

SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1891.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. JANUARY, 1891. No. 145.

NO more auspicious commencement of the New Year could be wished by collectors, than the gratifying intelligence conveyed in the minutes of the meeting of the London Philatelic Society of December the nineteenth. From a perusal of these it will be seen that the Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh announcing his acceptance of the office of Honorary President of the Society. The honour thus conferred on the Philatelic Society is indeed signal, and one, we believe, without precedent in any portion of the world. The cordial and grateful thanks, not only of the members of the body thus favoured, but of Philatelists in all portions of Her Majesty's vast dominions, are due to His Royal Highness for the honour he has conferred upon the Philatelic fraternity. It is common knowledge that the Royal Princes are always prone to associate themselves with the aspirations and undertakings of the Queen's lieges: there is no limit to the calls on their time, ability, or purse, and His Royal Highness might, therefore, with every show of reason, have declined the proffered office. That he has not so chosen is a token of that *bonhomie* that is so prevailing a characteristic of the Princes of the House of Guelph.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

It is well known that His Royal Highness takes a keen interest in Philately. The Exhibition of May last no doubt proclaimed to the outside world the knowledge of his proclivities, but it was an open secret among collectors. It will be recollected that the Duke formally opened the Exhibition, and attended the *déjeûner* of the Exhibition Committee, showing his deep interest in the subject by honouring the members of it with another especial and

private visit of inspection. We feel assured that His Royal Highness will always receive at the hands of the Philatelic Society of London the loyal and enthusiastic welcome that is his due for the honour he has conferred upon collectors.

We must also congratulate the Philatelic Society upon this recognition of the steady and assiduous labour by which they have sought to elevate the character of the pursuit. The days of ridicule are past, those of indifference are waning, while the near future will doubtless find Philately fully recognised as one of the minor sciences. Founded by the pioneers of collecting on true lines of intellectual research, and of later years developed by the energy of the younger members, the Philatelic Society of London has had an unbroken record of success which, at the close of the Jubilee year of the introduction of the Prepaid Postage system, has culminated in the election to its Honorary Presidency of a son of Her Majesty the Queen.

Old Friends and New.

THE cheery and kindly old English saying that bids us welcome the coming and speed the parting guest always seems to have a special significance at the waning of the year when friends meet and part, and when the memories of the preceding months are mingled with hopes and resolves for those of the future. Philatelists are as the rest of the world; hence it has happened that this journal stands with others at the parting of the ways.

In the life of the great daily newspaper, editor and publisher succeed each other scarce noticed by the general public, who, content to digest each day the news provided for them, reck not of the enterprise and intellect that direct the production of their literary food. There is, however, a wide distance between the quiet meandering of the philatelic rivulet and the mighty torrent of the daily press, which may well entreat the indulgence of our public if we touch upon the changes that affect the *Philatelic Record*.

A glance at the cover of this journal will show that with this number passes away the well-known name of Pemberton—our publishers *ab initio*. 'Tis well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new; hence we feel that, ere alluding to the future, a few words anent our friends who are leaving us is at once our manifest and regretful duty.

The name of Pemberton needs no eulogy at our hands; he was

undoubtedly the first Philatelic star who shone to guide us through the mist of ignorance, and though, alas! his brilliancy was all too ephemeral, he did not pass away until he had indicated to us the true path by the light of his genius. At his death Mr. Alexander Henry Wilson, who had long been connected with him both commercially and by relationship, succeeded to the reins of government, and under the joint name of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. carried on the business until its recent acquirement by Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. It is no secret that Mr. Wilson's career has been a success. He has commanded it by his energy and great philatelic knowledge—there being few better judges—and, further, he has deserved it. Although well knowing the value of rare stamps, he has always contrived in the long-run to give his friends satisfaction, and many a man who has grumbled at "Wilson's prices" would have been glad to repeat the chance a year or two later. *Crede experto.* A conspicuous fairness in all his dealings with stamps and men, and a kindly disposition that placed his judgment at the disposal of collectors, combined to make him as near perfection as a dealer *could* be; we can therefore, with all truth, reiterate the fact that Mr. Wilson has deserved every iota of his success.

A number of his friends intend, we understand, to convey to him the "expression of their sentiments" in the usual British fashion—across the mahogany; and we are sure that the burden of the post-prandial orations will be the wish, in which we heartily unite, that Mr. Wilson may be spared for many years to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labours.

We turn our faces once more to the future in the confident hope that it may be as favourable as the by-gone times. The present publishers of the *Philatelic Record* are fully conscious of what is expected of them, and equally determined that in the production of this journal neither time nor money shall be stinted in maintaining its efficiency. The wide-spread relations that must result from the fusion of the two firms should form a potent factor for good.

It is no secret that the Philatelic Society of London has always regarded the *Record* as the paper they have especially favoured. To turn over the leaves of our bound volumes, is to see a well-known name at almost every page; each year will show a vast mass of solid work by the hands of members of the Society, published to the world of Philately through our columns; and the monthly publication of the minutes of the Society welds the

chain that is forged by identity of feeling. It may, therefore, be imagined that the loss of the quondam publishers of the *Record* was one that caused anxious moments to many of our friends in the Philatelic Society. Convinced beyond all doubt, however, that the new management of this paper was absolutely resolved to follow on the old lines, all cause for anxiety passed away, and we feel gratefully assured of the fact, that so long as the *Record* sustains its past traditions, so long will it have the undivided support of the Philatelic Society of London.

As with Publisher so with Editor. The names of some of those who have filled this responsible post are household words with collectors, nor was our immediate predecessor in any way behind those whom he followed. It is fortunate for us all that his untiring energy and philatelic research will still be available to us in another sphere of action. We can only say, that in entering upon our duties our desire will be to endeavour humbly to emulate the example of those who have gone before: we count on the kind support of all our readers for help and information, and we promise nothing but an honest attempt—even though it fail—to conduct the *Record* on Philatelic lines, and for the true interests of the science and its votaries.

Varia.

It may be considered fitting at the commencement of 1891 to recapitulate the dates of the principal events that have marked the course of the year just past—the red-letter year of philately.

April 20th.—Opening of the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition. Visited on the 23rd and 24th by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes Rainer, Franz Salvator, and Ludwig Victor.

May 3rd.—Opening of the Leeds Philatelic Exhibition.

May 4th.—Opening of the Magdeburg Philatelic Exhibition.

May 6th.—Fiftieth Anniversary of the Introduction of Postage Stamps.

May 16th.—Guildhall Conversazione in celebration of the Postal Jubilee. Issue of special Post Card.

May 19th.—Opening of the London Philatelic Exhibition by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

July 2nd.—South Kensington Museum Conversazione in celebration of the Jubilee. Issue of commemorative Postal Envelope.

December 19th.—Election of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as Hon. President of the London Philatelic Society.

Exhibitions of Postage Stamps were included also at the exhibitions held at Edinburgh, Birmingham, and other places.

* * *

We hear that Mr. W. A. S. Westoby's English collection is to be dispersed at auction on the 14th February.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—We illustrate some of the new stamps recently chronicled.







Bolivia.—Four values of the issue of 1887 are chronicled in several of the American journals as having been lately seen, with the roulettes superseded by perforations and of different shades.

5 c., *ultramarine; perf. 12.*
10 c., orange „
20 c., green „
50 c., red „

British Bechuanaland.—The somewhat curious omission of the initial letter on the ½d., black, of the "Cape" series makes a variety that will delight the amateurs of surcharges, which we chronicle for their benefit.

A collector in London reports that he has the surcharge inverted on the 4d., vermilion.

½d., black, *B of surcharge omitted* ("ritish Bechuanaland"); wmk. foul anchor; perf. 14.
4 pence on ½d., vermilion; black *surcharged inverted.*

British Guiana.—We have received a new value of the current type of this Colony in monochrome, 5 cents, bright blue, with the orthodox "Jubilee line." The 8 cents has also, we hear, on account of an attempted ringing of the changes, turned its colour, and now appears in dull lilac with the overprint in purple. The exact hour at which it emerged in its new-born hue was three o'clock on the 13th December—exactly!

5 cents, bright blue; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.
8 „ *olive-green and dull lilac;* wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

We hear that the 10 c. is to be expected next month. We have also been shown the 2 (cents) on the 12 c. and 24 c. officials of 1876 with the value at the base, barred by a thin stroke and also by a broad line—the former apparently drawn with a pen and the latter with a brush. Doubtless this difference may be noted on other values of this issue.

British North Borneo.—The ½ cent of the current issue with Postage and Revenue has appeared. We have also to note another surcharge, and for a young "Colony" there have been a fair lot of these already. This time it is the 25 cents, slate, of the set in use that has suffered the indignity of having its value reduced. The surcharge consists of the words "Eight Cents" in two horizontal lines of large Egyptian type measuring 14 × 3 mm. and of a bright *shiny* red.



8 c. in words on 25 c., slate; perf. 13½.

Colombia.—A new stamp of 1 centavo, of the type below, has appeared.

Antioquia.—We illustrate the new stamps chronicled in our last.













Germany.—In addition to the notice as to the envelopes, etc., given elsewhere we hear that the adhesives of the late issue will shortly be demonetized. Does this mean there is a "remainder"?

Gold Coast.—A new value has appeared of the current type.

3d., yellow; wmk. *CA and Crown;* perf. 14, and similar in type to the 5 shillings, lilac and blue. [Seychelles type.
10 „ „ rose.
20 „ green and „

Great Britain.—We are indebted to a collector for the sight of the £1 printed in a new colour, the watermark consisting of three crowns of the conventional shape. The specimen we saw was imperforate, but the perforation will doubtless be as usual.

£1, *green; wmk. three crowns;* perf. 14 (?).

Grenada.—The Two Shillings, yellow and green, fiscal has now been converted into a penny postage stamp by the surcharge 1d.; letter and numeral standing directly over each other and of a height of 4 mm. each; in addition, as with the ½d. chronicled last year (p. 2), the words "Postage and Revenue" in three lines of capitals.

1d., overprinted with words "Postage and Revenue," in black, on 2s., orange.

Haiti.—We illustrate below the provisional 2 cents mentioned by us last month.







Italy.—Above are the types of the new provisional stamps.

Leeward Islands.—In last month's issue we chronicled the new set on the authority of M. Moëns, who, it appears, has now received the stamps themselves, and corrects his list as to the highest value, which, in lieu of being 2s., blue and green, should be: 5s., blue and green; wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14. (See p. 209.)







Newfoundland.—We illustrate the new 3 cents stamp chronicled in our last.

New Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste* says: We have received the following stamps without the date, and with the Arms embossed.

2s. 6d., violet on yellow.		6s., violet on yellow.	
4s.	,, ,,	10s.	,, ,,
5s.	,, ,,	£1	,, ,,

With Arms inverted.

1d., violet on grey.
2s. 6d. ,, yellow.

New South Wales.—The 5d., green, of the large square set has, we hear from one or two quarters, been surcharged o.s. in black.

5d., green; wmk. N.S.W. and Crown; perf. 10 (?), *surcharged O.S. in black.*

Nossi-Bé.—A new series of surcharged stamps has arrived, we learn from the *Timbre-Poste*, which also publishes the decree of "this official humbug." M. Moëns says, well and truly: "It should be noticed that Article 4 forbids the sale of these stamps to the public, in order to leave to the administrators of the post the entire benefit of their speculation. Will not the French Government put an end to this unworthy trickery?"

"This decree and all the preceding ones are not serious; they only exist to facilitate the sale of stamps, which almost all go to Paris and other places, to be sold probably for the benefit of those who make them."

"There are three types, and the type with the double border is the rarest, as of course there are rare varieties."

1st, 2nd, 3rd types, 25 c. on 20 c., bistre or green; black surcharge.
,, ,, ,, ,, 25 c. on 75 c., carmine ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 25 c. on 1 f., bronze ,, ,,

Orange Free State.—The Fourpence, blue, has developed into a penny value, by aid of the surcharge 1d., figure and numeral measuring 3 × 4 mm.

1*d.*, *black surcharge on* 4*d.*, pale blue; perf. 14.

Paraguay.—The *P.J.A.* has received specimens of the current set with surcharge Oficial.

1 cent, green; *surcharged* OFICIAL.
2 cents, red ,, ,,
10 ,, purple ,, ,,

Peru.—We have to note the 10 c., green, of the 1874 issue without the square indentation on the back of the stamp.

10 c., 1874 issue, without grille.

Queensland.—Mr. Nolte sends us a horizontal pair of the 1879 issue of the deep vermilion hue without perforation between the two stamps; this, like the imperforate variety, is probably due to oversight.







Of the higher values of the current set, the 2s., 5s., and £1, on unwatermarked paper, were chronicled on page 210 of last year's *Record*, on the authority of our Belgian contemporary, and further

information is asked. On referring to our collection, we find all these values, and also the 2s. 6d., vermilion, the 10s., brown, and the £1, in a bluish shade of green, similar in colour to that with the watermark. We cannot distinguish the dates of obliteration, but have had them certainly more than a year, and probably two. The paper is thick white wove, and the perforation 12.

Since writing the above, we hear that the 5s. of the same type is chronicled by the *Timbre-Poste* on thick white wove paper, watermarked with a peculiar-shaped Q and Crown, joined together at the top.

We have also the 1d. and 2d. of the current issue imperforate, both with satisfactory margins, and postally used, which seem to have escaped the books of chronicles.

Issue of 1879.
1d., deep vermilion; perf. 12, but *imperf. at one side.*

Current Type.
1d., pale vermilion; *imperforate.*
2d., chalky-blue; *imperforate.*

Current Type. On *thick* white *unwatermarked* paper; perf. 12.
2s. 6d., vermilion.
10s., brown.
£1, bluish-green.

5s., carmine, on thick white paper, but with *watermark Q and Crown of a new design;* perf. (?).

Roumania.—The present issue have been issued without watermark, says the *I.J.B.*, and the following values have been received thus:

1½ bani, deep red.	10 bani, vermilion.
3 ,, deep violet.	15 ,, olive-brown.
5 ,, sap-green.	25 ,, ultramarine.



To the list of the new *Timbres-taxe* our Belgian contemporary adds, though he recks not of paper or perf:

2 bani, green on straw.

St. Christopher.—The *Revue Philatélique* says that the current One Penny has been reduced in value to half by over-printing.

The surcharge of One Penny on the 2½d., blue, issued in 1888, has been shown to us upside-down by our publishers.

½d. on 1d., carmine; *black surcharge;* wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14.
1d. on 2½d., blue, of 1888; wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14; *surcharge inverted.*

Siam.—There is an addition to the surcharged stamps of this country; namely, of the current 3 atts converted into 2 (atts, we presume). The overprint consists of the figure 2, 3 mm. wide and 6 mm. high, on the left lower angle, over the coloured octagonal label. In the corresponding right corner is a Siamese hieroglyphic; and in the centre, at the base of the stamp, three characters of the same language, whose exact significance we wot not of, though we may, no doubt, assume they are the descriptions in the vernacular of the superimposed value.

2 atts, surcharged on current 3 atts, green and blue.

Tangier.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received from a correspondent some "special stamps for the French P.O. established at this place." They are the usual French stamps surcharged. We presume they are of the order of the Levant stamps.

5 centimes on 5 c., green ; red surcharge.
25 ,, ,, 25 c., rose ,,
50 ,, ,, 50 c., carmine ; black surcharge.
1 peseta ,, 1 fr., green ,,

Victoria.—We have received from Mr. R. Nolte the 10d., slate-grey, of 1865, perf. 12½, unwatermarked. As the stamps of this colony not only rejoice in a great variety of watermarks, but are found with but fractions of them visible, we hunted high and low in our endeavour to find a trace of the errant numeral ; but after exhausting every known method, we were unable to find the least vestige of any watermark. *En passant*, "Oceania" describes this stamp as normal with watermark 10, and as error with 8. Have any of our readers met with the former of these? *We* are anxious to do so.







We have also to note from the same source an interesting stamp, the Two Penny, lilac, issue of 1863, laureated profile of Queen Victoria, with error of watermark, thick numeral 1, imperforate. The only variety of this set given in the Philatelic Society's work as not perforated is the 4d., dull rose, with normal watermark, whereas the following stamps with single-lined numerals include all three varieties—1d., 2d., and 4d. It seems hence fairly probable that the 1d., green, with the thick-lined numeral may yet turn up, like the one we now describe, and so round off the six stamps of the two sets.

10d., slate-grey ; issue of 1865, *without watermark ;* perf. 12½.
2d., lilac ; issue of 1867 ; laureated head ; wmk. 1 ; *imperforate.*

The following notice appears in the daily press. It is to be hoped that the portended issue *may* be "more artistic" than those we have lately had from the colony.

New Victorian Postage Stamps.—New postage stamps have been prepared in Victoria for use in connection with the reduced letter postage between Australia and the mother country, which will come into force on the 1st of January. The 2½d. stamp is printed brown on a yellow ground, and the 5d. stamp brown on a white ground. It is said that the latter is the more artistic, bu

that the former is the more conspicuous of the two. The 2½d. stamp, intended for letters not exceeding half an ounce, bears a medallion head of the Queen towards the right, and on the left of the medallion some fern fronds with a scroll labelled "stamp duty." The word "Victoria" is printed above the ornamentation, and the words "Twopence-halfpenny" underneath the head. The 5d. stamp has the Queen's head in the centre of the design, surrounded by an oval frame of laurel leaves. "Victoria" is printed above the medallion, and "Fivepence" underneath it. These stamps were designed by Messrs. Troedel and Co., at the request of the Postmaster-General of the colony.

Virgin Islands.—Our Gallic friends have a well-known and of late rather hackneyed saying, that "in cases of mystery it is advisable to seek for the cause among the fairer sex;" but the expression has such a direct bearing upon a particular stamp which has caused us much mystified astonishment that, as it really does concern a vanishing lady, we are constrained to cry, "*Cherchez la femme!*" We were shown recently the one shilling stamp of the 1867 issue of Virgin Islands with single outer line of colour, but, alas! without the lady herself. As is well known, this stamp is printed with frame and background in a crimson shade, and has an upright female figure in the centre, printed in black, emblematic of the name of the Islands, surrounded by a white halo of glory. In the unused specimen that we saw there is absolutely no trace of the Virgin, and a vacant spot remains revealed, leaving a white patch in the centre of the design, broken at the edges with rays branching into the crimson-lined background, and, alas! wasting their sweetness on the desert air. The solution of the mystery is, without doubt, that as a result of considerable carelessness the overprinting in the second colour has been forgotten, but so different is the appearance of the stamp that it seems hardly credible such an oversight could have escaped the attention of the most casual of printers, unless perchance two sheets adhered to each other after the first printing, the upper one alone receiving the second impression. Even this supposition would, however, admit great carelessness in counting the sheets. The paper and perforation, as far as we could see, in a cursory examination, corresponded with the ordinary specimens; and judging from the fact of its appearance in a small collection, there seems every reason to believe that the "surcharge" has been inadvertently omitted, and that it is one of a sheet that has never been smiled upon by its better half!



1s., crimson, issue of 1867, *with the overprint* of central figure of the Virgin *omitted.*

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Argentine Republic.—There are new types for the wrappers of 1 and 2 centavos, which M. Moëns says are certainly no improvement on their predecessors. The 1 c. has the presentment of General Don José A. Alvarez, and the 2 c. that of another martial gentleman.

Wrappers. 1 c., green on manilla; 244 × 160 mm.
2 c., bright violet (?) (?)

Of the envelopes—5 c. on 8 c., red—described by us on p. 204 of last year, it appears that there are six types of the figure 5, instead of four, and that one has already been discovered with double surcharge.

Envelope. 5 c. on current 8 c., red; *double surcharge.*

Austria.—The new type now appears similar to the adhesives on the envelopes. Size, 133 × 117 mm. We believe other sizes have been seen. *Envelope.* 5 kr., bright rose.

Germany.—We learn from the *Philatelist* that the wrappers and envelopes have been withdrawn from use since December 10th. Why? This is a mystery which the following notice does not clear up:

"*Notice on the Subject of Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers.*

"From the 10th December, 1890, the Post Offices will not sell stamped wrappers or envelopes. From the same date an order is issued by the Imperial Administration of the Post not to place them on sale any more.

"The public must procure unstamped envelopes and wrappers, and attach the necessary stamps to them.

"The stamped envelopes and bands of the new type, which on the 10th December remain in the hands of the public, can still be used.

"Further, the stamped envelopes and bands of the old type preserve their value until January 31st, 1891.

"BERLIN, 27*th November*, 1890.

"*Secretary to the Imperial Post Administration,*
"VON STEPHAN."

Mauritius.—We are indebted to our Brussels contemporary for the following: For temporary purposes the Post Office has increased the value of the 8 cents envelope to 50 cents, by surcharging across the bottom of the head *50 cents* in black. This increase of value being a temptation to forgery, the seal of the Post in red has been applied to the left of the stamp—a crown in a circle, with the words *General Post Office, Mauritius;* and as an additional precaution the chief of the Post Office has added his signature in writing—L. M. C. P. (Louis Marten, Colonial Postmaster). This envelope appeared on the 5th Nov. last. A thousand of these surcharges were struck, of which 350 were delivered to "the Bureaux of the Union Postale Universelle." As a last precaution the stamp and the seal of the Post were obliterated when received.

50 c. on 8 c., blue; *black surcharge.*

Mexico.—Two envelopes—5 and 10 centavos—of the current oval design are submitted to us with the "Wells Fargo" advertisement in green on the upper left hand. Underneath this, in small pink type, on the former, there are the words *Para Cartas ½ oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente;* and on the latter, *Para Cartas ½ oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente*, indicating their respective spheres of employment. The envelopes measure 152 × 86 mm., and are of wove paper, white outside and blue inside.

5 centavos, blue; issue of 1889, with "Wells Fargo" inscription.
10 „ vermilion „ „ „ „

Peru.—Our publishers have unearthed a variety that has apparently escaped record. It is of the issue of 1875, overprinted diagonally and indistinctly, about 12 × 4 mm.

20 c., mauve, 1875 issue, *with surcharge Piura;* 162 × 90 mm.

Sweden.—*La Timbre-Poste* describes two new varieties, similar in type to those that have been so long in use. The lower value is ungummed, and is intended for the transmission of visiting cards by the Post—a delicate attention to the wants of polite society that, we fear, is not likely to be forthcoming on the part of our more robust authorities.

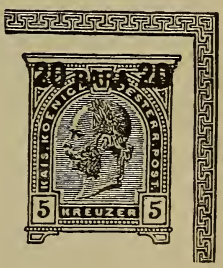
4 öre, grey, on white laid paper; 109 × 71 mm.
5 „ dark green, on blue laid paper „

United States.—We hear from several sources that there is a new watermark on several of the envelopes now arriving, but await further particulars.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Austria.—In amplification of the lists of cards with the new type (p. 151) and of letter cards (p. 170) in last year's volume we gather from the *P. J. A.* that the following varieties are issued:



Cards. 2 kr., brown on buff; Illyrian.
2 „ „ „ Slavonic.
2 „ „ „ Roumanian.
2 „ „ „ Polish.
2 „ „ „ Italian.
2 „ „ „ Ruthenian.
2+2 „ „ „ „
5+5 „ carmine „

Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on green; Bohemian.
5 „ carmine on grey; Italian-Illyrian.
5 „ „ „ Polynesian-Ruthenian.
5 „ „ „ Bohemian.
10 „ blue on grey-blue; Italian-Franz.
1 piastre on 10 „ „ „ „

Denmark.—The *I. B. J.* announces that the Union Postal reply card has had the instructions somewhat varied. There are now lines at the top.

Union Postal Card. 10+10, carmine on salmon ; *with altered instructions.*

Egypt.—We have received Postal Union card, single and reply, with the diagonal surcharge "3 millièmes 3" extending right across the stamp, measuring $22\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm., in block capitals, with its equivalent inscription in Turkish in a parallel line below.



3 millièmes on 5 mills., rose; Postal Union card.
3 „ 5+5 „ „ „ „

France.—We learn that the reply post card of 10 + 10 centimes, with four lines of address, has the impression of the first half on both sides, the second being destitute of a stamp or inscription.

10 + 10 centimes, black on pale blue.

We also hear from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 25 centimes letter card exists with the instructions at the bottom, in which the vertical punctures do not traverse the horizontal. Also there is the same card with the same punctuation without instructions.

25 centimes, black on rose, without instructions.
25 „ „ „ „ „ Variety of punctures.
25 „ „ „ with „ „ „

The reply cards for pneumatic posts are replaced by sheets of paper divided into two parts, each measuring 135 × 142 mm., with a stamp on the right and the printed address. Inside there is a printed formula to fill up.

30 + 30 centimes, black on chamois.

Great Britain.—In view of the recent postal changes of tariff the 3d. cards are being called in from the outlying offices. Those of our friends who care for specimens of this interesting and individualistic card should bestir themselves to secure them.

Jamaica.—The Penny card has, according to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, been converted into a Halfpenny value.

1d., blue on buff; *surcharged ½d. in black.*

Newfoundland.—The current One Cent card, with the Prince of Wales' portrait, and the Two Cents, with that of Her Majesty in widow's weeds, now appear on white card instead of salmon as heretofore.

1 cent, green on *white* card.
2 cents, vermilion on *white* card.

Roumania.—We hear that letter cards will be issued for this country ere long.

Venezuela.—M. Diena reports having received the reply card with the re-made type, horizontally lined background, as in the ordinary card.

Reply Card. 10+10 cents, green on chamois.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1890.

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

AFGHANISTAN.—Issue of 1868.

Current type. *Printed on wove paper.* Value (?), light mauve; on native laid paper. (Page 75.)

5 annas,	black	on	orange.	5 annas,	black	on	green. (Page 66.)
10 „	„	„		10 „	„	„	(„ 66.)
1 rupee	„	„		1 rupee	„	„	(„ 66.)
5 annas	„		blue.	5 annas	„	yellow.	(„ 66.)
10 „	„	„		10 „	„	„	(„ 66.)
1 rupee	„	„		1 rupee	„	„	(„ 66.)
5 annas	„		pink.	5 annas	„	violet.	(„ 66.)
10 „	„	„		10 „	„	„	(„ 66.)
1 rupee	„	„		1 rupee	„	„	(„ 66.)

Together with the above values in marone on similar colours.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—New types.

2 centavos,	violet; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.	(Page	87.)
5 „	red „ $11\frac{1}{2}$.	(„	103.)
6 „	greenish-blue; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$; shades.	(„	2.)
10 „	brown. „	(„	170.)
25 „	mauve. „	(„	151.)
40 „	bronze-green; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.	(„	27.)
50 „	orange.	(„	151.)
60 „	black; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.	(„	87.)
$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo,	*black surcharge* on 12 c. of 1889.	(„	120.)
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	*red* „ „ „	(„	151.)
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	green.	(„	170.)

Envelopes. 5 centavos, *surcharged* on 8 c., red. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4. (Page 204.)

Wrapper. New type. Lithographed. 4 c., blue on manilla. („ 66.)

Official Letter Cards. 2 centavos, blue (Vice-President). („ 190.)
4 „ brown on white (Vice-President). („ 151.)
5 „ red on blue (Minister of Justice). („ 151.)
5 „ „ (Treasury). („ 204.)
5 „ „ (Interior). („ 204.)

AUSTRIA.—1883 Type. 2 kreuzer, *perf.* 13. (Page 152.)
3 „ *do.* 13. („ 152.)
10 „ *do.* 13. („ 152.)
5 „ *do.* $11\frac{1}{2}$. („ 152.)
5 „ *do.* $10\frac{1}{2}$. *Vertically, and imperf. horizontally.* (Page 152.)

New Issue. 1 kreuzer, grey and black. (Page 151.)
2 „ pale brown „ („ 151.)
3 „ green „ („ 151.)
5 „ red „ („ 151.)
10 „ blue „ („ 151.)

AUSTRIA—*continued.*

12 kreuzer, rose and black. (Page 151.)
15 „ carmine-red „ („ 151.)
20 „ olive-green „ („ 151.)
24 „ grey-blue „ („ 151.)
30 „ brown „ („ 151.)
50 „ violet „ („ 151.)
1 gulder, deep blue „ („ 151.)
2 „ carmine „ („ 151.)

Surcharged for use in the Levant.

10 paras on 3 kreuzer, green and black. (Page 205.)
20 „ on 5 „ rose „ („ 205.)
1 piastre on 10 „ blue „ („ 190.)
2 „ on 20 „ olive „ („ 205.)
5 „ on 50 „ violet „ („ 205.)
Newspaper Stamps. ½ kreuzer, green; *perf.* 11½. („ 103.)
1 „ grey-lilac; *do.* 11½. („ 103.)
Post Cards. 1883 Type—
2+2 kr., brown on buff; German inscriptions. (Page 151.)
2 „ „ „ Bohemian „ („ 151.)
2+2 „ „ „ „ „ („ 190.)
2 „ „ „ Illyrian „ („ 151.)
2 „ „ „ Italian „ („ 151.)
2 „ „ „ Polish „ („ 151.)
2 „ „ „ Roumanian „ („ 151.)
2 „ „ „ Ruthenian „ („ 151.)
2 „ „ „ Slavonic „ („ 151.)
5 „ red on buff. („ 151.)
20 paras on 5 kreuzer, red on buff. („ 151.)
2 kr., brown; new type; German inscriptions. („ 190.)
2 „ „ „ Bohemian „ („ 190.)
2+2 „ „ „ German „ („ 190.)
2+2 „ „ „ Polish „ („ 170.)
Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on green; new type. („ 170.)
5 „ rose on grey „ („ 170.)
Pneumatic Post Letter Card. 15 kr., lilac on rose; new type. (Page 205.)
Wrapper. 2 „ straw; new type. („ 170.)

AZORES.— 2 reis, black; *double surcharge.* (Page 190.)
25 „ magenta „ *do.* („ 190.)

BAHAMAS.—Type of current 1d. 6d., lilac. (Page 205.)

BAMRA.—4 a., black on yellow. (Page 151.)
8 a. „ pink. („ 151.)
¼ a. „ yellow. („ 136.)
½ a. „ rose. („ 136.)
1 a. „ deep blue („ 136.)
2 a. „ green. („ 136.)
¼ a., black on rose-lilac; new type. (Page 170.)
¼ a. „ „ error "quatrer"; new type. („ 170.)
¼ a. „ „ „ "Postage" „ („ 170.)
½ a., green „ („ 170.)
1 a., yellow „ („ 170.)
2 a., rose-lilac „ („ 170.)
4 a., rose „ („ 170.)
8 a., rose-lilac „ („ 170.)
1 rupee, rose-lilac „ („ 170.)
Errors lettered "Eeudatory." „ („ 170.)
¼ a., black on rose-lilac („ 170.)
½ a., green („ 170.)
1 a., yellow („ 170.)

BAMRA—*continued.*

2 a., rose-lilac (Page 170.)
4 a., rose („ 170.)
8 a., rose-lilac („ 170.)
1 rupee, rose-lilac („ 170.)

Envelopes, &c. ½ a., grey; (first type) 113×64. (Page 136.)
„ ½ a. „ „ 185×67 („ 136.)

BAVARIA.—3 pf., green; *wmk. horizontal undulations;* perf. 14. (Page 66.)
3 pf., *brown* „ „ „ („ 28.)
10 pf., *red-brown* „ „ „ („ 66.)
25 pf., *orange* „ „ „ („ 28.)
50 pf., *violet-brown* „ „ „ („ 103.)

Post Cards. 3 pf., grn. on buff; *vert. undulations; dated "89."* (Page 2.)
10 pf., carmine on buff „ „ („ 2.)
10+10 pf., „ „ „ („ 28.)
3+ 3 pf., brown on grey; vert. undulations; dated "90." („ 66.)
3 pf., grn. on buff; horizontal „ *dated "90."* („ 28.)
5 pf., lilac on buff „ „ „ („ 28.)
5+ 5 pf., lilac on grey; vertical „ „ („ 28.)
3 pf., brown on buff; horizontal „ „ („ 28.)
5 pf., green on buff „ „ „ („ 28.)
5+ 5 pf., green on grey; vertical „ „ („ 28.)
10 pf., carmine on buff; horizontal „ dated "90." („ 66.)
10 pf. „ „ vertical „ „ („ 66.)
10+10 pf. „ on grey „ „ „ („ 66.)
10+10 pf. „ „ „ „ with "*Bavièrè*" on one half („ 66.)
10+10 pf., carmine; with "*Bavièrè* on each half („191.)

BELGIUM.—1 centime, *greenish-black.* (Page 153.)

BHOPAL.—¼ a., black; type similar to 1881 but smaller; perf. and imperf; (24 types.) (Page 103.)
1 a., brown; type of "81." *24 fresh varieties.* („ 2.)
4 a., yellow on white laid paper; *imperf.* („ 51.)
4 a., (re-engraved type), *on thin greyish wove paper.* („ 153.)
¼ a., blue-green, imperf.; new type. („ 191.)
¼ a. „ error NWAB, imperf.; new type („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ SAH „ „ („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ NAWA and JANAN; imperf.; new type („ 191.)
¼ a., deep green and yellow-green; perf. „ („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ error NWAB; perf. „ („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ „ NAWAA „ „ („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ „ NAWA „ „ („ 191.)
¼ a. „ „ „ NWABA and BEGAAM; perf.; new type.
¼ a. „ „ „ NWABA; perf.; new type. (Page 191.)
½ a., red; perf. („ 191.)
½ a. „ error SAH; perf. („ 191.)
½ a. „ „ NAWABA; perf. („ 191.)
2 a., blue; 24 types; imperf. and perf. („ 191.)
2 a. „ error BEEGAM „ „ („ 191.)
2 a. „ „ NAWAH „ „ („ 191.)
8 a., dull blue; perf. („ 191.)
8 a. „ error HAH; perf. („ 191.)
8 a. „ „ JABAN; perf. („ 191.)
8 a. „ imperf. („ 171.)
8 a., error NAWAB HAH. („ 171.)
8 a. „ JABAN. („ 171.)

(*To be continued.*)

THE BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION.

A Fine Art Exhibition, held in Victoria Hall, Aston, Birmingham, November 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1890, included some Philatelical exhibits which proved a great source of attraction to visitors, and attracted considerable attention in the local newspapers, which have recently contained letters urging the City Council to form a Philatelic section in the grand Art Gallery, as a standing memorial to Sir Rowland Hill in his native town. Mr. Hollick had under his charge the arrangement of the exhibits, which were in a series of frames 3 feet by 2 feet. The principal object sought was to popularize the hobby rather than to display the rarities of the exhibitors.

The first frames contained the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets, surrounded by the very extensive and interesting collection of caricatures of Messrs. Walton and W. T. Wilson, the catalogue pointing out that it was greatly through the ridicule thus thrown on them that Mulready's envelopes were withdrawn from circulation. Adjoining these came a fine show of essays and rejected designs for the adhesives, by Messrs. Whiting and others, much interest being shown by visitors in the V.R. black and the Prince Consort essays. A reconstructed plate of the penny, black, by Mr. Walton, with every variety of English postage stamp down to the Jubilee issue, was also shown. In the space devoted to the British Colonies each one issuing stamps was typically represented, several countries being complete. This section also included several frames of Oriental stamps, and complete plates of Afghans, which, with the quaint Cashmere and Bhopal, were curiously eyed and curiously commented on.

Unfortunately the hall could only be secured for three days, and much regret was expressed by the public and the press that such treasures as were shown should only be on view for so short a time. It should be added that the Marquis of Lorne was one amongst many distinguished visitors, and that Captain Grice Hutchinson guaranteed every expense.

[We are indebted to a correspondent in Birmingham for the above, and are glad to notice the interest evinced in postage stamps in the metropolis of the Midlands.—Ed.]

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

The Stamp News Annual is a species of Christmas number of the paper whose name it bears, and is a neatly-turned-out volume, containing some 80 pages of readable matter of a more or less Philatelic nature. Among the contributors are some well-known names, Herr von Ferrary having the place of honour with an exceedingly short monograph, the purport of which is that the German stamps are as interesting as the British Colonials. Mr. Castle has a rather lengthy paper on the future possibilities of collecting. Major Evans dilates upon the arrangement of a collection, and gives some sensible advice on a well-worn subject. G. H. writes a good article on the stamps of Afghanistan, evidently compiled from his own collection—a most laudable custom! Papers on the stamps of Switzerland and the New Republic are contributed respectively by M. A. de Reuterskiold and

Mr. Emil Tamsen. Amongst the remaining articles there are several that will repay perusal; while the festive proclivities of the season are acknowledged by the insertion of items of fiction and "poetry" that are of a highly exhilarating nature, and should cover their authors with glory! The work is somewhat marred by mistakes in printing, but on the whole is a credit to the enterprise of the publishers, and should command a wide field of readers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—To how many is it granted to revisit their old haunts after long years, to mix again with a later generation occupying itself with their old hobbies, and to return once more into exile without grumbling the old grumble of *laudator temporis acti?*

I am one amongst the few. My short visit to England has been passed in a giddy whirl of philatelic surprises and delights, and I shall esteem it a favour if you will allow me, in the pages of the dear old *Record*, to wish those who continue to illustrate the hobby I once rode, and still love, "Good-bye and God-speed."

I should, indeed, be obdurate to the humanising effects of philately were I not touched by the welcome and kindness I have received from my old stamp-collecting friends; and yet, having long known and appreciated their grit, this reception counts amongst my delights rather than my surprises. But when I come to consider the status and stateliness of the Philatelic Society (the latest meeting of which I was privileged to attend), and compare things with what they were in the days when I was more intimately connected with it, I am moved to express my ungrudging contentment and surprise. A membership of over one hundred, including *la fine fleur* of home, continental, and colonial philatelists, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as Honorary President, the most perfect works treating of our science in active progress, and to its credit and (this makes me fairly gasp) well-filled coffers!

I find the *Record*, as of old, the head and front of philatelic journalism, and about to make fresh leaps and bounds under the editorship of one who I appreciate too highly to compliment. Those who know me know also with what sincerity I adjure them to rally round the old rag, and to aid the Editor by every means in their power to keep it up to the latter day requirements of philatelic science. My old publishers are honourably and victoriously quitting a well-fought field. Once more I should like to thank them for their confidence in and kindness to their quondam Editor; and, in conclusion, I wish you, Mr. Editor, and the new proprietors, the same success and friendly relations on which I look back with so keen a pleasure.

Yours faithfully, M. Burnett,

Ex-Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London, Ex-Editor of the "Philatelic Record," and Ex-Stamp-collector.

London, 14*th January*, 1891.

[It is with singular pleasure that we publish the foregoing letter. As will be known to our older subscribers Mr. Burnett was the Editor of the *Record* from its very inception until he left England some few years since. It is the barest truth to say that had it not been for his exceptional literary and philatelic ability the *Philatelic Record* could never have attained its present position. His wishes for its future are a happy augury of success that will be welcomed alike by writer and reader. There is but one little word in his kindly communication that grates on the ear. Why should Mr. Burnett be "ex"? We sincerely trust he will *not* be ex-correspondent of his old friend the *Record;* and we hope he may again be a collector, even if only of the stamps of the land he lives in. *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*—Ed.]

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

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 fifth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, December 5th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by eighteen members, including the Vice-President in the chair, and two visitors. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported that the President of the Philatelic Society of Rome, who had recently been in London, had conveyed the greetings of his Society to the London Society, and had announced that a Museum of Philately was about to be opened in Rome under Government auspices. It was resolved that a letter should be written reciprocating the good wishes of the Roman Society. The Secretary also reported the receipt of a copy of Mr. Westoby's new work on the stamps of the United Kingdom, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Mr. David H. Hill, proposed by Mr. Basset Hull, and seconded by Mr. Biggs; and Dr. Kalckoff, proposed by Mr. Castle, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope was continued and completed. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, it was resolved to postpone the further study of the stamps of the African colonies, pending the completion of a contemplated work on Indian and Ceylon stamps. The Secretary reported that the date fixed for the annual dinner having been found to be inconvenient, the dinner had been postponed for the present.

The sixth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, December 19th, at 7.30 p.m., thirteen members being in attendance, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter announcing the acceptance by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh of the office of Honorary President of the Society. On the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Colman, it was resolved that a letter should be written in reply, expressing the thanks of the Society to H.R.H. for the honour conferred on the Society. A letter was also read from Mr. Skipwith, the Secretary of the newly-formed Society at Leeds, and it was resolved to reply with the best wishes of the London Society for the success of the new Society. Mr. John F. Jones, of Paris, proposed by Mr. Van Duzer, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The remainder of the evening was occupied with a long discussion on private matters connected with the proceedings of the Society.

Notes and Queries.

H. E. S.—The Great Britain 1d. wrapper, on granite paper, that you mention, is doubtless of unofficial origin and stamped to order, similar to that recorded on p. 207 of last year's *Record*. Kindly send the Portugal for inspection.

R. N., Dresden.—Pressure on space defers our reply till next month.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. FEBRUARY, 1891. No. 146.

THE alteration in the rates of postage between this country and its colonies that came into force on the 1st of January last is one of the most important that has been effected for many years. As briefly announced in the *Post-office Guide*, "the postage for letters to India and all other British possessions, except Bahamas, Bermudas, and British East Africa, is reduced." The reduction to the Postal Union Rate of 2½d. per ½ oz. is in many cases a very large one, and in such important parts of the British Empire as India and Australia should lead to an enormous increase of postal communications. We must congratulate the authorities on the wisdom they have displayed, even if somewhat tardy, in introducing this reform, thus showing that they recognised that postage is for the million, both "classes and masses." The lesson has been plain to read; it is an age of sixpenny telegrams, third-class railway fares, and cheap postage. Mr. Henniker Heaton and the energetic band of "postal reformers" will no doubt only accept this reduction as an instalment, as they seem to have adopted the wily Scotch Member of Parliament's *dictum*, "Keep on taking all you can get, and keep on asking for more." Changes in postal as in other administrations should, however, be gradual to be on a sure basis; hence any further reductions of postal rates in the interests of the heavily-burdened British taxpayer can well be deferred until the inevitable increase of correspondence has swallowed up the deficit in the Post-office budget that will be caused by these alterations. We have confidence in predicting that many years will not elapse before this consummation is attained, and we may *then* be within a measurable distance of that which once seemed a dream of Utopia—Universal Penny Postage!

Reduction of Colonial Postage Rates.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces that high values of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pesos are in preparation—news that will scarcely be received with a chorus of rejoicing.

Austria.—The 5 kreuzer of this current issue has been seen, *pace* the *Revue Philatélique*, with the numerals of value absent from the corners, attached to another stamp in its normal condition.

5 kreuzer, rose ; *without figure of value.*

Bahamas.—The 6d. value chronicled by us in December last has the watermark C A and Crown and the perforation 14 as usual, which facts we were unable to give at the time.

Bamra.—We are indebted to Major Evans for the following note on these stamps :

"We have received some specimens of the envelopes. Of the one which was described in the paper published last month there is a curious variety without the native inscription, being simply stamped BAMRA—POSTAGE in two lines, and of this there are two minor varieties, differing in the size of the frame on the address side. In one there are twenty-four ornaments at the top and bottom of the frame, as on the envelopes with the native inscription; in the other there are only twenty-three ornaments at the top and bottom. On the bag-shaped envelopes, 179 × 63 mm., the stamp is also on the flap, and is of similar design to our illustration; but the third native character is thin, and with an almost angular bend, very unlike the thick curved stroke on the small envelopes. There are two minor varieties here, differing in the distance between the word POSTAGE and the native inscription below it. The address side is framed again here, but with a pattern of loops, a triple loop filling each corner."

Bhopal.—The 4 annas has been redrawn a second time. The square type is still adhered to, and there are twenty-four varieties on the sheet, but none of them contain any actual errors; even the third letter of BEGAM is plainly a "G" in almost every case! The impression is in a deeper shade than that of the last 4 a., and is on

almost white wove paper. We have it both imperf. and with the usual barbaric perforation.

4 a., orange ; *redrawn ;* imperf.
4 a., ,, ,, perf.

Bolivia.—The perforated set chronicled in our last issue as having been noted in the American journals are now coming to hand, but have only nine stars instead of eleven, as in the 1887 issue, of which they were assumed to be a modification only.



Reduced size.

British Guiana.—The 1 c. of the current series and new design has now appeared.

1 c., green ; wmk. C A and Crown ; perf. 14.

British South Africa, or Mashonaland.—The earliest signs of civilization among savages have been hitherto believed to consist in a due appreciation and consumption of gunpowder and spirits, the latter of the more explosive nature. With these will evidently hence be included postage stamps, without which the aborigine can hardly be said to enjoy the benefits of civilization. It is sad also to think of the depletion of native pockets, or their equivalent, that must occur in the purchase of the high values here chronicled for the dark continent. They may doubtless be exported, but will be, like some of our German friends' stamps, "very rarely used on the entire original envelope."

As will be noted by the accompanying illustration, the labels have a distinctly zoological tendency—lions, elephants, bicorned beasts, with profuse caudal appendages, and other *feræ naturæ*, are freely scattered over the design, and appeal at once to our imagination as redolent of darkest Africa. The stamps are engraved in *taille-douce*, on thinnish white wove paper, without watermark ; although on one specimen, showing by its margin that it was from the last row on the sheet, there is a large double-lined letter, evidently part of an inscription ; the perforation gauges 14. We have only seen the values up to 10s., and understand that those of the higher denomination are, although of similar design, larger. The design is decidedly effective, is well engraved, and if the series finished at the shilling value collectors would no doubt welcome their advent.



Reduced size.

1d., grey-black ; perf. 14.	10s., green ; perf. 14.
6d., pale blue ,,	£1, blue ,,
1s., brown ,,	£2, rose-red ,,
2s., vermilion ,,	£5, sage-green ,,
2s. 6d., lilac ,,	£10, brown ,,
5s., yellow ,,	

Cashmere.—The *Monthly Journal* states that they have received the ¼ anna stamp of the type of the 4 and 8 annas, on thin laid paper similar to that employed for printing other values on, as described in last year's *Record.*

¼ anna, red on *thin laid paper.*
¼ ,, black ,, ,,

Ceylon.—The indefatigable providers of surcharges in this "sunny isle" have provided a fresh variety on the 4 c., rose, which consists of the value at the base of the stamp being overprinted with "2 cents" in Egyptian type about 14 mm. in length by 2 mm. in height. Piquancy is added to the novelty by the fact that the surcharge is to be met with inverted at the top of the stamp, and with a double surcharge, the second one inverted on the lower part—these varieties having been seen by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. Is it beneath the notice of the postal authorities to enquire the reason for this perpetual flow of Cingalese varieties?

2 cents, black surcharge on 4 c., rose.
,, ,, inverted.
,, ,, double surcharge, one inverted.

Chamba.—The same authority also states that they have found a variety of the surcharge on the ½ anna with a small "A" in the centre of the word "STATE."

½ anna, green; *State with small* A.

Columbia.—The *American Philatelist* notes the issue of two new designs for the 5 and 20 centavos, in addition to the 1 c. described by us last month.

5 centavos, blue.
20 ,, light violet.

Fiji.—We are informed by a correspondent that the surcharge of Fourpence has been seen on a lilac stamp of one penny instead of twopence as heretofore. We presume it is the current stamp printed in a fresh colour for some dim reason.

Fourpence on *one penny, lilac.*

Finland.—We learn that the new set has now been completed by the addition of the following value to those already issued and noted.

10 marks, brown and red.

Gabon.—The *A. J. P.* notes the 5 and 10 c. of the current issue of the French colonial stamps with a slanting surcharge of "25." Does this mean the increase in value to that amount?

25 c., black surcharge on 5 c., green on green.
25 ,, ,, 10 c., black on lilac.



Reduced size.

Gold Coast.—We give an illustration of the higher values chronicled in our last issue. The watermark is Crown and CA, and perforation 14.

Germany.—We are informed by a correspondent that the recent withdrawal of the sale of envelopes and wrappers by the German Imperial Post-office is assignable to the following cause. It will be remembered that the Emperor has recently initiated a vast scheme of compulsory national insurance, by which every wage-earner is compelled to deposit with the Imperial Exchequer, through the medium (apparently) of the nearest Post-office, such a share of his weekly earnings as may suffice to form a provision against old age or illness. Such an enormous strain of work has

been thrown upon the postal *employés* by this gigantic effort of parental legislation, that the authorities have eagerly seized on the comparatively small use made of these stamped envelopes as a pretext for doing away with them, and thus removing the straw from the camel's back. We should be heartily glad if a similar edict could obtain in other portions of the world. Recent statistics show that in Australia stamped envelopes have but a small circulation; while in the States the kaleidoscopic changes are neither demanded by the public, or appreciated by the collector.

Grenada.—In last month's issue we chronicled the 2s., orange, overprinted 1d. with letter and numeral, standing directly over each other. This has failed to satisfy the Grenadian officials, as it now arrives with the numeral and value side by side of the same type and dimensions, occupying a space 4 mm. in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The watermark (six-rayed star) remains unchanged.

1d., overprinted with words "Postage and Revenue," in black, on 2s., orange and green.

Our publishers have received specimens of the current 8d., with the black surcharge "Postage and Revenue" in three lines in capitals, the upper and lower ones gauging respectively $15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, and the centre $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Over the value is 1d., figure and letter, measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm. The surcharge also occurs inverted, owing to the method of printing the stamps.



Reduced size.

1d. on 8d., brown; wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.

Guadelope.—Mr. D. Mackenzie sends us the last new surcharge from this colony, consisting of the 1 fr., French colonial type, surcharge 5 c.—G. P. E. in two lines, separated by a narrow bar. The overprint is in fancy black capitals, the 5 c. above measuring about 11×7 mm., and the three letters $11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

5 c., black surcharge on 1 franc, brown (current type).

Haiti.—The surcharge on the 3 c., blue, of this country, chronicled in December last, seems to have been applied with a lack of orthographic appreciation thoroughly in keeping with the semi-barbarianism of the Black Republic. M. Le Roy d'Etiolles has discovered the following varieties of French "as she is wrote" in Haiti:

3 c.,	blue;	red surcharge,	DL; UX cents.
3 c.	,,	,,	EUX ,,
3 c.	,,	,,	DEUIX ,,
3 c.	,,	,,	DEUUXX ,,
3 c.	,,	,,	DEU ,,
3 c.	,,	,,	Double surcharge.
3 c.	,,	,,	Triple ,,



Reduced size.

Hong-kong.—The accompanying illustration gives a representation of the new provisional on the 10 c., green.

7 c., black surcharge on 10 c., green; wmk. C A and C; perf. 14.

We have also received the 10 c. in a new garb; namely, printed in brown on red, both, we believe, fugitive colours. This new departure does *not* enhance the appearance of the stamp, but has the redeeming merit of rendering the watermark delightfully legible.

10 c., *brown on red;* wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.

A correspondent in Hong-kong mentions also the following varieties printed in fugitive colours: 20 c. surcharged on 30 c., green; 30 c., green; 50 c. on 48 c., mauve; 1 dollar on 96 c.; and 5 dollars on 10 dollars, Revenue, the same colour as the 10 c.

Johor.—The surcharge on the 2 c. now measures 13 × 2½ mm.

2 c., black surcharge, 13 × 2½ mm., on 2 c., rose.

Lagos.—The *Revue Philatélique* informs us that the colour has been changed on the undermentioned stamp of the issue in use.

3 pence, *lilac and brown.*

Martinique.—From several sources we hear that a fresh surcharge has been inflicted on the long-suffering current type of French colonials, consisting of the word Martinique printed horizontally in thick block capitals, with large numerals beneath. We have only seen the following, but believe there are others.

Black surcharge. 05 c. on 10 c., black and lavender.
,, 15 c. on 25 c., black on rose.

Natal.—Mr. Thomas Bull has shown us an interesting variety of the first issue of these stamps, to wit, a vertical pair of the 3d., rose, *tête-bêche*. The space between the stamps was considerable, and it may probably be that, as with the Grenadas and Corrientes, the stamps were printed in panes with the designs relatively inverted, and as vertical or any pairs of this issue have been but rarely seen, this peculiarity may have escaped notice; but it is equally likely that this variety may have been the result of a careless impression. There were two pairs of distinct shades which seems to favour the latter theory, but in any case they are "objects of interest" to the collector of British Colonials.



Issue of 1857. 3d., pink; embossed; *tête-bêche.*

New South Wales.—We have received from our publishers specimens of some of the new values rendered necessary by the new postal rate of 2½d., and issued on the 1st January. Instead of new dies the Sydney Post-office has had recourse to those of the 1870–75 issue for three of the four values printed in fresh colours, and surcharged with the required values. Probably time has not allowed the designing and preparation of new dies, and these may therefore simply be used as a *locum tenens.* These varieties have appeared thus: viz., the ½d. on the former red 1d., now printed in green, surcharged "Halfpenny" in Egyptian type, 14 × 1½ mm., in one line; the 7½d. on the former lilac 6d., printed in brown, surcharged "Sevenpence Halfpenny" in two lines of thin block

capitals, the upper one measuring 14 × 2 mm., and the lower one 11½ × 2 mm.; the 12½d. on the former 1s., black, printed in vermilion, surcharged in two lines as last, but the upper one measuring 15½ mm. on account of the longer word. The design of the 2½d. is a somewhat ambitious one, but, as is so frequently the case with the stamps executed in the Colonies, is unsatisfactory, owing to poor finish and want of execution in carrying out the draughtsman's ideas. The central design, contained in an octagonal frame, consists of an allegorical figure, presumably emblematic of Australia, standing on the globe with a banner in her right hand, on which is the inscription, "Advance, Australia." The background is formed by the ocean, with a large steamer in the horizon, and the sky, except where the vessel ploughs her way, is represented by solid colour. In each upper angle is a pair of wings, and in the lower 2½ on white shields; while the inscriptions "New South Wales" and "Postage" at the sides and top, and "Pence" at the bottom, with an outer coloured line, complete the design, of which we give an illustration.



½d., black surch. on green; 1870 issue; wmk. N.S.W. & Crown; perf. 11 × 12.
7½d. ,, ,, brown ,, ,, ,, perf. 10.
12½d. ,, ,, vermilion ,, ,, ,, ,,
2½d., bright blue (new design) wmk. N.S.W. and Crown; perf. 11 × 12.

A correspondent from Sydney also informs us that the "Postage Due" stamps are electrotyped from a wood engraving by G. Collingridge, of Sydney; and that all these new stamps are printed in sheets of 240, divided into four panes of sixty.

We have received from our publishers a block of four 2d. stamps of the centennial type without vertical perforation between them, and the right-hand pair imperf. horizontally, a vagary of the perforating machine. 2d., blue; current issue; *defective perforation.*

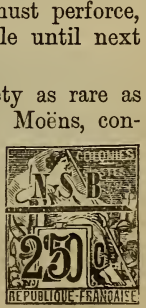
We hear that the Postage Due stamps have made their appearance.

New Zealand.—The new 2½d. value has apparently come into issue. We have not yet seen a copy, but gather that it bears a portrait of the Queen to left in widow's weeds, with the inscription "Postage and Revenue." We hope to illustrate it next month.

2½d., blue (wmk. and perf. ?).

Nicaragua.—We have just heard of an avalanche of new varieties, which, despite their extreme interest, we must perforce, owing to the exigencies of space, defer to chronicle until next month, when we hope to illustrate them.

Nossi-bé.—It appears that there is another variety as rare as the others to add to those noted last month by M. Moëns, consisting of a happy combination of the three types given on the 20 c.



Variety of surcharge.

25 c. on 20 c., brick on green; letters N S B of Type 1; 25 c. of Type 2; frame of Type 3.

Annexed is an illustration of stamp described last month.

Orange Free State.—The surcharge 1d. on 4d., noted by us last month, has been seen by our publishers with a Roman numeral (Id.), and also with thick and thin figure.

1d. on 4d., blue ; *varieties of surcharge.*

Paraguay.—We chronicled last month the 1, 2, and 10 c. of the current set surcharged "Oficial." To these must be added, we hear—

Blue Surcharge and Oficial. 5 c., blue.
15 c., orange.
20 c., rose.



Reduced size.

We hear of supposed high values, but have reason to believe they do not emanate from Paraguay, but London, and are of corresponding worth!

Patiala.—Mr. Beckton informs us he has seen the 8 anna, violet, with straight surcharge, having a small A in STATE similar to that described under the head of Chamba in this number.

8 a., violet, *surcharge* STATE *with small* A.

Philippine Islands.—M. Moëns writes, on the authority of M. Moquette, that there are two types of the surcharged 8 c. on on $2^4/_8$ c. de peso. In the first type the ornament dividing the circular inscriptions nearly touches the O of HABILITADO, while in the second type it is smaller, and at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The figure 8 is narrower in the first type than in the second, and the 2 of $2^4/_8$ c. is more open in the former. Finally, after the word Gral there is a small stop in type 1, and in type 2 a large one more distanced.

2 c. on $2^4/_8$ c. ; *variety of surcharge.*

Portugal.—Mr. H. E. Swindell has sent us a specimen of the current set, 25 reis, in a pale blue, with hardly a trace of lilac or slate in it. Have any of our readers met with this shade?

Queensland.—The new $2\frac{1}{2}$d. comes to hand of a somewhat meretricious design and poor execution. The Queen's head to left in a lined circle occupies the centre of a rectangular solid block of colour, on which at the top, in white letters, is inscribed "Queensland," and at the bottom twopence halfpenny in small type, flanked on each side by large numerals $2\frac{1}{2}$. Conventional ornaments fill in the interstices, and a band of colour containing a dotted line completes the design. The watermark is apparently newly designed with a small Crown.

$2\frac{1}{2}$d., rose ; wmk. Q and Crown ; perf. 13.



The $\frac{1}{2}$d. value has now appeared, and answers to the description given in the *Record* in December last, as will be seen by the illustration.

$\frac{1}{2}$d., light green ; wmk. ; perf. .



Russia.—To the values already enumerated we have to add—

5 kop., lilac and rose, *with thunderbolts added.*
7 roubles, orange and black „ „

St. Christopher.—It appears that the surcharge of ½d. on 1d. mentioned by the *Revue Philatélique* last month is of the unauthentic or bogus species!

San Salvador.—The remarks we make under the head of Nicaragua have an equal application here.

South Australia.—The new postal value of 2½d. has appeared, and is certainly not pleasing. The current 4d., which is none too handsome, is printed on green, and has a surcharge 2½d. measuring 8½ × 12 mm., in brown, practically rendering Her Majesty's lineaments invisible. The value at base is erased by a thick line of the same colour.



2½d., *brown surcharge* on 4d., *green*, current type; wmk. S A and Crown; perf. 10.

Tasmania.—The 2½d. value for this colony comes to hand, as have other of the Australians, made by surcharging another stamp. The 9d. has been selected for this purpose, printed in a pale delicate shade of blue, and overprinted with 2½d., measuring about 13 mm. in height by 7 mm. in breadth.

2½d., black surcharge on 9d., pale blue; wmk. TAS; perf. 11.

Victoria.—Two of the new values have also appeared here, as will be seen by the accompanying illustrations of novel designs. When we quoted the Press notice as to these stamps in our last issue, portending something "more artistic," we had a lingering doubt, and, alas, our hopes are now dispelled! The 2½d. is certainly "more conspicuous" than the 5d., but to our mind they neither smack of the artist in any way.



Reduced size.



Reduced size.

2½d., brown on yellow; wmk. V and Crown; perf. 12½.
5d., brown on white ,, ,, ,,

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Dominican Republic.—Two new varieties of the 1883 type have been discovered, says the *A.P.*

2 cents, blue on rose, 139 × 77 mm.
25 ,, violet on white, 186 × 96 mm.

India.—Our publishers have the current envelope of 4 annas and 6 pies with a surcharge encircling the stamp of above "India Postage," and beneath "Two annas and six pies." We append illustration.



2 annas and 6 pies surcharged on 4 annas and 6 pies, yellow.

Leeward Islands.—The *I.B.J.* chronicles the issue of wrappers of the "Amalgamated Type." ½d., green. | 1d., carmine.

Mauritius.—We read in the *Timbre-Poste* that it appears that the surcharge on the envelopes of 1882, noted in last month's *Record*, was also applied to some of the issue of 1878.





50 cents, black surcharge on 8 c., blue; 1878 issue.

Here is the *fac-simile* of the envelope noted last month.

Patiala.—We have before us a new registration envelope for this state. On a circular stamp on the flap is the inscription "Patiala State" in two lines of block capitals, measuring respectively 10½ and 7½ × 2 mm. Immediately under the stamp is the representation of the arms of the country, both surcharges being black. The face of the envelope has the word "Registered" inside a lined frame (similar to those used in Germany) to the left, with an inscribed square for the stamp on the right; while the centre has the words "Registered Letter," with an extra large fancy R at the left, and the inscription, "This letter must be given to an officer of the Post-office to be registered, and a receipt obtained for it." There are the usual registration crossed lines, and the linen-lined envelope bears under the flap the maker's name, Thomas De la Rue and Co., Patent; the whole being in blue. Size, 254 × 106 mm.

Registered Envelope. 2 annas, blue.

Tasmania.—Our publishers have shown us a handsome-looking envelope of the value of 1d., printed in red, the design being the Queen's head on a solid oval of colour, with an engine-turned outer circle, containing the words, above, "Tasmania Postage," and below, "One Penny"; encircling this is a solid band of colour bearing a white scollopped ornament. It is embossed in the right upper corner on white surfaced laid paper, measuring 137 × 79. It has also been struck on wrappers for private use.

1d., vermilion, on white laid paper.

Wurtemburg.—The *I.B.J.* states that the colour of the octagonal current, and also that of the official square, wrappers has been changed from violet to dark green. The dimensions of the latter, apparently the largest size, is 250 × 140 mm. Watermark and perforations remain as before.

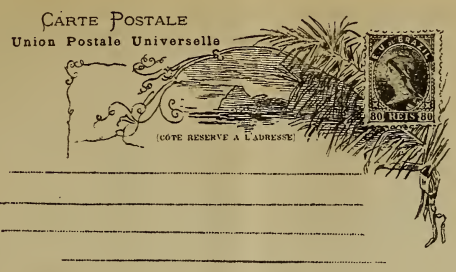
Wrapper. 5 pf., dark green on bluish.
Official Wrapper. 5 pf., dark green on salmon.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Austria.—The new type has now appeared with the surcharge in thick black letters "20 Para 20," printed at the top of the stamp, for use in the Levant. The dimensions of the card are 140 × 90 mm.

20 paras, black surcharge, on 5 kr., carmine (current type).



Reduced size.

Brazil.—An attractive-looking card has been issued here, as will be seen by our illustration. The card is white, and measures 128 × 80 mm.

80 reis, carmine; head of Liberty (Postal Union).



British Honduras.—A new variety has appeared, the 5 cents having been reduced by a black surcharge to 3 cents. Size, 140 × 88 mm.

3 cents, black surcharge on 5 c., brown on salmon.

Deccan.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. forward us 2 sub-varieties of the ¼ anna, orange, on buff card, that appeared in our December issue of last year. The principal difference is apparently that in Type I. the two D's of address in the English inscription are joined by a hyphen. They also forward the same two cards with a large black surcharge, consisting of a crescent, with star at the base and native characters in the centre, probably supplying the deficient announcement of the name of the country.

¼ anna, sub-variety 2, *with letters d of address joined.*
¼ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *and black surcharge.*
¼ ,, ,, 1, *without* ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Denmark.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 8 öre letter card has appeared with a fresh marginal form of instruction, and that the inscriptions on the reply card have been modified as follows:

Line 3. DANMARK.
,, 4. "Brevkort med forudbetalt Svar."
,, 5. "Carte postale avec réponse payée."
,, 6. The instruction in Danish and French.

10+10 öre, carmine on buff; *altered inscriptions.*
Letter Card. 8 öre, carmine on white, *with new form of instruction.*

Haiti.—An official card is described by M. Moens as having been issued here; it is stampless and primitive. The words "Administration des Postes d'Haiti" extend along the top in big Roman capitals, with "Carte Postal" in large, fancy script type immediately underneath. The letter M, the instruction to write only on this side, and a square at upper right angle for receipt of obliteration complete the "design."

Carmine on white; no value expressed; *for official use.*

Heligoland.—At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society some forged cards of this ex-British island were shown, and from the following notice we hear that a London firm of dealers have been imposed upon:

"*Forged Heligoland Post Cards.*—In a large parcel of Heligoland Post Cards we recently purchased from a well-known dealer, it has been discovered that some hundreds of the 3 farthings (5 pfennig), green with black border, *reply*, are forgeries. The forgery can be easily detected, owing to an error in the inscription on the front, which should read, 'The *reverse* card is for the answer.' In the forgeries, however, the 's' and 'v' in REVERSE have changed places, making it read *reserve*."

Leeward Islands.—The new cards for the united islands have now appeared similar in type to all the recent issues.

1d., carmine on salmon.
1+1d., ,, ,,
1½d. ,, ,,
1½+1½d. ,, ,,

New South Wales.—We are informed that "the new 2d. card was issued to the Post-office in December last, and issued by that Department to the public on the 1st January."

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1890.

(*Continued from page* 17.)

