blue.
	48 ,,	yellow-green	,,	green.
	96 ,,	violet	,,	carmine.

We take the values and colours from our Brussels contemporary.

Soruth.—The type of the first issue of these stamps has been re-composed, and the following are announced:

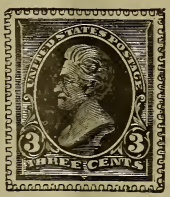
1 anna, blood-red on white; perforated and imperforate.
1 ,, black on blue ,, ,,
4 ,, black on blue and on white; perf. and imperf.

Swazieland.—The *Timbre-Poste* has found several varieties consequent on the imperfect overprinting of these stamps, "Swazieland" being spelt with a "c" in place of "e" in the ½d., 1d., and 1s., while there are instances of more or less of the commencement of the word having dropped out. In others the overprint is applied twice, and in another case it is in larger characters. All this was to be expected in an overprint done at Vryburg.

United States.—We annex engravings of the new stamps so far as they have been yet issued.















OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A RESUSCITATED ISSUE OF AFGHANISTAN.

By T. K. TAPLING, M.P., Vice-President London Philatelic Society.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society.

The pressure of other duties has delayed the preparation of these short papers for the Society to a far greater extent than I had originally expected; but I am tempted by an interval of leisure to offer a few remarks on some stamps which have been recently discovered, and which I think must be unknown to every member of the Society, and possibly to every European collector. During a recent visit to India, philately was not forgotten, and among other prominent Anglo-Indian collectors I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. A. S——, of Calcutta, and it is in reality through his kindness that I am enabled to-night to add something to your knowledge of the uncouth postal productions of Afghanistan. The stamps of this country are already so numerous, and in many cases so difficult to procure, that I feel I shall scarcely earn your gratitude by introducing to your notice one more issue, hitherto unknown, which seems likely to surpass all others in rarity. Yet such is the fact. Mr. S—— not long since entered into correspondence with Captain G——, of the Geological Survey Department of the Indian Government. This gentleman, a year or two ago, while in the service or company of the Amir of Afghanistan, rendered some service to an old Afghan, an ex-postmaster of the late Amir Shere Ali, who, you will recollect, was in power at the time postage stamps are first supposed to have come into use in that country. The ex-postmaster in return promised to hunt up some old Shere Ali stamps, and in due time forwarded twenty-one specimens to Captain G——. No others are known, and the length of time (twenty-two years) that has elapsed since the stamps were issued precludes the probability of many more turning up. So much for the history of these specimens, and for the manner in which they passed into the hands of Mr. S—— and myself. With the specimens before you a detailed description becomes unnecessary. You will notice that the design practically consists of two inscriptions, the longer one being contained in an outer circular band, the shorter in an inner circle. I obtained three independent translations in different places in India of these inscriptions from native gentlemen acquainted with the language, and they were all nearly identical. They read as follows:

1. The outer inscription, "Tikat tchapar Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul 1285," meaning "Stamp of the Post Office of the Capital Kabul, 1285."

2. The inner, "Amir Sher Ali," meaning simply the title of Sher Ali.

This translation was given me by an old staff officer of Sher Ali's, at present living at Lahore, and differs a little from one I previously obtained at Meerut from a native gentleman there who understood Persian and Persi Arabic. His reading was, (1) "Tikat par Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul," in the outer band; and, (2) "Amir Sher Ali Khan 1285," the three first words, "Amir Sher Ali," being within the inner circle, the word "Khan" and the date

being interposed respectively in the outer band at the beginning and end of the inscription. The difference turns upon the interpretation of two characters, which, as they are written together on the stamp, rather resemble a flattened-out figure "6." In the second translation they are assumed to represent "Kha," an abbreviated form of the title "Khan;" in the former they are taken to be "tcha," the first half of the word "tchapar." Both "Kh" and "tch" are much alike in the Persian character, and it is not easy to decide between the two; but on this point hinges the question, Which division of the whole inscription are we to adopt as correct? If the second translation is taken, it may reasonably be contended that the date "1285" refers possibly to some epoch or occurrence in the life of Sher Ali, and not to the date of issue of the stamps. If the first reading is preferred, the date "1285," from its position in the inscription, almost certainly refers to the issue of the stamps, and not to Sher Ali. In this case the word "Khan" must be omitted, and the date comes in its natural place at the end of the outer inscription. It is therefore worth while enquiring which is the true interpretation, and later on it will be seen that the question becomes of some importance. We have to decide then between "Kh" and "tch." In the first place, it seems unlikely that an inscription would be begun in the inner circle and finished haphazard among the words of another and distinct inscription in the outer band; and there is also no apparent reason why the last letter of "Khan" should have been omitted. In the next place, according to the second translation, there is the word "par" to be accounted for, of which no interpretation was given me, and which seems meaningless as it stands. On the other hand, "tchapar Khané" is a well-known Persian word, signifying "Post of Couriers," or "Post Office," and seems almost necessary here to make sense of the inscription. I have therefore come to the conclusion that "Khan" is a mistake of the Meerut translator. The characters are "tcha," and not "Kha," and consequently form the first part of the word "tchapar." We must therefore adopt the first reading, which after all is given us by an Afghan officer, who, we may presume, could speak with authority.

So far there is nothing in our examination to show that the stamps were postal, or that they were not mere post-office labels for sealing up official packets, or some similar purpose. But I must now draw your attention to two specimens on envelopes, which apparently franked letters between Kandahar and Kabul. They are numbered in blue pencil, and the translation of the addresses, &c., is as follows:

No. 1. "God willing this letter may reach city Kabul in Shor bazaar on the shop of Mohammad Khan draper in a felicitous hour. 15to Shavval 1289. From Mohammad Nabi merchant." The word underlined in red pencil is rather illegible, but I am told it signifies "Kandahar."

No. 2. "God willing this letter may reach city Kandahar Shikarpur Gate in a felicitous hour to Ahsanullah draper, from city Kabul, writer Mohammad Sarwar merchant, Mohalla Charsu."

The stamps in each case are placed upon the back of the envelopes, and are obliterated in pen and ink with the words "talaf karda," meaning "cancelled." They are printed in bright mauve upon the ordinary native laid paper that we meet with in subsequent issues, and are all of one type. It will at once strike you as curious that in the address on letter No. 1 we find the date 1289, whereas the date on the stamps is 1285, showing that if

the date on the stamps is the date of issue, specimens actually franked letters nearly four years later. I can give no explanation, and can only offer suggestions. Now a Persian figure "5" is practically the same as a Persian "9," minus the bottom stroke; and one of the Babus I consulted was of opinion that the writer of letter No. 1 had, by a slip of the pen, accidently written a "9" instead of a "5." If this was so, the date on the stamp and that on the face of the envelope are in agreement. Another method of explaining this discrepancy in dates depends on the theory that the date on the stamps refers to some occurrence of importance in the life of Sher Ali, such, for instance, as his accession to power in Afghanistan. In this case the stamps may have been issued later than 1285 (equivalent to 1868 of our era), and the difference between the date of issue and the date on the letter in question becomes correspondingly less. But our investigation into the inscriptions showed, I think, fairly clearly that the date had no reference to Sher Ali, as the whole inscription in the outer band must be taken as distinct from that in the inner circle. In any other country but Afghanistan it would seem almost impossible for a stamp to be in use four years without specimens reaching Europe; but it must not be forgotten that in those days hostility to foreigners, and especially to Englishmen, began to be strongly marked, and has continued to the present day, rendering any communication with the country both difficult and uncertain. In 1288, what we have hitherto considered the first issue of Afghan stamps took place, and every collector knows that the fact of stamps being found on a letter dated a year after they are supposed to have become obsolete is no real argument against their authenticity. In 1284, equal to our 1867, Mahommad Azim Khan had usurped the kingdom of Kabul, and Shir Ali made more than one unsuccessful effort to regain it. Captain G—— writes, "Shir Ali Khan was at that time ruling only over Turkestan and Herat. The present Amir's father, Mahommad Afzal Khan, who had made himself Amir of Kabul, died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, Mahommad Azim Khan, at Kabul. In 1868 to 1869 Shir Ali marched, *viâ* Herat and Kandahar, on to Ghazin, finally defeating Mahommad Azim Khan at Zanakhan. These stamps were therefore used for a very short time only." The last sentence does not seem quite clear without further investigation into the occurrences at that time in Afghanistan, and it is by no means easy to get at anything to throw light upon the circumstances which necessitated a provisional issue of stamps. Anyhow it is certain that about the end of 1285 Shir Ali finally reconquered his kingdom and became Amir of Kabul, and he probably had his hands full for some time in restoring order and reorganising the services. It may well be that these stamps, struck from one die, were used provisionally in portions only of the country pending the preparation of the four plates each of fifteen varieties, which we know were issued just two years later—in 1288. One other test occurs to me, but it is impossible to make it. If anything in the shape of an Afghan postal directory was available we might perhaps ascertain from it if the names and addresses on the letters were genuine or fictitious; but, as I have pointed out, it is most difficult even now to obtain information about what is occurring in Afghanistan, while the events of twenty years ago must be all but forgotten.

To sum up, these stamps have come down to us through an officer of the Indian Government, and their history seems satisfactory. They bear the inscription "Stamp of the Post Office of Kabul," and in two cases they

have apparently franked letters passing between merchants at Kabul and Kandahar, which are not addressed in the same handwriting, and which bear no other evidence of prepayment. The stamps are duly obliterated with the word "cancelled;" and though no value is expressed, and we are unacquainted with the postal rate between the two cities, I do not think stronger evidence of their postal character than we have here would be forthcoming in the case of many other stamps which are accepted without hesitation. I have now laid before you the results of a long and rather critical examination, and I think you will come to the conclusion that the stamps are an unknown and *bona fide* issue of Afghanistan. I am not without hopes of obtaining more detailed particulars, which I shall hope on some future occasion to submit for the consideration of the Society.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1889.

(*Continued from page* 46.)

SHANGHAI.—100 cash, yellow; surcharged in black with "20 cash," and in red with "100." (Pages 87, 111.)

20	cash	on 100 cash, blue, surcharged in red.			(Page 152.)
20	,,	on 80 ,, green	,,		(,, 169.)
20	,,	mauve-grey; *wmk.* "Chinese characters;"		perf. 15.	(,, 137.)
40	,,	black	,, ,,	,,	(,, 169.)
80	,,	pink	,, ,,	,,	(,, 169.)
60	,,	carmine	,, ,,	,,	(,, 207.)
80	,,	green	,, ,,	perf. 13.	(,, 207.)
100	,,	dull blue	,, ,,	,,	(,, 207.)

SIAM.—Provisional. 1 att on 2 atts, vermilion; surch. in black. (Page 186.)

SIERRA LEONE.—2 pence, violet; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 169.)
1 shilling, *red-brown; wmk. Crown CA; perf.* 14. (,, 9.)

SIRMOOR.—3 pies, *orange;* perf. 14½. (Page 30.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Official Post Card. 1 + 1 penny, rose on buff. (Page 208.)

SPAIN.—*New Type.*

2	centimos,	blue-green.	(Page 208.)
5	,,	ultramarine.	(,, 208.)
10	,,	yellow-brown.	(,, 208.)
15	,,	dark Vandyck-brown.	(,, 208.)
20	,,	yellow-green.	(,, 208.)
25	,,	slate-blue.	(,, 208.)
30	,,	dark olive-green.	(,, 208.)
40	,,	chocolate-brown.	(,, 208.)
50	,,	lake.	(,, 208.)
75	,,	orange-red.	(,, 208.)
1	peseta,	dark purple.	(,, 208.)
4	pesetas,	carmine.	(,, 208.)
10	,,	vermilion-red.	(,, 208.)

Post Card. 10 centimos, dark brown on buff; *new type.* (Page 222.)

SUNGEI UJONG.—2 cents, pink, overprinted with name in two lines (three varieties). (Page 137.)
2 cents, pink, overprinted with "S U," *without stops.* (Page 137.)

SUNGEI UJONG—*continued.*
8 cents, yellow, overprinted with "S U," *without stops.* (Page 137.)
2 cents, pink, overprint in Italic capitals; *fresh variety.* (Page 222.)
2 cents, pink, overprint in Italic capitals, "UNJOG." (Page 222.)

SURINAM.—*New Values.* 15 cents, grey. (Page 68.)
20 „ green. („ 68.)
30 „ red-brown. („ 68.)
40 „ dark brown. („ 68.)
1 guld., 50 cents, red-brown and grey. („ 68.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 30 cents, violet and black. („ 68.)
50 „ „ „ („ 68.)
Post Cards. 2½ cents, carmine on pink. („ 152.)
2½+2½ „ „ „ („ 152.)
5 „ violet on blue. („ 152.)
5+5 „ „ „ („ 152.)

SWAZIELAND.—Transvaal stamps, overprinted "Swazieland" in black.
½ penny, pearl-grey.
1 „ pink.
2 pence, bistre.
6 „ blue.
1 shilling, green.

SWEDEN.—Post Cards. 10 öre, carmine on white. *New type.* (Page 68.)
15+15 „ green on white. *New type.*
Provisionals. 10 öre on 12 öre, blue; surcharge in dark blue. (Page 209.)
10 öre on 24 öre, yellow; surcharge in dark blue. (Page 209.)
Official. 10 öre on 12 öre, blue; surcharge in dark blue. (Page 209.)
10 öre on 24 öre, yellow; surcharge in dark blue. (Page 209.)
Envelope. 10 öre on 12 öre, ultramarine; surcharge in dark blue. (Page 209.)
Letter Cards. 5 öre, green on azure; *stamp of new type.* (Page 209.)
10 öre, carmine on azure; *stamp of new type.* (Page 209.)

SWITZERLAND.—20 centimes, orange; *perf.* 9½. (Page 87.)
25 „ green „ („ 87.)
40 „ grey „ („ 209.)
50 „ blue „ („ 87.)
1 franc, lake-red „ („ 137.)
Post Card. 5+5 centimes, black on buff; *inscription on ends.* („ 187.)

TASMANIA.—Provisional. ½ penny on 1d., 1880, surcharged in black. (Pages 30, 51.)
½ penny, orange; wmk. TAS.; perf. 11½. (Page 87.)
1 „ *vermilion* „ „ („ 170.)
Post Card. 1 „ *vermilion-red* on white. („ 30.)

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.—31, 65, 87, 152, 207, 209, 222.

TOBAGO.—1 penny, purple (type of fiscals); *wmk. Crown CA.* (Page 223.)
3 pence, pale blue „ „ „ („ 223.)
Provisional. ½ penny on 6d., brown-orange, surcharge in black. („ 209.)

TRAVANCORE.—1 chuckram, blue; *wmk. Arms.* (Page 224.)
Post Card. 8 cash, orange on *buff repp.* („ 224.)

TUNIS.—Post Cards and Envelope. The stamps of 15, 25, 40, 75 c., and 5 fr., the post cards of 10 and 10+10 c., the envelope of 15 c., and the letter cards of 15 and 25 c., have been issued of the 2nd Type, with dotted background.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. All the values of the 2nd Type, except the 5 fr., have been perforated T, with holes in *three* sizes. (Page 31.)

TURKEY.—Post Card. 20 paras, red, *on cream-coloured card.*

TURKS ISLANDS.—6 pence, *brown; wmk. Crown C A; perf.* 14. (Page 68.)
Provisional. 1 penny on 2½d., red-brown; surch. in black. (Pages 112, 170.)
New Issue. 1 penny, carmine; *wmk. Crown C A; perf.* 14. (Page 153.)

UNITED STATES.—Telegraph Stamps. (Page 223.)

URUGUAY.—Provisional. 5 centesimos, violet (1886), surch. "PROVISORIO." (Page 224.)

VENEZUELA.—10 bolivars (Escuelas, 1881), brown; perf. 12.
20 „ „ „ reddish-purple; perf. 12. (Page 137.)
Post Card. 10 centimos, blue on pale blue; *altered type.*

VICTORIA.—Post Cards. 2 pence, purple on buff. (Page 52.)
3 „ pink on green. („ 52.)
Letter Card. 1 penny, dark blue on neutral grey. (Page 52.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—1 penny, pink; Type 1867; *wmk. Crown C A; perf.* 14. (Page 137.)
1 shilling, light chocolate-brown; *wmk. Crown C A; perf.* 14. (Page 52.)

WADHWAN STATE.—½ pice, black on white; *perf.* 12½ (?).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—1 penny, *pink; wmk. Crown CA; perf.* 14. (Page 88.)
2 pence, *slate-grey* „ „ „ („ 153.)
4 „ *red-brown* „ „ „ („ 88.)

ZULULAND.—½ penny (Natal), green, surch. in black, with full stop. (Page 88.)
½ „ „ „ „ „ without „ („ 88.)
1½ pence (Great Britain), purple and green, surcharge in black. (Page 88.)

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 thirteenth meeting of the season 1889–90 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, March 28th, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by nineteen members, including the Vice-President in the chair, and one visitor. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Thornhill of a copy of the

London and Westminster Review for 1840, and also a copy of the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in reference to the contract for the manufacture of stamps, as a gift to the Society's library, for which a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Thornhill. Mr. F. A. Bond, proposed by Mr. Masterman and seconded by Mr. Bacon, was elected a member of the Society. The Vice-President read a paper on a stamp of Afghanistan, which has apparently been hitherto entirely unknown. The stamp, several copies of which were exhibited to the meeting, is a circular stamp of a bright mauve colour on laid paper, and bears two inscriptions, one showing the post-office at Cabul as the place of issue, and the other giving the date 1285, being about two years earlier than the issue heretofore accepted as the first issue of the country. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his most interesting paper, and his consent was obtained for its publication in the *Philatelic Record*. Mr. Colman made a further report on the progress in the arrangements for the Exhibition.

The fourteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, April 11th, at 7.30 p.m., twenty-two members being in attendance, and Mr. G. J. Hynes, of Burmah, being present as a visitor. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary reported the receipt from Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. of a copy of their new Catalogue and specimens of their improved Gauge Cards. Mr. Alfred Davies, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Mr. Bacon; and the Earl de Grey, proposed by Mr. Thornhill and seconded by the Earl of Kingston, were elected members of the Society. Several designs for medals at the forthcoming Exhibition were submitted to the meeting, and after some discussion it was referred to the Exhibition Committee to decide upon the design to be adopted. The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the current year, and Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. C. Colman were appointed to audit the accounts. Mr. Castle read an interesting paper on the stamps of New South Wales, with watermarks of double-lined numerals, in which several novelties were referred to, notably the Twopence diadem, having for the watermark a double-line numeral one, of which so far only one copy is known; and the Threepence of the same issue with a double-lined two as the watermark. On the motion of Mr. Masterman, seconded by Mr. E. Chambers, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle, and, with his consent, it was determined to send the paper to the *Philatelic Record* for publication.

Correspondence.

We have received the following from a correspondent in Rio de Janeiro under date February 2nd, 1890:

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—Brazilian stamps have been going through so many changes lately that I am afraid they will be very confusing to collectors later on if some proper record is not made at the present time.

Newspaper Stamps.—These were not supposed to be sold to the general public, but only to newspaper proprietors, and were for paying postage on packages of papers addressed to Post-offices where the packages were opened

and the individual papers distributed; the lower values of course only franked single copies. The first issue of these stamps in the commencement of 1889 was of the following values: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, and 1000 reis, all in orange-yellow. The 10 and 20 reis were exhausted in two or three days, and a fresh supply was ordered from the United States; but objection having been raised to all the series being of the same colour, a new series was ordered of the colours given in the *Record*. The 10 reis, olive, and 20 reis, green, were issued immediately on arrival, also the 50 reis, pale orange. The 100 reis, lilac, was not issued until October, and the other values *have never been issued*, nor are they likely to be, as the stock of the orange stamps is not yet exhausted, and it is said a new stamp altogether is to appear. In this latter case the stock in hand will most probably be sold to collectors.

Wrappers.—The *Record* only gives the one set of 20, 40, and 60 reis. There were two sets issued. The first had the values in *Spanish* words. There was a considerable outcry when they appeared; and they were soon withdrawn, and others with value in Portuguese substituted. Spanish: veinte, cuarenta, sesenta. Portuguese: vinte, quarenta, sessenta. [This has been duly noted since.—Ed.]

Envelopes.—The *Record* gives *200* reis, *pink* on white laid. I suppose this is a misprint for *300* reis. There has been no new issue of 200 reis envelope, the old 200 reis, black, still being in use. The 100 reis, green, should be catalogued as follows:

100 reis,	emerald-green,	78 × 139 mm.;	letters of "Brazil"	far	apart.
100 „	„	94 × 119 „	„	„	„
100 „	yellow-green	„	„	„	„	„
100 „	„	„	„	„	„	*close together.*

In the former the letters are about 1 mm. apart, and in the latter not more than ½ mm.

N.B.—The new envelopes do not bear the watermark "Correio Brazileiro."

Unpaid Letter Stamps.—A series of these, of values 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, and 1000 reis, all in carmine, were issued about November to provincial Post-offices, but were never used in the General Post-office at Rio de Janeiro, some objection being raised I believe to their all being in the same colour. A new series of the same type, but different colours, was prepared, and came into use at the commencement of the present year. The colours are as follows: 10 reis, orange; 20 reis, blue; 50 reis, light olive-green; 100 reis, carmine (same as first issue); 300 reis, emerald-green; 200 reis, deep magenta; 500 reis, greenish-grey; 700 reis, violet; and 1000 reis, slate. None of these stamps will stand water, as the least moisture removes the colour. These stamps of course were not intended for sale to the public, but the Director of the Post-office having heard that the *employés* were selling them to collectors (at least, such is the story), ordered both the withdrawn and the current issue to be sold over the counter for the face value, the stamps being previously defaced with the stamp of the department.

Letter Stamps.—It has been considered an open question amongst collectors here whether the third issue of Brazilian adhesives (the small upright figures) were ever officially perforated. The story is, that the perforation of some sheets of these stamps is due to the *employés* trying their hands with a new perforating machine that had been received from Europe. The perforated stamps would therefore not be a separate official issue. I wrote to the Director of the Post-office a short time ago, and the following is his reply: "The Director-General of the Posts declares to you, in reply to your letter of the 6th inst., that the last stamps of the type of the 60 reis herewith were sold by the Post-office perforated, not constituting however a special emission."

I see quoted in some catalogues the 300 reis, orange and green, 1878, as rouletted as well as perforated. This must be a mistake, as there was no rouletted issue of these stamps. Probably a sheet or two escaped perforation, as happened lately with the 100 reis, lilac. Several sheets of these appeared in the Post-office unperforated, and possibly these will be sold to collectors later on as rouletted.

They are now hard at work at the Mint printing the new stamps for the Republic. The 100 reis is already out, and is about as hideous as it could be.

Obituary.

The *Evening Post* (Wellington, N.Z.) contains the following announcement of the death of a valued correspondent:

> "On the 25th December, at Christchurch, John Davies, of Tinakori Road, Wellington, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted."

The following notice of Mr. Davies' career and services is extracted from the same journal:

"We have to record the death, at Christchurch, on Christmas-day, of Mr. John Davies, of the Postage Stamp Department, Wellington, an announcement which will be read with deep regret by a large circle of friends. Mr. Davies was originally in the employ of Virtue and Sons, the well-known engravers, of London, and was selected in 1861 to establish the printing portion of the Postage Stamp Department of this colony. After the three years for which he was engaged had expired, his services had proved so efficient that he was appointed in 1864 to the newly-created Stamp Department, the duties in connection with which office he continued to fill up to the time of his decease. Mr. Davies was always recognised as a master of his art, and his skill enabled him to execute with credit the very difficult work that has of late years been turned out by the Government for stamp and other purposes. During the twenty-eight years of service he has only taken one holiday; and it was with difficulty that he was induced, about five weeks ago, to take a trip southward for the benefit of his health, which had become much impaired. During his stay in Canterbury the paralysis, which had already slightly affected his brain, rapidly developed, and on Christmas-day at noon he quietly breathed his last. He leaves a widow and nine sons and daughters to mourn his loss."

In presence of this announcement the paper he prepared for and read before the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, and of which he sent us a copy that appeared in our number for September last, will have an additional interest. The loss of a correspondent of such long experience and so reliable is one not easily supplied, for it must be borne in mind that he was not only the printer of the New Zealand stamps since 1861, but also of those for Samoa and the Tonga Islands.

Notes and Queries.

THE CLAIMANT.—We see a paragraph, copied into a London daily from the Liverpool *Daily Post*, stating that "the London Philatelic Society, of which the son of Sir Rowland Hill is a member, now admits that Sir Rowland Hill did not originate the adhesive postage stamp." We have made enquiries as to whether this Society has made any alteration in the views expressed by it in October, 1882, and we find that the question has *never been reopened;* and that the Society has seen no reason to alter or vary the unanimous decision then arrived at after a thorough examination of all the documents.

Whatever we may say in the *Record* is quite apart from the Society, with which we are not connected in any way, except that we publish its proceedings as they are sent to us. Our unbiassed opinion, after reading the mass of print wasted on the question, besides referring to the blue-books in the British Museum and the papers presented by the late Sir Henry Cole, is that Mr. Patrick Chalmers has utterly failed in showing that the idea of an adhesive stamp was *first* suggested by his father. Internal evidence, as well as his own father's written testimony, which we have also seen, proves this beyond a doubt.

Sir Rowland Hill, in our view, knew what he wanted, but saw no way of carrying it thoroughly into effect and embodying his ideas in a truly practical form, until Mr. J. B. Bacon solved the difficulty, and this he did so effectually that no alteration was made for forty years. Mr. Patrick Chalmers says the uniform penny post would have been a failure without the adhesive stamp. Cannot as much be said about the railways, if we come to that? This is all speculation. The idea of the uniform *penny* post, carried in spite of the committee, which recommended twopence, was too good to fail for lack of means whereby its operation could be made effectual. Mr. Siever's proposal always appeared to us to be the next best to that of Mr. J. B. Bacon, though a very long way off, and was not sent to the waste-paper basket by "My Lords," like that of Mr. Chalmers.

THE EXHIBITION.—We have been requested to impress upon intending exhibitors that it would lighten the work of the Committee if applications for space be sent in as early as possible.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. MAY, 1890. No. 137.

TENTONIA wrote in 1871 to ask what had become of M. Berger-Levrault during the Strasburg troubles. Though we have occasionally heard of him since that time, and knew that he had disposed of his collection, yet we are the more glad to see that the hand has not forgotten its cunning, nor has the old love died out of him. In *The Philatelic Journal of America* for April last we find a letter from him, dated Nancy, January, 1890, containing some reminiscences of former days. It does not appear whether the letter was addressed to that magazine, but we suppose it was, and has been translated by a professor, from the French in which it was written, who, we see, amongst other things, has translated the ½ tornese trinacria of Naples, which no doubt was written by M. Berger-Levrault as *aux armoiries*, by "½ torn, with armory."

M. Berger-Levrault was one of the great pioneers of Philately. He began collecting in 1861, before even the French catalogues of Moens, Potiquet, or La Plante, the English ones of Mount-Brown or Dr. Gray, or the German one of Beyfus, were published, most of which date from 1862. It was reserved to 1864 to see notable additions to these; for the flame had been fanned in 1863 by the appearance of various publications—*Le Timbre-Poste* in Brussels, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* in England, the articles of M. Rondot (why print his name as Roudot?)* in the *Magasin Pittoresque* in France, and the *Magazin für Briefmärken Sammler*, in Germany. In 1864 M. Moens published his *Timbre-Postes Illustrés*, which, with the English catalogues of Dr. Gray, Mount-Brown, and Bellars and Davie, the French catalogue of M. Reynard, and the German one of M. Berger-Levrault himself, formed the

* Are the good old names forgotten, or do the mistakes lie at the door of *ce diable de l'imprimeur?* M. de Saulcy is turned into M. de Sanley.

staple guides to that generation of collectors; and we can well call to mind the anxiety with which we looked forward to the French edition of this latter catalogue that appeared in 1867.

It need scarcely be said that M. Berger-Levrault, having commenced his labours at so early a period, possessed a very fine collection of adhesive stamps. It was in 1867, if we remember rightly, that we saw it, being particularly interested in examining his copy of the 4 sgr. envelope of Prussia with inscriptions. It was unfortunately a cut one, cut too by himself, for it was the fashion in those days to cut all envelopes, and many a collector afterwards repented sadly that he had been so handy with his scissors. The fashion was due in a great measure to the production of albums in which there was a place only for the stamp; in many instances where the stamps, adhesive or on envelopes, were octagonal, the spaces were marked out with frames of the like shape, and thus we have embossed English stamps of shilling, sixpence, and tenpence carefully cut to adjust them to M. Lallier's fancy.

In 1864 the known stamps with their varieties did not exceed 2300. Of what number they now consist is not easy to say; but an idea may be formed by looking on the huge catalogue of M. Moens; and Major Evans also must know something about it from what he has done lately. Dealers were few, and speculators on the spot to buy up issues did not exist. It is true that for current stamps the prices were higher than they are now, but for obsolete stamps they were lower. It is amusing to see the prices offered for varieties in those days. The Bath firm in 1863 advertised for a V.R. stamp, offering the tempting price of 5s. for a specimen; while four or five years later the price had risen to £2 2s., and is now we believe not to be had for less than three times that sum.

We doubt very much if the romance of stamp collecting is now so great as it was twenty years ago, though the number of collectors has so vastly increased. The search required was greater, and the excitement of the chase was in the same proportion. Every thing would no doubt come to him that waited for his opportunity, but at times it was a question of years of patience. We may be wrong, but it appears to us that things have a good deal changed, and perhaps we ourselves have not kept pace with the altered conditions; but it seems as if the advice given to stamp collectors now flavours too much of that given by Iago to Roderigo. This is not philately as we understand it. In M.

Berger-Levrault's decade of collecting there were none of the new inventions of stamp auctions, which we think have had a deleterious effect, not only on dealers, but also on philatelists. The dealers get fewer obsolete stamps with which to make their clients happy; and patient perseverance, one of those high moral qualities taught by philately, is undermined, and collections are looked upon with an eye as to what they have cost in cash rather than what they have cost in industry. To the collector himself the result also is less satisfactory. He regards with greater affection that which cost him trouble to obtain rather than that which cost him only cash. The latter may be vulgar, but the former is a thing which carries its own mark. In the one case every rare stamp has its little romance; in the other there is merely the click of the auctioneer's hammer.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—The accompanying engraving shows the stamp referred to by Mr. Tapling in his paper published in our last number, and which dates from 1868.



Value (?), bright mauve, on native laid paper.

Argentine Republic.—On the 6th March last a stamp of 2 centavos was issued showing the portrait of Dr. S. Derqui, president in 1860, within an upright oval. Outside the lower part is "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA," with the value in words at the foot, and the numerals of value in each of the lower angles. Above the oval is an arched tablet, inscribed "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS."





The 11th of the same month produced another stamp, one of 60 centavos, showing a three-quarter portrait to the left of Don Gervasio de Posadas within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS," and in the lower part "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA." In each angle of the rectangle is the numeral of value, with "SESENTA" between the upper ones, and "CENTAVOS" between the lower ones. The impression of both stamps is on plain white paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, violet.
60 ,, black.

Brazil.—Although the *Philatelic Journal of America* gives us a page of engravings of stamps we are to expect, yet the new postage stamps come very slowly to hand, and we have only to chronicle one of 200 reis of the same type as that of 100 reis, depicted in our last.

Adhesive. 200 reis, slate.

Curacao.—Two other values have been added to the existing series of the design of the numeral of value in the centre.

Adhesives. 2½ cents, green ; perforated 12½.
5 ,, pink ,,

Finland.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that envelopes of 20 and 25 penni with stamps of the new design, have appeared of the somewhat curious size of 150 × 85 mm. The paper is white laid.

Envelopes. 20 penni, yellow.
25 ,, blue.

France.—From the same journal we learn that the stamp of 75 centimes has been suppressed, and that a stamp of the value of 50 centimes will be issued in its place.

Gibraltar.—The reply cards of all the single ones have been issued.

Reply Cards. 5+5 centimos, green on buff.
10+10 ,, carmine on buff.
15+15 ,, brown on buff.

Guanacaste.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that there is a fresh type in the surcharge on the 20 and 50 centavos and 1 and 2 peso of Costa Rica. On these stamps it has come to hand in Roman capitals, as shown in the accompanying engraving.



Adhesives.
20 c., yellow-green, *surch. in black in Roman capitals.*
50 c., carmine ,, ,, ,,
1 peso, blue ,, ,, ,,
2 pesos, violet ,. ,, ,,

Guatemala.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp on the envelope of 5 centavos, described in our last. There is also a





wrapper, 126 × 300 mm., bearing a stamp of the design shown in the engraving, which speaks for itself.

Wrapper. 2 centavos, brown on buff.



Haiti.—Annexed is an engraving of a stamp which has most probably been made use of in consequence of a temporary famine. M. Roussin has one on a letter bearing the date stamp of 5th August, 1889.

Adhesive. No value, black on white.



Holkar.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. send us a specimen of the new edition of the ½ anna stamp. It is distinguishable from the former one by the colour, which is no longer brown-purple, but brown-violet.

Adhesive. ½ anna, brown-violet; perf. 15.

Italy.—From a notice, a copy of which has been sent us by Dr. E. Diena, it appears that after the first of June next the adhesive postage stamps of 30 and 50 centesimi will be turned into stamps of 20 centesimi, and the post cards of 15 and 30 centesimi will be converted into cards of 10 centesimi for internal use.

Khean Guan.—No wonder that this surcharge on the 2 cents, pink, of the Straits Settlements defied our geographical researches. According to the *Ill. B. Journal* it turns out to be the stamp of a firm, "The Khean Guan Marine Insurance Company." Philatelists need not worry themselves, therefore, about the stamp, but content themselves with the acquisition of the knowledge that one more Marine Insurance Company exists in the world than they were previously aware of.

St. Helena.—The die of the Seychelles stamps has been utilized for a stamp of three halfpence. The issue of the fourpence in black-brown of the current type is also announced.

Adhesives. 4 pence, black-brown; wmk. ♕ C A; *perf. 14.*
1½ ,, red-brown, tablet and "St. Helena" in green; wmk. ♕ C A; *perf. 14.*

Seychelles.—Having now received specimens of these stamps, we correct the list of the colours given in our last number. We should also have said that "SEYCHELLES" is printed in the colour of the tablet, so that the name and value are independent of the rest of the die, which can therefore be readily adapted to the postal wants of any other colony.

16 cents, brown-orange; tablet in blue.
48 ,, yellow; tablet in green.
96 ,, purple; tablet in carmine.

Post cards of 4 cents in carmine on buff, and of 8 cents in brown on buff, as also envelopes of 8, 16, and 25 cents, have been issued, but they are not yet to hand.

Shanghai.—A post card of 2 cents has been issued as a complement to the new series of adhesives. It is similar to the 20 cash in all respects except in the stamp.

Post Card. 2 cents, orange, on white card.

Sierra Leone.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the 6 pence of the current type is now in brown.

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

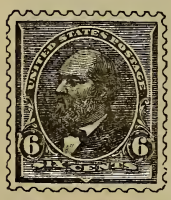
Soruth.—The stamp of which an engraving is annexed is chronicled by *Der Philatelist*, and is *said* to belong to the year 1864. It is impressed in grey-black on bluish paper.



1 anna, grey-black, on bluish paper.

Switzerland.—The *Ill. B. Journal* mentions the issue of an unpaid letter stamp of 3 centimes in yellow-green, numeral in red, like the others in the series.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 cent, yellow-green and red; *perf. 12.*



Tobago.—A correspondent reminds us that we do not appear to have chronicled the following of the current type without POSTAGE.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, sea-green; wmk. ♕CA; *perf. 14.*

United States.—The 6 cents of the new issue, with a portrait of Garfield, has been issued.

6 cents, brown-red; *perf. 12.*

Victoria.—We have a post card of 1 penny, with stamp of the new type, as shown in our number for March last. Size 126 × 82 mm.

Post Card. 1 penny, brown-orange, on pale straw-coloured card.

SOME NEW SOUTH WALES RARITIES.

We have received a letter from Dr. Houison in which he refers to certain stamps of New South Wales which he has recently seen included in an English Price List. He says: "I would like to give a word of warning to collectors about the following:—

1867. 2 pence, blue, *error;* watermarked double-lined fig. 3.

"Now, as the plate of the 2 pence as printed from contained 240 labels, and that of the 3 pence only 100, I fail to see how a sheet of the 3 pence paper *could* have been used for the plate of the 2 pence. Perhaps some of the wiser English heads may be able to inform you.

"As to the imperforate 2d., 6d., and 8d., unless a sheet slipped through accidentally, as happened recently, these were not issued in that condition on Crown N.S.W. paper. Almost any of those cut from the corners of the sheet, or indeed most of the marginal ones, can be made into imperforate stamps.

"*Official Series.*—I have seen catalogued as a new discovery the 3 pence watermark double-lined 6, surcharged O.S. in black. This is a new discovery indeed. It is a pity that a good stamp was wasted in such a way. There has not been a sheet of the 6d. watermark paper in the office for 20 years!

"The same may be said with regard to the 5 pence. The watermark double-lined 5 had gone out of use long before 1880, and I doubt if it was ever surcharged for official use. If so, there is no record of it in the Government Printing Office.

"As to the 9 pence and 10 pence, they may well bring fancy prices, as *positively* they *never* were issued for official use."

THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES WITH WATERMARKS OF DOUBLE-LINED NUMERALS.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of London.

By M. P. CASTLE.

So much has already been written during recent years on the very interesting stamps of this colony, and so extensive have been the discoveries by able philatelists on both sides of the globe, that I feel somewhat diffident in once more treating on the subject. Nor can I claim that I have any novelty of surpassing interest to disclose. At the same time, I take it that one of our objects as a scientific body is to invite discussion on points that have not been thoroughly elucidated, and, having examined our own specimens, to give through our *confrères* to the collecting world generally the result of our observations on such of these points as may present anything not hitherto noticed, even if, as in the present case, they do not present any startling novelty.

The stamps of New South Wales may be conveniently divided into four groups or divisions of types.

1st. The locally engraved and printed Sydney views (1850 to 1852).

2nd. The locally engraved and printed laureated heads, including the registered (1851 to 1862).

3rd. The diademed head stamps, large and small, all engraved, and mostly printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., of London (1855 to 1886).

4th. (*a*) The stamps designed and surface-printed in the first issue by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London, and subsequently printed in the colony from their dies; (*b*) the centennial issue, designed and produced indigenously.

It will at once be evident that the watermarks of double-lined numerals play a prominent part in these several groups, as they appear at the latter period of group 2; the laureateds and registered are on every stamp in group 3, and commence with group 4 for a short period on the 2d. De la Rue type. In the pursuit of our hobby there is so much to observe and to carry out that I have found a tendency amongst us all to accept without examination descriptions of stamps that have been long current, without any attempt to see if the standard is necessarily infallible. This refers to the stamps which we are now discussing, as in the Society's "Oceania" they are simply described as "watermark numeral of value." If perhaps the description had read, "Watermark double-lined numeral of value, each watermark varying in size, shape, and dimension from mm. to mm.," the discovery of the error of watermark in the 3d. Laureated might perhaps have been ante-dated. I have no wish to exclude myself from this stricture, as I found recently one of these varieties that has lain *perdu* in my collection for years. As is known to you all, these watermarks appeared first on February 1st, 1854, on the 1d., 2d., and 3d. I have measured as carefully as I can the sizes of a large number of figures, and give as follows the results, premising that as the lines are often indistinct, and have a tendency

to spread, I cannot pretend to absolute accuracy; but if other members will examine their specimens, we shall doubtless arrive at a fair average measurement. I note:

1d., width of figure at base, 3, 3½, 4½ mm.; height, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16 mm.

2d., width, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 mm.; height, 14½, 15, 15½ mm.

3d., width, 9, 9½, 10 mm.; height, 13, 13½, 14½, 15 mm.

By accompanying tracing it will be seen that there are marked variations in the shape of the figures; and I take it that a sheet presents as many varieties of watermarks as stamps, each one being separately formed, and not, as is generally the case, a mere repetition of the same. As a precaution against imitation, it seems to me thus to lose its *raison d'être*. The discovery of the error of the 3d., already alluded to, with watermark "2" is very interesting, and I should have been glad to be able to throw more light on the subject. I have examined several specimens, and find that the colour varies somewhat. As is known, the intensity of this differs in stamps on the same sheet owing to the unequal inking of the dies; but from the specimens submitted, I am inclined to draw the conclusion that more than one sheet, or possibly printing, with this watermark were produced. The green of the lower stamp (belonging to Mr. Garth) has a more yellow hue than the other two, which vary only in depth of colour. If so, it is possible that this stamp should come under the category of "variety" rather than error.

I also show a specimen of the 3d., of a peculiar shade, more akin to the no watermark issue, which seem slightly *bleute*. In the 2d. there is a variety that I think wants describing—viz., No. 3 on the plate—which has a number of engine-turned lines crossing the word "water" about midway, and is certainly as well worthy of being chronicled as the slips of the engraver's *burin* that constitute the so-called errors of this issue.

The registered stamps appeared in 1862, perforated 13, with the double-lined figure "6," and I have found them measuring 9½, 10, 10½ mm. in width by 14, 14½, and 15 mm. in height. I note also defective printing, making practically a double impression, and that the gum ranges from white as stated to yellow and even brown.

I come now to group 2, the designs of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.; and in noting my observations, which I may remark have been the result of the arrangement of my own collection, I will follow the order given in "Oceania."

Issue III., 1854-56; imperf. 4 values (5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.). I find the watermarks measuring as follows:

5d., width, 9, 9½, 10, 10½ mm.; height, 12½, 13, 13½ mm.
6d., width, 10, 10½, 11 mm.; height, 12½, 13, 13½, 14 mm.
8d., width, 9, 9½ mm.; height, 13, 13½, 14 mm.
1s., width, 12, 12½ mm.; height, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 15½ mm.

The same watermarked paper was no doubt used for these and the subsequently-issued stamps. The 8d. is described as orange-yellow; there are generally two marked shades of this, which would, I think, be better designated as bright yellow and reddish-orange. These four stamps then follow, perf. 12, 12½, and 13, and the shades are given; but I believe that, especially with the perforation 12, they are so different that the colours

found with each perforation should be separately given. I have the 6d., lilac; imperf. vertically. The error of watermark "5" on 6d. is given as perf. 13; all my specimens are 12½. In 1878–1879 the 5d. and 8d. lost the distinctive watermarks of which I am treating; and I will merely say *en passant* that I have found the latter imperf., and also perf. 12½ (watermark N.S.W. and Crown).

Issue IV., 1856, is that of the 3 values, 1d., 2d., and 3d., imperf., printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. I have measured the following as to the watermarks:

1d., width, 3, 3½, 4 mm; height, 14, 14½, 15 mm.
2d., width, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 mm; height, 14, 14½, 15 mm.
3d., width, 9, 10 mm; height, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15 mm.

To the description of the paper "white wove" I should add, "Varying considerably in substance, and in the 2d., sometimes of a yellowish or toned hue." The 2d. is quoted, on the authority of Major Evans, with watermark of a single-lined numeral; and I herewith show it, surcharged with specimen, though whether it was ever issued to the public is another question. The colours given in "Oceania" require amplifying. There are shades of the 1d. in orange and vermilion that are not given, and the word "blue" in solitary state gives a very inadequate idea of its variations of colour. The only error of watermark given is the figure "5" on the 2d. Doubtless the feeling previously alluded to, that there was nothing in these watermarks to discover beyond what was chronicled already, may account for the many years that, like Rip Van Winkle, the following varieties have been allowed to slumber in blissful oblivion.