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

BRAZIL.—	20 reis,	Paris-green;	new type;	perf. 13.	(Page 51.)
	50 „	olive-green	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	100 „	pink	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	200 „	lilac-slate	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	300 „	dark blue	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	500 „	brick-red	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	700 „	violet	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	1000 „	yellow	,,	,,	(„ 51.)
	300 „	*slate;* perf. 13;	1890 die.		(„ 136.)
	300 „	*ultramarine* ,,	,,		(„ 136.)
	100 „	pink; *imperf.*			(„ 136.)
	100 „	lilac; *recut die;*	perf. 13.		(„ 136.)
	100 „	,, ,,	*imperf.*		(„ 136.)
Newspaper Stamps.	10 reis,	pale blue;	new design.		(„ 120.)
	20 „	Paris-green	,,		(„ 120.)
	50 „	olive-green	,,		(„ 120.)
	100 „	carmine	,,		(„ 120.)
	200 „	violet	,,		(„ 120.)
	300 „	deep blue	,,		(„ 120.)
	500 „	brick-red	,,		(„ 120.)
	700 „	violet	,,		(„ 120.)
	1000 „	yellow	,,		(„ 120.)

BRAZIL—*continued.*

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 reis, carm.-red; new type; unlettered. (Page 51.)
20 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
50 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
100 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
200 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
300 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
500 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
700 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)
1000 „ „ „ „ („ 51.)

Envelopes. 300 reis, pink; white laid paper; 78 × 139 mm. (Page 136.)
300 „ „ „ 94 × 119 mm. („ 136.)

Letter Card. 80 „ *pink on creamy white.* („ 51.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Issue I.

½ a., black, on 1d., lilac; on Great Britain stamps. (Page 153.)
1 a. „ on 2d., green and red „ „ („ 153.)
4 a. „ on 5d., lilac and blue „ „ („ 153.)

Issue II. ½ a., brown. (Page 153.)
1 a., green. („ 153.)
2 a., red. („ 153.)
4 a., light brown. („ 153.)
8 a., blue. („ 153.)
1 rupee, carmine. („ 153.)
2 rupees, brick red. („ 192.)
3 „ purple. („ 192.)
4 „ blue. („ 192.)
5 „ green. („ 192.)

BRITISH GUIANA.—1 cent, red surcharge, on 1 dollar, black on green, Revenue stamp. (Page 136.)
1 „ „ on 2 dollars „ (Page 153.)
1 „ „ on 3 „ „ („ 172.)
1 „ „ on 4 „ „ („ 172.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—*With inscriptions altered to* "POSTAGE" *and* "REVENUE." 8 cents, green. (Page 2.)
10 „ blue. („ 2.)

Post Cards. 1 c., orange on white; type II. (Page 154.)
1 c. „ „ error(?) "*Postage&Revenue*" („ 154.)

BULGARIA. 1 stotinki, violet. (Page 103.)
2 „ grey. („ 103.)
3 „ yellow-brown. („ 103.)
10 „ red. („ 103.)
15 „ yellow-bistre. („ 103.)
25 „ dull blue. („ 103.)
30 „ dark brown. („ 103.)
50 „ blue-green. („ 103.)

Post Cards. 5 stotinki, green on white; *double impression.* (Page 192.)
5 „ „ „ new type. („ 192.)
10 „ red on cream „ („ 192.)
10+10 „ vermilion-red; black inscription. („ 52.)

CANADA. 6 cents, *chestnut-brown.* (Page 205.)
15 „ bright violet. („ 67.)

Post Card. 1 cent, *grey-green* on buff. („ 154.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—4d., blue, current type; wmk. "Foul Anchor." (Page 154.)

Reg. Envelope. 4d., Size F; *inscription* "*De la Rue & Co.*" („ 154.)

Post Card. 1½d., slate-grey on buff; new type. („ 103.)

CASHMERE.—Current issues. ¼ anna, brown; *on thin laid paper.* (Page 28.)
½ „ bright red „ „ („ 28.)
½ „ black „ „ („ 28.)
1 „ „ „ „ („ 28.)

Reprints. New dies for the ½ a., 1 a., and most of the 4 a.

CASHMERE—*continued.*

Circular. ½ a., Type III., orange on thin native laid paper. (Page 137.)
½ a. ,, vermilion ,, ,, (,, 137.)
½ a. ,, carmine-red ,, ,, (,, 137.)
½ a. ,, black ,, ,, (,, 205.)
½ a. ,, red on white ,, ,, (,, 205.)
½ a. ,, orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
½ a. ,, yellow ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, blue on native laid paper. (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, black on thin native laid paper. (,, 137.)
1 a. ,, ,, ,, white wove paper. (,, 137.)
1 a., Type II., black on thin yellowish wove. (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, III., red on white laid paper. (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, IV. (?), yel. on thin yellowish wove pp. (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, ,, ,, ,, white ,, (,, 205.)
1 a. ,, ,, red ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, II., black on native laid paper. (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, green ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, purple ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, I., black on thin yellowish wove paper. (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, II. ,, ,, white ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, green ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, yellow ,, ,, ,, (,, 205.)
4 a. ,, ,, red on white laid. (,, 205.)

Rectangular type of 1866 (original die).—
4 a., orange on native laid paper. (Page 206.)
4 a., purple ,, ,, (,, 206.)
4 a., blue ,, ,, (,, 206.)
4 a., black ,, ,, (,, 206.)
4 a., orange on thin white wove. (,, 206.)
4 a., purple ,, ,, (,, 206.)
4 a., blue ,, ,, (,, 206.)

Current type. ½ anna, black *on white.* (,, 154.)
1 ,, ,, ,, (,, 154.)

Post Cards. ¼ anna, *pale orange-red* on wove. (Page 206.)
¼ ,, ,, ,, *with irregular inscrip.* (,, 206.)

CEYLON.—2 c., in black, on 4 c., violet-rose; *new type.* (Page 52.)
2 c. ,, ,, pink; *new type, with varieties.* (,, 52.)
2 c. ,, (Two Cents) on 4 c., rose; wmk. Crown CA. (,, 120.)
2 c. ,, ,, ,, mauve-violet ,, (,, 154.)
3 c. ,, on 4 c., rose; *surch.* "*Postal Commission.*" (,, 154.)
3 c. ,, ,, mauve-violet ,, ,, (,, 154.)
3 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 154.)
3 c., in blue ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 154.)
5 c., in black, on 15 c., olive; wmk. Crown CA. (,, 104.)

Telegraphs. *20 c.*, on 50 c., blue. (Page 172.)
40 c. ,, ,, (,, 172.)
60 c., on 1 rupee, red. (,, 172.)
80 c., on 2½ ,, grey. (,, 172.)

Post Cards. 3 c. current type, without word "To" added (?). (Page 192.)
3 c., in black, on 5 c., blue on buff. (,, 206.)
3 c. ,, on 10c., brown on buff. (,, 206.)

Registered Envelopes. 15 c., rose; new type; size F. (,, 154.)
15 c. ,, ,, ,, G. (,, 154.)
15 c. ,, ,, ,, H. (,, 154.)

CHAMBA.—Indian stamps surcharged.
6 annas, yellow-brown. (Page 172.)
12 ,, brown on red. (,, 172.)
3 ,, orange; "Service." (,, 172.)
6 ,, yellow-brown; "Service." (,, 172.)
12 ,, brown on red ,, (,, 172.)

CHAMBA—*continued.*
Envelopes. ½ a., green, 118 × 66 ; *surcharged in black & blue.* (Page 120.)
1 a., brown „ „ „ „ („ 120.)

COLOMBIA.—1 peso, pink on *white ;* perforated 11½. (Page 67.)
10 „ black on rose ; inscribed, "Correos nacionales de los ee. uu. de Colombia." perf. 11. (Page 120.)
2 centavos, red on pink; perf. 13½. (Page 104.)
5 „ blue on blue „ and 11. („ 192.)
10 „ brown on yellow „ („ 28.)
20 „ violet „ („ 155.)

Cubiertas.—(per Dr. Michelsen).—
10 centavos, blue. (Page 121.)
20 „ „ („ 121.)
30 „ „ („ 121.)
40 „ „ („ 121.)
50 „ „ („ 121.)
60 „ „ („ 121.)
70 „ „ („ 121.)
80 „ „ („ 121.)
90 „ „ („ 121.)
1 peso „ („ 121.)
10 centavos, black on rose ; new design. („ 137.)
20 „ „ yellow „ („ 137.)
30 „ „ orange „ („ 137.)
40 „ „ blue „ („ 137.)
50 „ „ green „ („ 137.)
60 „ yellow on white „ („ 137.)
80 „ green „ „ („ 137.)
90 „ brown „ „ („ 137.)
1 peso, vermilion „ „ („ 137.)
Official Cubiertas (different frames).—No value ; black on pink. (Page 67.)
„ „ white. („ 67.)
„ „ yellow. („ 67.)
„ „ blue. („ 67.)
Without indication of value, black on white wove (?). („ 192.)
New type, black on blue wove. („ 192.)
„ „ „ laid bâtonné. („ 192.)
Envelope. Servicio Postal Ferreo (Railways). 5 c., blk. on pink. (Page 173.)
Trial Sheets, etc. (Page 155.)
Post Card. *Size increased* from 118 × 74 mm. to 129 × 83 mm. (Page 67.)

Almaguer (?) 1 c., black on blue ; perf. 11½. (Page 155.)
2 c. „ rose „ („ 155.)
5 c. „ yellow „ („ 152.)

Antioquia.—Provisionals (?).
2½ c., black on pale buff. (Page 173.)
5 c. „ deep yellow. („ 173.)
10 c. „ pale buff. („ 173.)
10 c. „ pale rose („ 173.)
20 c. „ deep yellow („ 173.)
50 c., chocolate-brown ; new design. („ .)
20 c. „ „ error „ („ 174.)
20 c., blue ; perf. 13½. („ 206.)
50 c., green „ („ 206.)
1 peso, vermilion ; perf. 13½. („ 206.)
2 pesos, black on solferino ; perf. 13½. („ 206.)
2 „ „ „ imperf. („ 206.)
5 „ „ vermilion ; perf. 13½ („ 206.)
5 „ „ imperf. („ 206.)
Bolivar.—10 c., mauve (1880) ; *divided diagonally for 5 c.* (Page 121.)
Cauca (?). 5 c., red. (Page 156.)

Santander. 1 centavo, blue ; perf. 13 ; new type. (Page 7.)
5 centavos, vermilion ; perf. 13 ,, (,, 73.)
10 ,, violet ,, ,, (,, 73.)

Tolima. Issue of 1871.—
10 c., bright blue, dull blue *on white laid paper.* (Page 137.)
10 c., blue on white wove, *printed on both sides.* (,, 137.)

1886 issue (2 types). 5 c., brown, yellow-brown ; type 1. (Page 155.)
5 c. ,, violet-brown ,, 2. (,, 155.)
10 c., deep blue ,, 1. (,, 155.)
10 c. ,, ,, 2. (,, 155.)
1 p., vermilion ,, 1. (,, 155.)
1 p. ,, ,, 2. (,, 155.)

New issue. 1 c., black on rose. (Page 121.)
2½ c. ,, blue. (,, 121.)
5 c. ,, yellow. (,, 121.)
10 c. ,, green (,, 121.)

Cubiertas. *Printed in black.*
5 c., black on blue, yellow and red. (Page 121.)
10 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 121.)
50 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 121.)

Congo.—New type. 10 centimes, carmine ; perf. 15. (Page 28.)

Costa Rica.—*Surcharged "Official" in thin capitals.*
1 centavo, olive-brown, overprinted in black ; perf. 15. (Page 28.)
2 centavos, blue-green ,, ,, ,, 14. (,, 28.)
5 ,, vermilion ,, ,, ,, 15. (,, 28.)
10 ,, brown-red ,, ,, ,, 14. (,, 28.)
20 ,, yellow-green ,, ,, ,, 14. (,, 28.)
50 ,, carmine ,, ,, ,, 15. (,, 28.)

Envelopes. 5 c., orange on white, 152 × 92 mm. ; new type. (Page 174.)
10 c., brown-violet on white, 152 × 92 mm. ,, (,, 174.)

Wrapper. 2 c., green on yellowish-grey, 125 × 378 mm. (,, 174.)

Post Cards. 2 c., green on buff. (Page 174.)
3 c., carmine ,, (,, 174.)

Guanacaste.—Current type. *Surcharged 2 mm. high × 20 mm. wide.*
20 c., yellow-green, surcharged in black in Roman capitals. (Page 88.)
50 c., carmine ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 88.)
1 peso, blue ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 88.)
2 pesos, violet ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 88.)
5 ,, olive-green ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 156.)

Current type. *Surch. in thin block capitals, 55½ mm. high × 18 mm. wide.*
1 c., brown ; black surcharge. (Page 121.)
2 c., green, ,, (,, 121.)
5 c., orange ,, (,, 121.)
10 c., reddish-brown ,, (,, 121.)

Cuba.—New type ; perf. 14.

Adhesives. ½ mil. de peso, light reddish-brown ; inscription, "IMPRESOS." (Page 52.)
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 52.)
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 52.)
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 52.)
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 52.)
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 52.)
1 cent. de peso, yellow-brown ; inscription, "ISLA DE CUBA." (Page 52.)
2 ,, dark blue ,, (,, 52.)
2½ ,, blue-green ,, (,, 52.)
5 ,, bronze-green ,, (,, 52.)
10 ,, violet-brown ,, (,, 52.)
20 ,, dark violet ,, (,, 52.)

Post Cards. 2 ,, green on buff ; new type. (,, 52.)
4 ,, carmine ,, ,, (,, 67.)

CURACAO.—Type with numeral in centre.
2½ c., green; perf. 12½. (Page 88.)
3 c., brown ,, 13. (,, 174.)
5 c., pink ,, 12½. (,, 88.)
Post Card. 5+5c., carmine on rose. (,, 174.)

DENMARK.—Letter Card.
4 öre, blue on grey; *imperf.* (Page 121.)
,, 4 ,, blue on white; *inscription changed.* (Page 206.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—New issue.
Envelopes. 5 c, blue on white laid. (Page 121.)
10 c., orange ,, (,, 121.)
20 c., brown ,, (,, 121.)
Wrappers. 2 c., carmine on manilla, 240×156 mm. (,, 121.)
3 c., orange ,, 300×142 ,, (,, 121.)
Post Cards. 1 c., green on olive-yellow. (,, 121.)
1+1 c. ,, ,, (,, 121.)
5 c., carmine; perf. 12½. (,, 156.)
12½ c., grey ,, (,, 156.)

DUTCH INDIES.—(?) Postal Envelopes dated 1794 to 1809. Type with numerals. (Page 138.)

EGYPT.—Envelopes. Circular design.
1 millième, brn. on azure laid; wmk., "Postes Egyptiennes"; 108×71 mm. (Page 4.)
2 millièmes, green ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 4.)
5 ,, carmine-red ,, ,, ,, ,, size 120×95 mm., 145×121 mm. (Page 53.)
Envelope Letters. 5 millièmes, carmine-red on drab; size 120×95 mm., 120×84 mm. (Page 53.)
1 piastre, blue on stout light blue wove; 121×94 mm. (Page 4.)

FARIDKOT.—
½ anna, green; on *thick* wove paper, *not ruled in squares;* type 2. (Page 207.)
1 paisa ,, *imperf;* type 2. (,, 207.)
Native type. 1 paisa, blue-green; perf. 12 (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, red ,, (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, black ,, (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, green; imperforate. (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, blue ,, (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, red ,, (,, 4.)
,, 1 ,, black ,, (,, 4.)
,, 2nd type. 1 fölus, *yellow;* perf. 12½ and imperf.; small oblong. (Page 29.)
,, *3rd type.* 1 fölus, ultramarine; perf. 12½; small oblong. (Page 29.)

FINLAND.—2 penni, grey; perf. 12½; new type. (,, 29.)
5 ,, green ,, ,, (,, 29.)
10 ,, rose ,, ,, (,, 29.)
20 ,, yellow ,, ,, (,, 29.)
1 mark, grey and rose ,, ,, (,, 156.)
5 marks, green ,, ,, ,, (,, 156.)
Envelopes. New design.
20 penni, yellow on white laid paper; 150× 85 mm. (,, 88.)
20 ,, orange ,, ,, 153×120 ,, (,, 139.)
25 ,, blue ,, ,, 150× 85 ,, (,, 88.)
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, 153+120 ,, (,, 139.)
Post Card. 10 penni, rose on white. (,, 122.)
,, 10+10 ,, ,, cream. (,, 139.)
,, 10 ,, ,, (Retour-kort) rose on white. (,, 139.)

FRANCE. 50 c., carmine on pink. (Page 104.)
75 c., *black on orange.* („ 193.)
50 c., rose, surcharged "2 Piastres 2," in black. (Page 156.)
Post Card. 10 c., black *on buff.* (Page 139.)
Pneumatic Post Envelope. 60 c., carmine on lilac. (Page 122.)
French Colonies. DIEGO SUAREZ.—
Colonial type. Surcharged 15 c. in violet on 1 c., black on grey. (Page 175.)
„ 15 c. „ 5 c., green. („ 175.)
„ 15 c. „ 10 c., black on lilac. („ 175.)
„ 15 c. „ 25 c., black on rose. („ 122.)
„ 15 c. in blue on 20 c., brick on green. („ 53.)
New design. 1 c., black. (Page 194.)
5 c. „ („ 194.)
15 c. „ („ 194.)
25 c. „ („ 194.)

GIBRALTAR.—
New type. 75 centimos, olive-green; wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14. (Page 53.)
25 centimos on 2½d., blue, *variety, short* 1. („ 122.)
25 „ 2d., brown „ „ („ 139.)
25 „ 2d., brown „ *defective* x. („ 139.)
Reg. Env. 20 centimos on 2d., blue; issue of 1886; sur. in black; Size F. (Page 30.)
20 centimos, red; Sizes G and K. (Page 30.)
20 „ red; Size H 2. („ 53.)
Reply Post Cards. 5+5 centimos, green on buff. (Page 88.)
10+10 „ carmine on buff. („ 88.)
15+15 „ brown on buff. („ 88.)

GOLD COAST.—
Post Card. ½d., green on buff (type of adhesives). (Page 194.)
Reg. Envelope. 2d., blue and black; *size G.* („ 194.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—
Type of May 1st, 1862. 3d., carmine (type 1862); wmk. Emblems on stout azure paper; perf. 14. (Page 104.)
Type of April 1st, 1873. 6d., light yellow-brown, Plate 13; wmk. Spray; perf. 14. (Page 104.)
New type. 10d., purple and red; wmk. "Crown"; perf. 14. (Page 53.)
1s., green (1887), overprinted "GOVT. PARCELS." (Page 68.)
5d., lilac and blue; *surcharged 80 paras, black* (for Levant Post Office). (Page 175.)
Envelopes. 1d., ultramarine; South Kensington issue (not issued, embossed, octagonal die). (Page 123.)
10d. (Page 175.)
10+ 1d. („ 175.)
10+ 1½d. („ 175.)
10+ 2d. („ 175.)
10+ 2½d. („ 175.)
10+ 3d. („ 175.)
10+ 4d. („ 175.)
10+ 6d. („ 175.)
10+10d. („ 175.)
10+ 1s. („ 175.)
Wrapper. 1d., red-brown *on white laid* (printed to order). (Page 207.)
Post Card, Jubilee issue. 1d., carmine on buff. (Page 104.)
Telegraph Stamps. 6d., slate-grey; *Plate 2; wmk. Spray of Rose.* (Page 139.)
Telegraph Forms. 1s., green, *round* stamp, on white laid paper. (Page 157.)
10d., pale blue on *bright yellow wove paper.* (Page 207.)

(*To be continued.*)

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE POST LETTERS BY RAILWAY.

THE following official notice denotes a somewhat striking innovation :

Those Railway Companies which have entered into an agreement for the purpose with the Postmaster-General, and of which a list is appended, will *on and after the 1st February next* accept and convey by the next available Train or Steamship single Inland Post Letters, not exceeding One Ounce in Weight, either to be called for at the Station of Address, or to be transferred there to the nearest Post Office Letter Box, for delivery by Postman, under the conditions and regulations set forth below :

1. Every Letter intended for transmission as a Railway Letter must be taken to a Passenger Station of the Railway Company over whose line it is to be sent, and tendered, during such hours as the Station is open to the public, to a servant of the Railway Company in the Parcel Booking Office, or, if that Office be closed, in the Passenger Booking Office. No such Letter can be accepted at a Post Office, or by an Officer of the Post Office.

2. Upon every Railway Letter a fee of 2*d.* in addition to postage at the ordinary rate of 1*d.* for a Letter not exceeding one ounce, will be charged. The total charge of 3*d.* will defray the whole cost of transmission. No servant of a Railway Company will be entitled to make a further charge on the delivery of a Railway Letter, nor any servant of the Post Office, unless it should be discovered to have been accepted contrary to the regulations of the Post Office.

3. Before a Railway Letter can be accepted by a servant of a Railway Company, the sender must affix to the cover, in the same way as to an ordinary post letter, a postage stamp (or stamps) of the value of 1*d.*, which should, on acceptance of the Letter, be obliterated by the railway servant, and must in addition pay to such servant the sum of 2*d.* in cash, no more and no less. The railway servant will affix and obliterate an adhesive label issued by the Railway Company. This label will simply indicate that the sum of 2*d.* has been paid to the Railway Company.

List of RAILWAY COMPANIES which have agreed to accept and convey RAILWAY LETTERS under the above conditions.

England, Wales, and Scotland.

Aylesbury and Buckingham.
Ayrshire and Wigtownshire.
Barry Dock and Railways.
Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction.
Caledonian.
Cambrian.
Central Wales and Carmarthen Junc.
Cheshire Lines Committee.
City of Glasgow Union.
Cleator and Workington Junction.
Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Colne Valley and Halstead.
East and West Junction.
Eastern and Midlands.
Furness.
Garstang and Knot End.
Glasgow and South-Western.
Great Eastern.
Great North of Scotland.
Great Northern.
Great Western.
Highland.
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway and Dock.

Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction.
London and North-Western.
London and South-Western.
London, Brighton, and South Coast.
London, Chatham, and Dover.
London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Macclesfield Committee.
Manchester and Milford.
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire.
Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham.
Maryport and Carlisle.
Midland.
Neath and Brecon.
Northampton and Banbury Junction.
North British.
North-Eastern.
North London.
North Staffordshire.
Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction.
Pembroke and Tenby.
Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Railways Joint Committee.
Rhondda and Swansea Bay.
Rhymney.
Seacombe, Hoylake, and Dee Side.
Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge.
Sheffield and Midland Railway Companies' Committee.
South-Eastern.
Southwold.
Taff Vale.
West Lancashire.
Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay.

Ireland.

Athenry and Ennis Junction.
Athenry and Tuam.
Ballycastle.
Belfast and County Down.
Belfast and Northern Counties.
Cavan, Leitrim, & Roscommon Light Railway and Tramway Company.
Clara and Banagher.
Clogher Valley Tramway Company.
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast.
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage.
Derry, Central.
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore.
Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo.
Fermoy and Lismore.
Finn Valley.
Great Northern.
Great Southern and Western.
Kanturk and Newmarket.
Kilkenny Junction.
Limerick and Kerry.
Midland Great Western.
Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction.
Sligo, Leitrim, & Northern Counties.
Southern.
Tralee and Fenit.
Waterford and Central Ireland.
Waterford and Limerick.
Waterford and Tramore.
Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
West Clare.
West Donegal.

It is obvious that there are some advantages to be gained by the public from this new "rapid delivery" system. In the metropolis and large cities with deliveries every other hour, as in remote county districts with one or perhaps two daily posts, it will not help letter-writers much; but, on the other hand, to dwellers in the smaller towns, and populated districts within a reasonable distance from each other, with a good train service, it is possible that some benefit may accrue. Business letters of length and importance, that have hitherto been neatly smuggled in a brown paper environment as parcels, may now pass freely, and the casual person—whose name is legion—who starts on a journey and forgets some paper or letter, can now receive it by next train. There is one class that may very largely avail itself of the privilege, *i.e.*, the Press. To the reporters and disseminators of news it should be invaluable, and rejoice the heart of many an editor at the thought of the economy he is effecting in reducing his press telegraphic expenses. We do not, however, think that the general public will largely avail themselves of the new system until the delivery is included.

It will be seen that the usual postage of 1*d.* per ounce is to be paid by stamp as usual, and that the Railway Companies are entitled to charge another 2*d.* for the extra rapid transit. Unless the message is prepaid by a postage stamp, it could not be sent and taken alone: the

label affixable by the Railways has no franking value. It seems to us, therefore, that these labels can hardly come under the designation of Postage Stamps, but are merely a receipt or acknowledgment on the part of the Companies that they have contracted with the sender, by sanction of the Government, to forward his letter alone, instead of placing it with the usual mail bags. The question is one that will admit of considerable difference of opinion; but as the idea of the stamp-issuing capabilities of the railways of the world is enough to freeze the philatelic marrow of the boldest collector extant, we are emboldened to hope that they may not be deemed worthy of inclusion in the philatelic pale.

DINNER TO MR. A. H. WILSON.

As foreshadowed in our last number, the general feeling of friendship and respect for Mr. Alexander Wilson, of the firm of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., culminated in a dinner given to him by his friends at the Criterion on Wednesday, the 18th of this month. Mr. T. K. Tapling, the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, occupied the chair, and was supported among collectors by Messrs. Bacon, Bigge, Castle, Garth, Redman, W. T. Wilson, among dealers by Messrs. Buhl, Cheveley, Giwelb, Hanson, Phillips, and by a numerous gathering of friends of the guest of the evening in both sections of buyers and sellers. Letters of apology for inability to attend were read from Herr von Ferrary, the Earl of Kingston, Mr. Philbrick, M. Maury, and others.

The Vice-President in proposing the loyal toasts felicitously referred to the recent election of his H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of the Philatelic Society of London, an allusion that invoked an enthusiastic reception. In proposing the toast of the evening Mr. Tapling referred in eloquent terms to the services rendered to Philately by Mr. Wilson during his long connection with stamps and their collectors, and enunciated the statement, that in all the course of his numerous and important dealings with Mr. Wilson he had never had cause to look back with regret on any single transaction. The cheers that greeted this observation showed that those present fully coincided with this high meed of praise; and were further corroboration needed, we could endorse it ourselves, as in the course of transactions extending over fourteen years we have found Mr. Wilson's integrity as a business man only equalled by his knowledge as a Philatelist. Mr. Wilson's reply—feeling, appropriate, and appreciative of the assistance he had received from the Vice-President and many others—was exceedingly well received, and revealed a vein of eloquence that had hitherto lain unsuspected by his most intimate friends.

The arrangements for the dinner, carried out by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Buhl, Castle, Garth, and Phillips, were excellent; and we are sure that hosts and guest separated with the conviction that the kindly feeling that prompted this meeting had achieved a happy result.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

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 seventh meeting of the season 1890-91 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 9th January, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members being present, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary reported the receipt for the Society's library of a bound volume of the *Monthly Journal* from Stanley, Gibbons, Limited, which he was requested to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Mr. C. J. Daun, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon, and Mr. C. Geldard, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, were duly elected members of the Society. The Secretary then read a paper on the first issues of the stamps of India, containing much valuable and novel information, particularly in relation to the 4 annas stamp. In the course of the discussion which ensued on the reading of the paper, the Vice-President announced that he was preparing a paper on the same subject, which he proposed to read at a subsequent meeting. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Castle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garth for his most interesting paper, which with his permission it was proposed to publish in the Society's work on the stamps of India and Ceylon. Mr. Castle in a few appropriate remarks expressed the gratification of the members at the presence of Mr. Burnett at this meeting, and referred in fitting terms to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Burnett during his term of office as secretary of the Society.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members and one visitor. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported that Mr. W. T. Wilson had presented to the Society's library the first four reports of the Postmaster-General for the years 1855 to 1858, and was requested to acknowledge the books with the thanks of the Society. Mr. T. G. Nicholson, proposed by Mr. Rossiter, and seconded by Mr. Castle, was elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of British India was proceeded with and adjourned.

Varia.

A paragraph has recently travelled the usual round among the many journals, who are more eager for "news" than anxious for accuracy, that a well-known collector across the Channel is possessed of a "koh-i-noor of stamps" that has cost its owner the trifling amount of £2000! This *rara avis* must indeed be as unique as the price paid; but it may be that franks or marks have been taken for golden presentments of Her Majesty, as happened to a leading London journal in its comments on the recent Philatelic Exhibition!

Those who have read that charming work of the late Charles Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, will remember the amiable golden dustman, Mr. Boffin. An enterprising antipodean contemporary has lately unearthed his Philatelic prototype. It appears that this gentleman, whilst performing the necessary, if unsavoury, functions that appertain to his office—so long since as 1850, conceived the idea of removing all the stamps on letters that he found amongst the household *débris*, and to this day has continued the practice, the moral being added that "the auction value of this would amount to a considerable sum." "Curiously enough" he conceived the notion of having clean specimens also of the humble stamps he found clad in dust and ashes; and so unerring was his Philatelic foresight, that he bought and preserved to this day such unconsidered trifles as sheets of the earliest issues of Victoria, including even an entire sheet of the first issue 2d., violet, with fine borders and background, which, our informant says, would realise alone a great value. He is correct in this! In the interests of Philately let us hope the golden dustman may be able to help us in our too scant acquaintance with the early Victorians, and thus acquire the additional *soubriquet* of the Golden Philatelist.

* * *

It seems probable that this year may produce considerable alterations in the international postal rates, and we trust with no redundant result as far as new postal issues are concerned. We understand that the British Postmaster-General has written to the representatives of the Australasian, South African, and Canadian Colonies, inviting them to take part in the International Postal Convention to be held in Vienna next May. Mr. Raikes expresses the hope that those Colonies which are still unrepresented in the Postal Union will see their way on this occasion to join, more particularly as the postage between Great Britain and her dependencies has now been reduced to the uniform rate fixed by the Union. The communication in question further informs the Colonial representatives that the desire expressed by some of their Governments that each Colony should be allowed a vote cannot be acceded to, and the Colonies are reminded that even such large countries as India and the United States are content with a single vote each. It is therefore necessary that the decision arrived at on this subject by the Lisbon Convention, 1886, should be adhered to.

* * *

It may interest collectors to know, as showing the value of "specialising," that a leading London dealer recently purchased a very fine collection of Mexico for £325, and also an unusually complete assemblage of Philippines for £550, the property of a well-known member of the Philatelic Society. Among the "best things" were some 240 specimens of the 1854–5 issue, including many fine shades and varieties, and the four complete plates. The same firm has also purchased the Colonial collection of another prominent member for a large sum—not too large, considering the beauty of the specimens.

* * *

We are glad to read in the organ of the Berlin Philatelic Club that Dr. Kalckhoff, one of its prominent members, has taken away a favourable impression of the London Philatelic Society, whose guest he was a short time since. In giving an account of the evening's proceedings, he makes mention of Mr. Tapling's splendid collection of the Cape of Good Hope, the study of which happened to be that evening's work.

The sale of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby's collection of English stamps and envelopes on the 14th of this month, by Messrs. Cheveley and Co., attracted a fair assemblage of collectors. We should imagine on the whole that the owner must have been well satisfied with the estimate placed upon his philatelic treasures by the purchasers. As is usually and unfortunately the case in this country, the envelopes and cards were sold at prices not at all commensurate with their scarcity; but *en revanche* the imperforate specimens and better known rare adhesives changed hands at high prices. The highest figure attained was for the 3d., small letters, plate 3, with secret mark, unused and imperf., which, after a keen competition, changed ownership at £38, and was undoubtedly well sold.

Notes and Queries.

R. N., DRESDEN.—We must congratulate you upon having submitted to our inspection an interesting sheet of stamps. It is seldom that novelties, or rather discoveries, among the English colonial stamps hail from the *Vaterland*.

New South Wales, 2d., Plate II., on narrow vertically-ribbed paper. This is a rather uncommon variety of paper either on this or any other plate, but it is no novelty. It is in no sense *papier verge*, and may be due only to imperfect milling.

Victoria, 3d., blue, beaded oval; imperf. This is also no novelty, although your specimen is fairly satisfactory as to margin.

Queensland, 2d., blue; "wmk. flower." This is only the *fleuron* that we believe is found on the border of the sheet.

New Zealand, 6d., lilac-blue; "imperf." This stamp may exist, although we have never come across it *in a convincing state*. Your specimen may be imperf., but we have seen perforated stamps of this country with double the margin that yours has. A pair would be better.

Ditto, 6d., lilac-blue; perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13. This is apparently quite genuine. It is a scarce stamp as a minor variety.

Ditto, 2d., current issue. The flaw on the face is simply a defect in printing.

Ditto, ½d., rose; wmk. "Stamp Duty." This again is but the watermark at the edge of the sheet.

Tasmania, 4d., blue; wmk. numeral (1858), rouletted. There *are* 2½ points at the top only of the stamp; but without saying that these oasês in the desert are not good, we can find nothing exactly corresponding among our own stamps.

South Australia, ½d., mauve; type of and used with the wrapper of like value. This is probably only a cut specimen of the latter. The stamp, perf. 12, is chronicled in *Oceania*.

The five other stamps submitted by you will be notified in the "Novelties" in this or the succeeding numbers, as space permits.

W. D., BECKTON.—As you are aware, there have been some changes in connection with this journal. Will you kindly forward the Saxony stamp, and we will examine and compare it with others?

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. MARCH, 1891. No. 147.

OUR somewhat laborious task of chronicling the many and varied new issues of the year 1890 finishes with our next number, and, as will be seen, extends over seventeen or eighteen pages of small type. Adopting this as our text, we propose to "draw a few conclusions" therefrom. The older school of collectors can well recollect the time when the idea of anything but a universal collection scarce entered into the minds of stamp collectors. The champions of the "middle ages" of Philately also call to mind the dim forebodings—raised by the ever-increasing influx of novelties — that neither time, energy, or money could keep pace with the flowing tide of varieties. One by one these quondam champions of the old style abandoned parts of their collection, until now-a-days we find but an occasional Croesus who can still revel in the philatelic riches of the five continents. Until this idea of specializing was promulgated, gloomy forebodings as to the future of Philately were entertained, the predominant feeling amongst collectors some ten years since being, that crushed under the weight of new issues the pursuit would dwindle down. As so often happens, however, the necessity for action produced the remedy—sometimes, as in this case, drastic, but none the less efficacious. The limitation of collection will prove to have been the salvation of Philately as a science, and to the individual collector a protection against the necessity for securing all the new issues that are prompted by the venality of Governments, or the speculations of Post-office officials and dealers. We have approximately totalled up the stamps issued by certain countries, as chronicled in the Philatelic Gains of the *Record* for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, and, to our mind, they are instructive as emphasizing the action of philatelists during

The New Issues of the last three years.

recent years in collecting only what they choose, *and not what others elect for them.*

Ceylon has issued over forty varieties during this period—more than the mother country—and has for several years preceding flooded the market with varieties of surcharge. Despite changes of currency and postal rates, there can be no reasonable doubt that the continual and needless varieties have some other *raison d'être*—better known perhaps at Colombo than here. We would that some energetic M.P., with a taste for Postal Reform, would seek information as to the powers of local postmasters to issue fresh varieties, with a pertinent inquiry at head-quarters, whether the multiplication of varieties does not tend to decrease the difficulties of the forgers, and whether there is any source of profit or, on the contrary, expense to the respective postal authorities in the continued additional overprinting of the original dies. *Verbum sap.*

The French colonies are, as we all know, notorious offenders; and while the Republic itself has philatelically slumbered with but three stamps per year, the enterprising gentlemen who conduct the colonial Post-offices have continued to produce a total of one hundred and twenty varieties during the three years. Excepting the ephemeral, partially (and justly) cremated Diego-Suarez stamps, almost if not all these varieties have been produced by the surcharger's "artful aid." Were the volume of trade from, *disons*, Nossi-Bé, Reunion, New Caledonia, and Diego-Suarez, commensurate with their postal issues, the French nation might well receive our congratulations on the fact that their hitherto dormant powers of colonization were at last showing some evidence of life.

The worst offenders of all, however, are the South and Central American so-called Republics, where nature has apparently transmitted her volcanic tendency to the indigenous races, and where insurrections, rebellions, and "repudiations" succeed each other with a mushroom rapidity. Chili, Paraguay, and Ecuador have been fairly quiescent as to new issues, and others have not—viewed from a South American point of view—been guilty of over-issue; but an average of, say, ten years would include most of them within the pale of collectors' displeasure. During the last three years Costa Rica, Argentine, and Nicaragua have each issued about fifty varieties; Brazil and Salvador about sixty respectively; and Colombia and its component States over 120, making a total of some four hundred new stamps, irrespective of shades and

sub-varieties, for the exploitation of the unwary collector. There is no tribunal of appeal against this abuse of postal "necessities," and collectors can only defend themselves by abstaining from taking the new issues. Were we ourselves trying to ride the whirlwind of South American collecting, we should be content with the 1 centavos of each *speculative* new issue, with the legend *Ab uno disce omnes*, and a list of all the higher values.

A perusal of our Novelties for the month will show that this flood is increasing in volume under the new system of yearly contracts; and we cordially endorse the advice given in the *American Journal of Philately* to wait a few months, when the "remainders" will be on offer at a price commensurate with their worth.

We do not see that any practical good is to be attained by Anti-surcharge Associations or such-like, the matter being rather one that each collector must decide according to his own judgment. If the general body of Philatelists will abstain from buying these new issues at face value, or anything approximate to it, they will save their pockets, and tend to discourage these speculative issues. All those who have any influence in their respective countries should endeavour to place before their Governments the discredit that must attach to such proceedings, and hope that the steady force of public opinion may in the end produce the desired result.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—Major Evans reports having found the one abassi of 1881 on ordinary white laid paper, similar to that of the preceding issues, also "the second type of the same stamp in carmine, on the usual white laid *bâtonné* paper, struck on the same sheet as the first type."

1 abassi, carmine-lake, *on white laid paper.*
1 ,, carmine (Type of 1889), *on white laid bâtonné paper.*

Argentine Republic.—The *Stamp News* presages the cheerful information that high values of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pesos are in preparation!

Austria.—We find on examining our specimens surcharged for use in the Levant, that while the perforation for the 3, 5, and 10 kr. gauges 10, that of the 20 kr. measures 13, and of the 50 kr. 12½.

Bavaria.—The 2 marks has made its appearance, says the *Philatelist*, with the watermark of vertical undulating lines.

2 marks, orange ; watermark *vertical wavy lines ;* perf. 15.

Bolivia.—The set of four values of the perforated set noted in our January number has now received the accession of a higher value. 100 c., yellow ; perf. 12.

Brazil.—We hear of the 200 reis of the current type printed on different paper, per the *Monthly Journal.*

200 r., purple, on *thick* wove paper.

British East Africa. — Illustration herewith of the higher values previously described.



British Honduras. — Our publishers have shown us two specimens of the 10 cents on 4 pence, mauve, with the London overprinting, the surcharged numeral being barred out, and a large Roman figure 6 being substituted. We should be glad of confirmatory evidence of the authenticity of this before full acknowledgment of its claims.

British South Africa.—Our publishers send us copies of this recent issue surcharged, stating "that they were required at once, owing to the new postal rates." The surcharge consists of large fancy numerals roughly occupying a space of 13 mm. square, and is printed in black. We trust that the Afrikanders will now be in a position to enjoy another of the advantages, before alluded to, of European civilization !

½d., black surcharge on 6d., blue.
2d. ,, ,, ,,
4d. ,, ,, ,,
8d. ,, ,, 1s., brown.

Congo.—The 10 francs has been issued similar in appearance to the other values. 10 francs, ochre ; perf. 15.

Fiji.—Another fresh surcharge has to be chronicled here, this time on the 2d., green. It consists of the figures "2½" and the letter "d" in Egyptian type, printed in black, and measuring in width 13 mm. by about 5 in height.

2½d. on 2d., green ; perf. 10.

Gold Coast.—We hear of the new Postal Rate value, like the others, bi-coloured.

2½d., blue and orange ; wmk. C A and Cr. ; perf. 14.

Haiti.—The provisional 2 c. is to have a short life apparently, for we hear from several quarters of a new design for this value. A decidedly martial appearance is attained by making the central design to consist of all the panoply of war gathered under the shade of a palm tree.

2 c., blue on white paper ; perf. 13½.

Hongkong.—This colony, or rather British settlement, has just arrived at its first jubilee, having been founded in 1841, and the exuberance of its rejoicings thereat has apparently even permeated its postal system, as we find the following otherwise mysterious announcement on the current issue: "1841, Hong Kong, Jubilee, 1891." The surcharge is in black, and in four lines in the order given; the first and last in thin numerals, measuring 8½ mm. in length by 3 in height; the second in thin Egyptian type, 15 × 2 mm.; and the third in thin block capitals, 15 × 3 mm. We are informed that it was in use for three days only. Let us hope this *may* be so, and that the good Hongkong folks then ceased to "enthuse," or we may be inundated with the like curiosities.



2 c., pink, with *Jubilee Announcement.*

India.—A provisional has also been called forth for "Our Empire" by the recent regulations. It is the current 4 annas and 6 pies that has been surcharged in black 2½ as., the numerals being about 4½ mm. high, and the whole inscription about 12 mm. wide.



2½ as., black surcharge on 6 as. 8 pies, green; wmk. star; perf. 14.

Italy.—The 2 c., brown, newspaper stamp of the 1863 issue has been shown to us with the voided spaces in the angles, but without the surcharge of *Estero* that accompanies the stamp when thus printed. The 1 c. has been long known in a similar condition, but so far as we are aware this has not hitherto been chronicled.

2 c., brown, 1863 issue of Estero series *with the surcharge omitted.*

We have also seen the like value of the ordinary issue, sent to us by Mr. M. Giwelb, in an imperforate state.

2 c., brown, 1863 issue; *imperforate.*

The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of a provisional 20 c. achieved by surcharging the current 5 c. with the effigy of King Humbert. Rather a dangerous method of quadrupling the face value!

20 c., black surcharge, on 5 c., current issue.

Martinique.—In addition to the varieties chronicled in the February *Record* we now note the following trifling additions to the French colonial surcharges.

05 c. on 20 c, red on green.
05 c. on 30 c., brown.
05 c. on 35 c., black on yellow.
05 c. on 40 c., red.
15 c. on 20 c., red on green.
15 c. on 75 c., carmine.

Mexico.—*Chiapas.*—A very interesting discovery has been made in the scarce issue of this province. The primitive-looking oblong label, consisting of a broken ornamental border containing

the inscription "COR-REOS, ME-XICO," with the value 2 reales, is doubtless familiar to our readers through the *fac-similes* in the catalogues. For many years this was the sole value known, but a year or two since a specimen with the value 4 reales was found by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. Our publishers have now received from Mr. G. T. Koster the 1 real and a fraction of a stamp showing the inscription 8 reales. Both these stamps are on original letters, and have come direct from the hands of a large commercial house in Mexico. They bear the postmark "Tuxtla" in large script letters, in each case more than sufficing to cover the face of the stamp; and after a careful examination both of the stamps and the conditions under which they are brought to light, we are fain to agree with our publishers that their authenticity should be undoubted. The "find" consisted of one of the 4 reales (already known to exist), a pair of the un real, and what is, alas! but a vulgar fraction of the 8 reales.

Un real (1), black on green.
Ocho reales (8), black on pink.

New South Wales.—The unpaid letter or, as now designated, Postage Due stamps, have made their appearance for this colony. We have not yet seen the "real insect"; they much resemble the U.S. unpaids, as will be seen by the illustration, and are all printed in green.



Postage Due;	wmk. N.S.W.;	perf. 10.
1d.	,,	,,
2d.	,,	,,
3d.	,,	,,
4d.	,,	,,
6d.	,,	,,
8d.	,,	,,
5s.	,,	,,
10s.	,,	,,
£1.	,,	,,

We illustrate the provisionals described last month.







New Zealand.—The following interesting announcement we take from the *Federal Australian Philatelist:*

"We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. J. Knowles, of Wellington, the secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, for a sight of a most interesting thing; viz., an unused specimen of the 3d., first type, on pelure paper. This stamp

has never before been chronicled, and is probably of the greatest rarity. The specimen is printed in the peculiar brown-lilac shade of the locally-printed imperforate stamps on the star watermarked paper. Doubtless those in bright violet were printed by Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and sent out with the plate, and the stamp under review was printed along with the other values on pelure paper in 1863; and the fact that the English printed stock was not exhausted at the time of the arrival of the fresh supply of star watermarked paper will account for its rarity. The discovery of this variety is strong proof of the field of research yet open to our New Zealand friends. Mr. Knowles knows of another specimen which is also unused."

The *Record* of September, 1889, contained a very interesting paper on the New Zealand stamps, by the late Mr. John Davis, of the Postage Stamp Department, Wellington, in which he states that the stamps on the provisional and local papers were printed in 1862 and 1863. The Threepenny value, printed in bright violet, is supposed to have arrived early in 1863, and it is therefore quite within the bounds of probability that, only a limited number of these having been sent out, they were exhausted before the existing supply of pelure paper, and that, in the colonial printing of the brown lilac-mauve a few sheets of the thin paper were used in addition to the star watermarked supply sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Mr. Bassett Hull is a philatelist whose judgment we value so highly that we at once place the stamp on the list, while endorsing from our own experience his *dictum* as to the wide field of research invited by the stamps of this country. 3d., brown-lilac (imperf.) *on pelure paper.*

Our publishers have received a specimen of the Insurance Department stamps. The central design is a lighthouse on the sea-shore, the light flashes of which bear the words "State" and "Security" respectively to left and right. A fancy-shaped solid frame of colour, doubled at the top to admit of the inscription, makes the stamp an irregular rectangle, with projecting circular corners. The inscription is—at top, "Government Life Insurance"; at base, "Department"; to right, "Postage"; to left, the value in words; while the letters "N. Z." and the numeral of value twice repeated fill up the projecting curved angles. They bear the usual watermark and perforation, nor does the paper vary from the ordinary issue. As is so frequently and regretably the case with Australian stamps, a good design has been spoilt by inefficient execution.

Insurance Department Stamps; wmk. small star; perf. 11½.

½d., purple.	2d., red-brown.	6d., green.
1d., blue.	3d., chocolate.	1s., rose-pink.

The new 2½d. that we announced last month has now come to hand, and to our humble judgment is not "a thing of beauty." The design consists of Her Majesty's portrait, to left, in widow's weeds, apparently suffering from a royal swollen face, and a diminu-

tive crown that is gently *glissading* away from the head. In the upper angles there is an attempt to depict a seascape that leaves a huge field for the imagination, and is not in keeping with the rest of the design. The execution is worse than the design. Our philatelic friends in New Zealand should endeavour to imbue their postal authorities with the conviction that the useful and the beautiful may be combined. We should add to the description already given, that the watermark is a small star, and the perforation gauges 11½. (See page 27.)

Nicaragua.—We give a list of the avalanche of adhesives provided by annual contract for the benefit of collectors, of the type of illustration.



1 c., bistre ; *perf.* 12.
2 c., red ,,
5 c., blue ,,
10 c., slate ,,
20 c., rose ,,
50 c., purple ,,
1 p., mauve ,,
2 p., green ,,
5 p., brown-red ,,
10 p., orange ,,

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged FRANQUEO OFICIAL

1 c., green, carmine surcharge ; *perf.*
2 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 p. ,, ,, ,, ,,
2 p. ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 p. ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 p. ,, ,, ,, ,,

North Borneo.—The half cent has the inscription, "Postage and Revenue."

½ c., rose ; perf. 14.

Orange Free State.—Our publishers have the 1d. surcharged on the *Threepence*, blue, exactly similar to that described by us in the Fourpence in January. Whether it is error or intentional we know not.

1d., *black surcharge on* 3*d.*, pale blue ; perf. 14.

Queensland.—To the description of the ½d. in our last number we now add that the perforation is 13, and the watermark horizontal Q and Crown. We note that the colour is a rather deep chrome-green. (See p. 28.)

The *F. A. P.* records the existence of the 4d. of the current issue in an imperforate state, "used and on the original cover."

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the £1 stamp as having been seen with the new watermark described by us in the January *Record.*

4d., yellow, current issue ; *imperforate.*
£1, dark green ; *with new watermark.*

Raj Nandgaon.—Another competitor among the native races for the smiles (and tribute) of the collector has made its appearance. We must confess that our acquaintance with the land itself is meagre. Our publishers have received portions of sheets of what purports to be a fresh eruption of Indian stamps which, if judged by appearances, are what the illustrious Mrs. Gamp designated as "rubbage." However stamps, as men, must not be judged by appearances, so let us hope that the Nandgaoners are genuine requirements of embryonic civilization. The name is spelt in the postmarks on the packet containing the stamps Nandgaon; but perhaps owing to an imperfect acquaintance with the British vernacular it reads Nandgam on the labels themselves. The design then—consists of a large rectangle about 36 mm. high by 30 wide; the centre is a large blank oval (or should we say is voided?) bearing the inscription in four lines in small capitals, "Feudatory State Raj Nandgam C.P." Surrounding this egg-like white space are mystic floreate ornaments extending to the edge of the broad rectangular band that bears the remaining inscriptions; viz., right, "Raj Nandgam State Postage"; left, native characters, top ditto, and bottom "Half Anna," the two former being doubtless the "Nandgamese" equivalents to the others. The stamps are of the most primitive and smudgiest order of lithography, on white wove paper in 4 panes of 16 each, and are destitute of gum; fortunately so considering their size, as the deglutition of a few would probably emasculate the *physique* of the gentle natives. White wove paper; imperf. and ungummed.

Half anna, blue.
Two annas, red.

Salvador.—The following are the values of the Seebeck contract supply for 1891; but surely they must also exist surcharged "Official." We append illustration of the type.



1 centavo, vermilion.
2 „ light green.
3 „ violet.
5 „ red-brown.
10 „ blue.
11 „ violet.
20 „ green.
25 „ bistre.
50 „ dark blue.
1 peso, brown.

Sirmoor.—We give an illustration of these stamps with the official surcharge.



	On S.S.
6 pies, green; *red surcharge*	S.
6 „ „ *black* „	„
1 anna, blue; *red* „	„
Two annas, rose; *black* „	„

South Australia.—Vindin's *Philatelic Monthly* gives a notice from the *South Australian Government Gazette* of January 8th, in



which the Postmaster-General invites designs for 2½d. and 5d. adhesives, and a 2d. post card. A prize of £5 (!) is to be awarded to the fortunate successful artist, and he will certainly not deserve this colossal remuneration unless his productions are many degrees less hideous than the green and brown creation that now does duty for the 2½d. postage. Meanwhile it appears that the 6d. has been surcharged for use as 5d., pending the production of the permanent dies. We give an illustration, which has curiously reached us before the stamp itself.

5d., surcharged on Sixpence, current issue.

Sweden.—We note in the advertising columns of a Scandinavian contemporary that the 10 öre on the 12 has been found with the surcharge inverted. The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the unpaid letter stamp 6 öre as exisiting with impression on either side.

10 öre, blue surcharge (on 12 öre); *inverted.*
6 öre, yellow; *impression on both sides.*

Switzerland.—We have from our publishers a new value.

3 francs, orange; type of current set.

Tangier.—We append illustrations of these stamps as described in the *Record* for January.







Tasmania.—We illustrate above the provisional described last month.

Transvaal.—We have received from Mr. M. Giwelb a copy of the 6d., blue on green, of the 1878 issue, with the Roman V.R., in which the V of the word Transvaal is of a smaller and shorter type than the rest of the type, not extending more than half the depth of the remaining letters.

6d., blue on green (1878 issue), *with small* v *in Transvaal.*

United States.—The *Stamp News* says that the current 1 and 2 cent stamps exist in two sizes. We hope to illustrate these later on.



Uruguay.—The illustration of the official surcharge on the current set is given below, of which we have, however, only seen the lowest value as yet.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Mauritius.—M. Moëns has received registered letter envelopes with the value on the flap "in various sizes."

8 cents, ultramarine.

Mexico.—On the same authority we note that two new envelopes of the current set with arms in the left angle have appeared.

4 centavos, red ; current set.
6 ,, ,, ,,

The *I. B. J.* describes a wrapper of 12 centavos value, similar to those already existing, with oval stamp, containing numeral of value to right, and the Mexican arms to left.

Wrapper. 12 centavos, carmine on white.

Nicaragua.—The following are the necessary articles for Nicaraguan postal intercourse *for this year :*

Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on white.
5 ,, ,, yellow.
10 ,, grey on white.
20 ,, carmine on yellow.
30 ,, brown ,,
50 ,, violet ,,

Wrappers. 1 centavo, green.
2 ,, ,,
4 ,, ,,

Salvador.—The new type for 1891 has blossomed into the following choice varieties as illustrated :



Envelopes. 1 centavo, violet on pale red.
2 centavos, deep red on white.
5 ,, brown on yellow.
10 ,, green on bluish.
11 ,, orange on pale red.
20 ,, carmine on yellowish.
22 ,, brown ,,

Wrappers. 2 centavos, brown on pale red.
3 ,, ,, ,,
6 ,, dark brown on pale red.



Tasmania.—We are informed by a Tasmanian correspondent that Halfpenny and Penny wrappers may be expected shortly. The illustration given here is that of the envelopes and wrappers previously described, all of which are apparently unofficial.

United States.—Below we publish the new schedule for stamped envelopes which came into effect January 1st, 1891.

PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS TO TAKE EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1891.

In this schedule the prices of envelopes remain the same as in the preceding one. In other respects the schedule is changed as follows : 1st, The designation by letters has superseded that by numbers ; 2nd, The envelopes

known as No. 2 are no longer issued; 3rd, A new envelope designated H, Hh or Hhh according to quality, measuring $4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is introduced; 4th, The I, formerly No. 8 envelope, is made $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch shorter; 5th, The size of the newspaper wrapper has been increased in length; 6th, The N envelope, formerly No. 11, is increased to $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 7th, First quality envelopes of the L, M, and N sizes will be furnished of white paper only; other first quality envelopes will be sent all white unless amber colour is specially asked for. The 4 c. envelopes of the "extra letter" and "legal sizes" have been omitted, and that denomination in the "official" and "extra official" sizes has been transferred from third to first quality. A 1 cent denomination is added to the extra letter size.

No envelopes will be furnished other than those included in this schedule.

Size and Denomination.		Quality of Paper.	Colour of Paper.	Denomination.
Full letter, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches	A	First	White	1 cent
	A	First	White	2 cents
	Aa	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Aaa	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Full letter, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ungummed for circulars	B	Manila	Manila	1 cent
Commercial, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ inches	C	First	White	1 cent
	C	First	White	2 cents
	C	First	White	5 cents
	Cc	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Ccc	Third	Manila or amber	1 cent
	Ccc	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Extra letter, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$ inches	D	First	White	1 cent
	D	First	White	2 cents
	D	First	White	5 cents
	Dd	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Ddd	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Extra letter, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$ inches, ungummed for circulars	E	Manila	Manila	1 cent
Legal, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches	F	First	White	2 cents
	Ff	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Fff	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Official, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ inches	G	First	White	2 cents
	G	First	White	4 cents
	Gg	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Ggg	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Large official, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches	H	First	White	2 cents
	H	First	White	4 cents
	Hh	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Hhh	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Extra official, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$ inches	I	First	White	2 cents
	I	First	White	4 cents
	Ii	Second	Buff or blue	2 cents
	Iii	Third	Manila or amber	2 cents
Newspaper wrappers, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches	K	Manila	Manila	1 cent
	K	Manila	Manila	2 cents
Small note, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches	L	First	White	2 cents
Small baronial, $3\frac{9}{16} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ inches	M	First	White	2 cents
Large baronial, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches	N	First	White	1 cent
	N	First	White	2 cents

Old No. 3 is thus A; No. 4. B; No. $4\frac{1}{2}$ C; No. 5, D; No. 6, E; No. 9, F; No. 7, G; No. 8, I; No. 12, K; No. 1, L; No. 10, M; No. 11, N.

The *A. J. P.* comments thereon as follows: "As will be seen by above schedule no new envelopes of 10 c., 30 c., and 90 c. are

issued, neither the 4 c. envelope on blue, buff, manila, and manila-amber, nor the 5 c. envelopes on blue and buff.

"At the beginning of this year the New York Post Office, running short of 4 and 5 c. envelopes on blue and buff, sent a requisition to Washington for more of these. Contrary to above schedule, which was then already in force, the Department sent one thousand of each of these envelopes with the new watermark to New York; but a few days afterward the error was discovered, and the sale of them was stopped by a telegram of the Department to the New York postmaster, ordering at the same time the unsold stock of these envelopes to be returned to Washington. 2,500 envelopes were returned, as 1,500 had been sold."

The following envelopes with the new watermark have been issued up to date:

A	2 c., green, white.	Dd	5 c., buff, buff (error).
A	2 c., green, amber.	Dd	5 c., blue, blue (error).
Aa	2 c., green, buff.	Eee	1 c., blue, manila.
A	1 c., blue, white.	Ff	4 c., carmine, buff (error).
C	1 c., blue, white.	Ff	4 c., carmine, blue (error).
D	2 c., green, white.	K	1 c., blue, manila } wrappers.
D	2 c., green, amber.	K	2 c., green, manila }

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Argentine Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a stampless official for the Postal and Telegraph Department.

Letter Card. Without value, black on blue; perforated.

Austria.—Of the new series, beyond those in last year's Philatelic Gains and in our January number, we note:

Letter Cards.	3 kr.,	green on green;	Italian-Illyrian.
	3 ,,	,,	Italian.
	3 ,,	,,	Polish-Ruthenian.
	3 ,,	,,	Roumanian.
	3 ,,	,,	Slavonic.
	5 ,,	rose on grey;	Italian.
	5 ,,	,,	Roumanian.
	5 ,,	,,	Slavonic.



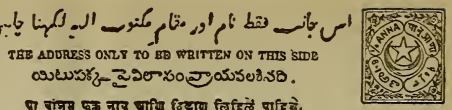
Ceylon.—When all the world is surcharging one could hardly expect Ceylon to be passive in the like direction, hence we are not surprised to receive through Messrs. Ridpath and Co. the current 10 cents surcharged 5 cents, in thick black block capitals, measuring, as to the numeral, 3 mm., and, as to the letters, 2 mm. in height, and of a width of 15 mm., with a corresponding black line underneath. We append an illustration of the stamp.

5 cents, black surcharge on 10 c., brown on buff.

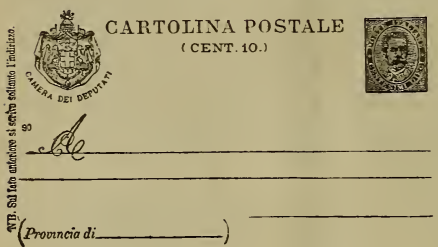
Cuba.—From the columns of the *A. J. P.* we take the 3 c., with the Royal juvenile's presentment.

3 c., carmine on buff.

Deccan.—We append illustration of the card described in our last (without the overprint).



Italy.—Several of our contemporaries note a card for the use of the Chamber of Deputies. It is as the ordinary issue, but the arms are on the left, instead of in the centre, with the inscription below, "Camera del Deputati."



10 c., carmine on rose.

M. E. Diena notes in the *Timbre-Poste* the reply card of 7½ c., bearing the dual value 15 c. on the first half, and no note of the value except the stamp on the second, which with other slight alterations no longer carries the arms of the country.

7½ × 7½ c., carmine on rose; "*Cent* 15" *on first half.*

Leeward Islands.—We give the illustration of the cards described in our last number.



Mexico.—We give here illustrations of the last cards.





Nicaragua.—The following belong to the 1891 series. The illustration fortunately atones for the necessity of a description!

2 centavos, blue-green on pale red.
3 ,, dark blue on yellow.
2+2 ,, blue-green on pale red.
3+3 ,, dark blue on yellow.



Norway.—The reply card with the 3 öre, yellow, has now appeared, *pace* the *I.B.J.*

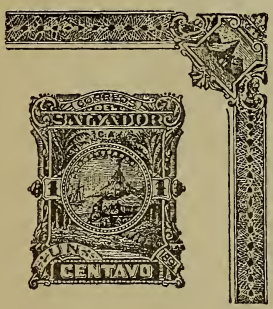
Reply Card. 3+3 öre, yellow on white.

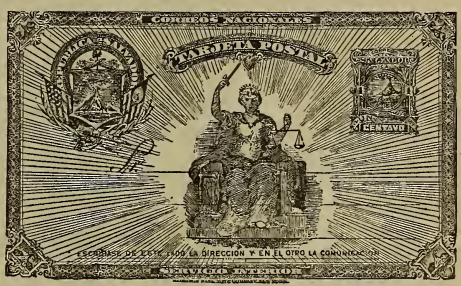
Perak.—Chronicled by the *Monthly Journal* is an official of the stampless order.

Official Card. Without value, black on yellowish-white.

Salvador.—We append the values of the Seebeck cum Salvador series of cards for the current year of the accompanying type.

1 centavo, black on green. | 3 centavos, black on rose.
2 centavos ,, yellowish. | 2+2 ,, ,, yellowish.
3+3 centavos, black on rose.





Servia.—From various sources we note the Postal Union cards with a frame similar to those for inland issued in January, 1890.

10 paras, carmine on buff. | 10+10 paras, carmine on buff.

Spain.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes an alteration of the Postal Union cards, consisting of the substitution of Gothic for capital letters, while the two lower lines are in bolder type.

10 c., red on buff.

Tasmania.—A correspondent from this island informs us that 2d. cards will be shortly issued.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1890.

(*Continued from page* 38.)

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

GREAT BRITAIN.—Envelopes. Page 38. The words "not issued, embossed, octagonal die," refer to the 10d. envelopes. (Page 175.)

GREECE.—
25 lepta, dark dull blue; imperforate. (Page 105.)
40 „ violet on azure; *overprinted with numeral 4 on the back.* (Page 105.)

GRENADA.—Fiscal stamp, surcharged "HALF—PENNY—POSTAGE."
½d. on 2s., orange and green; surch. in black. (Page 4.)

GUATEMALA.—Current type, surcharged "Official."
2 centavos, yellow-brown, overprinted in black. (Page 68.)
20 „ green, overprinted in black. („ 68.)
Envelopes. New type.
5 centavos, pale blue on white laid; 152 × 89 mm. (Page 69.)
10 centavos, pink on white laid; 152 × 89 mm. (Page 69.)
Post Cards. New type.
3 centavos, pale blue on white; 142 × 91 mm. (Page 69.)
3 centavos, pink on white; 142 × 91 mm. (Page 69.)
3+3 „ „ „ „ „ („ 69.)
Wrapper. New type. 2 centavos, brown on buff; 126 × 300 mm. (Page 88.)

GWALIOR.—½ anna, green; surcharged *in black.* (Page 54.)

HAITI.—3 c., blue (Head of President Salomon); *imperf.* (Page 194.)
3 c. „ („ „); *surcharged in red* 2, *deux cent.* (Page 208.)
Provisional Issue. (?) No value, black on white. („ 89.)

HOLKAR.—Current type. ½ anna, *brown-violet;* perf. 15. (Page 89.)

HONDURAS.—New type.

1 centavo,	green.	(Page	69.)
2 centavos,	red.	(„	69.)
5 „	blue.	(„	54.)
10 „	orange.	(„	54.)
20 „	yellow-brown.	(„	69.)
25 „	pink.	(„	69.)
30 „	violet.	(„	69.)
40 „	blue.	(„	69.)
50 „	brown.	(„	69.)
75 „	blue-green.	(„	69.)
1 peso,	pink.	(„	69.)

Envelopes.

5 centavos,	blue	on white and azure;	150 × 87 mm.	(Page	69.)
10 „	orange	„	160 × 92 mm.	(„	69.)
20 „	brown	„	195 × 80 mm.	(„	69.)
25 „	pink	„	239 × 103 mm.	(„	69.)

Wrappers.

1 centavo,	green	on manilla.	(Page	69.)
2 centavos,	red	„	(„	69.)
5 „	blue	„	(„	69.)

HUNGARY.—

Errors.	20 kreuzer, black (1881), *without numerals.*	(Page	54.)
	8 „ orange (1887), *numeral repeated.*	(„	54.)
Envelope.	5 kreuzer, *orange-red.*	(„	175.)
Post Card.	5 kreuzer „	(„	175.)
Letter Card.	5 kreuzer „	(„	175.)

HYDERABAD. *Deccan.*—
Envelope. ½ a., *yellow;* type 8. (Page 123.)
Post Card. ¼ a., orange on buff; about 123 × 73 mm. („ 208.)

INDIA.—Official Post Card. Green *on buff;* no value expressed. (Page 175.)