The stamps that I now present to your notice are the 2d., blue, watermark double-lined numeral 1, and the 3d. watermark double-lined numeral 2, both imperforate. The existence of the former has been known to more than one member of the Society for a considerable period, and was formerly in the collection of Mr. Tilleard, but in spite of the most strenuous search no further copy has been found. As the already mentioned error 5 exists on this stamp, thus causing the examination of the watermarks at the hands of collectors, it seems very probable that this will always remain a very scarce variety, even if it does not preserve its present unique position. With regard to the 3d. I know of another specimen obtained by a large collector subsequent to my acquisition. But beyond this I have been unable to hear of another copy. In the watermarks of the Australian colonies there is so much that is abnormal, that the dividing lines between "errors" and "varieties" of watermark are difficult to draw. I am inclined to think that in these cases, as perhaps with other scarce varieties, these "errors" may really be the inadvertent use of a sheet or two of the wrong watermark, whereas in the case of the commoner deviations from the face-value watermark, that a temporary dearth of the proper paper has necessitated the use of sheets prepared for another value. However, whatever may be in store for the future, I venture to think that the discovery of two such distinct varieties of stamps, nearly thirty-five years after their date of issue, is at once a somewhat interesting fact, and an incentive to philatelists to turn their closest attention to their watermarked stamps, with a fair reason to anticipate a favourable reward for their trouble.

The preceding stamps next follow, perforated 12, 12½, and 13, as given in the "Oceania" list, although I must say, despite the most careful search, I

have never found the 2d. perforated other than 12. The succeeding 2d. of De la Rue and Co. was issued March, 1862, and amongst all my varieties of all values perforated 13 I have found no specimen with so early a postmark as this. It seems to me, therefore, probable that the former stamp was superseded before the 13 perforations were in use. The remark previously made as to subdivision of shades according to perforation also applies here, and the "blue" varies from pale to deep, and even to ultramarine. With regard to the variety of the 1d. watermark single-lined numeral 1, "probably printed in the colony," I note that, where the watermark is inverted, the perforations measure 13, and in its normal state $12\frac{1}{2}$ as given (only) in the list. The 3d. issued later, watermarked N. S. W. and crown, is quoted as perforated 13 and 10, to which I also add 13×10; but that this was not the only stamp of this issue that received this watermark is shown by the accompanying specimens of the 1d., with the later watermark N. S. W. and crown.

Now the relatively large quantity of 2d. stamps used in the earlier days of the colony, tells its tale very plainly in the re-engravings of the preceding issues. And it is evident by the greater deterioration in the like value of this issue that the same excessive demand still continued. I append for the consideration of members a series of specimens from the earliest to the latest stage of wear of the die. In the later impressions some allowance must be made for careless printing. As previously mentioned, the new 2d. was required considerably before the other values, and it seems to me possible that the postal authorities may have been apprehensive that the absolute disappearance of the die might precede the arrival of the new type, and that they therefore contemplated following precedents—the retouching of this die as a temporary measure. In support of this theory I submit for your inspection a pair of stamps of which the left hand one clearly shows a partial retouch. The lower part of the face and neck is fresh drawn, and is rendered more angular and stiffer—the base of the bust being traversed by a straight line, leaving but a very narrow point projecting in front. The engine-turning of the lower half of the stamp has also been roughly and more coarsely redrawn, some of the strokes impinging on the TWO PENCE, and there is an apparent thickening or redrawing of the lines under these words that cuts off a small portion of the letters. These stamps are postmarked N. S. W. in concentric circle. The thickening of the bottom lines is also, I think, present on the other stamp submitted marked specimen. The stamps came to me from one of the largest collections in Australia, and had been noted by a gentleman who is one of the very first philatelists in the Antipodes.

With regard to the 5s. stamps issued in 1860, I have found a difficulty in ascertaining the dimensions of the watermarks; but that they vary, like the others, I have no doubt. I have never yet found a *convincingly* imperforated specimen, but I believe in its existence. The date of the perforated 12 is not given in "Oceania," but would probably be 1860, the perforated 13 probably 1863.

The double-lined numeral has but a butterfly existence in group 4. In 1860 Messrs. De la Rue and Co. sent out the new type for the 2d. with a probably limited supply of stamps beautifully printed on surfaced unwatermarked paper. This was soon followed, in 1862–3, by the apparition of the same stamp with the double-lined figure 2. From the limited number of

these stamps that I have come across I have been unable to give any average of measurements, but I have little doubt of the watermarks being identical with preceding. I should think it likely this was a remanet of the old paper thus economically used up. The error 5 is of course well known, the perforation being I find 13, but I have never succeeded in getting that with the watermark 3 which is chronicled. With the normal watermark I note perforation 12, 12½, and 13, all with *brown* gum. This is the last appearance of the watermarks with double-lined numerals, and we shall doubtless agree that, among the issues of the stamps of New South Wales, they play an important and interesting part.

April 5th, 1890.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO SOUTH AMERICA.

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

Various questions have been mooted in the *Philatelic Record* during the past twelve months upon which I felt inclined to say a few words, but moving about out of reach of my books and papers has till now prevented my dealing with some of them.

In the number for May, 1889, is a paper by Mr. F. Jeppe, late Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, who seems to feel aggrieved at some remarks made in a paper of mine, read before the Philatelic Society of London five years ago, founded upon information I had received from Mr. Tamsen. Now I had no wish to hurt Mr. Jeppe's feelings in any way. When I first read Mr. Tamsen's letter it appeared to me that Mr. Jeppe had given a very plain, straightforward account of the envelopes in question; if he had done it a few years sooner it might have been better for the pockets of some of us; but better late than never! Mr. Atlee—well, it was not at all unlikely that Mr. Atlee might have persuaded Mr. Jeppe to make him these curiosities, and it seemed to me only too probable that this "private issue" was made entirely at the instigation of the former. Certainly *forty-nine* copies seemed rather a small number, but until I arrived at the Society's meeting I was quite prepared to believe that the great majority of the specimens known had not come from the Transvaal at all.

As soon, however, as the paper was read some of the members present took exception to Mr. Jeppe's statements, both as to the limited number made by him, and as to his having "charged or received nothing for these envelopes;" and I think I could hardly have done less than mention this fact in a note, as I did. If Mr. Jeppe still denied all knowledge of subsequent supplies of these articles, and produced evidence to show that they were not furnished by him, it would be only a fitting sequel to his letter to Mr. Tamsen in August, 1884; but it now appears that although he remembered the exact dates on which he had sent first twenty-five, and then twenty-four of the envelopes to Mr. Atlee, and the fact that, at the request of the latter, he had refused them to some others, he had entirely forgotten

the numbers that at some subsequent period he seems to have supplied to certain applicants, and the still more important fact that he received face value for these others (for I take his paper in the May number to be an acknowledgment that such transactions did take place).

He goes on to say that whether he "received payment for these envelopes or not has nothing at all to do with the question at issue." But here I must disagree with him. One of the strongest points in his letter to Mr. Tamsen was that he had made them simply to oblige a friend, and not for profit. The last paragraph of his letter quoted by me is—"Thus this affair was, as you say, a private 'spec.,' but of Atlee's; *for I charged or received nothing for these envelopes.*" And the preceding paragraph states—"I found out afterwards that Atlee had sold these envelopes in England, and I wrote to him on the subject, but received no reply;" which, I think, would lead one to suppose that he had written to Atlee to remonstrate with him for selling things that were of no value whatever; whereas very shortly afterwards he seems to have been doing the very same thing himself, and he now states that it does not matter whether he sold them or not.

Again, if a collector or dealer writes to the head of the Post-office Department of a State, enclosing money for certain would-be stamped envelopes, purporting to be of the facial value of sixpence each, and receives such envelopes accordingly, I think he is justified in supposing that these envelopes, or some similar to them, were at one time in circulation in that State. If Mr. Jeppe simply supplied these things to order, without remark, he certainly tacitly endorsed them, as Postmaster-General of the Transvaal; if, on the other hand, he is prepared to state that whenever he supplied any of these envelopes, either with or without payment, he stated distinctly that they never had been in circulation, and that no such thing had ever been authorized, that statement would constitute a very serious charge against those who imported these envelopes, and retailed them to collectors, and one which the London Society should certainly investigate, in the interest of those members who professed to have received these envelopes direct from Mr. Jeppe.

Further, I would ask Mr. Jeppe whether he was, or was not, the writer of a letter which appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1871, and which purports to be signed "Fred. Jeppe, Postmaster-General of the Republic," and dated "General Post-office, Potchefstroom, South African Republic, February 15th, 1871." In this letter, after a warning against buying Transvaal stamps sold on the Continent, in fancy colours, a list is given of the stamps, &c., "*authorized by this Government,*" the list being headed by:

"1st issue, 1869; Handstamped Envelopes.

"1. Large single-lined circle, enclosing inscription, POTCHEFSTROOM, Z. A. R., G. P. K. 1869. Black impression.

"2. Small single-lined circle, enclosing inscription, POTCHEFSTROOM, Z. A. R., ZUID AFRIKA, 6 PENCE, '69."

Mr. Jeppe seems to have forgotten this little circumstance also.

It is not for me to say what is, or is not, the duty of a Postmaster-General; but if many of them take to making "private issues," to oblige their friends and others, there are some of us that will have to give up philately, and take to some more exact science.

Mr. Jeppe "sees no harm in this;" but then he is probably of the same

opinion as our old friend S. Allan Taylor, who looks upon philatelists as harmless lunatics, who, if they want "curiosities," should be humoured in that respect. I am sorry to see that the former's latest (acknowledged) experiment, the ½d. Transvaal *surcharged* (save the mark) New Republic, is gravely catalogued by M. Moens without question, and if Mr. Jeppe had waited another fifteen years before he told us the history of this curiosity, how many of these would have been eagerly snapped up by the advanced. As it is, M. Moens will not at all like striking it out, and numbers of collectors will have some sort of belief in it on the strength of its having once been catalogued.

In regard to the adhesives it is perhaps necessary to explain that by *German impressions* I meant stamps printed in Germany and sent out to the Transvaal. About these Mr. Jeppe says first—"There were no stamps of the first series of 1d., 6d., and 1s., first issue, printed in Germany, issued in this country." But at the end of the same paragraph he states—"it is not unlikely that some of the sheets that accompanied the first plates *were* supplied to dealers in Europe." Now these were the very *German impressions* in question, and what we all want to know is whether these were, or were not, *all* (not *some* only) sent to dealers and others in Europe. If only *some* were thus dealt with, the rest would probably have been issued, and the old division into issues of German impressions and local impressions would still hold good.

British Guiana, Issue of 1856 :—At the time when I was compiling my catalogue, in 1882, I received from someone information to the effect that there was certainly a 1 c., *magenta* or *red*, that the existence of a 4 c., *yellow*, was reported, and that it was not improbable that a 1 c. had existed in the same colour. I catalogued them accordingly. I cannot at this distance of time recollect from whom the information came, but I feel sure that the three varieties I have quoted above were all mentioned to me by the same person, and I think the 4 c., *red-brown*, with them, as previous to that time I had only known of the 4 c., *magenta*, and 4 c., *blue*, which everyone else knew of. Unfortunately, in my various changes of station I have been unable to preserve all the letters I received upon this and other philatelic matters, so that I fear I cannot now trace my authority for these varieties; but my informant must have been someone upon whose information I relied, or I should not have catalogued them without remark; and it now appears from Mr. Philbrick's paper that there *was* a tradition as to a *yellow* stamp.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

This colony has shown its energy in a most remarkable and practical manner. Although the weather in the early part of March was hostile to photographic proceedings, yet in the short space of about a month not only has a *History of the Post Office and its Stamps* been compiled by Dr. Houison, but two stands of photographs have been prepared and sent over to the Philatelic Exhibition, which will be open when these pages reach the public. This history is comprised in a quarto volume of upwards of 100 pages, beautifully printed by the Government printer, with fifteen illustrations prepared by the Heliotype process. Dr. Houison says in the

Preface that "it was only on the 20th February he received definite information from the Philatelic Society of London that the exhibition was to be held in May;" and on the 24th he waited on the Premier, who, knowing the object of his visit, had requested the attendance of the Postmaster-General. By them the subject was warmly taken up, and instructions given to the various departments to render every assistance. "Records had to be searched, information obtained from every available source, tables compiled, copy written, photographs taken, plates prepared, and the thousand little details connected with the publication of an illustrated work, thought of and all written in the short space of one month." The result is that a handsomely-bound copy was sent to us by the mail of the 3rd April, which reached us on the 10th of the present month. It is almost needless to say that we have been unable to do more than admire the work, to which we shall refer at more length in a subsequent number. It is a wonderful instance of what can be done by a small band working together with a determined will.

We annex extracts from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 1st and 2nd, referring to the exhibits sent over to the Philatelic Exhibition.

"HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE.

"From the Government Printing Office we have received an official *History of the Post Office and of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales*, by Andrew Houison, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., formerly president of the Philatelic Societies of Sydney and Australia, and printed by authority (Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps). This is a handsomely-presented and clearly-printed small quarto volume in morocco gilt, presenting an historical account of the issue of postage stamps in the colony, and compiled chiefly from the records. The publication is the outcome of representations made by Dr. Houison to Sir Henry Parkes, who, we learn, is himself an old philatelist, that the colony should contribute to the Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London in May next. It was decided that the exhibit should take the form of a series of photographs illustrating the present General Post Office, the old post offices, with portraits of the old Postmasters-General, and a history of the Post Office and the issue of stamps, Mr. E. H. Lambton (Secretary to the Post Office), Mr. Charles Potter (Government Printer), and Dr. Houison being appointed to arrange details, with the concurrence of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Daniel O'Connor. This volume is the result of these negotiations, and it must be said that if the record is rather dry, it is at least official and accurate, and interesting by reason of its old facts and its heliotype illustrations. These latter are, of course, the feature of the publication. There is a portrait of Mr. James Raymond, who was Postmaster-General from 1829 to 1851; a group of the present Ministry; the Post Offices of 1810, 1838, 1848, the temporary office in Wynyard Square, and the present General Post Office; a portrait of Dr. Houison; a plate of assays; examples of the different stamps in use since the Centennial Year; the Great Seal; and illustrations of printing and other presses used in the production of the stamps. The reading matter traces the history of the treatment of letters and mail matter in the colony, giving special prominence to the issue of stamped covers in 1838, just one year after Mr. Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet in England. The correspondence which led to this issue is given here, with a cut showing the stamp embossed thereon—the royal arms of William IV., encircled by a ribbon with the words 'General Post Office, New South Wales.' The interest of this stamp lies in the fact that it anticipated prepayment by postage in England by nearly two years. Then we get something about the first issue of adhesive stamps, with descriptions of the different kinds in use, the methods of printing employed, post cards, and other similar matter until the centennial series is reached. The circumstances

under which these stamps were adopted are gone into, and the competitive designs sent are then described, and examples of the new stamps are printed here from electrotypes taken from the original dies. The volume thus presents a complete history of philately in this colony, and although the title might lead the reader to expect something more, this comprises the scope of the publication. The book, as we have said, is artistically printed, and handsomely got up, and representing, as it does, only a month's work, is a very creditable example of the kind of typography the Government Printing Office can turn out under pressure."

"AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT FOR THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

"At noon to-day (April 2nd) there will be on view at the Government Printing Office a unique and ingenious exhibit, which has been prepared for the London Philatelic Exhibition, to be opened on the 19th May next, by Messrs. Sharkey, Dyer, and Dunn, under the supervision of the Government printer, Mr. Charles Potter. The exhibits consist of very cleverly constructed revolving stands, which have attached to them a number of frames. One of the stands contains architectural views of the General Post Office, with interiors of the various departments connected therewith. In one of the frames of this stand is an emblematic design, in colours, giving the royal monogram and arms, and a medallion portrait of her Majesty, surrounded by a wreath; the background is of an ornamental design in architectural style, with a representation of native plants and flowers in the foreground; at the foot is a vignette of Mr. James Barnet, colonial architect; and it also includes a printed description of the exhibit. Another frame contains a marble group of statuary showing the Queen and an emblematic group of figures—New South Wales and Britannia grasping hands. On the top of the stand is an ornamental design, composed of the badge of the colony, which is argent a cross gu., a lion pass. guard. or, between four stars of eight points each, also or, surrounded by a wreath of waratah, and with the motto '*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*' These badges are printed in their proper colours, framed in polished cedar, and surmounted by a silvered central ornament. The ornamental top of the second stand contains three portraits, which are of his Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Postmaster-General. This stand is perhaps the most interesting, from the fact that it contains so many views of bygone General Post Offices in Sydney, and photos of past Postmasters-General, and relics connected with the Department. There are twelve frames in the second stand, which contain the following: A splendid view of the General Post Office, taken specially for this exhibit; proofs and colour trials of the centennial stamps now in use; the prize designs for the centennial postage stamps: impressions and details of the first stamp used in the colony, with a photo of the first Great Seal; bird's-eye view of the General Post Office and its surroundings; portraits of the first and second Postmasters-General since the introduction of responsible government, and first and present Secretaries, and also a representation of the envelopes and wrappers used in Sydney between 1838 and 1852; photos of the old copper-plate presses used in the Government Printing Office for printing stamps, and a reproduction of two old stamp plates; photo of machinery used in the production of postage stamps at the present time; view of the General Post Office, Sydney, 1848; view of the temporary Post Office, Wynyard Square, 1864–73; photo of Mr. Isaac Nichols's house, the first Sydney Post Office, which was established in 1810; and an old woodcut of the General Post Office, Sydney, 1838. The exhibit is so beautiful and novel that it is safe to predict that it will excite a large amount of interest, both here and in London. The Government printer deserves great praise for the creditable manner in which the work has been carried out, as it is apparent that the utmost care has been bestowed upon the smallest detail connected with it. It is greatly to be regretted that the exhibit can only be on view to-day. To-morrow it will be packed, ready for being despatched direct to London."

Notes and Queries.

O. H. N.—All stamps are liable at times, by an oversight of the printer, to be printed upside down in relation to the watermark. Some people collect these, but we ourselves fail to see that they are of any philatelic interest. Your 2½d. rose-pink, with "orb" inverted, is of course a blunder of the printer.

You ask where Sedang is. We thought we had said enough about the Sedangs and their self-appointed king. We may add, however, to what we said in January last, that the latest news is that the French Government has given orders to the judicial authorities of Annam, Tonkin, and Cochin-China to arrest him on charges of swindling. We were not aware that the manufacturers of his stamps now tried to get rid of the rubbish by obliterating them, as if they had served for any purpose beyond Paris.

They are using up the old series in Italy.

The One Penny envelopes of Great Britain, with silk thread, were in constant use for about 20 years. We never give our opinion as to the value of stamps in the *Record*. Ask any dealer.

H. R. R., North Shields.—Please refer to our April number, page 9 of the Catalogue, and under No. 16 you will find an answer to your question.

F. T. S.—We not long ago gave the etymology of the word Philately, as there seemed to be some misapprehension about it. If you do not find it we will refer you to it in our next, as we have none of the later volumes of the *Record* at hand.

H. G. B.—The Inland Revenue authorities are right so far as the provisions of the Act of Parliament are concerned. The mischief was that the Post Office authorities did not imitate the language of the Act, and in the confusion stamps were admitted to frank letters which it was never intended should be so privileged. Try one of the big "Inland Revenue" stamps of 1862–1867 through the same channel and this must be accepted.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. JUNE, 1890. No. 138.

THE public celebrations of the jubilee of the Penny Postage will most probably be brought to a close by the conversazione which is to be held at the South Kensington Museum on the 2nd July next. The first note was sounded in January, when a departmental dinner celebrated the inauguration of the uniform penny rate on the 10th January, 1840; but the great event for Philatelists—the birthday of postage stamps on the 6th May, 1840—has been worthily celebrated by the London Philatelic Society, which gave a practical idea of the wonderful development of this invention through every quarter of the globe. We will not speak of the exhibits of postage stamps, envelopes, and post cards, except to say that pretty nearly every thing was there, and that collectors had the opportunity of seeing some of the marvels of the great collection of Mr. Tapling, the special collection by Mr. E. D. Bacon of the stamps, envelopes, and post cards of Japan, where varieties appear to grow like mushrooms, the collection of stamps of native Indian States made by Major Evans, and Mr. Castle's colonial stamps. This is only to mention two or three out of a host of others. Then there was the original sketch in pencil by Mr. Mulready of the design for the face of the envelope which goes by his name, with a proof on India paper from the block shown by Miss Jaffray; while Mr. Pearson Hill showed a proof from the first plate of postage stamps, and a proof of the die as engraved in 1840 by Mr. Frederick Heath, which was supplemented by another specimen of Mr. Frederick Heath's engraving for the stamp exhibited by Mr. A. Graves. Our publishers also made a goodly display, as did Messrs. Stafford Smith, and Co., of Brighton. Mr. Lincoln, Messrs. Whitfield King, and Co., of Ipswich, &c. Mr. Heath, the manager of

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., limited, was present, with one of his principal assistants, to show how postage stamps were made by the original Perkins's process, which still continues to be used in America for the productions of the American Bank Note Company, and the other stamp-engraving companies of New York and Montreal.

We regretted not to find more foreign exhibitors, as the subdivision of the classes allowed of any to exhibit who had special collections. Barring the magnificent collection of the stamps of France and its colonies, shown by Mr. Tapling, that country was unrepresented, and the sole exhibit of those of Granada was scarcely up to the mark. By far the best collections in many of the subdivisions were shown by the judges, who were *hors de concours*.

We must not omit to mention the celebration of the "jubilee" at the Guildhall on May 16th, where, besides the representation of a Post Office 100 years since, there was a practical exhibition of the work of the Post Office in the letter, parcel, and telegraph departments, at which latter H.R.H. the Prince of Wales sent a message to his imperial nephew at Berlin. A special post-card—with a stamp of one penny in the right upper corner; the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with V.R. on each side, surmounted by a crown, in the left upper corner; and the city arms in the centre; with the inscription, "Penny Postage Jubilee, 1890," "Guildhall, London," underneath—was printed for the occasion in carmine on buff. These were sold at sixpence each for the benefit of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, and the limited supply of 10,000 was quickly exhausted.

The great feature, no doubt, of this latter exhibition was the Post Office in motion. Since the great exhibition of 1851 we have visited many of these world-fairs, and have invariably found that the interest in the thing produced bears very little comparison with that excited by seeing it produced; and had it been possible to have kept the exhibition open beyond Tuesday, the 19th, it would have been visited by very many more, who wanted to see it, but could not for lack of tickets, which were completely exhausted.

Elsewhere in our pages will be found an account sent to us of an Exhibition of Postage Stamps at Leeds, which was visited by a large number of persons. These exhibitions cannot fail to advance the cause of stamp-collecting, and show what relaxation it affords to its votaries amid the rougher duties of life in this hard-work world.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The directors of the posts, or whoever is responsible for the issue of postage stamps at Buenos Ayres, seem never to be satisfied with the portraits of Rivadavia. They have now given us another portrait, worse than that of last year, if such a thing were possible. He is furnished with Gladstone collars, larger, if anything, than before. The stamp is engraved by the South American Bank Note Company, and the impression is on plain white paper; perforated 11½.



Adhesive. 5 centavos, red; perf. 11½.

Austria.—The first instalment of the new type of post cards has been issued, and shows a Greek-pattern frame, within which, in the right upper angle, is the stamp. The inscription is "Correspondenz-Karte," in German type. "An" to the left in script is followed by four lines for the address.

Post Card. 2 kreuzer, light yellow-brown on buff.

The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles the newspaper stamps of ½ kreuzer (1880), and that with no value (1 kreuzer), as perforated 11½.

Newspaper Stamps. ½ kreuzer, green; perf. 11½.
(1 kreuzer), grey-lilac ,,

Bavaria.—The same journal also states that the 50 pfennig has been issued in its new colour.

Adhesive. 50 pf., violet-brown; wmk. hor. undulations; perf. 14.

Bhopal.—The ¼ anna, black, similar to the 1881 type, but a little smaller, comes to hand in twenty-four types on the sheet, and, wonderful to say, without any errors in the inscriptions. The impression is on wove paper, both imperforate and perforated 6–8.

¼ anna, black; perf. and imperf.

Brazil.—One more of the new "Southern Cross" series is announced—the 20 reis in green.

Adhesive. 20 reis, green.

Bulgaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* is informed that the series of stamps of the new type is completed by the following, which, however, are not yet in circulation:

Adhesives.
1 stotinki, violet.
2 ,, grey.
3 ,, yellow-brown.
15 ,, yellow-bistre.
25 stotinki, dull blue.
30 ,, dark brown.
50 ,, blue-green.

To these may be added as having been issued:

10 stotinki, red.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received a post card of Three-halfpence, with the inscription CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE) in two lines, followed by the instructions, and a stamp in the right upper angle, showing the head of the Queen on a solid circular ground, with curved tablets top and bottom—

the upper one inscribed CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the lower with the value in words. The impression is in slate-grey.

Post Card. 1½ pence, slate-grey on buff.

Ceylon.—Our monthly chronicle never appears complete without a surcharge from Ceylon. The 15 cents, olive, has been surcharged in black thick letters with "Five Cents," and with POSTAGE above and REVENUE over the value at the bottom. What is the use of overprinting a stamp, already inscribed POSTAGE, with the same word, would puzzle wiser heads than the clever designers of the Ceylon varieties.



Adhesive. 5 cents on 15 cents, olive; wmk. CROWN CA; surch. in black.

Colombia.—A stamp of 2 centavos, much resembling in type that of 10 centavos, described in our February number, and similarly inscribed, has made its appearance.



Adhesive. 2 centavos, red on pink; perf. 13½.

Dutch Indies.—From the *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that a stamp of 3 cents has been issued of the type of the 5 cents.

Adhesive. 3 cents, lilac; perf. 12½.

France.—We have the 50 centimes of the current type in carmine on pink. Impression and perforation as in the rest of the series. *Adhesive.* 50 centimes, carmine on pink.

Great Britain.—A used specimen of plate 13 of the Sixpence, type of 1st April, 1873, has been found in light yellow-brown, the colour of the issue of June, 1872, in lieu of its usual colour of green-grey.

Adhesive. 6 pence, light yellow-brown, plate 13; wmk. Spray; perf. 14.

On the occasion of the celebration of the "Penny Postage Jubilee," in the Guildhall of the City of London, a special post card was issued, bearing the usual penny post-card stamp in the right upper corner, and in the corresponding left corner the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with V.R. surmounted by a crown. Between these are the City Arms and supporters, and underneath, the inscription "Penny Postage Jubilee, 1890—Guildhall, London," in two lines. *Post Card.* 1 penny, carmine on buff.

Mr. Philbrick has shown us a specimen of the Threepence, type of 1st May, 1862, in carmine on stout azure paper, watermarked with heraldic emblems, and overprinted "Specimen."

Adhesive. 3 pence, carmine (type 1862); wmk. Emblems on stout azure paper; perf. 14.

Among the exhibits at the London Philatelic Exhibition there was a copy of a circular to postmasters, dated 7th May, 1840, shown by the Postmaster-General, to accompany specimens of the stamp with V.R. in the upper angles and of the 2d. The records of the Post Office were, we understand, fully searched at the

instance of the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, and the entries there showed that the issue of the 2d. was not made in London till nearly the end of May, and in the country in June. Had the V.R. stamps been issued to the post-offices, surely they would not be so scarce. The circular certainly was prepared and printed, ready for sending out with the stamps; but the question is, Did it go out before the Treasury had decided not to issue it?

Our Belgian contemporary twits us on our mention of a Four Pence of the current issue, "with a topsy-turvy watermark;" but his dictionary is in fault. Some people collect these blunders of the printer, and for their benefit, not for our pleasure, it was mentioned. For our own part, we think there is about the same difference between topsy-turvy overprints and topsy-turvy watermarks as there is "'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee;" and yet we know a certain catalogue which never fails to chronicle the former, perhaps because they are more patent than the other.

Greece.—A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* sends a 40 lepta, with 20 on the reverse side, the 2 being overprinted with "4."

Adhesive. 40 lepta, violet on azure; numeral on the back surcharged.

The 25 lepta is also, it appears, now in dark dull blue.

Adhesive. 25 lepta, dark dull blue; imperforate.

Jamaica.—The Sixpence, current type, comes to hand on paper watermarked "Crown C A."

Adhesive. 6 pence, yellow; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

We have the Halfpenny, green, type of October, 1872, on paper watermarked Crown C A, overprinted with OFFICIAL, 17 mm. long, in thin block type; and the 1d. and 2d. of the new type, the first in pink and the second in slate-grey, overprinted with OFFICIAL in thick block type 16 mm. long.

Official. ½ penny, green (type 1872); wmk. ♕ CA; overprinted in black.
1 ,, pink (new type); overprinted in black.
2 ,, slate-grey ,, ,, ,,

Montenegro.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the reply post card of 1888 has been slightly altered, the second line of the notice having been made 68 mm. long, instead of 60 mm.

Reply Card. 3+3 novich, black on green.



Nabha.—We annex an engraving of the surcharge on the registration envelope, chronicled by us in April last.

Nevis.—A stamp of 1 shilling, of the type with the head of the Queen, and a post card of One Penny, of the type of that of Three Halfpence, have made their appearance.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, purple; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.
Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff.



New South Wales.—The reply card of 1 penny bears stamps of the centenary issue. *Reply Card.* 1+1 penny, violet on white.

Norway.—We learn that a stamp of 2 öre, in light yellow-brown, and of the current type, has superseded the surcharged one, and that a post card of 10 öre has made its appearance without any frame.

Adhesive. 2 öre, light yellow-brown; perf. 13½.
Post Card. 10 öre, red on white.

Pahang.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. have received information from the Post Office at Singapore that when the Residency was established at Pahang some stamps of 8 and 10 cents were overprinted with PAHANG by mistake. On the discovery being made the Postmaster-General immediately called them in, but not before some of them had been purchased by local *collectors* (?). Khean-guan is a local Chinese firm.

Roumania.—The unpaid letter stamps of 5 and 10 bani have been issued on watermarked paper.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 bani, green, on watermarked paper.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Russia.—The 3 kopecks has had thunderbolts added, like the other values.

A stamp of 14 kopecs of the current type is also announced, printed in blue, with centre in pink.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, carmine; perf. 14.
14 ,, blue, with pink centre; perf. 14.

Russian Locals.—*Bouzoulouk.*—The annexed engraving represents a stamp, of the authenticity of which the *Timbre-Poste* entertained suspicions, not without reason; but M. Breitfuss writes to that journal, assuring them that it was taken from a letter in 1874. What a pity that it was ever detached!



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, dark blue on white.

The next is an improved edition, dating from 1875–6, and comes from the same correspondent, who had it from a friend, who received it from the district of Bouzoulouk.



The *Timbre-Poste* remarks that it is exactly in that district where a speculator resides who has shown to that journal any number of designs, all older the one than the other, and expresses a doubt whether M. Breitfuss has not been duped. This last stamp is printed in green on plain white paper, with the numeral framed in red.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green and red.

It appears that the administration use perforated stamps themselves; but this is too great a luxury for people whose time is not so valuable. They can be served only with imperforate stamps.



Dnieprowsk.—The stamp of 1885 has been somewhat modified, and the background changed, as will be seen by the annexed engraving. Lithographed in colour on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, pink and green.

Gdoff.—The pink stamp of 1887 has been re-drawn. The inscription differs in the form of the letters, and the figure 2 is larger and more stiff. There are five varieties alongside of each other. The new arrivals are printed in black on azure paper, and perforated 12.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on blue.

Koungour.—This rural administration has issued two stamps of the annexed design, showing within an upright oval band, in the upper part, a bear, with something not to be deciphered very accurately on its back; and in the lower part a cornucopia. Printed in black on coloured paper, and perforated 11½.



Adhesives. 1 kopeck, black on white.
2 kopecks, ,, pink.

Lebedjan.—The annexed engraving shows a stamp, the date of whose issue is uncertain, but it probably dates from 1882, and followed the first stamp in green. The numerals on each side are in yellow, the rest of the stamp being in mauve. For variety sake, the numerals are occasionally found printed upside down.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, mauve and yellow.

Louga.—The stamp shown in the annexed engraving differs from the known type, which it probably preceded. In this the oval is taller, the crown is smaller, the inscriptions are in larger letters, and the star is larger. Embossed in white relief on a coloured ground.



(2 kopecks), ultramarine-blue.

Ossa.—The design of the stamps for this rural administration very much resembles that of the stamps of Koungour, above described, except that something which it is not quite clear whether it is intended for a beehive, a sentry-box, or a tower, is substituted for the cornucopia. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 11½.



Adhesives.

2 kopecks,	green,	ground diapered in	yellow-green.	
2 ,,	,,	,,	,,	pale green.
4 ,,	yellow-bistre	,,		pale bistre.
8 ,,	blue	,,	,,	pale blue.

There are two varieties of the 4 kopecks, as also of the 8 kopecks, and a 2 kopecks is reported as imperforate, which the *Timbre-Poste* thinks cannot make a variety difficult to obtain, as the stamps have a margin of four or five millimetres.

Oster.—The same journal has received the envelope of 3 kopecks with stamp in red-brown in two sizes—143 × 114 mm. and 141 × 76 mm. *Envelope.* 3 kopecks, red-brown on white laid paper.

Oustioujna.—The annexed engraving represents the design of a stamp which preceded that depicted in our January number. The points of difference will be at once seen by comparing the two engravings.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on orange; perf. 11.

Perejaslaw.—The stamp of 5 kopecks, 1889, in pale red on yellow, had a double-lined frame, with an exterior line. This latter has been suppressed, and the stamp printed in brighter red on paper of a darker yellow. The perforation also is now 11 instead of 13½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, bright red on yellow; perf. 11.

Schatz.—What can they be wanting with so many stamps at Schatz? We are always chronicling fresh issues, and now there are envelopes of 3 kopecks in the following varieties:

Envelopes.	3 kopecks,	black on	white laid,	147 × 117 mm.	Stamp to right.
	3 ,,	,,	straw wove	,,	,,
	3 ,,	,,	grey wove,	152 × 124 mm.	,,
	3 ,,	,,	cream	140 × 110 mm.	Stamp to left.

Tscherdin.—The annexed engraving shows what can be done for the last new candidate for a place in collections and albums. What the Arms are intended to represent we will not attempt to speculate upon. The beasts may be anything, or perhaps imaginary. The stamp is lithographed on white paper, and perforated 12½.



2 kopecks, red.

St. Christopher.—The 6 pence is now on paper watermarked Crown C A. *Adhesive.* 6 pence, green-grey; wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14.

Scinde.—For about three and twenty years Scinde Dawks have been very quiet, and many of our readers may have almost forgotten that they are stamps issued by the late Sir Bartle Frere when he was administering the affairs of part of the province.



The stamp was embossed on white and also on blue paper, and has as its device the trade mark of the East India Company, as shown in the annexed engraving, which, however, is inaccurate in the top and in the lettering in the centre of the heart. The date of its issue was 1850–51. Mr. Tapling, during his recent journeyings in India, has been fortunate enough to obtain a few specimens, and amongst the rest some in red, which are circular, while those in white and blue are cut square. The red ones are on glazed paper, which points in all probability to the use of a blank gummed wafer.

½ anna, embossed on red.

Seychelles.—In the post cards there is a line dividing the inscriptions and stamp from the remainder of the front of the card. The inscription reads UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—SEYCHELLES—POST CARD, with the Royal Arms separating the words, and then the instructions. The stamp is of the usual colonial type. *Post Cards.* 4 cents, carmine on buff.
8 ,, brown ,,

South Australia.—M. Moens has been indulging in a critical investigation of the watermarks on the South Australian stamps, and finds that in 1855 the watermark shows a star with very acute angles; while towards 1868 the angles are more obtuse, and the star resembles the outline made by two equilateral triangles placed over one another. As regards the "Crown S A" watermark in the first type, which appeared in July, 1870, the crown is large, and the letters far apart; while in that which appeared in 1876 the crown is a little smaller and the letters close together.

Victoria.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that the registration envelope of 4 pence comes to hand with the flap tongue-shaped, and the inscription in thick letters in place of capitals. Size 144 × 89 mm. 4 pence, flesh colour.

Western Australia.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports the issue of a stamp of One Penny of the De La Rue type.

Adhesive. 1 penny, pink; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH the exhibition opened on May 19th, and closed on the 26th, and may now be deemed an event of the past, the remembrance of it will not soon fade away from the minds of those interested in philately who had the satisfaction of seeing what had been got together by the energy of the Committee of the Society, to whom was entrusted the management and the arrangement of the great show. The way in which the whole work was carried out reflected the greatest credit on the Committee, who were also very fortunate in the choice of the place of exhibition, for, being lighted from the roof, no sunlight interfered with the exhibits. The catalogue was a philatelic treatise in itself; since it was preceded by a short notice of every stamp-producing State from the pen of Major Evans, which if the visitors read, a very large number of them will know something of the rudiments of stamp collecting.

We do not purpose telling our readers what there was to see, as they have been told elsewhere that there was pretty nearly everything. There were specimens of the "Post Office" Mauritius, Reunion, &c., a pair of the 2 cents pink of the first issue of British Guiana, and a host of those "unattainables" that doubtless proved a sore temptation to the breach of the tenth commandment on the part of many collectors.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, himself a collector, opened the proceedings at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Tapling, the President of the Committee, read an address, which, after sketching the history of the exhibition, and paying a tribute of thanks to the authorities of other countries, to the Duke, and to collectors who had aided by the loan of rare stamps, concluded by expressing a hope that the interest of the public in what had been done would result in a considerable surplus for the charities connected with the

Post Office. To this address His Royal Highness replied in an appropriate speech, and declared the exhibition open.

After a short visit to some of the principal exhibits a luncheon was served to about thirty guests, invited by the Committee. Among the guests were the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Bangor, Lord Barrington, Lord Kingston, the Postmaster-General, Sir Stevenson Blackwood, Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales; Mr. Braddon, Agent-General for Tasmania; Admiral Woods, Mr. Purcell, and others.

Before proceeding, let us remark that the *carte de menu* was a very tasteful production of Messrs. Maclure and Co., and was adorned with five real postage stamps of One Penny, the black one of 1840 having the place of honour in the centre; while at the top were the red of 1841 and of 1864; and below was that of 1880 and the current one.

After lunch Mr. Tapling, who was in the chair, rose and proposed the toast of "The Queen and Empress," which was drunk with all the honours; and this was followed by that of "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family," coupled with the name of the Duke of Edinburgh. We take the report of His Royal Highness's speech, and of those which followed, from one of the daily newspapers:

"His Royal Highness, who was greeted with long-continued applause, said, 'My Lords and Gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health. I also assure you that it gives the greatest pleasure to the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, to visit any exhibition which tends to the good of our fellow-countrymen. I may tell you that the Prince is engaged almost at this very moment in unveiling the statue of General Gordon at Chatham. I need not now allude to the merits of that great Englishman whom we all mourn, but it is one of the duties and privileges of the Royal Princes to do honour to the famous men whom they are proud to call their fellow-countrymen. It is, moreover, also our privilege to be connected with the public services. To-day Prince George of Wales starts—nay, probably has started—from Chatham in the *Thrush*, to the command of which he has been appointed. I am sure you will join with me in wishing him a prosperous and pleasant cruise. He also is a stamp collector, and I hope that he will return with a goodly number of additions from North America and the West Indies. I am a collector, too, and I have been only too glad to contribute specimens to this fine exhibition. I need not detain you longer, for, no doubt, you are all anxious to resume your inspection of the treasures in the other room.' The Duke resumed his place amid loud cheers.

"Mr. Tapling then proposed 'The Postal System of Great Britain and the Colonies.' The Postmaster-General, in responding, said that Mr. Tapling had very happily given Her Majesty the title of Queen-Empress, thereby alluding to the Greater Britain which owned her sway. He might without indiscretion state that the Queen took the greatest interest in things postal, and in evidence he related how interested she had been in the development of the threepenny Australian post card, which bore a full-length portrait of herself on it. Sir Saul Samuel also replied, and, referring to the charges that had been made of disloyalty against those who had substituted the emu, the platypus, the kangaroo, and the lyre bird for the sovereign's head on the stamps of the Antipodes, asserted that he might say that the last-named biped possibly typified these calumniators. Great laughter followed the worthy Agent-General's caustic remark, and then the Royal party again circulated through the exhibition, the Duke of Teck frequently stopping to speak to those Post Office riflemen who had served in Egypt. The Duke of Edinburgh, before leaving, intimated his intention of again visiting this marvellous proof of civilization and progress."

To this we may add that on a subsequent day His Royal Highness spent upwards of three hours in examining the exhibits, and showed by the interest he took in them, and by his remarks, that he is not a collector in name alone.

We now subjoin the list of the honours which have been awarded by the judges. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh did not compete, as also three others of the principal exhibitors—Mr. Tapling, Mr. E. D. Bacon, and Major Evans who were on the jury.

CLASS I.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.

M. P. CASTLE, for Stamps of New South Wales.

Group I.

GOLD MEDALS.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON, for Stamps of Great Britain.
DOUGLAS GARTH, for Stamps of India and Ceylon.

SILVER MEDALS.

GILBERT HARRISON, for Stamps of Afghanistan.
E. B. LUARD, for Stamps of British Guiana.

BRONZE MEDALS.

G. WHITFIELD, for Stamps of Granada Confederation and States.
DR. MALLMANN, for Local Postage Stamps of the United States of America.

Group II.

GOLD MEDAL.

LOUIS BLANCHARD, for Stamps of Switzerland.

SILVER MEDALS.

F. DE COPPET, for Stamps of Bolivia and Ecuador.
W. KRAPP, for Stamps of Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

C. COLMAN, for Stamps of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

BRONZE MEDALS.

L. GIBB, for Stamps of Spain.
T. WICKHAM JONES, for Stamps of Germany. (Division II.)
B. P. RODD, for Stamps of Queensland and Samoa.

Group III.

SILVER MEDALS.

E. R. HAWKINS, for Stamps of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.
T. MAYCOCK do. do. do.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

E. & A. W. CHAMBERS, for Stamps of Barbados and Nevis.

BRONZE MEDALS.

C. N. BIGGS, for Stamps of North Borneo, &c.
F. RANSOM, for Stamps of Cuba, &c.
A. DE WORMS, for Stamps of Antigua, &c.

CLASS II.

Division I.

SILVER MEDAL.	*BRONZE MEDAL.*
PEARSON HILL.	MRS. W. GREGORY.

Division II.

SILVER MEDAL.

W. HUGHES HUGHES.

BRONZE MEDALS.

MRS. A. POTTS. | MORIZ SCHUCH.

CLASS III.

GOLD MEDAL.

GILBERT HARRISON, for Envelopes of the United States of America.

SILVER MEDAL.

L. SCHWARZ, for Envelopes of Austria.

CLASS V.

BRONZE MEDALS.

M. GIWELB. | W. LINCOLN. | H. STAFFORD SMITH.

CLASS VI.

BRONZE MEDALS.

PEARSON HILL. | J. B. MOENS.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE.

CLASS VII.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Div. I.—F. CORDER. | Div. II.—F. MOCKLER.

Div. III.—E. PETRITZ.

CLASS VIII.

SILVER MEDALS.

PEARSON HILL. | W. RUTLEY.

EXTRA SILVER MEDALS.

H. H. TOWNSEND.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. | GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

BRONZE MEDALS.

A. GRAVES. | A. KEILEY. | J. A. TILLEARD.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDALS.

W. COWLAND. | H. HASLETT.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON, & CO.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDALS.

MESSRS. BLADES, EAST, & BLADES. | WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED.

THE LEEDS PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A FEW of the leading philatelists in the chief town of Yorkshire, following (or perhaps preceding) the example of the Metropolitan stamp collectors, thought that it was only right to commemorate the Jubilee of the Penny Post by holding a public exhibition of their combined collections. Messrs. T. K. Skipwith and W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., from the first took up the idea, and worked hard to make it a success. A committee was formed, consisting of Rev. T. S. Fleming, Messrs. J. Scott, W. H. Adams, W. Bedwith, H. Firth, F. J. Kidson, and Wilson Wilby, with W. D. Roebuck and T. K. Skipwith as hon. secs., and collectors from all parts of the county sent in their strongest countries mounted on cards. The Leeds Philosophical Society kindly granted the use of their museum, and the Leeds papers gave full publicity to the project; and at last, on Saturday evening, May 3rd, a large assemblage of exhibitors and friends met in the library of the Philosophical Hall, Park Row, Leeds, for preliminary congratulations before the private view. At 7.30 Mr. Scott took the chair, and in a very interesting speech sketched the origin of the Penny Post. Rev. T. S. Fleming then proposed a vote of thanks to the Philosophical Society for granting the use of their rooms. This was seconded by Mr. Skipwith, and carried unanimously. After this an adjournment was made to the museum, where the exhibition was held.

The first thing to strike one on entering was Mr. Roebuck's extensive collection of English. This collection was one of the most interesting items in the room. Mr. Roebuck's exhibit shows the history of the English stamp from 1840 up to the present time; Mr. W. T. Wilson, Birmingham,

exhibited a collection of English rarities, amongst them being a beautiful specimen of the V.R. and also the 2s., red-brown; Mr. Skipwith exhibited Bechuanaland, Capes, Tasmanian, and Victorian fiscals postally used, French, German, and United States; Mr. F. J. Kidson was noticeable for a reconstructed plate of English 1d., black, a fine lot of triangular Capes in blocks, and a good lot of Persia; Mr. Rowntree, Scarborough, showed several postal curios, amongst them being balloon cards and letters from Paris during the siege, Eiffel Tower post card, &c.; Mr. Scott showed some remarkably choice specimens of Fiji, New Zealand (blue paper), Afghanistan, Bhopal, Japan, Mexico, Nevis, Cashmere, Western Australia, and many other countries, no less than forty-nine countries being shown by that gentleman; Mr. Firth, of Baildon, was especially strong in West Indian, Mauritius, and New South Wales, his early British Guianas, post-paid Mauritius, and Sydney views causing many a breach of the tenth commandment; Mr. Wilson Wilby, of Ontario, took up the North American colonies, his collection of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia being especially good; Mr. W. H. Adams showed Argentine Republic, Bavaria, Brunswick, Schleswig-Holstein, &c., as well as a Mulready and a caricature; Rev. T. S. Fleming exhibited China, India, Liberia, Persia, &c.; Mr. W. Beckwith showed the northern European countries—viz., Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland—as well as Ceylon (a magnificent collection), Gibraltar, and Sicily; Mr. W. B. Turner, F.C.S., showed Ionian Islands, Barbadoes, Tonga, &c.; Mr. W. A. Jefferson, F.C.O., Cyprus, Gold Coast, Guatemala, &c.; and Mr. J. Pickles sent a good collection of post cards. Messrs. Potter, P. H. Wilson, G. Bell, W. Teasdale, and H. Thackrah also exhibited.

The exhibition closed on Saturday evening, May 17th, having proved a great success during the fortnight it had been opened, no less than 2500 having visited it, and the result can hardly be anything but stimulating to the cause of philately. In all probability a local society for the study of philately will be formed.

THE POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR.

It is almost beyond the ordinary powers of the mind to realize what is meant by hundreds of millions, and yet we have to deal with such figures in the following return of the postage stamps issued to the Post-office during the year from 1st April, 1889, to the 31st March last, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the authorities. To all it will be instructive, while our juvenile readers may exercise their wits at calculation.

Adhesive Stamps.

½ penny	411,609,168	9 pence	5,074,580
1 „	1,541,217,204	10 „	240,100*
1½ pence	35,968,400	1 shilling	10,651,320
2 „	17,706,420	2s. 6d.	600,278
2½ „	45,267,240	5 shillings	399,846
3 „	30,686,518	10 „	113,157
4 „	12,070,640	1 pound	60,555
5 „	8,327,400	5 pounds	13,256
6 „	46,949,548		

* Issued in February last.

Post Cards.

½ penny, stout	98,271,539	1½ pence	46,440
ditto reply	1,301,600	ditto reply	7,800
½ penny, thin	65,056,473	2 pence	65,640
ditto reply	941,280	ditto reply	6,000
1 penny	3,141,480	3 pence	192,800
ditto reply	57,360		

Wrappers.		Registration Envelopes.	
½ penny . .	143,169,840	2 pence . .	4,673,820
1 „ . .	1,392,720	Telegraph Forms.	
Envelopes.		6 pence . .	5,356,100
1 penny . .	18,247,440	10 „ . .	245,875

To these figures, large as they are, must be added the number of cards, wrappers, and envelopes stamped on materials supplied by the public during the same period.

Post Cards.	45,027,000	Wrappers, ½d.	21,443,000
Envelopes.	11,376,000	„ 1d.	693,000

The money value of all this represents over £12,000,000, in which penny stamps figure for above half the amount.

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 fifteenth meeting of the season 1889-90 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, April 25th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by seventeen members and two visitors. 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. Mr. G. J. Hynes, proposed by Mr. Cowland and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. A ballot was taken for the appointment of Judges at the forthcoming Exhibition, when Mr. Westoby, Major Evans, Mr. Tapling, Mr. A. H. Wilson, and Mr. Bacon were elected. It was further resolved that, in case any of the Judges were unable to act, Dr. Kloss should be requested to fill the vacancy, and that the Exhibition Committee be empowered to add to the list of Judges the name of any prominent foreign philatelist who might visit London to attend the Exhibition. No further business was taken.

The sixteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, May 9th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members (including the Vice-President in the chair) and two visitors being present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Basset Hull, in reference to the stamps sent by the Government of Tasmania for the Exhibition. The Secretary also reported that Mr. A. H. Wilson had presented vol. xi. of the *Philatelic Record* to the library, and had announced his intention of sending the publication to the Society each year; and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wilson for his gift and generous offer. Some discussion ensued on matters connected with the forthcoming Exhibition; and on the motion of Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Gibbs, it was resolved that a letter should be sent to members, requesting their attendance on the opening day, as some acknowledgment of the great honour conferred on the Society by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in graciously consenting to open the Exhibition in person.

At this point in the proceedings a note was received from Mr. Giwelb, announcing his return from the Continent, bearing the medals awarded to

Mr. Castle, Mr. Garth, and Mr. Colman. It was agreed by acclamation that Mr. Giwelb be invited to attend the proceedings, and he was accordingly introduced, and presented to Mr. Castle and Mr. Garth the diplomas and gold medals awarded to them, and handed in for delivery to Mr. Colman (who, to the regret of the members present, was absent through illness) the diploma and silver gilt medal awarded to him. Mr. Giwelb then asked permission to explain the position which he had filled at the Vienna Exhibition, and the great honour shown to him there, and expressed his regret that he should have been the only representative of English philately on such an occasion. He then announced that the Vienna Philatelic Society (the Osterreichischen Philatelisten Club) sent through him their cordial greetings to this Society, and that their secretary would attend from Vienna to represent them at the Exhibition in London.

Mr. Castle and Mr. Garth acknowledged in suitable terms the obligations they were under to Mr. Giwelb for taking charge of their exhibits, and it was unanimously resolved that the meeting thoroughly endorsed Mr. Giwelb's action as the English representative at Vienna, and that the thanks of the Society were due to him for so ably representing English collectors at the Exhibition there. Mr. Giwelb having replied, Dr. Masterman proposed a vote of congratulation to Mr. Castle, Mr. Garth, and Mr. Colman, on their honours, and an expression of the thanks of the Society to them for having so well represented English philately. This resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Chambers, was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Vienna Society for their friendly greetings, which were heartily reciprocated, with an expression of the hope that, by attending at the London Exhibition, the Vienna Society would give this Society an opportunity of returning the hospitality and good feeling shown towards English philatelists in Vienna.

After this pleasing interruption, the business of the evening was proceeded with, and it was resolved that the next meeting of the Society should be held at the Portman Rooms on Tuesday, the 20th instant, when it was hoped that all foreign and other philatelists attending the Exhibition would be able to be present as visitors of the members. On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Dr. Masterman, it was resolved that a dinner should be held during the Exhibition week, to which ladies should be invited; and Mr. Garth, Mr. Colman, and Mr. Castle were appointed a sub-committee to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The seventeenth meeting of the season was held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on Tuesday, May 20th, 1890, at 8 p.m. The President occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by twenty-three members and nine visitors. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the President addressed the meeting, and in the name of the Society welcomed the philatelists from the Continent and elsewhere who were present as visitors. No business was taken, and the meeting was resolved into a Conversazione in the Exhibition rooms.

The eighteenth meeting of the season (being the Annual General Meeting of the Society) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, May 30th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by twenty members, including the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and, after the reading of the correspondence, Mr. A. L. Holman, proposed by Mr. A. H. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Cowen; and Mr. C. F. Casella, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, were elected members of the Society.

The President referred to a correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Post Office authorities in regard to the recent Conversazione at the Guildhall, and explained what was proposed to be done in regard to the Conversazione at South Kensington on July 2nd. On the resolution of Mr. Colman, seconded by Mr. Davis, the whole of the officers of the Society were re-elected to serve for the season 1890-91. The Treasurer and

Auditors presented their balance-sheet for the past year; and on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Castle, it was resolved that the balance-sheet as presented be received and adopted, and be printed and circulated amongst the members, and that the cordial thanks of the Society are due to the Treasurer and Auditors for their services. The Secretary then read his report for the year, and it was resolved, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, that the report be received and entered on the minutes.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, it was resolved that "this Society begs to tender its cordial thanks to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh for his great kindness in opening the Philatelic Exhibition, and gratefully recognizes the fact that the success achieved is largely owing to the great interest evinced by His Royal Highness in the undertaking."

Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to the Governments of Tasmania and New South Wales for the very great interest shown by them in the Exhibition, and for sending the valuable exhibits forwarded by the respective Governments.

Some discussion ensued upon the subject of showing the exhibit forwarded by the New South Wales Government, which had arrived too late for the Exhibition; and on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Biggs, it was left to the Exhibition Committee to endeavour to arrange with the Agent-General for showing the exhibit at some suitable place.

The question of the desirability of a further meeting to complete the Society's reference list of the stamps of British Guiana was discussed at some length, and it was ultimately left to the Committee to complete the list prior to its final revision for publication.

Notes and Queries.

F. J. S.—Mr. Herpin in his article "Baptème" in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* for 15th November, 1864, says that he proposes the word "philately" as formed from the two Greek words φιλος and ατελεια, a lover of what has reference to freedom from tax or charge.

O. H. N. will be replied to in our next number.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A collector of great attainments as a philatelist having consented to relieve the present Editor of his duties, *The Philatelic Record* will for the future be under his management, and it is requested that all communications for him may be addressed to the care of the Publishers. The Editor regrets that it has not been possible to supply the types of the telegraph stamps, all of which may however be found in M. Moens' catalogue. The catalogue of the stamps of Great Britain will of course be discontinued, not perhaps without much loss, as there were several inaccuracies in the portion that appeared. The Editor has been a writer on philatelic questions for upwards of twenty years, and feels that he has earned his repose, but would have continued to do his best had he not been satisfied that the subscribers will be the gainers under a more active direction than feeble health and advancing years enable him to give, and that the position of the *Record* as the principal philatelic publication in England will not only be maintained but improved by the change.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. JULY, 1890. No. 139.

A FEW years ago, when Mr. Burnett, who had so ably watched over the interests of this Magazine almost from its birth, found that he was unable to continue in the post of Editor, it was not without much misgiving that the publishers set about the task of finding a successor; and they justly considered that they were exceedingly fortunate in obtaining the services of the veteran collector and Philatelic writer, who has since conducted the work with so much ability and judgment.

The name of the Editor has been no secret for some months past, and we have reason to believe that Mr. Westoby considered that thus losing his *anonymity* impaired, to some extent, his independence as a critic; be this as it may, we feel sure that the principal result of the publicity which he deplored, was that the satisfaction previously felt by those behind the scenes, at the fact of so able a hand being at the helm, was from that time shared by all; and the announcement made in the last number must have been read by our subscribers with feelings of the deepest regret, feelings that are abundantly shared by the publishers, and more especially by the present occupant of the Editorial chair.

Mr. Westoby's services to Philately are too well known to require any detailed mention here; his philatelic biography, in brief, appeared in our fifth volume, and our readers are well acquainted with a great deal of the work that has occupied him since. He modestly claims to have "been a writer on philatelic questions for upwards of twenty years," which we believe to be a very moderate estimate; it is, we think, nearer thirty years than twenty since he commenced giving to others the benefit of his careful study of stamps; not a very long period, perhaps, in the life of an individual, but still a long one in the life of our hobby,

and quite long enough to earn for one who was not young at the commencement of it, a full title to the repose which we trust will be of much benefit to our late Editor.

We are glad to believe that in retiring from this somewhat wearisome post, Mr. Westoby has no intention of relinquishing Philately altogether; we hope still to receive contributions from him from time to time, and our readers will be glad to learn, that the Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain, commenced in these pages, will be published in a separate form, in which it will be more convenient for reference than if scattered through the numbers of a magazine.

For ourselves, it is with considerable diffidence that we enter upon our task; to follow in the footsteps of two such able predecessors is no easy matter, and we must ask the kindly consideration of our readers if we fail in some respects to maintain their high standard; at the same time we feel that *The Philatelic Record* is by this time so firmly established, that its popularity among scientific collectors will not be easily shaken. We intend to make no rash experiments, and to introduce no startling innovations; the system of arrangement that appears to have answered so well in the past will be adhered to in the future; in accordance with our title, the *record* of novelties, &c., will remain a prominent feature, and, believing as we do that a list of this kind must be complete to be of real service, we hope to make it include descriptions not only of things not previously noticed elsewhere, but also of those that have already been described in other journals. In this we must depend, to a large extent, upon the kind assistance of others, which we feel sure will be accorded as freely in the future as it has been in the past.

There are certain classes of stamps, about which we should like to have the opinions of our readers, as to whether they should or should not be chronicled. First, Telegraph Stamps issued by countries where—as in Great Britain—the telegraphs are in the hands of the Government. Personally we are in favour of including these; they are in every way worthy of being collected, and they are closely akin to *Postage* Stamps, as being apparently a means of denoting prepayment of the cost of transmitting a message. Another point in their favour is that they do not form a very large class, and that they are gradually decreasing and being replaced by Postage Stamps—the latter fact being probably one of the principal reasons that have induced collectors of Postage

Stamps to take them up. On the other hand they are employed, for the most part, in quite a different manner to Postage Stamps; they do not reach the receiver of the message—in fact, in the ordinary course of events, *used* copies do not come into the hands of the public at all; and, strictly speaking, they are not employed for the purpose of denoting prepayment, but rather for that of simplifying the accounts of the Department, and as a check upon the Telegraph Clerks.

Second, Russian Locals. These, we are bound to confess, are postage stamps issued by regularly constituted authority; at the same time we feel that they are a class apart, requiring special study, and, we fancy, but little understood by the general body of collectors. Their claims to admission are really undeniable; the only question is whether a sufficient number of our readers are interested in them to render it desirable that we should continue to compile the very bald and unsatisfactory lists of new issues, that are all that *we* can give. Cannot some collector who really understands these stamps take this matter off our hands? A thoroughly good Catalogue of Russian Locals has still, as far as we know, to be written, and its appearance in these pages would be very welcome to many, besides, no doubt, leading numbers to study them who do not do so at present.

Third, stamps issued by companies or individuals, ostensibly for the purpose of denoting payment of charges for the transmission of letters, &c., or of telegrams—such as those formerly issued by various "Express" companies in the United States (genuine specimens of which are the most interesting of the class), the Hamburg Locals (which are examples of the other extreme), the Germans that broke out in such profusion a few years ago, and the parasites that still infest Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (or rather the pages allotted to those countries in our albums, we fancy that in the countries themselves they are not quite so numerous). These we should dearly like to exclude altogether, but we are bound to consult the wishes of our readers; every one is free to collect what he or she (especially *she*) thinks fit, we can only express our own individual opinion, to the effect that the best of these labels stand upon exactly the same footing as those issued by certain Railway Companies for denoting payment on parcels, and that a very large proportion of them are issued principally for sale to collectors.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We have received the 12 c. of 1889, reduced in value in the usual manner. A block formed of crossed lines is struck over the figures in each of the lower corners, and between these is a large "¼" over the word CENTAVOS.

Adhesive. ¼, in *black*, on 12 c., deep blue.

Brazil.—A fresh set of newspaper stamps of new design is announced, which will probably cause some of the values of the last series to be reserved for philatelic uses solely, as hinted in the letter we published in April. The new type is not particularly attractive; it gives a general idea of three scrolls tied together by a piece of string, with a knot at each corner. The top scroll is lettered CORREIO, then come numerals, then a second scroll lettered JORNAES, then the word REIS, and finally the third scroll lettered E. U. DO BRAZIL. All round this is the piece of string, described in the Decree (there is a Decree, of course) as a frame formed of "lignes mixtes entrelacées." We leave the translation to those better qualified; *we* have got so "mixed" over "interlaced mixed lines," "interlaced lines mixed," "mixed lines interlaced," &c., &c., that we give it up.



Newspaper Stamps.

10 reis,	pale blue.	200 reis,	violet.
20 „	Paris green.	300 „	deep blue.
50 „	olive-green.	500 „	brick-red.
100 „	carmine.	700 „	violet.

1000 reis, yellow.

Ceylon.—Another fresh variety of surcharge has reached us—the 4 c., *rose*, with the value cancelled by a bar and overprinted "Two Cents" in thick small type.

Adhesive. 2 c., in *black*, on 4 c., rose; wmk. Crown CA.

Chamba.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports that the ½ anna and 1 anna envelopes, white laid paper, size 118 × 66 mm., are found surcharged with the name in *black* and the arms in *blue*. It is usually somewhat rough treatment that produces this combination of colours. Have any of our readers met with these ill-used envelopes?

Envelopes. ½ a., green; surcharged in *black and blue.*
1 a., brown „ „ „

Colombia.—We find in *Le Timbre-Poste* a description of a 10 pesos stamp, of the type chronicled on page 181 of our last volume, but inscribed CORREOS NACIONALES DE LOS EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA, which it is said "has existed." Is it known to have been issued?

The same periodical gives, on the authority of Dr. Michelsen,

a long list of *Cubiertas*, described as of the same type as those previously current, but printed in *blue*.

Adhesive. 10 pesos, black on *rose* (glazed); perf. 11.
Cubiertas. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 centavos, 1 peso, blue.

Bolivar.—A correspondent informs us that when at Cartagena, a month or so ago, he found the 10 c., mauve, dated 1880, was being employed divided diagonally as 5 c. stamps; and he was told by an official in the Post-office that they had no 5 c. stamps of any date on hand, and that halves of the 10 c. would continue to be used for the lower value. He found the other values of various dates being used indiscriminately—the 80 c. and 1 peso of 1882 and 1883, and the 20 c. and 40 c. of different dates. This dating system does not seem to cause any great inconvenience after all, except to collectors.

Tolima.—A new issue is reported for this portion of the Republic, described as resembling the latest issue for Antioquia.

Adhesives. 1 c., black on *rose*.
2½ c. „ *blue*.
5 c. „ *yellow*.
10 c. „ *green*.

Also some *Cubiertas*, of the design of those issued in 1886, but printed in *black* on the parti-coloured paper employed for the earlier ones. *Cubiertas.* 5 c., black on *blue, yellow, and red*.
10 c. „ „ „ „
50 c. „ „ „ „

The latest intelligence is that there are no new stamps for Tolima, so we confidently expect that some one will send us specimens of the above.

Costa Rica.—*Guanacaste.*—The stamps described in the number for May appear to bear the same surcharge as those chronicled last year, when only the two lowest values were seen; it is in Roman capitals, 2 mm. high, and the word is 20 mm. in length. Some of the values have now appeared with the surcharge in quite a different type, being thin block capitals, 5½ mm. high, and covering a width of 18 mm. only. We have seen two values, and *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles two others.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown; *black* surcharge.
2 c., green „ „
5 c., orange „ „
10 c., reddish-brown, *black* surcharge.

Denmark.—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a curious variety of the 4 öre *Letter Card*, which by some mistake had escaped perforation. *Letter Card.* 4 öre, blue on *grey;* imperf.

Dominican Republic.—Some new Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards were issued here some months ago, we understand; the stamp on all is of the type of that on the Postal Union cards of 1885. It is in the right upper corner of the envelopes and cards, and near the right side of the wrappers. *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we copy this, does not give the sizes of the envelopes;

the cards are stated to closely resemble those of 1885, but have the words SERVICIO INTERIOR at the top, in the place of UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

Envelopes. 5 c., blue on *white laid.*
10 c., orange ,,
20 c., brown ,,
Wrappers. 2 c., carmine on *manilla;* 240 × 156 mm.
3 c., orange ,, 300 × 142 mm.
Post Cards. 1 c., green on *olive-yellow.*
1+1 c. ,, ,,

Finland.—The 10 penni card bears the stamp of the new type with nine stars; in other respects it resembles the latest issue.

Post Card. 10 penni, rose on *cream.*

France.—We do not appear to have chronicled the Pneumatic Post envelope with stamp of 60 c., replacing the one with value reduced to that amount by means of a surcharge.

Envelope. 60 c., carmine on *lilac.*

French Colonies.—*Diégo Suarez.*—The supply of 20 c. stamps being exhausted (thus saith the Decree), the 25 c. has been in its turn surcharged "15," in the same type as before, but in *violet.*

Adhesive. 15, in *violet,* on 25 c., black on *rose.*

Gibraltar.—We are bound to confess that Messrs. De la Rue & Co. seldom provide us with any unnecessary varieties of surcharge; our publishers have caught them tripping however at last—a stamp on each sheet of the 25 c. on 2½d. has the "I" of CENTIMOS distinctly shorter than the other letters.

Adhesive. 25 c. on 2½d., blue; variety.

Great Britain.—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has been assured by one, "qui a passé la Manche," that the 10d. stamp which appeared last year embossed upon Telegraph forms, has also been impressed upon envelopes—to order. We think this quite possible, but do not formally chronicle such an envelope until we have actually seen it.

Parturiunt montes, erupit—"a rediklus muss." *The* great Philatelic event of the month should have been the issue of the special "Penny Postage Jubilee" envelope prepared in honour of the Conversazione held at the South Kensington Museum on July 2nd. It was well advertised beforehand, and many of us looked forward hopefully, though not perhaps with confidence, to being able to add something really artistic to our collections of the stamps of Great Britain. Disappointment, however, has been our portion; for anything more essentially commonplace than the article produced it would be difficult to imagine.

After the thrilling account given in the daily papers of the breaking up of the plate, we presume there must really have been a plate of some kind to "break up," otherwise we should have supposed that the *forme* would have been resolved into its constituent parts, in the same way as the type from which this page is printed, by the simple process of *distribution.* The great

majority of our readers will have seen the envelope before this is in print; but for the sake of those in distant lands and of posterity, we append a description: In the right upper corner is the stamp of the Penny post card; no novelty there! In the left upper corner a fancy device formed of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, crossed by the letters V.R., and surmounted by a Crown. This appeared on the Jubilee Post Card issued at the Guildhall, and was evidently considered the highest possible art. In the centre, at the top, inscriptions in four lines: 1. POST OFFICE JUBILEE. 2. OF. 3. UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE. 4. AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2ND JULY, 1890. Above the space (a rather limited one) allowed for the address is a four-horse Coach, with an inscription below it: THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGHGATE, 1790, AT 8 MILES AN HOUR. Along the bottom of the envelope a mail train, with inscription, THE NORTH MAIL, 1890, APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR. These vignettes are of the style of those found in newspaper printing offices for heading advertisements of excursions by coach or rail! On the left is represented a doll in plain clothes, with a tall hat, with prices marked from 4d. to 2s. 6d.; on the right a doll in uniform, price 1d., emblematic of *uniform penny* postage. The children will doubtless prefer the one in uniform; but possibly the higher priced ones have clothes that take off and on; the penny one is plainly wooden!

Altogether, we think that if Mr. James Chalmers had turned his attention to stamped envelopes, instead of adhesives, some fifty odd years ago, and had brought all the resources of his printing establishment to bear upon it, he would have produced just such another "thing of shreds and patches" as this.

Inside the envelope was a card, bearing in the left upper corner a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, with inscription underneath, "HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE." Across the upper centre and right a label with a netted ground, and in the middle of this a voided space containing the Arms of Great Britain under an arch, with PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE below them; under the label the date 1890. The work of art which appears in the left upper corner of the envelope is divided in half, the "V" and the Shamrock placed on the left of the arch over the Arms, and the "R" and the Thistle on the right; but what has become of the Rose, Messrs. De la Rue and Co.? Surely this is not intended to be prophetic of a time when Ireland and Scotland shall divide the United Kingdom between them, and England shall be no more.

This whole design is typographed in bright ultramarine, on envelopes of good white wove paper, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Envelope. 1d., ultramarine.

Hyderabad.—Some of our readers are probably aware that seven types of the stamp on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelope are known, printed in *brown*. The same value was issued a year or two ago in *yellow*, but only two of the types found in the earlier colour have also

been seen in the later; on the other hand, the future will no doubt make matters even in this respect. We have already an eighth type, in *yellow* only, and there are doubtless more to follow.

Envelope. ½ a., yellow; Type 8.

Italy.—The 50 c., which was withdrawn from circulation at the end of last year, has re-appeared with the value altered to 20 c., by means of a surcharge "C^mi 20" printed across the lower part of the stamp. *Adhesive.* 20 c., in *black*, on 50 c., purple.

Jamaica.—In reference to the *official* stamps chronicled in our last, a correspondent, writing from Port Royal, kindly informs us that the 1d. and 2d. alone were received surcharged from England, and that the ½d. were overprinted locally. He adds, "I have heard that there are some errors in the lettering of the locally surcharged ½d.;" and we fear that this is only too probable. The three values were issued March 27th; the 6d. in the new colour is stated not to be in actual circulation yet.

Mexico.—The 2 c. wrapper has also appeared with the gummed end square, instead of the corners being cut off, which seems to be the translation of what we copied from *Le Timbre Poste* into our April number. *Wrapper.* 2 c., red, with square ends.

Newfoundland.—Do none of our readers collect entire envelopes even of British Colonies? or is *Le Timbre Poste* incorrect in stating that the 3 c. and 5 c. envelopes exist in two sizes—120 × 94 mm. and 140 × 78 mm.?

New South Wales.—We hear that the Twenty Shillings stamp is now printed on paper with a special watermark—"20/-" above the letters "N.S.W.," within a circle. We are all wondering when the errors of watermark are going to begin.

Adhesive. 20/-, blue; new watermark.

Nicaragua.—We erred in the very best company when we stated in April that the stamp on the envelopes and wrappers was of the design reproduced in the previous number, but it seems that we *did* err. The stamp is of the type given herewith.



Paraguay.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen the 1 c. of 1884, with a pattern of wavy lines on the back, in *yellow*, somewhat similar to that of the officials of August, 1886, but not of the same design.

Adhesive. 1 c., green; *yellow* wavy lines on the back.

Persia.—An additional value has been reported of the type of the lower values of the issue of last year.

Adhesive. 7 ch., brown; perf. 13½.

Philippines.—A set of telegraph stamps has been described in *Le Timbre Poste* as issued for this Spanish colony, but as they bear

no indication of being for any colonial use, we should be glad of further information about them. Perhaps they are for Spain and all her colonies; let us hope so.

In the centre are the arms in an oval shield surmounted by a crown, and with branches at the sides. This is enclosed in a frame of the same design as that of the postage stamps, but inscribed TELEGRAFOS at the top, the value at the bottom as usual.

Adhesives.

1 c. de p., blue-green.		20 c. de p., deep blue.	
2 „	(?)	25 „	bistre.
2½ „	violet-brown.	1 peso,	bronze-green.
5 „	rose.	2 „	orange-brown.
10 „	bistre.	5 „	yellow-green.
12½ „	brown-red.	10 „	deep violet.

Poonch.—Among the numerous varieties of paper on which these stamps have been printed for the delectation of collectors and the enhancement of the Revenue, we have not previously noted a pale *azure* laid paper, on which the 2 annas alone has appeared as yet. *Adhesive.* 2 a., red on *bluish.*

Roumania.—To the two values of the unpaid letter series on watermarked paper, chronicled last month, *Le Timbre Poste* adds a third. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 30 bani, green; watermarked.

Russia.—The set of stamps with the emblems of telegraphic as well as postal use approaches completion. The 5 kop. is the latest addition. *Adhesive.* 5 kop., violet; modified type.

San Marino.—Two new values have been added to the set of adhesives of this State, says *Le Timbre-Poste*, adding that the watermark and perforation are the same as hitherto.

Adhesives. 5 c., golden-yellow.
25 c., violet-brown.

South Australia.—We have received a new 4d. stamp for this colony. The design is similar to that of the 4 c. of Mauritius, but the name and value are in white on a coloured ground, and it is inscribed POSTAGE on the left, & REVENUE on the right. White wove paper, wmk. crown and SA.; perf. 10.

Adhesive. 4d., purple.

Spain.—We learn from our most esteemed contemporary that two more cards have been issued adorned with the head of the infant king—the 5 c. for the interior, Portugal and Gibraltar, and the 10 c. for the Postal Union. The inscriptions, we believe, remain unchanged. The lower value is stated to have been issued in March, and the higher so long ago as last December. Where are our Post Card collectors? *Post Cards.* 5 c., green on *buff.*
10 c., red „

Travancore.—A fourth value of the envelopes of this State is chronicled on the continent, the same size as the 1 and 2 chuckrams; the card has also been seen in *carmine* instead of *orange.*

Envelope. 3 chuck., violet.
Post Card. 8 cash, carmine.

Uruguay.—The two values chronicled in January seem to have been the advanced guard of a whole set of very handsome stamps, though some of them are of rather peculiar designs. The accompanying illustrations will give a better idea of the latter than any amount of written description. They were to be put in circulation on the first of May.















Adhesives.

1 c., yellow-green ; perf. 14½.	25 c., red-brown ; perf. 14½.
7 c., bistre „	50 c., sky-blue „
10 c., blue-green „	1 peso, lilac „
20 c., orange „	

Victoria.—We have received the wrapper with stamp of the type of the 1d. adhesive issued early in the year.

Wrapper. 1d., orange-brown on *white.*

Western Australia.—The 1d. adhesive chronicled last month is of the type of the stamp on the post card of the same value. We have also received a 2d. stamp of a new type, upon which we are really able to congratulate Messrs. De la Rue & Co., as it is a beautiful piece of engraving. It is an adaptation of the Platypus type of Tasmania, with the Swan substituted for that curious animal, and inscribed WESTERN AUSTRALIA above and TWO PENCE below ; the spandrels and other ornaments are also of a different pattern.

Adhesive. 2d., grey ; wmk. Crown and CA ; perf. 14.

Wurtemburg.—The 3, 25, and 50 pfennigs adhesives are now chronicled in their new colours, also the official 5 pf. envelope for Municipal use, and the reply paid card.

Adhesives.	3 pf.,	brown.
	25 „	orange.
	50 „	red-brown.
Envelope.	5 „	green on *yellowish*, 350 × 140 mm.
	5 „ „	„ 180 × 120 mm.
Post Card.	5+5 pf.,	green on *buff.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

In the London Philatelic Exhibition, among the exhibits of the Postmaster-General, was a circular, of which the following is a copy:

"CIRCULAR 

"*To all Postmasters.* "General Post Office,
"*7th May*, 1840.

"Referring to the circular of last month transmitting specimens of the one penny and two penny stamped covers and envelopes, and of the penny adhesive labels, I now enclose *two* specimens of the *twopenny* adhesive label, which you will preserve with the specimens already sent to you, for the purpose of comparison with any doubtful postage stamps passing through your hands. I also enclose for your information two specimens of the label stamp, bearing the letters V.R. at the upper corners, which are to be applied to the correspondence of Public Departments and other persons formerly enjoying the privilege of official franking.

"This latter specimen of the Label Stamp is merely sent to prevent, when it may come into use, any misapprehension arising from the letters V.R., which are intended to denote that the stamp is employed for official correspondence.

"I embrace this opportunity also of saying, that it is at present understood that Post Masters and Letter Receivers will be required to sell the *Adhesive Label Stamps* and the *Stamped Covers* (but not the envelopes) under licence from the Commissioners of Stamps. Upon this subject, however, you will receive full instructions when the issue of Postage Stamps is extended to other places than London.

"By Command,
"W. L. Maberley, *Secretary.*"

I cannot believe that this circular with its enclosures was ever sent. Specimens of the 1 penny stamp, and of the 1d. and 2d. envelope, were sent out to the various post-offices on the 29th April, 1840, and on the following day another circular was sent out, stating that the 6th May had been fixed as the day of issue. Now the circular above set out is dated 7th May, and states that the V.R. stamps were accompanied by a stamp of 2d. In 1880-81 Mr. Philbrick and I had a vast amount of trouble in ascertaining when the 2d. really was issued. The registered sheets were not to be found, and it was only after a minute search of the records, kindly undertaken by one of the chiefs of the department, that it was found that Plate I. was registered 2.5.40, before the plate was hardened. A further search was then made at the Post Office, by order of the Secretary, the result of which was communicated to us by a letter, dated 20th April, 1881, informing us that the 2d. was issued in London about May, and in the country in June, but no more approximate date could be obtained. The circular therefore, dated 7th May, addressed to postmasters, enclosing a stamp of 2d., could not have been sent into the country at the time when it is dated. The gun was loaded, that was all; and the charge, so far as the V.R. was concerned, was no doubt drawn before the circular was sent, if it ever was sent, which appears exceedingly doubtful. From what is said last month about the V.R. stamp, I should consider it to be past doubt but that the Treasury came to a very early decision not

to issue it. The stamp bore ONE PENNY upon it. It would therefore frank an official communication of half an ounce. Had it been *sans valeur* one could have understood its use, for Government letters are not ordinarily on *pelure* note paper.

A good deal has been said of late regarding specimens of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s stamps, found on stout azure paper, and copies of the 3d. with small letters have been found on such paper. This stout azure paper, called for distinction sake "safety paper," as it changed colour under certain detergents, was a fad of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and was made by mixing ferrocyanide of potassium, or, as it is commonly called, prussiate of potash, with the pulp. This was not entirely soluble in water, and being heavy was inclined to sink, even when the pulp was kept constantly stirred. The consequence was, that sweet waters and bitter ran from the same fountain, the same vat produced paper of various depths of tint. In fact, no dependence could be placed on the depth of the colour. This paper, used for bill stamps, was adopted for the fourpence postage stamp, but was found to be too thick, and only remained in use till some time in 1856. The registration sheets of the Sixpence and of the One Shilling, issued in 1856 (the latter being registered in June, 1856), were printed on this same stout azure paper, watermarked with "Heraldic Emblems;" and I have seen several obliterated copies of the Sixpence, issued in October, 1856, printed upon it. The One Shilling I have not seen, but have little doubt but that it will turn up. At that date every sheet that was used was sent out from Somerset House, and one can scarcely suppose that the supply of stout azure paper was confined to what was required to print the registration sheets and a few copies of the Sixpence, for the copies of the Sixpence are rare. It is therefore a matter of no surprise that sheets of this paper should turn up and be used several years after, as must have been the case, for the Threepence was not issued till 1862. It is by no means unlikely that the Ninepence will turn up also; but this, like the One Shilling, was principally sent into countries far away, while the journey of the Threepence did not ordinarily extend beyond the limits of Europe.

The "Inland Revenue" stamps were all printed on paper which of late years, from 1862 down to their disappearance, was sometimes white, and at others tinted azure more or less deeply. The 2½d. when first issued borrowed the paper of the Inland Revenue for the nonce, and we consequently find some of the issue on "Anchor" paper more or less tinged. We have not seen this on the "Orb" paper issue, but the other "Orb" paper of 1881, made for the Inland Revenue stamps of that date, is constantly found more or less tinged.

Although M. Regnard in his catalogue of 1863–4 had noted that the 2d. of Great Britain had appeared with the numbers of 7 and 8 in the margins, yet no notice seems to have been taken of these and of the numbers on the One Penny in any of the magazines till I called the attention of philatelists to the subject in March, 1879, although the plate number had been noticed in the De La Rue issues; and I argued that if importance was given to the numbers of the plates on these, an equal measure should be accorded to the issues of the engraved stamps. By the following June I had received many letters from collectors, one of whom informed me that he had collected many numbers, the first being 58, and then there was a hiatus up to 71. Investigations subsequently undertaken by Mr. Philbrick showed that 58 must be an optical delusion, and that nothing existed before 71, though he possessed a perforated 70 that had been presented to the late Mr. Stainforth as a curiosity, and thus had come into his possession. This led to further enquiries, when it was ascertained that plate 69 was the first on which the numbers had been affixed in the margin, and that though the rollers for plates 69 to 74 had been made in April, 1858, yet it was not till December, 1860, that plate 69 was completed, and plate 70 in January, 1861, and these were quickly followed by plates 71 to 74. The last four plates only were registered, 69 and 70 not being accepted from some cause or other. No impression whatever is known of

69, and most probably only the registration sheet of 70 was printed, and the plate having been refused, specimens from the sheet were given away. Certainly no copies were struck for issue, and the two plates were defaced before the issue was made.

I have been told by some of those who search after possible varieties that they have discovered errors in the plate numbering on the stamps, the number on one side differing from that on the other. If they would only bring a little reflection to bear on what is said at page 72 of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, they would find that such an error is impossible without its extending to every stamp on the sheet. The number is white, and consequently in relief on the plate, and this is made by punching the number on the single impression from the die on the roller, from which every stamp on the plate is formed, as might be seen in the exhibit of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. at the late Exhibition. The check letters in the angles are punched on the plate after it is made, and mistakes may occur in these as in every operation by hand. Mr. Philbrick tells me he has seen an inverted S. I am told that there is an error in one of the stamps on one of the three plates of the 1½d. Though the plates were read over very carefully by two separate readers, yet errors may escape correction, and in this case there is no printer's devil to bear the brunt. Such stamps are not varieties; they are only stamp curiosities, and that leads me to another point on which I think collectors are being somewhat led astray. A collector should, I think, start with a clear and defined notion as to what in his opinion constitutes a variety, and what is its use in showing the history of the stamp. For lack of more pegs on which to hang varieties in the stamps of Great Britain, we are invited to consider topsy-turvy watermarks as varieties, when in truth they are owing to the carelessness of the printer. Again, I am told that "ivory heads" are varieties, but what is this? A somewhat worn plate and an inking roller too little charged, or, what is more probable, the workman in his hurry has taken off with his hand too much ink, and the top of Her Majesty's head has been left as bald as a billiard ball. Is this philately?

I have been told that a notion has been started that the "Dickinson" paper was hand-made. Mr. Dickinson's patent consisted in having two films of pulp, between which the threads were inserted, and the two films then passed between rollers, which united them. Such an operation could not have been effected by hand, and the necessary machine formed part of the invention.

In page 82 of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* it is mentioned that a reprint of the One Penny, black, was made in 1864 on paper watermarked "Large Crown," which was upside down in Mr. Philbrick's specimen, from which the description was taken, and bore the letters R. H. in the lower letter blocks. A similar specimen, with the watermark upside down, has been sent to Major Evans bearing the letters T. J. in the lower letter blocks, distant therefore two rows only both ways from Mr. Philbrick's specimen.

I see from the Notes and Queries in the *Record* that a question has been asked as to the etymology of the word "philately," which even the Postmaster-General on the first blush thought to be a misnomer for "philotely." Mr. Herpin desired to avoid mixing up two languages in the formation of a compound word which should replace that very disagreeable word *Timbromanie*, or stamp stupidity, and give it a less nauseous flavour. He therefore invented the word "philately" as compounded from φιλος, a friend, and ατελης, free from charge or tax, and in its substantive form ατελεια, so that "philately" would be interpreted "the love of what relates to franking." Were the word to be "philotely" we fear it would either signify "the love of taxes" or the desire to get to the end of the matter, or as some one remarked that it might be φιλος and τηλε, "the lover of something afar off." But all this is ancient history. Is it not written in the chronicles of the year 24 (A.D. 1864)?

W. A. S. Westoby.

7th July, 1890.

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M. P. Castle.
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An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 4th July, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by thirteen members, including the Vice-President in the chair. The Report of the Exhibition Committee was read and adopted, and it was announced that the Committee had been enabled to send to the Postmaster-General the sum of £50 as a contribution to the charities in connection with the post-office. On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Davis, a sub-committee (consisting of Mr. Tapling, Mr. Garth, Mr. Bacon, and Major Evans) was appointed to superintend the publication of the Society's works. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Exhibition Committee and to the Judges for their services in connection with the Exhibition, the resolution being moved by Mr. Gibb and seconded by Mr. Hynes. It was determined to hold the first meeting of the season 1890-91, on Friday, the 10th October.

Fragment of Conversation overheard in the Cruikshank Gallery at the South Kensington Museum, 2nd July, 1890.

First Distinguished Philatelist. Those Indian State stamps look rather peculiar. Are they all right, do you think?

Second ditto. Well, I don't know very much about them, but perhaps they look more peculiar than usual from being upside down.

Member of the British Public. Well, when a man pays seven and sixpence for a ticket he does not expect to have to stand on his head to see the exhibits! [*Exit to write to "The Times."*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I send you a full list of all the English stamps which have been surcharged for official use, together with *the dates of issue.* As these have never—so far as I know—been correctly stated, they may, perhaps, prove useful to you. I have copies of all the stamps in the list.

Yours truly, Quilp.

London, 10*th July*, 1890.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"I.R. OFFICIAL."

½d., green	(type 1880)	issued	17.10.1882	*Wmk.* Crown.
1d., lilac	(„ Dec. '81)	„	14. 9.1882	
6d., grey (pl. 18)	(„ 1881)	„	23.11.1882	1880 Crown.
½d., slate	(„ 1884)	„	9. 2.1885	
2½d., lilac	(„ 1884)	„	30. 1.1885	
1s., sea-green	(„ 1884)	„	30. 1.1885	
5s., carmine	(„ 1884)	„	30. 1.1885	Anchor.
10s., blue	(„ 1884)	„	30. 1.1885	
£1., brown-violet	(„ 1884)	„	30. 1.1885	1880 Crown.
½d., orange-vermilion	(„ 1887)	„	21. 1.1888	
1s., dull green	(„ 1887)	„	15. 3.1889	
£1., brown-violet	(„ 1888)	„	in 1889 (?)	*Orb.**

"GOVT. PARCELS."

9d., sea-green	(type 1883)	issued	21. 7.1883	1880 Crown.
1s., brown-red (plates 13 & 14)	(„ 1881)	„	20. 7.1883	
1½d., lilac	(„ 1884)	„	17. 4.1886	
6d., sea-green	(„ 1884)	„	17. 4.1886	
1½d., purple and green	(„ 1887)	„	29.10.1887	
6d., brown on rose	(„ 1887)	„	19.12.1887	
9d., purple and blue	(„ 1887)	„	16. 7.1888	
1s., dull green	(„ 1887)	„	28. 2.1890	

* Unchronicled. I have a copy.

Notes and Queries.

O. H. N.—So far as we know there is no such territory as Sedang. The *soi-disant* stamps bore on them Sedangs, and we always understood that M. Mayrèma claimed to be king of the Sedangs, a tribe inhabiting a territory beyond Annam, and who, he said, had chosen him as their king. A portrait of the gentleman in question appeared in one of the penny illustrated papers, with his history, but we have destroyed it along with the rest of the rubbish relating to these alleged stamps, which certain French dealers tried to bolster up unsuccessfully.