ITALY.—*20 c. surcharged in black* on 50 c., purple. (Page 124.)
20 c. „ „ 30 c., brown. („ 157.)
Parcel Post Stamps surcharged. *2 c.* on 10 c., olive-green. (Page 208.)
2 c. on 20 c., blue. („ 208.)
2 c. on 50 c., carmine. („ 208.)
2 c. on 75 c., green. („ 208.)
2 c. on 1 l. 25 c., orange. („ 208.)
2 c. on 1 l. 75 c., brown. („ 208.)
Post Cards. *With "Provincia di" on left.*
10 c. in black on 15 c., brown. (Page 157.)
10 c. „ 15 c. „ reply half. (Page 157.)
10 c., carmine on cream. (Page 157.)
7½+7½ carmine on rose. („ 194.)
7½+7½ „ „ *with diagonal halves of 5 c., green, adhesive added.* (Page 208.)

JAMAICA.—6 pence, yellow; *wmk. Crown CA;* perf. 14. (Page 103.)
2½d., *black surcharge* on 4d., vermilion; *wmk. Crown CA.* (Page 139.)
Surcharged Official. ½ penny, green (type 1872); wmk. Crown CA; *overprinted in black.* (Page 105.)
1 penny, pink (new type); overprinted in black. (Page 105.)
2 „ slate-grey „ „ „ („ 105.)
½d., green, *overprinted* FFICIAL. (Page 157.)
½d. „ „ OFFCAL. („ 176.)
½d. „ *double surcharge*, one inverted. (Page 140.)

JEYPORE.—British Indian Stamps surcharged "Raj" Service.
½ a., green; red surcharge. (Page 140.)
1 a., brown „ („ 140.)
2 a., blue „ („ 140.)
4 a., grey-green „ („ 140.)
½ a., green; black surcharge („ 140.)
1 a., brown „ („ 140.)
2 a., blue „ („ 140.)
4 a., grey-green „ („ 140.)

JHALAWAR.—New type.
¼ a., bluish-green on white laid paper. (Page 140.)
¼ a., pale and deep green on smooth white laid paper. (Page 209.)
¼ a., on greyish laid paper. (Page 209.)

LEEWARD ISLANDS (*vice* ANTIGUA, *etc.*).—
½d., violet and green. (Page 209.)
1d., violet and rose. („ 209.)
2½d., violet and blue. („ 209.)
4d., violet and orange. („ 209.)
6d., violet and brown. („ 209.)
7d., violet and slate. („ 209.)
1s., green and rose. („ 209.)
2s., green and blue. („ 209.)

MADAGASCAR.—Current French Colonial type surcharged in black.
05 on 25 c., black on pink. (Page 54.)

MEXICO.—Current type. 12 centavos, puce; perf. 12½. (Page 70.)
Envelopes. 4 centavos, red. (Page 70.)
6 „ „ („ 70.)
12 „ „ („ 70.)
20 „ „ („ 70.)
Wrappers. *With square ends.* 1 centavo, green on orange. (Page 70.)
2 „ red. (Page 124.)

Post Cards. New type, lithographed (for Mexico).
2 centavos, carmine, inscriptions in blue. (Page 70.)
5 „ ultramarine „ pink. („ 70.)
With "Union Postal Universal."
2 centavos, carmine, inscriptions in green. (Page 70.)
3 „ red „ „ („ 70.)
Letter Cards (for Mexico).
4 centavos, red on buff; inscriptions in black. (Page 70.)
10 „ red on pink „ „ („ 70.)

Monaco.—Post Card. 10+10 centimes, violet-brown on pale blue. (Page 70.)

Montenegro.—1 florin, blue, current type; perf. 16. (Page 158.)
Post Cards. 2 novich (*Type 2*), red on buff (1888). („ 176.)
2 (*Type 2*)+2 „ (Type 1) „ („). („ 176.)
2 (Type 1)+2 „ (*Type 2*) „ (1890). („ 176.)
3+0 „ black on green (*no impression on second half*). (Page 176.)
2 „ red on buff; *no frame.* (Page 194.)
3+3 „ black on green; *second line of notice 68 mm. long.* (Page 105.)

Nabha.—1 a., chocolate, *surcharged in error* S2RVICE. (Page 194.)
Surcharged on Indian Stamps.
3 annas, orange, overprint in black. (Page 70.)
6 „ bistre „ „ („ 70.)
12 „ brown on red „ „ („ 70.)
Service. 6 „ bistre „ „ („ 70.)
8 „ purple „ „ („ 70.)
12 „ brown on red „ „ („ 70.)
Reg. Envelope. 2 „ blue, Arms and overprint in black; Size F. (Page 70.)

Natal.—3 pence, *slate-grey;* wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14. (Page 4.)

Nevis.—Head of Queen.
1 shilling, purple; wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14. (Page 105.)
1 „ green; perf. 15 & *imperf. vertically.* („ 158.)
Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff (type of 1½d.). („ 105.)
½ „ brown on buff, current type. („ 158.)

New Brunswick.—Reprints. (Page 194.)

Newfoundland.—3 c., violet-slate, new design; perf. 12. (Page 209.)
Envelopes. 3 c.; 120×94 mm. (Page 124.)
5 c.; 120×94 mm. („ 124.)
3 c.; 140×78 mm. („ 124.)
5 c.; 140×78 mm. („ 124.)

New South Wales.—Issue of 1856 (diademed head).
2d., blue; *error of watermark* 𝟙. (Page 93.)
3d., green „ 𝟚. („ 93.)
2d., blue (*Type 2*); perf.; *retouched die.* („ 94.)
5 shillings, violet; *new wmk. in diamond;* perf. 10. (Page 30.)
20 „ blue; *wmk. N.S.W. in circle.* (Page 124.)
1 „ puce, Centennial Type, *surcharged O.S.* (Page 158.)
Post Card. Centennial Type.
1d., mauve on yellowish card. (Page 140.)
3d., green on white, with addition of words "*and for France.*" (Page 195.)
Reply Card. 1+1 penny, violet on white, Centenary Type. („ 103.)
Registered Envelopes. 4d., rose; Size F, *flap to right.* (Page 158.)
4d. „ „ G „ („ 158.)
Envelope. 2 pence, made by two stamps of 1d. (1888), mauve on white wove. (Page 5.)
Official Envelopes. 1 penny, mauve (1888), on white laid (120×95 mm.). (Page 5.)
2 pence, blue (1888), on white laid, overprinted in black. (Page 5.)

(*To be continued.*)

Varia.

THE minutes of the two recent meetings of the Society are unavoidably withheld until our next issue.

* * *

AN interesting paper, on the Military Telegraph Stamps of our own country, was recently read before the London Philatelic Society by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., which we hope to place before our readers next month.

* * *

OUR friends in the States seem to be very busy in the auction line, as we hear of several large sales—of collections and accumulations—rapidly following each other. For some occult reason there has been a perceptible lull in this form of pecuniary Philately here, the last sale by Messrs. Cheveley and Co. not being marked by any very interesting features, though a fourpenny red Cape error, in a somewhat mutilated condition, attained the respectable price of £26 !

* * *

COMMOTION of no mean order has been excited in German Philatelic circles by the discovery of a considerable theft from the State collection of Postage Stamps in the Imperial Museum at Berlin. We paid a visit to this museum a year or two since on one of our Continental rambles, and, under the kind guidance of Herr Lindenberg, the curator of the museum, duly inspected the numerous and valuable stamps that are being gathered together under his tender solicitude and ripe philatelic knowlege. The collection is arranged, adhesives and *ganzsachen*, in revolving show-cases, similar to the one that many of our readers must have seen in the Philatelic Exhibition last year. The purloiner seems to have succeeded in abstracting the stamps that were on the lower portion of each pane by means of a long sharp knife. A promptly raised hue and cry, and a visit to the various local dealers, soon brought the authorities on the track of the wily bandit and it is satisfactory to know that not only is the culprit secured, but that a considerable portion of the missing treasures has been recovered. This affair coming so soon after the robbery of stamps in London by Reese and Ventura, which has been so widely noticed in both the public and philatelic press, should put vendors of stamps on their guard against such depredators. Stamps are such easily transportable goods that the dealers would do well—when they are on show—to be extra vigilant.

* * *

IN the days of yore the originators of the postage labels considered no precaution too great to prevent the imitation of stamps. To-day, alas! the one object seems to be to produce the cheapest and generally the nastiest object for the money, regardless of the forger's skill. The new Spanish Baby King issue has already been imitated in the colonies, and we now hear of an even bolder venture on the part of the gentry who aim at being the most sincere of flatterers. An enterprising lithographer in Höchst seems to have turned his technical knowledge to such good effect that he succeeded in producing imitations of the current 10 pfennig German stamps, so admirably executed that we are informed, even the wariest Philatelist could hardly discern any difference between them and the real Simon Pure. A select circle of confederates helped in the circulation, and the enterprising gang seems to have been successful in *exchanging* the fruits of their industry for every

possible commodity, from ready-made clothes down to sausages! This little game has evidently been unobtrusively played for some time, as hundreds have been discovered in places far off, as in Wurtemberg, while we are told that the diminution in the sale of 10 pfennig stamps was noticed by the authorities; hence it is fortunate that the culprits have been caught. Other Governments, who for the sake of saving a few hundreds a year give forgers these chances, should take warning before they are subjected to a like experience.

* * *

In the *brochure* issued by our publishers last Christmas, and reviewed in the *Record* by us, there is a speculative article by one of the members of the London Philatelic Society, in which, under the guise of prophecy, he indulges in a little gentle sarcasm at the expense of the German Philatelic Societies, predicting that one of the near future events would be the production of a magnificent work on the various German States by them. "There is nothing certain but the unforeseen;" hence we are not surprised—but exceedingly pleased—to note that the Berlin Philatelic Club have really taken this matter in hand. A literary sub-committee has been appointed, comprising the well-known names of Herr Lindenberg and Dr. Kalckhoff, and no better choice could have been made. We have had the pleasure of being present, as a member, at the Berlin Philatelic Club's sitting, and can bear testimony to the scientific and business-like method of conducting its meetings. There are many able and advanced collectors amongst the members, and we think that all European collectors will be much gratified to hear, not only that this long-needed and important branch of Philatelic literature has been commenced, but that there is every hope of a sound and satisfactory result in view of the hands to which it has been entrusted.

Correspondence.

THE CHALMERS CRAZE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Mr. Patrick Chalmers having recently published a petition, said to have been addressed by him to the Treasury, asserting that the late Sir Rowland Hill had abstracted from that Department the official papers containing James Chalmers' suggestions, the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Pearson Hill to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, showing that there is no foundation whatever for such a change.

Copy of Letter from Mr. Pearson Hill to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

6, Pembridge Square, W.
14*th January*, 1891.

Sir,—1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, referring to a question raised by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in connection with the invention of postage stamps, and informing me that certain documents bearing upon that question—notably three letters from Mr. James Chalmers of Dundee—are missing from the Treasury. I notice also that you state that the replies (which I can inform you were about 2600 in number) received by that Department, in answer to its letter of 23rd August, 1839, inviting suggestions from the public, are no longer amongst the official papers;

and further that you are requested to ask whether these documents are in my possession, and if so, that I will return them to the Treasury.

2. In connection with your enquiry I cannot ignore the fact that recent advertisements in the public papers assert that Mr. Patrick Chalmers has published a memorial, said to have been sent by him to the Treasury, requesting that steps may be taken to obtain the restoration of his father's original letters, which he falsely accuses the late Sir Rowland Hill of having, from dishonest motives, removed from official custody. That memorial I have not seen, as I seldom trouble myself to read Mr. Patrick Chalmers' endless and preposterous mistatements, but I make no doubt that your application to me is connected with his appeal.

3. Under these circumstances I deem it only due to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that they should be made acquainted with the real facts of the case, and I therefore forward to you, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my pamphlet on "The Origin of Postage Stamps," and other documents which I have thought it desirable from time to time to publish in defence of my father's honour. These documents will, I feel sure, satisfy your Department as to the absolute worthlessness of any statement coming from a monomaniac like Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and place it in possession of the means for successfully resisting preposterous demands for compensation from that or any other quarter.

4. Their Lordships will see that, for the last ten years or more, Mr. Patrick Chalmers—taking advantage of the defect in our law of libel which, at present, enables any one to slander the dead without incurring legal penalties—has done his utmost by the persistent circulation of charges which are absolutely false, to fling dirt upon the memory of Sir Rowland Hill—a man well known by all his friends to have been of stainless integrity, and one that the whole world has recognized as among the greatest of its benefactors.

5. The dishonesty of these shameless attacks I have repeatedly exposed, but in the present state of the law I am, of course, powerless to prevent them, and I would respectfully call their Lordships' special attention to the fact that though I have over and over again publicly charged Mr. Patrick Chalmers with almost every species of literary fraud—with giving false dates, false and garbled versions of letters, &c., with wilful misrepresentations of fact, and deliberate production of fictitious evidence, and have, moreover, repeatedly dared him to bring an action for libel if my charges were in any way untrue, he has never ventured to take up my challenge; and while consoling himself by reiterating his cowardly attacks on my father's memory, he takes care in all his false statements about myself just to keep within the wide limits of what the law will not punish, so that he may run no risk of having to substantiate his statements upon oath.

6. In face of these facts (while, of course, I cordially and completely exonerate every member of Her Majesty's service in the Treasury from the slightest suspicion of believing or sympathizing with the false charges preferred by Mr. Patrick Chalmers), you will not, I am sure, be much surprised when I tell you that my first impulse, on reading your letter, was to reply that I deemed it inconsistent with the respect due to my father's memory to return any answer to charges originating in a source so disreputable.

7. I am, however, not unmindful of the fact that fifty years have now gone by since the contemptible fraud with which Sir Rowland Hill is falsely charged could have been committed—that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since he retired, full of honours, from the public service, and that nearly twelve years have passed since he was awarded an honoured grave in Westminster Abbey, and that after such a lapse of time it is not altogether to be regretted that so admirable an opportunity has been furnished me to place permanently on record, in the archives of your Department, a complete reply to charges which, if made in the presence of any one who still remembered the late Sir Rowland Hill, would at once have been treated with the contempt they deserved.

8. The statement constantly made by Mr. Patrick Chalmers that Sir Rowland Hill appropriated Mr. James Chalmers' invention of adhesive postage stamps (which he absurdly declares saved the Penny Postage Scheme in 1839–40 from collapse), and that Sir Rowland Hill, in order to secure to himself the credit for this idea, removed from the Treasury the papers containing Mr. James Chalmers' suggestions, is false from beginning to end. Mr. James Chalmers, I may mention, gave no real assistance in the matter. His proposals that adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive, stamps should be employed were never put forward (as is proved by James Chalmers' own statements, which will be found published in the documents I have already submitted) till long after Sir Rowland Hill, in his evidence of 13th February, 1837,* had already proposed their adoption; while the designs or suggestions actually submitted by Mr. James Chalmers in 1839 were so crude and impracticable that they were set aside as worthless.

9. As to the false charge that Sir Rowland Hill made away with James Chalmers' letters to the Treasury submitting his scheme, this is simply one of those reckless assertions which Mr. Patrick Chalmers habitually puts forward in the belief that they may serve his purpose, leaving it to mere chance whether they may turn out true or false. It happens that I know all about Mr. James Chalmers' scheme, and that the papers on the case have not been preserved at the Treasury. Thereupon Mr. Patrick Chalmers at once assumes theft of documents as the only way, satisfactory to his own mind, of accounting for my better knowledge, and he deliberately puts forward his mere suspicion as though it were an ascertained fact. Now the very letter addressed by Mr. James Chalmers to Sir Rowland Hill to which you specifically refer (and which you will see by its date—1st October, 1839—is not one of the three missing from the official records, being indeed a *private* letter to Sir Rowland Hill, and not even addressed to him at the Treasury) exposes the groundlessness of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' disgraceful charge.

10. I send you herewith a printed copy of Mr. James Chalmers' letter, the main portion of which I published more than nine years ago, and which was exhibited by me at the London Philatelic Society's Jubilee Exhibition in May, and was printed *in extenso* in a Philatelic journal—*The Stamp Advertiser*—of 14th June of last year. From that letter you will see that Mr. James Chalmers, besides forwarding his original communication (dated 30th September, 1839) direct to the Treasury, sent a *printed copy* of the same privately to Sir Rowland Hill, as indeed he appears to have done to many other persons then interested in the question of Postal Reform. This printed copy is the document from which I derive my information, and which, more than nine years ago, I fully communicated to the London Philatelic Society.

11. I need scarcely point out that not only would Sir Rowland Hill have scorned so despicable an act as the removal of James Chalmers' suggestions, but that nothing could possibly have been gained by such dishonesty, as the mere fact that Mr. James Chalmers' proposals had already been printed and widely circulated would have rendered any concealment of their nature from the scores of people who were then taking an active interest in the matter a simple impossibility. I may add that all the copies of Mr. James Chalmers' letters, &c., in my possession are copies—mostly printed—which he himself sent privately to Sir Rowland Hill, and which, of course, became the private property of the latter, just as any printed circulars, say on postal matters, now on my writing-table belong unquestionably to myself.

12. As regards the 2600 replies to the Treasury letter of 23rd August, 1839, I regret to be unable to give you any information. Probably at the Treasury, as in other Government departments, papers not supposed to be of any further use are from time to time destroyed, to make room for others more recent or more important; and these missing documents, which to Philatelists would now be of great historical value, have doubtless years ago

* See 9th Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry (1837), p. 33.

been sacrificed. Certainly they were never in Sir Rowland Hill's possession after he left the Treasury.

13. I may mention, however, that in some few instances persons who made suggestions in 1839—especially when they were acquaintances of Sir Rowland Hill's—adopted the same course as Mr. James Chalmers, and sent him duplicates of the envelopes, covers, stamps, &c., which they had submitted to the Treasury; and when going over Sir Rowland Hill's papers some ten years ago I found, to the best of my recollection, perhaps a dozen such communications, but none of these were the original official documents such as those to which you refer.

14. As regards the facts mentioned in my pamphlet on the *Origin of Postage Stamps*, such, for instance, as that forty-nine individuals, including Mr. James Chalmers, proposed the use of adhesive stamps in 1839, which facts you suggest might have been taken from the Treasury official documents, I have no objection to inform you that they were obtained from perfectly independent records—some from the *Post Circular* newspaper, and other publications issued by the London Mercantile Committee, of which the late Sir Henry Cole was Secretary, others again from notes in Sir Henry Cole's own handwriting, and many more from sources such as Sir Rowland Hill's private letter-books and his diaries for the years 1839–42, one of which I exhibited at the Guildhall Jubilee Celebration in May last—documents which, I need hardly add, are my undoubted private property.

15. It is only due to their Lordships that I should explain my reasons for totally disregarding Mr. Patrick Chalmers' constant complaints that I will give him no more information. Ten years ago, after I had promptly acceded to his request, and given him such information as he then desired, he published a false and garbled version of my letters, and when publicly charged with this misconduct, he coolly denied it, and persisted in so doing until my publication of the letters *in extenso* in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 30th April, 1883 (see enclosed reprint), rendered such denial useless. Mr. James Chalmers' letters from first to last will ultimately be published, and the documents themselves be placed in the British Museum or other similar institution, where any one who desires to inspect them can do so to the fullest extent; but for Mr. Patrick Chalmers to demand that I shall again trust him with documents, or with any sort of information, especially after his persistent and unscrupulous attacks upon my father's memory, is about as impudent a proposition as it would be for a man who had been foiled in an attempt to defraud a mercantile house to demand permission to inspect their books, so that he might the better know how to frame his future misrepresentations.*

16. Mr. Patrick Chalmers has his full and easy remedy in a Court of Law if only he dared to take it. I have charged him with having, during the last ten years, pursued a course of systematic fraud and misrepresention. He well knows that if this charge be in the least degree untrue, he could obtain, by bringing an action for libel, not only the heaviest pecuniary damages and all his costs, but—what any honest man in his position would value far more—the finest possible opportunity for establishing his father's claims, if they were well founded, by bringing the matter before a tribunal where every statement for or against him must be taken on oath, and be subject to the severest cross-examination. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose if only he were speaking the truth; but the absence of that essential condition is the unsurmountable obstacle that has all along stood in his way, and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will, I am sure, have no difficulty in deciding what amount of credit should be given to the statements of a man like Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who, while posing as the earnest advocate of good faith, truth, and perfect candour in others, has for years past shrunk himself from taking the straightforward course which every man of honour would be only too eager to pursue.

* On this point see also the Supplement to *The Origin of Postage Stamps*, note iv., pp. 12, 13.

17. Having thus explained to you the real facts of this case, I now proceed to give a categorical answer to your several questions.

1st. The letters you name as missing from the Treasury; viz., Mr. James Chalmers' *original* letters of 30th September, 10th October, and 15th October, 1839, are not in my possession, though, as I have explained, I possess printed copies of Mr. James Chalmers' communications.

2nd. The facts mentioned in my pamphlet on *The Origin of Postage Stamps* were not taken from the Treasury official correspondence—*i.e.* from the original letters—but from other authentic sources.

3rd. I have not in my possession any official Treasury papers, and consequently there are none which I need trouble you to receive back.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PEARSON HILL.

P.S.—I need scarcely say that you are at full liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter. I, of course, retain my right to give it the fullest publication.

FRANK MOWATT, ESQ., C.B.,
Assistant Secretary, The Treasury.

[We regret that through a misdirection of the Editor's address the foregoing interesting letter was too late for insertion in our last number. We now publish it with pleasure, at Mr. Pearson Hill's request, as it is a reply to, and refutation of, a somewhat serious accusation of Mr. Chalmers. —ED.]

Notes and Queries.

W. D. B.—The Griqualand postmark fails to satisfy our philatelic soul, but the Paraguay surcharges seem all right, although we have no readily available means of comparison. The Belgian is but a slight flaw in printing, and the others are not novelties. We are sorry we cannot confirm your good opinion of the Saxony, head to left, 2 sg. The colour is a nondescript pink-grey shade, in which (back and front) dirt seems the leading characteristic. The face of the stamp has a rubbed appearance, and we are convinced it is but a chemical changeling. Kindly send us the Patiala.

C. F., CASELLA.—Thank you for sending the stamps; but the Russian 14 kop. is no novelty, and the other (possibly) an official seal.

R. N.—As to Victoria 10d., grey, watermark 10, of the existence of which we were sceptical in our last number, we are indebted to you for kindly endeavouring to supply the deficiency. The stamp forwarded, however, although "on the original letter," fails to convince us. The colour is not the true colour of the *grey* stamp, and the postmark helps to condemn it. The date of issue, as given in *Oceania*, for the 10d., grey, is 1865, and for the red-brown 1866; while your specimen is dated September 11th, 1869.

M. G., LONDON.—One of the Transvaals is, in our opinion, bad; two others are not novelties. The remaining stamps we have chronicled.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. APRIL, 1891. No. 148.

SORROWFUL indeed! beyond the power of mere faltering words to express, is the announcement that it is this month our painful duty to make.

Thomas Keay Tapling has passed away from us for aye in this world, and the Philatelic Society of London stands bereft of its beloved and esteemed Vice-President. As was well known, a severe attack of pleurisy had kept him a prisoner for several weeks, but it was not until Monday, the 6th of April, that any danger to life was apprehended. Complications appear then to have set in, and a frame, none too strong already, yielded to the accompanying prostration.

The late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.

In the presence of so sudden and so dire a calamity, neither reader nor writer, nor friend nor brother-collector, can for the moment realize all that is involved in such a loss. To the sorrowing relatives and friends of the deceased we venture to tender, in the name of all the English collecting world, our profound sympathy under a loss that we can to a great extent appreciate. To those among us who have known him intimately for many years, who have rejoiced in his friendship and hospitality, and have been more proud of his success than he himself, it is a blow that, even when the first honest sorrow has been softened away by Time's kindly hand, will ever tinge with sadness the pursuit that first created the friendship. To the Philatelic Society of London, and the general body of collectors in Great Britain and her colonies, the premature passing away of the leading English collector, who both by his superb collection and

philatelic writings has done so much to advance the science, will be regarded as a disaster that casts a deep shadow across the path of Philately.

Of the dead there *is* nought but good that could be written. Mr. Tapling was a man of great ability, possessing in a marked degree that spirit of perseverance and tenacity that made him eminently successful in all his undertakings. His vast stores of philatelic knowledge, like his collection, were ever at the disposal of his brother collectors. Generous, hospitable, courteous, upright, and true, the death of such a man leaves no room for aught but the most poignant regret.

So recently as January, 1888, the history of Mr. Tapling's life was fully given in the *Record*. He was born in 1855, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees M.A. and LL.M. He studied for and was called to the bar in 1880. On the death of his father in 1882 he became the head of the firm of Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham Street, E.C. He contested the Harborough division of Leicestershire in 1885, and being defeated by a small margin successfully renewed the attack in the General Election of 1886. It is to be feared that his conscientious devotion to the arduous work involved in this Parliamentary representation was beyond his physical strength. He, however, endeavoured of late years to recuperate by wintering abroad in Madeira, Lausanne, and other places, and last year made an extended and interesting trip to India, which apparently had a most beneficial effect on his health. Some of the valuable information on the Indian stamps that he then obtained was the last contribution made by him to the Philatelic Society of London.

We can but briefly recapitulate at this moment the services that Mr. Tapling rendered to Philately, and at a future and more congenial date may return to the theme; suffice it to say, that in almost every philatelic work or undertaking of the past decade the late Vice-President of the Philatelic Society was intimately associated. His papers and studies of the stamps of Afghanistan, Turkey, New South Wales, Tasmania, India, and other countries, are widely known as much prized contributions to the sum of our

philatelic knowledge. A member of the Society in 1871, he was elected Vice-President in 1881, and his absence from the chair that he so ably filled at the meetings of the Society will be sorely noted; while friendly gatherings and scientific work will alike perceptibly feel the sting of his loss. The magnificent collection, that has but one rival in the world, lovingly built up during many years by his unwearied exertions, by his deep philatelic knowledge, and by the wise expenditure of his ample means, will constitute a lasting memorial to him; but far beyond this, Thomas Tapling's name will always be remembered in the annals of Philately as synonymous with all that is purest and noblest in the pursuit. It will be remembered of him, that from childhood to his latest days he never once wavered or faltered in his love of our science, and that he died as he had always lived—a true gentleman and philatelist.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—It appears that the high values, to which we recently alluded as being in preparation, are intended for Telegraph Stamps.

Austria.—An official intimation has been given that (we believe owing to the ringing of changes in the numerals of value) the stamps of 20, 24, 30, and 50 will reappear in the same colour, but with the design altered. The present stock of these values will, however, be used up to the 1st September, when they will be demonetized.

Belgium.—We are indebted to a Dutch contemporary with an unpronounceable name for the information that a new value, presumably of the current set, has been issued.

35 cents, yellow-ochre.

Bolivia.—In addition to the values of the new series—type of 1868 with nine stars, but perforated 12—that we have already chronicled, we note that the *Monthly Journal* has seen the two lowest denominations.

1 c., carmine.
2 c., slate-violet.

British East Africa.—We have the information from our publishers that two new values have been added to those now in circulation; to wit,

3 annas, black on brick-red.
4½ ,, grey-lilac.

British Honduras.—In our preceding number (p. 48) we mentioned the existence of a doubly-surcharged stamp emanating from this colony, but waited confirmation as to its authenticity. This is now established beyond a doubt. The stamp in question, the 4d., mauve, with surcharge of 10 cents, has the numeral barred out by a horizontal line, and a large Roman "6," in black, substituted directly over it. We have also a second variety with the additional surcharge in red. We append illustration.



6 c., *black surch.*, on 10 c., black, on 4d. mauve; wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14.
6 c., *red* ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

This, however, seems to have been but a temporary expedient to meet the new postal requirements; for we learn from the *I.B.J.* that, following the precedent of South Australia, New South Wales, etc., the colour of one of the current values has been changed and utilized by means of an overprint, presumably in black.

6 cents, surcharged on 3 pence, ultramarine; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

British South Africa, or Mashonoland.—The four new values necessary for the inhabitants of this favoured clime have appeared, *vice* the provisionals chronicled in our last number, which our publishers inform us were hastily improvised so as to be forwarded with the other values. The design is the same in all respects, but the value is in each case expressed in coloured Roman capitals on a horizontal label at the base of the stamp.



½d., blue, vermilion inscription of value; perf. 14.
2d., green, yellow ,, ,,
4d., brown, black ,, ,,
8d., pink, blue ,, ,,

We illustrate the high values previously described.

Greece.—The *I.B.J.* states that the Hellenic postal authorities have purchased three perforating-machines of the most approved construction in Leipsic. We may hence speedily have a governmental and authentic perforation that *may* be accepted by every collector without any sort of misgiving.



Grenada.—We illustrate the provisional described by us last month.

Holland.—We hear that a new issue of stamps will shortly take place here with the presentment of the youthful Queen Wilhelmina. We trust they may be an improvement on those now current.

Italy.—The 2 centesimi Unpaid Letter Stamp, yellow-brown and crimson, has been transformed into new and higher values by the addition of black ovals covering the central space, and containing two lined circles for the added numerals.

10 cents, black, on 2 c., yellow and crimson ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 14.
30 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

We have received from Messrs. Ridpath & Co. a specimen of another new Provisional—the current 5 c., green, surcharged in the lower left angle "C^{mi}," and in the opposite corner "2."

2 c., black surcharge, on 5 c., green, current issue.

Jamaica.—The new value of the permanent type has appeared. It closely resembles the Seychelles issue, the design consisting of the head of Her Majesty to left, within a small circle of colour bearing the inscription "JAMAICA—POSTAGE AND REVENUE." The lower portion of the stamp is occupied by an octagonal label, bearing the value in another colour, and various fancy ornaments complete the design.

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

Luxemburg.—From the *I.B.J.* we learn that a new design for the Luxemburg stamps has been prepared by Professor Engels. The Grand Duke will be represented in quarter length, and the heraldic functionaries have satisfied their souls at last in the delicate work of grafting the Nassau lion on that of Luxemburg, which we hear will "lie down with" each other in an eminently satisfactory manner. The design is said to be "exceptionally handsome," in which *certes* it will not resemble the present issue ; we therefore await its advent with impatience.

Mauritius.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that "the tariff in this island will be reduced to 10 cents per letter, in accordance with the wish of the General English Postal Administration"; and that, "while awaiting the stamps ordered from London, the 16, 25, and 38 cents will be surcharged 10 cents."

Monaco.—Our publishers have sent us the 1 franc of the new type. The design, like the country that issues it, is of an unpretending nature, and bears the head of the reigning prince to left in a circle, occupying about two-thirds of the stamp ; while a young person, seated apparently on a box, containing the numeral of value, on the right, satisfactorily occupies the remaining third of the label. We append illustration.



1 franc, brown on yellow ; perf. 14.

New South Wales.—Mr. A. de Worms has shown us a stamp that we do not remember to have seen or to have heard of as yet. It is the Twopenny of the current set, Centennial die, but printed on the fiscal paper; *i.e.* watermark in larger type and without crown. The 1d. and 2d. of the preceding issue on this paper are, of course, well known, and the 1d. of the current set, making four varieties in all printed on this paper. There have been apparently in both cases far more printed of the 1d. than of the 2d. value.

2d. (current issue), dark blue on *fiscal paper;* wmk. N.S.W.; perf. 13.



We illustrate the last new Service Stamp, the 6d. with the letters "o s" inserted in white circles in the upper angles.

6d., current type, *with "O S" in white circles.*

Nossi-Bé.—In addition to the varieties chronicled in the *Record* (pp. 8, 27), we learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that there is a further variety on the 40 c., vermilion, of the 1877 issue. The surcharge consists simply of the figures "25 c.," about 4½ mm. in height, directly over the 40. The specimen bears the date of obliteration "June 4, 1889."

25 c., black surcharge, on 40 c., vermilion, 1877 type.

Orange Free State.—Our publishers have shown us a specimen of the stamp described in the March number of the *Record*, p. 52, with a repeated surcharge.

1d. on 3d., blue, *double black surcharge;* perf. 14.

Queensland.—We have received from Mr. W. Ravaison the current 2d. value perf. 9½ × 12, the 1d. of which we have long had in our own collection. The shade is a full bright blue, and the larger perforation is at the top and bottom of the stamp.

2d., current issue; perf. *9½ × 12.*

Mr. A. de Worms has shown us the further values of the high-value set printed on the thick white paper with the new watermark. The 2s. is apparently obsolete, as the 2s. brown has been long in issue; but none the less this value has been printed on the new paper, although the stamp submitted to us bore on its face the word "Specimen."

2s., blue, on thick white wove paper; new-shaped wmk. Q & Crown; pf. 12.
2s. 6d., vermilion ,, ,, ,, ,,
10s., brown ,, ,, ,, ,,

Soruth.—The editor of the *Stamp News* announces the receipt of a fresh edition of the so-called reprints of the early type-set stamps, less likely even to be mistaken for originals than those chronicled twelve months since. The present set consists of the 1 a. in red, and the 4 a. in black, on white laid, with both values in black on thin blue wove.

South Australia.—To our description of the provisional 5d. in our last issue we have to add that the surcharge is red, the colour of the stamp brown, and that it is watermarked S A and Crown, and perf. 10.

The current value 4d., violet, has been applied to official use.

4d., current issue, violet, *surcharged* "O.S." in black.

Swazieland.—In May and June of last year there were described some varieties of types of these stamps, or rather the surcharges. We have been informed by the present Postmaster-General of Swazieland (who formerly held the same office in the New Republic) that no such varieties exist, and that consequently they are bogus.

Sweden.—New values of 5, 10, and 20 öre are in circulation. As will be seen by our illustration, they are of a handsome character, the engraving (*taille-douce*) being finely executed. Other changes are also foreshadowed.



5 öre, green; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.
10 „ red „ „
20 „ blue „ „

Victoria.—We were shown lately, by one of the leading London dealers, a very interesting vertical pair of the second issue 2d., with full-length portrait of the Queen. The top stamp was lettered "z c," and the bottom one "i n," the space intervening being 18½ mm. It is thus evident that these stamps were printed in two panes at least. The specimens in question were of a greyish-brown, but with the background somewhat worn, and were probably a late printing from the first lithographic transfer.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

Note.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Brazil.—The *P.J.A.* states that the 200 reis of the old type has been received in two new sizes, on unwatermarked laid paper.

200 reis, black; *138 × 78 mm.*
200 „ „ *120 × 94 mm.*

British East Africa.—A Registration Envelope has made its appearance here, which we illustrate. It measures 162 × 82 mm., and has the word "Registered" in an oblong frame to the right, with a square for the stamp on the left, and the usual inscriptions.



2 annas, blue on white laid linen-lined paper.

Ecuador.—We gather from the *I.B.J.* that a Postal Union 5 c. Envelope has appeared in a somewhat smaller size.

5 centavos, blue, on yellow paper; *124 × 81 mm.*

Mauritius.—The *Timbre-Poste* states, on the authority of M. Le Roy d'Etiolles, that the new 50 cent Envelopes will be printed in yellow, without any alteration of the design. The same journal mentions the interesting fact, that of the 1878 Envelopes with the surcharge of 50 cents, described in the *Record* for February, but thirty-six copies were issued. Collectors of "entire things" should be on the look-out for what promises to be a *rara avis*.



We illustrate the Envelope described by us last month.

Mexico.—We are indebted to the same source for the information that another new value of the type with figure at the right hand and Arms at the left has been issued.

12 centavos, red; 190 × 60 mm.

New South Wales.—A new official Registration Envelope has made its appearance in this colony, somewhat resembling those that have already been issued. On the upper border of the envelope is inscribed, in Gothic letters, "On Her Majesty's Service," and to the left of this, "REGISTERED LETTER," in Roman capitals, with a line beneath; in the centre, the words, "The Cashier—Department of Public Instruction—Sydney." On the left is the further inscription—

"Public Schools Savings Bank Returns.
..... Public School,
..... 189,"

in small italics; and there are the usual registration crossed lines in red. The stamp on the flap has the coloured letters "O.S." in small white circles.

Official Envelope. 6d., carmine; 220 × 96 mm.

Salvador.—We feared that the list of the 1891 envelopes given in our last number was hardly enough to satisfy the yearnings for chromatic stationery on the part of the unwary Philatelist. We now amplify our former list on the authority of the *P.J.A.*, and trust that it will suffice for the present!

1 cent,	lilac,	on white,	amber,	blue,	salmon-red;	149 × 86 mm.
2 cents,	red	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5 ,,	brown	—	—	—	,,	,,
5 ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	159 × 89 mm.
10 ,,	green	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11 ,,	orange	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
20 ,,	carmine	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
22 ,,	dark brown	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

There is also a "last straw" in the shape of an additional wrapper.

Wrapper. 12½ cents, brown; 267 × 215 mm.



Straits Settlements.—We have a new Registration Envelope here.

Registration Envelope. 5 c., blue on white.

Victoria.—The Wrappers with the oblong stamp in red, as also others with the current type of the 1d. adhesive, have been shown to us on grey, salmon-pink, straw, and orange wove paper. These are, no doubt, printed to order, and not an official issue, although to our mind they are as interesting as the envelopes of "many colours" hailing from the South American Republics.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

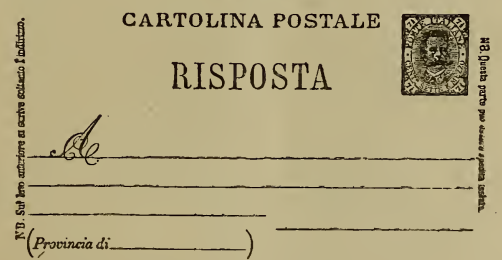
Argentine Republic.—To the list of Official Letter Cards that we have already given in preceding numbers are to be added two more, according to the *Monthly Journal*, respectively for "Ministerio de Guerra" and the "Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores."

Letter Cards. 5 c., War Department, 244 × 127.
5 c., Foreign Office „

Brazil.—A new letter card has been received by the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* similar in type to that issued last year. It bears the inscription *Carte Bilhete* (*Nesto ludo só vendereço*), and in the lower left angle *Brazil;* while the second half of the card is adorned by a representation of the Mint. The interior is white, while the impression is in red on chamois, excepting the view of Rio, which is in blue.

80 reis, red and blue on chamois.

Italy.—We illustrate below the post card described by us last month (p. 58).



Mexico.—It appears that the new cards that we illustrated on page 58 consists of three values—2, 3, and 5 centavos. The *Timbre-Poste* quotes a "6 c., ultramarine, for the Interior"; but this we have not yet come across. They are, says the *I. B. J.*, type-printed, instead of, as heretofore, lithographed. The arms on

the left and the inscriptions also notably vary from those formerly in use.

2 centavos, carmine, green inscriptions ; 140 × 90 mm.
3 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue red ,, ,,

Roumania.—The new type that has already been noted on the single, now appears on the double card.

Reply Card. 5 × 5 bani, black on rose.

Russia.—Here also the bachelor card has now its married relation, the double card, of the new type "with a flight of thunderbolts."

Reply Card. 3+3 kopecs, carmine on salmon (*with thunderbolts added*), 143 × 90 mm.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1890.

(*Continued from page* 62.)

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

NEW ZEALAND.—Post Card.
1d., red-brown, on pale buff card (type of 1886 Reply Paid). (Page 140.)

NICARAGUA.—New type. 1 centavo, yellow-ochre. (Page 55.)
2 centavos, vermilion. (,, 55.)
5 ,, dark blue. (,, 55.)
10 ,, grey. (,, 55.)
20 ,, red. (,, 55.)
50 ,, violet. (,, 55.)
1 peso, brown. (,, 55.)
2 pesos, green. (,, 55.)
5 ,, pink. (,, 55.)
10 ,, orange. (,, 55.)

Official Stamps. All the above values printed uniformly in blue and surcharged in red.

Envelopes. 5 centavos on 10 c., lilac ; *surcharged in red.* (Page 30.)
5 ,, blue ; size 150 × 87 mm. (Page 71.)
10 ,, grey ,, 160 × 92 mm. (,, 71.)
20 ,, pink ,, 172 × 95 mm. (,, 71.)
30 ,, red-brown ; size 195 × 93 mm. (Page 71.)
50 ,, violet ,, 239 × 103 mm. (,, 71.)

Wrappers. 1 centavo, green. (Page 71.)
2 centavos ,, (,, 71.)
4 ,, ,, (,, 71.)

Post Cards. 2 centavos, *chestnut-brown on cream.* (Page 30.)
2+2 ,, ,, ,, (,, 30.)

Type of current adhesives.
2 c., brown on deep buff. (Page 177.)
2+2 c. ,, ,, (,, 177.)
3 c., blue on yellow-buff. (,, 177.)
3+3 c. ,, ,, (,, 177.)

NORWAY.—2 öre, light yellow-brown ; perf. 13½. (Page 106.)
Post Card. 10 öre, red on white ; *without frame.* („ 106.)

NOVA SCOTIA.—Reprints. (Page 194.)

NOWANUGGER.—2 docras, black on *yellow-green.* (Page 140.)
3 „ „ *yellowish-buff satiné.* (Page 140.)

PARAGUAY.—1 c., green (1884), *yellow wavy lines at back.* (Page 124.)
5 c., brown (1881), *imperf.* (Page 178.)
10 c., green „ „ („ 178.)
Surcharged "Oficial."
1 centavo, purple, surcharged in black ; perforated 11½. (Page 31.)
2 centavos „ „ „ „ („ 31.)
3 „ „ „ „ imperforate. („ 31.)
5 „ „ „ „ „ („ 31.)

PERSIA.—7 ch., brown (type of issue of 1889) ; perf. 13½. (Page 124.)

PERU.—Current issue. Surcharged *Official.*
1 centavo, violet, hand-stamped in red. (Page 71.)
2 centavos, green „ „ („ 71.)
5 „ orange „ „ („ 71.)
10 „ slate „ „ („ 71.)
20 „ blue „ „ („ 71.)
50 „ pale vermilion „ („ 71.)
1 sol, dull brown „ „ („ 71.)

PHILIPPINES.—Head of Baby King ; perf. 14.
1 mil[a] de peso, dark violet ; inscription FILIP[AS] IMPRESOS. (Page 56.)
2 „ „ „ „ („ 56.)
5 „ „ „ „ („ 56.)
⅛ de centavo, brown-violet „ „ („ 56.)
2 c. de peso, brown-red „ FILIPINAS. („ 56.)
2⅝ „ ultramarine „ „ („ 56.)
5 „ dark blue „ „ („ 56.)
5 „ bronze-green „ „ („ 56.)
8 „ yellow-green „ „ („ 56.)
10 „ blue-green „ „ („ 56.)
12⅝ „ green „ „ („ 56.)
20 „ pink „ „ („ 56.)
25 „ light yellow-brown „ „ („ 56.)
Telegraph Stamps.
1 c. de p., blue-green ; new type. (Page 124.)
2 „ (?) „ („ 124.)
2⅝ „ violet-brown „ („ 124.)
5 „ rose „ („ 124.)
10 „ bistre „ („ 124.)
12⅝ „ brown-red „ („ 124.)
20 „ deep blue „ („ 124.)
25 „ bistre „ („ 124.)
1 peso, bronze-green „ („ 124.)
2 „ orange-brown „ („ 124.)
5 „ yellow-green „ („ 124.)
10 „ deep violet „ („ 124.)

POONCH.—2 a., red on *bluish* laid paper. (Page 125.)
Official Set. ¼ a., black on *yellowish* bâtonné. (Page 210.)
½ a. „ „ „ („ 210.)
2 a. „ „ „ („ 210.)

PORTO RICO.—Head of Baby King ; perf. 14.
½ mil[a]. de peso, black, (Page 56.)
1 „ blue-green. („ 56.)
2 „ pink. („ 56.)
4 „ bronze-green. („ 56.)
6 „ brown. („ 56.)
8 „ greenish-bistre. („ 56.)

PORTO RICO—*continued.*

1 c. de peso, yellow-bistre. (Page 56.)
2 ,, dark violet. (,, 56.)
3 ,, dark blue. (,, 56.)
5 ,, violet-brown. (,, 56.)
8 ,, ultramarine. (,, 56.)
10 ,, pink. (,, 56.)
20 ,, vermilion-red. (,, 56.)
40 ,, orange. (,, 56.)
80 ,, yellow-green. (,, 56.)

Post Card. Type of current adhesive. 3 c., green on salmon. (Page 210.)

PORTUGAL.—Current type. 25 reis, *red-violet.* (Page 31.)
80 ,, *orange-yellow.* (,, 31.)

Post Card. 10 reis, brown on buff, *without lines on back.* (Page 31.)

PUTTIALLA.—1 a., brown, *double surcharge red and black.* (Page 178.)

QUEENSLAND.—

1882 issue. 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., *varieties of type.* (Page 71.)
1d., red (current type); *perf. 9½ and 12.* (,, 158)
1 shilling, mauve, *with burélé pattern on the back.* (,, 158.)
2 shillings, brown, type of the lower values of 1882. (,, 158.)
2 ,, (current issue), ultramarine; *no wmk.* (,, 210.)
5 ,, ,, carmine ,, (,, 210.)
£1 (current issue), deep green; *no wmk.* (Page 210.)

REUNION.—Post Card. *Variety* of type-set card of June, 1874.
5 c., black on white. (Page 178.)

ROUMANIA.—

1½ bani, violet-red on watermarked paper; perf. 13½. (Page 56.)
3 ,, violet ,, ,, ,, (,, 56.)
5 ,, sea-green ,, ,, ,, (,, 56.)
10 ,, brick-red ,, ,, ,, (,, 56.)
15 ,, bistre ,, ,, ,, (,, 56.)
25 ,, ultramarine ,, ,, ,, (,, 56.)
50 ,, orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 210.)

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 bani, green, *on watermarked paper.* (Page 106.)
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 106.)
30 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 125.)

Post Cards. New type.

5 bani, black on rose; reverse cream. (,, 158.)
10 ,, ,, grey ,, (,, 158.)

RUSSIA.—Current type, *with Thunderbolts added.*

1 kopeck, orange-yellow; perf. 14. (Page 31.)
2 ,, yellow-green ,, (,, 71.)
3 ,, carmine ,, (,, 106.)
5 ,, violet ,, (,, 125.)
7 ,, blue ,, (,, 5.)
14 ,, blue and pink ,, (,, 106.)
3½ roubles, black and grey ,, (,, 195.)
1 kop., yellow; *imperf.* (Page 178.)
2 ,, green ,, (,, 178.)
3 ,, carmine ,, (,, 178.)
Half of 2 kop., green; *used as 1 kop.* (Page 178.)

Wrappers. 1 kopeck, orange on buff. (Page 32.)
2 ,, green on buff (two sizes). (,, 32.)
2 ,, ,, 444×76 mm. (,, 195.)

Post Card. 3+3 kop., carmine on buff; *all in colour.* (Page 195.)

Letter Cards.

5 kop., violet on white. (Page 32.)
7 ,, blue and red on yellow-buff. (,, 32.)
10 ,, blue on grey. (,, 32.)

RUSSIA—*continued.*
5 kop., violet on *cream; without dotted ground;* perf. 13½. (Page 178.)
5 ,, ,, perf. 13½ *on the right and below only.* (,, 178.)
5 ,, ,, perf. 11½ *on the left and below only.* (,, 178.)
5 ,, ,, perf. 11½ *below only.* (Page 178.)
7 ,, blue and red on *buff;* perf. 11½ *below only.* (Page 178.)
7 ,, ,, ,, *double* perf. 11½. (,, 178.)
7 ,, ,, ,, *imperf.* (Page 178.)

RUSSIAN LOCALS.—Pages 5, 6, 7, 71, 72, 106, 107, 108, 125, 141, 159, 160, 179, 195.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—
1 penny, red, Antigua stamp used temporarily. (Page 72.)
6 pence, green-grey; wmk. *Crown CA;* perf. 14. (,, 108.)

ST. HELENA.—4 pence, *black-brown;* wmk. Crown CA; *perf. 14.* (Page 89.)
1½ ,, red-brown, tablet and "St. Helena" in green (die of Seychelles stamps); wmk. Crown CA; *perf. 14.* (Page 89.)

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLAND.—Current type overprinted.
5 réis on 10 réis, green; surcharged in black. (Page 7.)
5 ,, 20 ,, pink ,, ,, (,, 7.)

ST. VINCENT.—Black surcharge.
2½ pence on 1 penny, blue; *wmk. Crown Agents.* (Page 33.)
2½ *pence* on 4 pence, claret; ,, Crown CA. (,, 179.)

SALVADOR.—Type of 1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, carmine-red; *upper inscription barred.* (Page 57.)
Current type surcharged.
1 centavo, green; surcharged in black "1889." (Page 57.)
3 centavos, brown ,, ,, ,, (,, 57.)
5 ,, ultramarine ,, ,, (,, 57.)
10 ,, orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 57.)
New types. 1 centavo, dark green. (Page 57.)
2 centavos, yellow-brown. (,, 57.)
3 ,, yellow. (,, 57.)
5 ,, blue. (,, 57.)
10 ,, violet. (,, 57.)
20 ,, orange. (,, 57.)
25 ,, red. (,, 57.)
50 ,, brown-violet. (,, 57.)
1 peso lake-red. (,, 57.)
Envelopes. With stamp on flap, similar to that on the envelopes of 5 c.
10 centavos, red on orange; size 152 × 83 mm. (Page 57.)
10 ,, ,, white; size 152 × 120 mm. (,, 57.)
11 ,, brown on white; size 143 × 109 mm. (,, 57.)
New types. Size 160 × 90 mm.
5 centavos, blue on white and yellow. (Page 57.)
10 ,, brown-red on white. (,, 57.)
11 ,, dark yellow on white. (,, 57.)
20 ,, red-violet on white. (,, 57.)
22 ,, yellow-brown on white. (,, 57.)
5 ,, blue on green. (,, 73.)
10 ,, brown-red on straw and azure. (,, 73.)
11 ,, dark yellow on straw and azure. (,, 73.)
20 ,, red-violet on straw and azure. (,, 73.)
22 ,, yellow-brown on straw and green. (,, 73.)
Wrappers. 3 centavos, red-brown on white on azure. (,, 73.)
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
12½ ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
Post Cards for the interior and exterior.
2 centavos, brown on buff. (Page 73.)
2+2 ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
3 ,, red on white. (,, 73.)
3+3 ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)

SAN MARINO.— 5 c., golden yellow; current type. (Page 125.)
25 c., violet-brown ,, (,, 125.)
Letter Card. 20 c., brown-red on saffron. (,, 141.)

SCINDE.—½ anna, embossed *in red.* (Page 108.)

SERVIA.—New type. 5 para, green; perf. 13. (Pages 73, 160.)
10 ,, pink ,, (,, 73, 160.)
15 ,, violet ,, (,, 73, 170.)
20 ,, orange ,, (,, 73, 160.)
25 ,, blue ,, (,, 73, 160.)
50 ,, bistre ,, (,, 73, 160.)
1 dinar, lilac. (,, 73, 160.)
Post Cards. 5 para, blue on pink (Page 73.)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
10 ,, red on red-buff. (,, 73.)
10+10 ,, ,, ,, (,, 73.)
Arms *on the upper left*, and frame in *carmine*.
5 para, grey-green and carmine on *rose*. (Page 196.)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 196.)

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—Watermarked Crown CA, and perforated 14.
2 cents, green tablet in carmine. (Pages 74, 89.)
4 ,, carmine ,, green. (,, 74, 89.)
8 ,, brown ,, blue. (,, 74, 89.)
10 ,, blue ,, brown. (,, 74, 89.)
13 ,, grey ,, black. (,, 74, 89.)
16 ,, brown-orange ,, blue. (,, 74, 89.)
48 ,, yellow ,, green. (,, 74, 89.)
96 ,, purple ,, carmine. (,, 74, 89.)
Post Cards. 4 cents, carmine on buff. (Page 109.)
8 ,, brown ,, (,, 109.)

SHANGHAI.—New type.
2 cents, brown on plain paper. (Pages 32, 58.)
5 ,, pink ,, ,, (,, 32, 58.)
10 ,, black on watermarked paper. (,, 32, 58.)
15 ,, blue on plain paper. (,, 32, 58.)
20 ,, violet on watermarked paper. (,, 32, 58.)
Post Card. New type. 2 cents, orange on white. (Page 89.)

SIAM.—Current issue; overprinted.
1 att on 2 atts, green and pink; *surcharged in black.* (Page 7.)
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *varieties in surch.* (Page 33.)
1 att on 3 atts, green on blue ,, ,, (Page 196.)

SIERRA LEONE.—Current type.
6 pence, *brown;* wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14. (Page 90.)

SIRMOOR.—(?) ¼ anna of 1880 issue; perf. 12½. (Page 7.)

SORUTH.—Type of 1864 (?). 1 anna, grey-black on bluish paper. (Page 90.)
Type of the first issue re-composed.
1 anna, blood-red on white perf. and imperf. (Page 74.)
1 ,, black on blue ,, ,, (,, 74.)
4 ,, black on blue and on white ,, ,, (,, 74.)
Reprints. (Page 141.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Varying sizes of watermarks.
Current type, wmk. Crown SA; perf. 10. (Page 109.)
4d., purple. New design. (Page 125.)

SPAIN.—Post Cards. Head of Baby King.
5 c., green on buff. (Page 125.)
10 c., red ,, Postal Union. (,, 125.)
10 c., violet-brown on buff. Interior. (,, 180.)

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, Feb. 20th, 1891.

By A. B. CREEKE, Junr.

The only allusions to these stamps, seen by me, are contained on pages 50–51 and 117–118 of vol. x. of *The Philatelic Record*, and on page 48 of the recently-published *Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom*, by Mr. Westoby.

These were all confessedly incomplete, as no copies of the very scarce locally surcharged set had been seen by the authors.

A chance remark made in the presence of a friend, who had, unknown to me, a fine and complete collection of these stamps, was the means of enabling me to write the paper which I have the pleasure of reading before you this evening.

The types of the stamps of this series being the same throughout, and the different issues being caused solely by the absence or presence of an additional surcharge, it will be as well to first describe the stamps as they existed before being appropriated for this service.

They are of the series known as the unappropriated dies, the only inscription thereon being the value in English currency, a blank tablet —tablets in the £1—being provided to receive the overprint of the particular service in which they are to be issued. The values used, which are of three principal designs (varying *inter se* as regards the minute details), are the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1, all surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., from steel-faced electrotypes, in doubly-fugitive ink, on machine-made, medium, surfaced, white, wove, watermarked paper. In the following descriptions all the measurements are given in millimetres.

I. *The 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. and 8d.*—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a single-lined octagonal frame. Below is a blank tablet, the groundwork of which is of a reticulated, zig-zag, or trellis pattern. The values are in shaded block capitals on either side of the head, the word on the left reading upwards, that on the right downwards. The spandrels are filled in with small conventional ornaments, and the entire design is enclosed by a single coloured line. *Inscriptions:* to left, "ONE," "TWO," "THREE," "SIX" or "EIGHT"; to right, "PENNY" or "PENCE." *Colour*, purple; *shape*, upright rectangular; *size*, $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; *wmk.*, orb; *perf.*, 14; *No. on sheet*, 120 in one pane, of ten horizontal rows of twelve each.

II. *The 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s.*—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within an uncoloured oval frame, which touches the top and sides of the stamp. Below is a blank tablet, with a zigzag groundwork. The values are in shaded block capitals above and below the head, the words being inside, and following the curve of, the oval frame. The spandrels are filled in with conventional leaf- or scroll-like ornaments, except in the 2s. value, where they each contain a small diagonally-disposed uncoloured label, bearing a coloured figure "2," with an ornament on either side. A single coloured line encloses the design. *Inscriptions:* above, "ONE," "TWO," "FIVE" or "TEN"; below, "SHILLING" or "SHILLINGS." *Colour*, green; *shape*, upright rectangular; *size*, 18 × 31 mm.; *wmk.*, "*V.R.*," in script capitals, reading upwards; *perf.*, $13\frac{1}{2}$; *No. on sheet*, 84 in one pane, of seven horizontal rows of twelve each.

III. *The £1.*—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval frame, bearing leaf-like ornaments, and the sides of which almost touch the exterior line round the stamp. Above and below the oval, and following its curve, is a blank tablet, the groundwork of which is of a net pattern. The ends of these tablets are cut off close to, and parallel with, the sides of the stamp; and the centres of their upper and lower sides respectively almost touch the exterior line. The value is in shaded block capitals, above and below the head, the words being inside, and following the curve of, the oval frame. The spandrels are filled in with leaf-like ornaments, and a single coloured line encloses the design. *Inscriptions:* above, "ONE"; below, "POUND." *Colour*, purple; *shape*, upright rectangular; *size*, 22¼ × 38½ mm.; *wmk.*, two orbs, sideways; *perf.* 13½ vertically, 14 horizontally; *No. on sheet*, 60 in one pane, of six horizontal rows of ten each.

The immediate cause of the issue of these stamps, after being "appropriated," was the inconvenience caused to the officials in charge of the Army Telegraphs in Egypt, through having to keep account of small amounts paid in currency. With a view to obviate this inconvenience, Colonel Webber, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, personally applied, in the autumn of 1884, to the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, for a series of stamps from the "unappropriated dies," overprinted "Military Telegraphs." Confirming this request, a communication from the War Office, formally authorising the above requisition, was received early in September of that year.

A supply of the required stamps had apparently been at once struck off; for, immediately on receipt of the above, the following were sent to Colonel Webber, who had meanwhile gone to Cairo:

42	sheets of	120	(5,040 stamps),	at 1d.
42	,,	,,	(5,040 ,,),	at 3d.
43	,,	,,	(5,160 ,,),	at 6d.
62	,,	of 84	(5,208 ,,),	at 1s.
63	,,	,,	(5,292 ,,),	at 2s.
61	,,	,,	(5,124 ,,),	at 5s.
63	,,	,,	(5,292 ,,),	at 10s.
83	,,	of 60	(4,980 ,,),	at £1.

In all 41,136 stamps, of the aggregate value of £9,909 12s. They were received about the middle of September, 1884, and presumably issued at once.

These stamps were, as I have stated, from the "unappropriated dies," the appropriating overprint being "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS," in block capitals, struck on the blank tablet reserved for that purpose. Of this issue impressions were registered as follows: the 1d., 1s., and £1 on the 9th September, 1884; the other values on the following day.

On all the values under £1, this overprint is in two lines, the letters being 2 mm. in height. The words in the pence values are respectively 14 and 17 mm. in length, with the lines some ½ m. apart; in the shilling values they respectively measure 14½ and 15½ mm. in length, and the lines are 1 m. apart. On the £1, the first word occupies the upper tablet, the last the lower one. The letters are 2½ mm. high, each word following the curve of its tablet, and each measuring 19 mm. from end to end, taken straight across. The colour of this overprint varies on the different values—1d., black; 2d. (not included until the last issue), blue; 3d., brown-red; 6d., green; 8d. (also not included), brown; 1s., black; 2s., blue; 5s., lilac-rose; 10s., pink; and £1, black.

Another consignment of these stamps was prepared for the Bechuanaland Expedition, and was forwarded, towards the end of November,

1884, to Captain Jelf, R.E., commanding the Telegraph Corps, and were received by him when on board H.M.S. *Pembroke Castle.* I do not know the numbers of this supply.

In the middle of February, 1885, a communication was received from the War Office, asking that a supply of these stamps might be sent to Major Turner at Aldershot, he being under orders for Suakin. A consignment was accordingly forwarded to him, but I cannot ascertain the quantity of it.

Hitherto, the overprint of "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" had been made from ordinary printer's type; but early in January, 1885, it was decided to make some permanent provision for overprinting these stamps, as there then appeared to be very little likelihood of any lengthy period of peace. Accordingly, plates of the overprint were ordered, and completed early in March, and a supply struck off.

The two overprints—type-printed and plate-printed—are absolutely identical, but those from plates are a little clearer than those from type. The first consignment, with the plate overprint, was sent to Cairo in March, 1885. Again, I cannot give the numbers.

This finishes the first issue, and brings us to the second, or locally surcharged one, which was used in Egypt only.

It would appear that in 1886, the Director of Army Telegraphs in Egypt found that considerable difficulty was experienced, in maintaining equation between the telegraph charges in Egyptian currency, and the telegraph stamps with value in English money; and this difficulty was further increased by the depreciation of English silver which took place about this time. To remedy this, the entire stock of these stamps then in Egypt was surcharged with arbitrary piastre values, in the manner described below.

The extreme dryness of the African climate naturally caused the sheets of stamps to curl up; and that to such an extent, as to make it impossible to surcharge entire sheets at once, either by printing or lithography. The stupendous task of surcharging each stamp separately was resolved upon, and was, in July, 1886, carried out by means of a self-inking revolving stamp. The result seems to have been more expensive than satisfactory; still the surcharge is clearly and neatly printed in black ink.

To take the values *seriatim:*

On the 1*d.*—A single line, 27 mm. long, extends from the upper right-hand corner of the stamp to its lower left-hand corner. In the upper half of the stamp are the letters "P. T" (*i.e.*, Piastre Turkish) in block capitals $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, and together $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long, with a point after the first letter. Below these is "0. 1" in ordinary figures, the "1" being shaped like an italic figure, but printed upright; they are $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, and together 6 mm. in length. In the lower half is a similar arrangement, only "P. T" is below the figures; these are respectively $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in length, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. No part of this surcharge, except the end of the line, is supposed to encroach on the tablet.

This stamp, in its entirety, represents one-fifth of a piastre, or two dimes. It was permissible to bisect it, when each half became of the value of one-tenth of a piastre, or one dime.

On the 3*d.*—Two parallel lines, 23 mm. long and some $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, run as in the last surcharge, but do not extend so low down. In the upper half of the stamp are, in block capitals 3 mm. high, the letters "P. T.", with a point after each letter; below them is "0. 25" in ordinary figures. These inscriptions are each 8 mm. in length. The value in the lower half is similarly expressed, but "P. T." is below the figures; their height is as before, and they are respectively $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 mm. in length.

This stamp, which could also be bisected, was of the value of half a piastre, or 5 dimes, each half being, after bisection, a quarter piastre, or 2½ dimes.

On the 6*d.*—The surcharge, which is in the upper part of the stamp, over the original value, consists of "ONE PIASTRE," in block capitals 3 mm. high, the words being respectively 7 and 15 mm. in length: "ONE" is on the left of the head, "PIASTRE" on the right, both reading upwards, and being about 9 mm. apart. The last letter of "ONE" is appreciably larger than the other letters.

On the 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 5*s. and* 10*s.*—The surcharges, in block capitals 3 mm. high, are respectively "FIVE PIASTRES," "TEN PIASTRES," "TWENTY FIVE PIASTRES" and "FIFTY PIASTRES," the word "PIASTRES" being below the head, and the number thereof above. In each case the surcharge is inside, and follows the curve of the oval frame, covering the original value. The lengths of the surcharges, measured straight across from end to end, are respectively 11 and 14 mm., 9½ and 14 mm., 13 and 10 mm., and 8 and 11 mm.

On the £1.—This value is surcharged "HUNDRED PIASTRES" in block capitals 2½ mm. high, the words together, and measured as before, being 18½ mm. from end to end. Both are below the head, just inside, and following the curve of, the oval frame.

This issue was in use from July, 1886, to the end of the following February. The unused remainders were subsequently brought back to England and destroyed.

In order to avoid this costly and unsatisfactory mode of surcharging, it was determined that the piastre values should be overprinted at the same time as the words "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS." Accordingly, stamps overprinted as follows were ordered:

1d.,	overprinted	"One dime."
2d.	,,	"Two dimes."
3d.	,,	"Five dimes."
6d.	,,	"One piastre."
8d.	,,	"Two piastres."
1s.	,,	"Five piastres."
2s.	,,	"Ten piastres."
5s.	,,	"Twenty-five piastres."
10s.	,,	"Fifty piastres."
£1	,,	"One hundred piastres."

I should have previously mentioned that 10 dimes equal 1 piastre, of which about 97½ are equivalent to our £1.

The 2d. and 8d. stamps, as you will remember, were not in the former issues; but it was determined to employ them in order to avoid bisection.

The additional overprint was carried out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., being printed from ordinary printer's type, to save the expense of having special plates made.

In November, 1886, the overprints were formally approved, and a supply struck off, which was sent to Cairo early in the following February. The numbers were as follows:

25	sheets of	120	(3,000	stamps),	of	1 dime.
25	,, ,,		(3,000	,,),	of	2 dimes.
25	,, ,,		(3,000	,,),	of	5 ,,
25	,, ,,		(3,000	,,),	of	1 piastre.
25	,, ,,		(3,000	,,),	of	2 piastres.
400	,, of	84	(33,600	,,),	of	5 ,,
150	,, ,,		(12,600	,,),	of	10 ,,
75	,, ,,		(6,300	,,),	of	25 ,,
25	,, ,,		(2,100	,,),	of	50 ,,
25	,, of	60	(1,500	,,),	of	100 ,,

In all 71,100 stamps, of the aggregate value of 717,900 piastres. The overprint of "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" is similar to that on the last issue: of course, from plates. The values in Egyptian currency were overprinted in black block capitals, 3 mm. in height. They are as follows:

On the 1*d.*, 2*d. and* 3*d.*—On the left of head, "ONE," "TWO," or "FIVE"; on the right, "DIME" or "DIMES," all reading upwards. The words measure respectively $5\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., $5\frac{3}{4}$ and 10 mm., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 mm., and are 10 mm. apart.