As to your envelope on "Dickinson" paper, with die dated 1865, this is new to us. We know of envelopes of the small size made of "Dickinson" paper with penny stamp dated 1860, but were not aware that any were dated 1865. Perhaps you will favour us with the other dates on the die, or entrust us with the envelope for examination.

A. de R.—Unfortunately your letter did not reach us until after the Philatelic Exhibition had closed. We did not examine closely the Geneva 5 c., green on white, exhibited by M. Blanchard, but we quite believe that the great majority of the specimens of this type used as adhesives were cut from envelopes; this, however, is not in itself a proof that no adhesives of the same type were ever issued, whilst the production of a genuine used pair would settle the question decisively.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. AUGUST, 1890. No. 140.

"ISSUED principally for sale to collectors." The last few words of our opening article last month may serve as a text for a few remarks in this number. All collectors of "objects of bigotry and virtue" are liable to be troubled in the manner suggested by these words. For the Bibliomaniac are produced the choice *fac-simile* reprints, and *Editions de Luxe*, without which no gentleman's library is complete; the chinamaniac is met by fraud at every turn; the collector of engravings finds that "a limited number of artists' proofs" means anything under a thousand or so; the collectors of fans, gloves, hats, inkstands, knockers, latch-keys, muffs, nut-crackers, olla podrida, and Q—— Rio Si Ties of all kinds to the end of the alphabet, all tell the same tale, and the stamp collector cannot expect to escape the common lot. We too have our reprints, of course, and *Editions de Luxe* are represented by proofs on India paper or card, and essays in all the colours of the rainbow.

Such things as these, however, are comparatively easy to deal with, or to avoid, as the case may be. The specialist accepts many of them with his eyes open, as illustrating in one way or another the history of the stamps which he collects. Whether it is good for Philately generally that he should do so is another question, since demand creates supply, and supply of these articles means the manufacture of varieties which otherwise would not exist; and herein lies our difficulty.

In one respect stamp collecting should differ essentially from almost all other forms of collecting. Pictures, engravings, china, books with beautiful illustrations or bindings, &c., are articles of luxury. They are produced on purpose for the lovers of such things, and, if produced and sold honestly, are legitimate articles of commerce, whether ancient or modern, originals, reproductions, or what not. Stamps, like coins, are on a different footing; they

are articles, not of luxury, but of utility, and should be collected as such.

By all means let us collect what we please—proofs, essays, reprints, forgeries even—so long as we collect them for what they are, and do not forget that they are capable of becoming nuisances if unduly encouraged. We cannot lay down hard and fast rules as to what is or is not collectable. In the old days, when varieties were few, or we supposed so, at any rate, anything that looked like a stamp was joyfully welcomed—cotton-reel tops and bung labels were only excluded because we knew what they were. Even now we occasionally find in an old-fashioned collection some of those little black-on-white plasters which are stuck over the back of the bit of tin-foil which helps to secure the embossed blue stamp on certain documents; and the owners sometimes ask whether these are not the celebrated "V. R." stamps! *Essays* were particularly sought after, until it began to be assumed by *designing* persons that an *essay* need not have been called for, or even submitted for approval. After this the deluge naturally commenced, and essays have never entirely recovered their lost position.

The difficulty with which we have to contend at the present day, however, is not caused by these outsiders, as we may fairly call them, these impressions that are not made for postal use—essays, proofs, reprints, &c. The weeds that choke so many Philatelic gardens now are only partially of the *carotte* kind. They are grown for the market, certainly, but more for the Philatelic than for the Postal market. They form a very numerous class, more so, perhaps, than some of us imagine. There are numberless varieties of stamps about which it is impossible to say with any certainty that they would have existed if there had been no collectors; and Philately may doubtless claim to have caused the issue of stamps in some places which would otherwise have remained stampless. But there is a very large class about which there is no doubt, to this extent at all events, that it would never have reached anything resembling its present proportions if it were not for Philately, and that is the ever-increasing class of *surcharged* stamps.

That these varieties are collectable no one can deny; that the position of the great majority is really unassailable is equally undeniable (we refer, of course, to those actually put in circulation under proper authority; there are fraudulent varieties, which are simply forgeries). The only thing to be said against them is, that

they have increased to an enormous extent of late years; that probably not one in a hundred would have ever existed if only postal requirements were considered; and that they are a class of varieties that are peculiarly liable to be successfully imitated.

None of these are really sufficient reasons for refusing to collect surcharged stamps. In fact, there is no logical reason for rejecting them. At the same time, if they become a danger to Philately (and it seems possible that they are becoming so), something will have to be done to put a stop to their increasing and multiplying.

Some few years ago a kind of League was started in Germany, the members of which bound themselves not to pay a higher price for a surcharged stamp than they would for a similar stamp not surcharged. The idea was laughed at rather at the time, and it has not been heard much of since. The trouble has, however, become more serious, and an "Anti-surcharge Association" has recently been started in New York, with a view to fighting against the growing evil. The principles of this Association extend only to "boycotting," in the fullest sense of the word, surcharged stamps issued after January 1st, 1890. It is recognized that a commencement must be made somewhere, that it is useless to start a crusade against the past, or to lament over milk that is spilt. The members simply give fair notice to the makers of such varieties, that from and after a certain date *they* require no more of them. Those of our readers who wish to know more about this Association we would refer to the pages of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, one of the last started, but certainly not one of the least valuable, of the stamp magazines published on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the official organ of the three societies in and around New York—the National Philatelical, the Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club—and its editor is Mr. C. B. Corwin, a member of the London Philatelic Society, and the founder of the Association to which we have alluded.

What the effect of such an Association will be remains to be seen. We do not mean that we recommend those who sympathize with its object to wait and see what effect it produces. On the contrary, it is only right that those who intend to reject surcharged stamps in future should say so plainly; and if a large number of collectors and dealers take up that position, there can be little doubt that novelties produced by surcharging will tend greatly to decrease. The position is not a strictly logical one; but the question is whether some such action has not become necessary, and "necessity knows no law" of logic or otherwise.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bamra.—In addition to the 4 a. and 8 a., described in March last, we understand that there are four lower values of adhesives, and also a ½ a. envelope. The stamps are stated to be in sheets of 96, possibly all varieties of type; and the envelopes are described in *Le Timbre Poste* as existing in two sizes, the larger bag-shaped and with the stamp on the flap, and the smaller with the stamp in the right upper corner. We presume the stamp on the envelopes is of the same design as the adhesives.

Adhesives.	¼ a.,	black on	*yellow.*
	½ a.	,,	*rose.*
	1 a.	,,	*deep blue.*
	2 a.	,,	*green.*
Envelopes.	½ a.	,,	*grey;* 185 × 64 mm.
	½ a.	,,	,, 113 × 67 mm.

Brazil.—A correspondent in Rio de Janeiro informs us that the 300 reis, of the type illustrated at page 67, has been issued in two distinct colours: the first batch having been in *slate*, and the second in *blue*. The specimen he sends us is in an ultramarine shade. The plate of the 100 reis has already been re-engraved; the pearled oval is more irregular than before. All the minor details vary somewhat; and, notably, a pearl just over the "S" of "REIS" touches the inner outline of the oval band containing it. The colour is now *brownish lilac*, and, in the specimens we have seen, it does not tinge the margins of the stamps. A few imperforate sheets of both varieties of the 100 reis are said to have found their way into the post-office. The 300 reis envelopes exist in both the sizes mentioned in our April number. Truly the United States of Brazil are doing their utmost for Philately!

Adhesives.	300 reis,	slate;	perf. 13.
	300 ,,	blue	,,
	100 ,,	pink;	variety imperf.
	100 ,,	lilac;	recut die; perf. 13.
	100 ,,	,,	,, imperf.
Envelopes.	300 ,,	pink;	white laid paper; 78 × 139 mm.
	300 ,,	,,	,, ,, 94 × 119 mm.

British Guiana.—It would save a lot of trouble if our publishers and all our readers would join the *Anti-Surcharge Association*, instead of sending us things like the following to describe. You know the *Inland Revenue* stamps of this colony? They have got it pretty well all over—top, bottom, and lower centre. Of course, no surcharger can help trying to find room for "just one more;" it is like a crowded omnibus on a wet day. Well, the "1 DOLLAR" has been converted by printing two bars

across that value, and above it "One—Cent," in two lines, in heavy type, all in *red*. Sweetly pretty, only we want it upside down, and in a few varieties of type: they will come, no doubt!

Adhesive. 1 c., in *red*, on 1 dollar, black on green.

Cashmere.—Our readers are doubtless aware that the old circular stamps of this State were (indeed are still!) printed by hand from single dies. Now, it is evident that this slow process, which may have been quite capable of producing the supplies required for mere postal use, could not be expected to cope with the demands of the Science of Philately; accordingly, some specimens received lately show that fresh dies have been constructed for the ½ anna and 1 anna values. Thus production is hastened, the revenue of the State (or the Postmaster, or some one) is increased, a page or two may be added to our albums, and "All's well."

Adhesives(?) ½ a., orange; 3rd, or Philatelic, type; on thin, native, laid paper.
½ a., vermilion ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
½ a., carmine-red ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 a., black ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 a. ,, ,, ,, on thin white wove.

The 1 anna of the ordinary type (Type II.) came over at the same time, in *orange*, *vermilion*, *carmine-red*, and *black*, on the native paper; but these are not new varieties, we believe.

Colombia.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles some new *Cubiertas*. In the centre of the upper portion is the coat of arms of the Republic, with the condor above and flags at each side. On the left, an inscription in three lines: 1. REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. 2. The value. 3. CORREOS NACIONALES, with ornaments between the lines. On the right, large numerals in a fancy oval frame, with VALE—CENTAVOS (or PESO) above, and VALOR DECLARADO below. Under these is the usual line for the date, &c. "*Salio de . . . en . . . de . . . de 189...*" And the lower half has a lined ground, with the heading "*Remite.*"

Cubiertas.
10 c., black on *rose*.
20 c. ,, *yellow*.
30 c. ,, *orange*.
40 c. ,, *blue*.
50 c. ,, *green*.
60 c., yellow on *white*.
80 c., green ,,
90 c., brown ,,
1 peso, vermilion on *white*.

According to a notice in the Official Journal of Bogota, dated so long ago as April, 1889, a translation of which appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* for July last, all the stamps, post cards, and cubiertas of Colombia, not bearing the inscription *Republica de Colombia*, were declared obsolete, and were to be returned to the Treasury and sold to M. G. Michelsen, who agreed to purchase them at certain rates per 1000.

Tolima.—The 10 c. of 1871 has been found on *laid* paper; also a copy on wove paper, printed on both sides.

Adhesives. 10 c., bright blue, dull blue, on white *laid*.
10 c., blue on white wove; *printed on both sides*.

Dutch Indies.—A correspondent kindly sends us the following translation of a circular which appears to have been sent over from Batavia. The *fac-simile* attached to it shows that the so-called stamps in question are of the most primitive design possible—a plain, single-lined circle or oval, containing crossed swords (?), and numerals followed by the letters "*St.*"—exceeding roughly executed, which is perhaps in their favour. The long list of values, however, some in two colours, sounds a little too good to be true; but we will leave the document to speak for itself:

"At the beginning of this year were discovered amongst some old Government documents at Batavia some curious and hitherto—whether here or in Europe—unknown postally-used envelopes, with value indicated, which are entitled to the keenest interest of all philatelists. In the time of Louis XIV. it is believed that postage stamps existed, but nobody has been able to bring them to light, consequently we have in these hand-stamped envelopes of the Dutch East Indian Company absolutely the oldest documents of philatelic lore.

"The letter-sheets are all made from the same paper, and are all of the same size—namely, about 23 × 19 centimètres; whilst the side which is most interesting to us—the 'address' or 'stamp' side—is folded to a size of 103 × 88 mm. Up to the present the following values have been found:

"3 stivers, black.
5 „ „
5 „ red.
6 „ black.
6 „ „ *double;* that is to say, two stamps of 6 stivers [side by side.
10 „ „
10 „ red.
15 „ „

"On the address side is no date stamp, and no indication of the office of departure; also the figures denoting the year are only discernible on the seal of each letter. On the specimens hitherto found are the dates from 1794 to 1809, but it is quite possible that other values may be unearthed. So far, of all the above values together, only about thirty specimens are known. Notwithstanding much trouble, nobody has been able to bring any more to light. I give you a *fac-simile* of one of the specimens of 10 stivers, black, which I was fortunate enough to obtain. The date on the seal of the letter is 1809.

"These envelopes came from various places in the Dutch Indian Archipelago. Further and closer information about them will doubtless be elicited before long; moreover, I hear that possibly one or two specimens which a large collector has in duplicate may be offered at one of the auction sales in London.

"Indisputably these envelopes rank amongst extreme rarities, and the above-mentioned specimens will surely not be suffered to go for less than £40 each.

"Against guarantee, I should be willing, for purposes of philatelic study, to send my specimen over for inspection. I shall be pleased to give any further information."

Faridkot.—We have received lately a number of varieties of the native-made labels of this State, some of which we think have not been previously chronicled. We give elsewhere a reference list of all we know, and propose to make that a basis for our future researches into the philatelic—we do not say postal—history of this state.

Finland.—Mr. Casella kindly sends us a copy of a circular, by which it appears that the stamps, &c., of Finland are likely before long to be replaced by those of Russia, or so we gather from the partial translation appended. It may be, however, that the recent issue of stamps, with inscriptions in Russian, are those referred to, as Mr. Casella attaches specimens of the five values already chronicled. We have also, from Mr. Notthafft, of St. Petersburg, specimens of the envelopes, the single and double cards for the Postal Union, and the "Retour-kort," or letter receipt form, all with the new type of stamp. The envelopes are of a different size to those mentioned in May, being 153 × 120 mm.; but the paper is the same. The post cards are similar in all other respects to those of the last issue, with the Arms in the left upper corner of the single (chronicled last month), and of the first half of the double, and the map in the left upper corner of the second half. The *formula* of the "Retour-kort" appears to be unaltered also.

Envelopes. 20 pen., orange; white laid paper; 153 × 120 mm.
25 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,
Post Card. 10 + 10 pen., rose on *cream.*
Retour-kort. 10 pen., rose on white.

France.—We have received a card of precisely the same type as that previously issued, with four lines for the address, but printed on *buff.* We learn that this has been in circulation since July 1st. *Post Card.* 10 c., black on *buff.*

Gibraltar.—The variety of the 25 *centimos,* described last month as existing on the 2½d., is also found on the 2d.; in both cases it is the second stamp in the sixth row of each sheet. There is another variety of a similar nature on the fifth stamp of the last row of the sheets of 25 c. on 2d., the bottom of the right side of the "N" of "CENTIMOS" being broken off, giving it a lop-sided appearance.

Adhesives. 25 c. on 2d., brown; *first variety.*
25 c. on 2d. ,, *second variety.*

Great Britain.—We have it upon the highest authority that the *tenpence* embossed stamp has not been used for stamping paper or envelopes sent in by the public. Another long-felt want remains to be supplied. Are we to carve upon the tombstone of the present Government, "They did not give us tenpenny stamped envelopes"? What?

Telegraphs.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a copy of the 6d., plate 2, wmk. Spray of Rose, a variety which does not appear to have been catalogued. We presume the specimen is perforated.

Adhesive. 6d., slate-grey, plate 2; wmk. Spray of Rose.

Jamaica.—The first variety we have seen of the locally surcharged ½d. "Official" is a comparatively simple one. The surcharge is upside down merely, but the specimen sent us showed also part of the word OFFICIAL the right way up, along the lower edge. A 2½d. stamp has also been manufactured in the usual

way—in London, we should say, from the type used. The surcharge is in two lines—TWO PENCE—HALFPENNY—in thin block capitals, on the 4d. There is a fine opening here for varieties if the sheet were a little misplaced; but, no, we hope not.

Adhesives.

2½d., in *black*, on 4d., vermilion: wmk. Crown and C A.
½d., green, OFFICIAL; double surcharge, one inverted.

Jeypore.—We have abstained hitherto from chronicling a set of stamps said to have been issued in this State at the end of last year, because there appeared to be some doubts as to their authenticity. We understand now, however, that they are not only quite genuine, but are also of considerable rarity, having only been in use for a short time. We can only hope they may never become common. They are formed from certain values of the current British Indian stamps, by a surcharge reading "Raj."—"Service," in two lines; two series are catalogued, with the surcharges in *red* and in *black* respectively.

Adhesives.	½ a., green; *red* surcharge.	½ a., green; *black* surcharge.
	1 a., brown ,,	1 a., brown ,,
	2 a., blue ,,	2 a., blue ,,
	4 a., grey-green ,,	4 a., grey-green ,,

Jhalawar.—We have received a stamp of a new type, somewhat similar to the last; the dancing Dervish is on a plain rectangular ground, the outer frame is octagonal, the inscriptions are in larger type, and the value is given as a *quarter anna* instead of *one paisa*. The stamps are printed, as before, in strips of twelve, from rough casts or electrotypes, on white laid paper, and are imperforate and ungummed.

Adhesive. ¼ a., bluish-green.

New South Wales.—We have received a specimen of a newly-issued post card, which, with the exception of the stamp in the right upper corner being of the centennial type, very closely resembles the last card of the same value, with the *Warratah* on the left. We write without a copy of the earlier card at hand for comparison; but as far as our memory serves, the inscriptions, &c., on the new card are in the same type as before.

Post Card. 1d., mauve on thick *yellowish* card, 160 × 92 mm.

New Zealand.—We have received a copy of the single card of the same type as the reply-paid of 1886. We cannot find that this has been chronicled previously in these pages, though we have an idea that it is not quite a novelty.

Post Card. 1d., red-brown on pale *buff* card, 125 × 79 mm.

Nowanugger.—We have received another fresh setting of the 1 docra and 2 docras, in fifteen varieties, as before. The colour of the paper of the lower value differs but slightly, if at all, from some of the previous editions, but the higher is printed on a very *yellow* shade of *green*. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes the 3 docras as coming on *yellowish buff, satiné*.

Adhesives. 2 docras, black on *yellow-green*.
3 ,, ,, *yellowish buff, satiné*.

Peru.—We are assured that the following varieties should be added to the long list of surcharged stamps employed in this country some years back: the 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c., *Unpaid Letter* labels, surcharged with one of the triangular designs, and also YCA, in an oval, or YCA—VAPOR. These are described to us on the authority of Mr. Bogert, of New York, who vouches for specimens having been received direct from Yca during the war.

Adhesives. 5 c., vermilion, with triangle and YCA.
10 c., orange ,, ,,
20 c., blue ,, ,,
5 c., vermilion ,, and YCA—VAPOR.
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,,
20 c., blue ,, ,, ,,

Russian Locals.—*Kolomna.*—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the *unpaid letter* stamps have been re-engraved. The inscriptions and numerals are larger than before. The sheets are formed of fifteen vertical rows of eight stamps. The first five rows are 1 kop., the second five 2 kop., and the last five 3 kop. The lowest value has the numeral in white on a ground of colour, the 2 kop. has it in *black* on white, and the 3 kop. in *red* on white, the design in all three being in *blue*. Perforation not mentioned.

Adhesives. 1 kop., blue.
2 ,, ,, and black.
3 ,, ,, and red.

Soudja.—The stamp depicted in the annexed illustration has the Arms in the centre on a solid ground of *red*. The rest of the design is in *blue*, according to *Le Timbre Poste*. It is printed on white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



Adhesive. 5 kop., blue and red.

San Marino.—A letter card has been issued for this State. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the type of the corresponding adhesive. Inscription in upper centre in two lines: "BIGLIETTO POSTALE—DA 20 CENTESIMI." Three lines for the address, the first headed "*A*;" "(Provincia di ——)" in the left lower corner; instructions below, outside the perforations; thick saffron-coloured paper; size, 140 × 80 mm. when folded. *Letter Card.* 20 c., brown-red on saffron.

Soruth.—We have received some imperforate sheets of the reprints or official imitations, which we chronicled in April, of the early type-set stamps. Those we have seen are on ordinary white wove, and on thin *blue* sugar paper; but, we believe, they exist on white laid also. They are in sheets of sixteen varieties instead of twenty, and have been produced to meet a want long felt by—collectors, not by the local post-office; in fact, we have official information to the effect that they are *not* available for postal use.

Travancore.—We have not previously described the paper of the various envelopes chronicled, and it should be mentioned that

there are two varieties of knife found with the 1 *chuckram* stamp: *a.* With the upper edges of the side flaps shaped so as to form a hollow in the centre. *b.* With the side flaps triangular and rounded at the ends.

Envelopes. 1 ch., blue on white laid; 136 × 80 mm., shape *a.*
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *b.*
2 ,, red ,, ,, ,, ,, *a.*
3 ,, violet on thin white wove ,, ,, *a.*
4 ,, green on white laid; 120 × 94 mm. ,, *b.*

Western Australia.—A correspondent has kindly shown us a copy of the 4d., first issue, which is rouletted 11½, instead of the usual 9. The rouletting is apparently quite genuine, but possibly is unofficial.

Adhesive. 4d., blue, octagonal; rouletted 11½.

NOTES ON THE PRESENT ISSUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present issue of 1 January, 1887—the "Jubilee set," so called—requires careful watching by all collectors of minute varieties. These are constantly cropping up, for various experiments, both in the printing and otherwise, seem to be on trial.

The varieties apparently proceed from two causes, one due to the system of account-keeping now in use, the other to minimise the practical difficulties arising in printing, especially the bicolor stamps.

It will be within the recollection of all who noted such matters in the exhibit of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition last May, that the plates in present use stand their wear and tear of service much longer than those of the older series; indeed, the latest plates of that series, such as the Twopence-halfpenny, blue, Plate 23, and the One Shilling, Plate 14, for example, remained a much longer time in use than many of their predecessors. (No reference is here intended to the issue of April, 1884, lilac and green.) It has been suggested, and probably with accuracy, that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. about 1881 adopted a process by which a film of hard steel is deposited, *after engraving*, on the printing surfaces, whereby the plates last much longer. If so, this would account for the fact now remarked.

In the issue of 1887 not only were the letters in the angles, and the plate numbers on the stamps themselves, done away with, but all plate numbers and inscriptions on the margins were also suppressed.

The register numbering of the plates, and the official or working number, have for some time been inserted by hand with pen and ink.

This was coincident with the use of the paper watermarked Crown, 1880. The only printed marks shown at first were Gothic letters, which, either perfect or in halves, were placed to assist the eye in dividing the sheets in parts amounting to round sums, as 5s. worth, and so on.

These letters were applied on the sheets of the old values—*e.g.* 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.—when the plates were reformed to adapt them to the paper watermarked Crown, 1880.

But very soon, in the One Penny, lilac, of July, 1881, Postage and Revenue, a large block letter A made its appearance in the blank margin above the second stamp of the top row, and below the second stamp of the bottom row, of the sheet of 240, followed by similar lettering in the current One Halfpenny, red. At first it was supposed these letters indicated a

change of the plate, and many collectors are still under that impression, which has been shared by the dealers, possibly not without advantage to themselves. It has, however, been ascertained that these letters have nothing to do with a change of plate; they are used simply to indicate the number of sheets printed off, as a means of checking the accounts. The printers insert the current letter to denote a fact convenient to the Revenue officer in charge to know, and as a species of control.

Whether these so-called varieties—I should say *miscalled*—are to be collected, must depend on the idiosyncrasy of the particular collector. Philatelically they are not of the slightest consequence, and are useless. However, many do collect them, and therefore the list subjoined is given, which may be taken as complete up to the end of July, 1890.

In February, 1887, while the letters G, H, I, and J were in use on the margins of the One Penny, a thick plain line, called the "Jubilee" line, was added round the external edges of the pane. The line was continuous, and rounded at the four angles. Its object was to diminish and equalize the pressure at the outer edges of the pane, and facilitate evenness in printing. In some few instances, owing to defective printing, the line did not take the colour for a small space; hence abnormal varieties with breaks in the colour are to be found. In the Halfpenny four straight lines were also used, not meeting at the angles of the pane. Again, the letters themselves are not identical. Several varieties of form may be remarked in most of them, notably in the letter K; while, from the mode of setting up the letter in the margin, it often prints badly, and makes an imperfect impression.

To chronicle these aberrations from the standard would be superfluous, to collect specimens exuberant.

The following list is complete to July, 1890:

POSTAGE AND REVENUE.

One halfpenny, red.

1. Without marginal letter.
2. With letters A, B, C, D.
3. With lines, extending round angles, B, C, D, E, F.
4. With lines, square, and not continuous at angles, D, E, F.

One penny, lilac.

1. Without marginal letter.
   (*a*) Type I., seven pearls in spandrel.
   (*b*) Type II., eight pearls in spandrel.
2. Type II. With letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
3. ,, With lines, extending round angles, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.

NOTE.—It is obvious that to show a specimen is really without letters, a strip of two at least, or of three as more sightly, must be taken with full margins from the left upper or right lower corner of the sheet.

The foregoing remarks apply, it must be understood, only to the halfpenny and penny values, which alone have had letters applied in the margins. Four of the present values—viz., the 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.—have not made their appearance with any lettering or surrounding lines. Something of the kind may, however, be looked for in no very distant future. The remaining six values are bicolors, and more complicated to deal with.

The difficulties of printing these values in the two colours—viz., the 1½d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 9d., and 10d.—are naturally greater than in the others of the series, for the sheet has necessarily to be put twice under the press, once for each colour separately, and this involves two separate plates. In all printing of this nature much care has to be used to keep what printers call the "register" true; that is, that the sheet shall preserve its proper place in relation to each plate with minute exactness, so that the colours shall not overlap. A familiar instance to everyone is in map-printing. In a common or badly-printed map the outlining colours of the coasts or boundaries usually are out of register, and encroach more or less on places not intended.

All this, too, is necessarily in addition to the usual difficulties of printing

evenly, so that the surface of the plate shall meet the paper on a true plane, deposit the ink equally, and not cut at the edges.

The panes used in the bicolor stamps are smaller, consisting in the 1½d. ~~and~~ 2d. of 120 stamps each, arranged in ten rows of twelve stamps in the row, two panes to the sheet; while for the 4d., ~~5~~d., 9d., and 10d. (~~the first and third of~~ which have the perforated intervals between each stamp with a lined ground) the panes are still smaller—viz., four to the *sheet as printed*—each pane consisting of but twenty stamps; viz., four rows of five in the row.

Dealing with each of these values in order:

The 1½d. originally appeared without any border line; afterwards each colour plate had the pane surrounded by a broad line, rounded at the angles, the green being external; more recently, and at present, the green line is not carried above or below the pane horizontally, but only appears vertically at the sides.

The 2d. (green and red) also originally was without border lines; afterwards a continuous green line with rounded corners was placed next the pane, and a broken red line, in lengths of generally 10 to 12 mm., with a series of breaks varying from 8 to 14 mm., was tried, and apparently not giving satisfaction, a continuous outer red line has been adopted, and is now in use.

The 4d., green and brown, began without line; afterwards brown line blocks were placed next the pane above and below, but in the inner margins of the sheet only—*i.e.*, between the panes horizontally—and green line blocks similarly placed were added externally to these last. These line blocks are 121 mm. long by 3 mm. deep, outlined by a plain narrow line, and the inside filled with short vertical lines, like those between the stamps vertically; between each pane, but not at the external margins of the sheet, twenty-one similar line blocks, 30 mm. long, are placed horizontally, the first being green, brown next, and so alternately, ending in green.

The long top and bottom blocks have now been superseded by a continuous green line round the pane, the twenty-one intermediate blocks still remaining as before.

The Five Pence, purple-brown and blue, was first without lines; afterwards a purple-brown line was placed continuously round the pane, with an external blue line, broken at intervals as the red line in the Two Pence, which was soon discarded, and at present a continuous external blue line enframes each pane in addition to the inner purple-brown line.

In the Nine Pence the like history is repeated with variations. First no line; and next with the peculiar "line blocks" exactly as described in the Four Pence, the blue being next the frame and the purple external to all; but the last plan is, that while all the blocks are retained, an addition was made of a plain continuous blue line surrounding the pane, touching the lined ground where the perforation occurs; and external to this, straight lines of purple, not meeting at the angles, are placed on each of the four sides of the pane.

The Ten Pence, though the latest stamp issued, hardly embodies the last plans. Like the Nine Pence, a plain line of red makes an outside edge round the pane, while straight lines of purple, broken at the angles, are placed outside the pane. This is common to both the varieties now to be described. And in addition to the lines mentioned, this value first bore the twenty-one short line blocks between each pair of upper and lower panes in purple and red, placed vertically, with one of the long special blocks in purple, placed vertically next each pane between it and its neighbour, but not on the outer margins. This block is next to each inward vertical side of the pane; *i.e.* two such between contiguous panes.

The other and later variation is, while everything remains as in the former, the square pane of the stamps themselves is just turned; so that the line blocks run *horizontally* to the head of the Queen, instead of *vertically*, as in the former case.

It will readily be seen, as the outside margins of the sheet are left free, that several so-called varieties can be made by judicious selection from plates thus printed.

The conclusion to be drawn from all the foregoing indicates the printers have met with practical difficulties in their work, and have hardly yet solved the problem to their satisfaction. What will happen next is difficult to say; but of these trials, some evidently of a short duration, all record will be lost among collectors unless they be now described, and this, and this alone, must be the writer's excuse for chronicling such "small beer."

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF FARIDKOT.

THERE are three distinct designs of these stamps, which we will term I., II., and III. respectively, with more than one variety of each. We do not intend to give here a history of the various issues, but merely a list of the varieties whose existence we can vouch for, so that as fresh ones are chronicled or sent to us for description, we can make this a starting point.

I. Square stamp, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The value—*half anna*—is in the centre, and the surrounding frame contains inscriptions, all upon a ground of flowers, leaves, &c., the design being in white upon solid colour. At the right side is the date "1934" of the Samvat Era, corresponding to A.D. 1877, in which year it is probable that the first die was engraved, and that impressions were struck off in *dark blue*. It is very doubtful whether any of these stamps were ever issued for use, though it is said that some of the *blue* impressions were used by mistake for the stamps of different designs that were issued later. We have also seen obliterated specimens of the *red* impressions of 1883 or thereabouts, but have doubts as to their having been used. Impressions in divers colours have since made their appearance.



Type 1. Roughly printed, probably from a single die, the paper being found ruled out in pencil. In the inscription at the top a character, shaped like the letter "*b*," occurs twice, and both are above the long-linked characters which accompany them. Ordinary, thinnish wove paper, imperf.

½ anna, blue; 1877 (?).
½ „ vermilion; 1883 (?).
½ anna, black; 1885.
½ „ green; 1886.

Type 2. Better engraved, and much neater in appearance; lithographed or surface-printed in sheets of eighty stamps, ten horizontal rows of eight. In the inscription at the top one "*b*" is in the centre, above the other characters, and the second is to the right and below the top of one of the others. The impressions vary a good deal in clearness, and there was evidently more than one stone or plate made up, as certain sheets show the third vertical row upside-down. We have seen this in the *rose*, perf., and the *green* is also chronicled *tête bêche;* but we have examined sheets of *rose*, imperf., and of *blue* and *green*, perf., which did not show this peculiarity. Thinish, tough, wove paper, 1888–89.

½ anna, bright blue; imperf.
½ „ vermilion „
½ „ bright rose „
½ „ blue; perf. 12.
½ „ rose „
½ anna, black; perf. 12.
½ „ green „
Tête bêche. ½ „ rose „
½ „ green „

II. Small oblong design, divided into two horizontal portions, both occupied by inscriptions and ornaments as before. The earliest impressions, in *blue*, are said to have been issued in 1879. At the left side of the upper part, however, are some characters which seem to read "1880," which may be the actual date of issue. The more recent impressions in various colours are probably philatelic.



Type 1. Roughly printed, as in the previous case, and again apparently from a single die. In the left top corner is a small trefoil leaf. Thick laid, and ordinary wove paper; imperf.

1 folus, blue on *laid;* 1879.
1 „ „ wove „
1 folus, black on wove (?).
1 „ green „ (?).

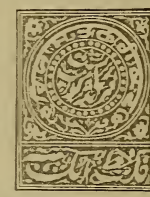
Type 2. Better engraved, and clearly printed in sheets of 160, sixteen horizontal rows of ten. In the left upper corner is a flower formed of six dots, which distinguishes both Type 2 and Type 3 from Type 1. In the left upper corner of the lower half of Type 2 there are two flowers mixed together, showing ten dots. Thinnish, tough, wove paper.

1 folus, blue (?); imperf.*
1 „ rose-red „
1 „ black „
1 „ green „
1 „ orange „
1 „ yellow „
1 folus, blue (shades); perf. 12.
1 „ rose-red „
1 „ black (?) „*
1 „ green „
1 „ orange „

Type 3. Impression, &c., as in Type 2; but we have not seen sheets of these. In the left upper corner of the lower part is a single flower of six dots. Similar paper to the last; perf. 12.

1 folus, blue. | 1 folus, black. | 1 folus, green.

All the varieties received recently by us are of Type 2. It seems a question whether the order of this and type 3 should not be reversed.



III. Rectangular design, with inscriptions in a circle in the upper part, and in a straight label below. The value—*one paisa*—is in the left hand portion of this lower label, the same style of design and ornament as in those previously described. No apparent indication of a date.

Type 1. Rough engraving, and impression from a single die, as before. In each corner of the upper part of the design, and at the beginning and end of the inscription in the circular band, is a roughly-formed star (or lotus flower?). Ordinary wove paper; imperf. 1 paisa, blue; 1883.

Type 2. Similar engraving and impression, generally on paper with spaces ruled out in pencil; the stars are replaced by flowers formed of separate dots or dashes. Same paper; imperf.

1 paisa, blue; 1888. | 1 paisa, vermilion; 1888. | 1 paisa, black; 1888.

Type 3. Better engraved, and printed in sheets of seventy-two stamps, nine horizontal rows of eight. All the ornamentation is much finer, and the spandrels and lower part of the circular band are filled in with a foliate pattern. Thinish, tough, wove paper (1888-89).

1 paisa, blue (shades); imperf.
1 „ rosy-vermilion „
1 „ black „
1 „ green „
1 „ orange-yellow „
1 paisa, blue (shades); perf. 12.
1 „ ultramarine „
1 „ rosy-vermilion „
1 „ black „
1 „ green „
1 „ orange-yellow „

With the exception of the two varieties marked * we have all the above before us as we write. We can therefore vouch for their existence, but this by no means proves that they were issued for use; in fact we have an idea that none of those States which employ the stamps of British India surcharged use those of their own manufacture also.

THE "JUBILEE" ENVELOPE.

CONSIDERING the vast number of Caricatures, &c., founded upon our old friend the "Mulready," which was, comparatively speaking, a high-class work of art, it was hardly likely that the extraordinary composition which celebrated the fiftieth year after its issue should escape similarly doubtful honour.

Two such tokens of admiration lie before us, and we will endeavour to describe them, taking them in the order in which we received them. The first is not exactly a Caricature, but rather an improvement upon the envelope issued—a design which might seriously have been submitted in competition with the one adopted. Thus it gives more lively representations of the mail coach and train, though we think the officials shown seated on the tops of the carriages of the latter would find it very uncomfortable being hurried through the air at the rate of "OVER 50 MILES AN HOUR." The telegraph posts and wires are omitted. We understand that the posts were placed close together on the original, in order to indicate the speed at which the train was going. Their omission from the imitation probably denotes a higher rate of speed still, or perhaps a higher state of civilization, when overhead wires will have disappeared. The portraits of "The Rival Postmen" (N.B. This excellent title for a Philatelic Sensation Novel, with a Melodrama to follow, is copyright) smile approvingly at each other across the vista of years and the gulf which separates them; the tariff is not given. The upper corners are occupied by circular medallions; in that on the left is a figure of Mercury, with a Roman Galley in the distance, and other attributes of the deity of Commerce and Messenger of the gods; in that on the right is what we take to be a representation of Industry, a Lady with a distaff—"chaste Distaffina," in fact—surrounded by various implements of, say, Science and Art. Above the latter medallion is "POSTAGE," below it "ONE PENNY;" above that, on the left, are the letters "V. R.," and in the upper centre "JULY 2ND, 1890—UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE—COMMEMORATION," in three lines. The whole design is very neat, and in our opinion an improvement on the real article; the execution is not so good, but that was not to be expected, and the paper is very inferior. The card inside is not of equal merit; it shows a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill in the upper centre, with Mail Steamers, and notes as to postal rates in 1840 and 1890, on right and left.

The sale of this envelope was stopped by the Post Office authorities after it had been published but a couple of days, and it appears to be but little known; it was scarcely a sufficiently close imitation to be dangerous, but we understand that an objection was raised to the use of the letters "V. R.," and also to the words "POSTAGE—ONE PENNY."

The second *is* a Caricature, and when we add that the well-known name "Harry Furniss" is appended to it, it is unnecessary to state that it is a most excellent and amusing one. The inscription at the top is changed to "POST OFFICE JUMBLE—OF UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE—AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, JULY, 1890." No caricature is attempted of the stamp, which is simply replaced by a blank rectangle, with a projection in the centre of each side; but the device in the left upper corner becomes three attenuated Postmen, tied together in a knot and inscribed "WE R," with "UNDERPAID" below, while weighing down their heads is a large sack, labelled "WE'VE TOO MUCH WORK TO DO-O-O." In the place of the Mail Coach is a confused mass of persons on foot and in cabs, with the inscription below, "THE BRITISH PUBLIC MAKING FOR THEIR LETTERS, 1890, AT AN EARLY HOUR;" while the mail train along the lower part of the envelope is shown as conveying "GOLD" into the capacious maw of the Treasury—"THE POST OFFICE PROFIT, 1890, SWALLOWED UP BY THE MILLION." In the background is a shadowy portrait of Sir Rowland, forming a fitting centre for a range of smaller Hills, partially obscured (as in his early days)

by lengthy lines of *red tape*. On the left is the Postman of 1840, a most haughty-looking gentleman, with a letter in the tips of his fingers, inscribed "THIS STYLE 2/6;" opposite to him is the unfortunate letter and parcel carrier of 1890, bowed down by two enormous bags, and plainly earning his bread "in the sweat of his face"—"THIS STYLE 1d."

The card is worthy of the envelope; in the left upper corner is a fancy portrait of our present worthy Postmaster-General, with the legend "HE DID NOT GIVE US PENNY POSTAGE." Not a very serious accusation, when it is considered that we possessed that boon already. The space occupied in the original by the Royal Arms and the inscription is transformed into a grotesque head and shoulders, with folded arms; a shadowy sketch of the Lion, Unicorn, &c., form the features of the face, the smiling mouth being lettered "AUTHORITY." The ground of the oblong label seems to be composed of innumerable letters, with a frame of heads, as of letter-sorters around a table; the letter "V" is a pair of "BLACK-LEGS" sticking up in the air, while the "R" is the figure of a man with a "NEW BROOM," striving to sweep away "DISCONTENT." Most excellent fooling, truly; a worthy caricature of a subject worthy of no better treatment.

A hundred proofs of the envelope and card, in *black*, and signed by the Artist, were eagerly snapped up at half a guinea a piece, and the ordinary impressions in *blue* will probably be uncommon in time.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—You were so kind as to publish last month my jottings under the title of "Odds and Ends," and I should not have troubled you again so soon had I not been favoured with a letter from a lady collector, a very old member of the Philatelic Society, which has demolished the theory I ventured to advance against the circular of the 7th May, 1840, having remained entirely a dead letter. Two specimens of the V.R. One Penny, together with two specimens of the Two Pence, were certainly sent to a postmaster of a borough in the West of England, and it is more than probable that this was not an isolated case. I fear that it will never be known at what period of the history of the V.R. the decision was taken not to make use of it for official correspondence; but as *some* copies were sent out, it is clear that the Post Office was not made acquainted with the decision on the 7th May. Prior to November, 1879, the post-offices in the country had their supplies of stamps from the General Post Office, which sent out "specimens;" but since that date the country offices requisition the Controller for their supplies.

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

Notes and Queries.

T. W. C.—Many thanks for your letter and enclosure, of which we have made use. We quite agree with you as to the doubtful nature of the articles in question.

O. H. N.—The envelope you mention, with silk threads and date May, 1860, is a well-known variety, and is given in all detailed catalogues of British envelopes. Is not the length four inches, not four and a half inches? They were issued to the public, and are not particularly scarce. As far as we know they are always dated May, but we have not a record by us of the actual day of the month.

J. O.—We believe the variety you mention has not been chronicled, but as every vertical pair will have one stamp showing it, it can hardly be considered abnormal.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. SEPTEMBER, 1890. No. 141.

"TO err is human, to forgive Divine," or so we are told; to fully confess one's errors, and endeavour to amend them, lies, we think, somewhere between the two. The writer of the *Notes on the present Issue of Great Britain*, which we published last month, made one or two errors therein; he confesses his faults and sends us some corrections; we have freely forgiven him, and we trust our readers will do the same, more especially as he has fallen into the clutches of our correspondent "Quilp," who knows all about the jubilee lines, &c.

In reference to what the latter says as to the "V.R." stamps, and also to the case mentioned by Mr. Westoby, we would add that there appears to have been a tradition, from a very early philatelic period, that copies of these stamps *did* turn up (or *were* turned up) at certain Post-offices; and we have always, personally, been of opinion that a number were distributed, as specimens of stamps about to be issued.

"Our friend 'the editor'" of the *Monthly Journal* takes us to task, for having described in our June number "the Great Britain 6d., *yellow-brown*, plate 13, as a new discovery." Whereas, he states, "this stamp is given in the *Stamp Advertiser* for May last, in Mr. W. E. Jeff's article." Now it is certainly a fact that a "6d., light brown," plate 13, was catalogued by Mr. Jeff in May, and that a 6d., yellow-brown, plate 13, was chronicled in this Magazine in June; but it is also a fact that they are two entirely different stamps. The stamp chronicled here was of the type with large *coloured* letters in the corners, and the plate number in the centre of each side, the only type of plate 13 with which the majority of collectors are acquainted; the stamp catalogued by Mr. Jeff is of the type with *white* letters in the corners, and the plate number

just above the corner blocks, a type which most of us only know in plates 11 and 12. If there is a plate 13 of this type also, that is another new discovery; to the best of our knowledge and belief no specimen of this was shown by the Inland Revenue Department at the Philatelic Exhibition, and it appears also to be quite contrary to their practice to assign the same number to plates constructed from different dies. *Unperforated* copies of the ordinary plate 13, in *yellow-brown*, have long been known, though this variety is not given in Mr. Jeff's list; the plate was, no doubt, prepared while that colour was in use for the 6d., and a few sheets must have been struck off, in addition to the proof impression from which perhaps the imperf. copies come.

We cut the following from *The Standard* of September 10th, as our copy of the notice alluded has somehow miscarried:

"In consequence of the frequent imitation for advertising purposes of the envelopes, post-cards, telegraph forms, and money and postal order forms, and of the stamps and postmarks in use by the Post Office, the Postmaster-General has issued a notice calling the attention of the public to the contravention of the law involved in the practice, and stating that legal proceedings will be instituted against any person infringing the law."

It is a little hard that we may no longer put upon our outside page, a representation of a telegram reading, "Good morning, have you read *The Philatelic Record?*" but we will endeavour to resign ourselves to it, being ever in favour of law and order, especially postal order. Curiously enough, Stamp Dealers have not, we believe, been the offenders in this matter; the persons who have made use of these advertisements have been principally those quite unconnected with the stamp business, and they appear to have adopted a representation of one of these postal objects simply as a device likely to attract attention. If this practice has become more frequent of late than it used to be, that is no doubt owing to some extent to the notice that has been taken of stamp matters, in other than stamp papers, during the last few months, and it is thus a further proof of the increasing popularity of Philately among non-collectors.