On the 6*d. and* 8*d.*—On the left of head, "ONE" or "TWO"; on the right, "PIASTRE" or "PIASTRES." The words are in length respectively $6\frac{3}{4}$ and 11 mm., and 7 and 13 mm., and are 10 mm. apart. They all read upwards.

On the 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 5*s.*, 10*s. and* £1.—These overprints are in straight lines above and below the head. Above, "FIVE," "TEN," "TWENTY-FIVE," "FIFTY," or "ONE HUNDRED"; below, "PIASTRES." The lengths of the words on the different values are respectively $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 mm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 mm., 16 and $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 9 and 13 mm., and $18\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 mm. The words of each overprint are 14 mm. apart, except on the 25 piastres, where the space is 15.

Impressions were registered on the 13th December, 1886. The issue continued in use until the spring of 1890, though the employment was evidently very limited, as very nearly all the stamps were returned to England and destroyed.

This completes all the information I have been able to obtain concerning these stamps. They are an interesting series, with one issue which has also the merit of being very rare: this must be my excuse for troubling you to listen to my paper.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the authorities at the War Office and at Somerset House, for allowing me to be furnished with the above information; to "my friend" for placing at my disposal his fine collection of these stamps; to our President for many kind hints and valuable details; and, finally, to Mr. Purcell, the Controller of Stamps, for lending me the specimens which are now before you.

For facility of reference, I append a synopsis of the various issues, premising that the colours of the stamps and of the overprints of "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS," together with the watermarks and perforations, remain the same throughout.

ISSUE I.

With overprint of "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" only.

(*a*) September, 1884.—Overprint from type. Used in Cairo, Bechuanaland, and Suakin.

(*b*) March, 1885.—Overprint from plate. Used in Cairo only.

1d., 3d., 6d., purple. | 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., green. | £1, purple.

ISSUE II.

July, 1886.—Above stamps [? (*a*) or (*b*), or both], additionally surcharged, in Egypt, with arbitrary piastre values. Used in Cairo only.

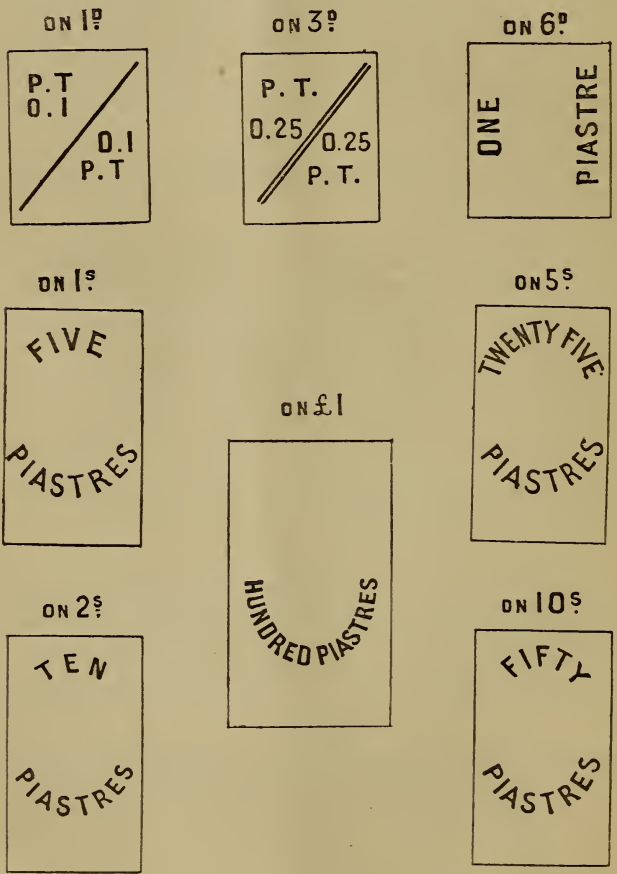
1d.,	surcharged as	2	dimes, and divisible into halves of 1 dime.
3d.	,,	5	,, ,, ,, ,, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dimes.
6d.	,,	1	piastre.
1s.	,,	5	piastres.
2s.	,,	10	,,
5s.	,,	25	,,
10s.	,,	50	,,
£1	,,	100	,,

Issue III.

February 1887.—Stamps similar to those of Issue I. (*b*), additionally overprinted, in England, with piastre values.

1d., overprinted		1 dime.	1s., overprinted		5 piastres.
2d.	„	2 dimes.	2s.	„	10 „
3d.	„	5 „	5s.	„	25 „
6d.	„	1 piastre.	10s.	„	50 „
8d.	„	2 piastres.	£1	„	100 „

THE LOCAL SURCHARGES OF ISSUE I.



Varia.

THE remains of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., were interred at Norwood Cemetery on Friday, the 17th instant. The first portion of the Church Service took place at Gumley Church, Leicestershire, in the presence of a large congregation. Among the mourners were Mr. Victor Tapling, the Earl of Kingston, Lord Dunsany, and Mr. W. G. Hargreaves. As the funeral *cortége* passed to Kebworth Station, on its way to London, the road was lined with representatives of all the political Associations in the district.

A very large assemblage of friends, mourners, and *employés* were present at the interment at Norwood, including the President and Committee of the London Philatelic Society, nearly all the members, and indeed almost every name of note among collectors and dealers in the south of England.

THE Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society, whose services are so highly esteemed by his brother members, has been for a short period necessarily absent from his post, causing a slight delay in the preparation of the minutes of the Society's last meetings. The sad cause of his absence is indeed known, and has called forth from all sides the most sincere sympathy with Mr. Tilleard under his double bereavement.

* * *

WE have reason to believe that a considerable number of the Tolima stamps of the first issue (oblong type set), on white, blue, and yellowish paper, have been exported from Columbia for the delectation of collectors. Hence we take occasion to advise our philatelic friends to exercise caution in purchasing these goods from any but well-recognized channels.

* * *

THE advocates of Imperial Uniform Postage are, under the *ægis* of the Imperial Federation League, bestirring themselves. We have just received an interesting *brochure* on the subject by Mr. R. J. Beadon, which we hope to review in our next issue.

Correspondence.

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS AND THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

14, SPRINGFIELD ROAD, WIMBLEDON, *April 8th*, 1891.

SIR,—Your last issue contains a letter from Mr. Pearson Hill to the Treasury on the subject of our controversy. I now beg to hand you copy of a letter from myself to the Treasury, which I trust you will impartially publish in your next issue, and oblige

Your obedient Servant,

PAT. CHALMERS.

Copy of a Letter to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury.

WIMBLEDON, *March 10th*, 1891.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of 4th December last, handing a Petition to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, praying that their Lordships would be pleased to call upon Mr. Pearson Hill to restore to the Treasury certain official correspondence and other documents removed from the Treasury by the late Sir Rowland Hill while in the pay and service of the Treasury, I beg now to inform you that the major portion of such correspondence and documents, or of copies of same, has since come into my possession.

The pamphlet herewith, "Discovery of Contents, with Letters from Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Wallace, M.P., and others," will explain in what manner this possession has been arrived at, and I am satisfied the particulars would prove of interest to their Lordships, should their Lordships find leisure to peruse same.

I have read in a Philatelic journal copy of a letter of date 14th January last, addressed to your Assistant Secretary by Mr. Pearson Hill, the contents of which, setting aside the verbiage and vituperation in which the writer of same has indulged, are simply a repetition of his refusal to make public, or to return to the Treasury, the correspondence I have asked for. This resolution on the part of Mr. Pearson Hill, it will now be seen, proves detrimental to no one but himself. Mr. Pearson Hill refuses to disclose these letters, sheltering himself under the plea that same were private, though at same time he has not hesitated to publish an "Extract" from one of these letters purporting to favour his own views. No one who now reads what has come into my possession will be at a loss to understand Mr. Pearson Hill's reasons for still withholding this correspondence under the plea of "privacy."

As to official letters or documents, Mr. Pearson Hill disclaims having any in his possession, and that consequently he cannot return the missing letters in response to the demand of your Under-Secretary.

Happily I can now supply this deficiency, copies of the official letters of James Chalmers to the Lords of the Treasury, of dates 1st and 7th October, 1839, having now been found amongst the papers of Mr. Chalmers, confirming his title to having been the originator of the Adhesive Postage Stamp as ultimately adopted by the Treasury, and yet in use.

I am likewise now in possession of the text of and signatures to the missing memorial of the bankers, merchants, and others of Dundee, to the number of 84, of date 30th September, 1839, addressed to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in support of the plan of their townsman—a document proving that, up to that period, the mercantile community knew nothing of, and had heard or read nothing of, any proposal or pretension on the part of Mr. Hill in connection with the stamp in question, and respecting which document you have already informed me that same "is not now in the possession of the Treasury, nor is it amongst the papers preserved at the Record Office."

Thus, both on the part of the Treasury and on the part of Mr. Pearson Hill, the possession of or knowledge of the contents of these official communications is disclaimed. What, then, has become of these missing letters and documents, wholly condemnatory as they were of the pretensions of Mr. Hill to having been the originator of the Adhesive Postage Stamp?

I remain, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) PATRICK CHALMERS.

SIR R. E. WELBY, *Secretary H.M. Treasury, Whitehall.*

BRITISH ADHESIVE STAMPS.

THE "JUBILEE" ISSUE.

DEAR SIR,—As a collector of British adhesive stamps I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the authors of the papers on the "Jubilee" issue, which appeared in numbers 140 and 141 of your magazine, and which contained

much that was new to me. It would be a great advantage to collectors, such as myself, were you to publish in *The Record*, when the event occurs, any variation in the letters on the sheets, jubilee lines, &c., so that one could be on the outlook at the time instead of remaining ignorant of the change, and having to pay fancy prices after the variety has become obsolete.

En passant I may ask whether your readers have observed that in some of the sheets of our current stamps the perforation does not extend to the ends of the sheet, but is confined to the pane? I have seen the following:

1. Sheet of 1d., with letter M.
2. „ 1½d., with the two continuous green and purple lines.
3. „ 1½d., with green lines at sides.
4. „ 2d., with continuous green and broken red lines.

QUERY.—Are any other of our stamps so perforated?

FORGED SURCHARGES.

Can nothing be done to put a stop to the sale of forged "GOVT. PARCELS" and "I. R. OFFICIAL" stamps? For I am sure some one is reaping a rich harvest from the sale of these, as I have seen ever so many, without even a warning from the philatelic press that such forgeries are in our midst. In June, 1889, I wrote to this magazine, stating that I had been offered the 3d. and 1s. of 1884, and the current 1s. surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS" (not then in use), and the 2s. 6d. surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL." The last-named was sent me by a London dealer, who has since gone to the bad; while the others were sent me by a provincial dealer, whose name has before now figured in the black list as well as in one of the best known of our English novels. This party had the audacity to send me the other day the 1s. of 1884 surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS," along with forgeries of official stamps which are really in use. His defence is the very lame one, that he got them out of a collection he had purchased, adding the sweeping accusation that every dealer sold forgeries more or less, knowingly or unknowingly; in short, that "they were all tarred with the same stick."

Yours truly, T. MARTIN WEARS.

ROSEMOUNT, DOWNFIELD, NEAR DUNDEE, *7th April*, 1891.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF CHIAPAS STAMPS.

LOS ANDES, ESSEX, *6th April*, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of *The Philatelic Record* you refer to the recent discoveries of *Chiapas Stamps* in Mexico; and as it may perhaps interest your readers, I send you herewith a few words respecting these highly-interesting provisionals.

They were born in the Mexican State of Chiapas in the year 1867; but owing to their rather shabby exterior, or great innate modesty, they shunned daylight for fully twenty-three years, with the exception of one of the family, the *2 reales* black on flesh colour, which peeped out occasionally, but very rarely.

During several trips recently made to Mexico, I had the opportunity of looking through the principal collections of the country, but in none could I detect what I know now to be a genuine 2 reales Chiapas, all specimens being too large, and their colour at the same time too pronounced. I myself bought one of these nicely postmarked forgeries in Puebla for $25, and found another in a large collection I bought in the capital. I had forgotten the appearance and character of the genuine stamp, as I had only seen one in my life, a somewhat broken specimen, surcharged in blue "Chiapas," which was given to me about twelve years ago in Guatemala, and found its way long ago into the largest English collection, where I understand it is up to this date still the sole copy of the 2 reales. How rare this stamp must be is proved by the fact that Mr. A. H. Wilson, as he assures me, during his long career has only met with one.

In the year 1888, about Christmas, I unearthed the *4 reales* black on flesh colour; at least, I found the undeniable signs of its existence. It was in the interior of the State of Tabasco where I discovered, while hunting after the 2 reales, on four different letters six little bits of the, until that date, unknown *4 reales Chiapas*. It happened that these fractions, cleverly put together, formed a pretty fair whole copy, and as such it exists to-day in the largest collection in the world.

In October, 1889, I visited the same place again, and great facilities were given to me to look over old boxes of correspondence, but I was unable to find the trace of a Chiapas.

Now to come to the most recent discoveries. By a letter from Mexico, dated 1st October, 1890, I was informed that a few Chiapas stamps of the following description had been discovered in an old letter-box, viz.:

½ real, black on blue.
1 „ „ „ green.
one-fourth of 8 reales, „ „ pink.

besides the already known 2 reales and 4 reales. They were offered to me for sale, and I received them about the middle of last month, all finely postmarked, and on their original letters.

Without exaggeration, I think this is one of the greatest and most remarkable "finds" in Philately ever made; and since there is no reason to suppose that great quantities of these stamps remain to be found, they should outrank, as to scarcity, anything known up to this date in Philatelic circles.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. A. Köster.

[A singularly melancholy interest will always attach to these stamps, which were the last rarities acquired by the lamented Vice-President of the Philatelic Society.—Ed.]

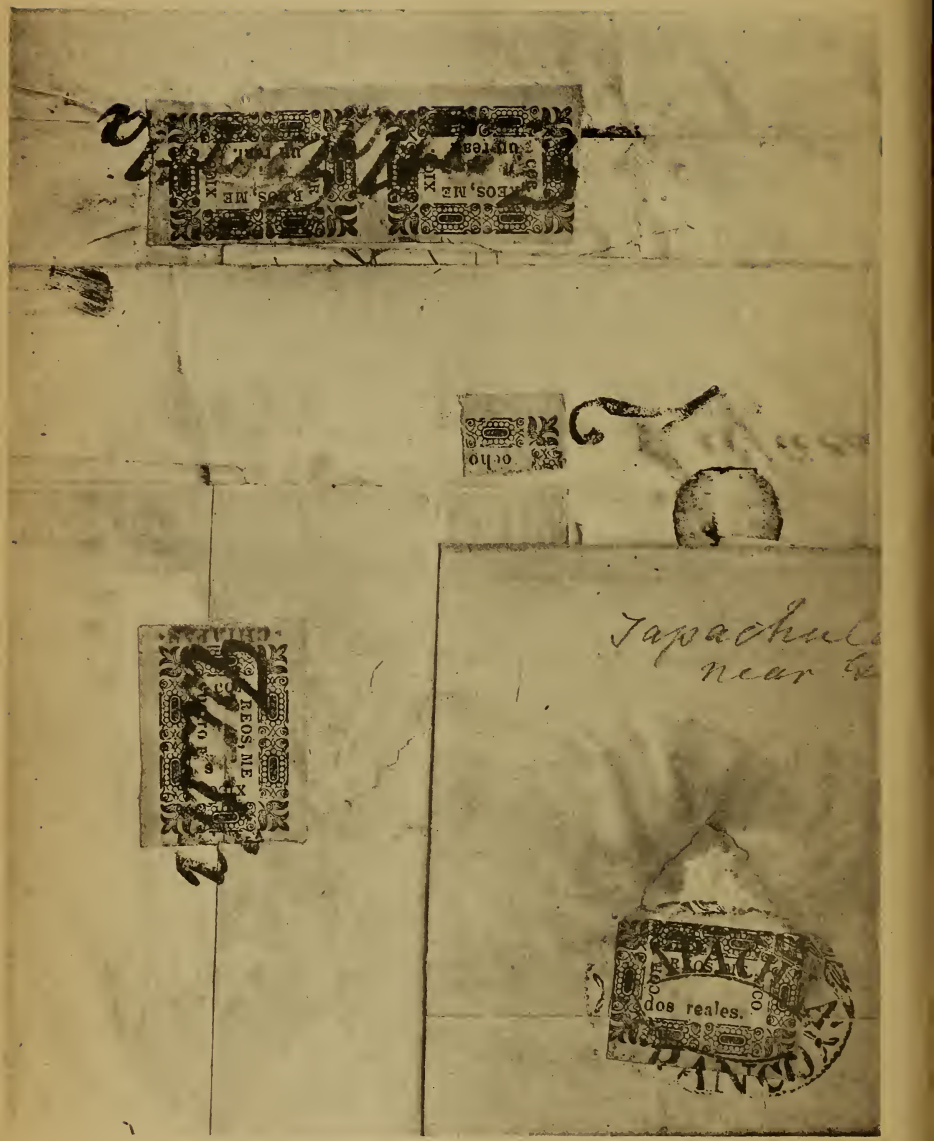
Notes and Queries.

J. J. C.—We take the stamp described, "Ceylon 1s. type of 1861, perf. 13, watermarked with a large S," to be one containing part of the marginal inscription.

G. G. T.—We have some difficulty in advising you. If you do not ask for the stamps, either by advertisement or letter, we should counsel your keeping them, where really worthless, until your *unsolicited* correspondents send you the necessary postage. We can sympathise with your feelings, as the stamps mentioned by you are simply rubbish.

W. D. B.—Your stamps have been returned. The U. S. we should not pass as imperf.; it is probably a corner specimen of the sheet. We do not like the post mark on the Cape, nor do we feel happy about that on the Mauritius. We advise extreme caution in buying postmarked fiscals—made in London very often! The surcharge in the Azores is more of a slip than a double impression. The S. Domingo is right. Thank you for the Nandgam, which we have already described.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.


dos reales.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. MAY, 1891. No. 149.

IT has been cynically said, that the good men do is oft interred with them; but we venture to state that in the case of the very deeply regretted death of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society the converse holds good. The untiring energy and painstaking research of Mr. Tapling have not only borne brilliant fruits in the past, enshrining his name for all time among the leaders of the pursuit, but the strength of his devotion to Philately and the noble aims that always guided him, should be the strongest incentive to those who follow him not to allow any relaxation of their efforts to elevate collecting. In the battle of life the leader may be struck down, but true soldiers will nevertheless close up their ranks, and, emulative of the example set by their chief, steadily march onward to the goal of their ambition. We are sure therefore, that in urging upon the London Philatelic Society and collectors generally to "put their shoulders together," and endeavour as far as is, alas! possible, to minimise the loss sustained, we are only acting on the lines that would have guided Mr. Tapling, and in consonance with his wishes. The most gratifying and permanent testimony to perpetuate his worth and memory will be a steadfast endeavour to continue the work that he so ably commenced.

The collection of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.

In view of the unique position Mr. Tapling held as a collector in this country, it may be of some interest if we give a slight sketch of the formation of his magnificent collection. At a very early age Thomas Tapling must have acquired a taste for collecting, as it is well known that when a small boy at Harrow he was already "keen on" stamps, and, as he has often told his friends, spent a very large portion of his ample pocket-money on them. He always averred that he had a distinct recollection of a 12d.

Canada on wove laid paper—postmarked—being sent to him; but that as the rather (then) prohibitive figure of £2 was put on it, he decided to invest in some less ambitious outlay, and bide his chance of securing it later, although even then convinced, as he well recollected, that it was a really scarce stamp. Continuing steadily with his collection, we find that while still a Harrow boy in 1871 he was proposed by the President, and elected a member of the London Philatelic Society. At Cambridge he did not allow his studies to interfere with his growing collection, and with a wider scope for his energies and available means, he steadily accumulated his treasures. During the years he was at college, and studying at the Bar, the same process continued, until, in 1880 to 1881, when we personally were first acquainted with his collection, it had grown to one of some magnitude, wanting individual specimens only of some few of the rarities, and was complete in the general issues; one item of considerable value being that he had always sedulously looked out for unused specimens, which in those days were more easily compassed. In 1881 (we believe) Mr. Image—reluctantly, we are sure—decided to part with his collection, and Mr. Tapling became the fortunate possessor of a fine assemblage of stamps that placed him at a bound in the front ranks of English collectors. We have a very interesting series of letters from Mr. Tapling written at this time, in which he proposed to pass on to us the greater portion of his own stamps, only retaining such as were absolutely wanting in Mr. Image's. These letters contain lists of the principal rarities, and the number of each, as also descriptions of the medium good stamps, that, viewed in the light of the future colossal development of the collection, are of much interest. The death of Mr. Tapling, senior, however, put aside these plans and negotiations, and they were never resumed. The altered circumstances, no doubt, enabled his son to take a more comprehensive view of the situation, and we may assume that he then conceived the idea to use the ample means at his command in building up a collection that should command a world-wide fame, and, if possible, equal in completeness any other existing. How well he succeeded, and how wisely he expended his time and money, has been seen.

From this time the growth of the collections—we use the plural avowedly, as the wealth of specimens in each country constituted *per se* a collection—was rapid. The knowledge that he was a large and liberal buyer attracted to him the dealers' stocks, and notably

ERRATUM.

Page 94, line 1, read "Canada on Wove Paper," instead of "Canada on Wove Laid Paper."

from Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. he secured an enormous amount of fine and valuable stamps. The changes of life are many, hence owing to death, removals, and other causes, quite a depletion of the older collectors in his favour took place in the years immediately following 1881. It is difficult to enumerate all, but we may mention the following, from all of which Mr. Tapling absorbed his *desiderata*: The collection of the late M. V. de Ysasi, which embraced a magnificent lot of Spain and her colonies; those of Mr. Cameron, with the early British Guianas and first Cashmeres; of Mr. W. E. Williams; of Mrs. Tebay; of Mr. W. T. Wilson; of Mr. M. Burnett's choice stamps, including the triangular Cape, with watermark C C and Crown; of Mr. Shorthouse, rich in Australians; of Mr. Botteley, a very strong all-round collection; of Mr. M. P. Castle (other than Australians), "bloated" in most things; the fine accumulations of Australian stamps belonging to Dr. Houison and Mr. Vandyke; of Mr. F. De Coppet; the many treasures of Mr. Haslett; of Captain Weare's Afghans—a princely lot; of Mr. Bacon's enormous collection of post cards; of Major Evans's splendid Mauritius; of Mr. Luard's grand early British Guianas; and last, but not least, the magnificent stamps of MM. Caillebotte, of Paris, containing almost all the known rarities, were all drawn upon, in some cases to a very large amount, and it can readily be imagined that the united forces would produce a brilliant array. In addition to this, Mr. Tapling was a large buyer from the leading dealers, and scores of others. From a relative in Australia he received large quantities of old Australians—certainly 1000 Sydneys amongst them—from which he derived much of the information contained in his writings on this subject. As the fame of his collection grew, the magnetic influence of his reputation (and purchasing powers) increased, until his house became a veritable receptacle of treasures philatelic from all portions of the globe, and when a day's leisure could be secured it was spent, as the writer has evinced from personal experience, in opening and selecting the contents of numberless registered letters! Mr. Tapling never relaxed his efforts in perfecting his collection. Within a fortnight of his most deeply regretted death he secured, at a large price, the Chiapas stamps illustrated in our last number, never, alas! to enjoy their possession.

The many visitors at the Philatelic Exhibition of last year were enabled by the late Vice-President's kindly consideration to get a good glimpse of the results of the forementioned labours. They

saw Mauritius with the "Post-offices," the unused plates of the earliest dies, and of the 2d. large fillet; Buenos Ayres in every imaginable shade of unpostmarked yellows, reds, and greens; Hawaii in all the types of the first issue; all values used and unused of Reunions; New South Wales in numberless unused Sydneys; Mexico, and many others. To the true *cognoscenti*, however, a nearer inspection than glass-cases permit of is more appreciated, and we who have been often privileged to inspect his treasures cannot, within the limits of an article, do more than indicate a point here and there of superlative excellence. Such we should deem his assemblage of Afghans, undoubtedly the most complete in the world; Transvaal, with many unique varieties, earning the same proud pre-eminence; New Zealand, with its first issue complete, unused, and his splendid "pelures"; Belgium, every possible shade of all the issues, with watermark, unused; Great Britain complete, perforate and imperforate; Ceylon, with its pairs of the imperforates; Trinidad, with "native prints" by the score; Switzerland, with every type; and doubtless many other countries equally brilliant that for the moment escape our memory. When it is added that, with very few exceptions, the whole collection was *unused*, that it embraced every variety of Local Russian and United States, of envelopes, post cards, and telegraph stamps, and that probably 200 volumes would not have contained it when finally mounted, some idea of its dimensions and value may be arrived at.

A Higher Power than that of this world has decided that he who made this beautiful collection should not live to enjoy it; but we believe that long ere Mr. Tapling died he had fully contemplated and arranged for the disposal of his stamps, whenever the summons came. Although the paragraphs appearing in so many of the daily papers have been premature and unauthorized, we understand from an undeniable authority that their purport is true. Mr. Tapling has, so we are informed, bequeathed his collection to the British Museum, on the conditions that it is never to be sold or broken up; that it is designated the Tapling collection; that a room, or portion of one, be set aside for its especial reception; that it shall be properly arranged and classified (for which purpose he has left a sum of £1000); and that the President and Secretary of the London Philatelic Society for the time being shall always have access to it. There seems no reason to doubt of the acceptance of so munificent and princely a gift—not less than £50,000

in value, and perhaps far more—but the consent of the authorities to the various stipulations has not yet been finally given.

This far-seeing and unselfish act of Mr. Tapling's will earn for his memory in the future the respect and admiration of all collectors in every portion of the world. His many friends who still and will most deeply feel his loss will have at least the proud satisfaction of knowing that—unselfish, open-handed, and liberal as was Thomas Keay Tapling in all his too-short life—his last and greatest act of generous self-abnegation will build him a monument of gratitude and honour for future generations.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—Our publishers send us the high values that were announced as being in preparation some time since, from which we note that they are intended both for postal and telegraphic service. The 1 peso has the effigy of a "statesman" to left, and the 5 pesos that of a "warrior" to the right; the latter being a very handsome man! The stamps are long upright rectangulars, and the engraving *taille douce*.

1 peso, dark blue; perf. 11½.
5 pesos, ultramarine „

Bamra.—It appears from the *Timbre-Poste* that a new setting-up has taken place of the Bamra stamps, consisting of sixteen varieties, as against twenty of the previous issue; but that the "errors" are again to be noted, while modifications have been introduced in the 8 annas and 1 rupee as regards the six stamps of the first two horizontal rows. In all the values there are ten stamps with a capital P to "Postage," and six with a small initial. There are other variations of an orthographic and interesting nature. Bamra is working nobly in the Philatelic cause, and collectors, we hope, appreciate the result! The impression is black, on coloured paper.

¼ anna, black on red.
½ „ black on green.
1 „ black on yellow.
2 „ black on red.
4 anna, black on red.
8 „ black on rose-lilac.
1 rupee „ „

British Bechuanaland.—Mr. M. Giwelb has shown us the halfpenny, red, with "British Becuanaland" in block capitals, and "Protectorate, Fourpence," in lower case, in which the first three letters of the latter word are absolutely omitted, owing to a defect in the printing.

½d., red; defective print, "rpence."

British Honduras.—Our publishers send us the new variety, announced last month, of the 6 cents; *i.e.* the Threepence, ultramarine, surcharged in type similar to those recently described; viz., a large numeral, and "Cents" in thin upright Roman capitals.

British South Africa.—We illustrate below the provisional recently described.



Ceylon.—From the same source we have two new varieties of surcharge; namely, the current 25 and 28 cents, with the words "Fifteen Cents" in two lines of stout Roman capitals, apparently of De La Rue birth. We append illustration.



15 c., black surcharge in words, on 25 c., brown, current issue.
15 c. „ „ 28 c., grey „

Falkland Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. announce a provisional here, made by diagonally severing the one penny value, and surcharging each half "½d.," in black.

½d., black surcharge on 1d., current issue.



Fiji.—We illustrate the provisional previously chronicled.



Finland.—We have received from our publishers specimens of the Russian stamps improvised for use in Finland, as recently foreshadowed by Imperial announcement. The four values of the current type that we have before us have the necessary alteration effected in the guise of a series of circles containing a point, commencing at the right and left of the inscription at the base of the central design, which it follows, each one diminishing in size until the eighth and last is barely discernible as a minute dot. The alteration, in our humble judgment, somewhat detracts from the pretty appearance of the stamps. We gather that these and the other varieties, which we have not yet seen, are for outward letters, while, as the luckless Finns *are* to be allowed to use their own stamps for inland purposes, under the beneficent rule of their "little Father," we take it that there will be some rather mixed business at the various Post-offices when all the varieties, imperial and local, are on sale! We illustrate the variety.

1 kop., orange, current Russian stamps, with added circles.
2 „ green „ „ „ „ „
3 „ rose „ „ „ „ „
7 „ dark olive „ „ „ „ „ „

Greece.—Perforation has commenced here in earnest, and not only have the machines from Leipsic been got to work, but also the one that has been previously tentatively used (for the 2 lepta). Our publishers send us specimens of the following varieties:

Belgian impression.

40 lepta, violet; *perf.* 11½.
50 „ grey-green „
1 dr., dark grey „

Greek impression.

1 lepta, dark brown; *perf.* 11½.
2 „ light brown „ 13½.
5 „ green „ 11½.
10 lepta, orange; *perf.* 11½.
20 „ carmine „ 11½.
25 „ dark blue „ 11½.

Guadaloupe.—We have to chronicle the 10 centimes, surcharged similarly to that described by us in February, 5c.—G.P.E. in two lines separated by a narrow bar. Illustration appended.



5 c., black, surcharged on 10 c., black, on pale rose.

Hong-kong.—Our publishers send us the 14 cents provisional, already foreshadowed, the surcharge consisting of "14" in numerals over the word "cents" in small letters, occupying a space of about 14 × 2 mm.

They also announce a further value, presumed to have been issued for postal and fiscal purposes alike.

14 cents, black, surcharge on 30 c., mauve (wmk. CC and Crown).
5 dollars, brown-violet, surcharge on 10 dollars, rose-red (wmk. CA and Crown).

Italy.—In addition to the two values described by us last month we now have a third, namely, the 1 c., yellow and crimson, with the centre blacked out, and the bull's-eye looking numerals 20 added.



20 cents, black surcharge on 1 cent, yellow and crimson; wmk. Crown, perf. 14.

We give an illustration of the provisional described last month.

Jamaica.—Our publishers have seen the following varieties of surcharge on a sheet of the twopence-halfpenny provisional on the fourpence, red, which has just been superseded by the regular bi-chromate "de la Ruvian." Both the varieties were in different rows. The latter might easily be accounted for; but in view of the recent Jamaica eccentricities, we can only swallow the "K" with a considerable effort!

2½d., black surcharge on 4d. red, lettered "PENCK."
2½d. „ „ „ "PFNNY."

Labuan.—The *I.B.J.* announces a new provisional for this island—the 2 cents, rose, with the horizontal surcharge One Cent. in black.

1 cent, black surcharge on 2 c., rose; wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.

Martinique.—Mr. Mackenzie has seen the 15 c. surcharged on the 25 c., pale rose, to be added to the trifling list of surcharges described in the *Record* for February and March.

15 c., black surcharge on 25 c., black on pale rose.

Monaco.—The new set seems to be coming rapidly into use. We have either seen or heard of the following values of the type described in the *Record* last month:

1 c., olive-green;	perf. 14.
2 c., violet	,,
40 c., blue on rose	,,
50 c., brown on yellow	,,
75 c., violet-red on chamois	,,
5 francs, carmine on green	,,

Natal.—The new postal exigencies have called forth an improvised variety here, the fourpence, brown—having been submitted to us by our publishers with the words twopence halfpenny surcharged in small thick block capitals in two lines, measuring about 3 mm. in height by 12 in length. The overprint is very neatly done, and apparently emanates from the *atéliers* of Messrs. De La Rue.

2½d., black surcharge in words on 4d., brown; wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.

New South Wales.—Mr. Castle has seen some exceedingly dangerous forgeries of the 1d. Sydney views, against which he wishes to warn all collectors, and hopes to describe fully in our next issue.

The new 2½d. stamp has already been seen applied to official uses with the O.S. added.

2½d., blue, current issue; *surcharged* "*O.S.*"

New Zealand.—The new 5d. value has not yet been catalogued by us, nor can words now be given that will portray in all its "beauty" the original. Nothing short of the illustration, which we give, will reveal to the Philatelic gaze the full charms of this grotesque delineation of Her Majesty. It is the poorest and most meretricious design (?) that this colony has yet afflicted us with, and of New Zealand's powers in this line we have had many evidences! Why, alas! did the authorities forsake the old designs of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.? Veritable joys for ever as real things of beauty!



5d., olive-grey; wmk. N.Z. and Star; perf. 11.

Perak.—The *Monthly Journal* says: "We have received a quarter of a sheet (60) of the 2 c. stamps with the Jubilee line, and with what, we regret to learn, is another new setting of the

surcharge 'Perak.' The letters are 2½ mm. high throughout; but there are two distinct varieties of the 'K,' one wider than the other, though the whole word measures about 7½ mm. in each case. One stamp on the sheet has the word printed 'FERAK,' and the 'F' altered to a 'P' in manuscript. The wmk., of course, is Crown and C A, and the perforation 14."

2 c., deep rose; *new surcharge.*
2 c. „ *error* "Ferak."

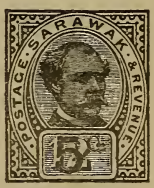
Peru.—Our publishers inform us that a new set of stamps is in course of preparation for this country.

Salvador.—Our publishers have seen the 2 c. value surcharged diagonally in Roman capitals about 2½ mm. in height, as also (received by a previous mail) the same value overprinted 1 centavo in numeral, and block capitals of a rough type also impressed diagonally.

1 centavo, surcharged in Roman capitals on 2 centavos, pale green.
1 „ „ in block capitals and numeral on 2 centavos, pale green.

San Domingo.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the forthcoming issue of two new values of the current type; namely,

3 cents, blue-grey; *bleuté.*
5 „ orange.



Sarawak.—We illustrate the new value that has been issued for this "colony."

5 c., black surcharge, on 12 c., green and blue.

Siam.—A permanent issue of the 1 att of the current type has now appeared.

1 att, olive-green; watermark Flower; perf. 14½.

Soruth.—The editor of the *Monthly Journal* has discovered amongst some used specimens of the type-set stamps of this State two varieties, of the authenticity of which he is quite satisfied, and which have hitherto escaped notice.

1 a., type-set, black on *pink*; wove paper.
1 a. „ red on *green* „

South Australia.—Mr. Ehrenbach has sent us a pair of the 2s., carmine, that are perforated 11½ horizontally above, 10 below, and are imperforate vertically in the centre. "*Oceana*" gives them only as perf. 11½ and imperf., hence we make a note of the additional variety.

2s., crimson; *perf.* 11½ × 10, *and imperf.* vertically on one side.

The current 1d. has been seen by us with a new type of surcharge for official use, the letters "o.s." being thinner and in fancy capitals. We hope to illustrate it next month.

1d., current issue; *surcharged "O.S." in fancy capitals.*

The provisional 2½d. boasts of two varieties of perforation, the fourth, fifth, and sixth vertical rows of stamps on the sheet being perforated 12½ in an upright sense.

2½d. on 4d.; *perf.* 12½ × 10.

Tasmania.—Mr. R. Ehrenbach sends us a pair of stamps that, although we have rejoiced in a block of them for a long time in our own collection, have not been hitherto chronicled; viz., the 3d. of the current issue, perf. 11½, and without any perforation horizontally.

3d., current issue, dull red-brown; perf. 11½, *and imperf. horizontally.*

Tierra del Fuego.—This inhospitable and ferocious-sounding country has, so we are informed by our publishers, awoke to the necessity of having postal issues, probably somewhat in advance of other adjuncts of civilization; but only one value—the 10 centavos—has been as yet seen by them. The *Révue Philatélique*, however, announces the forthcoming appearance of the 5, 20, and 50 centavos. The "design" consists of a Sun eclipsed by a capital "P," an envelope, and other incongruities. How long will it be before the Tierra del Fuegians find their stock exhausted, and a state of surcharge fever intervening? It is ominous that these lithographed productions are executed by a firm at home rejoicing in the name of Kiddy and Co.—their prototypes can be found in London also. We should add that proofs have been already seen in blue, green and brown.

10 centavos, carmine.

Uruguay.—Our publishers have the current set surcharged diagonally "Oficial," and have also seen some varieties with a double surcharge, the first applied having apparently been too faint.

1	centesimo,	light green;	current issue;	black surch.	"Oficial."
2	,,	carmine	,,	,,	,,
5	,,	dark blue	,,	,,	,,
10	,,	blue-green	,,	,,	,,
20	,,	orange	,,	,,	,,
25	,,	red-brown	,,	,,	,,
50	,,	pale blue	,,	,,	,,
1	peso	lilac	,,	,,	,,

Victoria.—M. R. Ehrenbach sends us an interesting pair of stamps of the second issue of the 2d.—the lithographed full-length presentment of Her Majesty *en grande tenue.* They are the eighteenth and nineteenth stamps on the plate, in the second row, and should ordinarily bear the corner letters S.W. and T.X. respectively, whereas the latter here has G. M. in the lower angles. This makes the third alphabetical variation that we have seen, and we are endeavouring to supplement the list, in the hope of giving further information to collectors at a future date.

2d., issue of 1852, brownish-grey, lithographed, *lettered* "G.M." instead of "T.X."

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Argentine.—Our publishers have shown us a variety of the current wrapper printed, seemingly as a temporary expedient, on thin grey-brownish paper of an inferior description, the dimensions being 241 × 165 mm.

Wrapper. ½ centavo, current issue, *on thin grey-brownish paper.*

Gwalior.—Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. recently showed us a postmarked specimen of the ½ anna with the Arms, &c., imprinted in violet in lieu of black.

½ a., green, *violet* surcharge.

Monaco.—We hear that the new type has blossomed on to the envelope, but have not yet seen it.

Straits Settlements.—We append the sizes of the registration envelope noted in the last number of the *Record*, which we take from the *Timbre-Poste*.

5 c., blue (see page 77).

132 × 83 mm. | 150 × 95 mm. | 202 × 128 mm.
227 × 100 mm. | 292 × 154 mm.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Brazil.—We hear from several sources of the 80 reis recently described in the *Record*, with the blue portion of the printing upside down. The *Timbre-Poste* announces a new card similar in design to the front side of the letter card, but with the words *Bilhete postal* in the upper left angle, and (*Neste lado só o endereço*) under the view of Rio.

40 reis, orange and blue.
80 „ carmine and blue; *background reversed.*

British Honduras.—We have a new value of the current type; namely, 3 cents, crimson on buff.

Ecuador.—The *I.B.J.* announces two new cards, in size 125 × 80, but gives no description further.

5 c., blue on blue.
5 c., blue on orange (for Postal Union).

France.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a letter card with the notice on the lower portion of the reverse side inverted.

Letter Card. 15 c., blue on grey; *with inverted notice.*

Natal.—We have a new value here, similar in type to the later issues. 1½d., brown on grey.

New South Wales.—We now have the post card announced by us on page 32, with the altered inscription, "For the United Kingdom and other Countries to which Post Cards may be sent."

2d., ultramarine and straw.

New Zealand.—Our publishers send us a new card for this island, bearing the normal type of stamp and the inscriptions, "New Zealand—Inland and Australian Post Card," and the address instruction. 1d., dull blue on buff.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1890.

(*Continued from page* 82.)

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

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Current type.
2 c., deep rose, *with "Jubilee" line.* (Page 196.)

Perak.—Straits Settlements stamps.

Service.	2 cents, pink, *surcharged in black with P. G. S.*	(Page	5.)
,,	4 ,, light yellow-brown; wmk. Crown C A.	(,,	71.)
,,	6 ,, lilac ,, ,,	(,,	71.)
,,	8 ,, ochre-yellow ,, ,,	(,,	71.)
,,	10 ,, slate ,, ,,	(,,	71.)
,,	12 ,, purple ,, ,,	(,,	71.)
,,	12 ,, blue; wmk. Crown C C.	(,,	71.)
,,	24 ,, green; wmk. Crown C A.	(,,	71.)
1 cent on 2 cents, pink, surcharged in black *Preak* for Perak.		(Page	55.)
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *Perak One Cent.*		(,,	55.)

Pahang.—Surcharged on Straits Settlements stamps.

2 cents, pink, black surcharge.		(Page	55.)
8 ,, orange ,, surcharged in error.		(,,	71.)
10 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,		(,,	5.)
2 ,, deep rose, with "Jubilee" line; fresh type of surcharge.		(,,	196.)

SURINAM.—Current issue, perforated 12.

	15 cents, grey.	(Page	33.)
	20 ,, emerald-green.	(,,	33.)
	30 ,, Venetian red.	(,,	33.)
	40 ,, brown.	(,,	33.)
	1 gulden, Venetian red, centre grey.	(,,	33.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	30 cents, lilac, numerals in black.	(,,	33.)
	50 ,, ,, ,, ,,	(,,	33.)
Type of numeral.	3 ,, green; perf. 13.	(,,	180.)
Post Cards.	7½ ,, on 15 c., grey; *surcharged in violet, horizontally and obliquely.*	(Page	8.)
	7½ c. on 15 c., grey; *double surcharge.*	(,,	8.)
	7½ c. ,, ,, *error* 17½ (for 7½).	(,,	8.)

SWAZIELAND.—Current issue. Errors of surcharge. (Pages, 74, 160.)
2s. 6d., yellow. (Page 211.)
5s. green. (,, 211.)
10s. pale brown. (,, 211.)

SWEDEN.—Letter Cards. Current issue. *With 16 dotted lines inside.* (Page 58.)
Type of adhesive. 10 ore, rose on olive. (Page 160.)

SWITZERLAND.—
Current type. 15 c., *violet.* (Page 8.)
Unpaid Letter Stamp (current type). 3 c., yellow-green and red; *perf. 12.* (Page 90.)

Post Cards. *Small alteration of type*—
Current types. 5 c., black on buff, variety. (Page 160.)
5+5 c. ,, ,, *error.* (,, 196.)
10 c., carmine ,, with date. (,, 196.)

TASMANIA.—Forged surcharges on 1 penny. (Page 58.)

TOBAGO.—Current type.
1s., sea-green; wmk. Crown C A; perf. 14. (Page 90.)

TRANSVAAL.—1883 issue.
3d., red on white; *perf. and rouletted.* (Page 196.)

TRAVANCORE.—*Wmk. Arms.*
2 ch., vermilion. (Page 196.)
4 ,, green. (,, 196.)
Envelopes. Round stamp, similar to adhesives—
1 ch., blue on white laid; 136×80 mm., shape *a.* (Page 141.)
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *b.* (,, 141.)
2 ,, red ,, ,, ,, ,, *a.* (,, 141.)
3 ,, violet on thin white wove ,, ,, *a.* (,, 141.)
4 ,, green on white laid; 120×84 mm. ,, *b.* (,, 141.)
Post Card. 8 cash, *carmine.* (,, 125.)

TRINIDAD.—*Fresh instructions.*
Registration Env. 2d., blue, size G; surcharged in *red.* (Page 211.)

TURKEY.—*Surcharged in black.*
½ *stamp* of 2 piastres, violet and blue. (Page 8.)
½ ,, ,, ,, *surcharged 1 Piastre.* (,, 34.)

UNITED STATES.—New types, perf. 12.
1 cent, blue. (Page 59.)
2 cents, carmine-red. (,, 59.)
3 ,, dark purple. (,, 59.)
4 ,, deep brown. (,, 160.)
5 ,, brown. (,, 160.)
6 ,, brown-red. (,, 90.)
10 ,, dark green. (,, 59.)
15 ,, dark blue. (,, 59.)
30 ,, black. (,, 59.)
90 ,, vermilion. (,, 59.)

Particulars of the Telegraph frank stamps of the Western Union.
1882. Blue; control mark in red. (Page 34.)
Blue ,, ,, written in black. (,, 34.)
1885. Green ,, ,, violet. (,, 34.)
1886. Mauve ,, ,, red. (,, 34.)
1887. Red-brown; control mark in red. (,, 34.)
1888. Blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 34.)
Blue ,, ,, violet. (,, 34.)
1889. Olive-green ,, ,, red. (,, 34.)

URUGUAY.—New issue.
1 c., yellow-green; perf. 14½. (Page 126.)
2 c., red ,, (,, 8.)
5 c., blue ,, (,, 8.)
7 c., bistre ,, (,, 126.)
10 c., blue-green ,, (,, 126.)
20 c., orange ,, (,, 126.)
25 c., red-brown ,, (,, 126.)
50 c., sky-blue ,, (,, 126.)
1 peso, lilac ,, (,, 126.)
Varieties. 1 c., green; *imperf.* (,, 211.)
1 c. ,, ,, *horizontally.* (,, 211.)
1 c., *slate-lilac; perf. 15.* (,, 211.)

VICTORIA.—1850 issue.
1d., carmine; damaged type. (Page 197.)
New type. 1d., brown-orange; wmk. V & Crown; perf. 12½. (,, 34.)
1s. 6d., *orange*. (,, 9.)
Postage-due Stamps. 1d., red-brown and blue. (,, 211.)
2d. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
4d. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
5d. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
6d. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
10d. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
1s. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
2s. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
5s. ,, ,, (,, 211.)
Envelope. Type of current adhesive.
1 penny, brown-orange on white laid paper. (Page 34.)
Reg. Envelopes. *Alteration in inscription.*
4 pence, flesh colour. (Page 109.)
4 ,, ,, small size. (,, 161.)
Letter Card. *Alteration of inscription.*
1d., blue on grey. (Page 161.)
Wrappers. Types of 1885–1886.
½d., deep rose (type of 1885) *on buff*. (Page 180.)
½d., rose (type of 1886) *on buff*. (,, 180.)
½d. ,, (,,) *on grey*. (,, 180.)
Wrapper. Type of current adhesive.
1d., orange-brown on white. (Page 126.)
Post Card. Type of current adhesive.
1d., brown-orange on straw card. (Page 90.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—First issue.
4d., blue; *rouletted* 11½. (Page 142.)
De La Rue type. 1d., pink; wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14. (,, 109.)
2d., grey ,, ,, ,, (,, 126.)
4d., yellowish-brown ,, ,, (,, 161.)
1s., olive-green ,, ,, (,, 180.)
Post Cards. Types of current adhesives.
2d., rose on white; 140 × 90 mm. (Page 180.)
3d., green on buff ,, (,, 180.)

WURTEMBURG.—New Issue.
3 pf., *brown*. (Page 126.)
5 ,, *green*. (,, 34.)
25 ,, *orange*. (,, 126.)
50 ,, *red-brown*. (,, 126.)
Official. Surcharged Amtlicher Verkehr.
3 pf., *brown*. (Page 161.)
5 ,, *green*. (,, 161.)
25 ,, *orange*. (,, 161.)
50 ,, *red-brown*. (,, 161.)
1 mark, *violet*. (,, 161.)
Envelopes. 5 pf., *green* on yellow; 350 × 140 mm. (Page 126.)
5 ,, ,, ,, 180 × 120 mm. (,, 126.)
Official Envelopes. 5 ,, *brown* on orange. (Page 161.)
10 ,, (?) (?) (,, 161.)
Official Envelopes. Stamped to order.
3 pf., brown on various. (Page 180.)
5 ,, green ,, (,, 180.)
10 ,, rose ,, (,, 180.)
Wrapper. 3 ,, *brown* on white. (,, 180.)
Letter Card. 10 ,, rose on yellow (? official). (Page 180.)
Post Card. 5 ,, *green* on buff. (,, 34)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 126.)

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8, Gower Street, London, W.C.,
May 20th, 1891.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—I am requested by the Philatelic Protection Association to forward to you the following copy of our articles of association, list of officers, &c., requesting the favour of insertion of the same in the next number of your publication.

I shall be glad to receive from collectors or dealers any information which may be of use to the Association with regard to the manufacture and sale of forgeries. The said information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Applications for membership may be made through any officer or member of the Committee.

I remain, yours truly, Charles J. Phillips,
Hon. Secretary.

Note.—Any of our readers wishing to join the Association should communicate with Mr. Theodor Buhl, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

COMMITTEE.

President—T. W. Cheveley.
Vice-President—(Not yet elected).
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles J. Phillips.

F. G. Bepler.	T. Buhl.	F. R. Ginn.
P. M. Bright.	G. Calle.	M. Giwelb.
D. Brosnan.	Douglas Garth.	J. W. Jones.
W. Brown.	Major E. B. Evans.	Stafford Smith.
	W. T. Wilson.	

ARTICLES.

OBJECTS.

Art. 1.—The Association is constituted

(*a*) To protect Collectors and Dealers against fraud, and particularly to devise and take measures to prevent the manufacture, sale, and circulation, with fraudulent intent, of imitations of Postage Stamps and other objects of Philatelic interest, including the fraudulent imitation of any part of the process of their manufacture or authorised cancellation or surcharge.

(*b*) To circulate such information as may be of service in preventing Philatelists from being defrauded.

(*c*) To take any such general measures in the interests of Philately as may be deemed expedient.

MEMBERSHIP.

Art. 2.—All Philatelists not under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible as members of the Association.

Art. 3.—Candidates for membership must be nominated by three members of the Association, balloted for at a General Meeting, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present. The names of candidates, together with those of their proposers, must be sent in to the Secretary, who shall take the earliest opportunity of notifying the names of candidates to the members of the Association; but no such candidate's name shall be submitted to ballot until the second General Meeting following his nomination.

ART. 4.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer combined.

ART. 5.—If any charge or matter affecting the character or conduct of any member shall be brought before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, at a meeting summoned for that purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to expel or remove such member whenever the Committee is satisfied that his character or conduct is inconsistent with the objects or well-being of, or injurious to, the Association. Three-fourths of those present must concur in any resolution to that effect; and such resolution shall be subject to an appeal at the second ordinary meeting of the Association following such expulsion.

ART. 6.—No person who is not a member of the Association shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to be present at its meetings, except on the recommendation of the Committee.

COMMITTEE.

ART. 7.—The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen members, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and twelve other members.

ART. 8.—For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee seven shall form a quorum.

ART. 9.—An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of May, at which meeting the officers of the Association and members of the Committee shall be elected, to hold office for a period terminating with the next Annual General Meeting; but any office becoming vacant may be refilled by election at any General Meeting upon notice being given in accordance with Article 16. Retiring officers and members of the Committee are eligible for re-election.

ART. 10.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, keep the minutes of all meetings, and have charge of the funds. He shall at all times furnish all such information with regard to the affairs of the Association as the Committee or a General Meeting may call for, and shall present a balance-sheet, made up to the 31st of March, to the Association at its first meeting held during the month of April in each year, that it may be audited and laid before the Association at the Annual General Meeting in May. On presentation of such balance-sheet, two members shall be appointed as Auditors (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), to audit the accounts and balance-sheet, and report thereon to the Annual General Meeting in May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ART. 11.—The annual subscription for members is two guineas.

ART. 12.—The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, in advance, on May 1st in each year. Members elected after October 31st will only be called upon to pay half of the current year's subscription.

ART. 13.—All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by July 1st, after due application has been made to them, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be considered to have resigned their membership. To become members of the Association again they will have to be re-elected in accordance with Article 3.

MEETINGS.

ART. 14.—Meetings are held in London at intervals of not more than thirty days, and at such dates, times, and places as the Committee may appoint; of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given by post to members residing in the United Kingdom.

ART. 15.—For the transaction of business at General Meetings twelve members shall form a quorum.

GENERAL.

ART. 16.—The Association, at any General Meeting, upon notice given with that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, except suspension or alteration of any of these Statutes, or the election of officers or members of the Committee, on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the current year of office, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given.

ART. 17.—No legal proceedings of any kind shall be undertaken by the Committee until the subject matter of such proceedings shall have been laid before a General Meeting, and such proceedings sanctioned.

ART. 18.—The proceedings of the Association at all meetings, and all communications addressed to the members, are to be considered by them as strictly private and confidential, and are not to be divulged to any person not a member of the Association under any circumstances whatever. Any member infringing this rule shall be liable to expulsion.

Reviews.

WE have received from our publishers the first instalment of a new price catalogue of adhesive stamps.* As far as we can judge by the initial number, it gives promise of being a useful addition to the Philatelic library, as in addition to the clear arrangement, good type and paper, an appendix with all the types is to be given. With the exception of M. Moëns' catalogue, it goes into the varieties of watermark, perforations, paper, and smaller variations more closely than any European catalogue that we are acquainted with, and we therefore hail its advent with pleasure, as being at once a production that will redound to the credit of the publishers, and be of service to collectors.

THE STAMPS OF SPAIN.†

The reputation of M. J. B. Moëns, of Brussels, is one resting on a long series of labours in the field of Philately, and his books, the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, have already found acceptance at the hands of all the leading collectors, as constituting a splendid and remarkably-accurate library of themselves. The latest addition to these works is a Catalogue of the stamps of Spain that surpasses all its predecessors, and is indeed a sumptuous book. The contents embrace no less than 564 pages quarto, printed throughout in excellent legible type, on thick surfaced paper, and containing illustrations of every type of stamp, many of the essays, portraits of the sovereigns of Spain since 1850, and numerous ornamental woodcuts and initials. There is almost an *embarras de richesses* in the size and weight of the volume, looking at it in the light of a book of reference, which could have been perhaps obviated had it been issued in two volumes octavo—the second consisting of the fiscal stamps, with which nearly half the pages are concerned. A separate chapter deals with each issue of stamps, giving not only a succinct list of all the known varieties, but also of the essays known at each period, as also the official notices and the author's copious and interesting remarks. We note that in the 1851 issue M. Moëns returns to the charge once more on the question of the 2 reales, blue, that passed some years ago from Mr. Westoby to Herr von Ferrary, and runs

* *Descriptive Catalogue of Postage Stamps with Appendix.* Theodor Buhl and Co., London.

† *Histoire des Timbres-Poste ete d'Espagne, Jan.* 1840 *to Dec.* 1890. Par J. B. Moëns, Brussels.

full tilt against it. He classes it with the essays, and gives at length his reasons for so doing, the principal one being, that had it been either from sheets printed in the wrong colour, or from a wrong type having been inserted, in view of the considerable number of the 2 real stamps issued, that there would have inevitably been far more copies known than this solitary specimen; nor does he consider that the fact of it being postmarked is a proof that it is not an essay. We have never seen the insect in question, but it certainly seems strange that it should have had but one compeer, although we know of other stamps that exist in solitary bliss. The table given of the stamps of each denomination, issued between the years 1850–1856 inclusive, will be found interesting, and throws light upon the scarcity of some of the early Spanish stamps. The chapter devoted to the "Habilitado por la Nacion" series, the stamps surcharged by the Revolutionary Government, will be found to contain a concise and carefully worked-out list of all the varieties to be collected and to be eschewed. Another chapter is devoted to the stamps of the Carlist Insurrection, which describes at length their *raison d'être*, uses, types, essays, and obliterations. In giving the list of the official stamps of 1855, the author states that the lithographed series of these oval stamps, described in the London Philatelic Society's Catalogue of Spain, is incorrect; that they were typographed, but never reproduced in any other way; hence any such must, according to M. Moens, be forgeries, whether or not they have passed the post. We had, in common with others of the older collectors, always endeavoured to make up the two sets, and hope by the light of M. Moëns' remarks to restudy them. Full lists of the various official franks, post cards, and telegraph stamps are given, and the first and strictly philatelic portion closes with a most interesting chapter on postal curiosities; *i.e.* fiscals used postally and imitations or forgeries, of which the author naïvely says the number has nearly equalled the normal issue—a statement borne out almost by the numerous decrees quoted throughout the volume ordering new stamps on account of the counterfeits abounding. In the list of these "unofficial reprints" it is somewhat curious to note, even if not refreshing to the insular mind, that practically the only issue that has not been imitated is that engraved in London with the full face of King Alphonso (June 1st, 1876). It would be beyond our limits to revise at full length a work of this magnitude. We counsel our readers to secure a copy for their libraries, for it is a book that will repay study, and we cordially congratulate M. Moëns on the production of a superb Philatelic work.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN POST.*

This is a well-printed and neatly turned-out little work, consisting of some seventy-five pages octavo, and is certainly an interesting production, although the section of the work allocated to the Philatelic portion is somewhat limited, as the principal part of the volume consists of a carefully-written history of the Schleswig-Holstein Postal System and Developments anterior to and up to 1852. A series of very well executed photogravures of the various postal officials and uniforms serve to enliven the text; and by the same process—exceedingly well done—are shown reproductions of all the essays that preceded the legitimate issue, arranged in chronological order of birth, from the original pencil sketch of the Postmaster-General down to the finally accepted type. From the statistics quoted by Mr. Rosenkranz, we

* *Die Schleswig-Holsteinische Post.* A. Rosenkranz, Kiel.

gather that the total number of the 1850 issue that were printed and delivered for postal use, amounted to 1,300,000 1 schilling, blue ; and 700,000 2 schillings, red. Of this number, apparently but a small number were used for franking letters between the date of their introduction, in November, 1850, and their supersession, in August, 1851 ; viz., 8701 stamps, of which values respectively not being stated. This small use is accounted for by the author on several grounds—the short time they were in issue, the novelty of the arrangements, and especially as the system of prepayment (being apparently not compulsory) did not offer any inducement to senders to vary their old custom of either prepaying in money or not, as convenience might dictate. The principal use for these stamps was for letters posted at railway stations shortly before the departure of the trains, and for the correspondence of one or two of the larger firms in Hamburg, Altona, and Kiel. No doubt, the author has good authority for these figures; but, in view of the number of used specimens that are known in collections, it seems hardly credible that so few could have been used. Mr. Rosenkranz alludes to the rarity of these postmarked, saying but for the fact of letters having formerly been more carefully retained than nowadays there would have been hardly any. According to these figures, these stamps should be about one-fourth as rare as the Post Office Mauritius, which we can hardly at present credit. As to the unused remainder, we do not gather that they were destroyed, but were disposed of to dealers in Copenhagen and elsewhere, "and were always, until lately, to be obtained at relatively moderate prices; but the recent rise in price seems to point out that the stock is exhausted." We can here again hardly grasp the situation, as if only 8700 were used, there should have been a remainder of 1,991,300, on the assumption of none having been destroyed. This should certainly last some time, even for the Philatelic wants of the world ! Is it not possible that more were used ? A list of the various obliterations is given, from which we glean that—except in the rare instances where the stamp of the place of destination was affixed in default of that of departure—the postmark invariably consisted of the well-known horizontal bars, forming a circle containing a numeral, calculated both by its size and thickness to thoroughly *obliterate* the unfortunate stamp. The numerals were prepared up to 50, and a list of the towns, with their relative numbers up to 42, is appended. We can cordially recommend this little work as one of general interest on a branch of Philately that has somewhat escaped notice.

UNIFORM IMPERIAL POSTAGE.*

The advocates of Universal Penny Postage are untiring in their efforts, and have apparently enlisted on their behalf a powerful advocate in the guise of the Imperial Federation League. We have received a copy of a *brochure*, extending over some sixty pages, lately issued under the *ægis* of that Society, written by Mr. Robert J. Beadon, M.A., a Member of the Executive Committee, in which the aims and ends of the supporters of a reduced British Imperial postal tariff are lucidly and forcibly represented. We are not, of course, as regards this journal, so much concerned with the political and social aspects of the proposed scheme as with its *indices*. There are, however, many passages in the work in which these points coincide, and we have therefore to thank the author for his permission to reproduce for the readers of the *Record* the most interesting passages impinging on Philately. A keynote of sympathy is

* *Uniform Imperial Postage*, by Robert J. Beadon, M.A. Cassell and Co., Limited, London.

at once struck by the fact that the work commences with an introductory letter to Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., an honoured past president and present member of the London Philatelic Society, in which the objects of the book are set forth—"Nothing less than the extension of the inland rates current in the United Kingdom to the whole British Empire." The first section deals with the present position, which is thus summarised:

"A great step, it is admitted, has been in some respects gained by the new rates introduced by the Government in 1890, into the enjoyment of which we entered last New Year's Day. And that reform involved something more than the mere reduction of postage to India and the Colonies. It involved a recognition, in a certain sense, of the Imperial idea—of the desirability of facilitating postal communication within the Empire as such. It involved also the recognition of two important principles hitherto not only not recognised but vehemently combated by English Governments. One of these is the application of the growing Post Office surplus to increasing the postal facilities of the public instead of applying it in relief of general taxation. The other is the right of Colonial correspondence to share with that within the United Kingdom in the benefit of such increased facilities. The recognition of these principles is a great gain, but it yet remains to carry them out to their consistent and legitimate conclusion—a conclusion legitimate and consistent not only on theoretical but also on practical grounds." (*To be continued.*)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.

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 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, sixteen members being present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the usual formal business was taken, after which the Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. T. Wilson, presenting to the Society's Library the first four Reports of the Postmaster-General upon the Post-office, dated 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858 respectively, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Mr. T. G. Nicholson was duly elected a member of the Society. The Vice-President read a letter from Mr. Corwin, a member of the Society in America, urging upon the Society the desirability of sending the Reference Lists of the Stamps of the West Indies for further revision by himself, prior to publication, and reported that he had already replied, pointing out that it was the invariable rule of the Society not to allow the Lists to go out of the possession of the Secretary, or a publication Committee, but inviting Mr. Corwin to furnish any information in his power upon the subject. The Vice-President's action was duly endorsed by the meeting. The business of the evening consisted of the further revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of British India, which was proceeded with and adjourned.

The ninth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 6th February, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., twelve members being present, including the Vice-President, who occupied the chair. After the usual formal business, a letter was read from Mr. C. J. Phillips forwarding

specimens of forged post cards of Heligoland, which were received with interest. The Librarian reported his receipt of a copy of Mr. Lundy's work on the Revenue Stamps of Mexico, for the Society's library, and the Secretary was desired to acknowledge the gift with the thanks of the Society. The further revision of the Reference Lists of the Stamps of British India occupied the remainder of the evening, and was again adjourned.

The tenth meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 20th February, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present, including the Vice-President, who occupied the chair. After the usual formal business, the Secretary gave notice that he would at the next meeting of the Society move a resolution for amendment of certain of the Society's statutes. Mr. J. N. Marsden, of Lisbon, was duly elected a member of the Society. An interesting paper upon the "Military Telegraph Stamps" was read by Mr. A. B. Creeke, and a vote of thanks was subsequently accorded to him by the meeting, and his consent was obtained for the publication of the paper in the *Philatelic Record*. The further revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of British India was proceeded with, and again adjourned.

The eleventh meeting of the season 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 6th March, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., fourteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle occupied the chair, and, after the usual formal business, the Secretary read a letter announcing the death of Mr. Harry Firth, of Baildon, Yorkshire, a member of the Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Leeds Philatelic Society. The Secretary was requested to write to the Secretary of the Leeds Society, asking him to convey to Mr. Firth's relatives the feelings of regret with which the Society had received the announcement. Some portion of the evening was occupied in discussing and resolving upon certain amendments to the Society's statutes, proposed by the Secretary. Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the Vice-President through illness, read for him a paper on the "Early Stamps of British India," containing much valuable information on this interesting subject. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his interesting treatise, and the Secretary was desired to request permission for its publication in the forthcoming work of the Society.

The twelfth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 20th March, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., nine members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. Viner occupied the chair, and the usual formal business was transacted. Mr. C. J. Lambert, of Exeter, and Mr. O. Firth, of Baildon, Yorkshire, were duly elected members of the Society. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of British India was proceeded with and concluded.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 3rd April, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., thirteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and after the usual formal business a letter was read by the Secretary, received from the Committee of the Austrian Philatelic Society, announcing that by resolution of that Society the London Society had been nominated one of its corresponding societies, and hoping for friendly interchange of communications in the future. The Secretary was directed to duly acknowledge the compliment, and to reciprocate the friendly expressions of the Committee. On the motion of the Secretary, Mr. A. W. Chambers, and Mr. Maycock were appointed Auditors of the Treasurer's annual Balance Sheet for the past year, and directed to bring up their report thereon at the annual General Meeting, in accordance with the Society's statute to that effect. The business of the evening was the revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon, which was proceeded with and adjourned.

Varia.

THE lamented death of Mr. T. K. Tapling has called forth a world-wide pæan of sympathetic notices in the various organs of the Philatelic Press, one and all breathing the greatest respect and admiration of the deceased, and regretting deeply that so valuable a life to Philately should have been so early closed. The *Timbre-Poste* has a long memoir, and the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* a very feeling article; while a perusal of all the obituary notices shows that the measure of Mr. Tapling's deservedly high reputation was spread over the whole of the globe wherever stamps and their collectors are to be found.

* * *

A DECIDED improvement has been effected by Messrs. Cheveley and Wilson at their last auction; viz., the arrangement of their catalogue into geographical divisions. This will relieve collectors from the necessity of remaining during the whole of the sale. We use the generic term, as the number of those who do not specialise is now but small. Those who take, for example, Europeans or Australians need not wait until the lord of the rostrum has toiled down to Wurtemburg and Western Australia. The last two sales by this firm have been held at their offices in Chancery Lane, and, although no especially rare stamps have been offered, were well attended. At the latest one the 1856 4 cents, Guiana, changed ownership at £8 10s., and a medio peso, rose, Peru, at £12 5s.

* * *

THAT a stamp dealer's life is not one of unalloyed bliss and freedom from the ordinary worries of commercial life has been abundantly proved of late, and we now note another ingenious attempt to make a collection on cheap lines.

"A young man, named Victor Shaw, was recently charged on a warrant, at Bow Street Police Court, with obtaining a quantity of foreign postage stamps, the property of Edwin Healey, and with forging and uttering an order for the same. From the statement made by Mr. S. Myers, who appeared for the prosecution, it transpired that the prosecutors, Messrs. Edwin Healey and Co., were dealers in foreign stamps. They employed a large number of agents in various parts of London and elsewhere, to whom they consigned stamps and stamp albums on sale or return. The prisoner, it was alleged, by some means got hold of a list of these agents, and addressed post cards to them, stating that the business was about to be sold, owing to unforeseen circumstances, and that Mr. Healey's traveller would call for the goods left on sale or return. He subsequently called on a number of agents and obtained back the goods, signing receipts for them. The prisoner was a stranger to Mr. Healey, who called at his home, in company with the officers entrusted with a warrant for his arrest, and was informed by him that most of his property was on the premises. Prisoner's parents offered a monetary compensation, and his mother handed over a number of stamps and albums, identified by the prosecutor. Evidence in support of this statement having been given, Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner."

* * *

NUMEROUS journals have been latterly indulging in diatribes against the Postmaster-General, because he has not seen fit to adopt the divisable stamp system, and in support of their "arguments" have stated that Canada, South Australia, and other countries, have already done so. The folly of discussing a question that is not understood is once more exemplified. Collectors know that the first-named countries have smaller stamps for the lowest denomination, which detract from

the uniformity of the series, and have no possible claim to favour except that a trifle less moisture is needed to secure their adhesion. Collectors know also that the permission to use bisected stamps—which, if allowed when officially perforated, could not be refused if the separation were effected by the sender—would open the door to a great amount of fraud, as thousands of stamps must daily pass the post on which the obliteration extends over only a small portion of the face. Halfpenny stamps are already available to these grumblers at all post-offices. The burden of their cry is, "Just because these latter do not happen to be at hand, the unholy profits of the Post Office are increased by the use of penny ones where halfpenny ones would suffice." This translated means, that to save them a minimum of trouble, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General is to allow a system that would probably entail the *re-use* of 2½ per cent. of all postmarked 1d. stamps. The ancient hero who set fire to a city in order to see to play his violin would have a worthy compeer in these modern scribes!

* * *

THE International Postal Congress at Vienna has commenced its labours, which will, we hear, extend over six weeks. Many proposals and schemes are to be discussed, and we hear that International stamps are to be introduced—green for five centimes or one halfpenny, red for ten centimes, and blue for twenty-five centimes. We trust that the obnoxious regulation disallowing book-post rates for used or unused stamps, cards, and envelopes will be repealed. As long as this lasts it constitutes a heavy bar to the collection of the two latter, which certainly needs no discouragement, seeing that it is neglected for other and far less interesting fields of acquisition.

Correspondence.

THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to correct, through the medium of your journal, a mistake I fell into when writing the latter part of the footnote on page 36 of Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's interesting work on *The Stamps of Tasmania*, recently published by the Philatelic Society, London.

The following is a copy of the portion of the note referred to:

"The method employed for making the plates was as follows: The die of the One Penny was first engraved by hand. Impressions from this were then transferred to a soft steel roller, on which the words 'One Penny' were afterwards erased on two of the impressions, and the values 'Two Pence' and 'Four Pence' engraved by hand in their place, the roller being then hardened. The plate for each stamp was constructed by transferring impressions of each value 240 times from the roller."

From a recent interview I have had with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited, I find I was in error in stating that the values, "Two Pence" and "Four Pence," were added *on the roller*, after erasure of the words "One Penny," on two impressions transferred from the die of the One Penny value. This was not so, as Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited, inform me, that although any part of a design can readily be removed from a steel roller before it is hardened, it is impossible to add any fresh engraving to it. Consequently the two impressions without value had to be transferred from the roller to a flat piece of steel, and the new values of "Two Pence" and "Four Pence" were engraved by hand on these dies. Impressions were then transferred from the dies to a roller, and the plate for each value constructed from these impressions in the usual manner.

The mistake I made arose from a misunderstanding of the explanation

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited, had previously been good enough to give me, and it is only fair to state that I am alone responsible for it.

I am anxious to correct the error at once, as it might lead other Philatelists astray who may deal with the method of production employed for stamps of other colonies printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited.

I am, yours faithfully, E. D. BACON.

41, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C., *6th May*, 1891.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMP.

SIR,—In thanking you for having been good enough to publish my letter to the Secretary of H.M. Treasury, permit me now to add, that I have moved to have a further search made at the Public Record Office for the missing letters of James Chalmers to H.M. Treasury of October, 1839. I have also applied to have search made at H.M. Post Office for these missing letters, including that of the Dundee bankers and merchants—an application which does not seem to have occurred either to the Treasury or to Mr. Pearson Hill.

The contents of these letters will shortly be published by me from the copies which have just come into my possession, when their importance will become manifest. Should all efforts to find the originals prove fruitless, readers can then form their own opinions as to the cause of and reasons for such originals having disappeared.

WIMBLEDON, *May 4th*. Yours respectfully, PAT. CHALMERS.

[We are, of course, not responsible for any correspondent's opinion, and dissent entirely from any such assumption as that contained in the last sentence.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

R. E., Frankfort.—TASMANIA 4d., 1853, rouletted on letter. We do not believe in this. The postmark on the portion of the letter does not tally with other cancelled specimens in our possession, nor do we like the "roulettes."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The half is simply a used cut wrapper. The other variety we chronicle.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The 6d. is hardly a double impression, but a slip similar to those found on the Sydneys occasionally. The 8d., imperf., with "O.S.," has certainly a fine margin, but (watermarked "N.S.W." and Crown), either with or without "O.S.," we shall never absolutely believe in this until we get a pair. The 5s. long stamp, surcharged "Postage," also we cannot pass as imperf. on much the same grounds.

VICTORIA, 1st issue, 1d., rose ("PINNY"). This variety arises from a defective transfer. 2nd issue, 2d. full-length, we can faintly discern the "X" in the right lower corner. The pair lettered "S.W." and "G.M" is interesting, and we have noted it. The 2d. "emblem," in the shade of lake issue, with watermark "2," does not show any watermark that we can see; but as it is rubbed at the top, it is possible that a portion of the missing *filigrane* may have been there, hence we hesitate to chronicle it as a novelty. The 4d. is but a shade, these stamps varying greatly in colour. One Shilling "Stamp Duty"; there *are* traces of the word "Duty" at the right. The others we chronicle, and are much obliged for the sight of them.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. JUNE, 1891. No. 150.

WITH the late but welcome arrival of summer there is a perceptible slackening of the ardour of the Philatelic community, and a tendency to devote less of its leisure to the various cognate subjects of research or acquisition, with a doubtless general inclination to pass to recreations that are not pursued within four walls. In the Parliamentary world the rising of the House is generally held as indicating a practical surcease of political activity, and a general retrospect is given by the journals of the labours and results of the foregone session. In our humbler sphere, with the final meeting already passed by of what is practically our Parliament—the Philatelic Society of London—it may be well to inaugurate a similar proceeding, and to briefly review, with as kindly a judgment as possible, the incidents of the "season" of 1890–91. In this brief retrospect it will render the relation of the various events more intelligible if we discard their chronological sequence, premising that the period under review starts from a date corresponding to this in the bygone year. In view of the important functions that took place in 1889–90, such as the jubilee of the inauguration of the Postal System, the Philatelic Exhibitions, etc., it was to be expected that the "season" just terminated would partake somewhat of the character of an anti-climax; but such has not been the case, as the past winter has been prolific of events both sad and weighty. Coming under the former category, and looming heavily as the greatest blow that Philately has suffered in the country, is the unlooked-for and premature decease of the brightest and most conspicuous ornament of the pursuit in this country. The sorely-grieved death of Thomas Keay Tapling, the Vice-President of the

A retrospect of the past season.

Philatelic Society of London, is, alas! too fresh in the minds of us all to call for further comment than has already appeared in the columns of this journal, other than to reiterate with an earnestness that is no way dimmed, that the whole world of collectors as deeply mourns his premature loss as it appreciated his great character and qualities. As already stated, there is every reason to hope that the magnificent result of his Philatelic labours, according to his unselfish wish, may be preserved intact for the benefit and instruction of those who come after him, and who may endeavour humbly to tread in his footsteps.

It will be remembered that the beginning of the year saw a most auspicious and gratifying alteration in the names of the officers of the Philatelic Society—no less than the announcement that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had generously consented to accept the post of Honorary President of the Society. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that the Duke is himself an ardent and experienced collector, is one of great interest and advantage to the collecting fraternity, and should tend much to give Philately the *câchet* and prestige that obtain in the leading societies devoted to scientific or intellectual pursuits. It is obviously impossible that anyone could *fill* Mr. Tapling's place, but in electing a member of the Committee, Mr. M. P. Castle, to the post of Vice-President, the Society has no doubt recognised the fact that his devotion to Philately is and has been unquestionable. We are of opinion that another member of the Committee, Mr. E. D. Bacon, had by his assiduous labours for many years in the literature emanating from the Society, a very strong claim to the post; but with the modesty that has always accompanied his brilliant attainments as a philatelist, he would not consent to be nominated. The place on the Committee vacated by Mr. Castle has been most satisfactorily filled by the election of Major E. B. Evans, R.A. It is absolutely superfluous to say that this appointment will meet the same unanimous approval outside the Philatelic Society as it did among its members. Our personal knowledge of, and friendship with, that gentleman has extended over many years, and we are convinced that in electing a gentleman of Major Evans' philatelic reputation on the Committee, the Philatelic Society has taken a very wise step.

At the commencement of this year the Postal Convention rates were extended to Australia and the great majority of the English Colonies that were previously outside its pale. Of the social and

commercial advantages accruing from the increased postal facilities there can be no question—in the narrower and philatelic point of view with which we are more immediately concerned, it is a change of some moment, and has of necessity been the means of introducing in our collections a large number of new varieties, provisional or permanent, to meet the reduced tariff. In view of the prominent part that has been taken by the advocates of reduced postal rates, and that has found its supporters at the Vienna Postal Congress now in session, it seems to us probable that in the near future we shall see an even greater assimilation of the general international tariffs. With the unification of the various smaller stamp-issuing groups of dependencies, such as has lately taken place with the Leeward Islands, and is now foreshadowed with the French Colonies, a great shrinkage and diminution of the new issues would take place. As the vast majority of collectors look upon new issues as a necessary but unwelcome concomitant to the obsolete stamps, and as would-be philatelists are deterred from commencing by the multiplicity of things to be acquired, we look with hope on the future, feeling assured that if the collection of stamps can be kept within a reasonable compass Philately will stand on a surer basis both financially and scientifically.

The alarming growth of forgeries has lately been a somewhat disturbing element in the progress of the science. With the ever-increasing demand for rare stamps has sprung up a "trade" in imitations of the "difficult" or "unattainable" specimens, that if not seriously taken in hand, and checked by *wholesome example*, bids fair to have a baneful effect on the future. The work of forgery-mongering has grown apace, and the cleverest and most dangerous imitations of rare stamps are unblushingly owned to and unscrupulously sold all over the world to many purchasers, by gangs of miscreants in this country and others, who are guilty of felony in every sense of the word. The leading stamp dealers, aroused at last to the necessity of action, have recently formed a Philatelic Protection Association, one of whose aims it will be to stop the sale of these counterfeits. We can only sincerely wish it every success in putting an end to the livelihood of these *chevaliers d'industrie*.

In the field of literature there have been several notable events. Following close upon the issue of the North American Colonies, the Philatelic Society of London last autumn published a work on the stamps of Tasmania, emanating from the able pen of Mr.

A. F. Bassett Hull, of Hobart, and revised by a committee of the Society. It is but mere justice to say, that to the industry and acumen of Mr. Hull we are all indebted for a work that, in its absolute completeness, both as to philatelic and official information, has had no compeer. Mr. W. A. S. Westoby has also written a most useful work on the stamps of our own country, bringing the information of new issues up to date, and containing in a concise form many items of interest. The work of M. J. B. Moens on the stamps of Spain, has been so recently reviewed by us that further comment here is unnecessary, other than the recommendation that, as it takes the highest form of Philatelic handiwork, every collector of European stamps should not fail to secure it. Catalogues, complete with accurate descriptions and illustrations, are in course of issue in many parts of the world by our Publishers, M. J. B. Moens, *The American Journal of Philately*, *The Philatelic Journal of America*, and many others. Of general Periodical literature there is no end; but of original matter, other than recriminations, routine records of societies' sittings and advertising notices, there is but a scant supply, many of the papers whose pages are most numerous showing but little gain to the sum of philatelic knowledge. In commercial stamp circles, notably in this country, there have been considerable changes; the two best-known firms having changed hands, one by its conversion into a Limited Company (with a very energetic manager), and the other, that of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., by its absorption with our publishers. The late head of the latter firm, Mr. A. H. Wilson, was not only a man of business, but an excellent philatelist, and on his retirement his friends and clients showed their appreciation of his character and services to the stamp world by inviting him to a "banquet," that saw assembled nearly all the prominent representatives of collectors and dealers. The auction sales, both here and in America, have been very numerous, while other countries are preparing to follow suit.

There is then, as we premised, much that will render the events of the year gone by to dwell in our recollection, and we are fain to believe that in the future, if the philatelic ship can be cleared of the obnoxious barnacles that cling to it, it has every reason to anticipate a long, a pleasant, and a prosperous voyage.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—We have to add to the new high values previously described the following, which will be a somewhat costly addition to our collections in an unused state. We illustrate this and the other values previously described.

20 pesos, green; perf. 11½.







M. Rivadavia appears also in a new and handsome guise—as far as a good *taille-douce* engraving can produce this effect—on a new value, which contains the numerals in rectangles at the base, and the words CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS, with the name of the country, on the band surrounding the vignette. See illustration annexed.



8 c., bright red; perf. 11½.

Austria.—M. Grignard informs us that on measuring the perforations of the current set he notes that they gauge as follows: Perf. 9, 12 kr.; perf. 10, 1, 3, and 5 kr.; perf. 10½, 2, 30, 50 kr., and 1 and 2 gulden; perf. 11½, 10, 15, 20, and 24 kr. As already noted in the *Record* (page 48), these variations will be found on the Austrian Levant stamps. We illustrate the newly-issued value.



30 kr., brown; perf. 14.

Bamra.—Mr. M. Giwelb has kindly shown us a variety of the later printings of this philatelically-prolific State; viz., the ¼ anna, black on lilac-rose, with the word denoting the value misspelt "quatrer." We are, alas! not collectors of these simple natives, and failing a ready means of identifying the varieties, are glad to be able to avail ourselves of the following information in the *Monthly Journal*, whose editor is so well-informed on these points: "There appears to be some doubt as to the actual number of stamps on the sheets of the first issue of this State, a matter of some importance to those whose tastes lie in the direction of entire sheets of stamps of this nature. Through the kindness of a correspondent we have been able to examine a sheet of the 8 annas, and M. Moens has very kindly lent us some proofs of his forthcoming illustrations of sheets of other values, which show some curious peculiarities. All are in vertical rows of eight stamps, and we believe that the full setting contained 12 of these vertical rows, or 96 stamps in all: this is the number on the sheet of 8 annas before us. Of M. Moens' sheets, however, the 1 a. has only 9 vertical rows, and the others 10 each, but a comparison with the sheet of 96 stamps shows that the 1 a. sheet is formed of the first 9 rows of the entire setting, the 2 a. of the first 10 rows, the 4 a. of the last 10 rows, and M. Moens' 8 a. of rows 2 to 11, the first and last row being absent. Of the 2 a. we have a pair, showing stamps from the 9th and 10th vertical rows, and, to the right of these, uncoloured impressions of two other stamps may be traced, showing that in certain cases the 11th and 12th vertical rows of this value were either covered up or were not inked; and it is possible that this may have been done with other values also, for some unknown reason. We may add that the bottom stamp of the third vertical row of the full setting shows an error, 'postge' for 'postage,' and the stamp on the right of it has the scroll ornament upside down. The first error is found in a similar position on the sheets of 2 a. and 4 a. also, and the inverted scroll occurs on the sheets of all four values we have examined.

"Of the edition of the second issue which we described last month, we have since received a sheet of 8 annas, which is evidently from the same setting as the lower values. It contains no errors, and is printed upon *rose*-coloured paper, like the ¼ a., 2 a., and 4 a. We have also to add a new type of envelope stamp, of which we annex an illustration. It is printed this time in the right upper corner of envelopes of white laid paper, 137 × 80 mm., and the few copies we have seen show no varieties of size, shape, or type."

Adhesives. 2 a., green; 1*st issue*, *error*, "postge."
4 a., yellow ,, ,, ,,
8 a., rose ,, ,, ,,
¼ a. ,, 2*nd issue*, *error*, "quatrer."
8 a. ,, ,, "Postage."
8 a. ,, ,, "postage."

Belgium.—We hear that a new 35 c. value for express delivery letters will shortly be issued.

Bhopal.—The *Monthly Journal* states: "We have received a copy of the redrawn sheet of 2 annas chronicled last year, upon which there are two different errors. In one the word 'BEGAM' is spelt either 'BEEGAM' or 'BBEGAM'; it is difficult to decide which, but there is an extra letter undoubtedly. Of the other there are two or three copies on the sheet, in which the 'B' of 'NAWAB' appears to have been originally an 'H,' and is more or less imperfectly corrected. We have also a new drawing of the ½ anna, again of the square type, with thirty-two varieties on the sheet; but the lettering is much smaller than on the stamps of the same value and similar design issued in 1886, and there are no errors, a very remarkable fact. The impression is in bright *red* on the usual thin wove paper, and we have seen it both imperf. and perf."

½ a., red; square type, redrawn, imperf.
½ a. „ „ „ perf.

British South Africa.—The blessings (?) of civilization are taking a rapid and almost alarming hold on the coming Continent, as the postal service of this enterprising Company can already boast of six surcharged varieties; *i.e.*, two more in addition to those already chronicled. We have been shown by two correspondents a specimen of the 2 annas having the value obliterated by a bar and surcharged in small type with the words "½ anna." They came in each case, we believe, in the ordinary course of post, and there is nothing to discredit their official issue, however necessary they might be.

M. Moens also chronicles the arrival of the 4 annas converted into a 1 anna bearing the postmark "Mombassa, April 4, 1891."

½ anna, small black surcharge, on 2 annas, red.
1 „ small violet-black surcharge, on 4 annas, bistre.

British Honduras.—Our publishers inform us that they hear of the surcharge "six," in red, on the previously overprinted 4d., and that owing to the indistinct nature of the impression but few copies were so issued. We chronicle it "with all reserve," and await confirmation.

"Six" cents, red surcharge, on 10 c. on 4d., mauve.

British North Borneo.—We do not remember to have chronicled the 1 and 4 c. with the new inscription—"Postage and Revenue," which apparently now complete the set.

1 cent, orange. | 4 cents, carmine.

Cape of Good Hope.—To meet the exigencies of the new postal regulations the current 3d., lilac-rose, has been converted into a 2½d. value, the surcharge consisting of a large figure about 6 mm. high and 4 wide, the width in all, including the fractional figures, being about 8½ mm.



2½d., black surcharge, on 3d., lilac-rose; wmk. anchor; perf. 14.

Congo.—The high value of this series has now appeared.

10 francs, yellow-ochre ; perf. 15.

Dominican Republic.—It is with great constraint that we occupy some portion of our pages with the enumeration of the motley assemblage of remainders—and very small ones too!—that have been resuscitated by the adventitious aid of surcharges in order to keep pace with the demand for increased postal facilities in the Black Republic! In order that the philatelic world may know who stand sponsors for this weakly progeny we give in full a translation of the decree issued by the gentleman, whose titles extend to such an alarming extent, and are calculated to impress us with a greater sense of dignity than that of the decree, that has the honour of emanating from the illustrious Ulises.

"DECREE.

"Ulises Heureaux, General of Division of the National Guard, Pacifier of the Country, and Constitutional President of the Republic,

"In view of the greatly reduced stock of some kinds of postage stamps and the more than sufficient supply of some others, has resolved to use up the small stock of the stamps of 1879–80, which were withdrawn from circulation some years ago, in order to replenish the stock of stamps at present required. The kinds which will be surcharged are as follows :

"ISSUE OF 1879.

"4500	stamps of	Medio real, violet on grey, surcharged		$1·00.
2500	„	Medio ½ real, white	„	·80.
100	„	1 real, rose on white	„	·90.
2000	„	1 real, rose on buff	„	·50.

"ISSUE OF 1880.

"6000	stamps of	20 c., yellow, surcharged		0·02.
2500	„	5 c., blue	„	0·01.

"ENVELOPES. ISSUE OF 1880.

"600	envelopes of	10 c., red,	200 surcharged	0·30.
			200 „	0·40.
			200 „	0·50.
830	envelopes of	15 c., yellow,	200 „	0·60.
			200 „	0·70.
			200 „	0·80.
			230 „	0·90.

164 envelopes surcharged $1·00.
14 of 1 c. (green), 6 of 20 c. (grey), 16 of 50 c. (yellow).
22 of 2 c. (red), 12 of 40 c. (brown), 14 of 75 c. (blue).
33 of 5 c. (blue), 8 of 45 c. (violet). 6 of $1 (gold).
20 of 25 c. (violet), 5 of 30 c. (red), 8 of 60 c. (green).

"The surcharged stamps will bear a red or blue cross with the letters U. P. U. (Union Postal Universal) and the value surcharged on them.

"As soon as the stamps of the new issue, which were ordered on the 17th and 26th of November, 1890, are received, the above mentioned stamps and envelopes will be retired from circulation.

"Dated at the National Palace of San Domingo, the 20th day of March, 1891, 48th year of Independence, and the 28th year of the Restoration.

"The President of the Republic,
"U. HEUREAUX.

"Certified : The Minister of Finance.—SANCHEZ."

We give a list of these delightful innovations, which we refrain from characterising, as the facts are patent to all philatelists, and we earnestly hope that all classes of collectors may show their appreciation of them by steadily refusing to purchase them except at current value prices.

50 c., blue surcharge, on 1 real, red on chamois; 1879 type.
80 c., red ,, ,, ½ ,, violet on white ,,
90 c., blue ,, ,, 1 ,, blue on white ,,
1 peso, red ,, ,, ½ ,, violet on grey ,,

With the following "errors," accidentally committed no doubt, as there are only twenty-five of each:

80 c., red surcharge, on ½, violet on grey; 1879 type.
1 peso ,, ,, ½ ,, white ,,

Of the next issue, there are of the type illustrated:



1 c., red surcharge, on 5 c., blue, white paper; 1880 type.
1 c. ,, ,, ,, 5 c. ,, red network ,,
2 c., blue ,, ,, 20 c., bistre, white paper ,,
2 c. ,, and black surcharge, on 1 fr., bistre, white paper; 1880 type.
2 c., blue and black surcharge, on 1 fr., bistre, red network; 1880 type.

There are also minor interesting varieties. We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* for some of the information.

Finland.—In continuation of the list of values of the new series of Russian stamps for use in this country, we now complete the list. The 4, 10, 20, and 50 kopecks, and the 1 rouble, have a circle containing a dot in each of the four angles; the 14 and 35 kopecks have two circles, one on each side of the crown, in the upper portion of the stamp; and the 3½ and 7 roubles have the circle added inside the angles beyond the oval centre. We illustrate some of the values, as also the 1 kopeck chronicled last month.








4 kopecks, deep rose.
10 ,, blue.
14 ,, blue and rose.
20 ,, blue and carmine.
35 kopecks, lilac and green.
50 ,, violet and green.
1 rouble, brown and orange.
3½ roubles, yellow and black.
7 roubles, yellow and black.

French Colonies.—We read the following announcement in the daily press, and can only say, that whatever may be the cause, we should heartily welcome the extinction of the numerous and needless surcharges on the French colonial stamps, and trust that the statement is well founded:

"Collectors of postage stamps will be pleased to hear that the Government has decided that in future each French colony shall have a distinct set of stamps for its own use. Hitherto one pattern has sufficed for the whole of the French dominions, and the change is to be made on account of the facilities for fraud offered by this system. Large parcels of stamps were being bought constantly by unscrupulous persons in some colony where the exchange between local and French currency favoured the transaction, and sent to confederates in other settlements where the stamps could be disposed of at a handsome profit. The new labels will be similar in design for all the colonies, but the name of each will be printed on a blank space under the words, 'République Française.'"

In a French daily paper we read as under in an article on this subject. Comment is superfluous.

"Un détail à ce propos:

"Tous les nouveaux timbres sont immédiatement achetés par les collectionneurs, et cette seule vente couvre une vingtaine de fois au moins les frais de premier établissement."

French Congo.—The 15 c. of the current issue has been converted into a provisional 5 by the addition of the words "Congo français" in small and the value "5 c." in large type. M. Moens also chronicles it as existing inverted. *Comble de bonheur!* The *I. B. J.* has heard from a correspondent that this fresh surcharge denotes the amalgamation of this Colony and that of Gaboon, and that there will hence be no stamps issued by the latter. There would be few philatelic hearts broken if the same process was widely imitated, but we must meanwhile be content to be thankful for small mercies. We append illustration.



5 c., black surcharge, on 15 c., blue, current type; perf. 13½.
5 c. „ inverted „ „ „

Hongkong.—The values mentioned on page 28 of this year's *Record* as being expected have now appeared, one of which we illustrate.



20 c., black surcharge, on 30 c., brown on red; current issue.
50 c. „ „ 48 c., violet „
1 dollar „ „ 96 c., brown on red „ (?).

Italy.—Our publishers send us the recent provisionally overprinted Packet Post stamp of the 10 c. value with the surcharge "the wrong way up."

2 c. on 10 c. Packet Post stamp, grey-brown, *with surcharge inverted.*

Johore.—We have been shewn by a correspondent the 24 c. Straits Settlement stamp surcharged for this district or Sultanate, as follows: Above, "Johor" in Roman capitals 14 mm. long by 3 high, in the centre "Two" in smaller type 6 mm. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ high, the initial letter being a capital, and below this the word "Cents" in smaller Roman capitals measuring 10 × 2 mm.

2 c. on 24 c., green, Straits Settlements; wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

Levant (French).—The *I. B. J.* chronicles the appearance of a new value consisting of the current French 5 francs with "20 Piastres" in one line, presumably thin upright capitals.

20 piastres on 5 francs, dark on pale lilac; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Madagascar.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received from M. Le Roy d'Etiolles two new values with the everlasting surcharge, and more than usual of it, as it consists of large, thick, clumsy figures measuring about 9 mm. wide by 7 high.

05 c., black surcharge, on 40 c., vermilion on straw; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
15 c. „ „ 25 c., black on rose „

Martinique.—Mr. T. W. Cheveley kindly writes as under. Under a heavy sense of responsibility we insert the information as sent, and can only say, in faint praise, that Mr. Cheveley's joke is as good as the stamps!

"I believe the following are new to the *Record;* I have just seen them:

"*Martinique.*—Provisionals formed by surcharging the Unpaid Letter Stamps in the following 'Mart-iniquitous' way: 'TIMBRE-POSTE' near the top in small Roman capitals; 'MARTINIQUE' near the bottom in block type; value across the centre in large figures followed by the letter 'C.'"

"05 c. on 10 c., red surcharge; imperf."
15 c. on 20 c., black „ „
15 c. on 20 c., red „ „

Monaco.—We have the remaining values of the new set of which we mentioned the *avant courier* last month. The little Republic is certainly well stocked with postage stamps and stationery, though judging from its territorial extent we should think the 1 c. would be the only value necessary for inland rates. No doubt, however, its lovely sea-boards, and may we add gambling-boards, bring shoals of visitors, who require the higher values as well as collectors.

1 c., olive-brown on white; page 14.
2 c., lilac on white; page 14.
5 c., blue „ „
10 c., red-brown on yellow; page 14.
15 c., rose on white; page 14.
25 c., green on white; page 14.
40 c., blue on lilac; page 14.
50 c., yellow on brown; page 14.
75 c., black on rose; page 14.
5 fcs., rose on green; page 14.

Natal.—We illustrate the provisional described in May. It appears that there is a variety with a "G" instead of a "C," and that the surcharge exists inverted.



2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown; *error "PENGE."*
2½d. ,, ,, ,, *surcharge inverted.*

New South Wales.—A friend in the colony has kindly sent us the current shades as now being issued, and we note that the new provisional ½d., 7½d., and 12½, which appeared at first with regular perforations, are now being issued with punctures of the roughest description, that fail to cut away any portion of the paper, and might well deserve the late E. L. Pemberton's description, as "having been done by a blind man with a skewer." They still apparently gauge 10, as does the 5d., which time-honoured and deservedly-admired stamp now wears a deeper and a richer hue.

Mr. Castle writes as follows: "I have now had time and the opportunity, thanks to a leading firm in London, to examine the forgeries of the Sydney Views, to which I called the attention of your readers last month. I have heard that in addition to the 1d. value, the 2d. and 3d. have also been imitated, but have not yet seen them. I know of several cases in which collectors and dealers have been 'taken in' by these clever imitations, and can only express the hope that until the sale of these counterfeits has been stopped intending purchasers of "Views" will take the trouble to compare them with the autotype plates, when they can readily ascertain their authenticity or the reverse. I cannot, I think, do better than repeat the description for the *Record* that I have already sent to one of its respected contemporaries.

"The 1d. Sydney Views submitted to me for inspection, are undoubtedly bad, but are forgeries of so dangerous a character that, in the interests of collectors, I think it advisable to point out such points of variation as I have observed in a cursory inspection. Impression: The stamps in question, which purport to be from Plate I. (without clouds) in an early state of the die, are printed in too rosy pink a shade, the colour approximating to this only appearing in the real stamps with later printings; while the whole appearance of the stamps has a somewhat scratchy look, notably in the outer diagonally-barred spandrils. The pick in the foreground is almost vertical, whereas it should in all the types slant at an angle of about 45° to the right. In the real stamps the upright vertical 'diamonded' border that appears right and left, and is intersected by the vignette, consists really of a lattice pattern, in which frequently more than one complete diamond appears horizontally, sometimes part of two, and they are of very irregular formation. In these forgeries the diamonds are larger, more regularly shaped, and occupying the centre in each case, impinge on both sides of the vertical band in which they appear, being thus necessarily each directly above the other. The most salient point of difference, I

should say (noting however that the word 'NOV.' in the border begins in both stamps exactly opposite the foot of the central design), is the background of the vignette. The true types have some few bold lines in the foreground, indicating *terra firma*, for the figures to rest upon, the middle distance is faintly lined, and allows the figure ploughing to be clearly distinguishable, while the sea to the right consists of a few lines quite detached from the rest. In these imitations the whole of the background consists of straight lines, principally equidistant, giving the appearance that the figures—the (very indistinct) plougher—and the ship all have a precarious footing on a watery medium that extends to the foot of the hill. The two false types submitted differ from each other in the other details, and are apparently engraved in *taille-douce* (possibly all the 25 types have been done!), hence I can best warn collectors by stating the common differences between them and the originals. Paper.—This a thick, smooth, slightly surfaced yellowish wove, shewing the granulations clearly, and quite different from any of the many varieties on which the genuine stamps exist. It most resembles the hard paper on which the latest copies are found, but by comparison will be seen to vary even from this; while, as is well known, all the early impressions, such as these purport to be, are on a soft, yellowish, spongy paper. Postmark.—This is also done in a fainter and more watery-looking medium than usually found, and the obliteration, which consists of a vertical row of curved strokes, with three diminishing horizonal bars above and below, is slightly more spread and clumsier than the true postmark.

"A second and, if possible, more dangerous forgery is that of the 1d., Type II., with clouds, which would deceive even the initiated, without the most careful scrutiny. I have before me a strip of four, all different types—probably a row was engraved of each plate—in which the colour approximates to the 'original'; and the paper is somewhat thinner, smoother, and more granulated than it should be. As in the preceding 'stamp,' the diamonds are single, and each above the other in the vertical column; the words 'CAMB. AUST. SIGILLUM' occupy the same relative positions, 'NOV.' beginning uniformly at the base of the design, where it is separated from the inscription; the pick and shovel are as before, and they have (perhaps to a less extent) the general scratchy appearance. The background is again watery, consisting of straight lines; the ship is too far away from the edge, the clouds are too shaky and detached, and the bale has a distinctly double-lined cross dividing it. The postmark consists of curved bars right and left, and four diminishing horizontal strokes above and below—somewhat thinner and more greasy-looking than the proper cancellation. As a whole they are exceedingly clever, and might deceive any one who had not the types at command. I warn all collectors, therefore, against them, and trust that the miscreants who make them may meet their due reward."

New Zealand.—The 2½d., blue, of the new design—or what passes for it—is now appearing in a much deeper shade of blue, the impression being decidedly clearer. *Tant mieux*—any change must be for the better!

Pahang.—We have the 24 c. Straits stamp surcharged similarly to the Johor described elsewhere; *i.e.* top line, "PAHANG" in Roman capitals, 16 × 2 mm.; second line, "Two," with initial capital, 5½ × 1¼ mm.; and lower line, "Cents" in thin capitals, 10 × 1½ mm.

2 c., black surcharge on 24 c., Straits Settlements; wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.

Paraguay.—Our publishers have received the 20 c., rose, of the present set on bluish paper.

20 c., rose, current type *on bluish paper*.

Persia.—M. Grignard sends us a Persian stamp of the coloured border series, with the head of the Shah, and writes:

"I venture to send you enclosed Persian stamp A, 10s., of the 1879 series, to compare with a similar stamp B. My friend and colleague of the Société Française de Timbrologie, Dr. Legrand, has this stamp B in his collection, but he had not noticed the difference between it and the type A; *i.e.* circle smaller, cap of Shah smaller, curved lines of ground thicker, &c. Neither he nor I know what this stamp is. Could you tell us anything about it? We can hardly take it for a bogus stamp, inasmuch as the lion, sun rays, frame, mauve groundwork, seems to us, under an examination with a magnifying glass, identical with type A. If these difficulties were overcome by forgers, they could no doubt have executed the circle and Shah to closer resemblance with type A."

We have very carefully examined the stamp in question, and have compared it with specimens of the other values of the issue; and, while it is of an undoubtedly different type, we incline to a belief in its genuineness. And if so it would point to the employment of a second die for the 10s. value at some period. The differences are so notable that we should hardly think it could have been much used without escaping notice at the hands of collectors. We have not discovered any difference except in the vignette, which is nearly ¾ mm. smaller, and in fact contains no point that does not vary from the ordinary specimens. To note a few: The head of the Shah is thinner, and turns more to the right; the fez sits differently on the head, and the aigrette and plumes are smaller and less conspicuous, while there is more of the bust and neck visible, and the lined background is notably composed of coarser lines. Paper, colour, impression, and postmark of the stamp seem all right; but we hope some of our readers may send us corroboration or further information respecting it before finally accepting it.

"It never rains but it pours." Since writing the above, we have been shown by our publishers three stamps, *apparently* similar in type to the variety described and styled "Errors" by

the vendors. They are the 2 shahi with a *blue* border, the 5 shahi with a *pink*, and the latter with the normal green border. The simultaneous appearance of so many "errors" or varieties is, to say the least, perplexing, if not disquieting, and we hesitate to pronounce a decided opinion as to these stamps, although their appearance is in their favour.

Queensland.—On page 74 of the *Record* we noted the appearance of the 2s., blue, with the new watermark, but surcharged specimen; hence were led to conclude that owing to the issue of the 2s., brown, of the current set this value had only been struck off for the purpose indicated on its face. We have, however, now the stamp innocent of any disfiguring printing, so assume that it will be in use concurrently with its less brilliantly-coloured companion value.

Roumania.—We cannot complain if, following our example, other countries jubilate philatelically. Hongkong has followed, and now this country has relieved the exuberance of its rejoicing by the issue of commemorative stamps. Mr. C. F. Casella kindly writes to us, under date of May 27 (when our last number was in the press):

"I fear I am too late in sending you the following information, but I have only just received it from my friend in Bucharest: 'Our King to-day completes the twenty-fifth year of his reign (1866–1891). His Jubilee is being celebrated with a three days' *fête;* to-day is the third day. It was decided to issue a special set of stamps to be used during the three days only. I now send you a specimen of each; namely, 1½ bani, red-brown; 3 bani, mauve; 5 bani, green; 10 bani, red; 15 bani, drab. Translation of words round head, 'Roumania, the Jubilee of 25 years of the reign of King Charles.'"

The execution of the stamp is certainly delicate and pleasing in effect and a great improvement on current issue. We give an illustration of the 5 bani.



1½	bani,	Jubilee issue,	red-brown;	perf. 14.
3	,,	,,	mauve	,,
5	,,	,,	green	,,
10	,,	,,	red	,,
15	,,	,,	drab	,,

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The fecundity of the providers of French colonial surcharges is apparently unlimited—*l'appetit vient en mangeant;* there must be a demand or the supply would not be so prolific. The *Timbre-Poste* describes six fresh varieties—to fill our souls with joy and empty our pockets—consisting of the current colonial types surcharged with large numeral of value "15 c." and "S. P. M." in large Roman capitals, separated by a bar extending the whole width of the stamp.

15 c.,	black surcharge	on current colonial issue,	on 30 c.,	bistre.
15 c.	,,	,,	,,	on 35 c., orange.
15 c.	,,	,,	,,	on 40 c., vermilion.

With the surcharge inverted.

15 c., black surcharge on current colonial issue, on 30 c., bistre.
15 c. „ „ „ on 35 c., orange.
15 c. „ „ „ on 40 c., vermilion.

Siam.—Our publishers have received the 3 atts of the current issue surcharged in one horizontal line "2," with (presumably) the Siamese characters for atts.

2 atts, black surcharge, on 3 atts, grey and blue,

Surinam.—The *I. B. J.* notes the appearance of the 1 c. of the now well-known type with the centre occupied by the numeral of value on ground of concentric circles.

1 cent, grey-lilac; perf. 12½.

West Australia.—Our publishers have shown us the current 1d. of the De la Rue type printed in pale blue instead of pink, an apparition that has somewhat astonished us, and whose "reason of existence" requires explaining.

1d., current type, *pale blue;* wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

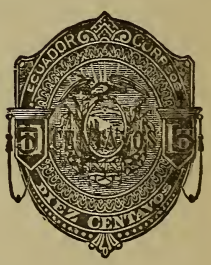
ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Bamra.—Our publishers "have received an ordinary white envelope with stamp in the right upper corner of similar design to the adhesives, but with ornamental frame and no inner line."

½d., black, on white laid paper.

Ecuador.—The 10 cents of the 1887 issue has been issued with a new and diminished value superimposed in one horizontal line of fancy capitals "5 Centavos 5," the envelope measuring 139 × 81 mm., as illustrated.



1887 *issue.*

5 cents, black surch., on 10 c., on reddish-yellow.
5 „ „ „ „ orange.
5 „ „ „ „ white.
5 „ „ „ „ blue.

Finland.—The new envelopes have appeared of the ordinary size. The 7 and 14 kopecks have the three added circles above and below, the central one being larger than the other two; the 10 and 20 kopecks having a circle in each angle.

7 kopecks, blue on cream. | 14 kopecks, blue on cream.
10 „ „ blue. | 20 „ „ blue.









Our publishers send us also the new wrappers having the three circles at the top of the stamp. They are printed on buff wove paper of a rather inferior quality but varying as to "surfacing," have a Russian inscription in three lines over the stamp, and the higher value has a thick vertical line traversing the whole length of the wrapper in the centre.

1 kop., orange-yellow; 88 × 377 mm.
2 ,, green; 135 × 377.

Liberia.—Our publishers have received a queer-looking envelope, similar in type to the post card that we illustrate. The awful blank in the centre has been caused, we hear, by the elimination of the portrait of some obnoxious personage! Truly a strange proceeding to issue such an embryo stamp! This is certainly a new issue without any design, which is more than we could say for others described in this number!



3 cents, red and blue.

Monaco.—This Republic has now issued its quota of postal stationery, as noted on page 103 of the *Record*, in the guise of an envelope bearing the new portrait.

5 c., blue, 153 × 117 mm.

Mauritius.—The new envelope mentioned on page 76 of the *Record* has now appeared in a most becoming colour.

50 cents, dark yellow.

Sweden.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a new envelope, presumably like the others now in issue.

10 öre, carmine-rose on blue laid, 150 × 124 mm.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Finland.—The new cards have also appeared, the 3 kopecks having the three circles above and below, and the 4 kopecks one at each corner. Letter Cards are also issued of 7 kopecks with the three circles, and 10 kopecs with the one in each angle.

3 kopecks, carmine on chamois.
3 × 3 ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,,
4 × 4 ,, ,, ,,
Letter Cards. 7 ,, blue on chamois.
10 ,, blue on grey.

We illustrate the four types of the varieties on the next page.



ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО

съ оплаченнымъ отвѣтомъ



Всемірный Почтовый Союзъ. Россія.
Union Postale Universelle. Russie.

ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО | CARTE POSTALE

съ оплаченнымъ отвѣтомъ | avec réponse payée

ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО.

ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО. — Carte-Lettre.

Всемірный Почтовый Союзъ. Россія.
Union Postale Universelle. Russie.

Greece.—We hear that letter cards will shortly be issued.

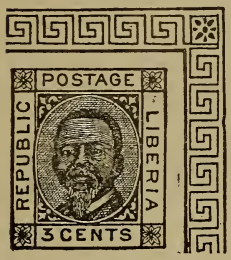
Jamaica.—We give an illustration of the last new card.



½d., black surcharge, on blue.

India.—The *Timbre-Poste* illustrates a new service post card, evidently intended for official postal use, as it is imprinted with the address, "To the Postmaster of." Above is the inscription in an arch, "On Postal Service," in small type, and beneath this the Royal Arms, flanked on either side by the words "East India" and "Post Card" in large Roman capitals, with "The address only to be written on this side" in small type immediately beneath.

Official card, without expressed value, yellow-green.



Liberia.—We illustrate the new card, of design similar to the envelope elsewhere described, but adorned with the "missing link"—we mean the portrait of the august personage whose absence rendered the envelopes described elsewhere such an awful blank—and trust that our readers may feel duly edified. 3 c., blue and red.

Monaco.—The new post card has arrived.

10 cents, brown on chamois.

Perak.—We are informed that the surcharge on the 1 c. card now measures $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. instead of $15 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.

1 c. card, current issue; *surcharge* $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ *mm.*

Roumania.—The Jubilee issue is rounded off by the issue of a card similar in type to the adhesives, as illustrated, and bearing the words "Carta Postale" and the arms of the country.

5 bani, black on rose; Jubilee issue.



Sweden.—We are informed by the *Timbre-Poste* that the reply card of the new type, with "Sverige Süede" on the frame, has made its appearance.

10 + 10, carmine-rose on white.

SOME NOTES ON THE FIRST TWO ISSUES OF

THE PRIVATE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO., GREAT BRITAIN.

By E. D. BACON.

At the date (1881) when the work of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby—*The Stamps of Great Britain*—was published, very little was known concerning the stamps which had been employed by the various private telegraph companies previous to their absorption by the Post-office. The portion of that work devoted to these stamps was practically a new field of research, and it would be surprising indeed if no mistakes or omissions had occurred in the descriptions there given. That these have been so few in number, as is shown by the short list of emendations given in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1885, is only one more proof of the great accuracy and care displayed by the compilers of that well-known work.

The two issues of stamps I purpose dealing with in the present paper are those of the Electric Telegraph Company, described at pages 320-322 of *The Stamps of Great Britain*.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited, the printers of these the first two series of adhesive stamps issued by that Company, I am enabled to add some few new particulars about the manufacture, &c., of these stamps, as well as to correct one or two misstatements given concerning them in the work I have mentioned.

From information furnished me by the printers, it appears that the engraved die for the first series in question was not prepared until April 8th, 1854.

The plate with the words "above 100 miles" was made on May 8th, 1854; that for "under 100 miles" on May 16th; and that for "under 50 miles" on May 22nd the same year. So the issue of the stamps could not have taken place until later on in that year, instead of in 1851 or 1852, as stated by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby.

All three plates were of steel, and each contained sixteen labels, arranged in four rows of four. The original engraved die had the following line of words beneath: FRANKED MESSAGE—"of 20 words—above 100 miles." An impression of this die was taken on to a steel roller in the usual method employed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., and the plate made from this roller. The word "above" was then taken off the impression on the roller, and a second plate made, the blank space being filled up on each of the sixteen labels by the word "under." For the third value the roller was once more altered, the figure "1" and first "0" of "100" being removed. The plate was then constructed, and the word "under" and numeral "5" were inserted in the vacant space as in the second plate. These additions were engraved on each label of the two plates by hand, so that there are sixteen varieties of each of these two stamps as regards the modifications, but only one with the inscription, "Above 100 miles." The

stamps were printed direct from the plates, and not from lithographic transfers, as Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby suppose.

With regard to the second series, the values first issued were three in number; *viz.*, two shillings and sixpence, one shilling, and two shillings, all in the year 1854, not 1853. These three stamps were printed from the old plates of the preceding issue, the line of words under FRANKED MESSAGE being erased, and the value in words substituted. This alteration was done on each label by hand, so that there are sixteen varieties of each stamp as regards the engraving of the value. The plate for the two shillings and sixpence was altered July 12th, 1854; that for the one shilling on July 17th; and that for the two shillings on July 19th the same year. On August 9th, 1855, the one shilling plate was altered to three shillings, and the two shillings and sixpence to one shilling and sixpence. On August 28th, 1855, a four shilling plate, on July 7th, 1857, a threepenny plate, and on October 8th, 1857, a new one shilling plate were made. These three latter plates were constructed from the original impression on the roller, after the words "of 20 words— 0 miles" had been removed. The value was afterwards engraved on the labels of each plate by hand. Consequently, like all the other stamps of this issue, there are sixteen varieties of each of these stamps as regards the engraving of the value. All these stamps, like the first issue, were printed direct from the plates, and not from lithographic transfers. It will be noticed that the two shillings and sixpence is omitted altogether from Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's list of this issue. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., Limited, inform me this value was printed upon blue paper. The two shillings is noted in their books as printed upon green paper. Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby give the colour of the latter as light blue. The only specimen I have seen is that in Mr. Tapling's collection, which is blue-green in shade.

SYNOPSIS.

JUNE (?) 1854.

Under 50 miles, black on pink, 16 varieties.
Under 100 miles, „ deep blue, 16 varieties.
Above 100 miles, „ white.

AUGUST (?) 1854.

One shilling, black on fawn, 16 varieties.
Two shillings, „ blue-green, 16 varieties.
Two shillings and sixpence, „ blue, 16 varieties.

SEPTEMBER (?) 1855.

One shilling and sixpence, black on pink, 16 varieties.
Three shillings, „ deep-blue, 16 varieties.
Four shillings, „ white, 16 varieties.

JULY (?) 1857.

Threepence, black on light-yellow, 16 varieties.

OCTOBER (?) 1857.

One shilling, black on fawn, 16 new varieties.

Reviews.

UNIFORM IMPERIAL POSTAGE.*

(*Continued from page* 112.)

THE second section deals with "what is wanted," and as the following extracts testify, the author is at no loss to urge his views with considerable force:

"The time has come for revising our postal geography. The horizon of the Post Office vision needs to be extended, and the great historical fact recognised that 'Britain' is a world-wide Empire, and that that Empire is a unit. The whole of the territories occupied by the British people form a single political empire; and therefore logically and practically they must be regarded as a single group, exactly as, fifty years ago, the whole of the United Kingdom, places within a mile of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the furthermost hamlet on the north-west coast of Ireland or the islands of Scotland, were brought into a single group, and all placed under one postal system and one rate of postage.

"This is the one fundamental principle to be recognised, that communication with all parts of the Empire ought to be treated as a branch of internal, not of external, Post Office management. At present, the 'Foreign and Colonial Mails' form a class together as distinguished from 'Inland Mails,' a phrase covering all mails within the United Kingdom, whether their carriage be actually 'inland,' or by coast-wise packet service. This classification was natural enough, no doubt, geographically. And, as regards some routes, and particularly some special services along those routes, such as the trans-continental railway service for the quick eastern mail and the Mediterranean connections, it may not at any time be possible to sever the foreign from the colonial (or as we prefer to say, 'Imperial' element, so far as regards the conveyance of the mails; but a distinction can perfectly well be made in the postage charge nevertheless. Such cases apart, the classification we contend for is one based on the distinction, not between internal and external in a geographical sense, from the point of view of England, but between the same words in their political signification — meaning, by 'internal,' 'within the Empire,' and by 'external' meaning 'foreign'— we would, in short, divide our postal system as we divide many other things into 'British' on the one side, and 'foreign' on the other. We want the Post-office to take up once more the principles which guided Rowland Hill to the Penny Post throughout the United Kingdom, and apply them on the larger scale demanded by the existing conditions of Her Majesty's dominions.

"As a part, though not a necessary part, of this system, may be suggested the adoption of a uniform Imperial stamp, available for postage between all and any portions of the Empire. Such a stamp need not oust from its pride of place the inland stamp of any part of the Empire, where a special device, such as the emu or the centennial device of New South Wales, or the graceful Western Australian Swan, is cherished as racy of the soil. But the adoption of a stamp common to all Her Majesty's dominions for purposes of intercommunication, would serve to mark, in an emphatic and practical way, the unity of the Empire. Such a stamp could be printed wherever issued, upon a uniform design, changing only the name of the country of origin, and where, as in Canada, there is a different currency, the denomination.

"When Rowland Hill decided to make the postage the same for a letter to Scotland as for one to the next street in London, his calculation was based not only upon the large proportion of total cost assignable to terminal charges, but upon a general principle of 'making the good pay for the bad.'

* *Uniform Imperial Postage*, by Robert J. Beadon, M.A. Cassell & Co., Limited, London.

The millions of letters collected and delivered in London and other large centres at a high profit make up for those delivered at great distances and in outlying parts at little or no profit and often at a considerable loss. This principle is still confined to the United Kingdom. It should be extended to the Empire. There is no valid reason why a correspondent in Hampshire writing to a third cousin in the Isle of Skye about a terrier should have part of the cost of his letter paid out of the profit made by the Post Office on London letters, while another writing from Sussex to his brother in Australia has to pay the whole cost of his letter, and, as shall be shown by-and-by, a great deal more than its real cost."

The design for the suggested stamp, appropriate to its Imperial character, is shown on the cover. It consists of the figure of Britannia, very similar to that on the Trinidad stamps, with the words British Empire above, United Kingdom beneath, and postage and one penny respectively to right and left. The prophecies indulged in by Mr. Castle last Christmas will apparently not long wait for fruition if the League can get their way, and it is not a little curious that so much similarity in idea should have been experienced by both writers.

"What is contended is that, even though loss accrue to the Post Office revenue, provided that the loss be brought by administrative reform within the narrowest attainable limits, correspondence with distant parts of the Empire is entitled as a matter of right, and, on grounds of public policy, ought to be placed on the same footing as that within the United Kingdom, and treated as a part of that rather than as a part of the foreign correspondence of the country. This contention rests on Imperial grounds."

An article from the *Economist* of January 18, 1890, is quoted (a paper certainly not guided by sentiment), which favours the author's ideas :

"Perhaps, however, the greatest boon which the Department could bestow would be the inauguration of a penny postage throughout the Empire. At first this sounds an impossibility, unless we are prepared to expend a vast sum of money in making up the loss that would occur owing to the adoption of such a step. In reality, however, it is no more absurd than Rowland Hill's original proposal. Of the political advantages of an Imperial Penny Postage we have no space to speak. It may be said, however, that such a link between the various portions of the Empire would be worth three hundred years of agitation by the Imperial Federation League in making the English-speaking countries feel the importance of their common interests."

The third chapter is devoted to describing the obstacles in the way of the proposed reform, and it is here that we get a clear glimpse of the object of the book ; namely, the adoption of an Imperial basis, instead of the continuance of the present Postal Union scale, at the forthcoming Congress. We quote the thread of the author's arguments, which it must be confessed have cogent as well as patriotic points in their favour :

"The great panacea recommended by the Post Office, when the recently amended high rates of the Ocean Packet Services were complained of, was the further extension of the Postal Union system. We are all given to push our own pet remedy for any or all of the ills that, whether literally or figuratively, our poor humanity is heir to, and not least when the nostrum happens to be of our own invention. And so it is with the Post Office and the Postal Union, which may be regarded to a great extent as its own particular bantling. But, apart from the virtues and vices of this system in relation to our communication with foreign countries on the Continent of Europe and some others outside it, we have very little hesitation in affirming roundly that in relation to the question of Imperial Communications, the Postal Union system has been and is nothing short of disastrous to the interests both of the United Kingdom by itself and of the Empire as a whole."

After alluding to the recent adhesion to the Postal Union rate of Australia and other Colonies, Mr. Beadon goes on to express his fear that at the Vienna Conference the other outstanding Colonies will be drawn into this rate, and that therefore the day of Imperial Penny Postage may be long delayed.

"The Imperial idea will be lost sight of, and the grip of international Union thus firmly established by the completion of the circuit, we may say good-bye for many a long day to the establishment of the Communications of the Empire upon an Imperial basis."

Chapter IV. deals with the proposals, pointing out that even under existing contracts the extra cost of a general penny rate would only be £75,000 a year. We are, however, aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not acquiesce in this statement, as in receiving a deputation at the Treasury so recently as May the 8th on this subject he dissented from these figures, and quoted others showing a somewhat higher percentage of loss. "He did not regret the step they took, and thought possibly the time might come when arrangements might be made to decrease that cost. Representatives would be sent to the Postal Convention at Vienna, and there would be no obstinate resistance on the part of this country to any movement in the direction of getting a somewhat freer hand. The question was being examined how far, as regarded ocean postage, we should be limited by any of the conventions which bound us in other respects." His bearing on the question seems to be favourable, and it must be a patent fact, that if the loss to the Revenue can be well reduced to anything short of £50,000, penny postage to Great Britain would have an early chance of adoption.

The "proposals" of the Imperial Federation League are principally in the way of reduction of mail subsidies, and greater and more economical simplification in the methods of carrying the letters, with which the author deals at some length. The book is well and lucidly written, and would afford interesting reading to any philatelist. We have devoted some considerable space to the quotations that the author has kindly permitted us to use, as the vista of simplification in the postage stamps of the future is one of such moment that it would have a marvellous effect on stamp collecting. It is the fear of what the future issues may be that has of late years narrowed the channels of collecting, and were this removed, Philately would have a sounder foundation, and universal collecting might almost hold up its head again!

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.

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 fourteenth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held on Friday, the 1st May, 1891, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, and was attended by thirteen members (including the President in the chair), and one visitor. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the President addressed the meeting, alluding in fitting terms to the recent

decease of Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., the Vice-President of the Society, and concluded by moving the following resolution; viz., "That the Society desires to express its deep sense of the irreparable loss it has sustained by the recent decease of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, M.P., the Vice-President, whose wide philatelic knowledge and untiring exertions have been of such signal service to its interests, while his unfailing urbanity and courtesy endeared him to all its members. That the Secretary be requested to convey this resolution, with the expression of the profound regret of the members, to the family of the late Mr. Tapling." The motion was seconded by Mr. Castle, and a letter addressed to the Society on the same subject by Mr. E. D. Bacon having been read by the Secretary, the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. R. Greening, proposed by Mr. Biggs, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. A. E. Westaway, proposed by Mr. Bassett Hull, and seconded by Mr. Biggs, were duly elected members of the Society. The further revision of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon was proceeded with and again adjourned.

The fifteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 15th May, eleven members being present. The President being absent, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and, in the unavoidable absence of the Secretary and assistant Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon kindly undertook the duties of those gentlemen for the evening. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Skipwith, the Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, expressing the members' regret at the great loss sustained by the London Society, and philatelists in general, in the lamented death of Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P. Mr. Bacon was instructed to acknowledge the letter, and to thank the members of the Leeds Society for their kind expressions of sympathy. Mr. C. N. Biggs presented to the Society's library, on behalf of Mr. W. T. Wilson, a *Book of various Types of Lettering, Borders, &c., employed by Printers*, and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Wilson for his gift. The Chairman then called attention to the recent very dangerous forgeries of the one penny "Sydney Views," both with and without "clouds," and alluded to The Philatelic Protection Association, a copy of whose Articles had been handed to him for presentation to the meeting. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the question of "forgeries" in general, and Mr. Bacon was authorized to write to the Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, and assure him that the Association had the most cordial sympathy of the Society, and wishing the members every success in their endeavours to suppress the imitations of stamps which are so rapidly increasing in number. The evening being now somewhat advanced, the further consideration of the Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon was postponed until the next meeting.

Varia.

THE mechanical work of stamp collecting, such as cleaning, mounting, measuring perforations, &c., is always a somewhat tedious labour, hence anything that tends to lighten this work should receive a welcome at the hands of Philatelists. A very ingenious Perforation Gauge has been submitted to us by our publishers, who have, we believe, the sole agency for the sale in this country. The novelty consists in the fact that it is printed on absolutely transparent celluloid, and thus obviates the necessity for the removal of any stamp from its place in order to measure the perforations. We have found it a great convenience, and congratulate the *Société Lausannoire de Timbrologie* on their happy invention.

* * *

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Company have had the courtesy to send us priced catalogues of some of their principal auctions during the past

spring. Judging by the frequency of the sales, and the large number of lots in each (averaging over 1000), it must have been a busy season. The American auctioneers evidently sell very rapidly, as we note that, beginning at 7.30 p.m., 500 to 600 lots are disposed of each evening. In the 107th and 108th sale, comprising mainly the collection of Mr. A. Lehmann, jun., there were some scarce things. A sheet of the 12 Providence 5 c., with the 10 c. variety, realized $57·00; a Mobile 2 c., black, on the original envelope, $35·50; and for 2 stamps of the province of Cauca, in the U.S. of Columbia, stupendous figures were attained. For the 5 c., lilac-rose, of 1879, $140·00; and for same value in black no less than $326! The English colonials, notably Canadian varieties of the earliest issue, seemed to have attained good prices; while the general average of the selling price of European and Australian stamps show, not only that these auctions afford a good medium for collectors in disposing of their stamps, but that the appreciation of the rarer ones has evidently risen in a marked degree with our American cousins. The auction sales in this country have now finished, one each having been recently held by Mr. Thomas Bull and by Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. At neither of these were any especially notable stamps put up, while there was a perceptible slackening of interest, due no doubt to Philatelic exhaustion at the end of the season. The London auction sales have, in the aggregate, not attained anything approaching the importance of the preceding year, when several "fine and large" collections were dispersed at the fall of the hammer.

* * *

THERE can be, we imagine, but one answer to the accompanying letter, which recently appeared in a London daily paper; viz., that if the regulations are complied with, the letter, with all in it and on it, belongs to the addressee, and we trust Mr. Hipwell's complaint may reach the official ears.

PROPERTY IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "Standard."

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me through your valuable columns whether, having paid for a postage stamp and applied it to a mailed letter, it remains my property, or whether it becomes once more the property of the Postmaster-General?

I ask this because I am in the habit of receiving several letters from abroad, the stamps of which on reaching me have all been removed. In one special instance, in which I had particularly written to Hong Kong to request that the stamp used there on Jubilee Day this year might be sent me, it was detached; and as this stamp was in use for one day, it means a serious loss to a Philatelist like myself. If, as I imagine, the stamp belongs to me, I shall, of course, complain at the sorting office here,

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, PERCY C. HIPWELL.

18, ABBEVILLE ROAD, CLAPHAM, S.W., *June 12th.*

* * *

THERE have been numerous comments in the press on the new Postage Stamp Museum opened in Vienna. We ourselves visited it some years since, when it was located in a suburb of the Austrian capital, and found many interesting exhibits. Mr. Friedl has, however, evidently since that time largely developed his curiosities; and no doubt the Plankengasse Museum has now much that would repay the visit of a Philatelist. When, however, it is stated that "the finest object in the collection is believed to be a Dundee stamp, worth five hundred pounds sterling," our natural impulse, as a distant follower of St. Thomas, is to indulge in a smile, especially when we note, in one of the

indefatigable Mr. Patrick Chalmers' latest leaflets, that "the above-named Dundee stamp is a specimen of the original Adhesive Stamp for postage purposes invented by James Chalmers, Dundee, in the year 1834, and now in the possession of Herr Sigismund Friedl, the extensive postage stamp merchant of Unter-Döbling, Vienna. Germans, the greatest stamp fanciers, have long had commercial and personal relations with Dundee, thus accounting for this specimen having found its way to its present home." There cannot be much doubt as to the "personal relations" with the city whose marmalade has made it famous; but we wonder if the "*commercial* relations" involved the purchase of the £500 treasure at any appreciable fraction of its estimated value! "The worth of anything is just as much as it will bring," as the old English saying has it. We should like to see this unique stamp in the auction-room!

* * *

It is amusing to note the gradual alteration in the comments of the press on stamps and their "followers." Formerly the one redeeming point allowed in the so-called lunacy was, that our insanity was not dangerous to any one but ourselves. The overwhelming logic of facts has during the past two years, however, convinced the outside world that Philately, like the Salvation Army, "must have something in it," or there would not be so many disciples of the creed, and that there must be some method in our madness. Even now, although the criticisms are both more frequent and kindly, there is an indisposition to believe in the pecuniary value of "worthless old postage stamps." The following article, which appeared in the *Evening Standard* of June 18th, gives credit to the newly-formed Philatelic Protection Association, wishes it success, and in its general tone leaves but little cause for complaint by Philatelists:

"Among the most curious 'fads' of recent times, there are few more innocent than the passion for the collection of old postage stamps. The votaries of this strange pursuit disdain to be thought mere stamp collectors, and have endeavoured to impress upon the uninitiated the true dignity and importance of their vocation by assuming the title of Philatelists. But, in spite of this imposing name, we fear that the public at large will continue to regard them as nothing more than gatherers of worthless old postage stamps, after all. Of the ardour with which these amiable enthusiasts devote themselves to their favourite hobby people generally have little conception. But practical evidence is furnished on this point by the enormous prices which certain rare stamps now command in the chief countries of Europe and America. We can understand a new or unique orchid fetching a large price, for a flower is in itself a thing of beauty. But what is there in an old postage stamp, which has been used, or has ceased to be issued, that men should be willing to give hundreds of pounds for it? Yet, that such is the case there can be no question. Indeed, the market price of some of the rarer issues is so extravagant that it has called into existence a new class of counterfeiters. And the skill with which the frauds have been carried out has been such that the greatest connoisseurs have been deceived, and have paid heavy sums for what they have afterwards been grieved to find are worthless imitations. Under these circumstances, it can well be understood with what rejoicing the Philatelic world has received the announcement that a 'Philatelic Protection Association' has been formed to hunt down the counterfeiters, and to prevent honest Philatelists, whether dealers or amateurs, from being defrauded. The subscription is only to be two guineas per annum; but no one will be admitted as a member of this Society without first undergoing a rigid examination as to his Philatelic antecedents. The proceedings of the Association are to be conducted in the strictest secrecy, and any Member divulging its transactions is to be liable to immediate expulsion. This effort to introduce honesty into Philatelism (otherwise, the traffic

in old stamps) deserves every success. But as the counterfeiters have hitherto so often succeeded, not only in deceiving the greatest experts, but also in concealing their own character, it is to be feared that they will not very easily be kept out of this new Association, or, at all events, prevented from obtaining information as to its proceedings, which so vitally concern their own particular branch of the new industry."

The only article of belief our contemporary is not prepared to swallow is, how "an old postage stamp" can attain the value of an orchid, which may be unique. Why not? A unique orchid would probably not long remain so, and it might be nipped in the bud; whereas a stamp cannot be propagated, nor can it perish of frost or want of care, other than extreme carelessness in the case of damp or fire. Why it should be mad to give £100 for a postage stamp, and sane to pay the same sum for an orchid or a Dutch bulb, to pay £1000 for a fox terrier, or £5000 for a piece of marqueterie, or £10,000 for a pair of china vases, we are at a loss to discover. These values do not represent the intrinsic beauty of the several articles except to a very limited extent, the balance being paid for the privilege of owning something that is either rare or unattainable. So with stamps; the "lunacy" only consists in paying anything at all—we will say a twentieth of its value—for the intrinsic article itself. The remaining nineteen twentieths, paid for the scarceness, is on all fours with regard to all the above-mentioned articles of luxury. Would not £5 buy as *pretty* an orchid as £100? And if so, what is the difference between the remaining £95 and the like balance expended on the "old postage stamp"?