The London Philatelic Exhibition has had a good deal to do with this; even before that the outside public had begun to see that there was "something in it, after all," and the list of exalted personages who attended the opening of the Great Show plainly settled the question. There is a good deal in it!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We have received two new values, which must almost complete the set of the present issue. The 25 c., however, of which we annex an illustration, is lithographed; while the 50 c. is engraved in *taille douce*, like the majority of the values more recently issued. The latter bears a nearly full-face portrait in an oval band, broken below by a scrolled label, inscribed CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS, and on the upper left and right by devices containing numerals. The oval band is lettered CENTAVOS above, and has the name on the left and right, the whole being enclosed in a rectangle.



Our second illustration shows the 12 c. surcharged "¼," which we have already chronicled with the overprint in *black*, and which we have since seen also surcharged in *red*.

The oval type given below is that of the stamp on a letter card, which has only been seen by the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, with inscriptions denoting official employment. The card is inscribed *Oficio postal* in the upper centre, has two lines for the address, and in the left lower corner the Arms of the Republic, and the inscription *Republica Argentina—Ministerio de Justicia, Culto—é Instruccion Publica.* The stamp is in colour, the rest in *black*, on thick white paper, surfaced with *blue;* size, 245 × 127 mm.





From the same source we glean the fact that the 4 c. Letter Card is also to be met with, inscribed in the left lower corner *Vice-Président—de la—Republica*, in the same colour as the rest of the impression.

Adhesives. ¼, in *red*, on 12 c., blue.
25 c., mauve.
50 c., orange.

Official Letter Cards. 4 c., brown on *white*.
5 c., red on *blue*.

Austria.—The new issue with head of the Emperor is announced as having come into use, in part at least, on the first of this month; while the framed cards with the former type of stamps have not been all chronicled yet.

The new designs are not of great beauty; there is a profile of the Emperor in an oval frame, broken by four circles containing numerals. In the oval frame is the word "KREUZER," or "GULDEN,"

above and below; on the left KAIS. KOENIGL.; and on the right OESTERR. POST.; all within a plain rectangle. The values up to 50 kr. have the profile to the left, typographed, and the numerals in the circles printed in *black*. The 1 gl. and upwards have the profile to right, *embossed*, the numerals in *white* on a coloured ground, and the value in words on a straight label at the bottom, thus making the design longer than that of the lower values. All are stated to be printed upon paper "containing fine black-brown threads;" we presume a species of so-called *granite*.

The full list of adhesives, as given in the Decree quoted by *Le Timbre-Poste*, is as follows:

1 kr., grey and black.	20 kr., olive-green and black.
2 ,, pale brown and black.	24 ,, grey-blue ,,
3 ,, green ,,	30 ,, brown ,,
5 ,, red ,,	50 ,, violet ,,
10 ,, blue ,,	1 gl., deep blue.
12 ,, rose ,,	2 ,, carmine.
15 ,, carmine-red ,,	

Of these the 1, 12, 15, 24, and 30 kr., and the 1 and 2 gl., were to be issued on the Festival of St. Partridge, and the others when required.

The stamps on the envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards will correspond in colour with the adhesives of the same values, but will be embossed, and of somewhat different design.

No mention is made of stamps with values in *soldi*, so we suppose that they are to be abolished. To compensate for this various adhesives, cards, and letter cards will be surcharged with values in *paras* or *piastres*.

Since writing the above we have seen the new 3 kr.; the paper is *white*, and the *brown* threads are scarcely visible. The perforation gauges $10\frac{1}{2}$.

We hear from various sources of the following additions to the list of framed cards with the old type of stamp:

Post Cards. 2+2 kr., brown on *buff*; German inscriptions.
2 ,, ,, Bohemian ,,
2 ,, ,, Illyrian ,,
2 ,, ,, Italian ,,
2 ,, ,, Polish ,,
2 ,, ,, Roumanian ,,
2 ,, ,, Ruthenian ,,
2 ,, ,, Slavonic ,,
5 ,, red on *buff*.
20 paras on 5 kr., red on *buff*.

And of the adhesives of the same type 2, 3, and 10 kr., perf. 13; 5 kr., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; and 5 kr., perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$, vertically and imperf. horizontally!

Bavaria.—The wrapper with stamp in the new colour is stated to have been issued in July last. The paper is watermarked with horizontal wavy lines close together.

Wrapper. 3 pf., brown.

Belgium.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a change in the colour of the 1 c. stamp. *Adhesive.* 1 c., greenish-black.

Bhopal.—We have seen a sheet of the 4 annas of the re-engraved type, which has hitherto been only found on *laid* paper, printed upon thin greyish *wove*, like that of many of the other issues of this State.

Adhesive. 4 a., yellow on thin *wove;* imperf.

British East Africa.—*Le Timbre-Poste* having chronicled, with a not unnecessary amount of reserve, certain English stamps surcharged "BRITISH—EAST AFRICA—COMPANY" in three lines, and a value in *annas* below, we wrote to the Secretary of the Company for information upon the subject, not without some hope that we were on the track of the usual autumnal Sea Serpent, or of a Gigantic Gooseberry of some kind. We received, however, a most courteous reply, which informed us not only that the stamps we have alluded to had been employed by the Company, but also that they were already obsolete, having been superseded by a series of special design. The current issue bears in the centre a Crowned Sun, with motto "LIGHT AND LIBERTY," surrounded by a horse-shoe label inscribed "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY;" a scroll above is lettered "POSTAGE—REVENUE," and the value is on a straight label below; all within a rectangular frame.

Adhesives.

1st Issue.	½ a., in *black*,	on 1d., lilac.
	1 a. ,,	on 2d., green and red.
	4 a. ,,	on 5d., lilac and blue.
2nd Issue.	½ a., brown.	
	1 a., green.	
	2 a., red.	
	4 a., light brown.	
	8 a., blue.	
	1 rupee, carmine.	

The 8 annas and 1 rupee are also printed in *French grey*, for use as Revenue stamps only, and stamps of higher values, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees, are in preparation.

British Guiana.—We know that "history repeats itself," especially when such a proceeding is most undesirable. Certain events took place in this colony about the end of the year 1881, which led to the issue of a quite unnecessary number of varieties of surcharged stamps. Large stocks of some of those varieties are still, we believe and hope, in the hands of their fortunate purchasers. We learn from the new *Monthly Journal* that a similar game has been played in this present year of grace. Let us hope it will not be carried quite so far this time. The stock of 1 c. surcharged on 1 dollar having been all bought up in a couple of hours, the same surcharge was applied to a quantity of 2 dollars stamps. That is all we know at present, but a lot more varieties may have been made since the 15th July!

Adhesive. 1 c., in *red*, on 2 dollars, black and green.

British North Borneo.—*The Post Card* mentions a 1 c. card with the stamp inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE," instead of POSTAGE only. We are glad to hear that only two copies of this are known to exist.

La Carte Postale describes a second type of the ordinary 1 c. card. It differs from the one previously known in having the word "POSTAGE," on the stamp, in smaller type, and the label containing it not encroaching upon the side labels; the Arms also are larger, and some of the other details differ.

Post Cards. 1 c., orange on *white*; 2nd Type.
1 c. ,, ,, error? "*Postage & Revenue.*"

Canada.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the colour of the impression on the 1 c. card is changed.

Post Card. 1 c., grey-green on *buff.*

Cape of Good Hope.—The same magazine mentions the 4d. with the latest watermark; the 3d. is still wanting, we think, to complete the set.

Some of the Registered Envelopes of this and other colonies have the inscription under the flap changed to "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT." The envelopes with this inscription differ also in certain cases (perhaps in all?) in make, from the colonial envelopes with Messrs. M'Corquodale & Co.'s imprint. Of this again there are one or two varieties worthy of the notice of the specialist.

Adhesive. 4d., blue; wmk. Foul Anchor.
Registered Envelope. 4d. ,, size F; "De La Rue & Co."

Cashmere.—We have seen several varieties of the new types of the circular ½ a. and 1 a., in addition to those described last month; also the 4 a. of the old type, but in new colours, &c. We will wait till the present shower of these philatelic varieties is over, and then endeavour to give a full list.

Le Timbre-Poste mentions two of the current stamps printed on *white* wove paper, instead of the usual *yellowish*; doubtless the same paper as that employed for so many of the latest reprints.

Adhesives. ½ a., black on *white.*
1 a. ,, ,,

Ceylon.—We have to warn our readers against a remarkably fine forgery of the *one shilling and ninepence*, which our publishers tell us is a recent production. It is engraved in *taille douce*, and the colour and paper are very well imitated. It is unwatermarked, however, and a close examination of the background shows that it was not formed by engine-turning.

We are indebted to Mr. F. H. Thompson for three varieties of a new form of provisional, made by surcharging the 4 c., wmk. Crown and CA, in both varieties of colour, with the inscription "Postal —Commission—3 Cents," in three lines. Two of the specimens before us have it thus, in ordinary type, with a figure "3," all in *black*; the third has "*Postal—Commission*" in italics, and "Three cents," in words, in ordinary type; moreover this is doubly sur-

charged, in *blue* and in *black*, one covering the other! What these are for we know not. We give an illustration of the 2 c. on 4 c. described in July. *Le Timbre-Poste* states that the same surcharge is found on the 4 c., *mauve-violet*.





The same periodical chronicles some of the new Registration Envelopes, with stamp of the second type shown above. We presume they have the R in an oval, and the latest inscriptions.

Adhesives. 2 c., in *black*, on 4 c., mauve-violet.
3 c. ,, 4 c., rose.
3 c. ,, 4 c., mauve-violet.
3 c. in *black* & *blue* 4 c. ,,
} Postal Commission.

Registered Envelopes. 15 c., rose; size F.
15 c. ,, ,, G.
15 c. ,, ,, H.

Chamba.—We are glad to hear that there is good reason for believing that the envelopes with the Arms in *blue*, chronicled in July, do not exist.

Colombia.—M. Michelsen, according to our usual source of information, has been sorting out his purchases, and reports the following discoveries: The doubtful 25 c., black on *rose* (type of 1868), is proved to exist, and the same type is also found in black on *yellow*. They are stated to have been issued as *Sobre Porte* stamps. Probably the 25 c., black on *blue*, was likewise used for this purpose, as some authorities have always supposed. Complete sets of the stamps of 1868 to 1876 may be made up on white *laid*, on *bluish* and on *greenish* papers. We are not quite sure what stamps are included here; most, if not all, of the values, with the exception of the 5 and 10 pesos, in use in 1876, are chronicled on *laid* and on *bluish*, but the *greenish* we do not recollect having heard of. M. Michelsen has found the 5 c. of 1881 printed, in error, on *green* and on *rose*, and he reports that the other values were printed on *lilac* and on *rose*. We presume that the three stamps in black on coloured paper are alluded to, and that either errors, or trial sheets of each value, were struck upon the three different papers. In 1889 *Unpaid Letter* stamps were wanted, and we can all guess how they were made—some of the ordinary stamps were *surcharged*. "Correspondencia a Debe" was the formula employed, the type and colour of ink are not mentioned; all the better. Let M. Michelsen send over some of his remainders, and we can do the rest, in any number of varieties of colour and type, with errors, topsy-turvies, &c., &c.

The 20 c. of the new issue has appeared; design similar to that of the 2 c., but the name is in colour on white; lithographed on thin white wove paper. *Adhesive.* 20 c., violet; perf. 13.



Almaguer.—This is another of the component parts of the Republic, that has thought fit to assert a certain amount of independence by the issue of stamps. The type of which we annex an illustration confesses itself *provisional*, thus preparing the way for other issues of a more or less permanent nature.

Adhesives. 1 c., black on *blue;* perf. 11½.
2 c. ,, *rose* ,,
5 c. ,, *yellow* ,,

Cauca.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles and illustrates a provisional for this State—a type-set design, consisting of four lines of inscription—CAUCA—VALE 5 CTVS—PROVISIONAL—P. de A.—surrounded by a frame of fancy ornaments; imperforated.

Adhesive. 5 c., red.

Tolima.—*Le Timbre-Poste* described last December two types of the 1 peso stamps of the issue of 1886. It appears that there are equally distinct varieties of the 5 c. and 10 c. In Type 1 the wings of the Eagle touch the tops of the Flags at each side of the Arms; while in Type 2 the wings are shorter, and do not reach the Flags. Both types of the 5 c. have the numerals below in ovals, but Type 2 shows a blank space between the upper portion of the design and the part containing the value. Types 1 of the 10 c. and 1 peso have the numerals in ovals; Types 2 of those values have them in octagonal frames.

Adhesives. 5 c., brown, yellow-brown; Type 1.
5 c. ,, violet-brown ,, 2.
10 c., deep blue; Type 1.
10 c. ,, ,, 2.
1 p., vermilion ,, 1.
1 p. ,, ,, 2.

Costa Rica.—*Guanacaste.*—Mr. Homewood sends us for inspection a set of the surcharged Costa Rica stamps, including, in addition to those already described, the 5 pesos overprinted in the type illustrated in our number for May.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, olive-green; *black* surcharge.

Dutch Indies.—*Le Timbre-Poste* notes the issue of the 5 c. and 12½ c., with numerals replacing the head of the King of Holland.

Adhesives. 5 c., carmine; perf. 12½.
12½ c., grey; perf. 12½.

Faridkot.—A correspondent kindly informs us that he has the ½ a., Type 2, in *black* and in *green*, imperf., to be added to the list we published last month.

Adhesives. ½ a., black; Type 2; *imperf.*
½ a., green ,, ,,

Finland.—Some of our contemporaries announce two higher values in the new type.

Adhesives. 1 mark, grey and rose. | 5 marks, green and rose.

France.—*Le Timbre-Poste* gives a warning against paying exorbitant prices for copies of a card inscribed "5 centimes pour

la même ville," and with "2714—Decembre, 1876," in the right lower corner. It seems that such a card, of similar type to those then in use, was prepared at that date, but never issued. Some of the stock printed has since been used as "mounts" for official notices, whence have been obtained the specimens now offered. All this reminds us that we ought to be duly grateful that we live in a land where the ordinary domestic post cards can be obtained at the rate of ten for 6d., instead of being a penny each.

The 50 c. stamp has been surcharged "2 PIASTRES 2," and thus comes from "the East."

Adhesives. 2 pias, in *black*, on 50 c., rose.

Great Britain.—*Telegraphs.*—In looking over some stamped forms in our possession, we have found a variety not given in the list published last year. It is the form on white *laid* paper, printed by "Harrison and Sons," but with the round telegraph stamp, instead of the octagonal postage stamp. The stamp on our copy is dated "25.8.81," and the form was used Nov. 14th, 1881.

We have specimens also of the "Form of 1875," and of the *laid* paper form with the octagonal stamp, both dated "15.11.81," and both used on December 23rd, 1881.

The first variety we have described was given in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, and was afterwards struck out (see *Philatelic Record*, p. 166, vol. vii.); it should now be replaced.

Italy.—The surcharge shown in the accompanying illustration exists on the 30 c., as well as on the 50 c. which we described in July. A portion of the surplus stock of 15 c. and 15 + 15 c. post cards has also been surcharged for use as 10 c. The overprint consists of the words, "Valevole anche per l'interno," immediately above the value; the numerals "15" are obliterated by two bars, and "10" printed to left and right of them, and the word "RISPOSTA" on the second half of the double cards is also crossed out.



The ordinary 10 c. card for the interior is also modified by the inscription "Provincia di" being substituted for "(a)" on the lower left, writes Dr. Diena to *Le Timbre-Poste*. But we do not know of any 10 c. cards with "(a)" on the lower left.

Adhesive. 20 c., in *black*, on 30 c., brown.
Post Cards. 10 c., ,, ,, 15 c., ,,
10 c., ,, ,, 15 c., ,, (reply half.)
10 c., carmine on *cream*.

Jamaica.—We hear of another variety of the *Official* ½d. from Mr. F. H. Thompson; the letter "O" is omitted. O! why is this thus?

Adhesive. ½d., green; surcharged "FFICIAL."

Japan.—Collectors have to be on their guard against some dangerous forgeries of the early issues of Japanese adhesives and post cards, which we hear have been made in Japan itself. Post

Cards of the third issue have been made to pass for the rare ones of the second issue by adding the inscription below the stamp. We gather that this has been done so far by hand, and in ink which washes out easily; that, no doubt, will be improved upon, but there is one little point which the forgers cannot get over so readily, which is the fact that the stamps on Issue II. are inscribed *Postage Stamp*, like the corresponding adhesives; while those on Issue III. are inscribed *Post Card*.

Jhalawar.—We give an illustration of the type of the new stamp described in detail last month.



Montenegro.—There is reported to be a stamp of the value of 1 florin in circulation of the type of the other values.

Adhesive. 1 florin, blue; perf. 13.

Nevis.—*The Stamp Advertiser* vouches for the existence of the 1s. of the original type, perf. 15 horizontally, and *imperf.* vertically. *Le Timbre-Poste* reports the single 1½d. card with stamp of the type with the head in a circle.

Adhesive. 1s., green; perf. 15, and imperf. vertically.
Post Card. 1½d., brown on *buff*.

Newfoundland.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* reproaches us for having doubted his accuracy in chronicling two sizes of the envelopes. Such was by no means our intention; we meant rather to rebuke our readers for not having shown them to us sooner. Our rebuke has had the desired effect; they have been sent us from divers quarters. They do exist; we have seen them! But we never doubted it!

New South Wales.—*The Monthly Journal* mentions the 1s. of Centennial type as being received with the official surcharge (*in black?*)

Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the registration envelopes with flap to the right.

Adhesive. 1s., puce; surcharged "O.S."
Registered Envelopes. 4d., rose; size F, flap to right.
4d., „ „ G, „

Queensland.—We glean the following varieties from various sources: *Adhesives.* 1d., red (current type, &c.), perf. 9½ and 12.
1s., mauve; with blue *burélé* pattern on the back.
2s., brown; type, &c., of the lower values of 1882.

Roumania.—We give an illustration of the type of the new adhesives, which were described on page 56; and we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that there is a new type of stamp on the post cards—large numerals in an oval frame, inscribed with the name above, and value in words below, enclosed in a rectangle, with winged wheels in circles in the corners.



Post Cards. 5 bani, black on *rose*; reverse *cream*.
10 „ „ *grey* „

Russian Locals.—*Kadnikoff.*—A new type of 3 kopecks is shown in the first of the following illustrations; the lettering, the numerals, and the scallopped inner border (the latter being the chief point of difference between the present design and that issued in 1883) are in *red*, the rest of the stamp is in *green*.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red and green; perf. 11½.

Kologriff. — The Arms in our second illustration appear to have reference to travelling by land and by water; they are stated to be printed in *bronze*, the rest of the design being in deep *blue*.



Adhesive. 2 kop., bronze and deep blue; perf. 11½.



Kolomna.—The next two illustrations represent two of the values chronicled last month.







Ossa.—The design represented in the third illustration above differs principally in size from that which we chronicled in June from the same district; it is also printed in one colour only.

Adhesive. 2 kop., green; perf. 11½.

Pskoff.—The diamond-shaped design in the centre below differs but little from that of 1871; a comparison of the two will show the differences more plainly than we can describe them.

Adhesive. 5 kop., deep violet; imperf.







Shadrinsk.—The illustration on the left above is that of the new type for this district. *Le Timbre-Poste* states that the Arms and the numerals are in *black* on vermilion, and the rest of the

design in *blue* on white. It is added that on June 1st this type was replaced by a similar one, with the central oval in *blue*, and the rest in *red*.

Adhesives. 5 kop., black, vermilion, and blue; perf. 11½.
5 ,, blue and red ,,

Solikamsk.—The last of our illustrations above shows a type quite different to any of those previously issued here. The animal in the upper half of the shield appears to be of the same breed as that on the Arms of Ossa; in the lower part is shown an improved system of drawing water. In time perhaps we shall get to a village pump! *Adhesive.* 2 kop., red; perf. 11½.

Servia.—We have received from Mr. Homewood a set of the stamps of the new issue, in which we see that the 25 paras is *blue* instead of *slate*, as described in April.

South Australia.—We give an illustration of the new 4d. described in July.



Swazieland.—Referring to the remarks in our April number, a correspondent in South Africa, who has examined sheets of these stamps, and has been in communication with the Postmaster-General of the South African Republic upon the subject, assures us that there are no varieties of type of the surcharge, and that all the values were overprinted from the same setting. On every sheet there is one error, having the "e" upside down. Specimens are found with the first part of the word missing, owing to defective printing; but there are no genuine specimens doubly surcharged, or with the surcharge reversed. Also that in the genuine impressions the word always measures just 13 mm. in length. The gentlemen of the private press must really be more careful in future.

Sweden.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles a new letter card, with stamp of the type of the corresponding adhesive.

Letter Card. 10 ore, rose on *olive*.

Switzerland.—There are some small alterations in the type of the lettering on the 5 c. post cards; the instructions at each end measure 2½ or 3 mm. more than before.

Post Card. 5 c., black on *buff*; variety.



United States. — The new issue must be nearly complete; the 4 c. and 5 c. have appeared, in the designs annexed, with portraits of Lincoln and Grant respectively.



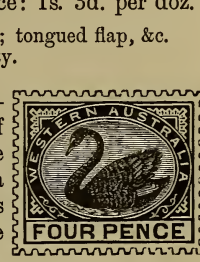
Adhesives. 4 c., deep brown; perf. 12.
5 c., brown ,,

Victoria.—The smaller sized Registration Envelope has been seen with the same modifications as those described in June for the larger. The inscription on the Letter Card is also reported to be altered from "Price: Three-halfpence" to "Price: 1s. 3d. per doz."

Registered Envelope. 4d., rose; 134×78 mm.; tongued flap, &c.
Letter Card. 1d., blue on *grey*; variety.



Western Australia.—We append illustrations of the 2d. stamp, which we described in July; and of a new type of 4d., which has appeared since, with the same watermark and perforation.



Adhesive. 4d., yellowish-brown.

Wurtemburg.—The *official* stamps and envelopes (*Amtlicher Verkehr*) have appeared in the new colours. The envelopes are described as of *orange satiné* paper, but we have not yet learnt the sizes.

Official Adhesives. 3 pf., brown.
5 ,, green.
25 ,, orange.
50 ,, red-brown.
1 mark, violet.
Official Envelopes. 5 pf., brown on *orange*.
10 ,, (?) (?)

Le Timbre-Poste also describes a card bearing the embossed stamp of the current envelopes, and presumes, no doubt correctly, that it is printed to order. There is a quantity of stationery of this class about.

THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As an Addendum to the Appendix which has appeared in our pages we are desired to insert the following corrections:

Page 180, line 5 from the top, the first figures, "$4\frac{1}{3}$," should be "$4\frac{3}{4}$," as the equivalent given in *millimetres* shows.

Page 363, line 10 from the top, should be altered to, "sheet of two hundred *and forty* stamps in two panes of *twelve* rows of ten."

We have also to correct two matters in the "Notes on the Present Issue of Great Britain" in our last number, the author's revision arriving too late for insertion. They are as follow:

Page 142, third line from bottom, the words "above the second stamp of the top row" should be erased, as the block letters only occur in the lower margin, and there below the second stamp *from the right*.

Page 144, line 4 from the top, should commence "$1\frac{1}{2}$d., 2d., and 5d.;" and in line 5 "5d." should be omitted.

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

By "QUILP."

The "V. R."—Referring to Mr. Westoby's letter in the last *Record*, wherein he states that "two specimens of the V. R. One Penny . . . were certainly sent to a Postmaster of a Borough in the West of England," I, also, can mention an instance of this having been done.

Another lady collector, *not* a member of the Philatelic Society, showed me, some years ago, a copy of this stamp, purchased by her, about 1870, at the post-office at Marlborough, Wilts, for the not extravagant sum of five shillings.

Perhaps the V. R. was more widely distributed than is thought, its similarity to the ordinary black Penny probably causing it to be overlooked, in the majority of cases.

Jubilee Issue.—A suspicion that the style of the "Notes on the Present Issue of Great Britain" is familiar, makes me rather chary of criticising them; but as I, too, collect the varieties of "Jubilee lines and blocks," I venture to do so.

The ½d.—In those cases where four straight lines were used, one of the two at each corner—sometimes the horizontal, sometimes the vertical one—extended beyond the other as far as its outside edge; and, although they did not quite touch, the space was, at the most, only ⅓ m.

The 2d.—Whilst agreeing as to the order of issue of the two varieties, I cannot do so with regard to their *use;* my opinion is that the plates with the two continuous lines, though subsequent to those with the continuous green and broken red lines, have, since January of this year, retired in favour of the original arrangement. My sheet showing the two continuous lines was purchased on the second of January last, and I have been unable to obtain any more copies; this, in spite of many enquiries at post-offices and a recent search through a large portion of the reserve stock. All the sheets I now see have the broken red lines, and this variety only is now being supplied from Somerset House. Is a *continuous* red line necessary?

The 4d.—The variety with only "line-blocks" is correctly described; not so the next, unless it is one I have missed, which I doubt.

After the trial of "line-blocks" alone, two continuous lines, the green external and slightly thicker than the brown one, were added to the panes, which were thereby increased in size. To meet this, the number of blocks between the horizontal pairs of panes was raised, in each case from twenty-one to twenty-three, they being placed a very little closer to one another. The long top and bottom blocks have not, in my sheet, been done away with, but remain exactly as in the first variety, in which they projected some 2½ mm. beyond the external margins of the panes; this, of course, is now compensated by the border lines.

A third variety, which I first saw at the end of August, is similar to that last described, except that the green lines do not continue round the corners,

and there are the following additions. On the left-hand side of the sheet, at the respective distances of 2 mm. and 4 mm. from the border lines of their own colour, and extending to the edge of the paper, are a number of plain narrow horizontal lines, 3 mm. apart, green and brown alternately, beginning and ending with the former colour. These lines commence on a level with the top outside border line, and continue to the lower edge of the second long block below the upper panes. There is then a gap until the next long block is reached, when the lines recommence and continue to 6 mm. below the bottom of the plate. The upper set are thirty-five in number, the lower thirty-seven.

The 5d.—I should reverse these two varieties. My sheet with the two continuous lines was bought in March, 1889; that showing continuous purple-brown and broken blue lines, in January, 1890. The latter alone is now being supplied from Somerset House.

The 9d.—The description of the first variety is not very clear as regards the "blocks," and this necessarily affects that of the second one. The former is, *mutatis mutandis*, precisely identical with the first variety of the Fourpenny. The next arrangement is similar to the second one in the case of the Fourpenny, except that the external lines (purple) do not continue round the corners. The short line-blocks are, in like manner, increased to twenty-three in number.

[This latter variety *may* be similar to the third Fourpenny, but I have not yet seen the left-hand side of a sheet, so cannot say if the seventy-two horizontal lines are there also.]

The 10d.—The descriptions are perfectly correct, except that the number of the short line-blocks should be twenty-three, not twenty-one. In the first variety, the short line-blocks are not co-extensive with the pane, which is slightly broader than deeper.

The date of issue, by-the-bye, of this stamp is the 24th February last, not the 15th, as announced in the *Record*. I first saw it on the 21st, and it was not *then* issued.

It may be noted that the 9d. and 10d., though printed in sheets like the Fourpenny, are cut up, at Somerset House, into four panes, and are thus issued to the post-offices.

The stock of One Pound stamps on "orb" paper seems to be now exhausted.

I have positive official assurance that the Tenpenny embossed stamp has NOT been used for stamping anything but telegram forms; though an acquaintance tells me his brother has seen envelopes so stamped. Of course, if the proper requisition for 10d. envelopes were made, the die would probably be used.*

The surcharge of "Govt. Parcels" chronicled by the *Stamp News*, as existing on the 1d. lilac, is, to break it gently, unofficial—at present, at all events.

In conclusion, I trust my criticism on the "Present Issue" will be accepted, as it is made—in a friendly spirit. Of course, the writer of that article and myself *may* possess different varieties, but it is scarcely probable, as I have specially watched for them.

* This does not appear to be the case at present; a recent requisition for 10d. envelopes resulted in a supply of 4d.+6d.—ED.

A REVIEW.

History of the Post Office, together with an Historical Account of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales. Compiled chiefly from the Records, by Andrew Houison, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., formerly President of the Philatelic Societies of Sydney and Australia. Printed by Authority. Sydney: C. Potter, Government Printer, &c. 1890. 4to, pp. 110, besides title and preface. Illustrated. Fifteen heliotype plates.

This sumptuous volume, resplendent in grained morocco, with the Great Seal of the colony in gold on its side, has been lying on our table since June, and greatly as we should have preferred to make a more extended study of its contents, we feel we ought no longer to defer our notice of the work.

Those whose recollection dates back to the early days of philatelic science, when all collectors older than children were considered as more than childish, will note as a remarkable fact that in this year of grace, 1890, the Government of a colony like New South Wales, aided by the help of so accomplished an amateur as Dr. Houison, has set the example to the postal authorities of the world of publishing an official account of its Post Office, with full details of the various issues of stamps, and much information of a kind that many administrations still jealously guard from the public knowledge.

New South Wales has always been energetic in progress postally. With not unbecoming pride this book refers on its title-page to the capital of the colony having adopted stamped letter sheets two years before Great Britain introduced postage stamps. The advantage of able pioneers like Mr. Raymond as Postmaster-General, and enlightened and far-seeing administrators in that office, of whom Sir Saul Samuel is not the least distinguished, have made its history one not to be hidden. The colony may therefore well resolve that the credit so early acquired should not be lost in later days, and it deserves the thanks of every philatelist for the magnificent work before us.

Dr. Houison seems to deprecate criticism on the ground of the extreme pressure of time allowed to write, edit, and produce the volume. He tells us in the preface that it was only on 24th February last that the idea received official sanction; that the records had to be searched, the information obtained, the work written, the tables compiled, and the illustrations prepared; while the printing and binding had to be expedited, so as to put the completed volume *en évidence* at the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition in May.

And this object was achieved. The book arrived, and was duly exhibited, although unfortunately the exhibit of postal objects came after the Exhibition had closed; the steamship being delayed, and the exhibit the last package got out of the hold.

The appearance of the book makes a favourable impression on a book lover. The typography is excellent, the paper good, and the illustrations beyond reproach.

At the same time no process that we have seen is comparable to that of the *London Autotype Company* for philatelic objects. Their Plate of the registered letter stamp, published in *Oceania*, when contrasted with Plate XIII. in this book (the same subject), shows at a glance the immeasurable superiority of the autotype.

The portraits in this work look faithful likenesses, though Mr. Raymond's shrewd face, with caution strongly marked, and an acute but narrow frontal development, is apparently taken from a somewhat ill-drawn picture.

In Plate II. the photographer has most unhappily grouped the Ministry, putting the two white-headed and bearded members—Sir Henry Parkes and

Mr. O'Connor—behind the rest, and respectively looking right and left. Knowing as we do the artistic skill of the Sydney photographers, and seeing the capital subjects he had before him, we think better ought to have been done, although the massive head of Sir H. Parkes makes a strong contrast with the calm, distinguished physiognomy of the Postmaster-General, Mr. O'Connor.

Dr. Houison's likeness bespeaks a man of attainments and energy—strong, resourceful, strenuous. "Advance, Australia" could hardly have a better exponent than the Doctor. The heliographs of the old Post-offices at Sydney too are very interesting mementos of the days of small things compared with the grandeur of the new General Post Office (Plate V.), which is somewhat dwarfed by its lofty tower. By the way, the architect has spoilt an otherwise effective elevation by the mean and poverty-struck three lowest stories of the tower. We cannot hope for a Sir Christopher Wren often, nor for more than one Bow Steeple even from him; but in the photograph this part of the tower looks as if interpolated by a builder's foreman, and not a good foreman either.

But to return. It seems almost ungracious to criticise a work produced under these conditions of high pressure, yet we must add that the title-page leaves much to be desired—the printer has not set it up intelligently or made the best of his materials. The art of distributing the words in a title into proper lines with duly proportioned types is no mean one. It is as difficult as engraving an epitaph, and demands much the same skill. The printer here does not understand the matter, nor is he good at punctuation, unless indeed at the Antipodes the fashion be to omit it on title-pages altogether.

But all these are trifling matters. The work, both author's and printer's, is, as a whole, admirable; and the strain against time would excuse much more heinous offences.

We turn with pleasure to the contents. The Philatelic Society's publication of *Oceania*, and the correspondence and articles which ensued, have in no small measure been the active cause of this book being written.

Dr. Houison, whose contributions to our pages have been highly appreciated, has made fruitful use of a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Philbrick, and has investigated matters from the beginning in a regular and scientific manner. We are aware the Doctor laments the haste in which he had to work. Certainly he might have pursued his researches further and elucidated some obscurities had more ample time been at his disposal.

But what has been done is wonderful. Official records have been gone through, authentic documents traced, and unchallengeable facts ascertained.

To our readers who have followed Dr. Houison's able papers which have appeared in *The Record*, there is not much absolutely new that is presented; but the history is told in a clear, consecutive tale, which carries convincing proof with it from the original documents.

One remark on this head we may fairly make, that Dr. Houison, while pleasantly refuting the old legends current in England of fires which burnt up every source of official information and other like myths, hardly asserts matters sufficiently *ex cathedrâ;* he gives information beyond which there is no passing, and yet is so good-natured as to argue out hypotheses ventilated here in England, which are shown to be contrary to the ascertained facts, no doubt out of the respect he entertains for his London colleagues.

But we think an official work like this may properly take a higher stand. It need not—nay, *should not*—descend into the arena, or discuss points as members of a Philatelical Society may properly do among their *confrères*. The error, if such it be, though on the side of good nature, is responsible for several hardly necessary pages in this volume under notice.

One much controverted point, we think, Dr. Houison fairly establishes. In the Sydney views a great and disputed question was as to the number of different plates of the Twopence, blue, and their sequence.

Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Tapling each supposed that several *different plates of copper* were engraved for this value; one thinking more, the

other fewer. But, aided by the fragments of the old plate, faithfully reproduced in its last state, the type with pearl in the fan, Dr. Houison has abundantly proved to our mind that but one sheet of copper was ever used, and that all the various types known are "states" or re-engravings on that identical piece of metal.

The adroit manner in which he avails himself of the remarks Mr. Philbrick made, before the existence of this old plate was known in England, is as pretty and logical a piece of reasoning on a philatelic subject as we have recently met with, and is worthy of careful study. We think both the President and Vice-President of the English Society must acknowledge Dr. Houison has fairly and conclusively proved that but *one metal plate* ever existed, though it was a veritable Proteus in its various stages.

No slight triumph, however, rests with the authors of *Oceania* even on this point, for no correction is suggested of what they assert were the various types which this value assumed, or the sequence they assign to them; their views in these respects are entirely confirmed; and, after all, whether it were one piece of metal on which all the types of the Sydney Twopence were engraved, or several pieces, is not of much philatelic importance. The old engraving was several times erased effectually, the new superseded it. As an exercise in acute reasoning the controversy was interesting, as a practical matter it is purely academic.

Our author has given much interesting detail from the evidence taken before a Postal Committee in the colony about the inner working of the office, which casts a curious light on colonial habits and business in days not so very long gone by, but is perhaps rather discursive in a work of the aim and intention of the present; in a new edition there might be judicious curtailment here.

If for one thing only, the work would have a permanent interest. It gives from absolutely dependable sources the dates of all the various issues, and a complete list of the stamps, and of the papers on which from time to time they were printed.

A large portion of the book contains official lists, valuable in a statistical point of view and for reference, but having only an indirect bearing on our special subject as philatelists.

This was an inherent necessity of a book thus produced; and, so far from complaining of its presence, we are inclined to welcome it as the *raison d'être* of a work so valuable in all respects as a contribution to the science.

As such it will ever be esteemed, and as the pioneer (we trust) of many similar publications it will ever hold the first place, not merely by its title of first-born, but as a monument of intelligent care and scientific research well conceived and worthily executed.

We have dwelt, it may be overmuch, on the few small points which tend to qualify the full meed of laudation in which we speak of this notable achievement; but we shall have written in vain if we have not convinced those of our readers who are interested in the subject that their present knowledge of the stamps of New South Wales is but ignorance until they are familiar with the contents of *The History of the Post Office in New South Wales.*

Notes and Queries.

J. F. G.—We have not seen the Persian varieties you mention, but think it probable that they are due to chemical action. Many *green* stamps can be changed to *blue-green* and *blue*, and *violet* ones also to shades of *blue.*

H. P. W.—From your description we should judge that the stamp you mention is simply a Venezuelan with the postmark of La Guaira, the latter place being a Venezuelan port.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. OCTOBER, 1890. No. 142.

THE enterprising stamp forger appears to have been pursuing "his nefarious little plans" with considerable energy and a certain amount of success of late. *Taille-douce* engraving has been resorted to for the production of the very dangerous imitation of the *One Shilling and Ninepence*, Ceylon, to which we alluded last month. This forgery requires careful looking into, and would certainly deceive most collectors at the first glance; while if the stamp were still in use, it would no doubt pass through the Post Office undetected. It would probably, however, not pay to produce these works of art for sale at 1s. 9d. apiece, with the certainty of severe punishment if the fraud were detected, and this shows the great advantage of employing really first-rate engraving for the production of stamps. The imitation we are considering is a really good one. It is executed with very great care, and yet it will not stand careful examination by a philatelist, simply because the background of the original was produced by machinery, while that of the forgery is engraved by hand. The watermark is another safeguard which the forgers have not yet succeeded in getting over. Long may it puzzle them!

A far more difficult article to detect is the first *Fourpence*, Van Diemen's Land. An imitation of this, produced by the same process as the original, was brought out some months ago, and a new and improved edition has appeared lately. Here we have a stamp engraved by hand, and by no very skilful hand either, printed upon unwatermarked paper, and existing in forty-eight varieties of type. The line-engraved imitations can only be distinguished by comparison with complete plates of the originals, or by one who has closely studied these stamps, and has that indescribable knowledge of them which only close study can

impart. The less skilled collector can only take care whom he obtains such stamps from; and if he finds several copies all of identically the same type, he may justly suspect them.

In India, as shown by a cutting which we give elsewhere, the gentle Hindoo has been exercising his skill at the expense of the Government; but he has not had so difficult a subject as those alluded to above. It will be noticed that the writer of the account says: "The lithographing was perfectly imitated." As a matter of fact, the Indian stamps are not *lithographed;* but the style of engraving employed has this defect, that not only does it closely resemble lithography, but it can be equally closely imitated by that process, and the watermark (invisible when the stamps are in use) becomes the only protection. We are not told what the perforation was like, but variations in that detail would only be noticed by a collector.

The Indian gentlemen seem likely to get into serious trouble, and we only wish that a similar fate might overtake their fellow-workers nearer home; but we regret to hear that a legal gentleman states that a certain celebrated clause of a famous Act, promoted by a still more celebrated exterminator, appears to have been expressly framed so as to give as much annoyance as possible to honest dealers, who wish to illustrate their publications, while allowing the other gentry to slip through its claws, or clauses. And perhaps this was the idea!

A certain amount of laxity seems to prevail in one of our great public offices in the matter of the custody of the dies employed for stamping paper of different kinds, or so we judge from the following extract from the *Standard* of October 17th:

"BOW STREET.

"Alfred Sutton and Walter White, stampers in Somerset House, and Charles Taplin, a solicitor's clerk, were charged before Sir John Bridge, with being concerned with two men, named A. Falory and Foskett (now undergoing terms of imprisonment for fraud), with stealing and receiving stamps with intent to defraud the Inland Revenue. It was discovered that there was a 'leakage' in the stamp transfer forms, and that a number were being sold that had been surreptitiously stamped. Inquiries led to the arrest of Falory and Foskett, and the men Sutton and White, now before the court, were represented to have been guilty of a great breach of public trust, by availing themselves of the opportunity of using the official dies to perpetrate a fraud. Edwin Foskett, a convict, who is now undergoing a term of five years' penal servitude for complicity in the alleged frauds, said that he knew Taplin, and had given him some blank forms of transfer stock. The prisoner had said that he had two friends in Somerset House who would stamp them. Witness was eventually introduced to Sutton by the name of Downey, and

to the prisoner White. Witness afterwards received the forms stamped, representing in value £25. He handed to Sutton and White the sum of £6 5s. The witness proceeded to say that Taplin had said, if they could only get the blank forms, as many as they liked could be stamped by the other prisoners. Witness asked if it could be done without discovery, and he replied, 'Of course, or I should have nothing to do with it.' He then proceeded to detail the circumstances under which he had procured several other forms, which were returned stamped through Taplin, and represented in the aggregate about £100. The former were sold, and the money was divided. The accused were committed for trial."

In connection with this little matter, we may mention certain *Tenpence* stamped envelopes, whose existence is not yet quite satisfactorily accounted for. We alluded to these in July with a considerable amount of reserve; and, shortly after the number for that month had gone to press, we received a letter from Mr. Westoby, giving an extract from correspondence on the subject which he had had with "the chief of the Stamping Department at Somerset House":

Question. "Have you used the 10d. for stamping envelopes or paper sent in by the public?"

Answer. "No."

Upon this we founded the statement which we made in August.

Since then we have seen the set of envelopes chronicled in the present number; but still it seems that the official statement made to Mr. Westoby was strictly correct; for upon our representative (a member of the general public) presenting a small parcel of envelopes, and requesting that they might be stamped with the 10d. die, he was politely but firmly informed that this could not be done; and that if he wanted 10d. envelopes, they would be stamped with 4d. + 6d.

We can only conclude therefore that the envelopes which have been stamped with the 10d., *blue*, are due to a similar misuse of the die to that which caused the unpleasant proceedings recorded in the *Standard*, and we shall look with interest for the account of similar steps being taken in this case. There used to be a tradition that these dies were worked by mysterious tell-tale machines, which recorded every impression taken, added up the amount, and duly charged it to the proper party; but we presume that all this, like so many of the other historical facts with which we were primed in early youth, may now be safely relegated to the class which "require confirmation."

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Our two illustrations represent the



50 c., which we chronicled last month, and a new type of 10 c., which has appeared since. The latter is engraved in *taille-douce*, printed on white wove paper, and perforated 11½.



Adhesive. 10 c., brown.

Austria.—We give illustrations of the two new types of adhesives, the smaller one being for the stamps with the values in *kreuzer* and the larger for the 1 and 2 *gulden*.

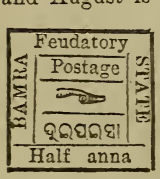




We have seen the new Wrapper and Letter Cards, the stamp on which is not *embossed*, though it is of quite a different design to that of the adhesives. We hope to give an illustration of it in a future number. The reply-paid card, with stamp of the now obsolete type and frame, has been issued with the inscriptions in Polish.

Post Card.	2+2 kr., brown on *buff*;	Polish inscriptions.
Wrapper.	2 „ „ *straw*;	new type.
Letter Cards.	3 „ green on *green*	„
	5 „ rose on *grey*	„

Bamra.—The series of stamps which we chronicled in March and August is already obsolete, having been replaced by another,



of which the accompanying illustration shows the general design. The curious object in the centre varies both in size, shape, and position in the twenty varieties that exist of each value; and although the same actual printing types appear to have been used all through, some modifications took place when the words denoting the value were changed, so that the unfortunate specialist requires a whole sheet of each to make him complete, with the pleasing prospect of each fresh printing providing him with a fresh lot of varieties!