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—I thank you for having published my letter of May 4th. With reference to your appended note, it will be no part of my case that the missing letters to the Treasury have been designedly made away with, the fresh evidence will be enough for me—evidence which neither I nor Mr. Pearson Hill have so far had it in our power to produce—so the London Philatelic Society has been groping in a fog. Favour me by mentioning this to any of the members of the Society you may meet with, bespeaking their impartial consideration of same, as I have no means of knowing the names and addresses of more than one or two of the members.

June 5th, 1891. Yours respectfully, Pat. Chalmers.

I trust you will favour me by publishing the above.

[We publish Mr. Chalmers' letter with pleasure, as he withdraws the inuendo implied in his last letter, and can only regret that he should ever have thought it "part of his case" to even suggest it.—Ed.]

Notes and Queries.

G.—The stamps sent are all of the recent dangerous forgeries. We advise you to buy none, except from well known and reliable firms.

Owing to pressure on our space, we delay replying to several correspondents until next month.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. JULY, 1891. No. 151.

ST. GEORGE to the rescue! The realms of Philately are being devastated by a many-headed dragon, whose numberless victims cry aloud for a modern champion that shall sally forth in their cause and extirpate the monster. The dragon of the *forger* threatens to almost exterminate the smaller collectors, hence the appearance in the arena of conflict of our champion, in the guise of the Philatelic Protection Association, will be received with a chorus of welcome. To drop our metaphor and to treat the matter with a seriousness that befits its importance, we have no compunction in stating that, in our opinion, unless some decisive check can be given to the ever-increasing production of forgeries, a disastrous effect will be produced on the future of stamp-collecting. A glance at the columns of the *Record* of the preceding months, and at the information conveyed elsewhere in this number, will convince the most casual observer that the danger is one that has grown, is growing, and that calls for mutual and strenuous endeavour to combat it on the part of all concerned. The danger consists not so much in the quantity—which has been constant for years—as in the quality of the imitations. Emboldened by their success, and enriched by their previous "plants," the "fakers" have called in the aid of high technical skill in producing the more recent forgeries, with the result that in many cases the resemblance to the real thing has been so close as to escape detection at the hands of the great majority of collectors. No longer content with making surcharges, they reproduce steel engraved stamps, and even set up the varieties of the old separately-drawn issues of our Colonies. It is fortunate that the prominent collectors have had the foresight to make

The flood of forgeries.

up the plates, or the danger would be even greater. To the collector, who is as yet hardly sure of his seat in the saddle of his (hobby-) horse, it may mean a rapid descent with no inclination to re-mount. To the "advanced" enthusiast, it may indicate the desirability of retiring in his shell, and refusing to add to what he has and is sure of; and to the general body of collectors the dissemination of these wide-spread forgeries means, for obvious reasons, a weakening of the fascination that has always been the peculiar attribute of Philately.

To the dealers in stamps it is of even more serious import. The collector, at the worst, can but be deprived of his favourite pursuit; but to those who gain an interesting and honourable livelihood by the sale of stamps, many of whom have very large sums invested in their stocks, it is a question fraught with so much peril that it behoves them to unite all over the world, and to make a determined effort to stem the tide of modern swindles. In our experience of stamp collecting, extending over twenty-five years (we were purchasers from Young and Stockall, of Liverpool, in 1866), we have been in personal communication with almost all the leading dealers of the world, and our pleasant experience—that the great majority of them have been and are straightforward and honourable men of business, will be doubtless readily confirmed by the readers of this Journal. There is no rule without exceptions, and there have been and are such in this case. Knowing this, it should be emphatically pointed out to all concerned that there is no middle line, and that the promoters of the new movement are entitled to cry, "Those that are not for us are against us." We do not even consider that, assuming the new movement to fight the forgers is started on a good basis and has the authority of the leaders of Philately behind it, any dealer is entitled to stand aside with indifference, as in so doing he is, however unwillingly, playing into the hands of the miscreants who make these imitations, for the success of the crusade depends on its practically universal adoption and the wide publicity it would thereby attain.

Fully recognizing the force of the words we are using, we venture to say advisedly that all those dealers, in any part of the world, who do not either join hands in some manner, or shew their wish to put down forgeries, are rendering themselves open to the suspicion that they may have reasons for their abstention. To the firms, who have a reputation to lose,

this caution will be deemed perhaps needless; but we cordially commend it to those who have yet to make one. It is also necessary for all to come into court with clean hands. It will be well, therefore, for all concerned to recollect that "errors are wrought from want of thought," and that if carelessness in buying forgeries may be an omission of business instincts, the selling of them under the like conditions will be characterised by a harsher epithet. We have on several occasions seen stamps in dealers' stocks that must have betrayed their doubtful origin to their holders, and that have afterwards changed hands without the "doubt" having been solved; nor are we foreign to the expression, amongst the smaller fry, that "we bought it for genuine, and cannot afford to lose it." The game at cards of "Old Bachelor," which most of us have played in our juvenile days, consisted in passing on, unknown to our neighbour, the obnoxious card, whose final possession meant the loss of the game. That this spirit has had its prototype in some cases will be patent to many minds, and in calling attention to these flaws in the conduct of business by the few, we have no wish to make any general indictment, but merely to point out that at the present juncture of affairs, when opposite camps are pitched, all those who want to take part in the fight must cross the border-line of doubtful action, abandoning the slightest deviation from *straightforward* transactions, or they will run the risk of being classed with the enemy.

The Philatelic Protection Association, as will be seen from a perusal of the columns of this paper, has been started on a good foundation, and in our opinion is deserving of the support of dealers and collectors alike, until it has shewn that so auspicious a commencement has resulted in failure. It will be noted that many leading firms are members of it, and it is no secret that it has the cordial support of the London Philatelic Society, and of some of the most eminent collectors on the Continent. As we remarked before, the success of the movement depends upon its universal adoption, hence we trust that the action of the Society will be promptly imitated elsewhere, and that each and every branch will be affiliated, and co-operative in their action. London, Paris, Dresden, New York, Berlin, Sydney, Vienna, Naples, Bucharest, *cum multis aliis*, should join hands; the wider the publicity given to the information on forgeries, the more difficult will it be for the swindlers to dispose of them. The notes on the Parma stamps in this month's Novelties will afford a

practical commentary on this. There is then in the detection of forgeries, and the dissemination of warnings, ample vindication for the existence of the new Protection Society, and it can embark on this portion of its labours without delay. "Prevention is better than cure," and is proportionally difficult; but we feel assured that this other portion of their duties has and will engage the most serious attention of the Committee of the Association. Nor is it for us to even suggest in what ways this end may be attained. All that influence, legal knowledge, and money can command is at the disposal of the Committee, and it will be hard if under these circumstances some tangible result is not ere long forthcoming.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Austria.—Our publishers have shown us the new journal stamp, which is of a rather washy appearance in its bistre garb. The design consists of the Arms of the country within a double-lined circle, containing the inscription, in Roman capitals, kais—königl—zeitungs—stempel, intersected below by a fancy-shaped scroll, with the value 1 kreuzer in small Egyptian type. It is printed on smooth white wove paper, and is imperforate.

Newspaper Stamp. 1 kr., bistre.



The other new values of the altered type foreshadowed by us, in addition to the 30 kr. chronicled last month, which we illustrate, have now made their appearance; viz.:

20 kr., olive-green; perf. 14.
24 kr., light blue ,,
50 kr., violet ,,

Belgium.—The new value that we mentioned last month has now come to light. The design in general appearance resembles its predecessors, but the details show several new ideas of a more or less brilliantly inventive nature. The centre, of course, has the somewhat elongated portrait which does duty for the presentment of his Majesty of Belgium, and the circle containing it has in white block letters on a coloured ground the inscription—above

POSTES BELGIQUE, and below the equivalent in Flemish, which for some occult reason is thus exceptionally given—BELGIE POSTERIJEN. In the upper left and lower right angles are circles containing the numerals of value, 35, apparently cents, but it might be francs! The two remaining angles are filled up with a marine-store assemblage of miscellaneous articles, amongst which we can discern a cog-wheel, the fluke of an anchor, and something that resembles a dice-box amidst a bed of roses. Can this be a delicate allusion to the baccarat epidemic? We append illustration.



35 c., brown; perf. 14.

Brazil.—We have from our publishers the new 100 reis stamp, which, with all its faults, is a pleasing change after the everlasting Southern Cross and the wretched physiognomies with stubbly beards that of late years have superseded the old and handsome stamps of Brazil. The design is a bicoloured representation of Liberty, *coiffée à la Phrygienne*, to left, the head having some character, although the neck is rather "Eiffely," in an octagonal frame, and printed in red; a chess-board pattern, in blue, surrounds the portrait, while a large four-leaved ornament fills each angle; above are thick figures **100**, below REIS, to left CORREO, and to right E. U. DO BRAZIL, all in Roman capitals. This portion of the stamp is in pale blue, and is traversed as to the borders by thin red lines. The paper is thick white wove. A fresh variety of the "Journal" Stamp has also appeared, similar to that already known, and as usual of no design worth mentioning (*pace* Mr. Wemmick)!



100 reis, blue and red; perf. 13.
20 „ newspaper stamp, bluish-green on pale green paper; perf. 13.

British Honduras.—Our publishers have heard that the stamps with the red surcharge SIX in letters, which we described on page 123 with all reserve, are of more than doubtful character. In matters philatelic now-a-days, to quote the old adage, "one can believe nothing that one hears, and (not) half what one sees."

Canada.—The 2, 3, and 10 c. have been seen by our publishers with an *embossed* crown on the bust. This might be of little significance, but the price demanded was certainly not so. We should be inclined to think it was the "control mark" of some large firm, in order to avoid the undue depletion of their "petty cash account."

Cape of Good Hope.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½d. on 3d., with watermark C A and Crown, having the surcharge wanting as to the letter "p."

½d. on 3d., claret (C A and Crown). Defective printing "one half enny."

Ceylon.—The surcharger is again abroad, and this time impresses his handiwork on the rather pretty later type of the 25 and 28 c. stamps. The added value consists of the word FIFTEEN CENTS in black upright Roman capitals, extending as to the first word almost across the stamp.

15 c. on 25 c., pale brown.
15 c. on 28 c., slate.

Greece.—Supplementary to the list of perforated varieties given on page 99 of the *Record*, we have to note the 40 lepta of the *local* impression both perf. and imperf.

40 lepta, local impression.
40 „ „ „ perf. 11½.

Haiti.—The drum, flag, and cannon design noted on page 48 of the *Record* as having been the device adopted for the 2 c. value has apparently satisfied the martial longings of the Haiitians, as it now has its companions in arms of 1, 3, 5, and 7 c. values. Illustration appended.



1 c., mauve ; perf. 13½.
3 c., bluish-grey „
5 c., orange „
7 c., vermilion „

Hyderabad.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us of the current ½ anna, printed in a full rose tint, and of a variety of the 1 anna, which is imperf. vertically, and presumably also horizontally. On so good an authority we will give it the benefit of the doubt, and place it as an imperf. variety.

½ anna, rose (current issue).
1 „ violet-brown (current issue) ; *imperf.*

Hong Kong.—Mr. Maycock writes: "Regarding the varieties of Hong Kong mentioned in June *Record*, page 126, the 20 c., black surcharge, would appear to be by a slip erroneously described as 'on 30 c., *brown on red*,' instead of 'on 30 c., *green*,' as was foreshadowed in the February number, page 26. I have specimens before me." We supplied the information as given to us, and have to thank our correspondent for the correction.

India.—At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society a pair of the 4 annas, of the 1855 issue, on white paper, without watermark, was shown by one of the members in an imperforate condition. These specimens were postmarked, and had undoubtedly done postal service.



4 anna, black on white (1855 issue) ; *imperf.*

Johor.—We illustrate the variety described last month.

Martinique.—Mr. Cheveley last month sent us a note of three awful provisionals, and a joke that shattered our spirits for some time; but we had slowly recovered when the remembrance of this sad episode was suddenly brought back to us by the fact that the *Timbre-Poste* announces yet another variety of the same set, and gives all three as existing with red and black surcharges. Why did not our correspondent send this instead of his *jeu d'esprit*, and so have closed the painful incident? Illustration herewith.



05 c. on 15 c., black, red surcharge; current Unpaid Letter Stamp.
05 c. on 15 c. „ black „ „ „ „
05 c. on 10 c. „ „ „ „ „ „

Mexico.—Mr. M. Giwelb has shown us a variety that we do not remember to have seen before. It is the 2 reales, black on rose, of the 1867 issue, having the Gothic surcharge "Mexico," that is the well-known characteristic of this issue, repeated.

2 r., black on rose, 1867 issue, with *double surcharge* of word "Mexico."

Monaco.—We illustrate the new set described last month.



Natal.—In addition to the errors on the latest provisional, noted in the June *Record*, we are informed by our publishers that there are varieties with the "Y" of "PENNY" missing, and with the surcharge repeated; but none of the latter were issued, and "were ordered to be destroyed." We hope the order was obeyed, and that in response to a strong demand they will not resurrect. For the while we may consider this infant as still-born, and decline to give as a novelty that which has not survived its birth.

2½d., black surcharge, on 4d., brown; defective print "PENN."

These stamps, errors or normal, have had but a brief span of life, as they are now superseded by the permanent die. This is not classic, and is more De la Rueful in aspect than ever. The head of Her Majesty turns to left in a small oval, which is apparently being pushed out of its proper central position inside the larger band of colour (inscribed with "NATAL POSTAGE" in block capitals) by the octagonal-shaped label of value at the base.

2½d., bright blue, wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

Norway.—Mr. Cheveley writes, that the current 3 öre is now yellow instead of orange. We have specimens varying from lemon-yellow to deep orange, which latter was probably the earliest impression of this stamp which has had a fairly long life.



Pahang.—We give illustration of variety described last month.

Paraguay.—The *P. J. A.* mentions the under-named official stamps with the official surcharge measuring 11 mm. instead of 13 as heretofore, nor are we surprised thereat!

1	centavo,	green ;	*violet surcharge of 11 mm.*	
2	centavos,	carmine	,,	,,
5	,,	blue	,,	,,
10	,,	purple	,,	,,
15	,,	orange	,,	,,
20	,,	pink	,,	,,

Parma.—The appearance of this country's name in our novelty list may well cause a surprise, as being that of one so long philatelically dead that a "resuscitation" would be a very difficult operation. It is now thirty-two years since the duchies of Parma and Pleasance were annexed to and absorbed in the nascent Italian kingdom; and as the brief philatelic life of the duchy only extended seven years, from 1852 to 1859, it may well be considered as unlikely that the comparatively few varieties issued so long since could at the present day be added to. It is, alas! no resuscitation of the past, but a latter-day imitation that has caused the unwonted appearance of Parma's name among the new issues. We have lately been shown by several correspondents specimens of the issues of 1852 and 1854 that are calculated to deceive even the most astute and wary collector, and that in their general appearance and fidelity on most points to the original are simply astounding. We do not, for obvious reasons, feel inclined to say on what points they vary from the real thing, and can only advise collectors who may have any of the stamps described below to send them to us, or the Philatelic Protection Association, for examination. The modern philatelist, who puts all his faith on the article duly "postmarked on the original paper," would have a rude awakening in this case, as the ingenious and enterprising manipulators have provided in the most liberal manner for the modern predilection, and supply original letters, postmarks, old ink, and everything necessary to complete the happiness of those folks who pin their faith on the postmark, and not on the stamp itself.

The following are the *only* varieties that we have seen, but doubtless there will be other delightful "discoveries" closely following in their wake:

Issue of June, 1852.

5	cents,	black on yellow ;	*tête-bêche.*	
5	,,	,,	,,	printed both sides.
10	,,	,,	white	,, ,,
15	,,	,,	pink	,, ,,

The reverse side being a *5* c. value, in the same colour.

15	cents,	black on pink ;	*tête-bêche.*	
15	,,	,,	,,	normal stamp.

Issue of 1853.

25 cents, black on violet; printed both sides, the reverse side being a *5* c., in the same colour.

25 cents, black on violet; printed both sides, the reverse being a *15* c., in the same colour.

Issue of February, 1854.

5 cents, yellow on white; normal stamp.

It is difficult to say which is the most dangerous of these imitations, and even more so to surmise how they can have been produced, although we can make a shrewd guess at the cause of their extraordinarily close resemblance to the original stamps. We have only to add that these stamps have been liberally disseminated, and have been heard of or sold in London, Paris, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Italy, and elsewhere; and for aught we know are by now in every country under the sun that rejoices in collectors. We shall be glad if any of our readers will communicate with us if they have any information on the subject.

Philippines.—In the *Timbre-Poste* we read of a new colour for the 25 c. with the portrait of the Baby King. The editor of that journal is apparently in error in alluding to it as a new value and so chronicling it, as it appeared in bistre last year.

25 c. de peso, *blue*.

Russia.—The 7 kop. with the thunderbolts is mentioned by the *Timbre-Poste* as existing guileless of perforation. We do not doubt our contemporary, but cannot see why it should exist in this condition *as available for postage* like many other similar imperforate stamps of recent issues.

7 kop., blue; current set; *imperforate*.

Selangor.—Similar to those described by us last month for other Malaccan States. We now have the same value for this country.

2 c., black surcharge, on 24 c., green.

Sierra Leone.—We have received from our publishers the new permanent value of the 2½d., identical in type with the other current values, and printed in a delicate shade of blue.

2½d., pale blue; wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

South Australia.—The Editor of the *Monthly Journal* mentions the receipt from a correspondent of the 2d., vermilion (Type II.), with the surcharge O.S. inverted and the watermark SA turned the wrong way. We have lately seen several inverted surcharges of O.S. which did not satisfy our inmost soul, and trust this is not of the class. This inverted variety is well known as existing in some of the leading Australian collections, and will be included in a list that a contributor hopes to publish shortly in this journal. As to the reversed watermark we have several specimens thus in our collection—*i.e.* reading AS—due no doubt to the impression being struck on the wrong side of the paper.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—In addition to the varieties described on page 131 of the *Record* there is another that is noted by M. Vervelle, but with smaller letters and figures; viz.:

15 c. on 35 c., black surcharge, on black on orange.

Sweden.—Our publishers send us a new value (2 öre) of the current set; *i.e.* with figure in centre of a coloured circular ground, inscribed "Frimaske TVA öre." It bears the horn in blue on the reverse side.

2 öre, bright ochre.

The 20 öre official stamp has now appeared in blue instead of red. The specimen before us is dated the 18th of June.

20 öre, official stamp, *blue;* perf. 13.

Tasmania.—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull writes to Vindin's *Philatelic Monthly* under date April 24th:

"I enclose for your acceptance, and to be noted in the *Monthly*, three local productions, which are on a par with the 2½d. provisional for poorness of style. These are: (1) ½d., brownish-yellow, on Tas. Type I. paper, perf. 11½, printed at the *Mercury* office, Hobart; (2) 1d. vermilion (shades), on Tas. Type II. paper, perf. 11½, also printed at the *Mercury* office; and (3) 1d., rosy-carmine, on Tas. Type I. paper, 11½, printed at the Government Printing Office. The two last were issued owing to a supply of English printed stamps, ordered some time ago, not having arrived. A very large quantity of the rosy-carmine stamps was printed, but a small number only of the vermilion. These latter can only be distinguished from the vermilion provisionals of 1889 by the position of the watermark, which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, viewed from the back. The rosy-carmine stamps are identical in paper, shade, and perforation with some of the local printings of 1877. New plates for 2½d. and 5d. values have been ordered from England, but they will not be out for about six months. The designs are to be exactly similar to the present 1d. and 2d., and the colours magenta-pink for the 2½d. and blue for the 5d. No provisional 5d. will be issued in the meantime, however."

The 2½d. provisional is now coming to hand in a darker colour, more resembling the actual 9d., at which we are somewhat surprised, as we gathered the extra pale impression was expressly provided to distinguish it from the latter. The *Monthly Journal* calls attention to the fact that the variety mentioned by us last month—the 3d. *imperf. horizontally*—is mentioned in a "certain catalogue published in America in 1888." We were not aware of this, not having the advantage of possessing the catalogue in question; a want that we hope to speedily supply. We *were*, however, aware that it was mentioned in the *Stamps of Tasmania*, published by the London Philatelic Society last year, but thought it was a novelty to most collectors, although not, as we stated, to us. Hence in our list, we should perhaps have written not

"generally" chronicled instead of "hitherto." In the same work our contemporary will find the one shilling, *imperf. vertically*, which *he* chronicles, the perforation being 10. While on this subject, we might add that there are many varieties of perforations in the Australian stamps generally, some of which our contemporary alludes to in a recent number, which have hitherto not been systematically tabulated either in *Oceania* or since, and we are in hopes that we may be able to furnish these lists, waiting only for that happy period to arrive when we have "some spare time on hand"—a blessing that we are sure our friend will agree with us in saying does not often fall to the wielders of the pen!

Turkey.—The current stamps of the undermentioned values have appeared with a black rectangular surcharge, "Imprimé."

10 paras, green, with black surcharge, "Imprimé."
20 ,, rose ,, ,, ,,
1 piastre, blue ,, ,, ,,
2 piastres, yellow ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, flesh ,, ,, ,,

Venezuela.—Mr. Cheveley writes us that "the 'Escuelas' stamp, value 1 bolivar, is now of a *brown*-red colour instead of scarlet.

Zululand.—The current Natal Revenue 1d., violet, appears with the word "Zululand" in block capitals. Is this intended for postal service in the latter place?

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Barbadoes.—We have received the reigstration envelope in the long narrow shape.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue; *226 × 104* mm.

British Guiana.—Here also there seems to be some variation in the registered envelopes, which are now printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and open at the right hand instead of at the left, as they did under the McCorquodale *régime*.

Registration Envelope. Flap and *stamp at right hand*, 152 × 95 mm.

Colombia.—A pair of envelopes of a somewhat novel description have achieved their nativity in this philatelically fertile land. They consist of two values, 5 and 10 centavos, the former bearing the same stamp as is found on the envelope issued in 1890, while the latter has an impression of the 10 c. adhesive of the same year. The novelty, however, consists in the addition of an arched inscription in large fancy letters of the words SERVICIO POSTAL FLUVIAL, underneath this being a Columbian steamboat, propelled by a paddle-wheel at the stern! Why special envelopes should be necessary to take letters by water we cannot imagine; but Bogota has caused us many a qualm in byegone years when we collected

"New Granadas." We do not now, fortunately! We give illustrations.

River Post Service. 5 c., black on blue.
10 c., black on yellow.





Dominican Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste* gives further varieties of these delightful inventions, to which we alluded last month. It appears that there are no less than 37 *varieties*, (of envelopes), of which *only 11 have been known to exist without the surcharge.* They stand, therefore, condemned out of their own mouth, and we think we are best consulting the interests of Philately by declining to give any further chronicle of such utter trash!

Gold Coast.—The ordinary English registered envelopes are in use for this West African settlement, with the words GOLD COAST COLONY in large block capitals printed in black immediately over the stamp on the flap.

Registered Env. With inscription of name of colony in black; 152 × 98 mm.



Leeward Islands.—We have two new envelopes for the group of 1d., rose, and 2½d. denomination, which we illustrate. The paper is thickish white laid, showing watermarked portions of the maker's name.

1d., rose; 140 × 78 mm.
2½d., pale blue; 120 × 94 mm.



Monaco.—The *Revue Philatélique* has seen the new design applied to bands.

Wrappers. 1 c., bronze on grey.
2 c., violet ,,

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Hyderabad.—The new card has arrived, with a stamp recalling the issue of 1871, and also four lines of instructions in the different tongues, similar to that depicted on page 58 of this year's *Record*.

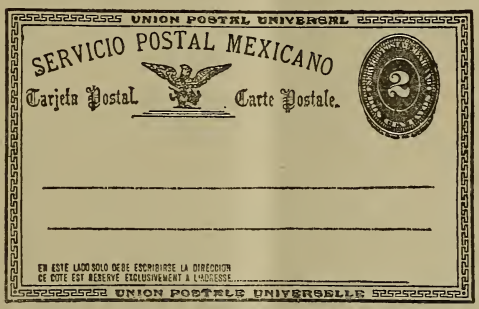
¼ anna, orange on chamois.

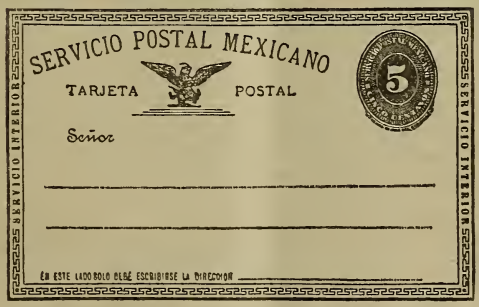
Liberia.—The blank centred design illustrated on page 133 in our last number is also found applied to the Post Card, besides that bearing the portrait that adorned our last number.

3 c., red and blue.

Mexico.—Three new cards have come to hand for this prodigious stamp-issuing country, which we represent, and need not, therefore, describe at length, beyond stating that the sizes are 140 × 90 mm., and the cards white. The 3 c. exactly resembles the 2 c. in design, while the 5 c. differs somewhat, as will be noted on examining our illustrations.

2 centavos, carmine; frame and lettering in green.
3 ,, deep red ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,, deep red.





Norway.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the reply cards have appeared printed on the first and third sides (*Carte postale*).

3+3 öre, orange on white, *printed on the first and third sides.*

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

At the request of a Continental friend, who is compiling a catalogue of postage stamps, I have lately been endeavouring to prepare a list of all the varieties of the lettered South Australian stamps in my collection, and I have also had the opportunity of adding to it through the courtesy of the executors of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling and of Mr. W. Harrison, both of whose collections have contributed many additions to the list. I thought at the same time that it might interest the readers of the *Record*, and propose therefore to submit to them such information as I have been able to gather. I do not pretend that this is either exhaustive or complete, my principal object in publishing the list being the hope that it may lead other collectors to add to it, and so eventually to secure some degree of finality. I hope also myself, as a result of enquiries that I am making, at a later date to be able to supplement our somewhat scant knowledge on the subject.

There has up to the present time been but little written about these stamps, and until the London Philatelic Society's work of "Oceania" was published, so far as I am aware, no attempt had been made to constitute the different varieties. The reference to the "Departmental or Official Stamps" in the forenamed work is as follows:

"To describe in detail the immense number of varieties which exist of these stamps would prove a most tedious task, and the result would be of doubtful interest. When we have given a list of the various surcharges and their signification, and have pointed out which of the values so surcharged are least frequently met with, we do not consider ourselves further called upon to trace the surcharges upon all the varieties of stamps which we have enumerated in the reference list of postage stamps proper. Suffice it to say, that the lettering is found printed in various colours upon almost every variety of type, colour, shade, watermark, and perforation.

"The use of stamps surcharged with certain capital letters, forming the initials of the Department of Government in which they were used, probably commenced in 1863, as we find the surcharges on the rouletted stamps of that issue, but not on that of the two previous ones. They continued in use until about eight years ago, since when all stamps, we believe, employed to frank official correspondence have been indifferently surcharged 'O.S.,' which signifies 'On Service' or 'Official Service.' The surcharge is in block letters, with a stop as a rule after each."

Here follows a list of the various letters of the Departments, accompanied by the name and the colours of the surcharges, which are fifty-eight in number.

A table is also given, showing approximately the relative degree of scarcity of the various specimens as follows:

"The above surcharges are common on the 1d. (Type 1); rouletted and perf.

Scarce, except O.S.	on the	1d. (Type 2).
Common	„	2d. (Types 1 and 2); rouletted and perf.
Scarce	„	3d., black surcharge.
Unknown (?)	„	3d., red. „
Common	„	4d.
„	„	6d., all shades; rouletted and perf.
O.S. only	„	8d.
Scarce	„	9d., grey-lilac.
O.S. only	„	9d., mauve (1872).

Scarce	on the	10d.
Unknown (?)	„	1s., orange or yellow.
Common	„	1s., brown ; rouletted and perf.
Not many	„	2s."

I am fain to admit, to quote from the opening sentence, that the enumeration of the varieties is a somewhat tedious task, as was the identification of the New South Wales types ; but I must demur from the opinion expressed that such would be of doubtful interest. That their variety is very great, and that the difficulty of securing a complete collection of all the differences of type, paper, watermark, and perforation is still greater, I readily concede ; but on the point of their interest I am decidedly at issue. In the issues of the various countries of the globe the official stamps play a not unimportant *rôle*. A collector of the stamps of our own country by no means ignores the "Official" and "I. R." Revenue series ; the South American issues have almost all their counterpart sets for the use of the Departments ; the New South Wales "O. S." stamps are eagerly sought after ; the United States sets of the different official stamps find a ready welcome in the albums of almost all American Philatelists ; and indeed it can be shown that a considerable proportion of the stamp-issuing countries have issued official stamps, which have hitherto not had their collectable qualifications demurred to. It seems to me therefore that the main ground for a complete list not having been given, either by the compilers of "Oceania" or their predecessors, rests upon the difficulty of making it ; but as a true Philatelist does not thoroughly appreciate the stamps of a country until he finds them "difficult," I am emboldened to pursue the task, considering that the varieties of these stamps are as worthy of collection and as replete with interest as are many other more favoured issues.

The date assigned in the Society's work for the first issue of these departmental letters—1863—must be modified, in view of the accompanying information, for which I am indebted to the Acting Agent-General for South Australia in this country :

"I find, however, in the Report for 1885 of the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs the following paragraph :

"'In 1868 the practice commenced of printing on the postage stamps used in the service of the Government the initial letters of the Department to which they were issued. This involved the keeping on hand of a large number of stamps of every denomination for each department. I therefore recommended that these stamps should simply bear the letters "O.S.," and this has been the practice now for many years.'"

I have carefully examined all my own stamps, with the various departmental surcharges, and the earliest dates I can discover amongst very many specimens are March 25th, April 24th, and June 2nd, 1868. We may therefore reasonably conclude that the issue of these stamps took place early in 1868, probably at the commencement of the year.

The statement in "Oceania" that these stamps with the various letters "continued in use until about eight years ago," *i.e.* 1877, is also, I think, hardly accurate. There is unfortunately nothing more definite in the letter quoted before than the statement, in 1885, of the Postmaster-General of South Australia, that these stamps had been "discontinued for many years." "Many years" is an elastic expression, but would probably mean more than ten, or the words "several years" would seem more applicable. I have studied all the dated specimens I possess, and, with one exception, which I will refer to, I find the latest dates are June 11th, July, and August, 1874. On the other

hand, I have many specimens with the surcharge "O.S." dated *before* 1877, the earliest of which are March and April, 1875 (on the 1d., Type I.). The exception as to date is a specimen of the "P.S." (Principal Secretary), 9d., mauve-lilac, which is clearly post-marked April 21st, 1876. Curiously enough, the earliest date I have before referred to, is on a stamp of the same value issued by this department (March 25th, 1868). There are some values issued with these letters ("P.S.") that are not found on others—as the 3d., blue, both with the black and carmine overprinted value, the 9d., lilac, and the 10d., yellow, with black surcharge, although specimens *with "O.S."* of the 3d., black surcharge, and 9d., perf., are at rare intervals met with. It seems therefore that so important an office as the Principal Secretary, probably conducting foreign correspondence, might have formed an exception to the other departments, both as to the variety of stamps issued by it and the date of use. Of course, the lateness of a date is no infallible guide, and indeed I have specimens of the "O.S." with the old lattice-shaped postmark; I am therefore inclined to consider the stamps used by the Principal Secretary's office as somewhat of an exception to the general rule, and relying upon the dates gathered from the other departments, to assign the time for the withdrawal of these surcharges as the end of 1874. I should therefore date the issue of the stamps lettered for each respective department as from January 1st, 1868, to December 31st, 1874, and the issue of the generic letters "O.S." as January 1st, 1875.

(To be continued.)

List of Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

JULY, 1891.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

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E. D. Bacon.
A. W. Chambers.
Major Evans.
Dr. C. W. Viner.

The sixteenth meeting of the season 1890-91, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 29th May, 1891, and was attended by seventeen members, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary produced imperforate

specimens of the 1d. and 2d. stamps of Ceylon, with watermark Crown and CC, and also a pair of 4 annas, black, Indian stamps, imperforate, all of which were forwarded by Stanley, Gibbons, Limited, for inspection by the members present at the meeting. A letter from Mr. Phillips was also read, enclosing a correspondence with Mr. Ruggiero, of Alexandria, who stated that he had in his possession the watermarked paper used for the first issues of the Egyptian stamps, together with all the "postmarks" used down to the year 1882, and suggesting that the stamps should be "re-printed." Mr. Phillips explained in his letter how the matter had been brought to the attention of the Egyptian Postmaster-General, who had been able to recover the paper and postmarks, so that no improper use could be made of them. The Secretary was requested to acknowledge Mr. Phillips' communication, and to convey to him the thanks of the Society for the action taken by his Company. The Treasurer presented his annual balance-sheet, and it was resolved that this should be printed and circulated amongst the members, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer and the Auditors for their services. Mr. W. Harrison, proposed by Mr. Castle, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. John Walker, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. The Secretary then read his annual report on the work of the season; and on the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Major Evans, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Secretary for his services, and the report was directed to be entered on the minutes. On the consideration of the election of officers for the ensuing season it was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Major Evans, and resolved unanimously, that Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., be re-elected as President of the Society; and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. M. P. Castle was elected Vice-President. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, the following members were elected to serve on the Committee, with the President and Vice-President, viz., Dr. Viner, Mr. Garth, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Biggs, Mr. A. W. Chambers, Mr. Tilleard, and Major Evans. Mr. A. W. Chambers gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution on the subject of the future publications of the Society.

Varia.

THE announcement in the last number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* as to the disposal of the late Mr. Tapling's collection has no foundation on fact. We have it on the best authority that as yet no official intimation of the bequest to the Museum has yet been conveyed to the Trustees of that institution, and therefore they cannot have, as intimated, declined to accept the conditions accompanying the gift. Such a refusal is, we trust, as undesirable as it is improbable.

* * *

THE gross value of the personal estate of the late Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, of Dulwich, and of 31, Gresham Street, carpet warehouseman, M.P. for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire, who died on the 11th April last, aged thirty-seven years, has been sworn at £149,227. By his will, executed on the 29th October, 1889, he bequeaths £1,000 each to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, to Harrow School for the cricket fields, and to Dulwich College for the like purpose. He bequeaths to the Trustees of the British Museum his collection of postage stamps, and all things belonging to him appertaining to the "science or hobby" of stamp-collecting, on condition that the collection, to be known as the Tapling Collection, is never broken up, and is kept in a separate room, or part of a room, accessible at all times to the President and Secretary of the Philatelic Society. He also leaves £1,000 to the Trustees of the British Museum to defray the cost of mounting and arranging his collection of postage stamps.—*Standard.*

THE Vienna Postal Congress has now terminated its labours, and we shall doubtless soon have the official report. Meanwhile we glean that in answer to Mr. Henniker-Heaton, on July 18th, Mr. Raikes stated in the House of Commons—

"That the main work of the Congress, which had dealt with some two hundred proposals, had been completing and consolidating the Postal Union and its system. They had arranged for the accession of Australia and New Zealand to the Union on October 1st next. The Congress had adopted extended limits of size (one foot by eight inches by four inches) for sample packets sent all over the Union; had facilitated the adoption of a higher limit of weight than the present where desired; had relaxed somewhat the rules as to printed matter, circulars, visiting cards, &c.; had extended the facilities of the public in regard to post cards, generalised the system of reply-paid post cards, and arranged that unpaid post cards should be delivered as letters instead of being stopped and destroyed; and had laid down a uniform practice as regarded charges on returned unpaid letters, and the time during which undelivered letters should be kept before return to the writers. It had constituted a central clearing-house for adjusting postal balances, and so saving labour and charges for remittance; agreed upon means to be reciprocally adopted for repressing throughout the Union attempts to defraud the revenue by using forged or cleaned stamps" (we wish that the words "or any person" could have been added after "revenue"); "and had so simplified the complex accounts relative to transit correspondence for places outside the Union as to allow considerable amelioration of the relations of such British Colonies as the Cape with the outer world."

* * *

THE apprehensions of Mr. Beadon in his book (reviewed by us last month) have proved without ground. The fact that our Australian Colonies have now for the first time joined the Union is of itself an important gain in extending "the federation of the world." The fear then expressed that this gain would have its incidental loss in delaying the advent of the Imperial Penny Post was needless. It will be found, we believe, that our delegates at the Vienna Congress were instructed to claim liberty of action for us and our Colonies in the matter of Ocean Penny Postage. Meanwhile we are glad to note that one of the last proceedings of the Congress pointed in the direction of a further extension of the Union. This was a motion of Sir Arthur Blackwood for giving the British South African Colonies a vote at the next Congress in the event of their entering the Union.

* * *

THE Scotch season is proverbially later than that of the south, hence, although the auctions are now a thing of the past, we are not surprised to note that they still blossom in the north. We fancy that in Edinburgh auctions are like angels' visits, although we have a distinct recollection of one some years since, when an enterprising amateur from London journeyed to the Athens of the North and was well repaid for his trouble. Judging by the catalogue it does not seem to have been an affair of the first magnitude. The following somewhat vague comment appears in a daily contemporary:

"In Smith and Co.'s rooms, Edinburgh, a collection of postage stamps, comprising 331 lots, was last week sold by auction. Thirteen Grecian stamps brought £1 3*s.*; four Reunion, £1 2*s.*; five Bermuda Provisionals, 1874–5, £1; one Bolivia, 1867, £1 1*s.*; one Guatemala, 1881, error, £2; six Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, £1 3*s.*; and four New South Wales, 1850, £1 2*s.*, £1 3*s.*, 14*s.*, and 10*s.* respectively. Altogether over £100 were realised by the sale."

No respectable capital will in the future have a claim to be considered a civilised place of abode unless it has a Philatelic Museum. Vienna, Berlin, and London (we hope) have complied with this *fin de siécle* innovation, and we note that the capital of Saxon has followed suit.

"A Museum of Postage Stamps has been established at Dresden, and a very large collection has been brought together. It was formally opened last week by Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony."

Dresden sent some fine stamps to our London Exhibition last year, and there is no lack of collectors in that charming place of resort, so we are entitled to hope that the Museum collection will flourish like the bay tree.

Correspondence.

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association I was instructed to forward you the enclosed circular, containing a list of recent and dangerous forgeries that have been brought to the notice of the Association, and to request you to kindly insert the same in your next issue. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., *4th July*, 1891. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., *4th July*, 1891.

New Forgeries. Circular No. 1.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice:

CEYLON.—*Imperf.* 4d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., both *with* and without the Star watermark. *Perf.* 4d., 9d., and 2s., with the Star watermark.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—"4 Cents." on 5 cents., blue (Gibbons, type 2526), with forged red and black surcharges, and the same inverted, on genuine stamps.

ST. VINCENT.—1890. 2½d. on 4d., light brown.

NATAL.—1877. ½d. on 1d., black and yellow (Gibbons, type 1410), with inverted and double surcharge. 1s., black and lilac, with surcharge down centre, and with double surcharge.

CYPRUS.—6d. and 1s. Surcharge forged on used English stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*For Levant Post-offices.*—80 paras on 5d., black, lilac, and blue. [Also I.R. and Government Parcels.—ED.]

VICTORIA.—1857. 2d. Queen on throne. A pair lettered K.P.——L.Q. have been shown to the Association, but it is stated that stamps with other letters are known to be forged, and probably the entire sheet has been imitated. 1858-65. 1s., blue (Gibbons, type 2904), both perf. and imperf., and in pairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney views, 1d., red, with and without clouds, usually offered in pairs. 1854. 3d., green (Gibbons, type 1458), on *white* paper, but without watermark.

TASMANIA.—1852. 1d., blue. 1st issue.

CANADA.—3d., perf., with false perforations.

The Committee of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. AUGUST, 1891. No. 152.

IT is with the greatest possible satisfaction that we are now enabled to announce on the highest authority that the collection of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, will become the property of the trustees of the British Museum. Their official acceptance of the bequest has now been notified, and although there was hardly ground for any misgiving as to the refusal of such a magnificent gift, it is a relief to know that all chance of such a mishap has passed away, and that the collection will pass to the hands that the testator desired. Had Mr. Tapling's treasures been dispersed it would have been impossible ever to replace them, and it is therefore eminently a matter for congratulation that the finest collection of Postage Stamps ever formed in this country will, for all time, remain intact. In these days when we find other nations forming Philatelic Museums and Collections in their own capitals, it will be a just source of patriotic pride on the part of British collectors to think that, owing to the munificence of one of their body, the *National Philatelic Collection of Great Britain* will always be in the front rank. This announcement will, we are confident, be welcomed by all classes of collectors alike who will derive a perennial source of pleasure in inspecting the treasures that Mr. Tapling accumulated with so much care and knowledge, while for the more scientific purposes of reference it will be simply invaluable. It will assuredly and deservedly form a living and a lasting memento of one, the like of whom we may not see again.

The Tapling Collection.

The protracted labours of the body of gentlemen connected with postal administration have now been brought to a close. The fourth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which opened at Vienna on May 20th, terminated on July 4th.

The Vienna Postal Congress.

It is curious to note that the Congress has had precisely the same duration as the last Postal Congress, held at Lisbon in 1885—namely, forty-six days. At Vienna the assembled plenipotentiaries had some 200 proposals to deal with, some requiring prolonged discussion and profound inquiry—and all demanding a more or less attentive consideration.

It may be remembered that the first Congress was held at Berne in 1874, and the second at Paris in 1878. We hope as a fitting testimony to the country that first instituted the system of Penny Postage that the next Congress may be held in London. As to the very large proportion of the 200 proposals that affected matters of control, executive, increased facilities and other cognate subjects, we are not called to consider them, as they are not only beyond our purview, but have been amply discussed in the leading journals of Europe. It may however be of interest if a brief glance is cast at such topics as would affect Philately.

The *Times* considers that "the event which will most distinctly mark the Congress of Vienna in postal annals is the accession to the Postal Union of what a historian of Ireland might term the fifth quarter of the globe. That the great quasi-autonomous colonies of Great Britain in Australasia have so long remained like Achilles in his tent has been a standing affliction to the postal world and the cause of many anomalies sufficiently provoking to the public, both in Europe and in Australia. The Vienna Congress has had the sagacity to recognize as of the first importance the completion of the Union, and it has not hesitated to sacrifice for the moment to that advantage certain other changes which the public might have been glad to gain. It was in this frame of mind, it seems, that, in order to secure the adhesion of these important colonies, the Congress offered not only to accord them the same position as the Indian Empire and the Dominion of Canada enjoy —that is to say, the position and influence of separate States in the affairs of the Union—but also to postpone until the next Congress the consideration of the grave questions of reducing or abolishing payments for transit, and of altering the letter rates of postage. The position of the colonies was that, having already incurred heavy sacrifices in reducing their letter postage, they were unprepared to submit to further loss under that head. They originally demanded two votes in the affairs of the Union, but eventually decided to accept the offer of a single federal vote with the guarantee mentioned above as to the rates of postage and payments

for transit." Our Antipodean cousins can well afford to wait for any further modification of postal rates, seeing that they have so recently and so rapidly descended in their scale of charges. Some day the fall from 2½d. to 1d. may seem of less consequence than from 6d. to the former figure. The principal anomaly under existing circumstances is the 2d. Post Card rate, which does not bear a just proportion to the letter that is carried for only an additional half-penny. As the collecting world knows, the new Australian rates have brought us a quantity of new stamps; of the quality there is little to be said beyond that the "hope that springs eternal in the human breast" leads us to look in the future for a higher artistic standard.

The amateurs of used Post Cards, for whom we must confess to have a considerable sympathy, will not, perhaps, appreciate one of the innovations. There is a rounding off of the phases of existence—a kind of birth, life, and departure—in a card that has fulfilled its destiny, and bears its own certificate to that effect, which almost induces one to overlook the superfluity of inkiness, whether of the pen or of *encre grasse*, that detracts from the virgin freshness of an unused card. The intimation of the slight concession that has been made to the large class of people who employ post cards may, therefore, not tend to increased "immaculateness." In future the name and address of the sender may be either written or stamped on the address side; at present they may be stamped, but not written; and the writer who has no hand stamp may thus gain a certain amount of space on the other side for his communication. It will be at his own risk if he so far abuses this privilege as to interfere with the clearness of the address at which the card is to be delivered. We fear the poor cards will suffer from this process!

In view of the wide spread of forgeries that has taken place of recent years, to which allusion was made in our last issue, it will be of great interest to collectors to hear, *pace The Times*, that "another subject, which gave rise to a prolonged and exhaustive discussion, was the treatment of frauds upon the postal revenue by means of fictitious or cleaned stamps. The result has been that strict reciprocity has been arranged for. At present there are some countries that do not afford proper protection to the revenues of other countries by punishing the forgery of foreign stamps. The plenipotentiaries at Vienna have solemnly agreed, on behalf of their Governments, to take or to recommend to their several Legislatures the necessary measures of repression; and no Govern-

ment which values its credit can possibly afford to ignore the undertaking of its plenipotentiary on a matter of such obvious justice and good faith. The Congress has gone so far as to lay down the lines of procedure in these cases, leaving the adoption of certain details optional for the moment." We are in hopes of procuring a more definite account of the resolutions and proceedings of the Congress on this point—so vital to the well-being of Philately—and we will only meanwhile express our hope that the imitation of any stamp, obsolete or current, used or unused, may be deemed "a fraud upon the postal revenue!"

The idea of an International Postage Stamp is not, of course, new. The merit, however, of carrying into the Postal Congress definite proposals for giving effect to this ambitious idea was reserved for Mr. Wanamaker. That the Congress rejected the proposals is not altogether surprising, when it is remembered that no preliminary notice of motion had been given before the Congress had assembled, and that there are difficulties of a really serious kind connected with the differences of currency, variations of exchanges, and various incidents of the money market. This proposal resulted in a very animated discussion, but although various modifications and amendments were suggested, principally by representatives of the Anglo-Saxon races, no resolution was adopted by the Congress. This is as it should be, for it is obviously but a milestone on the highway to Universal Penny Postage, before which millennial period can arrive, there are many considerations of the highest import that will require attention.

Another alteration that will also affect that branch of Philatelists who collect post cards is involved in the fact that the Congress has ruled that every country of the Union shall in future supply the public with reply-paid post cards, which decision will have the effect of adding one item to the tariff of the several countries where such cards are not yet used. We fancy there are a good few countries that have not yet conformed to the rule, so, fortunately at a small expenditure, there will be a good crop of Novelties to be acquired by those who retain their interest in cards. One of the principal arguments adopted by the advocates of the "Universal Stamp" was the impossibility of forwarding stamps to a correspondent for a reply. This proposal, therefore, should be welcomed as, to some extent, answering this demand. If the correspondence is of small import a reply card will well

suffice; whereas, if more weighty considerations necessitates that it should go under cover, it will be found that it is not very often that the person making the reply can expect to be entirely exempt from the small payment required.

It will therefore be seen that the domain of Philately has been frequently encroached on by the deliberations of the delegates of the Universal Postal Union, and that no inconsiderable changes are presaged in the objects collected by the votaries of the science. The strenuous efforts made to simplify the Postal Rates of the world are most satisfactory, as showing there may be a far-off halcyon time when new issues of many values will be few and far between. May the Congress resolutions imply extinction to the imitators of stamps! When the blissful time arrives that these two "mays" have developed into the present tense—when the surcharger ceases from troubling and the forger is at rest—Philately will have indeed attained its meridian!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—It appears that in addition to the high values already noted a 50 pesos was prepared for use, but for some reason, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, the whole stock of 100,000 specimens has been cremated. As the effigy seems to have been, according to a proof, that of a singularly unprepossessing old gentleman adorned with a nightcap, and—not being furnished with a neck—in imminent danger of apoplexy, perhaps it is all for the best.

Austria.—We are informed by the *Philatelist* that the International Postage Stamp Museum in Vienna has an error in colour of the 2 kreuzer of the first isssue of the Dual Empire printed in red instead of black. The specimen in question is attached to a 3 kreuzer in the normal red colour, forming an unsevered pair, and clearly, therefore, indicates that a *cliché* of the lower value had by some mistake been inserted in the plate; our informant does not state whether the specimens in question are postmarked.

2 kreuzer, *red;* 1850 issue; error of colour.

Austrian Italy.—From the same source, and existing also in the Vienna Museum, we hear of the 30 cents of the first issue printed on either side.



30 cents, brown ; 1850 issue ; *printed on both sides.*

We illustrate the newspaper stamp described in our last issue.

Bolivar.—Our publishers have received the new set of stamps that is an annual postal necessity for this country, with their date of nativity duly inscribed thereon ; they differ in colour from their predecessors, and are engraved.

1 centavo, black.
5 centavos, orange.
20 „ red.
50 „ green.
1 peso, violet

Bolivia.—We have had submitted to us by our publishers some specimens of what purport to be original stamps of the first issues, with the engraved eagle, but we share their opinion in considering them as reprints only. They consisted of the 50 centavos, yellow, and the like in blue, and although some of them were beautifully post-marked (?), a close examination of the paper showed that it varied much as to texture and colour from what we have been accustomed to regard as the real Simon Pure. As they are undoubtedly genuine *impressions* we must regard them as reprints, but we cannot extend this definition to the obliterations, which are obvious forgeries.

Brazil.—We have received the current newspaper stamp in a bright ultramarine colour quite different from the dull milky-blue shade in which it has previously appeared.

Newspaper Stamp. Current issue, *10 reis, ultramarine.*

The *I. B. J.* makes mention of a sheet of the 1889 (?) "newspaper stamp, 10 reis, orange," on which all the stamps have the horizontal rouletting omitted.

Newspaper Stamp. 10 reis, orange ; rouletted *and imperf. horizontally.*

British East Africa.—The two stamps mentioned on page 123 last month belong to the issues of this Company, and not to that of the South. We shall have to make these surcharges a special department, if the epidemic continues to rage, under a special sub-editor, with a pension to his widow !

British Honduras.—Five new values of the "Seychelles Type" have appeared, some of which we illustrate. They have the usual watermarks and perforations ; we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. for the information.





2 c., carmine ; wmk. C A & Crown ; perf. 14.
3 c., brown „ „
6 c., blue „ „
12 c., lilac and green „ „
24 c., yellow and blue „ „

Chili.—The very civil war that has been so long dividing the Chilian nation into rival camps, has resulted in the reversion to the use of the well-known long fiscal stamps bearing the arms of the country, which *The Metropolitan Philatelist* thus comments on:

"The northern portions of Chili occupied by the insurgents, or, as they call themselves, the Congressionalists, have run out of regular postage stamps, and therefore the post-offices are passing, no doubt by authority, the fiscal stamps of Chili. We have, up to date, seen used in this way 2 c., brown, 5c., blue, and 10 c., green, all bearing the well-known long rectangular fiscal stamps of Chili, which, by the way, are possessed of considerable beauty.

"What the Congressionalists will do when they run out of these fiscal stamps we cannot imagine; but we will no doubt have to look out for a lot of provisional makeshifts, unless the disturbances end shortly, which at present does not seem to be very probable.

"The stamps in question are mostly postmarked Arica, Tacna, Antofagasta, and Iquique, these being the four principal towns in the regions occupied by the Congressionalists."

Dominican Republic.—We have received three new values of the current set, to wit,

50 centavos, violet.
1 peso, carmine.
2 pesos, red-brown.

Gwalior.—Our publishers inform us that they hear of two new values bearing the same surcharge as in use at the present time.

9 pies, carmine, black surcharge.
12 annas, brick-red, ,,

Hawaii.—We hear through Mr. W. F. Reynolds of a sheet of the current 5 cents without perforation above and below the stamps.

5 c., blue, current issue, *imperf. horizontally.*

Honduras.—From the *Revue Philatelique* we note that on the first of July a new stamp was issued of a new type, with the President's effigy. 5 centavos, green, perf. 12.

Italy.—We have the new high value of this country, with a bi-coloured representation of King Humbert, and differing materially from the stamp thus superseded, as will be noted by the illustration.



5 lire, carmine and blue, perf.

Johor.—It appears that there are five varieties of type in the surcharged 2 c. on 24 c., green, described by us on page 127.

Lagos.—The new Postal Union value has been sent us exactly as the current set, but with the oddly-expressed value, "2½ PENNY," in the label at the base.

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

Luxemburg.—The new issue that we have already alluded to (p. 73), and that we have been so long expecting, has at last made its appearance—or partially so—two values having come to hand. They are, as foreshadowed, a decided improvement on the meretricious and poverty-stricken set that has been current in the Duchy of late years. The centre is occupied by a full-face portrait, within an oval, of the reigning Grand Duke in military uniform and well be-medalled. The inscription *Grand Duché de Luxembourg* above, and *centimes* below, are contained in the band that encircles the portrait, and are separated by laurel leaves at either side, while the numeral of value, within a circle, impinges upon it at the lower angles, the upper ones containing floreate ornaments. The paper is white-wove, and they are perforated. We add illustration.



10 centimes, carmine; perf. 11½.
25 „ blue „

Martinique.—In our chronicle of last month we added three varieties to those mentioned in our penultimate *Record*, and did not anticipate that "there was a deeper depth still." Alas! there are two more that must be added to the list of this set of overprinted unpaid letter stamps, surcharged, like their *confrères*, impartially in red and black. Curses we know come home to roost, and so do jokes apparently. In a weak moment we inserted, in commenting on these stamps in the June *Record*, a "word-play" emanating from an esteemed correspondent, while we modestly deprecated the possibly direful effect of his "iniquity." We have fallen between two stools, and have given sad offence to our contemporary, the *Revue Philatelique*, which reproduces our paragraph *in extenso*, and translates even, as well as the exigencies of the Gallic tongue will allow, the melancholy *jeu d'esprit* that owned Mr. Cheveley's paternity. With a contemptuous reference to our poor insular wit, as exemplified, our French friend proceeds to rate perfidious Albion and frivolous *Record* for daring to suggest the term "iniquity" as applying to any French colonial surcharge. "Have we not our surcharged Ceylons, Hongkongs, Grenadas, Straits, Capes, and our officials of South Australia and India?" And yet we dare to joke about the Nossi-bés and Senegals! If our Parisian friends will study the files of this paper they will find that in our invectives against the modern plague of surcharges we have not hesitated to condemn those of our own Colonies who have been guilty of "over issue," and that as regards places like Ceylon, Grenada, and Jamaica, we have as plainly as possible intimated our opinion, which we reiterate, that the irregularity that permits Post-office officials to issue fresh varieties of stamps at their own sweet will, and probably for their own ends, is nothing short of a scandal that calls for instant repression. Our Capes, Ceylons, British Guianas, and Australians, despite their recent additions, have, how-

ever, a few good old stamps to recommend their collection, whose pecuniary value is not despised on either side of the British Channel. Our neighbours have their Reunions and New Caledonians of the first issue, stamps after a philatelist's heart, but, to quote their own countryman, "after that the deluge." Our contemporary should remember that even two blacks do not make a white, and that a *tu quoque* is not the best or most dignified of arguments!

15 c., red surcharge in 30 c., current Unpaid Letter Stamp.
15 c., black „ „ „ „

Monaco.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, the colour of the 50c. chronicled in this paper in June (page 127) is *violet on yellow* instead of yellow on brown, as we were then informed. By a palpable printer's mistake the word "page" after the several values was also inserted instead of "perf."

Mexico.—It appears that Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons have also found a copy of the double impression that we noted last month—on the 2 reales of the 1867 issue, with Gothic surcharge; and in addition, the same variety on the next higher value.

1867, with Gothic surcharge, 4 reales, red on yellow, *printed on both sides.*

Natal.—We illustrate the new 2½d. chronicled last month.



New South Wales.—As will be seen elsewhere, we are indebted to Mr. W. B. Thornhill for news of two fresh varieties. The first is the "3d., laureated, on the fine ribbed paper of the first 1d. Sydney." The 8d. of this issue is well known to exist on a narrow ribbed paper; and in default of having seen the stamp in question, it may be safe to assume it resembles this more closely than the earlier issue alluded to by our correspondent.

3d., green, laureated issue, no wmk., *on finely ribbed paper.*

The second variety is the 1s. value of the 1860 issue—the large square stamps—being a vertical pair without perforation between them, the 6d. value of this set being already known to exist in a similar condition.

1s., carmine; 1860 issue; *perf.* 13 *on three sides only.*

Several Continental journals have described a provisional half-penny value created by surcharging the current violet penny with the modern "Sydney View" in thin Egyptian letters, "Half-penny" over the previously existing value. We have not yet seen this stamp, and are rather surprised to find that the New South Wales postal authorities should "run" two provisional varieties of a like value at the same time; but we give it the benefit of the doubt for the present.

½d., black surcharge, on 1d., violet, current issue.

We have also to note the arrival of another addition to the On Service series by the emission of the 8d. of the set now in use, bearing the picture, as it may be remembered, of an ornithological

specimen with an abnormally developed caudal appendage (as some writers would shortly describe the lyre bird). We also note in the *I.B.J.* that the recently surcharged half-penny and twelvepence half-penny stamp have also been impressed into the same official service.

½d., on 1d. grey, current issue; perf. 12½; wmk. Crown and N.S.W. *with black surcharge O.S.*
8d., violet " " " " "
12½d., on 1s., vermilion " " " "

Our publishers have shown us a rather clever forgery of the current £1. It can, however, be readily distinguished from the genuine article, either by the watermark, perforation, or design.

Pahang.—It appears that there are at least four different varieties of surcharge of the 2 c. on 24 c. green, described in the *Record* on page 130.

Parma.—The reference to the crop of "resuscitations" of the stamps of this ci-devant Duchy that are made in our last number has caused us to receive quite a number of communications from persons variously interested therein. In two instances, one that of a dealer who wishes to sell, and another that of a collector who has bought, they do not seem to agree with our opinion on these stamps; one we may add that has received a very important ratification. We have lately however seen another batch of Parma Stamps, consisting of a considerable number of specimens mostly "on the original letters" ("and what *can* be nicer than that?") of almost all values of the early issues. All these commoner stamps, whether on or off letters, were, with the exception of a 15 c., quite genuine, but *en revanche* all the better stamps were in our opinion bad, *e.g.* our old friend the 15 c. of 1852, *tête-bêche*, several specimens of the 40 c., blue of the same issue, and the 5 c., yellow on white, of 1854, not to mention other varieties which are more generally seen unused, with more than suspicious-looking postmarks. We have also seen the 25 c., black on violet, with a double impression, this time a 40 cent. being on the reverse. We are more than ever confirmed in our view that in these so-called discoveries, collectors are in presence of one of the most dangerous deceptions that Philately has yet encountered. We add for convenient reference the additional varieties above alluded to:

Issue of June, 1852.
40 c., black on blue.
Some of 1853.
25 c., black on violet; printed both sides, the reverse being a 40 c. in the same colour.

Perak.—Following the lead of the other Malaccan States, the 24 c., green, of the Straits issue has been surcharged similarly to those noted Johore, etc., in the June *Record*, there being according to the *I.J.B.* five varieties of type; another value, the six cents, violet, has also been lowered in denomination by the like surcharge (PERAK—ONE—CENT in three lines, and the value barred), there

being here also five varieties of type, one of which, being the sixth stamp in the top row, bears the word Preak in error.

1 c., black surcharge on 6 c., violet; Straits Settlements type; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14; five varieties of type.
1 c., black surcharge on 6 c., violet; Straits Settlements type; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14; error PREAK.
2 c., black surcharge on 24 c., green; Straits Settlements type; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14; five varieties of type.

Persia.—M. Grignard sends us the following further information regarding the differing types of the 1879 issue, with the coloured borders that were mentioned on page 130. We had a belief in the genuineness of the fresh type, although it differed materially from that previously known, and this is now accounted for by the fact that it was printed from the die used for the envelopes; this we have verified by comparison. It seems, however, strange that these several varieties should have remained so long dormant, and we trust that the envelope die is non-existent. "Referring to the Persia stamp I had the honour to send you last month for inspection (10s. violet frame), and of which you kindly speak in the *Record* for June, I beg to say I have been able to secure, from a *most reliable source*, the following information: This Persian stamp has been known for two years. It is of a second type. There exists the 5s., green, the 2s., yellow, and the 1s., brown also. It is the type used for the envelopes applied by error to a few sheets of stamps. The 10s. violet appears to be the least rare. This information comes from a very high authority."

Philippines.—The 10c. de peso has changed its colour from green to rose-brown, says the *Timbre-Poste*.

10c. de peso, *rose-brown*.

Russian Locals.—Owing to a considerable pressure on our space, and a not inconsiderable number of novelties to be recorded, the rural stamps of Russia have been somewhat neglected of late. We regret that we are unable to illustrate them, and content ourselves with a brief description of the several issues, for which we are indebted to the columns of the *Timbre-Poste*, which is so well informed on this head, our notices being in chronological sequence as taken from our contemporary.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

Arzamass (*Nijnij Novgorod*).—Type similar to the preceding issues, having the inscription "Zemskaja potschta" on the left, and "Arzamas Oujesda" on the right. There are figures in the corners. The background of the stamp is entirely filled up with coloured dots. It is printed on white paper, perf. 13½.

5 kopecks, mauve.

DECEMBER, 1890.

Soroka (*Bessarabia*).—The stamps of 1880 are known as having a blue wavy band and a rose background. It has now been seen used with the latter grey.

3 kop., red and yellow, blue band, grey background.

The same type of 1884, with a rose and blue band, has also generally a rose background. This is also noted with the *grey* background and two lance heads in the angles.

3 kop., red and yellow, grey background, blue and rose band.
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (4 lance heads).

JANUARY.

Belebei (*Oufa*).—Since last August this postal district has been using a stamp with the figure of value within a double-lined oval, containing the inscription of the name of the district and the value. It is lithographed on white paper.

2 kop., bright red.

Charkoff (*Charkoff*).—Here also is a new type, with the temporarily disappeared horn of plenty, and the figure of value above instead of below the Arms. The oval contains the usual inscriptions, and the stamp is lithographed on white paper and perforated 11½. 5 kop., ultramarine.

Bougourousland (*Samara*).—The new issue of these stamps is so defective as to be almost illegible. In type it resembles its predecessor, but has the figure of value in the centre, and the imperial mantle that surrounds it both larger.

2 kop., wine-red.
2 ,, ,, *tête-bêche.*

Irbit (*Perm*).—The well-known type of these stamps has been modified by increasing the size of the figures, and inserting circles instead of festoons in the background.

2 kop., black and rose on bluish-white.

Nicolsk (*Wologda*).—A new local has been issued here, with the Arms on a shield, printed in three colours, within an oval containing the usual inscriptions, and broken at each corner by a circle containing the numeral of value. Lithographed in chameleonic colours on white paper, and perf. 11½.

2 kop., black, blue, red, green, and yellow.

Welsk (*Wologda*).—The 1889 stamp has been replaced by another of similar design, but with the inscription placed in a curved band above the shield, and below it the value within a circle. Lithographed on white paper, perf. 11½.

3 kop., red.

Zadonsk (*Woronêje*).—The 5 kop. of 1889 is now printed in blue, with carmine figures, except the central one, which is white on carmine. 5 kops., lilac and carmine; perf. 11½.

Zolotonoscha (*Poltara*).—The type of 1880, which was redrawn in 1885, has again been modified. It is easily distinguishable from these, as the upper and lower inscriptions have the letters upright instead of slanting. In the 2 kop. the figure is larger, and in the 10 they are slanting.

2 kops., yellow, green, and black.
10 ,, yellow, red, and black.

February.

Bogorosk (*Moscow*).—The colours of the perforated stamps have been slightly modified, as under:

5 kop., blue (instead of bright blue).
10 „ pale blue (instead of blue-green).
5 „ red.
10 „ rose (instead of red).

Kolomna (*Moscow*).—A new type has been issued here, consisting of a numeral of value within outer circles containing inscription, the stamp being circular and of an unpretentious appearance.

1 kop., blue; perf. 11½.
2 „ „ „
2 „ „ „

February, 1891.

Podolsk (*Moscow*).—A stamp resembling the type of 1870 or 1871 has been issued, but the arms are in a circle instead of an oval.

5 kopecks, dull green.

Tichvin (*Novgorod*).—A stamp which is a modification of the issue of 1889 has been issued. The arms have the upper portion red and the lower blue, instead of the contrary. The figures in the lower angles are gold on black and red, instead of white and black.

5 kop., red, black, gold, blue, and silver.

Weissiegonsk (*Tver*).—The stamps of 1883 have changed colour.

½ kopeck, black on iron grey; perf. 10½.
2 kopecks, black on bright yellow; perf. 10½.

March, 1891.

Pskoff (*Pskoff*).—A pair of new stamps has been issued for this office. In the centre are the arms in an oval, containing an inscription the same as that of the 5 kop., within a diamond-shaped frame, with a figure in each angle.

1 kopec, pale green.
10 kopecs, red.

Zadonsk (*Woroneje*).—Two new stamps have been issued. In a small circle, surmounted by a crown, is the figure of value, with a band above it, and an inscription below. Printed in colour, on white paper; perf. 11½.

1 kopeck, bright violet.
5 kopecks, blue and bistre.

April, 1891.

Rostoff on Don (*Ekterinoslav*).—The stamps of 1883 have been printed on wide laid paper. They are found sometimes *tête-bêche* and *couché*.

2 kop., blue.
2 „ „ printed *tête-bêche*.
2 „ „ „ *couché*.

Weissiegonsk.—The 1 kop. of the current type has appeared in a new colour.

1 kop., bright green; perf. 10.

May, 1891.

Ochansk (*Perm*).—This rural post, suppressed in 1881, has been re-established, and two stamps issued. In an upright rectangle is a triple circle in red and gold supporting a pair of scales in gold, and which contain branches, printed also in gold; below is a shield in gold, with arms surmounted by a crown; and there is also a semi-circular band in the middle of the stamp, with the inscription, in black on red, "Ochanskoy Ziemskoy Potchty;" and below this is the value in red. Printed on white paper, and perf. 11½.

2 kop., black, red, and gold.
2 „ black, green, and gold.
2 „ blue and gold.

Pereiaslaw (*Poltava*).—The stamp of 1884, after undergoing a few retouches, has been put in circulation again. In the centre of an oval is a tower, with a crown on the top of the spire. The inscription is the same as that of 1884. The figure at the base of the oval is larger than formerly. Printed in colour on coloured paper; perf. 11½. 5 kopecks, bistre on green.

June, 1891.

Noworjew (*Pskoff*).—A stamp of the following type has been issued. A figure in the centre of a star enclosed in a rectangular cross-lined frame, with an outside border of inscription denoting place of issue and value. The stamp is lithographed and printed in colour on white paper; perf. 11½.

3 kop., slate-violet.

Ochansk (*Perm*).—There is another value of the type mentioned before. 10 kop., blue and gold.

Rjeff (*Tver*).—This post has issued a new stamp. The type is: a circle of solid background containing the figure 2 surrounded by the inscription "Ziemskaya Potchta." At the top is a band with the word Rjéwskaya, and supporting the arms of Rjeff. Below, a horizontal inscription "Dwie Kop," all in an upright rectangle with a laticed background. Lithographed and printed in colour on white paper, perf. 11½.

2 kop., grey and red.

Solikamsk (*Perm*).—A new value has been added to the existing 2 kopecks. The type is the same, the shade of the 2 kopecks being modified. 1 kop., blue.
2 kop., deep red and pale blue.

July, 1891.

Gadiatsch (*Poltava*).—There are three new stamps for this post. The first has lilac arms in a circle of deep red containing the value. Above is the inscription "Gadiatschkaya"; below, "Zimsk Potchta" in lilac. The whole is in a frame of carmine.

3 kop., lilac and red on white.

The second stamp gives us for arms St. George and the dragon (presumably), and the inscription "Marka Gadiatskoy Timskoy Potchti" surrounds the arms; on the left is "tri"; on the right "kop," and below "tri kop"; the background is yellow.

3 kop., lilac and yellow.

The third type has the arms indistinct in a double oval, containing the same inscription as preceding stamp. The whole in a rectangular frame with a background of solid colour, and having the figure 3 in the angles. Printed in colour on white paper.

3 kop., bright violet.

Griazowetz (*Wologda*).—Stamps with the arms of 1873 have appeared. The arms are in an oval containing inscription "Griazowetzkaja Ziemskaya Potchti," and below "tschetyre kop." The figure of value is in a small circle in the angle, and the background is vertically lined. Lithographed and printed in colour on white laid paper. 4 kop., ultramarine.

Prilouky (*Poltava*).—The stamp "with calf's head" is now printed in black on deep brown.

5 kop., deep brown.

Solikamsk (*Perm*).—A new stamp of fresh design has been issued here.

In the centre are the arms surmounted by a crown, the whole within a oval band with the inscription "Solikamskoi Zemskoi Potchki"; below is the value "Tschetyre kop." In the corner of the rectangle is the figure of value. Lithographed and printed in colour on white paper; perf. 11½.

4 kop., red.

Saint Lucia.—Fresh values are announced here consisting of the 5 and 10 shillings, uniform in type with the current series, but printed in two colours.

5 shillings, lilac and orange; wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.
10 „ „ black; „ „ „ „ „

Salvador.—We illustrate the stamp described on page 101.



Sarawak.—Our publishers send note of two new values of the current type, the lower of which will supersede the provisional of the same value recently announced.

5 cents, lilac and green; perf. 14,
10 „ green and violet „

Selangor.—The variety mentioned last month—2 c. on 24 c. green—also exists in five varieties of type.

Servia.—We have received some forgeries of the second issue which in general appearance closely resemble the real stamps,

although careful comparison will quickly shew material divergences; the perforation being however 11½ they can be quickly recognised. We are indebted to Messrs. Bright and Son for the sight of them.

Sierra Leone.—The current sixpence is noted by our publishers in a new shade.

6d., *brown violet;* wmk. Crown and CH; perf. 14.

South Australia.—We have the following interesting varieties to note through Mr. Thornhill's information. We have been favoured with a sight of the stamps, and although confirmation as to their authenticity is hardly needed in the case of so experienced a collector as our correspondent, we are pleased to give it.

2d., orange-red, 1859 issue, rouletted; *printed on both sides.*
10d., yellow and black, 1868-9 issue, rouletted; *do.* (except surcharge.)
9d., grey, 1859 issue, rouletted; *with double roulettes on three sides.*

The new surcharge in thin fancy capitals that appeared on the 1d. a few weeks since has now been impressed on the 2d.

2d., red., black surcharged, *OS in thin fancy capitals.*

Mr. T. W. Cheveley writes: "I notice in the *Record* for July that you say in reference to the 2d. stamp of South Australia with watermark turned the wrong way:—'We have several specimens thus . . . that is, reading 'A S,' due no doubt to the impression being struck on the wrong side of the paper.

"May I suggest that if such were the case the watermark would *not* read 'A S,' but '*A S,' and that the error is caused by the accidental reversal of the letters in fixing the watermark wires in their places prior to receiving the pulp."

Mr. Cheveley is quite correct, of course, as to letters reading the reverse way, though the "A" would not show it; and we gathered from the paragraph in the *Monthly Journal*, which originally mentioned the matter, that the stamp referred to was one of this kind of which we have several copies in our collection, the difference being attributable, as we surmised, to the impression being printed on the wrong side of the paper. We were not aware of the existence of any other variety, but the owner of the stamp in question has kindly submitted it to us, and we note that it is another variety altogether. We have examined a number of specimens, and append the several variations of the watermark, premising that we have read them, looking at the stamp *from the face side;* the 1st and 2nd varieties read exactly alike, if *one* stamp is turned over and regarded from the back.

1st	.	Watermark about 12 mm. wide, letters more spaced.			
Rouletted		„ SA & Crown	„	„	„
„		„ * AS & Crown	„	„	„
perf. 10	.	„ SA & Crown	„	„	„
„	.	„ * AS & Crown	„	„	„
		Watermark about 10 mm. wide.			
perf. 10	.	„ SA & Crown	„		
„	.	„ * SA & Crown (with OS)			

* We are unable to reproduce this S exactly in type, but the lower bow of the S should be to the left and the upper to the right, *i.e.* the letter *reversed.*

The 2nd and 4th are those we were already acquainted with, and the last the stamp of our correspondent. It is therefore not AS, but should be described as "Watermark SA," the "S" being reversed, and is no doubt due to the cause assigned by Mr. Cheveley. The inverted surcharge seems quite satisfactory, and another minor variety for collectors is constituted of the South Australia 2d., of which stamp there are already a marvellous number of "differentiating" specimens.

Surinam.—The 5 c., blue, with the numeral in the centre, has now to be added to the other values that have preceded it of the same design.

5 c., blue, perf. 12½

Sweden.—In addition to the ordinary stamp described last month, the new 2 c. value has appeared in the official series of the well-known oblong type so long current.

2 öre, orange, official stamp, perf. 14.

The *I.B.J.* states that the following new varieties may be shortly expected:

Type with figure, 1, 3, 4 öre
New Type 25, 30, and 50 öre.
„ (larger) 1 and 2 krone.

The latter to be a copper-plate engraved portrait of the king, and to have a Crown watermark. This is good news, if they equal those that have lately been issued, which *are* worthy of a European country—a qualification not universally attained!

Victoria.—From Mr. Thornhill's letter it will be seen that the full-length portrait of the Queen, that erst did duty for the 6d. stamp and has delighted the hearts of successive generations of schoolboys, has been discovered by him perforated 12. We saw a specimen some months since that was so perforated, at least on one side, and we have "heard talk of" others. There seems no inherent improbability of this stamp having been perforated—and, indeed, with Victorian perforation and watermarks it must have been the improbable that always happened—hence we chronicle it on the accumulative evidence above mentioned.

6d. blue, 1857 issue; *perf. 12.*

The current 1d. vermilion has been sent to us by our publishers on pink paper, resembling that used for the 8d. It is "supposed to be an error," but not by us, and we look for the speedy arrival of the main body, of which this is but a scout.

1d., current issue, *on pink paper.*

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Argentine Republic.—We hear from a correspondent in Argentina that in addition to the varying paper of the ½ c., brown, described on page 102 of the *Record*, the one centavo also

exists on a thin paper, almost transparent, of a dull brown hue. Our correspondent omits to give dimensions, adds that the green of the 1 centavo is of a darker shade, and that the paper was inadvertently used for a short time.

Wrapper. 1 centavo, green, on thin dull brown paper.



Bamra.—We illustrate the envelope described on page 132.

Finland.—It appears that there are two sizes of each of the wrappers recorded on page 133, but we have not the exact dimensions.

Hawaii.—We have received from Mr. W. F. Reynolds a list of some fresh varieties of the envelopes of this group of islands, which savour somewhat of stationery, the contagion perhaps having been wafted from the United States, their nearest civilised neighbour. They consist of the following variation of the current 2 cents, rose, with the vignette of Honolulu in the upper right angle.

We presume our correspondent means as to the second variety, paper with blue lines, but his description is somewhat ambiguous. There were only about 2000 of this variety printed.

2 c., rose, current issue, on *thick* white wove paper, 86 × 151 mm.
2 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, "*lined blue.*"
2 c. ,, ,, on thin paper.
2 c. ,, ,, *very thin* paper, without dotted lines for address.

Honduras.—The *Monthly Journal* states that it has received wrappers of the new values 5 c. and 10 c. on pale manilla paper.

Wrapper. 5 c., blue on manilla.
10 c., orange ,,

Russia.—The envelope with the addition of the "flight of thunderbolts" has apparently been in circulation for some time according to some of our continental friends, who do not however give the dimensions.

5 kopecks, violet on cream, *with thunderbolts added.*

Victoria.—An entirely new design for a registration envelope has been given to us by our Victorian friends—more striking than beautiful—as will be noticed by our illustration. The usual red lines, etc., are added, and the dimensions are 138 × 80 mn.



Registration Envelope, 3d., carmine on white.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Austria.—The double card corresponding to the single one mentioned on page 30 has now appeared. Like the latter, it has "20 Para 20," in a black surcharge, extending over the whole

upper width of the stamp, and the notice of the object of the reply half of the card in French and German. The size of the card is 140 + 90 (says the *I.B.J.*), and its colour salmon.

20 Para, black surcharge, on 5 + 5 carmine.

Bolivia.—A reply card is signalled here of the same type as the adhesives that have been recently issued with the 9 stars, and of course similar to the single card. Below the words "Republica de Bolivia," and "Tarjeta Postal," that head the card is, on the first side, "*Con respuesta pagada,*" and on the second, "*Respuesta.*" The directions in the lower left angle and the "Sr" are in larger characters than on the single card; while the words vertically placed on the right hand are in smaller characters. The impressions are on the first and fourth sides, and the American Bank Note Company are the engravers. We take a portion of above from our Belgian contemporary.

Reply Card. 2 + 2 centavos, blue.

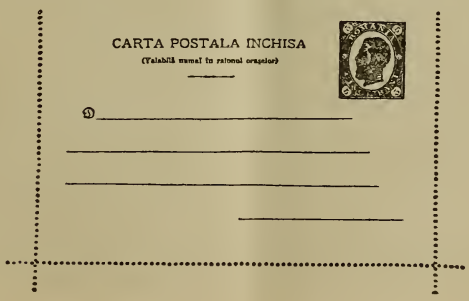
Finland.—To the ample stationery provided by the paternal care of the Russian Government for the hapless Finns we have to add a letter card of 10 kopecks, with a stamp of the adhesive type of like value, having a circle in each corner, and the usual inscriptions of the corresponding Russian cards, and of the same size and colour. *Letter Card.* 10 kop., blue on grey.

Greece.—The local impression of the 10 lepta card, ultramarine on chamois, says the *Timbre-Poste*, has been changed to a deeper colour, both as to impression and card.

10 lepta, *dark* blue on *dark* yellowish-buff.

Roumania.—A letter card for local circulation has been issued here. The stamp is of the design of the 1890 series, and is printed in black on the right hand. The inscriptions on the face read, "CARTA POSTALE INCHISA" (presumably, limited post card), and within brackets immediately underneath, "Valubilă numaĕ in raional oraselor" (available for local circulation only). Four lines for the address follow, the first being initiated with a "D." The size is 137 × 84 mm. We give below an illustration.

Local Letter Card. 5 bani, black on light grey.



THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 160.)

THE classification of the numerous varieties of these stamps is a matter of considerable difficulty, as neither design nor watermark permit of any arrangement, symmetrical or synchronous. *Oceania* somewhat glosses over the difficulty by saying that "the lettering is found printed in various colours upon almost every variety of type, colour, shade, watermark, and perforation." As referring to the departmental letters this is hardly a correct description: in types, there are only the two varieties of the 2d.: the 1d., which is alluded to later on in the fore-named work as "scarce, except O.S. on Type II.," I have never yet seen with any other surcharge. In the sheets of official reprints, issued by the South Australian Post Office Department on the 23rd April, 1884, the date of issue of the 1d. of the second type is given as January, 1875, which is the date I have ventured to assign, for reasons given, for the issue of the surcharges of "O.S." It therefore seems feasible that this type was never used for the various separate departments, and this surmise is supported by the fact that its predecessor (Type I.) is not infrequently found bearing the letters "O.S." postmarked early in 1875, thus indicating that the old stock was not used up at the time of the change of the lettering. It is therefore hardly likely that the authorities would go back again to the old lettering on the new issue, when even the obsolete one had received the new surcharge. If my assumption on this head is correct, it is distinctly corroborative as to the date of issue of the "O.S." As to the remaining portion of the definitions in *Oceania*, before mentioned, it would have been perhaps more correct to have written, "That all the values have been seen bearing some variety of these departmental letters in either red, blue, or black; but that no opportunity has as yet arisen to ascertain which values, water-marks, perforations, or shades are peculiar to the several departments respectively."

The table of degrees of rarity, quoted on page 158 of last month's *Record*, will also require to be modified in view of recent knowledge. The 1d. I have already alluded to; the 2d. is described as common. But there are twopennies and twopennies! The 3d., with the red surcharge, is no longer unknown; to the 4d. the same remark applies as to the 2d.; the 1s., orange or yellow, will also probably remain unknown, as it was superseded in July, 1862, by the brown stamp! The definitions of the other values are also susceptible of amendment or explanation, which, however, I can better do under the heads of the respective letters in my list.

It is obviously far easier to criticise what little has been done before, than to make a new departure without any definite compass to steer by. It was therefore with considerable hesitation that, after consultation with one or two friendly collectors, I ultimately decided to mount my lettered South Australian stamps on the lines that I propose to explain. The first natural impulse would be to arrange these stamps by the type, but it will be seen that these vary, both as to dates of issue and design, the 2d. appearing in two varieties; the watermarks also are a somewhat indiscriminate mixture, and are found varying as often as three times on the same stamp—there was therefore no reliable system to be educed

here ; the dates of issue also offered no feasible scheme, as the stamps were not issued in sets or groups. Again, the attempt to arrange each value alphabetically under its initial letters failed utterly, as in very many instances, with the most extended search, I had failed to find the stamps, and it is probable that their use was very vicarious, otherwise this system would have been a good one. In despair I at last had recourse to the least important of the distinctive qualifications of a stamp—perforation—to enable me to reduce the arrangement of these stamps to anything approaching a system. I think I cannot better illustrate this plan than by reproducing the synopsis, or table of dates, that I have written on the first page of the lettered South Australian stamps in my own collection, premising that the dates of issue are approximate only, being taken from *Oceania*, and if the Specimen Sheet before alluded to is reliable, may have to be somewhat modified when the next list of the general issues is prepared.

Chronological Table of the issues on which the separately-lettered Departmental Surcharges are found, roughly classified according to Perforations :

A. Rouletted.

Date.	Values.	Watermark.
'59–'64	1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., 1s.	Star.
'66–'67	10d.	„
'67	4d., 2s.	„
'68	2d., Type II.	S.A. and Crown.
'69	2d. „	Star.

B. Rouletted and Perforated 11½.

'68–'9	1d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s.	Star.
'70	2d., Type II.	„

C. Perforated 11½.

'68	2d., Type II.	S.A. and Crown.
'68	2d. „	Star.
'68–'72	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s.	„

D. Perforated 10.

'70	2d.	S.A. and Crown.
'71–'4	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s.	Star.
'71	2d., 4d.	V. and Crown.

E. Perforations Compound.

'71	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s.	Star.

Note.—Unless otherwise mentioned the first Type is the one cited; the 1s. is, of course, brown.

It will be obvious that even this system is but a faulty one, occasionally cumbersome, and often as will be seen involved ; but it seems to me as good as any other, and I therefore present it for what it is worth, and invite collectors to arrange their Departmentals according to it until a better scheme can be devised. There are, of course, none of the imperforate stamps that bear these surcharges, as they were all long obsolete before 1868. The Rouletted Series, which come first, appear to have borne the brunt of the shock, as all the values with roulettes are to be found with either one or other of the surcharges, and, as will be noted later on, more complete sets are found here as a rule than in the case of the perforated stamps. With regard to the series combining roulettes and perforations, the order adopted is perhaps chronologically incorrect ; but by the postmarked specimens that I have, the interval could have been but a short one, whereas by placing these next the whole of the perforations follow each other. As regards the various gauges of perforations, I have, as far as I am able, placed them in their

chronological order; but it will be obvious that this can only be approximate, as there seems to have been no set rule. There can, however, be no doubt whatever that the first to appear was that measuring 11½, and of which the 2d., Type I., is so rarely found. The 10 gauge can be fairly placed next, from the study of the watermarks and the dated specimens, while of the compound perforated specimens, I have seen the ordinary issues used practically up to date. There are so many varieties of these "compounds" that they can best be generically classed here, and particularised under their respective letters.

I will now proceed to enumerate the various specimens that I have in my possession, or have *seen* in the collections of others. Those that I indicate with a note of enquiry are varieties that I have heard of, or have reason to believe may exist; but such existence must not be assumed, nor should I include them but for the desire to get further information for future guidance in a revised catalogue of these stamps. For the same reason I have adopted a somewhat colloquial, and perhaps discursive, method in my notes to the various departments, in the hope perhaps that, being less "dry," they will lead to enquiry and amplification at the hands of other collectors and writers. With this hoped for accumulation of knowledge they can, I trust, be some day duly condensed on the strictest scientific principles.

Varia.

We have to announce with great regret the decease of the Postmaster-General. The premature death of the Right Hon. gentleman will call forth the unanimous sympathy of philatelists, and we hope in our next issue to set forth the services rendered to our postal administration by Mr. Raikes.

At the sitting of the Leipsic Section of the Dresden International Philatelic Society of the 25th May a discussion took place regarding the rouletted 4/4 schilling Mecklenburg Schwerin with the dotted background, when the following interesting information was elicited that may perhaps be new to some of our readers:—"The measurement (of the group) of the 4/4 schillings being exactly square is 21½mm.; the two varieties of rouletted stamps measure *from roulette to roulette* 24¾mm., the imperforate stamps have only a space of 1¾mm. between each stamp, while there is an intervening space of 3mm. between each group of rouletted stamps (with and without the dotted background). If, therefore, a rouletted dotted background specimen has the desired margins of 3mm. there can be no doubt as to its authenticity."

* * *

The advantage of living in a country so imbued with protective ideas as the United States has been forcibly brought under the notice of the American dealers. Under the beneficent provisions of the McKinley Tariff, postage stamps are articles that have to submit to the pleasing import tariff of 25 per cent. on their value. It does not matter whether the articles are the property of the sender, they are still subject to the duty on re-entry in the States. Assume that a dealer in New York buys £20 worth of say old European stamps, he pays £5 for the privilege of making them his own on arrival. With the duty already paid of £5 and say £10 for his increased pricing or margin of profit, they would have risen in value to £35, which he sends

to a customer abroad, who retains say £5 worth; the total value of those returned being £30, he would only have to pay £7 10*s.* duty for the privilege of again receiving back his own goods! It is evident therefore that the unfortunate dealers in the States have their "on approbation" business "knocked on the head," and a very serious charge besides on all they import. We are not surprised to hear that they have petitioned the Treasury on the subject, or to find that they can have no redress. Theirs is not the only industry rudely assailed under the monstrous McKinley Tariff, so we can only hope that the united efforts of all the classes of traders adversely effected, may eventually succeed in repealing an Act that is unworthy of so enlightened a nation as the Americans.

* * *

THE "funny" periodicals are oftentimes of a depressing nature, nor *en revanche* are the financial journals as a rule sources of boisterous merriment. The *Financial Times*, however, has broken its dull record of scrip and stock and share, and in a wild enthusiasm of fun that will probably have its after-effect of depression, or say "bearing," thus anticipates the announcement by the late Postmaster-General.

"It is said that to-night Mr. Raikes will expound all the great benefits that are to be conferred on the world in genéral, and this country in particular, by the resolutions of the Postal Congress just concluded at Vienna; and as the public is much interested in the subject we have taken pains to ascertain by anticipation all the good things that are in store for us. Ocean Penny Postage is to be introduced throughout the world, except only to the British Colonies and in mails carried by British ships. Mails by German or French or Netherlands or United States steamers will be established at a penny, and in all those we will participate in communicating with these countries and their colonies. But if letters go by a British ship, or are addressed to a British possession, the rate will be double. This will be merely a general extension of the principle by which, to Ceylon for example and a few other purely British Colonies, certain postal rates are less by the French packet than they are by the British.

"Some valuable alterations will be proposed in regard to post cards. In future they must be sent open at the ends, and nothing of the nature of a letter must be written on them. Arrangements will be made to exaggerate and emphasise the disability suffered in this country, such as being able to post a card at Boulogne for Folkestone with a stamp put on a private card, but not being able to respond to Boulogne in the same way. If a card is posted not open at the ends it will be sold to defray expenses, and the sender will be prohibited from using post cards for a period of seven years. Extensive alterations are to made in regard to the postage of circulars and book packets. A circular may be sent inside an envelope, provided the envelope is firmly sealed with good sealing-wax and left open to inspection. Everyone sending a book by post is to affix to the outside a full statement of the author's religion and of his own weekly income, with a portrait of his mother-in-law for identification."

* * *

WE note with much pleasure in the columns of last month's *Timbre Poste* that what the editor dubs the "Incident Parisot" has been "arranged." It will be remembered that in his well-justified attack on the recent rubbish purporting to be legitimately issued stamps of the Dominican Republic, M. Moens made some remarks that M. Parisot, who apparently was the negotiator for the sale of these "stamps" in the French capital, resented, and evinced his resentment by laying an action against our esteemed contemporary, in which he claimed no less than 20,000 francs as a *solatium* for his wounded honour. Through the intervention of two gentlemen, one a collector, no less than M.

Philippo de Ferrary, and a dealer, M. Dorsan Astruc, the necessary amount of salve to heal the wounded feelings of M. Parisot has been applied. All has ended happily, and, in fact, the lion has laid down with the lamb—our readers being free to assign the lion's attribute in whichever quarter they think most fitting! This is as it should be. In the true interests of Philately it is well that our leading journals should, without fear or favour, boldly proclaim the truth regardless of offence being given in quarters, frequently perhaps, that deserve it; and it is to be regretted that a similarly pacific termination of a Philatelic "libel" has not always been attained. It would be unnecessary to congratulate M. de Ferrary on the result of his intervention—his qualities as a gentleman and a friend of Philately rendering such an action worthy of his reputation; but to M. Dorsan Astruc, who has suffered long under some of the merciless and occasionally needlessly acidulated criticism of our Belgian contemporary, we must offer our sincere congratulation on an action that redounds in every way to his credit. We would that the "stamps" as well as the action might be laid to rest—by cremation!

* * *

YET another method has come to the fore for disposing of duplicate stamps; and the innovation is due to the inventive genius of our Transatlantic cousins. Mr. A. R. Rogers, of New York, has recently issued a neatly turned out little catalogue of stamps for sale, the method of their dispersal being explained by him in his preface:

"As the Third Purchasing Agent of the A. P. A. I have been asked often to sell or buy for some collectors special stamps, and meeting with considerable success, I advertised as a stamp broker to buy or sell on commission. This brought me in very quickly a number of valuable stamps from collectors who are becoming specialists or breaking up their collections, and so to reach the advanced collectors, as many as I can, to sell these stamps to, I decided to issue a small list of them, publishing the lowest price at which they are willing to sell their stamps. This has been augmented since I first started in by many very rare stamps which I have hunted up among the dealers and collectors who had them for sale, and I have made a speciality this time of the United States. The stamps herein catalogued are the property of a number as before stated of private collectors and the choice stock of many of our dealers."

The conditions of sale include the following items:

"1st. Bids will be received up to 5.00 p.m. Saturday, July 18th, 1891.

"2nd. No bid will be considered under any circumstance that is below the reserve price.

"3rd. The stamps are sold so much per lot, and the person sending in the highest bid at or above the printed reserve will be entitled to the lot.

"4th. If two or more bids are received on the same lot at the same price, to the one that is mailed the earliest the lot will be sent.

"5th. If unknown to me the bidders are requested to send a New York reference if possible.

"6th. If the stamps are not as catalogued, the buyer has the privilege of returning them.

"Any information in regard to the sale will be cheerfully given. The stamps can be seen at my office, 75, Maiden Lane, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between twelve and one o'clock."

This plan has obviously much to recommend it, the principal drawback being that collectors may be deterred from bidding from the fear that no lots will be purchasable except at full value. This however need not necessarily be so, as the *local* market value of stamps fluctuates largely, and if sellers are content to give a reasonable reserve price sales should be readily effected. We are not as yet aware of the measure of

success attained at the first sale, but in view of the simplicity of the method we should think it not improbable that a sale in this country on similar lines might meet with considerable success. To do this it would be necessary that the "selling agents" should be of such a philatelic and social standing as to command universal confidence in the catalogue and its relative descriptions of the stamps, so that buyers from a distance might have implicit confidence in sending bids for stamps that they had not personally inspected. In our opinion the most serious drawback to the many recent auction sales in England has been as a general rule the utter unreliability of the descriptions—we will undertake so say that no collector has dared to bid for an imperforate specimen by its description where the same stamp existed also perforate—and if not, why not? If this and other business-like conditions were attended to, it seems probable that a "private auction" on the lines of Mr. Rogers's plan would benefit both collectors and dealers.

* * *

THE following extract from an article in the *Morning Post* comments on the acquisition of the "Tapling Collection," and as a fair specimen of the altered views on Philately now held by the Press, is worth the perusal of our readers:

"Subject to the approval of the trustees, the British Museum will speedily obtain possession of an interesting and unique addition to their store of treasures and curiosities. The late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., has by his will bequeathed to the nation his accumulations of many years, illustrative of what he modestly yet discreetly terms, 'the science or hobby of stamp-collecting,' subject merely to the provisos that they are to be open to the inspection of those interested in such matters, and to be kept permanently apart in a special room, or portion of a room, in the Museum, and distinguished by the title of the Tapling Collection. These conditions are neither onerous nor unusual, and it may therefore be assumed that the trustees will find no difficulty in complying with them, in which case we may expect soon to see Mr. Tapling's bequest placed in position in the galleries. The Museum authorities have been for some time past engaged in making a collection for themselves, based partly upon purchase, and partly upon the proceeds of their foreign correspondence; but the scheme has up to the present made but little progress, the stamps have not been classified or arranged, and the collection does not possess much importance, either from its size or from its inclusion of many very rare or valuable specimens. Mr. Tapling's legacy will, therefore, form the first opportunity for anything like national recognition of an art which its votaries, following the lead of a French amateur, M. Herpin, have apparently agreed to call by the barbarous and inaccurate title of philately. There can be little doubt that the exhibition of the Tapling Collection, which is understood to be one of the most complete and valuable in the kingdom, will excite a considerable amount of interest—perhaps even of enthusiasm. Stamp-collecting as a pursuit cannot, in this country at least, claim to date any further back than the year 1862, but it has since then unquestionably established a strong hold upon the fancy of the public. A society has been founded to advance its interests, it has its organs in the Press, its exchanges and its marts, and its followers are taken from all classes of society, from princes of the blood and *dillettanti* down to clerks and schoolboys. Its fascination may therefore be taken for granted; but it is also said to possess some elements of utility and even of instruction, and, within certain limits, the claim cannot be altogether disallowed. A collection of stamps forms a kind of historical and geographical record. Its ever-growing variety—and the fact that it has no finality is regarded as one of its principal recommendations—is based upon the eternity of political change, and alterations of dynasty or dominion are in no way more promptly or graphically indicated than by the postal issues. In this respect, philately is superior to numismatics, for the coinage, as in the case of our English gold in Portugal, is not always an accurate reflex of

the political status of a country, while its postage stamps almost invariably are. Thus the Heligoland stamps of 1890 and of 1891 are pregnant with suggestion and information, and a similar interest, of course, attaches to the stamps of absorbed Principalities like Parma, new Colonies like Fiji, or countries in a state of political transition, as from the Empire to the Republic in Brazil. Stamps too have often a considerable degree of artistic value, and indeed it is on many grounds desirable that the nation should possess an adequate collection, for which Mr. Tapling's generous bequest will furnish something more than a nucleus. Postage stamps are not matters of first-rate interest or importance; but they have a certain value of their own, and the completeness and utility of the British Museum will be enhanced by the introduction of a new element, whose study, in the language of its chief apostle, requires 'some knowledge at least of geography, history, portraiture, engraving, paper manufacture, heraldry, and currency.'"

Reviews.

THE *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* has been celebrating its tercentenary issue by a sort of jubilee double number, containing in some forty pages a series of interesting articles by well-known writers. Prominent among these may be cited a contribution by that veteran collector M. Berger-Levrault, who discusses pleasantly enough his reminiscences. A most interesting and valuable article is contributed by Herr K. Lindenberg, the curator of the Berlin Imperial Postage Stamp Museum, on the envelopes of the first issue of Oldenburg, from which it seems clear that the large size of the first issue are entitled, seeing how few were ever issued, to rank as extreme rarities (which is perhaps more than can be said of the adhesives). Herr H. Kirchhofer has some notes on the Swiss Rayons and Poste Locale stamps that will well repay perusal; while other papers are contributed by Drs. Kalehhoff and Moschkau, Herren H. Schwaneberger, W. Sellschopp, and others. The editor, Herr Theodor Haas, in addition to the prefatory article, contributes another on the Connell stamp; and both are worthy of his high reputation as a philatelist. Very well executed portraits of all the contributors are given, and the proprietors are to be congratulated upon the length of their journal's existence, and the number that celebrates it. May they flourish, and in increasing their circulation beyond the large proportion it has now attained use their power for the advancement of philately, and the discouragement of *anything* that constitutes a danger to its welfare.

THE CHALMERS-HILL CONTROVERSY.*

We have received from the indefatigable author a pamphlet, consisting of some forty-two pages, on this well-worn theme. Mr. Chalmers again expresses his dissatisfaction with the action taken by the members of the London Philatelic Society in general, and Mr. Pearson Hill in particular; but as these gentlemen are well able to defend the position they have taken up on this question for several years, we do not feel inclined to take up the cudgels on their behalf, nor to weary our readers with any further instalments of what will apparently be an interminable controversy. We would simply add that, writing in no extreme partisan spirit, we do not see that the startling announcements on the title-page as to "Action of Her Majesty's Treasury: The Correspondence Called for and Refused," are in any way borne out by the contents; nor do we see that any of the strictures passed by Mr. Chalmers on the President, Secretary, and other members of

* *The Chalmers-Hill Controversy*, by Patrick Chalmers. Effingham, Wilson, and Co., Royal Exchange, E.C.

the London Philatelic Society are in the slightest degree merited. As a matter of courtesy we acknowledge the receipt of the work, and it is open to our readers to procure it for themselves from its publishers if they feel sufficiently interested.

We have, since writing the above, received a further leaflet, which is, if possible, more misleading than the pamphlet. We have ourselves no belief in the pretensions of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, nor admiration for the methods in which he advocates and advertises the family name. To those who are still able to take an interest in this skeleton that Mr. Chalmers has so long tried to reinvest with life by clothing it with innuendo and factless diatribes, we heartily commend the trenchant remarks of the editor of our contemporary, the *Monthly Journal*. For ourselves we have as much interest in the matter as we have faith. Until therefore we are led to believe that the readers of the *Record* are of a contrary opinion, we shall not weary them with many allusions to the subject.

THE NEW PRICE CATALOGUE.* By M. Barbarin.

The first half of this work down to British Guiana (Guyane) has reached us, the remaining portion being announced to appear in October next. As stated by the author, its principal object is not so much to supplement the many existing catalogues as to place on record an average present value of all stamps, unused and used, issued up to date. That this is an extremely difficult task will not be gainsaid, and there are probably very divided opinions as to the advisability of such a course. The effect of the appearance of publicly announcing the price of all stamps must inevitably be of an upward tendency, and, writing on behalf of collectors, which this journal has always endeavoured to represent, it is perhaps to be regretted. On the one hand, it may perhaps increase the value of their possessions, but will surely enhance the difficulties of their future acquisitions. We must, however, congratulate M. Barbarin on the work, which goes far to merit the relatively high price at which it is issued. It is clearly printed, with the headings to each issue in bold type, that readily strike the eye, and is accompanied by illustrations of all types in three quarter size, most conveniently placed beside the descriptions; printed on substantial paper, it extends to 164 pages quarto, and in general arrangement and appearance is a credit alike to author and printer.

It is obvious that there must be some inaccuracies. We note South Australia, 2d., vermilion, type I., perf. 11½, is quoted at 300 francs, unused. We should like to see this stamp guileless of postmark! even used it is so rare that the numbers of it known can be counted on the fingers. The 1s., yellow, rouletted, unused, is also cheap at 1 fr. 50 c. In Western Australia, of the 1864 issue, without watermark, the acquisition of the 2d., blue, and 4d., rose, at 25 and 10 francs respectively, would be most desirable! The error 2d., lilac, of 1879, is quoted as rarer unused, the contrary being the fact; this also applies to the two first stamps of Bergedorf, which are similarly treated. No mention is made of the Bermuda 1d., imperf; and the Bremen prices are not in accord with the market. The prices of some of the early issues of Ceylon can also be hardly justified. Probably owing to a clerical error, there is an obvious inconsistency in the Naples list, referring to the blue "Arms" and Crown, unused; *e.g.* the former falling from 500 fr. to 200, because it is "vif," and the latter rising from 150 fr. to 200 for the self-same reason. In the pages devoted to British Guiana the author almost despises hundreds of francs for

* *Nouveau Catalogue Complet de Timbres-Poste.* J. Barbarin, Paris.

a stamp, and revels in thousands, the *maximum* of 5000 fr. being attained for the 1 c., carmine, of 1856, in an unused condition, or 9000 frs. for it used and unused. As there is only one copy of this stamp known, the opportunity of proving the accuracy of these figures seem remote. The lists of such difficult countries as Griqualand, giving the illustrations in the proper dimensions of the letter "G," New Granada, Confederate Locals, and others, are very concisely and well rendered. There are a good few palpable printer's errors, which should be corrected, in order to make it reliable, and should be rectified in the second portion. We can, however, subject to a general disapproval of *hypothetical* pricing, give our cordial testimony to the excellence and merit of this catalogue.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

14, Redcliffe Street, Redcliffe Square, S.W.

Dear Sir,—I possess the following hitherto unknown (questioned) varieties of Australian stamps, and shall be obliged if you will mention them in your next. They were in the collection of Mr. C. H. Nevill, but have now passed into my possession :—

No. 1.—2d. of South Australia, 1859–62. Printed clearly on both sides.

No. 2.—The 9d. of same issue, grey lilac, clearly rouletted *twice* on three sides.

No. 3.—The *10d.*, July, 1866-67, rouletted with a *curved* roulette, as in the 6d. orange Victoria.

No. 4.—The 10d. of 1868–89, rouletted and perforated, *printed clearly on both sides*, with the exception of surcharge.

No. 5.—The variety, 9d. orange, without surcharge, perforated. I have a copy which, until close examination, would pass as this stamp, but on examination the impress of surcharge is there without *ink*. Might not this be the case with all the supposed 9d. yellow or orange, if carefully examined ?

No. 6.—New South Wales. The 2d. Sydney, Plate II., No. 1, defective impression, reading crev. for crevit, and on the fine ribbed paper of 1st 1d., Sydney. Vertically ribbed.

No. 7.—The 3d. Laureated N. S. W., no wmk., on the fine ribbed paper of 1st 1d., Sydney.

No. 8.—A copy of 5d. Large *Square*, imperf., *blue* instead of green. ? chemical.

No. 9.—The 1s. *perforated 13* of March, 1860, a vertical pair, showing no perforation between the stamps, but the pair perforated all round.

No. 10.—The Victoria 6d., Type 6 (Oceania), *Perforated 12*, which on the face of it gauges exactly right and looks all right, and which was bought by Mr. Nevill some years ago, after careful examination and discussion with friends, from a number of other stamps with an unimpeachable history. This stamp appears to be disbelieved in in Oceania, but I should have no hesitation in accepting it as a perfectly genuine stamp, though unofficial.

No. 11.—Victoria, Type 7 (Oceania), No. 2, 4d., rouletted vertically and imperf. horizontally with a large margin.

No. 12.—New Zealand. 2d. orange, 1872, imperf. vertically, perf. 12½ horizontally.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this communication.

Yours truly, W. B. Thornhill.

[We are indebted to our correspondent for his interesting list of discoveries, several of which will form additions to the next *addendum* to Oceanian stamps, and have duly noted them elsewhere in our novelty list.—Ed.]

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. SEPTEMBER, 1891. No. 153.

THE brace of letters that will be found on another page having reference to these stamps are of a character to invite the serious reflection of those amongst us who wish for the prosperity of Philately. They have already appeared in more than one journal in Australia, and if we have refrained from reproducing or commenting upon them, it has been from no lack of sympathy with the objective of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, but rather from a desire not to injure any who have, in good faith, acquired a pecuniary interest in these sheets. It is however patent that, owing to the comments in our contemporaries on both sides of the ocean, and the advertisements from competing firms, each offering the "Remainder" at ever-decreasing prices, no harm can ensue to anyone by an outspoken expression of opinion as to the question on the part of this journal.

The Laureated "Remainders" of New South Wales.

It is well known that, relying upon the specific assurances with which these sheets were launched—to a certain extent on their appearance, and on the improbability of the existence of any of the old engraved plates, many collectors and dealers in this country, as elsewhere, have been heavy losers by their purchases of them. We are guilty of no exaggeration in stating that thousands of pounds have changed hands over these stamps, while in some instances individual collectors are minus hundreds of pounds apiece by the transactions involved. The ancient cry of *caveat emptor* may be raised, but it does not fully meet the case.

Unsupported by specific statements, which had the tacit consent of silence on the part of some who must have known or *guessed* the real truth, these stamps would hardly have secured their market in Europe. Although their appearance to some extent was not convincing, their first announcement, in a limited quantity,

seemed like a fairy dream to collectors who had toiled for many years in the labyrinth of Australian philatelic varieties, without having ever seen a pair of the 8d. yellow of Jarvis, either post-marked or unobliterated. Scarce wonder then that in the race to be "complete" in these difficult plates collectors whose judgment is generally to be relied on were prepared to overlook slight discrepancies, and, believing in the destruction of the plates, to credit these sheets as being *ipso facto* old printed, and if not the identical issue of the stamp, at least "an accessory after the fact." Having regard to the numerous variations in the types, colours, and papers of the earliest issues of New South Wales, and the fact that these missing plates were the last link in the chain of the colonial engraved stamps, it did not seem at all impossible that a few sheets might have been struck from these plates prior to defacement, either as a record or as an anticipated provision *commenced* against the non-arrival of any supply, either of stamps, paper, or inks of the new series. This is however, alas! all "spilt milk," and the question as to what should be done in the future is of fuller import.

We would strenuously urge that the present aspect of the case should be laid before the Agent-General of New South Wales, and the co-operation of his Government invited, with a view to an enquiry into the whole subject. The standard of honour of a Government and that of a proud British Colony like this, is necessarily a high one, nor can it afford to stand by when harm is wrought by the acts or default of any of its servants. The question is also one of some moment to them, as we are unaware that these stamps have ever been demonetized; and if, as is common belief, the plates are still being "worked," a vista of boundless wealth is opened up to the enterprising "owner" of them, until the Sydney General Post-office is enabled to have their validity repealed.

However much the New South Wales Government may regret this disappearance of their property, it must be aware of the fact that it has probably arisen through the laxity of their officials at some time, and that it is their bounden duty, in defence of their own interest and honour, to take all possible steps to prevent further mischief in the misuse of property, that should have been rigidly guarded under seal and lock in their General Post-office.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the following information. "The following varieties have not been chronicled, as far as we know. They are of the current types, and the 1 abassi is of the earlier variety, not that of 1889.

Adhesives. 1 abassi, blue-green on thin *pale rose* wove paper.
2 „ black on white laid batonné.
1 rupee, purple on *pale green* wove batonné.

We have also been shown some rather nicely-executed forgeries of the two higher values of the current issue, lithographed, the 2 abassi in bright *red*, and the 1 rupee in dull *lilac*, on ordinary thinnish white wove paper."

Argentina.—We are informed by a correspondent that the new series of stamps for this country may be looked for ere long; the South American Bank Note Company is to have the production of them, so they will probably be creditable specimens of engraving, and will, we trust, satisfy the postal requirements of the Argentine folk for some years to come.

Austria.—We have, through the medium of our publishers, another value of the new type of newspaper stamp as chronicled on page 148 of the *Record*, printed as before on smooth white wove paper, and imperforate.

Newspaper Stamp. 2 kr., green.

Bamra.—The French colonies will have to look to their laurels in the new issue line, and collectors of Indian locals will have to order their Philatelic Albums *en gros*, if all the natives aspire to the fecundity of bounteous Bamra. Says the *Metropolitan Philatelist:* The first issue has been reset and issued in sheets of 20 varieties, which differ somewhat from the original setting. The paper differs somewhat in shade from the original edition; the scrolls all have the long ends to the left, and the tail of the middle character in the third line points almost directly downwards instead of being at an angle of 45°, as in the old issue.

½ anna, black on yellow.
½ „ „ rose.
½ „ „ „ ꟻAMRA.
½ „ „ „ BAMꟷꟻ.
1 „ „ dark blue.
1 „ „ „ ꟻAMRA.

2 annas, black on bright green.
2 „ „ „ qAMRA.
4 „ „ bright yellow.
4 „ „ „ qAMRA.
8 „ „ bright rose.
8 „ „ „ qAMRA.

Bolivar.—It appears that the information given last month, on the authority of our publishers, requires a slight modification, as the colour of the 20 c. is blue, not *red*, and there is an additional value to note.

10 centavos, red; perf. 14.
20 „ blue „ (see page 170.)

Brazil.—The American Journals announce the apparition of the 50 reis of the constellation—or Southern Cross—series, in blue instead of green. In view of the remarkably easy transition from the one colour to the other, we shall feel happier when we have the official notification.

50 reis, *blue*, current type.

A further value of the newspaper set has been issued; viz.:

100 reis, violet; perf. 14.

British North Borneo.—Our publishers send us another interesting (?) little surcharge; this time it is the 10 c., blue, which has suffered this indignity of having its original value lowered, the manner in which this is effected being by the overprint of a large upright figure 6 measuring 10 mm. in height, immediately over the word "CENTS" in small Roman letters about 4 mm. high, and extending to a length of about 22 mm.

6 c., black surcharge on 10 c., blue, current issue.

Congo (*French*).—Our Belgian contemporary publishes *in extenso* a decree, signed by M. de Brazza, authorizing the issue of a fresh surcharge, by the transformation of 2000 of the 15 centime stamps into the lower denomination of 5 c., so another blessing in disguise is in store for collectors.

Chili.—The general disintegration that is the natural concomitant of the late internecine struggle in this erst prosperous country has resulted in a still wider latitude than that mentioned in our last number as regards the stamps available for postal purposes. It appears that in addition to the resuscitated "fiscal postals," telegraph stamps have been widely used in various provinces for franking letters, *faute de mieux*; their use seems to have been mainly in those parts of the country occupied by the now victorious Congressional forces, such as Tacna, Tarapaca, Antofagasta, Atacama, etc. The illustrious Balmaceda (since defunct), being in possession of the capital, no doubt was able to cut off fresh supplies, and it is fortunate that the Congressionalists, who seem to have been all through comparatively amenable to reason and moderation, did not, *à la* Carlist Insurrection or Confederate States, take to issuing fearfully and wonderfully made locals that would render the hitherto simple issues of this country on a level of Philatelic "difficulty" with some of the other countries who have indulged in these fratricidal warfares.

Falkland Islands.—Two new values of the current type have appeared, due to the recent postal tariff changes, namely,

½d., green, wmk. C. A. and Crown, perf. 14.
2½d., blue, „ „ „

Honduras.—We noted last month the premonitory symptom of a new attack—of a fresh issue—in the shape of a 5 c., and the malady is now in a fine state of development! Adhesives from 1 centavo to 10 pesos, wrappers, envelopes, post cards galore, in all the varieties necessary for such a high state of civilisation as that enjoyed by the Honduras Republic, are presented to our dazzled vision by our publishers, and we can scent the early day when by their supersession they will go the way of all South American stamps, and for a nominal sum be available to make "a pretty page" in the album of the universal collector! The engravers have done their work well, the stamps being a great improvement on any that have emanated from this land of mahogany, and of a really handsome appearance, although the higher values are too large for use. This, however, to paraphrase the well-known Yankee razor, is of small consequence, as they are made to sell, and not to stick! We refrain from a full description, as we hope to give an illustration shortly—suffice it to say that the central design consists of the profile of the illustrious General Bogran, who sternly gazes on us *from* the left in the lower values, and in the higher ones, with proper impartiality turns upon us the other cheek. The floreate ornamentation that encircles the portrait and entwines around the inscriptions, and the arms of the country, on either side, are gracefully wrought, and might serve as a model to inspire even Messrs. De la Rue and Co. to produce something different from their well-known "common-place type." The stamps are printed in colour, the three high values having the centre in black, on white wove paper, and are perforated. We illustrate the three types:



Type 1. *Head to right.*

1 centavo, blue.
2 centavos, bistre.
10 „ vermilion.
20 „ red-brown.
25 „ violet-brown.

Type 1.	*Head to right.*	30 centavos,	grey.
		40 „	green.
		50 „	deep bistre.
		75 „	bright violet.
		1 peso,	brown.
Type 2.	*Head to left.*	2 pesos,	brown and black.
		5 „	violet „
		10 „	green „

The 5 c. green was chronicled last month.

Italy.—Two of our esteemed contemporaries have lately each quoted the other as having "noveltied"—to use a new verb of indigenous production—a fresh surcharge—but as each authority seems to have some qualms of misgiving as to the reliability of the specimens, we await further developments before adding them to our chronicle, and merely mention the stamps; *i.e.*, 20 c. on the 10 c., red (? current issue); and 20 c. *on 20 c.* of the 1879 series, in the hope that some correspondent may enlighten us *pro* or *con.*

Jamaica.—We hear that the halfpenny value has been issued lately with the word "Official" in thick block capitals, similar to that printed on the 1d. and 2d. values—presumably of London origin, and free, without doubt, from the little oversights (?) that caused so many pleasing variations in the last surcharge on this value.

½d., green, black surcharge, official *in thick block capitals*; Wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

Jeypore.—The *Monthly Journal*, whose editor is always *au courant* with the natives, in its last issue says it has received specimens of Indian stamps bearing a new variety of the surcharge employed in this State; it is now "'RAJ'—SERVICE," all in small block capitals, printed in *blue-green.*

½ a., green	; *green* surcharge.
1 a., brown	„ „
2 a., blue	„ „
4 a., olive	„ „

Labuan.—On page 100 of this year's *Record* we noted, on the faith of the *I. B. J.*, a surcharge of "one cent" on the 2 c., rose. Our publishers now write us that the Postmaster of this Colony informs them, under date June 27th, that no such stamp has been, or is likely to be issued.

Madagascar.—We hear from our publishers of a 25 c., blue surcharge, on 40 c., vermilion; presumably similar in type to those chronicled on page 127 of the *Record.* The *Timbre-Poste* also notes "two more of these cursed surcharges" that first saw light in July, with the big clumsy figures already alluded to. There were only 3000 of each of these printed, as against 9500 each of those we chronicled in June; probably of the next two there will be only 1500, and so on *ad infinitum.*

5 c., black surcharge, in large figure, on 10 c., black on lilac; perf. 13½.			
5 c.	„	„	25 c. „ rose „
25 c., blue	(?) „		40 c., vermilion-straw „

Our publishers also write that they have received specimens of a new set of stamps. POSTES-FRANCAISES in two lines above, followed by two thin lines, a large figure **5** (10 or 25) in the centre, followed again by two lines, and MADAGASCAR below, the whole being enclosed in an inner border of ornamental circles, with a thick outer border. The stamps are roughly pin perforated, on thick unwatermarked paper, size $1\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{15}{16}$ inches.

Type with numeral and fancy border.

5 c., black on pale green; perf.
10 c. ,, blue ,,
25 c., brown on buff ,,

Martinique.—The monotonous will surely be the suffix of this prodigious little island, as we note that the name has appeared five consecutive months in our paper. This time it is the current colonial type that has been overprinted with large numerals about $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, the word Martinique beneath in upright block capitals, and above the absolutely superfluous inscription *Timbre-Poste* in small Roman capitals.

01 c., black surcharge on 2 c., brown and bistre (colonial type.)

Negri Sembilan.—This euphonious appellation is the name of one of the minor Sultanates that enjoy the privileges of British suzerainty in the Malaccan peninsula, and which, doubtless jealous of the glories that attach to the postal administration of Sungei Ujong, etc., now seeks to be *en evidence* like its sister states.

The first issue of a special stamp for the Sembilan-Negrites (we hope this is correct) consists of the adoption of a Straits Settlements adhesive with a surcharge, with the name of the state in two horizontal lines in lower case.

2 c., rose (of Straits Settlements issue), wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14, surcharged in black with name of Sultanate.

New South Wales.—We hear from Mr. Firth that the 3d. value (presumably the current green stamp) has been printed on paper watermarked 10, and that 150 sheets containing each 120 specimens, or 18,000 in all, have been so struck off. We hardly see the *raison d'être* of this innovation, unless it arises from a strict regard to economy in using up a small remainder of the watermarked paper, which we presume is the same that figured for the old tenpenny stamp, and was loaned to the neighbouring colony of Tasmania, being used by it for the 1d. and 10d. values of the current type. 3d., green (?) watermark 10; perf. (?)

New Zealand.—The $2\frac{1}{2}$d. value is now coming over on a kind of dirty yellow paper, that, added to a waning distinctness in the impression, leaves nothing to be desired on the score of hideousness as regards this unfortunate production.

Philippines.—The new colours seem to be gradually coming out. On pages 153 and 175 of the *Record* we have already chronicled the 25 c., blue, and the 10 c., brown-rose. To these we now have, on the information of our publishers, the following addition.

5 c., de peso, *olive-brown.* | 20 c., de peso, *salmon.*

Reunion.—Our publishers send us a specimen of the current colonial type with the name of the island surcharged obliquely in small Roman capitals, adding that they have some doubts about it. The surcharge, however, to our mind, has nothing more in its appearance to condemn it than any other French colonial surcharge (Quite enough, our readers may exclaim!). Since writing the foregoing we hear of other varieties, but in the hope that we may include all the new fish in our net, we will run the risk of asking our brother collectors to calm their eager desires until our next issue, as to the full set.

Russia.—*Local Stamps.*—We owe the following information to our Belgian contemporary:

Kologriff (*Kostroma*).—This post has ceased to exist. The stock of stamps and all the books appertaining to this post have been burnt. Thus the means for preserving the archives are simplified.

Koungour (*Perm*).—A new issue of stamps gives us the arms on a shield: above, "Koungourskaja"; the second line, "Zemskaia Postcht" (Rural Post); in the "Medallion" Marka (stamp); and at the side the value, "Odna" (one), "Drié" (two), "Piat" (five), "Descit" (ten) kopecks. Printed in colour on white paper; perf. 11½.

1 kop., yellow. | 2 kop., green. | 5 kop., blue. | 10 kop., carmine.

Oustionja (*Novgorod*).—There is a new issue (?) of postage stamps resembling the well-known type, except the frame, which is quite different. The types of the inscriptions vary also. Printed in black on coloured paper; rouletted.

3 kop., black on orange.

Rjiff (*Tver*).—Among the stamps of the last issue there were a few sheets in an imperforate condition.

St. Christopher.—Owing to an apparent dearth of penny stamps resource has been had, in this island, to the twopence halfpenny value, which has been converted into the lower denomination by the surcharge of the words *one penny.*

1d., black surcharge in words on 2½d. blue; wmk. C.A. and Crown; perf. 14.

Sarawak.—We gather from the *Monthly Journal* that the recent surcharge of 5 c. on 12 c. green and blue has been, through a printer's error, productive of two varieties, one in which the surcharge was omitted, that, of course, to be distinguishable from the normal stamp, must be taken *se-tenant*, and the other with the proud distinction of an *additional* surcharge—inverted.

5 c. on 12 c., green and blue; „ *double surcharge* (one being inverted).
5 c. „ „ „ *surcharge omitted* (on one stamp in sheet).

Spain.—Our publishers have forwarded for inspection a specimen of the 15 c. of the current type, which instead of bearing the normal hue is of a warm or orange-brown colour, somewhat approximating to that of the 10 c. They state that they received

the specimen in question from a correspondent at Gibraltar, who had seen three of them, all of which emanated from a place called Grazalema—the exact *locale* of which our faulty geographical knowledge fails to indicate. The specimen in question bears the date of April 21st of this year, and the senders incline to the belief that the isolated appearance of these few specimens indicates that they are errors of colour. The 10 c. is however, although brown, of a duller and colder shade, and we should have been inclined to think that it simply denoted a change of colour similar to that taking place in Philippines. But it is curious that no corroborative evidence of this has appeared, and as we do not well see, from a careful examination of the stamp, that it could have been chemically changed, we note it, in the hope of further information thereon from some correspondent.

15 c., *orange-brown;* current type.

Switzerland.—The penalties of celebrity, or even notoriety, frequently follow rapidly on the summit of one's fortune, and stamps do not seem exempt from the fate that overtakes their collectors. The charming and interesting early issues of the Swiss Cantonals are among those that have engaged the attention of true Philatelists from the earliest days of the pursuit; but on account of the difficulty of distinguishing between them and their numerous *soi-disant* prototypes, they were not so readily sought after by the general run of collectors, and as they were "caviare to the multitude," did not, when undoubtedly genuine, command the market value that was theirs, both by interest and relative scarcity with other stamps. The close attention, however, paid to them by leading Philatelists in their own charming little country and elsewhere, with the wide spread of autotype plates affording a guide to all comers as to the means of distinguishing the real Simon Pures, speedily created a genuine demand for the old Cantonals, with a rapid upward development of prices. An extremely cleverly-executed manœuvre, on the part of a number of gentlemen interested in the financial well-being of these stamps, which is known as "making a corner," has met with the success that is due to this *fin de siècle* innovation in mercantile morality, and the remainder of the early Swiss stamps being in a few hands, are doled out to the unfortunate collector at prices that are simply astounding. The demand has exceeded the supply, and, with a nature-like abhorrence of a vacuum, some kind persons have stepped in and endeavoured to fill an aching void—in a manner that, according to our contemporary the *Timbre Poste*, is little calculated to afford satisfaction to the Philatelist. It appears that M. Moens has received from a correspondent a block of four of the *Poste Locale* stamps ($2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen) of the 1850 issue, with the cross *unframed* (in an unused condition), for which the modest sum of 2,000 francs was demanded. According to our Belgian contemporary, on whose great Philatelic judgment we place every reliance, these stamps are *not* the old issue; although they

correspond in type, he holds that their white gum, instead of being yellow "crackly," and the bluish-white paper, instead of cream-coloured, indicate a *reprint*. We do not quite follow him in his remarks as to the traces of the cross that he has discovered on the group in question; but in a further paragraph he alludes to the fact that another correspondent had offered him no less than sixty of these stamps, *Orts post* and *Poste Locale*, *with* and *without* the frame. If, as we always understood, the frame or lines round the cross were officially added to the plate in 1851, we can see the "rift in the lute," and fail to comprehend how even a reprint could produce the unlined cross issue. M. Moens hints at photogravure or some similar process. We regret that we have not as yet had an opportunity to inspect these stamps, but in advising the utmost caution in their acceptance, we are tendering safe advice to collectors. We should add that a certificate of authenticity as to their genuineness has been produced, signed by three experts, coupled with the assurance that a reprint was impossible, owing to the destruction of the plates! This sort of information is always reliable, as the holders of the New South Wales Laureate "Remainders" know; for ourselves we shall believe in the destruction of a plate when we can see it so defaced with our own eyes, but not before.

South Australia.—We hear from a correspondent that a third value has now received the new-shaped official letters in the fancy capitals, but our publishers seem to doubt the fact of its having made its appearance. We will, however, give it the benefit of the doubt—at the most it will probably be a short ante-dating. ½d., green; black surcharge in *thin fancy capitals* O.S.

We read in the *Federal Philatelist* that its editor has also seen a copy of the 2d. (1859), printed both sides, as noted in last month's *Record*, per Mr. W. B. Thornhill, and in addition a specimen of the 9d., "mauve." This is the perforated shade, but we presume the first issue is intended.

9d., "mauve," rouletted (?); *printed on both sides.*

Surinam.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us another value of the new unpaid series, similar to that mentioned on page 132 of the *Record*, with the information that the complete set in this type is speedily to be anticipated.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 c., grey, lilac, and black; perf. 12½.

Tasmania.—In amplification of the note on page 154 of the *Record*, we give the following account of a series of temporary and local printings of the Tasmanian Stamp, for which we are indebted to the able pen of Mr. E. F. Basset Hull, in the columns of his interesting journal. It will be seen that the various printings, perforations, and watermarks, form a somewhat involved mixture that is of interest to close collectors, but may cause some trouble to those amongst our ranks who "take Australians."

"On the 15th April last, an expected supply of De la Rue's 1d. adhesives not having come to hand, recourse was once more had to the old plate of 1890. From this plate 500 sheets, or 60,000 stamps, were printed at the *Mercury* office in a similar shade of vermilion to the provisional of 1889. The paper is that with wmk. TAS., Type II., and the stamps can only be distinguished from the 1889 printing by the position of the wmk., which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, when viewed from the back of the stamp. The perforation is 11½.

"This supply was soon exhausted, and another 60,000 were printed at the Government printing offices, the colour produced being a bright rose, closely resembling that of the English printed stamps. A book of the old paper with Type I. of the TAS. wmk. was used, the letters showing distinctly through the design of the stamp, and giving it a very ugly appearance. The perforation is 11½.

"The English supply still failing to arrive, more stamps were struck off at the Government printing office in the same shade, but on Type II. of the TAS. paper. Perforation 11½.

"The 12 perforating machine, which has been out of repair for some time, has been renovated, and the last described stamp now shows that perforation.

"At present there is another book of the old paper being printed on, and by the time these notes are in type, will be issued with the 12 perforation.

"The same old paper has been used for the ½d., 240,000 of which were printed at the *Mercury* office in a brownish-yellow shade, and perforation 11½. The 12 machine has also operated on the stamps of this value, printed on TAS. (Type I. and II.) paper."

½d., brownish-yellow	wmk. Tas.	1st type	perf. 11½
½d., orange	„	1st „	„ 12
½d., „	„	2nd „	„ 12
1d., rose	„	1st „	„ 11½
1d., „	„	1st „	„ 12
1d., vermilion	„	2nd „	„ 11½
1d., rose	„	2nd „	„ 11½
1d., „	„	2nd „	„ 12

The 2½d. provisional on the 9d. has had the surcharge reset, the "d" being slightly more distant from the "2½" than in the first setting up of the type, and the height of the whole increased by about 1 mm., making it nearly 15 mm.

2½d., black surcharge on 1d., blue; *variety* 15 *mm. in height.*

United States.—We have not yet noted the change of shade in the Postage Due series which have donned a richer colour—claret—in lieu of their previous sombre livery of brown.

Postage Due Stamps.

1 cent, claret.	10 cents, claret.
2 cents „	30 „ „
3 „ „	50 „ „
5 „ „	

The *P. J. A.* also recently noted the discovery of the 5 and 30 c. of the 1868 series, with the grid covering the entire stamp. The 3 cents has been known for years in this condition, and it is not a little strange that two other values should now turn up. However, our contemporary is likely to be well informed as to these new stamps, and we therefore note

5 c., brown, 1868 issue, *with grid covering entire stamp.*
30 c., orange ,, *do.* *do.*

Zululand.—In confirmation of our previous note, we give in full the Proclamation of the Governor legalising the use of the Natal Revenue for Postal purposes in Zululand; a perusal of which will make it clear, in response to our query on page 155, that this is not a case of a fiscal used postally, but a postage stamp really issued *ad hoc.*

1d., mauve (Natal fiscal type), black surcharge, Zululand.
Wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

ZULULAND, No. IV., 1891.]

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES BULLEN HUGH MITCHELL, *Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c., &c., &c.*

WHEREAS Section 3 of the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, empowers the Governor, by Proclamation, to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as postage stamps:

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation No. II., 1887, of date the 21st day of June, 1887, the Laws then in force in the Colony of Natal were, as far as applicable, declared to be the Laws to be in force and to be observed within the territory of Zululand:

AND WHEREAS the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, entitled Law to confine the use of postage stamps to the purposes of postage, is in force in Zululand:

AND WHEREAS certain One Penny Natal Revenue Stamps, overprinted "Zululand," have been issued and are now used in Zululand for postal purposes; and it is desirable that the said stamps shall be so defined and used as postage stamps:

NOW, THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and make known that the mauve stamps with the words "Natal Revenue" inscribed at the head thereof, and the words "One Penny" inscribed at the foot thereof, and with the word "Zululand," in letters of black, printed across the face of the said stamps, shall be deemed, and the same are hereby declared, to be "postage stamps" within the meaning of the aforesaid Law No. 2, 1869.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Territory, at Pietermaritzburg, this 27th day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.

C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand.

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Zululand.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Argentine.—A fresh set of envelopes is also announced for this State, to appear with the new adhesives, but as we gather from several sources, several of the values now current will not be re-issued, and probably two denominations only will be forthcoming; viz., the 5 and 8 c.

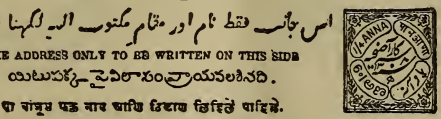
Bahamas.—Two provisional varieties have appeared here, owing doubtless to the changes in the recent postal tariff. They consist in the conversion of the current fourpenny envelope by the addition of "2½d." printed in red over the value at the base of the oval, and the like in black. Some of our contemporaries also note that they have heard of a third variety with the surcharge repeated, and the value barred, but we prefer to await further confirmation before definitely chronicling this.

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., purple.
2½d., red „ „

Colombia.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. a specimen of the so-called Railway Postal Envelope. An impression of the 5 centavos in black, as illustrated on page 156 of the *Record*, occupies the centre of the envelope at the top, flanked on either side and below by arabesque ornaments, with the inscription Servicio Postal Ferro in fancy capitals in curvelinear form beneath the stamp. The paper is wove, and of a warm pink colour, the dimensions being 148 by 80 mm.

Railway Postal Service 5 c., black on pink.

Deccan.—We illustrate the ¼ anna card recently described.



Dominican Republic.—The *Timbre-Poste*, with much groaning and travailing of spirit, adds a further list of the pleasing variations of the envelopes recently "issued," but following our previously announced intention of ignoring such rubbish, we shall, it is to be hoped, content our readers with the information that up to the present date there are only 69 varieties on 164 envelopes!

Greece.—Our publishers state that the prospective newspaper wrappers are to be of yellowish paper not exceeding 50 cm. in length, or 10 cm. in width, that there will be five values, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 40 lepta, and that the colours will correspond to the adhesives of the same values, the design being the same as that of the envelopes.