The types are arranged in five horizontal rows of four, and the fourth stamp in the second row (in each value no doubt) is inscribed "Eeudatory" instead of "Feudatory." The eight stamps in the upper two rows and the first of the third row have a similar ornament in the centre to that shown in the illustration,

but smaller; the remaining three in the third row and the four in the fourth have an ornament the same size as in the illustration; while the four in the last row have a much larger one.

These ornaments also differ in some of each having the closed end coming from under the open end, as illustrated, and the others the contrary. About half of each are each way.

The third stamp in the first row of the ¼ a. is inscribed "Quatrer" for "Quarter," and the third in the second row has the "e" of "Postage" upside-down. In this value and in the ½ a. all the ornaments have the closed end to the right. In the 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. all the ornaments have the closed end to the left, except in the first stamp of the fourth row, which has it to the right; and, from an examination of fragments of sheets of the higher values, we believe that they are arranged in the same manner.

The word "Postage" on the fourth stamp in the fourth row shows some irregularities in certain values—the ½ a. and 4 a. have it thus "Pos tage," and the 2 a. thus "Postag e." It is correct on the ¼ a. and 1 a., and we have not seen this type of the 8 a. and 1 rupee.

Finally, we gather that the value in native characters is expressed as 1 *pice* and 2 *pice* on the ¼ a. and ½ a. respectively.

Adhesives.

¼ a.,	black on	*rose-lilac.*	
¼ a.	„	„	error "Quatrer."
¼ a.	„	„	„ "Postage."
½ a.	„	*green.*	
1 a.	„	*yellow.*	
2 a.	„	*rose-lilac.*	
4 a.	„	*rose.*	
8 a.	„	*rose-lilac.*	
1 rupee	„	„	

Errors lettered "Eeudatory."

¼ a.,	black on	*rose-lilac.*
½ a.	„	*green.*
1 a.	„	*yellow.*
2 a.	„	*rose-lilac.*
4 a.	„	*rose.*
8 a.	„	*rose-lilac.*
1 rupee	„	„

Bhopal.—We have received a sheet of stamps of a new value —*eight annas*—the design of which is a decided improvement upon those which have preceded it. The complicated Hindostani inscription found upon the rectangular stamps is somewhat compressed, and enclosed in a circular band bearing the usual inscription in English. On either side of this are branches with their ends crossed below, and covered by an oblong oval containing the value in Hindustani. The whole forms a rectangular device within a plain frame, with the letters B. L. C. I. in white circles in the corners. There are of course as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet, but the artist has let us off comparatively easily—there are ten only in two vertical rows. Naturally there

are errors in the English inscription on some of the types. The third, fourth, and fifth stamps in the left vertical row are lettered NAWABHAH for NAWABSHAH; the "N"s as a rule are turned the wrong way, and the "H"s are usually barred across at top and bottom; but the second stamp in the right vertical row is plainly inscribed JABAN for JAHAN. The artist does not seem to have studied English much all these years. The same embossed design is still employed, and the impression is on thin wove paper; imperf.

Adhesives. 8 a., dull blue.
8 a. „ error NAWABHAH.
8 a. „ „ JABAN.

British Guiana.—History has been repeating itself even more fully than we thought. The 1 dollar and 2 dollars stamps converted into 1 cent were soon exhausted, and in consequence the 3 and 4 dollars came in for the same disfigurement, while the 5 and 6 dollars were waiting their turn according to the last accounts.



Adhesives.
1 c., in *red*, on 3 dollars, green and black.
1 c. „ 4 „ „ „

Cashmere.—There seems to have been some touching up of the dies of the 4 a. and 8 a. rectangular stamps of 1866, as well as of those of the round stamps of the same date. We have received types of the former closely resembling the old ones, but with no dots in the spandrels, and with an extra outer line added to each—possibly in imitation of the "Jubilee" lines! We have the 4 a. of this new type in *black*, *blue*, *red*, and *orange*, and the 8 a. in *black* and in *orange*. At present all on native laid paper.

Ceylon.—*Telegraphs.*—As there seems to be no present excuse for overprinting the postage stamps, the Government printer has turned his attention to the telegraphs, and provides us with the following varieties produced by surcharges, in *black*.

Adhesives. 20 c. on 50 c., blue.
40 c. on 50 c. „
60 c. on 1 rupee, red.
80 c. on 2½ „ grey.

The value at top and bottom on the originals is obliterated by bars in each case, and the new value given in words immediately below and above the old, and also, on the 20, 40, and 80 c., in figures in the centre.

Chamba.—To the list of stamps surcharged for this State must be added the 6 a. and 12 a. for general use, and 3 a., 6 a., and 12 a., "Service."

Adhesives. 6 a., yellow-brown.
12 a., brown on *red*.
3 a., orange. "Service."
6 a., yellow-brown „
12 a., brown on *red* „

Colombia.—The annexed illustration represents the new type of 20 c. which we chronicled in our last number.



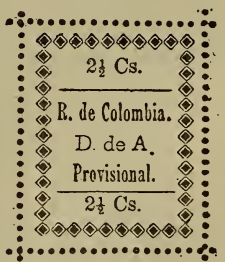
We have received an envelope which, we are told, "is used at the Railway Stations to pay return postage." We do not fully understand this explanation, but the following is a description of the article. The stamp in the upper centre bears the Arms within a circular band inscribed "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," enclosed in a rectangular frame, with numerals in the upper corners, and "5—CENTAVOS" below. Under the stamp is "SERVICIO POSTAL FERREO" in a curve. Lithographed in *black* on envelopes of *pink* wove paper, 148 × 81mm.

Envelope. 5c., black on *pink*.

Doubtless most of our readers who take an interest in the stamps of this Republic are aware that Philately is not altogether neglected out there. There are sceptics who express doubts as to the age of some of M. Michelsen's *finds;* and, on the other hand, that gentleman denies the respectability of the *Cauca* provisional, which we described last month, and illustrate this. But there is worse to be told still. Almaguer is not, as we imagined, the name of a State, but that of a Postmaster, and a Philatelic Postmaster too. The stamps bearing his name are declared to be frauds, and the only consolation that we have is the news that their concocter is in prison. We trust that this, at least, is true!



Antioquia.—It is with the fullest possible reserve that we chronicle some provisionals of the accompanying type, and others resembling it, which are said to have been issued in this State. It is a suspicious circumstance, recorded by the editor of *Le Timbre Poste*, that notification came over to Europe that the State was about to run short of certain values, as if the supply was allowed to run out on purpose, as was done by Mr. Almaguer, we believe. We can only hope that the Postmaster of Antioquia may be equally appropriately dealt with.



There are four values, in each of which the frame of ornaments is of a different pattern, and, as they are type-set, there are ten minor varieties of each, in addition to which the 10 c. is printed on two different papers. Those seen at present are perf. 14½, but imperf. varieties will probably be obtainable.

Adhesives.

2½ c., black on *pale buff.*	10 c., black on *pale rose.*
5 c. ,, *deep yellow.*	20 c. ,, *deep yellow.*
10 c. ,, *pale buff.*	

Just in time for insertion we have received a sheet of stamps of a new design—The Arms in a circular band, lettered "DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA," broken below by an oval containing numerals; under this is a curved label inscribed "CENTAVOS," and a rectangular shape is completed by fancy ornaments. The sheet consists of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows; forty-nine of these are of the value of 50 c., and have "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" at the bottom. The last stamp on the sheet is a 20 c., and has the additional inscription at the top. It is said that in consequence of this error the colour of the 50 c. is to be changed to *green*, and the present edition withdrawn. We hear also that a new issue is in preparation, consisting of 20 c., 50 c., 1, 2, and 5 pesos. *Adhesives.* 50 c., chocolate-brown.
20 c. ,, *error.*

Costa Rica.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a series of Envelopes, &c., with stamps of the accompanying designs.





The envelopes are of white (wove?) paper, with the oval stamp in the right upper corner. A Wrapper bears the rectangular type, and the same is in the right upper corner of the Post Cards; the latter have a scroll across the upper centre, covered by the Arms in the middle, and bearing COSTA on the left, and RICA on the right. Above the ends of the scroll are the words UNION POSTALE—UNIVERSELLE, in two lines, on the left, and UNION POSTAL—UNIVERSAL on the right; under the scroll, on the left, is TARJETA POSTAL—(CARTE POSTALE), and below the whole device is a plain narrow label bearing the usual instruction. There are four lines for the address, the first headed *Sr*, in script type, and the whole is enclosed in a frame with ornaments in the upper and lower left-hand corners.

Envelopes. 5 c., orange on *white;* 152 × 92 mm.
10 c., brown-violet on *white* ,,
Wrapper. 2 c., green on *yellowish grey;* 125 × 378 mm.
Post Cards. 2 c., green on *buff.*
3 c., carmine ,,

Curaçao.—A new value is announced of the type with a numeral in the centre; and the 5 + 5 c. card is stated to have been issued with the stamp of the same design.

Adhesive. 3 c., brown; perf. 13.
Post Card. 5 + 5 c., carmine on *rose.*

Faridkot.—We have received specimens of the ½ anna, native production, Type 2, in *orange-yellow*, both imperf. and perf. The sheets are arranged as described in August, and do not contain any *tête bêche* varieties. We have also seen sheets of the ½ a., Type 1, in eight horizontal rows of ten; but as these are plainly printed

singly on paper ruled out in squares, this arrangement may vary in different printings.

Adhesives. ½ a. (Type 2), orange-yellow; imperf.
½ a. ,, ,, perf. 12.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. kindly send us a *tête-bêche* pair of the 1 folus. Type 1.

Adhesive. 1 folus (Type 1), blue; *tête-bêche.*

French Colonies.—*Diego Suarez.*—It is extraordinary, when we recollect that for many years the philatelist was only reminded of the existence of French colonies by a very pretty series of six small square stamps, and by certain blank spaces in his album under the heads of New Caledonia and Réunion, what an amazing crop of varieties has sprung up of late! It is not perhaps for *us* to complain, for the stamps of British colonies still occupy more space than those of French ones; but we can fairly claim that the varieties of the former are a little more interesting than those of the latter. And then to be told that the latest novelties are for *military* purposes! Philately militant! The surcharge employed is the same as before.

Adhesives. 15, in *violet*, on 1 c., black on *grey.*
15 ,, ,, 5 c., green.
15 ,, ,, 10 c., black on *lilac.*

Great Britain.—The current 5d. stamp has been issued for the Levant Post-offices with the surcharge "80 PARAS."

We have reason to believe that the statement in our August number, to the effect that "the *tenpence* embossed stamp has not been used for stamping paper and envelopes sent in by the public," is literally correct. We can personally vouch for the fact that it *is* not so used, and, as far as we can ascertain, it has not been so used; nevertheless, envelopes exist with this stamp alone and in combination with all the other values. We have only seen them on *white* paper at present. We make some further remarks upon this very extraordinary production—we cannot call it an *issue*—in our editorial.

Adhesive. 80, paras, *black*, on 5d., lilac and blue.

Envelopes. 10d.

10d. + 1d.	10d. + 2½d.	10d. + 6d.
10d. + 1½d.	10d. + 3d.	10d. + 10d.
10d. + 2d.	10d. + 4d.	10d. + 1s.

Hungary.—We have omitted to note the change in the colour of the stamp on the current 5 kr. envelopes, post cards, and letter cards, from *carmine* to *orange-red.*

Envelope. 5 kr., orange-red.
Post Card. 5 ,, ,,
Letter Card. 5 ,, ,,

India.—The following extract from the *Pioneer Mail* of August 27th is not without interest for collectors; let us hope that the Government printer will not follow the example of his

confrère of Ceylon: "The decision of the home authorities on the proposals of the Government of India regarding the reduction of the overland postal rates will probably be received early next month, as the despatch on the subject must have reached the Secretary of State some little time ago. The Indian Post-office, by the way, have a very large stock of 4½-anna envelopes, and these will be issued as at present, though the stamp will have to have printed over it the new rate of 2½ or 3 annas, as the case may be."

Le Timbre-Poste states that the "Service" post cards are now made of ordinary *buff* card, instead of white *satiné*.

Official Post Card. Green on *buff*; no value expressed.

Italy.—Our Belgian contemporary quotes a most interesting decree on the subject of various stamps, &c., which become useless through changes in the postal rates, but which are not to be wasted. Our readers can easily guess what will be done with them. The editor sums it up in a paragraph, which we translate as follows: "It results from all this, that there are fine times in store for Philately, and that Italy, in the matter of surcharges, will soon have no cause to envy the most surcharging of countries."

Jamaica.—Long ago, in childhood's sunny hour, "when we were boys," there used to be a puzzle which consisted in endeavouring to spell "blind pig" in two letters. The Government printer of Jamaica seems to have heard of this; perhaps this old English riddle has just reached the West Indies; at any rate, we have seen a specimen of the ½d., on which he has printed "Blind Official" in six letters.

Adhesive. ½d., green; surcharged "OFF C AL."

Jhind.—We give on another page a reference list of the native made stamps, with descriptions of all the different arrangements of the sheets that we have been able to find. Any of our readers who can add to the list we trust will do so.

Montenegro.—It appears that there are two varieties of type of the stamp on the 2 novtch cards. In the second type the nose is smaller and more pointed, the eye more shaded, and the neck is without the pointed projection on the left; the inscriptions and the numerals are smaller also. This type is chronicled by *Le Timbre Poste* as existing on the single card of January, 1888, on the first half of the double card of the same date, and the second half of the current double cards. The double card of higher value is described in the same periodical as existing with impression only on the first half.

Post Cards. 2 novtch (Type 2), red on *buff* (1888).
2 (Type 2)+2 ,, (Type 1) ,, ,,
2 (Type 1)+2 ,, (Type 2) ,, (1890).
3+0 ,, black on *green*.

New South Wales.—Our description of the new 1d. post card on page 140 was written without either specimens or catalogues at hand to refer to. It differs only in the colour and the stamp

from the card of December, 1887, the Arms, inscriptions, &c., of that issue being reverted to, in place of those of the card of 1888.

New Zealand.—"A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—A new departure is about to be taken by the New Zealand Government with respect to the Insurance Department. Hitherto that department has been allowed to frank its correspondence and documents by post, and to compound with the Post Office by paying an annual sum estimated as approximately equivalent to the value of the work done. This payment amounts to almost £1,700 per annum, but the Postal Department has come to the conclusion that it is by no means adequate remuneration for the service rendered to the Insurance Department, especially as the latter department's correspondence and postage of documents, circulars, etc., is constantly and rapidly increasing, so that its bulk is becoming very formidable. It has therefore been decided to issue a special postage stamp for the exclusive use of the Insurance Department, by means of which all its postages must be prepaid. Dies have been prepared, and the stamps will be issued very shortly. The central design of the stamps will be a lighthouse, from which proceeds a beam of light bearing the words, 'Government security.' Thus the stamps will be made to subserve the purposes of an advertisement. They will be in different denominations—penny, twopenny, threepenny, sixpenny, shilling—and will be printed in suitable contrasting colours."—*Tasmanian Mail*, August 23, 1890.

Nicaragua.—There is a series of post cards produced for this republic by the *Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York*, whose name is in the lower part of the frame of each. The stamp is of the type of the current adhesives; on the 2 c. and 2+2 c. it is in the right upper corner, while the inscriptions to the left of it are—1. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, in scroll form. 2. TARJETA POSTAL on a straight label. 3. PARA EL INTERIOR. On the 3 c. and 3+3 c. the stamp is in the upper centre, with a frame round it; TARJETA and POSTAL are on scrolls on the left and right respectively, and below these scrolls is the instruction. The lower part of the card in each case is occupied by the Arms, on a shield with branches at each side, and SERVICIO DE CORREOS on a ribbon below. The instruction is underneath this on the lower value. Behind the Arms would appear to be the sun, from which proceed rays on all sides, similar to those on the cards of the Dominican Republic. Surrounding the whole is a frame of an engine-turned pattern, with fancy ornaments in the corners. These gorgeous cards are evidently not intended for use; it is true that there are three lines drawn for the address, with *Sr* at the head of the first, but no patriotic Nicaraguan would scribble over the Arms of his country in that way!

Post Cards. 2 c., brown on *deep buff*.
2+2 c. „ „
3 c., blue on *yellow-buff*.
3+3 c. „ „

Paraguay.—The 5 c. and 10 c. of 1881 are announced *imperforate*. All stamps are like this until they have been perforated! *Verbum sat. sap.*

Adhesives. 5 c., brown; *imperf.*
10 c., green ,,

Persia.—We have seen the stamps referred to in our answer to J. F. G. last month. They are the 1 ch. and 5 ch. of the issue of 1884; the former is in two shades of *blue*, and we should say from their appearance that they have been produced from the ordinary *green* by chemical action of some sort, either intentionally or otherwise. The 5 ch. is also in two shades of *blue*, both with a slight tinge of *violet;* these may also be chemical changelings, but they have a more genuine look about them, and we should be inclined to put them down to careless mixing of the ink.

There has been some discussion lately on the subject of a second type of the design of 1877, which some say is a forgery. We saw some copies of a second type of this design a few years ago, which certainly were of official origin, and to the best of our recollection they were of the type impressed on the envelopes of the same date, and this agrees with the description given in *Le Timbre-Poste*. There are no doubt forgeries also.

Puttialla.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 1 anna stamp doubly overprinted, with the horizontal type of surcharge, in *red* and in *black*.

Adhesive. 1 a., brown; *double surcharge, red* and *black*.

Reunion.—The same periodical describes an early variety of type-set post card, used in June, 1874. There is a rectangle for a stamp in the right upper corner, and the inscriptions in the upper centre are in five lines—1. *Ile de la Reunion.* 2. *Carte Postale.* 3. *destinée à circuler à découvert dans la.* 4. *circonscription du même bureau.* 5. *Prix: 5 centimes.* A plain frame of a single thick line, $106\frac{1}{2} \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Post Card. Black on *white*.

Russia.—A correspondent of *Le Timbre Poste* has met with several accidental varieties: The 1, 2, and 3 kopecks, of the type without the Thunderbolts, imperforate; the 2 kop., current type, divided in half, and employed for 1 kop.; the 5 kop. Letter Card without the dotted background to the stamp; also several errors of perforation of the Letter Cards, which, he adds, exist perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1 kop., yellow; *imperf.*
2 ,, green ,,
3 ,, carmine ,,
Half of 2 kop., green.

Letter Cards. 5 kop., violet on *cream; without dotted ground;* perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
5 ,, ,, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ *on the right and below only.*
5 ,, ,, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ *on the left and below only.*
5 ,, ,, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ *below only.*
7 ,, blue and red on *buff* ,, ,,
7 ,, ,, ,, *double* perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
7 ,, ,, ,, *imperf.*

Russian Locals.—*Demiansk.*—The stamp of this district has been found printed on *grey-blue* paper, not *couché*, and this is supposed to be an earlier variety than the one previously catalogued.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black on *grey-blue;* rouletted.

Gadiatsch.—The following three types are all stated to have been recently issued here, though why three different stamps, all







of the same value, should be brought out at the same time we fail to understand. In the first type (that on the left) the central portion is in *blue*, while the octagonal frame surrounding it and all outside that frame are *red*. The second type has the inscriptions only in *blue*, and the rest in *red;* while the third type is all in *brown*.

Adhesives. 3 kop., blue and red.
3 ,, red and blue.
3 ,, brown.

Oster.—This district post has issued stamped envelopes, with the type of the adhesives impressed in the left upper corner.

Envelopes. 5 kop., red-brown on white laid, 142 × 76 mm.
5 ,, ,, ,, 143 × 114 mm.

Skopin.—The perforator here is getting careless. We hear of the following varieties of the stamp of 1888.

Adhesives. 3 kop., green; *imperf.*
3 ,, ,, ,, *vertically.*

Zienkow.—The annexed illustration shows a new type for this district. The original is lithographed on white wove paper, and perf. 11½.



Adhesive. 3 kop., violet-brown.

St. Vincent.—Reductions in postal rates are more of a blessing to the general public than they are to the stamp collector. We presume that it is to some such cause that we are indebted for a provisional, formed by surcharging the 4d., claret, "2½d." in *black*, the original value being cancelled by a bar. We fancy this is of local manufacture; varieties may be looked for.

Adhesive. 2½d. on 4d., claret.

Sirmoor.—We abstained from chronicling the official stamps credited to this State, in the hope that they might turn out to be of *unofficial* origin; but we have reason to believe that they are

authentic. They consist of the ordinary current stamps, with a surcharge denoting their special use—"On S. S. S."—arranged like the overprint on the Indian *Service* stamps. Some *errors* have been found already, resulting from the use of *red* and *black* inks.

Adhesives. 6 pies, green ; *red* surcharge.
6 ,, ,, *black* ,, (error).
6 ,, ,, *red* and *black* surcharge (error).
1 anna, blue ; *red* surcharge.
2 annas, rose; *black* ,,

Spain.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a new card for the interior, with stamp of the current type in the left upper corner. The words TARJETA POSTAL are over the Arms of Spain in the upper centre; four dotted lines for the address, with *A* at the head of the first; and an instruction at the lower left.

Post Card. 10 c., violet-brown on *buff*.

Surinam.—The numeral type is coming into use in this Colony also. We give an illustration of the first value that has appeared.



Adhesive. 3 c., green ; perf. 13.

Victoria.—The ½d. of the upright rectangular type of 1885, and the oblong type of the same value of 1886, are found struck on wrappers of coloured paper, unwatermarked. The former is accompanied by coloured lines and rouletting separating the bands. The latter we have only seen plain. All are no doubt stamped to order.

Wrappers. ½d., deep rose (type of 1885), on *buff*.
½d., rose (type of 1886), on *buff*.
½d. ,, (,,), on *grey*.

Western Australia.—We understand that there is a new *One Shilling* stamp, of the type of the 4d. chronicled last month. There are also two new post cards, with stamps of the types of the current adhesives in the usual position, and the Arms of Great Britain and inscriptions as on the earlier cards, but no frame.

Adhesive. 1s., olive-green.
Post Cards. 2d., rose on *white*; 140 × 90 mm.
3d., green on *buff* ,, ,,

Wurtemburg.—The wrapper comes over in the new colour; also a lot of envelopes of various papers and sizes, stamped to order with the 3 pf. (type of the adhesives) and the 5 pf. and 10 pf. of the usual envelope type. The last value has also been embossed on a letter card, which is probably unofficial.

Envelopes. 3 pf., brown on *various*.
5 ,, green ,,
10 ,, rose ,,
Wrapper. 3 ,, brown on *white*.
Letter Card. 10 ,, rose on *yellow*.

GRIQUALAND EAST.

MOUNT CURRIE EXPRESS.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THESE stamps were first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record*, numbers 69 and 71 in 1884, and a wish was expressed to learn something further about them. A similar remark appears in Lockyer's *Handbook of Colonial Stamps.* I myself, although a specialist in African stamps, was totally in the dark regarding these rarities, and even doubted their existence at that time, as none of my many correspondents in South Africa knew them or anything of their origin.

I was therefore agreeably surprised when, some time ago, I received from a non-philatelist the following letter regarding them :

"KOKSTAD, EAST GRIQUALAND,

"*8th August*, 1889.

"MR. EMIL TAMSEN, *Waterberg, Transvaal.*

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular *re* stamps. I have a small quantity of what I may safely call the most rare stamps in existence, as there are only two persons in the world who have any similar. The stamp is called the "Mount Currie Express," and is a small stamp about half an inch square, printed in green, under the authority of Captain Adam Kok, the Griqua chief, during the Griqua occupation of this country. I came across these stamps among some papers of a very old resident, who has since deceased, and in whose Estate I was appointed Trustee. You will thus see that the stamps have to be sold for the benefit of the Estate, and as you quote no price for such stamps, they being, I expect, unknown to you, I shall be glad if you will let me know what you will be prepared to give me at per stamp.

"I am, &c."

I bought the few copies he had, with the condition that he should furnish me with all the particulars he could find out concerning them, which he did, as follows :

"KOKSTAD, 31 *March*, 1890.

"E. TAMSEN, ESQ., *Tweefontein, Waterberg, Z.A.R.*

"DEAR SIR,—As far as I can find out, Mr. Darby, the Manager of Messrs. Ballance and Goodliffe's, who had businesses in this territory and in Alfred County, Natal, used to employ a native runner to go regularly for his post. The inhabitants generally used to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting their post carried to and fro, and after some time Mr. Darby found that this runner of his was patronized more than what he cared for. He then got verbal permission from the Griqua Government (and, I believe, protection from encroachment) to have these stamps struck off and sold to the public, and the stamp was considered legally recognised by the laws of the country as being of the value of 1d. Stamps were mostly used between 1874-7."

This history shows that the stamps were private locals, and did actual work. I will now give a description of them.

They are type-printed, in three vertical rows of four, thus giving twelve stamps to the sheet; on white wove paper (now looking yellowish), gummed, and perf. 12½.

The four stamps in each vertical row differ from each other in type, whereas the three stamps in each horizontal row are exactly the same. I presume therefore they were printed in fours, and three impressions taken on each sheet.

I will call the four different types I., II., III., and IV., commencing at the top of the row.

Before describing the several points in which each type differs from the others, I will first point out those in which some of them are alike.

Each stamp has a dot after PENNY, another after GOODLIFFE, and a third after EXPRESS. Types I. and II. have long rectangular dots; types III. and IV. have smaller square dots. This difference is so plain as to be seen at first glance, so that there is no difficulty in distinguishing Type I. or II. from Type III. or IV. The sign for *and*, "&," is the same for types I., III., and IV., but is distinctly different in Type II., so that the latter cannot be mistaken for Type I. This would fix the first two stamps; but the difference between Types III. and IV. would not be so easy to recognise, if the upper network in Type IV. did not offer a very striking exception to the other three. The network under the "E" of "ONE" and the "NY" of "PENNY" is so misprinted that this type cannot be confused with any of the others. These are the main points in which the four types vary, but for the sake of comparison I will specify the details of each type, so as to enable the possessor of only one of these stamps to determine which type he has got.

Type I. Long-shaped dots; the commencing stroke of the "&" is almost vertical, or is curved to the left at the top; the "G" of "GOODLIFFE" is a little above the top of the lower network; the small line above the left lower corner is in continuation of the line under the lower network; and the outside line on the right of the frame is not parallel with the nearest inner line, but curves outwards at the top.

Type II. Long-shaped dots, as in Type I.; the "&" is broader, and the commencing stroke slopes to the right at the top; the "G" of "GOODLIFFE" is level with the top of the lower network; and the small line above the left lower corner is higher than the line under the lower network.

Type III. Smaller square dots; the "&" is the same shape as in Type I.; the "G" of "GOODLIFFE" a little higher than in Type I.

Type IV. Small square dots, as in Type III.; the "&" as in Type I.; the upper network is broken in more than one place, which is not the case in any of the other types; the "G" of "GOODLIFFE" is on a level with the top of the lower network; and the small line above the left lower corner is lower than the line under the network.

I enclose two complete sheets, by examination of which the members of the London Philatelic Society may verify the details given above; and I trust that this paper may have thrown some light upon the history of these hitherto little-known stamps.

I may add that the originals of the letters quoted above were sent, with this paper, to Major Evans for his inspection, and that I shall be happy to give any further information in my power upon the subject.

[NOTE.—The history given in Mr. Tamsen's paper is fully confirmed by the following, which we extract from a newspaper published at Kokstadt, under the date November 23rd, 1889.—ED.]

"AN EAST GRIQUALAND POSTAGE STAMP.

"Whoever knew that East Griqualand used to have a postage stamp of its own? We did not; but such is the case. A gentleman in the Transvaal has been in communication with Mr. Zietsman of this town on the subject, and he again has been in communication with Mr. Darby, M.L.C. for Alfred County, with the result that we have been favoured with the following letter for publication from Mr. Darby, which not only explains everything about the stamps, but will be found interesting on other points:

"'MARITZBURG, *Oct. 4th*, 1889.

"'DEAR MR. ZIETSMAN,—In reply to your correspondent's queries respecting the stamp referred to by him; viz., a green one, with the words Ballance & Goodliffe inside a network frame. This stamp was issued by me when I was manager of the establishments belonging to Ballance & Goodliffe in the several localities in East Griqualand. I forget the exact date, but that can, if necessary, be easily ascertained; for it was prior to that country's

annexation to the Cape Colony, and when it looked as if the place would go ahead. There was more wheat grown at that time in one year than there has ever been reaped in any subsequent ten since annexation; when the country did not groan under unfair and ruinous taxation; when there was not so much law, but quite as much justice. I think from the above you will be able to fix the date.

"'My reason for inaugurating the stamp was, that I found it necessary to have regular communication with my base of operations (Harding and Natal), and more or less regular posts to the subsidiary establishments in Griqualand itself. A considerable number of the then inhabitants were glad to avail themselves of my runners. I could not decently refuse to forward their letters, and the number of missives sent to me by outsiders to forward on led me to think that my firm might fairly seek to recoup a portion of their outlay from outsiders. I may say that my expectations were fully realised. The idea was not, of course, an original one, and I fancy that I must have got it from America. My charges were, 1d. for ½ oz. if stamped, or 6d. if paid in cash. Of course this stamp was only good for Griqualand East, and was a thoroughly private affair, there being no Government postal department in Griqualand East.

"'I never can think of Griqualand East but with a feeling of deep regret that it is treated as it is by its great (so-called) protector.

"'I remain, yours, &c.,

"'W. Wesley Darby.

"'P S.—As I have, much to my surprise, received several letters respecting this stamp, I have no objection to you publishing this letter in the local paper.'"

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF JHIND.

The first issue, of the type shown in the annexed illustration, came out, we believe, in 1875. All the values are of the same design, and although the stamps are lithographed in sheets of fifty (five horizontal rows of ten), there are not, in our opinion, any varieties of type, except such as may arise from defective transfers or bad printing; in fact, an examination of more than one sheet of each value has convinced us that the design is of identically the same type in all, and that the label containing the value is also the same in all stamps of the same value.



Surrounding the fifty stamps is a plain single line, and outside this, in certain editions, are marginal inscriptions. The earliest impressions we have no doubt had no marginal inscriptions; in fact, we are not sure that impressions of most of the values on *thin* paper exist *with* such inscriptions, having only seen a single specimen of the 8 annas showing them. The stamps on *thick blue laid* paper all have the marginal inscriptions, which are as follow: At top and bottom the left hand half of each margin contains an inscription in Hindostani, in characters resembling Devanagari; the right hand half at the top has LITHOGRAPH . JHIND . STATE, while at the bottom is RAJ . PRESS . SUNGROOR, all in large badly-drawn capitals. All these inscriptions are the right way up when looked at from the bottom of the sheet. At the left is a small group of characters of the same kind; these are the same on all the sheets, and we have an idea that they may be translated 50 stamps. At the right side is another small group of similar characters, the first portion of which is the same throughout, while the second gives the value of the sheet in the same conventional characters that are believed to be employed on the circular Cashmeres. Thus on the ½ a. sheet is a figure "1," followed by two vertical dashes and one horizontal, all within an irregular line representing a crescent,

denoting one rupee, two quarters, and one anna, or twenty-five annas in all; and the value is given similarly on all the others. The inscriptions at the sides read from the outside, the top in each case being next the line surrounding the stamps.

These marginal inscriptions are not identically the same for all the values, but were plainly separately drawn for each. We have not, however, found more than one variety of the inscriptions on the same value. On the ½ a. there are no dots between the words RAJ . PRESS . SUNGROOR; on the other values there are both dots, but all distinctly differ.

We find them as follows:

1875. Thin yellowish wove paper; imperf.

1. No marginal inscriptions.

½ a., blue.
1 a., rose-lilac.
2 a., yellow.
4 a., green.
8 a., slate, violet, reddish lilac.

2. With marginal incriptions.

8 a., lilac.

1876. Thick blue, laid paper; with marginal inscriptions; imperf.

½ a., blue.
1 a., magenta.
2 a., brownish orange.
4 a., dull green.
8 a., slate-violet, violet.

1886? The same as the last, but perf. 12.

½ a., blue.

Possibly these were some remainders that were perforated with the next issue.

The series which appeared in 1882 have a different type for each value, as shown in the following illustrations, and in addition to this there are twenty-five varieties of each type, in a square block of five by five. The sheets consist of two of these blocks side by side, thus containing fifty stamps, as before, and in like manner surrounded by a single line.











Here again we have a first edition on thin yellowish (sometimes almost white) wove paper, with no marginal inscriptions; and subsequent editions, on various papers, with marginal inscriptions, the latter varying considerably in different printings.

We take first those without inscriptions, and will afterwards take the values separately, and describe the variations in those inscriptions.

1882. Thin wove paper, no marginal inscriptions; imperf.

½ a., yellow.
1 a., brown.
2 a., pale blue, deep blue.
4 a., sea-green.
8 a., vermilion.

1884. The same ; perf. 12.

2 a., pale blue, deep blue.

The 2 a. we have never seen with marginal inscriptions, those in *deep* blue we have only met with recently, and believe them to be a recent printing.

The marginal inscriptions in this issue are differently arranged to those on the earlier one ; along the top is the Devanagari inscription found before at top and bottom, and in every sheet but one that we have seen it must be read from the top ; *i.e.* it is upside down when the sheet is the right way up. Along the bottom is LITHOGRAPH JHIND STATE RAJ PRESS SUNGROOR, in the same kind of letters as before. Along one side is an inscription in Devanagari, which seems to comprise those at the two sides on the former issue, and at the other side is an inscription in Persi-Arabic. The top in each case is next to the line around the stamps, and, except on the sheet we alluded to above, the Devanagari is on the left, and the Persi-Arabic on the right. At the end of the Devanagari inscription at the side, usually therefore at the left lower corner, is the value of the sheet, as before.

1883—? Stamps with marginal inscriptions :

Half Anna. 1. A space in the centre of the inscription at the top, and between the two parts of that on the left ; the lowest character on the left level with the bottom of the "L" of "LITHOGRAPH" ; commas after "LITHOGRAPH" and "JHIND."

½ a., yellow on white *laid ;* imperf.

2. Space in the top inscriptions not so wide ; last character on left level with top of the "L ;" no commas (1884 ?).

½ a., dull orange on *thin yellowish wove ;* imperf.
½ a. ,, ,, ,, perf. 12.

3. Practically no spaces in the inscriptions at top and left ; last character on left level with the corner of the single-lined frame ; no commas (1890 ?).

½ a., brownish orange on *thin yellowish wove ;* imperf.
½ a. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, perf. 12.

One Anna.—1. No space in top inscription ; a space in that on the left ; last character on left level with centre of "L" ; commas after "LITHOGRAPH" and "JHIND."

1 a., brown on white *laid ;* imperf. (1883).
1 a. ,, ,, perf. 12 (1884).
1 a. ,, *hard white wove ;* imperf. (1884).

We have not seen the last paper perforated.

2. A small space in the inscription at the top ; none in that at the left. These inscriptions are in thinner characters than before. Last character on left a little below the corner of the frame ; no commas (1884 ?).

1 a., brown on *thin yellowish wove ;* imperf.

3. This is the exceptional sheet we mentioned before ; the inscription at the top reads from below, the Devanagari inscription is on the right, and the Persi-Arabic on the left (1884 ?).

1 a., brown on *thin yellowish wove ;* perf. 12.

4. No space in the inscriptions at top or left ; no commas (1890 ?).

1 a., brown on *thin yellowish wove ;* imperf.
1 a. ,, ,, ,, perf. 12.

Four Annas.—1. A space in the inscription at the top, and a wide space in that on the left ; the last character on the left is below the "L" (1884 ?).

4 a., green on *thin yellowish wove ;* imperf.
4 a. ,, ,, ,, perf. 12.

Also found perf. horizontally and imperf. vertically.

2. No spaces in the inscriptions at top and left; the last character on the left is a little above the lower edge of the last row of stamps (date?).

4 a., pale green on *thin yellowish wove;* perf. 12.

Eight Annas.—We only know of one set of inscriptions here. No space in those at the top, a space in those on the left; last character *but one* on left on a level with the bottom of the "L"; commas after "LITHOGRAPH" and "JHIND"; but we have seen a sheet on *laid*, perf. 12, with the same inscriptions, but no commas.

8 a., vermilion on *white laid;* imperf. (1883).
8 a. „ „ „ perf. 12 (1884).
8 a. „ *hard white wove;* imperf. (1884).
8 a. „ „ „ perf. 12 („).

(To be continued.)

FORGERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A SYSTEM whereby postage stamps have been forged is now being investigated by Bombay detectives. Some time ago a stamp-collector in London happened to get hold of an Indian postage stamp of the value of one rupee, and on examining it had reason to doubt its genuineness. He subjected it to the usual tests, and his suspicions being confirmed he communicated with the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand. These in turn reported the matter to the Postmaster-General in Bombay, who had already it seems some inkling of the matter, and the aid of the police was sought. The commissioner, Colonel Wilson, was communicated with, and on the 5th instant two packets, one from Messrs. Thomas Moore and Co., and the other from Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., were found to bear forged stamps. But as it was necessary that the packages should leave by that day's mail the postmaster allowed them to go. On the following day he had two similar parcels made up, and sent them over to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.'s office, requesting that they might be stamped in the usual way. After the stamps had been duly affixed they were taken to the General Post Office, and on the stamps being examined they were discovered to be forgeries. The despatching clerks in this firm gave information to the police as to where the stamps were obtained, with the result that a native stamp vendor and two Brahmans were taken into custody. One of these is alleged to have been connected with the celebrated Dowria gang of forgers, who operated in Poona and elsewhere some years ago. He was promptly apprehended, and accompanied the detectives to a room in Trimbuck Purashram Street, near the Northbrook Gardens, where, on search being made, the detectives discovered a die and other implements, as also two hundred and thirty-three one-rupee stamps. The lithographing was perfectly imitated, and on being examined under a magnifying-glass the lines showed practically no deviation from those of the original except as to the water-marking, which lacks the star. The man said they had been engaged in counterfeiting operations in Bombay for the last seven months, that the stamp-vendor has regularly supplied many of the principal mercantile firms in Bombay, and that numerous counterfeits must still be in use. The men were brought before the magistrate and remanded.—*The Pioneer Mail, September 17th,* 1890.

Notes and Queries.

W. K. & Co.—We had the "Secretary's authority" for our statement as to the British East Africa 8 a. and 1 r. in French grey; and our own opinion is that *Revenue* is the principal object of all these stamps.

D. G.—We have received numerous enquiries as to the whereabouts both of the King and his Kingdom, to all of which we can only reply, "Sedang'd if we know!"

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

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WE have received copies of two most important Philatelic works, and although they have been in our possession too short a time for us to attempt a detailed review of either of them, we feel that we cannot allow this number to go to press without a few words upon both. The first that reached us, is one of those beautifully printed and illustrated books, which *The London Philatelic Society* has taught us to expect as annual additions to our library. The present volume deals with the Stamps of Tasmania, including "Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, adhesive and impressed Revenue and Excise Stamps"; and when we state that it has been compiled by Mr. Basset Hull, whose care and accuracy are well known to the readers of this magazine, and that it is edited by two of the most competent members of our Society, and fully illustrated by the Autotype process, it is really hardly necessary for us to say more.

The information given is most full and complete; the use of official documents has been freely granted by the Government of Tasmania; the editors in England have been enabled, by the courtesy of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., to add some interesting details as to the first English-made plates, and the result is a real history of the Post Office of that Colony, which should be of interest and value to others besides Philatelists. Indeed, while we fully acknowledge that Philatelists generally, and those in particular who were engaged in the production of this work, owe a debt of gratitude to the Tasmanian Government and others for the kind assistance afforded, we cannot but feel that the debt is not wholly on the one side, and that Mr. Basset Hull and the London Philatelic Society have fairly earned

the gratitude of the Colony of Tasmania, for thus fully elucidating and recording the history of one of their most important Departments.

The other book to which we have alluded is more exclusively Philatelic, and it is one which will receive a hearty welcome from all British collectors, and from all others who study the stamps of this country. It is entitled *A Descriptive Catalogue of all the Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland issued during Fifty Years;* it bears on its title-page the well-known name of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, and is in fact the complete edition of the list, of which a small instalment was published as a supplement to our March number. Like the work previously described, it is most handsomely got up, and, although it lacks the autotype facsimiles, it is illustrated with 148 woodcuts showing almost every type that has been used for postage, special permission having been given by the "authorities." The cover is appropriately adorned with a representation of the Mulready envelope, and the title-page, in addition to the first and the latest of the adhesives, shows a reduced portrait of the Guildhall Jubilee Card, in a close imitation of its original colour; every page is enframed with a *red* line; a toned paper of a heavy quality has been employed, and the printing is of the excellent nature to which the readers of this magazine have long been accustomed. The book itself is not intended to be a second edition of that compiled by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby for the Philatelic Society, nearly ten years ago; it does not profess to go into the history of the Post Office or of the Stamps, but to give, as its title implies, a *descriptive list* of the latter. The list, besides being brought down to the present year, is in some respects more detailed than that comprised in the former book; for instance, the plate numbers appear to be rather more fully dealt with. It is a difficult book to criticize, especially for one whose knowledge of the subject is principally that of his own ignorance, and we must "take time."

The Secretary of the London Philatelic Society has forwarded to us a letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., the publishers of Harry Furniss' clever caricature of the Jubilee Envelope and Card, stating that the stone from which these were printed has been destroyed, so that no further impressions can be produced. The total number of copies printed was 9800, including, we presume, the 100 signed proofs, in *black*.

The publication of these appears to have re-awakened an interest in the numerous "skits" on the unfortunate Mulready design, which undoubtedly hastened the withdrawal of that curious work of art. An attempt has been made of late, to argue that it was the objection on the part of the public to using envelopes or covers with an impressed stamp, which led to the destruction of the large stock of "Mulready" envelopes, &c.; it is a sufficient answer to this, to point out the fact that those envelopes were immediately replaced by the envelopes and letter-sheets with an embossed stamp, the design of which, with unimportant modifications, has continued to be employed down to the present day. It was not the envelopes themselves that were objected to, but only the design that was printed upon them; had it not been for this, the stock that had been prepared would have been issued until it was exhausted; as it was, the storm of ridicule which arose compelled their actual suppression, a course which has not, we believe, been adopted in the case of any other postal issue of this country.

The caricatures of that date, no doubt, had a large share in bringing about this result; they have thus a kind of historical interest for the Philatelist, who may wish to know something about them, even if he does not collect them; and it seems to us that a descriptive list of these, with any account of their origin that can be obtained from contemporary, or from more recent periodicals, would form a not unfitting addition to the literature of the Jubilee year of Post Office Reform, a reform of which Mulready's ill-fated design was one of the outward and visible tokens. Such a list we propose to endeavour to compile, for publication in these pages, if our readers will assist us by the loan of those numerous varieties which we do not ourselves possess, and by giving us references to any descriptions or notices of them that they may be acquainted with. Some letters and papers on the subject appeared in this magazine a few years ago; but the lists there given were confessedly incomplete, and did not attempt detailed descriptions except in a very few instances. A large number of these caricatures were shown at the London Philatelic Exhibition, but unfortunately it did not occur to us at the time to take notes of them.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Forging of the current stamps to the detriment of the Post Office is reported from this State. It is said that it has been practised on a large scale, and that forged stamps have been discovered in various parts of the Republic. It is not stated, however, what values have been imitated. The 8 c. envelopes were issued on September 12th, with the value reduced to 5 c. by surcharging a large numeral "5" over the figure "8" at each side. One size only is mentioned by *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we copy the above. The same journal chronicles the 2 c. Letter Card, with the same official inscription as that on the 4 c. described in September.



Envelope. 5 on 8 c., red on *straw* laid; 150 × 85 mm.
Official Letter Card. 2 c., blue.

Austria.—The new 2 kr. adhesive is announced as being in circulation, also the 1 *piastre* on 10 kr., which we have not previously mentioned. The reply-paid card for Bohemia of the earlier type, with frame, has been issued; and the post cards with the new stamp, of which we annex an illustration, have commenced to make their appearance. The stamp is the same as that on the wrappers chronicled last month.



Post Card. 2+2 kr., brown on *buff;* obsolete type, with frame; Bohemian inscriptions.
Adhesive. 1 pias. on 10 kr., blue; new type.
Post Cards. 2 kr., brown; new type; German inscriptions.
2+2 kr. ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, ,, Bohemian inscriptions.

Azores.—It is announced in various journals that, from the commencement of next year, the stamps of Portugal without any surcharge are to be employed in these islands. We are glad to hear it. Perhaps it is in order to compensate for this in advance that some of the values have recently had the surcharge inflicted upon them twice over, once upside-down and once the right way up.

Adhesives. 2 reis, black; double surcharge.
25 ,, magenta ,,

It is true that *Le Timbre-Poste* complains that the surcharge thus found on the 2 r. is not quite of the usual type, and measures 10½ mm. instead of 10 mm.; but we can find no difference between the surcharge on the 25 r. and that on specimens known to be genuine.

Bavaria.—A variety of the reply-paid postal union card is chronicled, inscribed in error "Bavièrè" on each half.

Post Card. 10+10 pf., carmine; error.

Bhopal.—We give on another page an interesting letter from a correspondent, who has had an opportunity of visiting this State, and purchasing the stamps on the spot. It confirms what most of us previously supposed; viz., that there is a far greater demand for the stamps for Philatelic than for postal purposes; but at the same time it shows that the higher values are really issued for use, and that the errors and varieties are quite unintentional. There are the following varieties mentioned in it which are new to us: The ¼ a., blue-green, of that printing we have only seen *perforated;* the ¼ a., deep green and yellow-green, we have *not* seen *perforated;* the first stamp in the first row on that sheet has the error NWAB, not noted by our correspondent; the ½ a., red, referred to, we have only seen *imperforate;* the 2 a. is a new sheet; and the 8 a. we have not seen *perforated.*



Adhesives. ¼ a., blue-green, *imperf.*
¼ a. ,, error NWAB, *imperf.*
¼ a. ,, ,, SAH ,,
¼ a. ,, ,, NAWA and JANAN, *imperf.*
¼ a., deep green and yellow-green, *perf.*
¼ a. ,, ,, error NWAB, *perf.*
¼ a. ,, ,, ,, NAWAA ,,
¼ a. ,, ,, ,, NAWA ,,
¼ a. ,, ,, ,, NWABA and BEGAAM, *perf.*
¼ a. ,, ,, ,, NWABA, *perf.*
½ a., red, *perf.*
½ a. ,, error SAH, *perf.*
½ a. ,, ,, NAWABA, *perf.*
2 a., blue; 24 new types; *imperf.* and *perf.*
2 a. ,, error BEEGAM ,, ,,
2 a. ,, ,, NAWAH ,, ,,
8 a., dull blue, *perf.*
8 a. ,, error HAH, *perf.*
8 a. ,, ,, JABAN, *perf.*

Brazil.—A correspondent kindly informed us, in a letter which unfortunately arrived too late for notice last month, of the issue of the 50 reis of the new type in two shades of *green.* The printing, he says, is as bad as usual.

Since writing the above we have received, from a correspondent in Brazil, a copy of the new value in a kind of *grass-green*, perf. 13½ at top and bottom and about 14 at the sides; the 100 reis, *lilac*, perf. 13½ vertically and 11 horizontally; and the 300 reis, *slate*, perf. 13 horizontally and 12½ vertically. The perforating machine seems to work somewhat irregularly. From the same source we have received a Newspaper stamp of novel design. The upper part is occupied by an oval frame lettered CORREIO—E. U. DO BRAZIL, interrupted by a bracket at each side, and enclosing the Southern Cross; a curved label below this is in-

scribed JORNAES, and in the centre at the bottom is the word REIS, the value being completed by numerals on an octagonal slab in each of the lower corners. The whole design, which is very poorly executed, is enclosed in a rectangular frame $26\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and typographed on *yellowish* wove paper; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Adhesive. 50 reis, light green, olive-green.
Newspaper Stamp. 10 „ blue.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a Post Card and a Letter Card each with a stamp in the right upper corner showing an "Effigy of the Republic," and a vignette in the upper centre representing the harbour of Rio Janeiro. The Letter Card has also, on the reverse half, a front view of the Mint, where all these "objects of art" are produced. The same periodical adds the cheerful news that a set of adhesives, &c., with "Effigy of the Republic," is in preparation, and another, with the "Brazilian Eagle" for central design, in contemplation. From all of which it is evident that for scientific philately there is nothing like the Republican form of Government.

Post Card. 40 reis, sky-blue.
Letter Card. 80 „ deep violet.

British East Africa.—We hear that the four high values are in circulation (history does not say *where*). It appears also that the 8 annas and 1 rupee in *French-grey* are not reserved exclusively for *Revenue* purposes, but may be used for *postage* as well. In fact, so long as you pay your money, you may take your choice.

Adhesives. 2 rupees, brick-red.
3 „ purple.
4 „ blue.
5 „ green.

Bulgaria.—Post cards are chronicled with stamp of the type of the recently issued adhesives, and, we presume, the same inscriptions as before. The 5 st. card thus superseded has been seen with an impression on each side.

Post Cards. 5 st., green on *white;* double impression.
5 „ „ „ new type.
10 „ „ *cream* „

Ceylon.—Have any of our readers met with the current 3 c. card without the word "To" as a heading for the address? It is chronicled by *Le Timbre-Poste* with a certain amount of reserve.

Colombia.—There is always something fresh here. This time it is a new 5 c. of a type resembling more or less those of the other values recently issued. The accompanying illustration will give our readers a better idea of what it is like than a description would. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes it as perf. 13, but the copies we have seen were perf. 11.



Adhesive. 5 c., blue on *blue;* perf. 11 and 13.

Two official *Cubiertas* are chronicled. Both of them are composed of type-set inscriptions and ornaments,

neither bears any indication of value, and neither is, in our humble opinion, of any real philatelic interest. The first is an oblong label, 96 × 52 mm., inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—DE BARRANQUILLA, followed by two dotted lines for the address, the first being headed PARA; at the left side are the words SERVICE DES POSTES, at the right SERVICIO DE CORREOS running vertically in each case, all within a plain frame. This seems to be simply an address label. *Cubierta* (?). Black on *white* wove.

The other is a more pretentious article, with an ornamental frame 130 × 65 mm. The inscriptions are: (1) ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA; (2) (SERVICIO DE CORREOS); (3) AJENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL EN MAGDALENA; 4. CERTIFICADO OFICIAL on a ribbon with scrolled ends; (5) "Sale de.....en.....de..... 188...;" (6) "Remite.....Ajente Postal."

Cubierta. Black on *blue* wove.
„ „ laid *bâtonné.*

We have seen copies of most of the varieties recently unearthed by M. Michelsen, and regret to state that we are not very favourably impressed with them. They are too pretty. There is a bright, fresh appearance about some of those that should have been printed some twenty years ago which is not altogether assuring.

Costa Rica.—Of the two envelopes chronicled last month, the 5 c. is of ordinary white wove paper, and the 10 c. of a kind of parchment paper, yellowish in tint. The Arms are very highly embossed without colour, and the execution generally is good.

Dominican Republic.—We have been shown a letter, dated "Santo Domingo, 8 Junio 1863," and addressed to "Pto. Plata," another town in the Republic, but franked apparently by a ½ *rl. plata* stamp of Cuba, 1857. We should like some further information about this curiosity.

Finland.—A correspondent writes as follows: "I have just learnt from an official source that the Chief of Posts and Telegraphs over all the Russias, and now over Finland, has lately said that probably the use of Russian stamps would be made compulsory in Finland from January 1st, 1889, for sending letters, &c., thence, abroad, and to Russia; but that the Finland stamps will be allowed to be continued in use on letters, &c., to any place within Finland. If the above order is not put into force in January next, it will become law by July, 1891, when great alterations are also intended to be made in Russia." It sounds as if "Home Rule" in postal matters had not been found an entire success in that land of the free!

France.—The 75 c. stamp is found to be still required, and has therefore been re-issued in a new colour. It seems to have been hardly worth while to withdraw it.

Adhesive. 75 c., black on *orange.*

French Colonies.—*Diego Suarez.*—The *soldiers* and others have managed to use up all the old stock, and the home authorities seem to have been strangely inattentive to the numerous urgent requisitions that doubtless have been addressed to them during the past twelve months; so that at last native talent has been resorted to, and some interesting designs have been produced. We have a ship, or a portion of one for 1 *centime*, portraits of a coloured gentlemen and a white lady for 5 c., portraits of two white ladies or gentlemen for 15 c., and a helmet with a head inside it (Britannia?) for 25 c. All lithographed in *black* on white, and imperf.









Adhesive. 1 c., black.
5 c. ,,
15 c. ,,
25 c. ,,

Gold Coast.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a ½d. post card, with stamp of the type of the adhesives and the usual inscriptions; also the Registration Envelope in Size G.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue and black; size G.
Post Card. ½d., green on *buff*.

Haiti.—Mr. Giwelb has shown us the 3 c., with head of President Salomon, imperforate.

Adhesive. 3 c., blue; *imperf.*

Italy.—We exhibited our usual ignorance in writing of the post cards in September. We find that there *was* a 10 c. card with "(*a*)" on the lower left, and "(*a*) *Provincia*" on the lower right; the $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ c. had the same inscription. Both the single and the double cards now are inscribed "(*Provincia di* ——)" on the lower left, and are dated "90" on the left side.

Post Card. $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on *rose*; with inscription changed.

Montenegro.—*La Carte Postale* chronicles the 2 n. card, issued in error without the frame.

Post Card. 2 n., red on *buff*; no frame.

Nabha.—A correspondent in India informs us that he has the 1 anna, with the name in curves, surcharged S2RVICE for SERVICE. The copy is used. *Adhesive.* 1 a., chocolate; S2RVICE.

New Brunswick and **Nova Scotia.**—It is with the utmost regret that we have to inform our readers that some of the early stamps of both these provinces have been reprinted. Copies of the reprints were obtained in New York by a member of the London Philatelic Society. They were exhibited at a recent

meeting of the Society, and have been handed to us for description. All we have seen are on thin white wove paper, tinged in some cases with the colour of the impression, but differing, fortunately, altogether from that of the originals. If other editions, however, are published, they may be more successful. Of the New Brunswick the 3d. is in bright vermilion, not unlike the colour of the original; but the 6d. is in bluish black, and the 1s. in violet-black, so that they are not dangerous. Of the Nova Scotia, the 1d. is in a shade of brown, not very like that of the old ones; but the colours of the 3d. and 6d. (the latter in dark green) have been very well reproduced; in fact, these can only be distinguished by the paper. The 1s. we have not seen. These are some of the very few examples known of British Colonial stamps being reprinted for sale, and we think a strong representation should be made to the authorities of the Colonies in question either to stop the reprinting altogether, or to have some distinctive mark cut upon the plates, so that the impressions may not be mistaken for originals.

New South Wales.—The 3d. Post Card of the Jubilee year has received an additional line of inscription on the right hand side, consisting of the words, "*and for France.*" The copy before us has this line added (perhaps we should say *surcharged*) in ink, of almost exactly the same colour as that of the original impression. We understand that future printings will have the instruction on that side re-written; but we shall expect to find the rate altered also when the letter postage is reduced.

Post Card. 3d., green on *white;* with additional inscription.

Russia.—We have received the $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles with the Thunderbolts added to the Posthorns below the Arms, also the 3 + 3 kop. card with the whole of the impression in colour. And we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the largest sized 2 kop. wrapper has appeared with two lines of instruction in the same colour as the stamp and above it. The instruction appears to be even more childish than those on some of our own stationery, being to the effect that if the postage is more than 2 kopecks additional stamps are to be stuck on. To make it complete we should suggest a little frame, with a direction that all the stamps are to be got inside it somehow!

Adhesive. 3 roubles, black and grey; new type.
Wrapper. 2 kop., green on *buff;* 444 × 76 mm.; with instruction.
Post Card. 3 + 3 kop., carmine on *buff;* all in colour.

Russian Locals.—*Arzamass.*—We give an illustration of a new 5 kop. stamp for this district, with a high-art ground of dots.



Adhesive. 5 kop., mauve; *perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Salvador.—Some of the values of the current issue have been found imperforate, and obliterated, of course. It is evidently necessary that these varieties should be discovered before the series becomes obsolete.

Servia.—The inland cards now have the Arms on the upper left, instead of in the centre, and the frame in *carmine.*

Post Cards. 5 par., grey-green and carmine on *rose.*
5+5 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Siam.—We are indebted to Messrs. Butler Bros. for the sight of a provisional formed by surcharging the current 3 *atts* with a large numeral "1" in the right lower corner, a Siamese numeral in the left lower corner, and an inscription in Siamese between the two. *Adhesive.* 1 att, in black, on 3 atts, green and blue.

Straits Settlements.—The 2 c. exists in *deep* rose, on Crown and CA paper, with the "Jubilee" line round the panes. The specimen we have seen was surcharged PAHANG, as described below, but the stamp should be found also unsurcharged.

Adhesive. 2 c., deep rose, with "Jubilee" line.

Pahang.—The 2 c. mentioned above is overprinted with the name of this State in *black,* in type closely resembling that of the earlier surcharge chronicled, but the letters do not seem to be identically the same, the "N" in particular being of narrower shape, though the whole word is the same length.

Adhesive. 2 c., deep rose, with "Jubilee" line; fresh type of surcharge.

Switzerland.—*La Carte Postale* describes an error of the 5+5 c. card, having (on both halves?) the Italian instruction on the right unpunctuated, and reading from below upwards, instead of the contrary. The 10 c. card is also noted as having the date of the impression, and the number of cards struck, printed in the left lower corner, "VII 90 · 720,000."

Post Cards. 5+5 c., black on *buff;* error.
10 c., carmine ,, with date.

Transvaal.—Mr. Giwelb shows us a curious variety of the 3d. of 1883, perforated vertically, and rouletted horizontally. The earlier machine-perforated stamps of this type were printed in Natal, and it will be remembered that the subsequent issues with various surcharges "V. R.," &c., were either imperf. or rouletted; possibly the stamps of 1883 were printed in Natal also, and in that case a sheet may have been delivered only partly perforated, and may have been officially rouletted.

Adhesive. 3d., red on white; perf. and rouletted.

Travancore.—We do not appear to have chronicled the fact that all three values of the adhesives are now printed upon the paper watermarked with the Arms, a shell. The sheets of the 1 ch. and 2 ch. are square, containing eight horizontal rows of ten stamps; the watermarks, placing the shell in the same position as it is represented on the stamps, are in seven horizontal rows of eight, giving 56 watermarks to 80 stamps. A sheet before us of the 1 ch. shows the watermarks running across, in reference to the stamps, while the 2 ch. sheet shows both placed the same way. The 4 ch. we find in smaller sheets, six rows of ten, with the watermarks in five rows of eight.

Adhesives. 2 ch., vermilion; wmk. Arms.
4 ch., green ,,

Victoria.—We are shown by Mr. Giwelb a very curious specimen of the 1d. of 1850, apparently printed from a damaged transfer. The upper part of the right-hand side is very defective, and the inscription at the top reads "VICTORI." The colour is *carmine.* *Adhesive.* 1d., carmine (1850); damaged type.

Wadhwan.—The correspondent we quoted in reference to Nabha writes: "I met the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan a day or two ago. He says his stamps are genuine postage stamps, for use in his own territory only. He proposes issuing a second stamp of a higher value at the end of the year." Let us hope his little Christmas present will not be in too many varieties of type!

SOME NOTES ON

THE TWOPENNY PLATE OF THE DIADEM SERIES OF THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., J.P.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

In the very interesting paper by Mr. M. P. Castle on "The Stamps of New South Wales with Watermarks of Double-lined Numerals," read before your Society recently, the following passage occurs: "Now the relatively large quantity of 2d. stamps used in the earlier days of the colony tells its tale very plainly in the re-engravings of the preceding issues; and it is evident by the greater deterioration in the like value of this issue that the same excessive demand still continued. I append for the consideration of members a series of specimens from the earliest to the latest stage of wear of the die. In the later impressions some allowance must be made for careless printing. As previously mentioned, the new 2d. was required considerably before the other values; and it seems to me possible that the postal authorities may have been apprehensive that the absolute disappearance of the die might precede the arrival of the new type, and that they therefore contemplated—following precedents—the retouching of this die as a temporary measure. In support of this theory I submit for your inspection a pair of stamps, of which the left-hand one clearly shows a partial retouch. The lower part of the face and neck is fresh drawn, and is rendered more angular and stiffer, the base of the bust being traversed by a straight line, leaving but a very narrow point projecting in front. The engine-turning of the lower half of the stamp has also been roughly and more coarsely redrawn, some of the strokes impinging on the *Two Pence*, and there is an apparent thickening or redrawing of the lines under these words that cuts off a small portion of the letters."

It seemed curious that in my examination of the plates I had never seen any trace of this retouching. A searching examination was therefore necessary. I made application to be allowed to inspect the One Penny and Two Penny Diadem Plates. This was readily granted, by the courtesy of Mr. Charles Potter, the Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, in whose custody the plates are. In anticipation of my visit they had been removed from their place of safe keeping, and the thin coating of wax, with which all the steel plates are covered when not in use, to preserve them from the action of moisture, had been taken off. In addition to this coating

of wax each plate is kept in a thick leather bag. On examination I found all the plates examined in a most excellent state of preservation.

On removing their leather covers I found that there was *one* plate of the One Penny, but *two* of the Two Penny. This was a puzzle indeed, and appeared only to complicate matters still more. Mr. Kellick, the worthy Chief Clerk, was, however, able to inform me which was the "old" plate and which the "new," as he distinctly remembered their being in use. Here I will adopt the nomenclature that must now come into use, calling the old plate the first, and the new the second plate.

The first plate then is three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. It does not show so many signs of wear as the second plate, and, what is of more importance, *there are no traces of retouching about any part of it.* The second plate is seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. On closely examining it we find distinct traces of re-engraving in places, which must have been done shortly before the plate was put out of use. This I say on account of the freshness and sharpness of the retouches. These retouches extend over a block of four stamps. Here it is necessary for me to state that I am speaking of the plate, and not of the sheet of stamps printed from it, consequently in my description I count the stamps from right to left, whereas on the sheet printed from the plate they would be counted from left to right. With this explanation, then, the stamp specially described by Mr. Castle is the ninth from the right, in the fifth row from the top. This may seem puzzling to those of your members who have studied the Society's work, *Oceania*, closely, in which it is stated that "the Two Pence were printed sixty to the sheet, in ten horizontal rows of six stamps." The marginal inscriptions too appear to be mythical, as there is no trace of any such inscription on the plates, and it is hardly likely they would go over each sheet and print in ordinary type the legend given. Possibly it is a relic of the "Post-office fire." A reference to *The History of the Post Office in New South Wales* will show that there were 120 stamps on each of these plates. These were arranged in *one* pane of ten rows, with twelve stamps in each row.

Mr. Castle's description is exact, as far as it goes, but he has not noticed that both eye and mouth have been retouched. In addition to this stamp, number eight in the same line, and numbers eight and nine in line four, have also been retouched, by having the line over "Two Pence" redrawn. The distance between the stamps on this plate is also slightly greater than in Plate I. There are no other traces of retouching on the plate.

The question now arises, Why was this plate retouched in this extraordinary manner? Like the One Shilling of 1854, it had been overheated—I need not enter into the method of steel-plate printing—and the surface of the steel was blistered; consequently, before it could again be used for printing from, it had to be retouched, and this was done in the Government Printing Office.

When did the second plate come into use? The following letter from the Inspector of Stamps to the Under Secretary, Treasury, will supply the answer:

"Two Penny Postage Stamp Steel Plate.

"Stamp Office, 14*th January*, 1860.

"Sir,—I have the honor, in obedience to your letter of the 12th instant, to acknowledge the receipt of a new Two Penny Postage Stamp Plate, of which I would beg to enclose a proof (on plain paper) for your inspection.

"This Plate is a decided improvement upon the old one, and being more regularly engraved, has arrived most opportunely for carrying out the process of Perforation, which has been authorized by the Honorable the Treasurer to come into operation on the 1st proximo.

"With regard to the disposal of the old Plate, I would suggest that it be allowed to remain in my custody, to be used only in case of an emergency.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "Thomas Richards,

"*Inspector of Stamps.*"

This letter makes clear one fact, and that is, that all the stamps printed from the first plate were imperforate, while those from the second plate were perforated. To this statement there is this exception, as stated in the letter above, that the first plate was to remain in the custody of the Inspector of Stamps, "to be used only in case of an emergency." Such an emergency probably arose when the second plate met with the accident and was retouched. Therefore we may find some of the most worn stamps of the first plate perforated.

As to the One Penny plate, it is slightly thicker than one-eighth of an inch. It shows signs of having been retouched. The double lines above and below the value have been thickened, as have also the wavy lines under SOUTH, and those above and below POSTAGE; but this must have been done some time before the plate went out of use, as the new lines are much worn.

While on the subject of Mr. Castle's paper, I may perhaps be pardoned for pointing out that he still sticks to the exploded notion of the issue of the Five Shillings stamp in an imperforate condition. As I have shown, perforation was introduced February 1st, 1860. The first issue of the Five Shillings took place on April 2nd, 1861, and consisted of 600 stamps, and these were all perforated. It is hardly likely that with an issue of only twelve sheets any of them would pass through in an imperforate state, as recently happened with a sheet of the Twopenny.

In conclusion, Mr. Castle deserves the thanks of all true philatelists for the clear manner in which he showed that there must have been a retouch of the Twopenny plate, and so led to the search which resulted in the discovery of the *two* Twopenny plates. Would that there were more scientific workers like Messrs. Westoby, Philbrick, Tapling, and Castle; for we should then have many knotty points cleared up, which now remain blanks, and which only need to be pointed out to have their solutions worked out.

[To many of our readers this paper will not be new, it having been published in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, and already copied by at least one English paper. In consideration, however, of the interesting information contained in it, and of the fact that it forms a sequel to the paper by Mr. Castle which we published in May, we have decided to reproduce it. The MS. was placed in our hands more than two months ago, but as it had been sent to the late Editor for the purpose of being read before the London Philatelic Society, we did not feel justified in making use of it until that had been done.—ED.]

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF JHIND.

(*Continued from page* 186.)



IN 1884 a ½ a. stamp was issued, of smaller size than the rest, and exists like them in square blocks of twenty-five varieties. These also have been, as a rule, printed in sheets of fifty, two blocks, with a single-lined frame, and inscriptions in the margins; but we have also before us a sheet formed of a single block of 25, enclosed in a frame as usual, but without the marginal inscriptions. This was not, we believe, the earliest variety received, but we will take it first.

Quarter Anna. No marginal inscriptions; sheet of 25; date (?).
½ a., orange-brown on *thin yellowish wove;* perf. 12.

Quarter Anna. With marginal inscriptions; sheets of 50 (1884?).

1. At top Devanagari inscription to left, "RAJPRESS SUNGROOR" to right. At bottom "LITHOGRAPHJHINDSTATE," all in one word, to left; Devanagari inscription to right. The inscriptions at top and bottom read from the bottom. On the left side a Persi-Arabic inscription, read from the left; on the right a Devanagari inscription, read from the right. The top character of the inscription on the left is a little above the top corner of the frame.

½ a., orange-brown on *thin yellowish wove;* imperf.
½ a., „ „ *white laid;* imperf.
½ a., „ „ „ perf. 12.

2. Inscriptions arranged as in 1. The frame is much closer to the stamps; the top character on the left is above the upper inscription.

½ a., orange-brown on *thin yellowish wove;* imperf.
½ a., „ „ „ perf. 12.

3. Inscriptions arranged as on the other values. Devanagari at top and left; English at bottom; Persi-Arabic on the right. There is an ornament at the left-hand end of the top inscription, and the English one projects beyond the others at each end.

½ a., orange-brown on *thin yellowish wove;* imperf.

The above are all the varieties we have met with. It is more than probable that there are others, and that some of those we have only seen either imperforate or perforated, exist in both conditions.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

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 10th October, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members (including the Vice-President in the chair), and one visitor. The Minutes of the last Meeting, and of the Extraordinary Meeting, held on the 4th July, having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the resignations of membership of Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, and Mr. T. W. S. Chambers, which were accepted with regret. The Secretary also reported the receipt from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Mr. R. C. Brock, Mr. Broderip, and Mr. Skipton of contributions to the Society's library, all of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Major Adam Smith, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. Emil Tamsen, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected Members of the Society. It was determined to take the revision of the Society's reference lists of the Stamps of the South African Colonies as the work of the present season. Major Evans read a short paper by Mr. Tamsen, on the Mount Currie Express Stamps, and on the motion of Mr. Van Duzer, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tamsen for the paper, which it was proposed to publish in the *Philatelic Record.*

The Second Meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 24th October, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members and one visitor being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the Minutes of the last Meeting

were read and confirmed. Captain Myers, proposed by Mr. Colman, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a Member of the Society. Major Evans read a paper by Dr. Houison, on The Plate of the Twopence "Diadem" Stamp of New South Wales, from which it appeared that there were two plates prepared for this stamp. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Castle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Houison for his most interesting paper, which was to be published in the *Philatelic Record*. The revision of the reference lists of the Stamps of British Bechuanaland and the Cape of Good Hope, which was to form part of the business of the evening, was postponed to the next meeting.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I have taken the opportunity of a day's halt at Bhopal to write the following notes :—Those who are interested in genuine collection, and not mere indiscriminate buying, of postage stamps, may read with pleasure a few notes taken after a visit to the State Post Office at Bhopal, a Native State in Central India, ruled over by Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, whose name is so cruelly treated in the various "errors" catalogued.

The Bhopal stamps are purely "locals," like those of most Indian States, and are utilizable only within the confines of the State. Bhopal does not intentionally pander to the depraved taste of collectors in manufacturing errors and varieties for sale; but in one respect the worthy Deputy-Postmaster lays himself open to blame, for he confesses readily that he issues both perforated and imperforate sheets, "because gentlemen ask for both."

I am inclined to think that the errors are unintentional, and the result of carelessness and ignorance of English. The Postmaster admits that the sales to "gentlemen" in all parts of the world, dealers as well as collectors, are far greater than to Her Highness' subjects. A clerk is kept solely to deal with the outside demand. The Postmaster has bundles of envelopes from almost every country, the stamps on which he sells at 4 annas apiece. He knows nothing of the difference between a rare and a common stamp, and the result is that the few remaining foreign stamps in his possession are of no value. He is by no means greedy, and freely offered any I wanted *gratis*. One interesting one I found, a hand-drawn facsimile of the ¼ a. of 1880, in black, sent out by a Paris dealer to indicate the variety he wished to secure.

There are forty Post Offices in the State. The charge is ½ anna per *tola;* so that the higher values are in genuine demand for postal purposes on parcels.

The perforations are made by hand with a simple punch; the distinction made in the catalogues between large and small perforations does not, therefore, appear justifiable.

The catalogued errors are of two kinds, "Embossed centre reversed," and mis-spellings of the Begam's name. The former was unintentional, for it has not been repeated since 1881; the mis-spellings seem to be equally unintentional. The Postmaster is not aware of their existence; he seems far more interested in gardening than in philately, and does not understand English.

I obtained a few sheets of the current issues, and examined them, with the following results :

8 annas, rect., perf. and imperf., 10 stamps on the sheet in pairs, on embossed paper. Errors : In each of the last three pairs the first stamp has HAH for SHAH.

4 annas, square, perf. and imperf., 24 on sheet in rows of 4. I find little support for the catalogued error EEGAM, though here and there the "B" of BEGAM is somewhat like an "E."

2 annas, blue, square, perf. and imperf., 24 on sheet. First row, second stamp, BEEGAM; fourth row, second stamp, NAWAH.

½ anna, red, rect., perf. and imperf., 32 on sheet. First row, fourth stamp, SAH; sixth row, third stamp, NAWABA.

½ anna, deep green and yellow-green, rect., perf. and imperf. Sixth row, second stamp, NAWAA; third and fourth stamps, NAWA. Seventh row, third stamp, NWABA and BEGAAM; fourth stamp, NWABA.

¼ anna, blue-green, rect., perf. and imperf. First row, first stamp, NWAB; fourth stamp, SAH. Third row, second stamp, NAWA and JANAN.

¼ anna, black, square, perf. and imperf., single line, 24 on sheet. No error, unless such faulty impressions as .HH. for HH., or HII, or BEGAM, or JAHAN, are going to be catalogued as errors by ingenious dealers.

There are numerous differences on the same sheet in ornamentation, in the size and shape of the letters, English and vernacular, in omission and misplacement of stops, and in the markings over the native characters; but it seems unwise that either these or the mis-spellings occurring on the same sheet should be magnified into errors worthy of recognition by *bonâ fide* collectors. The case is much worse when the errors are intentional.

E. C. O.

[We trust that our correspondent will not class us with collectors of "depraved taste" if we confess that we look upon *all* the numerous varieties of type of the stamps of Bhopal and other Indian States as more or less worthy of collection. In regard to the so-called "errors," we are glad to find that he is able to confirm our opinion that, in the case of Bhopal at all events, they are quite unintentional. We do not consider these as of really greater interest than any of the other varieties of type, and we chronicle them partly as prominent and easily describable varieties, and partly as a means of identifying the sheet on which they occur. For the general collector, a single specimen of each value and each design, or perhaps a pair or small block to illustrate the fact that there are varieties of type on the same sheet, is quite sufficient, and a collection carefully arranged on this principle would be quite as complete, in our opinion, as one in which the *errors* were fully represented. The specialist, however, must have not only these *errors*, but all the other types also; and it is well that there should be some that collect thus, for without such a collection it is almost impossible to detect forgeries. We can only trust that the Postmaster's taste for gardening may not develop in the direction of the cultivation of *la carotte timbrologique*.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

E. B. S. B.—Many thanks for your letter, of which you will see we have made use.

C. F. B.—We are grateful for your communication also. Specimens of unchronicled issues of Native States will be very acceptable.

C. F. C.—We are always glad of information, but it should reach us by the 20th of the month to be used in the next number. The letter which you supposed had been thrown on one side was dated "25th Oct.," and did not reach us until the October number was in type.

E. A. E.—The paper you mention is not the only one that has exhibited a ridiculous ignorance of the facts of the case. We do not care to enter into the controversy.

C. H. R.—We fully agree with you. It will not occur again, if it can be avoided.

In answer to numerous enquiries, we think it right to explain that for rather more than nine years *The Philatelic Record* has been published by two separate and distinct firms. One of those firms ceases to be connected with the publication at the end of the present year; the other, by which the Magazine was originally started, will continue to publish it as before.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London, N.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XII. DECEMBER, 1890. No. 144.

THE frontispiece to this, our twelfth annual volume, represents two eminent French Philatelists, who, to the great regret of all their fellow-workers, abandoned the pursuit after a few years of most enthusiastic and most fruitful study. What could have induced them to take such a step? In cases of this kind, a well-known French proverb says, *Cherchez la femme.* And it appears that the only reason that these two gentlemen can assign for their extraordinary conduct is, that one of them had the fortune to get married. We do not say misfortune or good fortune, but we trust that the circumstance which caused a lamentable misfortune to the philatelic community may have had its compensating advantages for the quondam philatelic individual.

In the minds of most of our readers, the name of the Messieurs Caillebotte is no doubt associated with the papers on the Stamps of Mexico, which were published in vols. vii. and viii. of this magazine, and which form indeed a fitting example of that carefulness and accuracy of research which characterized all their philatelic work. But it is as earnest students of that exceptionally troublesome class of stamps, the sheets of which consist of a number of minor varieties of type, that MM. Caillebotte have the greatest claim upon the gratitude of collectors; the members of the London Philatelic Society know how much of their success in making up the plates of Sydney Views was due to the assistance they obtained from these two philatelists, who were always as ready to impart their knowledge as they were eager in acquiring it; and the results of their patient examination of the early issues of the Philippines, and other stamps of a similar nature, have still to be made public.

That the brothers were not twins actually, as well as philatelically, is due simply to the fact that, whereas one of them was born in 1848, the other did not come into the world until some five years later. They acknowledge that it is possible that at an early age they may have commenced the accumulation of postage stamps, in exchange for other school-boy treasures; but it was not until 1877 or 1878 that they seriously entered upon the pursuit. Their magnificent collection, the last portion of which was dispersed under the hammer of Mr. Cheveley a week or two ago, was thus made in the short space of some ten years; an unparalleled achievement, and one that could only have been accomplished by two enthusiastic collectors, working, as these did, heart and soul together. These being the circumstances, we can to some extent understand how it was that when one of them found it necessary to abandon the science, the other had not the heart to carry it on.

We can, we say, understand this, but we nevertheless most deeply deplore it; still it was fortunate, both for themselves and others, that they were able to fix upon a common hobby, and to ride it so successfully for so many years as they did; and we may say of them, as was said of Saul and Jonathan of old, they "were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their" philatelic "death they were not divided."

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—A permanent type of ¼ centavo stamp has appeared bearing the portrait of General José Maria Paz in the centre in a transverse oval, with the two portions of the name of the State one on each side of it. A straight label above is inscribed CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS, while in the centre below is a circle enclosing "¼," and on each side of this is the word CENTAVO. *Taille-douce* engraving, white wove paper, perf. 11½.

Adhesive. ¼ c., green.

The 5 c. Letter Cards are found with inscriptions denoting their use in various public offices, in addition to the Department of "Justice, &c." *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles those for the Treasury (*Hacienda*) and the Interior.

Official Letter Cards. 5 c., red on *blue;* Treasury.
5 c. „ Interior.

There are several varieties, it appears, of the figure "5" surcharged upon the 8 c. envelopes, as chronicled last month: 1. With

numerals 7 mm. high and with straight top strokes. 2. Numerals 7½ mm. high and top strokes curved. 3. Numerals 8 × 4 mm. 4. With one numeral much smaller than the other. Most interesting!

Envelopes. 5 on 8 c., red; variety 1.
5 on 8 c. „ „ 2.
5 on 8 c. „ „ 3.
5 on 8 c. „ „ 4.

Austria.—The whole of the values of the new issue that are to be employed (at present) in the Levant have made their appearance with the necessary surcharge. There is also, we hear, a new Pneumatic Post Letter Card, for Vienna, with the new type of Post Card stamp.

Adhesives. 10 paras on 3 kr., green and black.
20 „ 5 „ rose „
2 pias. on 20 „ olive „
5 „ 50 „ violet „
Pneumatic Post Letter Card. 15 kr., lilac on *rose;* reverse *white.*

Bahamas.—A 6d. stamp, of the same type as the current 1d., is reported to be in circulation. If any of our readers have seen it, they will be able to tell us whether it is watermarked and perforated in the usual manner.

Adhesive. 6d., lilac.

Canada.—We have seen the 6 cents in quite a new shade, in which the fine engraving shows up far better than in the ineffective colour of the recent printings.

Adhesive. 6 c., chestnut-brown.

Cashmere.—The deluge has come, and we suppose we had better chronicle the results while we have room. We copy the following list from the *Monthly Journal:*

"*Circular.*

"½ a., Type III., black on native laid paper.
½ a. „ red on white „
½ a. „ orange „ „
½ a. „ yellow „ „
1 a. „ blue on native laid paper.
1 a., Type II., black on thin yellowish wove.
1 a. „ III., red on white laid.
1 a. „ IV. (?), yellow on thin yellowish wove.
1 a. „ „ „ „ white „
1 a. „ „ red „ „ „
4 a. „ II., black on native laid paper.
4 a. „ „ green „ „
4 a. „ „ purple „ „
4 a. „ I., black on thin yellowish wove.
4 a. „ II. „ „ white „
4 a. „ „ blue „ „ „
4 a. „ „ green „ „ „
4 a. „ „ yellow „ „ „
4 a. „ „ red on white laid.

"We regret to state that some of the 1 a. appear to be of a fourth variety of type, and most of the 4 a. are of a second variety.

"*Rectangular type of* 1866.
"4 a., orange on native laid paper.
4 a., purple „ „
4 a., blue „ „
4 a., black „ „
4 a., orange on thin white wove.
4 a., purple „ „
4 a., blue „ „

"These are of the original type, not the recut die."

From information received direct, from a correspondent who had an opportunity of visiting both Sirinagar and Jamu, it appears that the stamps of obsolete types are only to be obtained at the latter place, and there only by means of a certain amount of bribery and corruption. At Sirinagar only the current types were obtainable, but a good many varieties of shade were found among these.

We have received from Messrs. Ridpath and Co. a specimen of the Post Card, printed on the yellowish wove cartridge paper, in a *pale red* of a slightly *orange* shade. The setting of the inscription on this copy does not differ appreciably from that of the earlier printings, but a specimen obtained from another source shows the portions of the inscriptions to right of the Sun quite out of alignment, being higher up than the other parts of each line.

Post Cards. ½ a., pale orange-red on wove.
½ a. „ „ „ with irregular inscription.

Ceylon.—Divers of our contemporaries report the 5 c. and 10 c. Post Cards surcharged THREE—CENTS, in two lines, in *black*, with a bar cancelling the original value. Let us hope there is not a large stock for the authorities to bring out in driblets.

Post Cards. 3 c. on 5 c., blue on *buff*.
3 c. on 10 c., brown „

Colombia.—It is remarkably difficult to get at the truth in this Republic. The latest intelligence is, that Almaguer is a place, not a postmaster. The gentleman who invented the stamps is named Lemos, but he is known for the present as "No ——."

Antioquia.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* appears to doubt the existence of the 50 c. with an error 20 c. on the same sheet, which we described, after personal examination, two months ago. The same two values have now appeared in different colours, and they are accompanied by higher values of somewhat similar types.

Adhesives. 20 c., blue; perf. 13½.
50 c., green „
1 peso, vermilion; perf. 13½.
2 pesos, black on *solferino;* perf. 13½.
2 „ „ „ imperf.
5 „ „ *vermilion;* perf. 13½.
5 „ „ „ imperf.

Denmark.—The manufacturers of forgeries have hitherto, we are happy to say, found the production of a special watermark

practically impossible. We learn, however, from *Le Timbre-Poste* that an ingenious gentleman has been turning his attention to producing rare varieties out of common ones by getting rid of the watermark they possessed. The 20 öre Denmark has been experimented upon, but not with great success, the texture of the paper having suffered a good deal in the process.

From the same source we gather that the inscription in the margin of the 4 öre Letter Card has been changed from "*Kortet aabner ved at afrive Randen*" to "*Man aabner Kortet ved at afrive Randen.*"

Letter Card. 4 öre, blue on white; altered inscription.

Dominican Republic.—In reference to our remark last month upon a Cuban stamp used in this Republic in 1863, it appears that our knowledge of recent history is conspicuous chiefly by its absence. M. Moens kindly informs us that from 1862 or 1863 to 1865 St. Domingo, or the Spanish-speaking portion of it at all events, was temporarily in the possession of Spain; the presence of Spanish colonial stamps there is thus easily accounted for.

Faridkot.—We have been informed of the following additions to our list:

½ anna, Type 1, green; on *thick* wove paper, not ruled in squares.
1 paisa, Type 2, green; imperf.

France.—At Mr. Thos. Bull's nineteenth sale of stamps, held on November 29th last, an entire sheet of 150 copies of the 20 c., black, of 1848, was sold, accompanied by an official letter addressed to Sir (then Mr.) Rowland Hill, of which the following is a free translation:

"Sir,—I have the honour to send you, herewith, a copy of our Circular to the Postmasters, explaining the new system of payment of postage to commence on the 1st January next.

"The 20 c. postage stamp is the only one that can be put in circulation on the 1st January next; the two others will appear in the course of next month.

"In sending you, herewith, a specimen of these stamps, I thought that it would afford you pleasure to see the final adoption in France of a reform to which you have attached your name in so honourable a manner.

"I shall have the honour of forwarding you a specimen of each of the stamps of 40 c. and 1 fr. as soon as they are ready.

"&c. &c. &c.

"Monsieur Rowland Hill. "(Signed) Piron."

It would appear from this that the 1 franc was not issued so early as January 1st, 1849. The 40 c. is supposed not to have been put in circulation till some months later. We presume its issue was delayed for some reason.

Great Britain.—How is it that the 1d. wrapper stamp, printed to order on *white* paper, has never been chronicled in these pages? It has certainly been in use by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons for the last two years!

Wrapper. 1d., red-brown on *white laid.*

We are told that the 10d. Telegraph Forms are now made of *bright yellow* wove paper instead of white. The stamp is still printed in pale blue, producing a most æsthetic "greenery yallery" effect.

Telegraph Form. 10d., blue on *yellow.*

Haiti.—We have received the 3 cents, blue, with head of President Salomon surcharged in *red*, with a numeral "2," and the words DEUX—CENT., above and below it respectively, in curves.

Adhesive. 2 c., in *red*, on 3 c., blue.

Hong Kong.—Several new varieties are announced. We await their arrival before giving a list.

Hyderabad.—There seems to be no doubt that a Post Card has been issued here at last. *Le Timbre Poste* gives an illustration of it, showing a stamp in the right upper corner, of somewhat similar design to the "skeleton" adhesives. In the centre of it, however, is a star within a crescent, instead of the native inscription. The value, in English, is on the upper left, instead of the lower left; and the inscriptions above and below are replaced by branches, and a flower ornament filling each corner. An instruction in four languages occupies the rest of the upper portion of the card. A correspondent on the spot adds some further details, as follows: "The Deccan Post Card announced some time ago has at last been issued, having come into circulation from the 9th October, 1890, being the 1st Azoor 1300 Fuslee (?)—our official New Year's-day. I believe it was only after a *small number* (some 25,000!) had been printed and circulated, that the powers that be opened their eyes to the fact that there was nothing on the card to show that it was for use in H.H. the Nizam's State. The inscription SAKAR ASPHIAH (H.H. the Nizam's government) has, by some oversight, been omitted by the plate engravers in England, who shaded the crescent instead of inserting the inscription in Persian within it, as was in the original design sanctioned by the Government. As the card now stands, it can be claimed by any other state as well. It remains to be seen where the inscription will be inserted in the next issue—the present plates are to be superseded by new ones. Like everything else here in Hyderabad, there is a lack of system and uniformity in these cards, which, out of about 200 I have measured, show seven different sizes, varying from 120 mm. to 126 mm. in length, and from 71 mm. to 75 mm. in width.

Post Card. ¼ a., orange on *buff;* about 123 × 73 mm.

Italy.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. have kindly forwarded us for inspection a full set of the *Parcel Post* stamps, reduced in value to 2 c. each, and converted, we believe, into stamps for printed matter by a surcharge in *black* as follows: At the top "Valevole—per le stampe," in two lines; in the left lower corner "C$^{mi}_{=}$," and in the right "2," the numerals at each side and in the centre, denoting the original value, being obliterated by bars. The current inland Reply-paid Card has also been converted to international

use by adding the half of a 5 c. adhesive to each portion, the stamp being divided diagonally.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 10 c , olive-green.
2 c. on 20 c., blue.
2 c. on 50 c., carmine.
2 c. on 75 c., green.
2 c. on 1 l. 25 c., orange.
2 c. on 1 l. 75 c., brown.
Post Card. $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on *rose*, with halves of 5 c., green, adhesive.

Jhalawar.—We have received the new stamp in some very distinct varieties of shade, and printed on a coarse greyish paper, as well as on the smooth white laid. We also regret to state that, after examining more than one strip and comparing the stamps together, we have come to the conclusion that the twelve stamps are of twelve different types. This is sad news!

Adhesive. ¼ a , pale green and deep green on *white* and on *greyish laid.*

Leeward Islands.—These islands—comprising Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands—are to make use in future of one set of stamps in common. *Le Timbre Poste* states that they were to be issued on January 1st next, but used specimens of various values have been seen already. The type is that of the Seychelles, with inscription LEEWARD ISLANDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Adhesives. ½d., violet and green.
1d. ,, rose.
2½d. ,, blue.
4d. ,, orange.
6d. ,, brown.
7d. ,, slate.
1s., green and rose.
2s. ,, blue.

Mauritius.—The chemist has been at work here, and has produced some fairly successful imitations of the *magenta* Britannia, without indication of value, from, we fancy, the common *blue* stamp of the same type. We will not describe them more fully than to say that the shade is sufficiently different to excite a certain amount of suspicion, that the paper is not right, and that fraudulent postmarks have been seen upon some copies.

Newfoundland.—A very pretty stamp of quite novel design has been issued here, a specimen of which has been sent us by Messrs. Ridpath and Co. The value—3 cents—is not a new one, but the design and execution are, in our opinion, vastly superior to those of the stamp now superseded. In the centre is a small profile bust (to left) of the Queen with a laurel wreath; behind this is a broad circular band, placed so that the profile shows in the hollow enclosed by the band, while the lower part of the latter is covered by the bust; the upper half of the band is inscribed NEWFOUNDLAND in white letters. In the upper corners are shaded numerals "3" on shield-shaped tablets; in the centre

below is a larger numeral on a fancy label, behind which passes an arched band, extending from one lower corner to the other, inscribed THREE on the left and CENTS on the right. Bands of engine-turning at the top and sides complete the rectangular form, and the whole is filled in with fine shading and fancy ornaments. *Taille-douce* engraving, white wove paper, perf. 12.

Adhesive. 3 c., violet-slate.

Poonch.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has found some of the values of the *Official* set upon *yellowish wove* bâtonné, instead of white laid bâtonné.

Adhesives. ¼ a., black on *yellowish.*
½ a. ,, ,,
2 a. ,, ,,

Porto Rico.—A Postal Union Card, with stamp of the current type, has been issued here.

Post Card. 3 c., green on *salmon.*

Queensland.—A 2½d. stamp is in preparation, according to the following extract:

"The Postmaster-General" of Queensland "has, in common with the Postmasters-General of most of the Australian colonies, approved of the design for a 2½d. stamp rendered necessary by the new postage rate to Great Britain, which it is anticipated will come into force at the beginning of next year. The design embodies the head at present depicted on Queensland stamps, but differs in other particulars. The colour of the stamp is red. The head is contained in a circle, with a pinkish background. Over the circle in white letters on a band is the word 'Queensland.' The figures 2½d. in white appear in the bottom corners, and are very clearly and easily seen. Between the figures are the words 'Twopence Halfpenny,' also in white. The design of a halfpenny stamp has also been approved. It was considered necessary to have this stamp, owing to the proposed introduction of the 2½d. one, as it was thought it would be convenient in making up even money with the other stamp. This stamp will be coloured light green, and will be oblong in shape. It has the same Queen's head, but in an oval, with the word 'Queensland' above it, and ½d. in a circle at each side, and the words 'Half' under one circle and 'Penny' under the other."—*Brisbane Evening Observer.*

Have any of our readers met with the current 2s., 5s., or £1, on *unwatermarked* paper? *Le Timbre-Poste* describes these, adding that the specimen seen of the 5s. was used in September, 1888.

Adhesives. 2s., ultramarine; *no wmk.*
5s., carmine ,,
£1, deep green ,,

Roumania.—The 50 bani of the latest type is reported to be in circulation, and letter cards are promised.

Adhesive. 50 bani, orange.

Swazieland.—The set has been completed by the addition of the three remaining values of the current issue of the South African Republic. The surcharge is in the same type as before, and there are reported to be no errors or varieties. Good!

Adhesives. 2s. 6d., yellow.
5s. green.
10s. pale brown.

Trinidad.—A modification seems to have been applied locally to the Registration Envelopes of this colony. To obviate the difficulty of opening the linen-lined envelope a line of perforations is run across near the right-hand side, through the flap and the two thicknesses of the envelope, and on the flap is printed, in *red*, "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS, CUT AWAY PER—FORATED PORTION OF ENVELOPE," in thick block capitals in two lines. Across the lower part of the back (not the address side) of the envelope is printed, also in *red*, "If any investigation is required to be—made about this letter the envelope must—accompany the Complaint," in three lines. *Registration Env.* 2d., blue, size G; surcharged in *red*.

Uruguay. The lowest value of the new issue has already begun to vary.

Adhesives. 1 c., green; *imperf.*
1 c. ,, ,, *horizontally.*
1 c., slate-lilac; perf. 15.

Victoria.—There seems to be the usual difficulty in this colony about collecting "dues," and strong measures have been, or are to be taken.

"A new stamp has been designed by the Post Office, to come into use from the 1st proximo. The department is now put to considerable inconvenience in connection with letters which do not bear the full amount of postage, and the practice now is to mark on such letters the extra sum which must be paid to ensure delivery. This causes a great deal of trouble, which will be avoided by the issue of what is to be called the 'Postage Due Stamp.' In appearance the new stamp is both neat and effective. In the centre is a large circular panel in blue, on which is impressed the price of the stamp, and the panel stands out well on a background of a reddish-brown colour. The different denominations are 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s."—*Melbourne Argus*, Oct. 23rd, 1890.

Postage-due Stamps.

1d., red-brown and blue.
2d. ,, ,,
4d. ,, ,,
5d. ,, ,,
6d. ,, ,,
10d., red-brown and blue.
1s. ,, ,,
2s. ,, ,,
5s. ,, ,,

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

A Descriptive Catalogue of all the Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland issued during Fifty Years. Illustrated, by permission, with 148 woodcuts. By WILLIAM A. S. WESTOBY, M.A.

IN our last number we gave a short notice of this most valuable book; we have since had an opportunity of looking into it more carefully, with the result that the favourable opinion we then expressed is more than confirmed. Design and execution alike are excellent, and, if only for the reason that this will probably be the last book published in this country giving illustrations of our stamps, we strongly advise those of our readers who have not done so already, to add it to their libraries without delay.

It is rather, we think, the province of the critic to point out errors of omission or commission than to indulge in general laudation; but if we confined ourselves to that province in this instance, we should find but little to say. Some readers may notice the absence of the full lists of imperforate varieties, which have been attached of late to catalogues of British stamps. We would refer them to a short note on page 5, which states: "It is to be remarked that imperforate specimens exist of every stamp that has been printed for issue, as may have been seen in the exhibit of the Postmaster-General at the London Philatelic Exhibition; but such only are noticed as may be found by a diligent collector." This is perhaps hardly sufficiently explicit; Mr. Westoby means, we believe, that he has mentioned only those imperforate varieties that are supposed to have been issued for use. These are very few indeed, and no others deserve detailed mention. It is a great mistake, and most misleading to collectors, to include long lists of imperforate specimens, which are really *plate proofs*, in the strictest sense of the term.

We notice that the embossed 6d., 10d., and 1s. adhesives are termed "Temporary Stamps"; the highest value, however, remained in use over nine years, and the 10d., though not so much employed, was in circulation, with an interval of rest, down to a much later date. This use of die-struck stamps for so long a time is another proof of the antipathy of the authorities to surface-printing, and shows that the production of satisfactory adhesive stamps was not so simple a process as some people have imagined.

Turning to the list of surface-printed stamps that follows, we find that the "safety paper" is given simply as "stout azure"; but a note explains that "its colour is due to the introduction of prussiate of potash into its composition." Probably almost all collectors know this paper, and can recognise it, but the expression "stout azure" hardly describes it sufficiently. It used to be known as "enamelled paper," and although this is not perhaps strictly correct, there can be no doubt that the paper on which the first 4d. stamps (for instance) were printed had a surface of some kind which prevented the ink of the impression from penetrating into the paper, so that it is liable to crack and peel off when the stamps are crumpled. This *surface*, or whatever it may be called, is less noticeable in the later varieties on paper that was still *bluish*.

We notice an omission on page 15. Under No. 38 the 6d., with large white letters in the corners, and "*wmk. Emblems*," is given as Plate 5 only. This is probably a misprint, as Plate 6 also is mentioned in the "Note." We fully agree as to the doubt expressed on the subject of the 6d., Plate 5, on unwatermarked paper. We once saw careful soaking applied to a would-be unwatermarked specimen, with dire result.

Under Nos. 49 and 50 we find no mention of the 6d., plate 13, with white letters in the corners, catalogued by Mr. Jeff, and we gather that this is one of those varieties whose discovery still requires confirmation.

The 8d. in *brown-red* is mentioned only in a note as a variety never issued for use, and must be classed with the "V.R.," the 3d., with netted spandrels, &c.

On pages 26, &c., and 32, &c., are given very clear and concise accounts of the admission of various Revenue Stamps to postal use, and the status of the various receipt, draft, &c., stamps so employed is plainly shown; but we think it a mistake (as regards convenience of reference) to have assigned only one number to the 1d. Revenues admitted in 1881, and one other to those employed from 1883, instead of numbering all the varieties catalogued, as in the case of the postage stamps proper, down to 1884. The *Postage and Revenue* issues of April 1st, 1884, and January 1st, 1887, are also each numbered as a series, instead of individually; while the 5s., 10s., and £1 of the former date have separate numbers. There is an apparent inconsistency here.

In describing the current stamps no mention is made of the "Jubilee" lines, except in the case of the Penny. Those who wish to know more about them can find it in our numbers for August and September. The letters in the margins of the sheets of ½d. and 1d. Mr. Westoby recognises as of "a certain philatelic importance, as showing approximately the date of the impression."

The earliest issue of embossed envelopes is described as having the "silk threads crossing one or both of the side flaps diagonally," and these threads are stated to be one *pink* between two *blue*. We believe that the earliest of all showed one *blue* between two *pink* threads, as in the case of the Mulready envelopes. We have seen both the 1d. and the 2d. showing this arrangement. It is a minor variation only.

The numbers of the working dies employed for embossing envelopes are no doubt as worthy of recognition as the plate numbers of the adhesives. In a private letter to the writer Mr. Westoby acknowledges that they are beyond him, the records being most irregular, and the numbers themselves frequently impossible to decipher. The student of English stamps has something still left to conquer! The 10d., blue, which, according to latest advices, was struck upon envelopes entirely by "oversight" (or through the want of oversight), is not included. The actual date of this accident is, we believe, unknown.

The adhesives and stamped forms issued for telegraphic purposes find a place in this list, and we think quite rightly, the Telegraph Department being a branch of the Post Office, and the Telegraph being merely one of the means employed for transmitting communications. We are able to make one addition to the list of stamped forms, and correct one of the dates given. The addition would come between 53 and 54, being the laid paper form with the imprint of Harrison & Sons, embossed with the circular telegraph stamp, dated 25.8.81, and used November 14th, 1881. The correction is in the date assigned to No. 54, our copy of which is dated 15.11.81, and was used December 23rd, 1881.

We point out these little deficiencies in no carping spirit, but rather with a view of showing how small and how few are the defects which careful study has enabled us to discover. We congratulate Mr. Westoby upon the production of a book at once so useful and so ornamental, and we feel that we may tender him the thanks of all earnest collectors for the loving labour that he has bestowed upon it.

The Stamps of Tasmania. A History of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Adhesive and Impressed Revenue and Excise Stamps of Tasmania. With Autotype Illustrations. Compiled by A. F. Basset Hull, Hobart. Published by the Philatelic Society, London.

There is only one point upon which we have heard anything approaching an unfavourable opinion expressed in reference to this book, and that is with regard to the inclusion in it of a history and description of the Revenue Stamps. With this opinion we most certainly do not agree. We by no means advocate the collection of Revenue Stamps as opposed to Postage Stamps, neither do we recommend the inclusion of both classes in a general collection; at the same time we feel that in the case of Great Britain, and

of several of the British Colonies, the Postal and Fiscal Stamps are so closely connected, the very same stamps being in some cases employed for both purposes, that it is difficult to study the one thoroughly without at least some knowledge of the other; and we can easily understand that a specialist, who devotes his whole attention to one country, would find that including all the stamps of that country in his collection added greatly to its interest and completeness.

Indeed, from a historical point of view we should probably find that there is much more to be learnt from the Revenue than from the Postage Stamps, and where it is possible to deal thoroughly with both in such a work as the one before us, we are strongly of opinion that such should be done.

The history of Tasmania affords an instance of this, the first imposition of a tax collected by means of stamps having given rise to a considerable amount of unpleasantness, a most interesting account of which appears in Chapter I.

We find it really impossible to write a detailed review of this book without taking up far too much space; it is full of the most valuable information on the subject of the manufacture of the stamps both in the Colony and in Great Britain—information which, as far as we are able to judge, leaves no doubtful points to be solved. We seem to have here an absolutely complete history of the Tasmanian stamps down to the present year. May the example thus set be followed in many another land, where doubtless equally valuable materials lie buried.

While on the subject of Philatelic Literature it is but right that we should make some allusion to the very important announcements contained in *Le Timbre-Poste* for this month. M. Moens proposes to bring out in the course of the ensuing year the seventh edition of his well-known catalogue. The value and completeness of this truly wonderful work have been so greatly increased in each of the more recent editions that we hardly know what M. Moens can do to render the forthcoming one more perfect than its predecessor. Still, if the improvement only consisted in bringing the last edition up to date, it would become a work that no collector would willingly be without. We gather from the prospectus that Fiscal stamps are to be reserved for a second volume, which we consider a most desirable change, and we should suggest including only the issues to the end of 1890 in the catalogue proper, reserving all those that appear during publication for the Appendix.

M. Moens has also in preparation a series of illustrations, showing in *fac-simile* all the varieties (as far as obtainable) of those stamps that exist in a number of sub-types of the same or similar design. We are sure that all collectors, whether they collect such varieties or not, will find these illustrations most useful; and we may add that, having had an opportunity of seeing specimens of them, the process employed leaves little to be desired in the matter of clearness. As if all this were not enough, the same author has in the press a work on the Postage and Fiscal Stamps of Spain, dealing with all the varieties of these and their history in the fullest detail.

A COUNTERFEITER OF FOREIGN STAMPS.

"S. A. TAYLOR ARRESTED FOR AN OFFENCE OF WHICH THE PUNISHMENT IS HEAVY.

"P. O. Inspector J. H. Bario arrested S. A. Taylor, of 24, Congress-st., yesterday afternoon, on the charge of being engaged in a scheme to defraud, and uttering counterfeit postage stamps of various foreign governments. A large quantity of plates and stamps were found in Taylor's office and seized by the inspector. They will be used in evidence against the man. Taylor's business seems to have been a very extensive one, though carried on very quietly. Numerous circulars and price lists were also found at his place of

business. Many of the stamps were excellent imitations of the originals, and were carefully cancelled in order apparently to further carry out the idea that they were genuine.

"The crime with which Taylor is charged is a very serious one. The statutes place a greater penalty on counterfeiting foreign postage stamps than upon counterfeiting U. S. stamps. In the first case the minimum penalty is two years' imprisonment with a fine, while in the second case the statutes simply say that the defendant may be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding $500. Taylor is about 50 years of age. He took his arrest very hard. Before Commissioner Hallett his hearing will be continued to-day."—*Boston Evening Record*, November 21st, 1890.

The name of S. Allan Taylor must be not altogether unfamiliar to most of our readers, but probably many of them supposed that he had either retired upon a fortune or gone over to the majority. It seems many years since he first started upon the philanthropic career (as he claimed it to be) of supplying collectors with specimens of rarities that would otherwise have remained unattainable, and of adding to the interest of philately by manufacturing varieties undreamt of by the postal authorities. He seems always to have regarded the stamp collector as a species of harmless lunatic, whose little fad was deserving of encouragement, and he looked upon genuine stamps and his own productions as equally worthy, or unworthy, of study, and sold both (when he had both) at the same prices; indeed, he posed as a kind of public benefactor, who had brought philately within the reach of the million, and maintained that for those who collected stamps as works of art the copies produced by him were quite as good as those issued by Government, being equally fine specimens of engraving and far more artful.

It appears, however, that he had neither died nor retired, but has been "faking away" all the time. He may find it necessary to retire now, for a time at all events. Peace be to his smashes! *Requiescat in gaolo!*

NEWS FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following is a translation of a portion of a letter received recently from a well-known collector (M. Marco del Pont) at Buenos Ayres, which contains some very interesting information, and moreover seems to promise greater regularity in stamp matters in that Republic than we have been accustomed to of late years:

"The Post Office Department has appointed a Commission, of which I am President, to enquire into the whole question of our postal issues. We have our work cut out for us; for there are, as you are aware, enormous quantities of stamps, envelopes, &c., here. We have commenced to put matters to rights a little, and I think foreign collectors will have reason to be grateful to us; for we intend suppressing not a few varieties.

"The ¼ c. wrappers had already been prepared, but fortunately only a small quantity had been printed, and these had been sent to the Post Office as specimens. We have given orders that no more shall be printed, and we have burnt the 5,000 received by the Post Office. The 2½ c. stamp will not be printed either, and we are about to obtain the necessary authority to withdraw other values from circulation. If I remain upon this commission, we shall have no more surcharges or minor varieties.

"The matter of the ¼ c. wrappers gave us some trouble; for certain

collectors here did all they could to get hold of the 5000 that had been printed. One of them, a personal friend of the President of the Republic, even obtained a letter from him to the Postmaster-General; but we stood firm, and burnt them all, except one copy, which is kept in the archives of the Post Office.

"The high values, 1 to 50 dollars, are in course of manufacture; they are one-third larger in size than the others, and not very handsome. Unfortunately the plates were already engraved, and we did not like to refuse them, as it would have been a serious loss to the South American Company, especially considering the small quantity that had been ordered from them.

"We intend introducing considerable changes throughout, and I am preparing a report to be presented to the Post Office Department as early as possible. We have already decided to no longer employ postage stamps for franking telegrams, but to receive the charges in money, as was formerly the practice.

"The provisional ¼ c. have been exhausted for some two months past. I send you some of them, and of the envelopes 5 on 8 c.; the latter surcharge has been very badly done. I have found several varieties. The permanent ¼ c. has just been issued. I send you some of them also.

"As you will have seen, there were special Letter-Cards here for the Vice-President of the Republic. We knew nothing about them; they will be very rare; for there were only 15 or 20 of the 2 c. remaining, and 60 or 70 of the 4 c., and these all fell into the hands of a collector. I have succeeded in getting one of each for myself, but have been unable to obtain any more; for he will not part with them. It seems almost certain that similar cards must have existed for the President, the celebrated Juarez Celman, but no one has seen them."

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Our correspondent "Quilp" has kindly supplied us with the following information on the arrangement of the plates of what are termed the "unappropriated" types, which have been issued for use in this colony. Our readers are all probably aware that this term "unappropriated" is applied to certain designs used for British stamps, the only inscription engraved upon which is that denoting their value. At the bottom of each of the stamps up to *ten shillings* in value, and at the top and bottom of the *one pound* and upwards, is a blank label, upon which is printed (surcharged if you like) the inscription denoting the purpose for which the stamps are to be employed. In this particular instance the overprint consists of the words "BRITISH BECHUANALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE."

The sheets are arranged as follows: The values under *one shilling—i.e.* the small rectangular stamps—are in sheets of 120 stamps, in one pane, consisting of 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each.

The values from *one shilling* up to *ten shillings*, of narrow, upright, rectangular shape, are in sheets of 84 stamps, again in one pane, consisting of 7 horizontal rows of 12.

The *one pound* and upwards, which are of large, upright, rectangular form, are in sheets of 60, also one pane only, consisting of 6 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

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 third meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, November 7th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present. The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt, from Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, of an autograph letter of Sir Rowland Hill, an engraved portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, and an old coloured print of the mail-coach leaving the General Post Office; and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brown for his valuable present. A letter was also read from Mr. Gibb, calling attention to some reprints of the first issues of the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and forwarding full sets of the stamps. Specimens of stamps of the Granada Confederation were submitted by Mr. Campbell for the opinion of the Society; and it was determined to reply, that the specimens submitted were not looked upon with favour by the members present, and to request further information in regard to them. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of British Bechuanaland was proceeded with and completed.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, November 21st, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members and one visitor. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. D. M. Jacobs, of Port Elizabeth, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which was commenced and adjourned to the next meeting for completion. Mr. Castle, as chairman of the meeting, in welcoming as a visitor Dr. Kalckoff, a prominent member of the Berlin Society, requested him to convey to his Society the best wishes of the London Society.

PHILATELIC "LEARS."

A YOUTH of the Southern Atlantic
Of the Cape had an error gigantic;
All the day it was red,
When he jumped into bed
It turned blue, and this drove him quite frantic.

There was a wise man of Faridkot,
Of stamps a variety he'd got—
Many types, every shade,
Both on wove and on laid;
Oh, he had a fine time at Faridkot!

A well-known collector, named Brown,
Was bathing one night at Sandown;
He cried, "No watermark
Can be seen in the dark,
But I guess I shall see sea and drown."

There was a young man of Peru,
Who some thousands of surcharges knew;
When they said, "This would seem a
Provisional Lima,"
He offered to make them a few.

An M.P. left the Palace of Talk,
In the far East wild tigers to stalk;
He was lucky to find
What Sir Frere left behind—
Just a dozen or so of "Scinde Dawk."

In Bhopal there once lived a child,
Whose spelling was mystic and wild;
He wrote, "SAH, NAWASH, JHAN,"
Then concluded, "BEGAN,"
And when they objected—just smiled.

GILBERT LOCKYER.

[In consideration of the fact that this so-called festive season only comes once a year, we insert the foregoing Learics, but it must not occur again. —ED.]

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Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

Postage Stamps, Envelopes, etc.,

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

DURING THE FIFTY YEARS THAT HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THEIR INTRODUCTION.

Our own inclinations, in view especially of the particular epoch at which we have now arrived, would have led us to adopt a strictly chronological arrangement of the stamps, with their various phases, during the fifty years that have elapsed between May 6th, 1840, and May 6th, 1890; but on attempting to work it out, we found that the interpolation of stamps of a totally different kind presented such weighty objections, that we were compelled to abandon it. The One Penny and Twopenny stamps of Great Britain were originally issued solely for internal use; and it was not till some years after their first introduction that they were admitted to frank foreign letters, and thus lost their exclusive character. Still, these stamps, with their fractional subsidiaries, formed for forty years a distinct class from those primarily issued for foreign use, owing doubtless in some measure to the different manner in which they were produced, so that philatelists now recognize two principal classes, those which are printed from engraved plates and those printed from casts, the three embossed stamps being regarded as temporary makeshifts. We therefore determined to adopt this recognized classification, and to treat the stamps in each class in chronological order.

It is almost needless to say that this catalogue is founded upon "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, and the appendix to that work published from time to time in the fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes of the *Philatelic Record*, to which the collector is referred for more ample information.

The following abbreviations are made use of: *P. and W.*, for "The Postage Stamps, &c., by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby;" *P.R.*, "*Philatelic Record;*" *S.C.*, "Small Crown;" *L.C.*, "Large Crown;" *Crown*, "Crown of 1880;" *S.G.*, *M.G.*, and *L.G.*, for "Small, Middle-sized, and Large Garter;" *Emblems*, "Heraldic Emblems" of rose, shamrock, or thistle; *Spray*, "Spray of rose;" *Cross*, "Croix pâtée;" *A.*, "Anchor;" *F.A.*, "Foul Anchor;" *D.P.*, "Dickinson's Paper" with silk threads; *Perf.*, "Perforated;" *Imp.*, "Imperforate;" *Emb.*, "Embossed."

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

I.—*STAMPS PRINTED FROM ENGRAVED PLATES.*

1.—May 6th, 1840. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to the left on an engine-turned ground in a rectangular framing. Ornaments in the upper angles and check letters in the lower. "POSTAGE" on a tablet at the top and "ONE PENNY" on a similar tablet at the foot. Printed on hand-made paper watermarked with "Small Crown;" imperforate. 240 to the sheet.

1 penny, black; *wmk. S.C., imperf.*

Note.—The *original* die consisted of a small plate of steel, on which the background was first engraved mechanically. A space was then cleared to receive the head, which was engraved by the late Mr. C. Heath for Messrs. Bacon and Petch (now Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited), who transferred it to steel plates. Impressions were first struck from plates 1 and 2 on April 15th, 1840, and were registered 27.4.40 (P. and W., 55 and *seq.*). An impression was also registered on the same day from a plate numbered "A," in which the letters V.R. were substituted for the ornaments in the upper angles; but no stamps from this plate were ever issued for use. Plates 3, 5, and 8 were subsequently registered during 1840, but there is no record of any intermediate plates.

2.—June, 1840. Similar stamp to the preceding, except that the value "TWO PENCE" is inserted in place of "ONE PENNY." Similarly printed on similar paper; imperforate.

2 pence, blue and lighter-blue; *wmk. S.C., imperf.*

Note.—The die for this stamp was constructed from that of the One Penny (P. and W. 71). An impression from plate 1, struck before the plate was hardened, was registered 2.5.40; and one from plate 2 on 31.7.40. A partial issue of the stamp was made in London at the end of May, but the general issue did not take place till June. (P. and W., p. 83.)

3.—January, 1841 to 1854. Same as **1**, but with the colour of the impression altered to red-brown as the normal colour. Paper more or less stained greenish-blue except when the impression is in certain shades of brick-red.

1 penny, red-brown, brown- and brick-red (shades); *wmk. S.C., imperf.*

Note.—It is to be regretted that philatelists are unable to define the normal colour of this stamp with more precision than by terming it red-brown. Mr. J. B. Bacon, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, said that the "ink had always been the same," but as it was a compound of various ingredients, the proportions in which they were employed were not invariable, or we should not find so many tones of colour, nor the ink operating so capriciously in its chemical effects of changing the paper to blue. (*Phil. Record*, vol. v., p. 81.) Most of the specimens where the paper is very blue on the face have the impression in a plum tone of colour, but this shade is probably due to the same cause as produced the blueness of the paper. It would be impossible to classify these stamps according to the numbers of the plates and the colour of the impressions; for though the colour might be defined when the impression from the particular plate was first taken, yet not only did it vary during the time the plate was in use, but time has had an effect in altering the colour. The average duration of a plate was about two years, though there is an instance of one having been in use for upwards of eight years. In 1841 ten plates were registered; seven in 1842; eleven in 1843; ten in 1844; twelve in 1845; eight in 1846; five in 1847; thirteen

in 1848; ten in 1849; twelve in 1850; twenty-two in 1851; twenty-seven in 1852, besides seven reserve plates; eighteen in 1853, and four reserve plates; twenty-six in 1854, and four reserve plates. A new series was then commenced.

VARIETY.

1848.—Several obliterated specimens are known of rouletted stamps, but whether these belong to the experiments made by Archer in the early trials of his machine in 1848, or to private manufacture, it is impossible to determine. All that is known is that Archer used, in his experiments, many sheets of penny stamps (P and W., p. 66, *Phil. Record*, v. 95), and the evidence before the Committee would rather lead to the inference that he purchased them. However that may be, rouletted specimens were given away, showing twelve incisions in the space of 2 mm., and some may possibly have been used postally. His perforating machine made about sixteen holes in the same space, and as this was the gauge first employed by the Government, it would not be possible to distinguish them. Any perforated stamps used prior to 27th January, 1854, must, however, necessarily be from Archer's machine, as no postage stamps were perforated by the Government before that day.

1 penny, red-brown; *wmk. S.C., rouletted.*

4.—March, 1841 to 1854. Similar stamp to **2** with the exception of the insertion of a white line below the upper tablet, and a similar line above the lower one. Watermark "Small Crown;" imperforate. 2 pence, blue (shades); *wmk. S.C., imperf.*

Note.—White lines were introduced to facilitate the distinction between these stamps and those of One Penny. They were engraved on the transferring roller, and a new plate (3) was therefore necessary, an impression from which was registered 25.2.41. Plate 4 was registered 6.12.49. Plates 1 and 2 were defaced in January, 1842. (*Phil. Record*, V. 96.)

5.—May, 1854. Same as **3**, but perforated 16.

1 penny, red-brown, brick- and rose-red (shades); *wmk. S.C., perf.* 16.

Note.—The perforation of the 1 penny commenced on 27.1.54. (*Phil. Record*, V. 95.)

6.—May, 1854. Same as **4**, but perforated 16.

2 pence, blue (shades); *wmk. S.C., perf.* 16.

Note.—The perforation of the 2 pence commenced 31.1.54. (*Phil. Record*, V. 95.) At this date plate 4 was in use, and plate 5 was registered 8.6.55 on paper watermarked with "Small Crown."

7.—February, 1855. Same as **3**, but perforated 14.

1 penny, red-brown, brick- and rose-red (shades); *wmk. S.C., perf.* 14.

8.—February, 1855. Same as **4**, but perforated 14.

2 pence, blue (shades); *wmk. S.C., perf.* 14.

Note.—The first machines perforated 16, the subsequent ones perforated 14, and the gauge of the earlier machines was gradually altered to 14. The dates above given differ from those in P. and W., pp. 78–87, and *Phil. Record*, V. 95; but we have seen a specimen of the 1 penny, perforated 14, postmarked 24.2 55.

9.—March (?), 1855. Similar to **3**, but from a new die constructed from the original one, and differing from it in the greater depth of the engraving and roundness of some of the features. Impression and paper as in **3**, and similarly affected; perforated 16.

1 penny (new die), red-brown, brick-red (shades); *wmk. S.C.*, *perf.* 16.

Note.—Consequent on the increasing number of weak impressions, a copy of the original die was taken, and the engraving strengthened by the late Mr. W. Humphrys. With this "new die" a fresh series of plates of the 1 penny was commenced, five of which, with one reserve plate, were registered 15.1.55, followed during the same year by twenty-six others, and four more reserve plates. In 1856 twenty more were registered; nine in 1857; and eight on 18.1.58, making a total up to that time of sixty-eight plates, and five reserve plates.

10.—March (?), 1855. Same as the last, but perforated 14.

1 penny (new die) red-brown, brick-red (shades); *wmk. S.C.*, *perf.* 14.

11.—October, 1855. Same as the last, but the impression on paper watermarked with a "Large Crown," perforated 16.

1 penny (new die), red-brown, brick, and rose-red (shades); *wmk. L.C.*, *perf.* 16.

Note.—The above date differs from that given in P. and W., p. 79, but we have seen a specimen postmarked 4.10.55. The paper, watermarked "Small" and "Large Crown," seems to have been in indiscriminate use about that period, as out of fifteen plates registered 12.11.55, five were on "Large Crown," and ten on "Small Crown."

12.—October (?), 1855 to 1858. Similar to **4**, but impression on paper watermarked with "Large Crown;" perforated 16.

2 pence, blue (shades); *wmk. L.C.*, *perf.* 16. Plates 5 and 6.

Note.—We have assumed that the stamps on *L.C.* paper were printed from Plates 5 and 6, as it is probable that plates 3 and 4 had ceased to be used in June, 1855. Plate 6, registered 11.2.57, is distinguishable from plates 3, 4, and 5 by the white lines being thinner, and impressions from it are found perforated 16 and 14, showing that some machines perforating 16 were still in use in 1857.

13.—October, 1856 to 1864. Same as **11**, but perforated 14. Paper ceased to show blue stains early in 1857.

1 penny (new die), red-brown, rose and brick-red, rose (shades); *wmk. L.C.*, *perforated* 14.

VARIETY.

1 penny, rose-red on white; *wmk. L.C.*, *imperforate.*

14.—October, 1855 to 1858. Same as **12**, but perforated 14.

2 pence, blue and dark-blue (shades); *wmk. L.C.*, *perf.* 14.

15.—July, 1858 to 1869. Similar to the last, but from a new die, the engraving being strengthened similarly to that of the One Penny. Check letters were also inserted in place of the ornaments in the upper angles, and the number of the plate introduced in the reticulated framing on each side. Impression on paper watermarked "Large Crown;" perforated 14.

2 pence (new die), dark-blue (shades); *wmk. L.C.*, *perf.* 14.
Plates 7, 8, 9, and 12.

Note.—Plate 7 was completed in May, 1858, and was registered 11.6.58. Plate 8, 7.7.59; and plate 9, 14.3.61. Plates 10 and 11 were not used. Plate 12, 1.1.68.

16.—May 15th, 1864, to December 31st, 1879. Similar to **13**, but with the ornaments in the upper angles suppressed, and check letters inserted in place of them. The plate number was also inserted on each side in the reticulated framing. Impression on paper watermarked "Large Crown;" perforated 14.

1 penny (new die), rose-red, carmine-red, lake-red (shades); *wmk. L.C., perf.* 14. Plates 71 to 225, except 75, 77, 126, and 128.

VARIETIES.

1 penny (new die), rose-red, lake-red; *imperforate.* Plates 103, 107, 116, 120, 121, 136, and 148.

Note.—Plate No. 69 was made and an impression registered 18.1.58, but was never put to press. Plate 70 was also made, but no impression from it was registered, though specimens exist as curiosities. Plates 71 to 74 were registered 14.3.61; plates 75 to 81 on 7.2.63; plates 82 to 88 on 1.3.64, when the whole from 71 to 88 were put to press, with the exception of plates 75 and 77, which were defective. Nine other plates were registered in 1864; nine in 1865; one in 1866; seventeen in 1868; sixteen in 1869, of which two, plates 126 and 128, being defective, were not put to press; eleven in 1870; six in 1871; twelve in 1872; thirteen in 1873; six in 1874; fourteen in 1875; eleven in 1876; seven in 1877; and thirteen in 1878, the last of which, plate 225, was not put to press till October, 1879.

17.—April (?), 1869, to November, 1880. Same as **15**, but the white lines thinner.

2 pence (new die), dark-blue, violet-blue (shades); *wmk. L.C., perf.* 14. Plates 13, 14, and 15.

VARIETY.

2 pence (new die), dark blue; *wmk. L.C., imperforate.* Plate 13.

Note.—Plate 13 was registered 31.3.69; plate 14 on 24.4.71; and plate 15, the last of the series, on 3.9.75.

18.—October 1st, 1870, to October, 1880. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left on an engine-turned ground within a curved triangular band, the apex being at the foot of the stamp. The band is inscribed "POSTAGE THREE HALFPENCE," one word being on each side of the band. The spandrels are filled in with engine-turned work, and in each of the angles are blocks with check letters. Impression on paper watermarked "Large Crown;" 240 to the sheet; perforated 14.

1½ pence, lake-red (shades); *wmk. L.C., perf.* 14. Plates 1 (unnumbered) and 3.

VARIETY.

1½ pence, lake-red; *wmk. L.C., imperf.* Plate 1 (unnumbered).

Note.—This stamp was engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and printed by that firm. An impression from plate 1, in dull rose, was registered 22.3.60, and a supply of stamps printed in that colour; but the contemplated change in the rate of postage not having been made, the stock was destroyed, with the exception of a few sheets. (P. & W., p. 88.) It was subsequently printed in lake-red, and issued 1.10.70, the impressions being taken from plate 1, which has no number in the sides. Plate 2 was not used or registered. Plate 3, with the number in the sides, was registered 13.4.74.

19.—October 10th, 1870, to October, 1880. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left on a plain uncoloured ground in an upright oval within a transverse oblong rectangle. Letter blocks

with check letters in each angle, and on each side is "½" with "d" above. The rest is filled in with engine-turned work. Impression on hand-made paper, watermarked "HALFPENNY" in script, extending through three stamps. 480 to the sheet. Perforated 14.

½ penny, lake-red, rose-red (shades); *wmk.* "*halfpenny*," *perf.* 14.
Plates 1 to 20, except 2, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18.

VARIETIES.

½ penny, lake-red; *imperforate.* Plates 1, 4, 5, and 6.

Note.—Engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and printed by that firm. An impression from plate 1 was registered 20.6.70. Plate 2 was not used. Plates 3 and 4 were registered in June, 1870, and plates 5, 6, and 8 in July, 1870, plate 7 not having been used. Plate 9 in 1871. Plates 10 and 11 were not used. Plates 12 to 14 were registered in 1874. Plate 15 in 1876. Plates 16, 17, and 18 were not used. Plate 19 was registered in 1877, and plate 20 in 1878. Two other plates, 21 and 22, were made, but not used.

II.—*TEMPORARY STAMPS.*

20.—September 13th, 1847. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left, embossed in relief, within an octagonal engine-turned frame inscribed "POSTAGE ONE SHILLING." Struck at Somerset House on "Dickinson paper." Imperforate.

1 shilling, green, yellow-green, emerald-green; *D.P.*, *imperf.* Dies 1 and 2.

Note.—This stamp was created to pay the rate to the United States and certain British Colonies, as also to defray the registration fee of one shilling then chargeable. It was designed by Mr. O. Hill, and the head sunk by the late Mr. W. Wyon from the original die constructed for the envelope of one penny. Dies 1 and 2 were used, and the stamp remained in use till November, 1856.

21.—November 6th, 1848. Embossed stamp similar to the preceding, but bearing the inscription "POSTAGE TEN PENCE." Struck at Somerset House on "Dickinson paper." Imperforate.

10 pence, chesnut-brown (shades); *D.P.*, *imperf.* Dies 1 to 4.

Note.—This stamp was created to pay the rate to France. Like the one shilling, it was designed by Mr. O. Hill, and the head sunk by the late Mr. W. Wyon. Dies 1 to 4 appear to have been used, though six were prepared. The stamp continued in use till 1855, when the further issue was suspended, the rate to France having been reduced to fourpence. The remaining stock was issued in 1863 to supply some temporary requirement.

22.—March 1st, 1854. Embossed stamp similar to the two last, but with the shape of the frame varied, the upright and horizontal sides of the octagonal frame remaining straight, while the other four are curved. The inscription "POSTAGE SIX PENCE" is in the top and straight sides of the frame, and in the bottom one a bouquet of rose, shamrock, and thistle is introduced. Struck at Somerset House on thick cream-coloured paper watermarked V.R. Imperforate.

6 pence, violet and reddish-violet (shades); *wmk. V.R.*, *imperf.*
Die 1. Dies 2 and 3 (?).

Note.—This stamp was created to pay the rate to Belgium, and was also used for the registration fee, which had been reduced to sixpence in 1848. Like the preceding, it was designed by Mr. O. Hill, and the head sunk by

the late Mr. W. Wyon. Dies 1, 2, and 3 were registered, though it is doubtful if more than No. 1 was used for the adhesive stamps. It remained in use till October, 1856, when it was superseded by the surface-printed stamp of the same value.

III.—*SURFACE-PRINTED STAMPS.*

23.—July 31st, 1855. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle. On a curved tablet above is "POSTAGE," and on a similar tablet below is "FOUR PENCE." The rectangle is completed by means of a simple framing with cruciform ornaments at the angles, and the spandrels filled in with a honeycomb pattern. Impression on stout azure paper watermarked with a "Small Garter." Perforated 14. 240 to the sheet, in four panes of 60.

4 pence, carmine on azure paper; *wmk. S.G., perf.* 14.

Note.—This stamp, created for the prepayment of the postage rate to France, was the first postage stamp printed in England from electro-plates according to the system invented by M. Hulot in 1848. (P. and W., p. 101.) The die was engraved by M. Joubert for Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who constructed the plates and printed the stamps (*P.R.* V. 112), as also all the adhesive stamps which are hereafter described. Two plates, 1 and 2, exactly alike, were constructed, the first of which was registered 13.7.55, and the second on 29.11.55. The paper here called "azure," employed for this and the succeeding issue of the 4 pence, the first issue of the 6 pence, and the registered impression of the first plate of the one shilling, is called by P. and W. "safety paper," and its colour is due to the introduction of prussiate of potash into its composition. It was principally used for fiscal stamps ordinarily obliterated with writing ink. The paper used for all the surface-printed stamps is machine-made wove.

24.—1856. The same stamp, but the impression on azure paper watermarked with a larger Garter, known as "Middle-sized Garter."

4 pence, carmine (shades), on azure paper; *wmk. M.G., perf.* 14.

25.—October 21st, 1856. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle. On a straight uncoloured tablet at the top is "POSTAGE," and on a similar tablet at the foot "SIX PENCE." In the angles are small floriated ornaments, and the spandrels are filled in with a reticulated pattern. Impression on stout azure paper watermarked with "Emblems" in the four corners. Perforated 14. 240 to the sheet, in 12 panes of 20.

6 pence, purple on azure paper; *wmk. Emblems, perf.* 14.

Note.—This stamp was issued to supersede the embossed one of a similar value, and an impression from plate 1 was registered 29.3.56 on azure paper; but between this date and that of the issue, probably about September, 1856, the stout azure paper was superseded by a thinner white paper. Specimens on azure paper are uncommon. A second plate was made, but was never put to press. The sheet of paper watermarked with "Emblems," used for this issue and subsequently for the 3 pence, 9 pence, and 1 shilling, was arranged for 240 stamps, divided into 12 panes of 20 each.

26.—Same date to September, 1862. The same stamp, but impression on *white* paper watermarked "Emblems."

6 pence, purple (shades) on white paper; *wmk. Emblems, perf.* 14.

27.—1856. Same as **24**, but the impression on *white* paper watermarked with "Middle-sized" Garter.

4 pence, dull pink (shades) on white paper; *wmk. M.G., perf.* 14.

28.—November 1st, 1856. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band inscribed in the upper part "POSTAGE," and in the lower part "ONE SHILLING." The spandrels are filled in with a close reticulated design. Impression on stout azure paper (?) watermarked with "Emblems." Perforated 14.

1 shilling, green on azure paper (?); *wmk. Emblems, perf.* 14.

Note.—This stamp was issued to supersede the embossed one of a similar value, and an impression from plate 1, the only one constructed, was registered 27.6.56 on azure paper; but between this date and that of the issue the paper was changed to white. It is not known whether any impressions of this issue were printed on azure paper, though it is most probable that they were; but the use of the stamp for internal use was *very* limited, and used specimens must be sought for abroad.

29.—Same date to October, 1862. Same as **28**, but the impression on *white* paper watermarked with "Emblems."

1 shilling, green (shades) on white paper; *wmk. Emblems, perf.* 14.

30.—1857 to January 15th, 1862. Same as **23**, **24**, and **27**, but the impression is on white paper watermarked with a "Large Garter."

4 pence, pink (shades) on white paper; *wmk. L.G., perf.* 14.

31.—January 15th, 1862, to August 1st, 1865. Similar to the last, but the profile of the Queen was retouched; the tablets above and below the circle were shortened; the pattern of the filling up of the spandrels altered; and letter blocks, with small white check-letters, inserted in all the angles. The frame was also made solid. Impression on white paper watermarked with "Large Garter." Perforated 14.

4 pence, vermilion-red (shades from dark to pale) on white paper; *wmk. L.G., perf.* 14.

Note.—Two plates were used; the first, No. 3, was registered 29.11.61, and No. 4 on 27.6.62. In plate 3 there is a fine vertical white hair-line at each end of the frame close to the two lower letter-blocks. In plate No. 4 there are two such lines, besides a fine diagonal line across the exterior angles of the letter-blocks.

VARIETY.

4 pence, vermilion-red; *wmk. L.G., imperf.* (Plate 4.)

32.—January 15th, 1862, to December 1st, 1865. Diademed profile of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within a curvilinear circle, within a rectangle. On a straight tablet at the top is "POSTAGE," and in a similar tablet at the bottom "NINE PENCE." The spandrels are filled in with a reticulated pattern, and letter-blocks with small white check letters inserted in the angles. Impression on white paper watermarked with "Emblems." Perforated 14.

9 pence, bistre (shades) on white paper; *wmk. Emblems, perf.* 14.