The new Greek Philatelic Journal *Hermes*, to which we wish every success, thus alludes to an impending issue:

"The size of the envelopes will not exceed 15 cm. in length, or 10 cm. in height. They will be divided into two classes of 10

and 20 lepta, and will bear the following stamp on the right side; they will be elliptical in form, the diameter measuring 15 mm. and 8 mm., and will bear in the centre the head of Mercury with a helmet; above the legend ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΕΗΜΟΝ; below, the word ΥΕΙΙΡΤΑ, and in the centre of the two sides the numerals of value. The 10 lepta will be orange, and the 20 lepta carmine."

Honduras.—The new stationery for this Republic—the quite necessary (?) concomitant of the brilliant array of adhesives elsewhere described, is as under. The dies are well executed, and the impressions, with the physiognomy of the *illustrissimo* General, sharp and well defined. Our illustrations will render further description unnecessary.

5 c., green on white wove paper, 158 × 90 mm.
10 c. „ „ „
20 c., blue „ 230 × 100 mm.
25 c., brown „ „

Wrappers.

1 c., brown on blue paper, 208 × 267.
2 c., blue „ „
5 c., green „ „
10 c., red „ „





Leeward Islands.—We hear from our publishers that a new Registration Envelope has appeared, but beyond stating that it resembles that now current in this country, they can give us no other information. *Registration Envelope.* 2d., blue.

Mauritius.—We gather from a correspondent that some modification has taken place in the Registration Envelopes in use in the Mauritius. Some collector will perhaps supplement this rather scant intelligence.

New South Wales.—Dr. F. Kalckhoff writes us as follows: "Enclosed I send you a specimen of the New South Wales Official Envelope, which struck me by the different type of the letters O.S. As you will see, these are white, but shaded at the bottom. I cannot believe that this peculiarity is only due to defective printing, as the shadows are too regularly drawn; so I am prone to take it for an earlier type, which was abandoned as not being clear enough."

We have carefully compared the specimen sent with other copies, and are inclined to believe in the correctness of our correspondent's assumption, that this is a second and probably an earlier variety of the official envelope, with the letters O.S. inserted in the die. In the specimen sent, the white ovals caused by the insertion of plugs are more irregularly formed than usual, and the letters O.S. are apparently white, shaded in the conventional manner below the curves—whereas ordinarily the letters consist of solid colour. The voided ovals in the usual stamp are equidistant from the outer line of the central vignette; whereas in this case the left-hand one is slightly farther away. There is also to be noted a rim of "whiteness" in the space over the circle, extending up to the two added letters, that is not ordinarily visible; but this and the generally delicate and faint appearance may be but a matter of ink and impression. The difference, however, in the lettering, and especially the relative distances apart of the letter plugs, lead us to the conclusion that this specimen, dated December, 1889, is a sub-variety.

Official Envelope with O.S. inserted in design; *size* (?). *O.S. in shaded lettering.*

Tasmania.—There will probably be some alterations in the new supply of Registration Envelopes that have been ordered from this country.

United States.—Some more varieties among the recently obsolete issues have been unearthed by the *Philatelic Journal of America* as under, the variety on the last two consisting of a fresh "knife" with a high cut, and very interesting too!

Watermark of	1886.	4 c.,	carmine	on white;	surc.	7
„	„	4 c.	„	amber	„	7
„	1890.	4 c.	„	manilla	„	8
„	„	4 c.	„	amber	„	8
(? „	„	) 2 c.,	green	on white	„	9
(? „	„	) 2 c.	„	amber	„	9

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

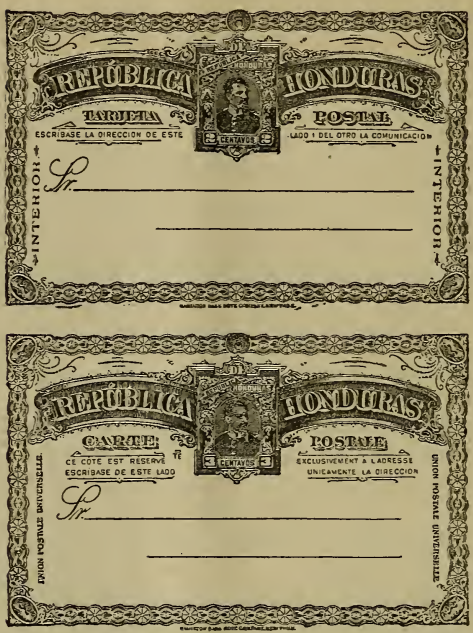
NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Argentine.—The *Monthly Journal* says that Messrs. Cameron and Co. have sent them a seventh variety of the Official Letter Cards, of the same size and colour as the others, but instead of a stamp with "SERVICIO" in the right upper corner, and in the left lower, the words "Direccion General—de Correos y Telegrafos," in two lines of heavy type.

Official Letter Card. No value, black on *blue;* P.O. Dept.

Honduras.—The accompanying illustrations will show the handsome nature of the engraving on these cards.

	2	centavos,	orange	on white.
Reply.	2×2	„	„	„
	3	„	carmine	on pale green.
	3×3	„	„	„



Nabha.—Our publishers inform us of a fresh variety, in the addition of the word service.

Official Card. ¼ anna, brown on buff, current type, with *service.*

Orange Free State.—We hold from our publishers a specimen of the provisional card on *grey*, with the 1d. adhesive stamp in a horizontal position on the upper centre of the card overprinted, having a black overprint of the arms of the country, the border formed by the curious use of small capital W.'s, alternately inverted, and an O. in each corner; and the inscriptions—above, Brief Kaart, in large Roman upper-case letters, with Aan and Je in script letters, heading the first and last of four dotted lines for the address.

1d., black on *grey* (with 1d. stamp overprinted).

We are also informed from the same source that the halfpenny card exists, treated in a similar fashion, but having a halfpenny stamp beneath the surcharge and without the border.

½d., black on white (with ½d. stamp overprinted).

Patiala.—From the same source we are informed of a fresh setting-up of the surcharge on the current Indian card available for use in this State, the spelling of the word Puttiala having been modified as under.

¼ anna, brown on buff; *surcharge altered to* PATIALA.

Sweden.—New Letter Cards have been issued similar in design to those lately superseded, with the stamp of the numeral type on the right hand and the arms of the country on the left, separated by the word Kortbref in fancy capitals. Around the three perforated sides, however, we find inscriptions—on the upper portion, *Itudeladt Kortbref postbefordras icke säsom brefkort*; and on either side, reading reverse ways, *Öppnas medelst Kanntens afrifrande.*

Letter Cards. 5 öre, green on blue.
10 „ carmine „

Tasmania.—We hear from a correspondent that recourse has been had, owing probably to non-arrival in time of Messrs. De la Rue's handiwork, to local printing for the 1d. card. As was the case in the last Tasmanian edition the printing is coarser and generally inferior, and the material of the card much less surfaced than those sent out from this country.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 185.)

In the list of compound perforations on page 185 in the last number of the *Record*, there is an omission to rectify, namely, that of the 2d. Type II., with watermark S.A. and Crown, and perforation gauging $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, which, I regret to say, I unaccountably overlooked, and have to thank a brother collector for pointing out the omission.

Erratum. (*Vide* p. 185.)

E. Perforations Compound.

Add 2d., Type II. Watermark S.A. and Crown.

Before proceeding with the lists I have to acknowledge with pleasure the early fruition of the hopes I expressed in the concluding lines of the last portion of this paper, of future assistance at the hands of other collectors. Since the appearance of the last instalment of this article I have been favoured with communications from several sources, with the result that many blanks in the list will be filled up, and my thanks are especially due to Lieutenant Napier, R.N., and Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, for the information they have given, while the loan of the stocks of "lettered" South Australians, by Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., has been of material service. Mr. Lockyer has been good enough to send me a specimen of the 4d. slate, perf. 10, with the letters O.S., bearing the date of obliteration—February 19th, 1874; this will, therefore, antedate the issue of what I may term the general surcharge by nearly a year, and the time assigned by me on page 160 of the *Record*, as probably that of their birth—January 1st, 1875—must be set back certainly ten and a half months, and probably a year, *i.e.*, the commencement of 1874. This may again be modified, but for the present and until further dated specimens are examined, may therefore be assumed to be correct. This new fact clearly shows that the use of some of the separate departmentals and

the O.S. was concurrent, as already stated, specimens having been examined by me postmarked as late as June, July, and August, 1874; while the P. S. (Principal Secretary) continued exceptionally in use at least two years later. It seems very likely that further researches into collections of used specimens may elicit the fact that the action taken by the several departments on the postmaster's *recommendation* (see p. 159) was gradually adopted, and the concurrent use would be thus accounted for.

Lieut. Napier says: "In any department where more than one issue of any given value has been used the surcharges are always in different colours, red preceding blue, and blue, black," and alludes to the probability of some departments being supplied with surcharged stamps at a much earlier date than others. This is doubtless quite correct, as also the converse, as I have already shown that their use was continued later in some instances. These facts, as well as the varying requirements of the several governmental offices, will account for the great variation in the number of stamps used by the respective departments.

[We are enabled (*en parenthèse* at no inconsiderable expense to our publishers) to give autotype illustrations of the several varieties of these departmental letters in Mr. Castle's paper. It is to be regretted that owing to the colour of the stamps in some cases the lettering is not clear. This, we hope, can be remedied in a supplemental page, so that our readers may have a fair indication of what these surcharges should be like.—ED.]

A.—ARCHITECT.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
1d., bluish-green.*	2s. carmine.	(?)
2d., orange-vermilion.		
6d., blue.		
1s., brown.		
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERF. 11½.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.	
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)
	(*d*) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATIONS.	
(?)	6d., blue, 11½ × 13.	(?)

Note.—There is a sub-variety in (*a*) which consists of the omission of any period after the letter on the 1d., 4d., and 1s. values. I am not aware if these values exist with the stop or the remaining two without it. I have a specimen in my own collection (*Illustration* 2) with a much smaller surcharge, measuring about 3 mm. wide by 4 high, which has every appearance of being genuine, and of which a similar impression is found under "P.O." It is on the 2d. orange-red, Type II., watermark S.A. and Crown, perf. 10. It will be seen that what is probably the first issue or normal set, the 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. rouletted, with the 4d. greyish slate perf. (the use of the rouletted 4d. having been apparently slight; as is well known, it is not very common, even an unsurcharged condition). Mr. Napier writes *apropos* of this: "The first issued were in red, and in most instances a set of five were supplied, the stamps being 1d., 2d. (I.), 6d., and 1s. rouletted, and the per-

* Unless otherwise stated, the watermarks are always star, and the 2d., unless otherwise described, Type I. throughout all the lists.

1



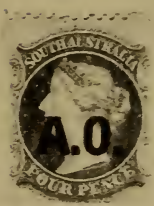
2



3



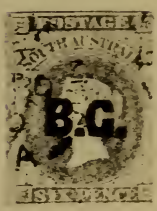
4



5



6



7



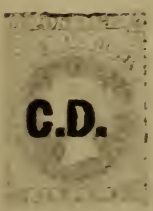
8

BM.

9



10



11



12



forated 4d. This perforated 4d. is the one of the earliest perforated set, and the date of perforation ought to give (approximately) the date at which these surcharges were first made. This earliest perforation is *not* $11\frac{1}{2}$ invariably. It is generally so ($11\frac{1}{2}$), but was irregular, often gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. It must not, however, be confounded with the later issued 4d. of the more modern compound set $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. As it is of a different shade and the perforation of a different character, it is not difficult to distinguish it."

Lieut. Napier is, I think, quite correct in this remark, and the 4d. in the early or greyish-slate colour, whether with the simple perf. (c) or (e), in gauges not less than 13, may be considered as the complement of the normal set of roulettes with red surcharge. Some of the simple and the compound perforation may have even been present on the same sheet, and printed on the same occasion.

A. G.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Surcharge in		
	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange vermillion. 6d., lilac blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (Wmk. S.A. and Crown).	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown).
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.	
(?)	6d., blue.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.	
(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (Wmk. S.A. and Crown). 4d., slate. 1s., brown.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforated.	
(?)	(?)	(?)

Note. — The 6d. rouletted with blue surcharge I have not included (existing in my collection), as the surcharge may be possibly questioned.

A. O.—AUDIT OFFICE.

Surcharge in		
	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown).	2d., orange. Type II. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown). 6d., lilac blue. 1s., brown (?).
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.	
4d., slate.	4d., slate-grey. 1s., brown.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	1d., green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown). 4d., slate.	(?)

(*e*) Compound Perforations.

(?)	(?)	(?)

Note.—Mr. Napier has the 2d. and 1s. rouletted with blue surcharge, but he is not confident as to their genuineness. No red surcharge amongst the rouletted varieties has been found as yet.

B. D.—BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac blue. 1s., brown.	(?)	(?)

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) unknown.

Note.—Whether this surcharge signifies Barrack Department or not it is evident that it was but little used. The above three rouletted stamps being the only ones as yet discovered, leads to the presumption of their early discontinuance. The latest dated specimen I have seen is postmarked July 19th, 1869.

B. G.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	2d., red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown).	
1s., brown.	6d., lilac-blue.	1s., brown.

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)	1d., dark green. 1s., brown.	(?)

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)	1d., dark green. 6d., dark blue.	(?)

(*d*) Perforated 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*e*) Compound Perforations.

(?)	6d., blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.	(?)

Note.—There is apparently some little variation in the shape of the lettering—the lower right hand portion of the G being thicker on some stamps. We regret that the illustration (7) does not show this more clearly.

B. M.—BOARD OF MAGISTRATES.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange.	2d., orange. (S.A. and Crown).	(?)

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) unknown.

Note.—The first-mentioned specimen is, I believe, in the "National Collection"—the late Mr. T. K. Tapling's; and, as I have just heard, Lieut. Napier possesses the second. Board of Magistrates would seem to imply, especially as would probably be the case if it were Boards, a larger use than this solitary value indicates.

THE LAUREATED "REMAINDERS" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE following correspondence has appeared in the Australian Philatelic Press, and we reproduce it as being of an interesting nature, and one that may probably be the instigation of further developments. The subject is referred to elsewhere in the present number.

"GERMAN CLUB BUILDINGS, PIRIE STREET, ADELAIDE,
"*2nd February*, 1891.

"*The Postmaster-General, Sydney, New South Wales.*

"SIR,—On behalf of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, I beg respectfully to ask if there were any unused Remainders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of the issue 1851-54 sold by your Department within the last year or two? The reason of my enquiry will be apparent to you after perusal of Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s (Limited) advertisement, enclosed herewith, taken from Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s (Limited) *Monthly Journal* for October, 1890.

"The general belief of the members of my Society is, that these stamps are not genuine Government Remainders, but have been manufactured by some person to dupe stamp collectors. However, this is only surmise, and I should esteem it an honour if you would give me any information in the matter.

"Trusting to have the honour of your reply, I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant, O. W. ROSENHAM,
"*Secretary Philatelic Society of South Australia.*"

The advertisement enclosed states that the firm mentioned had secured the entire stock, and offered them at

£2	for the plate of	50	varieties of	2d.
£4	„	„	25	„	6d.
£7	„	„	50	„	8d.

or £11 10s. for the three plates together.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"*February 12th*, 1891.

"SIR,—In reply to your enquiry of the 2nd inst. as to whether there are any unused Remainders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of 1851–54, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was referred to the Inspector of Stamps, Government Printing-office, who reports that 'there have been no Government Remainders of these stamps since I have been Inspector of Stamps, and as far as I can ascertain for many years previously. Without seeing the stamps I cannot give an opinion of their genuineness.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"(*Signed*) S. H. LAMBTON, *Secretary.*"

Varia.

THE announcement of the premature decease of H.M. Postmaster-General has elicited a widespread expression of regret that this eminently painstaking and conscientious statesman should have been so taken away. Mr. Raikes was born in 1838, and, taking the average of the proverbially long-lived cabinet ministers, should have anticipated many years further service in developing the postal resources and revenues—for the good of the greatest number. He entered Parliament in 1865, was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker in 1874, which offices he held until 1880, and in 1886 was appointed by Lord Salisbury to the responsible duties that he so

arduously performed up to the date of his demise. His very devotion to the work of the Post-office produced a general nervous exhaustion, under which he succumbed; and he died literally in harness, a victim to his conscientious devotion to his duties, and a conspicuous example of industry to his compeers and successors. The members of the Philatelic world in the Metropolis have good reason to remember the kindly and genial presence of the late Postmaster-General, as he has honoured them with his company on more than one occasion; and in addition to their recognition of his public-spirited execution of his duties, they were grateful to him for his kind words and courteous acts in all matters relating to Philately.

"It fell to the lot of Mr. Raikes to be at the head of the Post-office when the Jubilee of the Penny Postage came to pass. The event was well adapted to call attention to the enormous and varied growth of the Post-office Department, and, perhaps, also served to quicken the desire for further innovations. Of the excellence of the work that was being done there was ample proof, and the elastic nature of the means at command was also apparent. The completion of fifty years of the penny postage was celebrated with much *éclat*, and the name of Rowland Hill was duly honoured. Very appropriately the event was marked in the centre of commercial life by a *conversazione*, given by the Corporation of the City of London in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, when over two thousand guests attended, and Mr. Raikes provided an exhibition of the various mechanical processes connected with his department. The leading operations connected with the transmission of letters was shown, as well as the working of the telegraph system. Later in the year a *conversazione* of a similar character took place at the South Kensington Museum, under the patronage of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh being the President, and Mr. Raikes with several ex-Postmasters-General among the Vice-Presidents. Congratulatory addresses in the form of telegrams showered in from all parts of the empire, and from the United States. Yet another celebration took place a day later, Mr. Raikes being entertained at a public breakfast at Exeter Hall by a large number of postmasters, assembled from various parts of the United Kingdom."

In addition to the more public celebration of the Postal Jubilee, which the *Standard* alludes to in the preceding excerpt, it will be remembered that Mr. Raikes was present at the opening ceremony and the luncheon of the exhibition of the London Philatelic Society last year, when H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the undertaking by his presence.

* * *

Universal Penny Postage, or, rather, Imperial Penny Postage, seems not only in the air, but likely to have a footing on a firmer element. It is no secret that the late Postmaster-General had a strong leaning to this concession, while another ex-official who has held the same post, the Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., has replied as follows to a correspondent on the subject of postal reforms :—

"My best answer to your first question is that I am strongly in favour of an international as well as, or in preference to, Imperial or inter-colonial penny postage. If penny postage be established between England and Canada, or England and Australia, it will be impossible to maintain the present rates between England and the United States, or between England and other countries in Europe."

That indefatigable pioneer of cheap postage—Mr. Henniker Heaton—who has lately gone for a trip to Australia, must have departed with a roseate-hued vision of the day when one modest penny stamp will carry a letter between any two points of the British Empire. We hope *the* stamp will be as "universal" as the rate, so that a Philatelist who

"takes" England and Colonies hereafter may—on a par with Poland—have all his treasures within the four corners of a solitary page. *Qui vivra verra!*

* * *

THE Australian Stamp Journals have lately afforded us the information that a member of the London Philatelic Society, who has distinguished himself on both sides of the great water by his writings—Mr. A. F. Bassett-Hull, of Hobart, Tasmania, has recently added a fresh laurel to his crown of success, having been called to the Bar. If Mr. Hull devotes the same thoroughness and perspicuity to the law that he has to matters philatelic, he will have the success that his friends all wish him. It appears that Mr. Hull has devoted some portion of his wedding trip this summer to visiting the various philatelic centres in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other places. At a dinner given in his honour at the latter place, he justly inveighed against the Victorian Government for reproducing any reprints that do not bear the distinguishing "mark of the beast." The earlier issues will, of course, be readily discernible by the watermarks, but in several cases of stamps that have attained a considerable monetary value, they will have the normal watermark, and may result in a dangerous likeness to some of the obsolete values. The reason given for this proceeding is, that other Governments wishing sets of stamps in exchange for their own require them unused, and that therefore one half only of the reprints should bear the word across them; but it is to be hoped that the remonstrances addressed to the Melbourne authorities by the Australian Philatelic Societies may prevent any such reproduction, as they would inevitably leak out, to the detriment of collectors.

Reviews.

THE JUBILEE POSTAL CELEBRATION REPORT.*

WE have to acknowledge, through the courtesy of the gentleman who must evidently be mainly regarded as the compiler and author of the work—Mr. F. E. Baines, C.B.—the receipt of a handsome work giving a historical account of the various celebrations, official or otherwise, that were held in just commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great Postal Reform of prepaid penny rates through the medium of the adhesive stamp. Although, with due modesty, the authorship of the work is not stated, we feel we may safely surmise that this labour has been undertaken by the Post-office Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Baines; and we have much pleasure in testifying our cordial approbation of the result of their arduous undertaking. In general appearance the book is excellent—very clearly printed on a superior surfaced paper, copiously illustrated, and handsomely bound. Some idea of the labour involved in the compilation may be gathered from the facts that the volume extends to some 330 pages, quarto, and that it is adorned by about thirty full page illustrations. These latter are exceedingly well executed, mostly by the new sand-blast process, and embrace portraits of the last eight Postmasters-General, including the Right Hon. Gentleman—the late Mr. Raikes—who has so recently been taken away; this sad event, by a strange and melancholy coincidence, happening on the very day of the publication of this work. A full-length photograph of Sir Rowland Hill deservedly holds the place of honour as a frontispiece, and seems to be an excellent likeness of the great Postal Reformer. Portraits in medallion are also given of Mr. Baines and his official *collaborateurs*, while the other illustrations include

* Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee of Uniform Inland Penny Postage. London: printed for the Jubilee Celebration Committee, General Post Office, 1891.

such various subjects as the "Postmen's Uniforms during the past fifty years," a "Travelling Post-office," a "Parcel Coach," and other interesting phases of the past and present life of the G. P. O. The plates most immediately appealing to philatelists include—given in "life-size"—very exact representations of the Mulready Envelope, the Guildhall Jubilee Post Card, the South Kensington Jubilee Envelope and Card, and the Date Stamps used at both places. Our friends abroad who have doubted the "official-ness" of their Jubilee issues may, after a perusal of this book, assuredly dismiss all misgivings on this point! An introductory chapter gives a short scheme of the events occurring in the year, in connection with the Jubilee—the several banquets, conversaziones, and exhibitions—which will be fresh in the memory of many of our readers who were present in the flesh, and scarce need, therefore, any further expatiation at our hands—the laying of the foundation stone of the New General Post-office (North), and other interesting meetings. A brief but succinct history of the Post-office during the past half-century will well repay perusal; as also the chapter devoted to reminiscences. The account of the Guildhall celebration is necessarily an ample one, including the full catalogue of the exhibits, the various official regulations and reports. The Jubilee Post Cards, to the number of 5000, were sold out within an hour on the night of the Guildhall fête (£220 profit being realised); and in addition, no less than 20,000 ordinary cards—one on an average to each visitor were disposed of—duly postmarked with the special obliteration. At the South Kensington Conversazione, 23,000 of the Jubilee Envelopes were posted in the museum, in addition to 5700 ordinary letters and 6700 cards. This, however, could not nearly represent the total sale, especially of the commemorative envelope, as thousands must have been bought by visitors, collectors, and dealers, to be kept in an unused state. It is amusing to read that over £5 was realised towards the Benevolent Fund by the fact that many people posted the card bearing Sir R. Hill's portrait (given inside each of the Jubilee Envelopes), in the fond illusion that the benevolent features of the Postal Reformer meant an exemption from postage; but the 600 good folk who paid the 2d. each as unstamped, while realising the rashness of the assumption, must have been consoled to think that they were—involuntarily perhaps—helping a good cause. *Apropos* of this, the portion of the book devoted to the results of the efforts made by the Committee, under Mr. Baines' leadership, in aid of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, affords a striking testimony of the splendid success of these gentlemen's labours on behalf of the superannuated *employés* of the Post-office. From the able speech made by Mr. Baines, at the Mansion House meeting of the supporters of the fund, on November 11th, 1890, we gather that no less a sum than £7000 clear profit was made on the sale of the Rowland Hill Memorial Envelope; and this, with the results of the Guildhall meeting, public and Post-office subscriptions (including a £50 donation from the London Philatelic Society), actually doubled the capital of the fund—the increment being no less than £17,000. The limits of a review in a Philatelic journal do not permit of an exhaustive relation of the many points of interest in this book, but we can cordially recommend it to every collector as one that would be a most fitting addition to a Philatelic library, and can readily testify that it is an interesting record of a year's good work in a noble cause that will always redound to the honour and credit of the gentlemen who carried out the Jubilee Celebration of the British Postal Service.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. OCTOBER, 1891. No. 154.

THE vigorous and healthy existence of the Philatelic Society of London is once more emphasized by the appearance of the elaborate book that is reviewed in this number of the *Record*. However noteworthy and important the previously-issued productions of the Society have been, we are doubtless correct in stating that in the magnitude of the work undertaken, the importance of the subject, and the successful outcome of their labours, the Stamps of the West Indies transcends all its predecessors.

The London Philatelic Society's work on the West Indian Stamps.

The subject-matter of a work on the Stamps of the West Indies is one that is bound to exercise a fascination for true disciples of our creed, as the stamps include not only many complex and interesting varieties, but sheets of varying types to be collated, and rarities of the very highest rank. The very scarcest stamps of the mainland colony—British Guiana—are and must remain "a dream" to the vast majority of collectors; but even to those who recognise the impossibility of attaining to that Philatelic Parnassus—a complete set of the early issues of Guiana—it must afford a genuine pleasure to see, by the kindly aid of photo-lithography, the absolute *fac simile* reproduction of the stamps that exist only in the greatest collections. The official information as to the issue of that long undiscovered stamp, the circular 2 c. rose of 1851 is of a most interesting nature; while the announcement of the undoubted existence of the oblong 1 c. magenta of the 1856 issue will come as a surprise to thousands of collectors who have, of course, not been fortunate enough to inspect this famous stamp, of the possession of which Herr von Ferrary need well be proud. The Trinidad stamps also are old friends, on account both of their

scarcity and the interesting problems involved in their correct classification, and by the aid of the "West Indies" the collector's troubles will be materially "straitened out," as our American friends have it. Nevis, Bahamas, Barbadoes, with the remaining islands, have each a strong interest *sui generis*, and we are sure that no genuine Philatelist can put the book down without feeling its fascination.

It is obvious that, however willing and able to assist the general body of the members may have been, the brunt of the work must fall upon the shoulders of a select few. The gradual building up of the lists of values, shades, papers, watermarks, and perforations is at once a labour and a pleasure participated in by all the members who are accustomed to attend the meetings of the Society, while the stamps are the especial subject of study. But the revision, the addition of many of the notes, and the final grouping together of the several component parts, devolves upon the Committee of Publication. The recital of names such as Mr. E. D. Bacon, Major E. B. Evans, and Mr. Douglas Garth, who are the remaining members of this Committee, is at once an index of the importance attached to its work by the Philatelic Society, and a guarantee of its efficient performance. The unlooked-for decease of the late Vice-President of the Society increased the difficulties of revision, and vastly increased the labours of the other members. The great share of this work, as also of its success, must be ascribed to Mr. E. D. Bacon, *primus inter pares*, whose industry in the Philatelic field is only surpassed by his store of knowledge. During the past two years he has worked incessantly at this book; and the eminently interesting and lucid notes that head the lists of each country are an evidence of the thought and care he has bestowed upon it. The amount of work involved in the examination of gazettes and official files is one that must be undertaken to be appreciated.

The appearance from time to time of these works redounds to the credit of the Philatelic Society of London. It tends to elevate and "scientise" the pursuit, and clearly establishes that body to take very high rank among the kindred societies of the world. That it may continue in this course, until the whole of the British Colonies are represented by these splendid and elaborate works, must be the wish of every true adherent of the craft.

The American Philatelic Association Convention.

We have ere this contrived to attain to a drowsy perusal of a Blue Book, and have even acquired a languid interest in a Bradshaw or a dictionary, when hard pushed for mental *pabulum;* but we must frankly confess to having been utterly crushed in our conscientious attempt to wade through the Report of the recent Convention of the American Philatelic Association. We are not intimately acquainted with the principles on which the Association is founded, but conclude it invites the membership of all the Philatelic *élite* of the States, in order to meet and discuss the wisest steps to be taken, or the courses to be pursued, in raising the general tone and aims of Philately, and thus generally benefiting the greatest number.

The *American Philatelist* has no less than fifty-four pages containing a verbatim transcript of the proceedings; and we must candidly state our opinion that nineteen-twentieths of the matter therein contained is not, from a scientific point of view, worth the cost of the paper it is printed on. With the exception of the President's address, which is a powerful exhibition of literary composition, calculated to cast even the *Daily Telegraph's* leaders into shade, and skilfully veiling the paltry quarrels of the members under a highly-wrought allegory, there is absolutely nothing worth the recording. Mutual recriminations and bickerings, the rivalries of dealers, discussions on the commercial and other advantages of certain stamp mounts, contending heart-burnings as to the *locale* of the next meeting, and business details such as properly belong to a working committee, form the substance of the Report. We fail to see how the progress of Philately, or the estimation of the United States collector, can be advanced by the Convention. But even granting this, we think the publication *in extenso* of all that took place is as unnecessary as undesirable. The splendid catalogues that are being brought out in the leading American magazines are witness that good work can be done on the other side of the Atlantic; and we hope that in the future we may see some further evidence of the Philatelic knowledge of our American kinsfolk, other than the filling of many of their Philatelic journals, either on the one hand with such dreary reading as this Convention affords, or on the other with articles contributed to every other journal but their own.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Antigua.—Lieut. Napier, R.N., writes that he has another variety of the perforation in the unwatermarked 6d. of this island; viz., gauging truly 11½ all round. In the recently-issued Philatelic Society's work it is catalogued as existing perf. 15—the first issued in 1862—and also at a later period 14 × 11½. Our correspondent adds that he has carefully examined his specimen, and is confident that it is innocent of any watermark.

6d., green, 1873 issue; no watermark; *perf.* 11½.

Antioquia.—Our publishers have a pair of the 5 c., black on yellow, of the 1889 issue, without any vertical perforation between them, and inform us that the 10 c. also exists thus.

5 c., black on yellow (1889); *without vertical perforation on one side.*
10 c. „ blue „ „ „ „



Bolivar.—We illustrate the stamps mentioned in pages 170 and 196.

British Central Africa—Our publishers announce that the whole of the British South African Company's stamps have been surcharged "B.C.A."; *i.e.* British Central Africa, measuring 3½ mm. in height, and of a width in all of nearly 12½ mm., with period after each letter. They are destined for circulation in the countries situate to the north of the Zambesi, now under the administration of Consul-General Johnstone, of Nyassaland.

Surcharged "B.C.A." in black.

1d., black.	2s. 6d., lilac.
2d., green and yellow.	5s., yellow.
4d., brown and black.	10s., green.
6d., pale blue.	£1, blue.
8d., rose and black.	£2, rose.
1s., brown.	£5, olive-green.
2s., scarlet.	£10, brown.

British East Africa.—An additional value has been issued here to provide for the reduced postal rate under the new scale of tariff. It is, says the *Monthly Journal*, similar in type to the rest of the series. 2½d., black on yellow.

British Honduras.—Our publishers send us specimens of the surcharged stamps recently described in our columns, with the figures upside down. We should have been surprised if these had not been found, but the postmarked stamps submitted to us have every appearance of authenticity.

6 c., red surcharge on 10 c., black on violet; *surcharge inverted.*
6 c., black ,, ,, ,, ,,

Chamba.—We chronicled on page 24 of this year's *Record* a variety of the ½ anna, green, having the first A of "State" in smaller capital type than the remaining letters. The Editor of the *Monthly Journal* has now heard of the same variety on four other values, to wit:

1 a., black surcharge on brown; *error* STATE.
2 a. ,, ,, blue ,,
3 a. ,, ,, orange ,,
4 a. ,, ,, olive ,,

Colombia.—Our publishers are receiving the current 5 centavos on a deep blue paper.

5 centavos, current issue, *on deep blue paper.*

The *A. J. P.* has seen a somewhat curious variety of the second issue of New Granada, and we cannot do better than reproduce their description.

"Mr. H. Clotz has shown us a stamp of the Colombian Republic totally unknown to us, and which we do not believe has ever been mentioned before. It is a 5 c., slate, of the 1860 issue, but of the type of the 20 c. of the same issue; and the figures representing the denomination of value above and below the pearled circle containing the coat of arms are '50' instead of '5,' the '0' being more indistinct below the arms than above; the inscription '5 cent' in the lower part of the frame is very indistinct. After a very careful examination of this stamp we have come to the following conclusion: In making up the plate of the 5 centavo stamp, through some oversight the die of the 20 centavo was used for the transfer of one of the stamps. This mistake being discovered only after the plate was completed, it was remedied by erasing the figures '20,' and replacing them by the figure '5'; this was done in a very bungling way, as the erasure is plainly discernible. That the stamp is of the type of the 20 c. is clearly proven by the fact that the circle around the coat of arms is composed of forty-four pearls, instead of forty-eight, as on the 5 c.; and the ships on both sides of the isthmus are merely two plain ovals, without the slightest indication of masts, &c."

The Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society had an interesting pair of stamps of this issue, before he parted with his general collection some four or five years since, that may throw some light on this question, the specimens in question being now in the hands of a well-known philatelist, and doubtless available for inspection. It was an unsevered pair of stamps of

the 1859 issue—the one being the 5 c., and the other the 20 c., in the bluish-violet shade on which the 5 c. is frequently found. It was for a long time a mystery to him, we know, nor has another similar instance been heard of, as far as we are aware. This bears out the conclusion of the Editor of the *A. J. P.*, that the die of the 20 c. was used for the transfer of one of the 5 c.; but instead of "the mistake being only discovered after the plate was completed," we can add, "and printed from." The fact of these isolated specimens would tend to show that very few sheets were printed before the error was discovered; but as the colours of the 5 and 20 c. occasionally so nearly approach each other, it is quite possible that some or even many sheets may have been cut up without thus leaving any trace of the mistake. It is, however, remarkable that if the plate was afterwards extensively used this half-erased alteration should not have been noted before. It seems hence probable that the postal authorities, finding that the erasure was not of a satisfactory nature, after a short trial inserted a fresh type from the 5 c. die, and thus cleared away all traces of the error. If this should be the explanation, it will obviously at once enhance the interest and the scarcity of both Mr. Castle's and Mr. Clotz's specimens, and they ought to find a fitting resting-place side by side in the same collection.

Our publishers write that they have the 5 centavos of 1868 printed in black on yellow, instead of yellow on white. We hope it is all right, but have not so much faith as we had formerly in things Colombian!

5 centavos, 1868, *black on yellow* (? error).

Curaçao.—Our publishers have sent to us the 30 cents, grey-lilac, surcharged "25 cent" in two lines, the top one consisting of thick block numerals measuring about 5½ mm. in height, and the lower of the word "cent" in block capitals 4 mm. high, and extending to a width of 13 mm.

25 cent, black surcharge on 30 c., grey-lilac (current issue).

Fiji.—The late provisional 2½d. black surcharged stamp has had but an ephemeral existence, as it is already supplanted by a permanent type. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have received specimens of it, which shew that it resembles the other current values, except in the white label at the base, which touches the bottom of the central circle, and is itself semicircular at the top, with the inscription POSTAGE in block capitals in the centre, flanked on either side by 2½d. in numerals. In other respects the stamp is as the other values, and the alteration is not an improvement in its appearance. We hear of a 4d. in a pale violet of the same type.

2½d., chocolate-brown; perf. 10.

Falkland Islands.—The provisional ½d., made by severing the 1d. diagonally, and overprinting it in black, as noted on page 98, has been received by our publishers with the surcharge repeated.

½d., black surcharge on 1d. current issue; *double surcharge.*

French Colonies.—The French public journals have recently contained numerous allusions to the forthcoming new issue of Colonial Stamps, from which we gather that the design will somewhat resemble that now in vogue, and having figures representing Commerce and Navigation upon a vessel, whose mast bears the inscription, "Republique Française," "Colonies," and the face value in the centre. Below these symbolical figures will be a blank rectangular label for the reception of the name of the colony. The question of expense has prevented the adoption of a separate type for each colony, which course would otherwise have been preferred. It is also stated that the large anticipated demand for the new issues on the part of collectors has been duly allowed for in the official estimates as reducing the cost of the innovation. This is not startling to those amongst us who have seen issues in many countries made for collectors and not for postal facilities! A larger camel, however, to swallow is the statement that from £100,000 to £120,000 worth of a new issue has been necessary within the year to satisfy the legitimate demands of dealers and collectors! In support of this the case of the Tunisian Stamps is cited, where the anticipated year's provision of postal labels was absorbed within a month by the greedy philatelic tribe. Severe strictures are passed upon many of the French Colonial Postmasters, who have not hesitated to multiply the surcharges in order to increase their private income, this illegitimate source of increment in one case amounting to not less than £1,600 in one year. Nossi-bé and Martinique must be in an affluent state, and it is to be hoped that the shrewd postmasters of many a French colonial possession will be enabled by their worthy labours to retire on a comfortable income before the advent of the *Etienné régime* rudely dams their Pactolian stream. Better late than never, so we heartily commend the example of the French Assistant-Secretary of State to our own Government. The postal eccentricities of the stamps of Ceylon are a disgrace to that colony, and reflect great discredit on this country.

We hear from our Belgian contemporary that there will be fourteen different sets for the undermentioned:

Congo Français.
Diego Suarez and dependencies.
Guadaloupe „
Guiana (French).
"India" (The Establishments of).
Indo-China.
Martinique.
New Caledonia and dependencies.
Obock.
Oceania (The Establishments of)
Réunion.
St. Pierre and Miquelon, and
Sénégal and dependencies.

There will, therefore, be a good time coming for *M.M. les amateurs de surcharges;* although our sweetly euphonious Nossi-bé has no chance of further distinguishing itself, the running will perhaps be taken up by the Obockee Postmaster-General!

Holland.—We shall soon have a Philatelic *Kindergarten,* as another juvenile monarch has now set her imprimatur on the postage stamps of the "Low Countries," and has in appearance, as

the little Spaniard King would gallantly allow, quite eclipsed his baby features. The stamp in question resembles the one it supersedes, except as to the portrait. The little lady has *certes* a pleasing countenance, with a profusion of hair, and a necklet by way of clothing, that lightens up very materially the somewhat prosaic appearance of our Dutch friends' postal issues, for which we have always had a great respect, as being like the inhabitants of the Netherlands—straightforward, simple, and business-like.

5 c., blue (New issue, with head of Queen); perf. 13.

Hungary.—There has been an alteration in the current 5 kr. stamp, which has been modified somewhat on the ancient lines. The background has now vertical rose-coloured lines, with the numeral of value in black.

5 kreuzer (new type), with lined background, rose and black; perf. 11½.

Jhind.—Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. have shewn us a curious set of stamps having the horizontal surcharge in two lines, "JEIND" instead of being spelt in the normal manner—(if there *is* anything normal in a native Indian State; *e.g.*, we should not think there was any normal postal circulation in Bamra to demand the recent numerous changes; but perhaps the postmaster's salary is abnormal, and he has to make it up vicariously!) This surcharge is apparently, however, quite genuine, and we presume must be classed as an error. Judging by the price attained by them at auction, subsequent to our visit, purchasers must have fully corroborated our opinion as to their authenticity. The surcharge is in black and red block capitals, in two lines, on the following varieties of the British Indian stamps:

Error.	*Black Surcharge,*	JEIND / STATE		1 anna, brown.
„	„	„		8 annas, lilac.
Red	„	„		½ anna, green.
„	„	„		2 annas, blue.
„	„	„		1 rupee, slate.
„	„	„	with "Service,"	½ anna. green.
„	„	„		2 annas, blue.
Black	„	„	„ „	1 anna, brown.
„	„	„	„ "ERVICE"	1 „ „

Labuan.—We hear from various sources of a fresh overprinted value on this little island—which should be content with its past achievements in this line—and proceed to chronicle it with a little trepidation, as we have not yet seen a specimen.

6 c., black surcharge on 8 c., violet.

Levant (Austrian).—The current 1 piastre has been seen, says the *Timbre-Poste*, with the following varieties—emulative of other Colonials!

1 piastre.	(a.)	*Error.*	With the figures omitted.
	(b.)	*Do.*	With "piaste."
	(c.)	*Do.*	With "1 piaster 1" below, and "10" above to the right.
	(d.)	*Do.*	Without surcharge, but with the slanting numerals "*10*" reversed on the back of the upper portion of the stamp.



Madagascar.—It appears that we did not exhaust the varieties of the latest native type production, there being another three values, of which our publishers send us the highest—5 francs, with the numeral "5" and "FR" in black in the centre, and a faint pinkish ornamentation all over the whole of the stamp, and of which we give an illustration. In addition to the 5, 10, and 25 c. chronicled on page 199 of the *Record*, there are the following varieties, of which the colour of two only are known to us.

15 c. *Type with numeral and fancy border;* blue on blue; perf.
1 franc *do.*
5 francs *do.* blue on blue and pink; perf.

Mauritius.—We have our old friend the 38 cents again, having its face value ignominiously knocked down to 2 c. The surcharge consists of upright Roman capitals, about 18 mm. in length by 2 in height, extending along the base of the stamp, and without any horizontal line, as in the previous overprint on this stamp.

2 c., *black surcharge*, on 38 c., violet.

Mexico.—*Chiapas.*—It will be remembered that in the March number of the *Record* we gave an account of an interesting "find" of these stamps by Mr. G. T. Koster. We are now informed by the same gentleman that he has unearthed two more minor but noteworthy varieties of these scarcely-known stamps. One of the two varieties that we noted was the 1 real on green. He has now found a ½ real on pale blue paper, and the 4 reales—previously known—has now to be added, cut in half and provisionally serving as a 2 reales. We have not seen these specimens, but Mr. G. T. Koster's knowledge of the Mexican varieties may no doubt be relied on.

Medio real, black on *pale blue.*
2 reales, black on white, being *half of 4 reales.*



New Zealand.—Somewhat late in the day we give an illustration of the Insurance Stamps described on page 31.

Nossi-Bé.—"Here we are again!" to use the time-honoured pantomimic introduction. Life, in a philatelic sense, would be insupportable without our Nossi-bés. They have been sadly and mysteriously absent from our pages during the last few months, seeing that hay must be made during the little sunshine that is left before the appearance of the new general issue. Recourse has been had this time to overprinting the ordinary French colonial stamps, so as to make them unpaid letter stamps, thus reversing the practice that has obtained in other Gallic colonial possessions. The surcharge consists of four lines, according to the *Revue*

Philatelique—(1) "Nossi-Bé" in two varieties of short and tall Roman type; (2) "chiffre taxe" in thin lower case; (3) the numerals of value in large figures, nearly 6 mm. high, preceded in each case by a cypher, and (4) the words "a percé voir" in small Roman capitals. The two varieties of the 35 c. and the 1 franc have the long type, and the remainder the short letters in "Nossi-Bé."

0·20 centimes,	black surcharge, on	1 c., black on blue.
0·30 ,,	,, ,,	2 c., red-brown on straw.
0·35 ,,	,, ,,	4 c., brown-violet on light blue.
0·35 ,,	,, ,,	20 c., red on green.
0.50 ,,	,, ,,	30 c., brown on pale brown.
1 franc	,, ,,	35 c., black on yellow.

Puttialla.—Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. have shown us the ½ anna with the initial letter "A" instead of "P," the surcharge being in red, as also the set with the first "A" omitted.

½ anna,	black	surcharge	on green;	*error* AUTIALLA.
½ ,,	red	,,	,, ,,	PUTTILLA.
2 annas	,,	,,	blue ,,	,,
4 ,,	,,	,,	green ,,	,,
1 rupee	,,	,,	slate ,,	,,
1 anna,	black	,,	brown ,,	,,
8 annas	,,	,,	purple ,,	,,

Réunion.—We are now enabled to amplify the announcement made in our last number as to these latest surcharges. If any collector shared our publishers' apprehension as to their authenticity, he may now feel a happy revulsion of feeling, when he hears not only that they are official and duly announced with the usual long-winded proclamation, but that there are plenty of them. As we have previously stated, these stamps have the name of the island imprinted on them obliquely in small Roman capitals, the full set being—

Type of current French colonials.

1 cent,	black on blue;	black surcharge.
2 cents,	brown on bistre	,,
4 ,,	violet on blue	,,
5 ,,	green on green	,,
10 ,,	black on lilac	,,
15 ,,	blue on pale blue	,,
20 ,,	brick-red on green	,,
25 ,,	black on rose	,,
35 ,,	black on orange	,,
40 ,,	vermilion on bistre	,,
75 ,,	carmine on rose	,,
1 franc,	brown on pale green	,,
5 cents,	green on green;	double surcharge.

Type of 1877.

30 cents,	bistre;	black surcharge.
40 ,,	vermilion	,,
75 ,,	carmine	,,
1 franc,	bronze-green	,,

And, finally, two of the old head of the Republic; namely—

40 c. (Issue of 1872), orange; black surcharge.
80 c. (,,), carmine ,,

Two provisionals are also announced in the aforesaid official proclamation, but we have not yet seen them—2 and 15 cents to be surcharged on the 20 c., brick-red, of the current series, so there is still something to anticipate in the near future. When we take to collecting Réunions, we shall leave off after the first issue, and should probably even then not have the worst half of a collection of the stamps of this fecund island.

Russian Locals.—We are as usual indebted to the columns of the *Timbre-Poste* for our information as to these rural issues.

Ossa (Perm). The stamps of 4 and 8 kopecks have been used "in fractions" as follows:

½ of stamp, 4 kop., brown.
½ „ 8 „ blue.
¼ „ 8 „ „

Tscherdina (Perm). Similar to those of Koungour noted last month, we have a stamp of Tscherdina with the arms. The inscriptions are the same as those we have already given. Lithographed and printed in colours on white paper; perf. 11½.

2 kopecks, carmine.

The specimen in question bears the date of 21st of April, 1891.

Servia.—The current 20 c. has been forwarded us by our publishers with double horizontal perforation at the bottom.

20 paras, orange, with *double* perforation.

South Australia.—Our correspondent writes, "There is a correction to make in your announcement of last month as regards the fresh O.S. type on the ½d., the colour being brown instead of green—the stamp indicated being of course the current one." We have also heard of the application of these letters on the surcharged 2½d., and have the like on the 4d. and 6d., thus making six values in all with those previously chronicled, viz., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.

We are indebted to a correspondent for a sight of the 9d. with imprint on either side, mentioned in our last number. This is as we conjectured, *mauve*, but is perforated 11½ × 12½ (see page 292). From the same source we have a veritable *lusus naturæ*—a 4d. South Australia *with watermark SA and Cr.*, which we believe was recently sold at auction, and created naturally some surprise. This wonderful and unique specimen consists however of one of the Reprinted specimens issued by the South Australian Post-office, but with a very heavy postmark (?) carefully covering the obnoxious word "Reprint!" How are the mighty fallen!

2½d., red on green; surcharged O.S. *in thin fancy capitals.*
4d., violet „ „ „ „
6d., blue „ „ „ „

Surinam.—To the information anent the 10 c. unpaid Letter Stamp on page 202 in our last number, it should be added that the new type consists of the substitution of shorter figures (about 4½ mm.) for the former ones that gauged 7 mm., and the addition underneath in the lower portion of the white circle, of the word "cent" in small Roman capitals. The colour is bright lilac. The stamp that we referred back to as chronicled on page 132 is of the ordinary figure type with concentric circles, and *not* an unpaid letter stamp, as we inadvertently stated last month.

Sweden.—The 10 ore official stamp with the blue surcharge has been known to us some months with the surcharge inverted, and although we have seen it quoted at various fancy prices in the German Journals, we had refrained from the "noveltying" it, from a mean adhesion to the old adage, that "seeing is believing." However, as an esteemed contemporary has done so—*qui facit per aliam, facit per se*—we will no longer delay the announcement.

Official Stamp. 10 ore on 12, blue; *inverted surcharge.*

Tasmania.—The imperforate pairs of the 3d., reddish-brown, 9d., blue, with TAS. watermark, and the 10d. on the New South Wales paper with "10," are not—as the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* opines—novelties, as they are duly described in the *Tasmania* of Mr. Bassett Hull, and we have long had single copies. We have, however, also now the pairs alluded to, and are informed on the very best authority that they are a portion of *one sheet* only of each, which was found imperforate, and that therefore their authenticity is undoubted.

Tobago.—Our publishers have shewn us the 4d., grey, which has been surcharged for use as a lower value. The specimen in question is postmarked September 5th last.

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., grey; wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

Turkey.—It appears, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, that a new issue has been prepared, and will be issued in March, 1892. The centre is occupied by a white disc with the arms of the present Sultan, and the background of the stamp, intervening between the former and the wavy-lined fancy border, consists of diamond-shaped lines, containing each a dot, with the numerals of value in the corners in European and Turkish numerals. The half moon or crescent that has shone so long on the stamps of Turkey has at last been eclipsed. The values are to be 10 and 20 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres.



We give an illustration of the Imprimé stamps described on page 155.

Mr. A. Levy sends us a variety of the current 1 piastre with the value reading PIASTRI, arising from defective printings similar to those of the previous stamp of this denomination.

1 piastre (1890 issue, error of printing PIASTRI).

Uruguay.—Our publishers have received the 5 c., violet, of 1886—the beautifully-engraved stamp with the numeral on an engine-turned background, with the diagonal surcharge in red lower-case type—"Provisorio, 1891" —the latter being immediately below the former. They mention some of the following delightful vagaries of the surchargers, and we are indebted to some of our contemporaries for others of them. They are all errors naturally, and still more naturally accidental. We append illustration.



5 cents, violet (1886 issue), *red surcharge;* "Provisorio, 1891."
(*a*) Varieties of surcharge as to numerals "1391," "91," "1."
(*b*) Varieties of surcharge as to letters "ovisorio," "visorio," "isorio," "orio";

and it seems almost each of these omissions (*a*) with each of those of (*b*) *usque ad nauseam.*

We shall doubtless chronicle further *diminuendo* variations of the scale next month until the surcharge ends with "0," and then less than that!

Victoria.—We read in the minutes of the Berlin Philatelic Club an account of the Victorian reprints recently alluded to in this journal. Apropos of this, we would venture to commend to the Philatelic Society of London the practice of their industrious and well-informed German contemporary body in giving a full and interesting account of the proceedings of their meetings. Absent members thus have some chance of knowing what takes place, whereas the condensed official description of the London Society's meetings that is given in our columns but very imperfectly conveys the full purport of the evening's work. The attendance of a shorthand writer would attain this end, and at the same time relieve the work of the able Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary. After this digression we must return to our Victorians, all of which bear the word "Reprint," we are glad to hear. *O si sic omnes!* The 2d. of the first issue bears the impression of the lines that have been made in defacing the plate, as recently explained by Mr. David H. Hill. The 2d. full-length plate is printed entire, doubtless in a rather worn state. We hope to inspect these stamps ourselves later on, and will meantime content ourselves by stating that there are in all thirty-five varieties from 1850 to 1885, irrespective of the Stamp Duty and Stamp Statute series, and that with the exception of the 1d., green, and 6d., blue (full length), of 1856, they are all perforated 12. The long shape of the latter may have prevented their perforation. If so, would not this have also been so in the past, in an official sense?

Zululand.—We have the current 2½d. of Great Britain surcharged "Zululand" in long black block letters, as in the other values.

2½d., current issue of Great Britain, black surcharge, "Zululand"; wmk. Crown, perf. 14.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Gwalior.—The following varieties are chronicled by the *I.B.J.*, bearing a black surcharge in a semi-circular shape.

	½ anna, green ;	120 × 95 mm.
	1 „ brown;	124 × 71 „
Registration Envelope.	2 annas, blue ;	132 × 84 „
	2 „ „	252 × 109 „

Great Britain.—Mr. Gordon Smith writes as under, with a sample of the envelope in question : "A new die for the 1d. envelope appears to be now in use for stamping envelopes sent in by private persons, bearing on the neck the initials S. H., presumably 'Somerset House.' I have not seen it previously mentioned."

Russia.—The new type with the thunderbolts, mentioned on page 182 of this Journal, exists according to the *Timbre-Poste* in three sizes, 145 × 60 mm., 145 × 120 mm., and 115 × 80 mm.

Sweden.—The envelope chronicled in the *Record* on page 133 has now its companion on a different paper, *e.g.*,

10 c., carmine on *white laid paper.*

Victoria.—We have received the Registration Envelope recently described by us also in the size of 148 × 90 mm.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Austria.—The Austrian Philatelisten Club notes two varieties of the current post cards ; one with the outer border measuring 129 × 81 mm., and the other 127 × 79. The bilingual post card of the latter variety has the fourth line of the address level with the top of the notice in the left angle—in the former it is found lower down.

Brazil.—The recently described letter card now comes, says the *Monthly Journal*, on pink card, but with the inside white.

Letter Card. 80 reis, carmine and blue *on pink.*

India.—A correspondent from Kurachee writes as under :

"With reference to your description of the official card, without expressed value, yellow-green, I beg to inform you that I am in possession of some of these cards ; a friend of mine being employed in the Post-office here supplied me with them.

"Should you desire to obtain one, I shall only be too glad to send you one.

"The card itself is not an extra beauty. Made of thinner paper than other cards, it is badly printed, and is not easy to write on, as the paper is rough."

Russia.—Two fresh varieties of the letter card are noted by our Brussels contemporary, with the notice in Russian and French, the latter reading, "*Détachez la bordure le long du pointillé.*"

10 kop., blue, rose on grey.
10 „ „ „ with perforation up to the outsides.

13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 212.)

C.—CUSTOMS.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) Rouletted.	
2d., orange.	1d., green. 6d., blue. 2s., carmine.	1d., green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown. 2s., carmine.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. 10.) 4d., slate, perforated 10 on three sides, and rouletted at bottom. 1s., brown; (perf. 11½.)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
(?)	6d., dark blue. 1s., brown.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	1d., dark green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
(?)	1d., dark green, 11½ × 13. 4d., slate, 10 × 13. 4d. „ 10 × 12 × 12½. 6d., blue, 11½ × 12½.	(?)

Note.—It will be seen that the rouletted series is quite complete—with the *blue* surcharges, while that with the red is only represented by one value—while the probably extensive use in so important a department has created more varieties than is apparently the case with some of the other offices. (*b*) This variety of the 4d. is in the collection of Mr. G. Lockyer, who I believe is thoroughly satisfied with its authenticity. (*d*) The Victorian paper makes its first appearance, alphabetically, in this set on the 2d. It will be found that its use on this value is not infrequent, and it may be that this was used to a considerable extent for official purposes, as being less likely to be noticed than if applied to general use. I have seen far more copies with "letters" than without of the 2d. (V. and Crown.)

C. D.—CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	6d., lilac-blue.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.	
(?)	1d., green (perf. 11½). 2d., orange-red. Type II., perf. 11½; and rouletted one side. 6d.,lilac-blue; (perf.11½.)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
4d., slate-grey, 11½ × 13.	(?)	(?)

Note.—The variety of the 2d. in (*b*) is somewhat curious. It is with the star wmk., and I have two specimens evidently from the same sheet, both perforated 11½ all round, and having the roulette vertically on the right hand side only. The cuts are, of course, "blind," and the sheet having probably been imperfectly rouletted, recourse was no doubt had to the perforating machine. In the *synopsis* on page 185 I included this stamp, with the perforation 11½ alone, as I considered its existence probable by analogy, *e.g.*, the 2d. S.A. and Crown of the same type and gauge will be found later on; the 2d. Type I. also exists (unlettered), both perf. 11½ alone and also with the additional roulette, as described in (*b*). The 9d., grey, is also, as is well known, found with perforation and roulettes in addition from doubtless analagous causes. It seems possible that some *imperfectly* rouletted sheets of both types and watermarks were subsequently perforated, perhaps without the manipulators knowing that a rouletting was even attempted, and would seem to indicate that they were all from sheets partially rouletted, as regards some rows only. Both my specimens of the C. D. are evidently from the same vertical row. Thus, of these three early 2d. values—two—Type I. (Star) and Type II. (S.A. and Crown) are found perf. 11½, the former also with the blind roulette, as in this C. D. variety. If, therefore, this additional and superfluous roulette arose from the cause I have ventured to assign, *i.e.*, an unfinished rouletting—the third stamp, as described above, would also probably occur.

C. L.—CROWN LANDS.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	6d., lilac-blue. 2s., carmine.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., lilac-blue.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.	
(?)	1s., brown.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate.	2s., carmine.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate (V. and Crown.) 4d. „	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.) 4d., slate, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 2s., carmine, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—The second value with the Victorian watermark (*d*) is here to be found with its companion for the first time (alphabetically). It is, however, far scarcer. I have two specimens of the 2d. with the V. and Crown postmarked September 7th and November 21st, 1872, which have the surcharge in a *brownish* black colour, quite different from the ordinary impression, and having a more oily appearance. The variety of the 2d. in (*e*) was for a long time unknown, but is met with occasionally with and without the letters.

C. O.—COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2s., carmine.	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

(?)	(?)	(?)

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)	6d., pale to dark blue. 1s., brown. 2s., carmine.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate-grey, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. 6d., pale to dark blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—I have a variety of the surcharge on the 2s. (*c*) in which the letters are closer together, the distance between them being barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while there is no stop after the O, as is the case, I believe generally, where the letters are close together. The specimen is postmarked April 27th, 1873, and I believe the surcharging is absolutely genuine. The 2s. has been seen dated as late as January 30th, 1875.

C. P.—COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	(?)	(?)
	Query, (*b*), (*d*), and (*e*).	
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

Note.—Here again there is but a scanty list, and the Commissioner of Police, if this is the proper translation of the initials, must have used the unsurcharged stamps for normal correspondence, or, as Lieutenant Napier suggests, possibly this office was amalgamated with (P.) Police, which would account for the few varieties : the two together make a fairly complete set.

C. S.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. 4d., slate.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., blue.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.	
(?)	4d., slate. 6d., dark blue. 1s., brown.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate.	6d., blue.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 4d. ,, (V. and Crown.) 6d., dark blue. 1s., brown.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
(?)	4d., slate, 10 × 11½, 11½ × 12½. 6d., dark blue, 10 × 11½, 10 on 3 sides by 11. 1s., brown, 10 × 11½. 2s., pale carmine, 10 × 11½.	(?)

Note.—As would be probable, the Colonial Secretary's correspondence necessitated a large employ of stamps for foreign letters, and, in consequence, considerable variations are to be found in these surcharges. It is noteworthy that the lowest value—the 1d.—is missing, while the colour of the overprinted letters on the first or rouletted series is more evenly distributed as to the remaining values. The 4d. must have been brought into constant requisition, as it will be seen that no less than nine varieties of watermark perforations, &c., are chronicled. The first among these is the rouletted variety (*a*), mentioned in the note to "Architect," which is the complement of what may be termed the first issue—the rouletted series of the early type—and, as will be seen, is generally replaced by the one

in a slightly greyer shade of slate, and perforated 11½ or compound. The colour of *these* rouletted fourpennies seems to be rather fuller than the last mentioned. The "V. and Crown" also appears, and I have an interesting stamp, also with this watermark, that I think has never been chronicled yet, with or without surcharge. It is the 4d. on the slate colour (*d*) with watermark V. and Crown, but *printed clearly on both sides*, the reverse not having the additional lettering.

C. Sgn.—COLONIAL SURGEON.

"C. S." in smaller Roman capitals and "gn" in lower case (*Illustration 15*).

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	C. S. in large block capitals as other Departmentals and "gn" in small Egyptian letters. (*Illustration 16.*) 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	(*d*) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)
	(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.	
4d., slate, 11½ × 12½.	(?)	Surcharge in block capitals, C. S. G. N. *vertically.* 10d., yellow, 10 × 11½.

Note.—This lettering has always seemed to me somewhat cabalistic, as the occupation of Surgeon to the Colony has an impracticable sound—a man may well be a doctor to royalty or to an institution, but a colony of the dimension of South Australia would seem too wide a field for any professional energies! It may, however, be the antipodean for Medical Officer of Health, which would certainly call for correspondence. The omission of the consonant R. (S. R. G. N.) also suggests whether it is really an abbreviation of Surgeon. All these surcharges, of which only four values are known, are scarce, and are rarely to be seen, either used or unused. The second type of surcharge (*a*) is apparently a conversion of, or rather an addition to, the C. S. of Colonial Secretary. The 10d. (*e*) is in the (now) National Collection and is doubtless reliable, coming from such a source, but I have never seen it.

C. T.—? CONTROLLER OR COMMISSIONER OF TAXES.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
1s., brown.	(?)	(?)
	Query (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e.*)	

Note.—This variety is in the collection of Lieutenant Napier, and seems to be quite authentic, though it has found no corroboration at present, as regards other specimens.

D. B.—DESTITUTE BOARD.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.	1d., green. 4d., slate.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 1s., brown.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate-grey, 11½ × 12½.	(?)	(?)

Note.—The 2d. and 4d. occur each in four varieties.

D. R.

Note.—District Registry is given in *Oceania*, but I cannot hear of a copy. It may have been a defective D. B.

E.—ENGINEER.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

(?)	4d., slate. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	(?)

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate-grey.	(?)	(?

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	2s., carmine, 11½ × 13.	(?)

Note.—The 2d., Type II., with *red* surcharge, seems a curious variety. I chronicle it on good authority, but have not seen it.

The 4d. (*b*) is a curious variety. In this case the perforation has been inefficiently executed, *i.e.*, horizontally *only* across the lower portion of the stamp just above the value, and the stamp afterwards rouletted; it is a rather dark shade. The colour of the 4d. (*d*) is paler and approaching the more recent printing.

E. B.—EDUCATION BOARD.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	4d., slate.	2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., lilac-blue.
	Query (*b*) and (*c*.)	
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.	(?)

Note.—The varieties are few here, and the red surcharge entirely absent; the 4d. *rouletted*, however, appearing twice.

G. F.—? GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Query (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

Surcharge in	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—I have not heard of any other variety of this, and although I have a specimen, I did not rely upon this, as this lettering was hitherto unchronicled until I lately had corroborative evidence from Mr. Napier. The designation of the Department is, of course, unknown, the above being but a tentative title.

G. P.—GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., yellow-green, pale to dark green. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	1d., green. 2s., carmine.	1d., yellow-green to green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 1s., brown. 2s., carmine.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.	
(?)	1d., yellow-green, dark green, 6d., blue.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.	
(?)	1d., dark green. 2s., carmine.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	1d., green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	1d., yellow to dark green, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ on 3 sides. 2s., carmine, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—In this series the lowest value has evidently been extensively used, as it is found in every division, and missing only with the black surcharge among the roulettes, quite a number of distinct shades being observable among the later perforations. I have a dark green 1d. of (*a*) with the red surcharge postmarked May, 1868, that is in the colour of the imperforate stamp.

G. S.—? GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	(?)	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*.)

Note.—There seems to be but the red surcharge on the "1st" issue, hence it is presumable their use was early discontinued. The latest postmark I have is November (?), 1868.

G. T.—GOOLWA TRAMWAY.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

(?)	(?)	(?)

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

Query (*d*) and (*e*.)

Note.—The 2d. in my collection (*a*), first type, has no stop after T, in contradistinction to all the remaining specimens.

I have a stamp coming under set (*e*), perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, but the shade of the impression, as well as the surcharge, do not inspire me with sufficient confidence to insert it in the list.

H.—? HOSPITAL.

Query (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

Surcharge in *Red.*	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—Little is known of this, only one value having been seen, and there is no information as to the nature of the department.

H. A.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., yellow-green.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
2d., orange.		
6d., lilac-blue.	6d., lilac-blue.	
1s., brown.		

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.

(?)	1s., brown.	(?)

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

4d., slate.	6d., dark blue.	(?)
	1s., brown.	

(*d*) Perforated 10.

(?)	1d., green.	(?)
	2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	
	4d., slate.	

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

(?)	1d., green, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.	(?)
	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	
	1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	

Note.—The 1d. occurs here in three varieties. It is also found (*e*) perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, with double perforations vertically.

H. G.

Note.—I can find no trace of any stamp with these letters.

I. A.—IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green.	(?)	(?)
2d., orange.		
6d., lilac-blue.		

Query (*b.*)

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

Query (*d*) and (*e.*)

Note.—There would seem only the first series to have been issued here.

I. E.—(?)

Query (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e.*)

Surcharge in	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—The only specimen I have heard of is in Mr. Napier's possession, who suggests Industrial Exhibition as the meaning of the letters.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WEST INDIES.*

Uniform in size with its predecessors this volume has now made its welcome and long anticipated appearance. In reviewing the work it is at once our obvious and pleasing duty to pass upon it the highest encomium of praise. Admirably printed in the clearest type, on thick surfaced paper, its general appearance is a credit to the firm who printed it—Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited—a name that will always command the respect of Philatelists for the magnificently engraved postage stamps that have emanated from them. The autotype illustrations form a prominent feature, and when it is stated that there are no less than thirty-two full page *fac-simile* representations of the various stamps, some idea can be gathered of the labour and expense involved in the production of such a work as this. Especially noticeable among these are the three pages devoted to the illustrations of the early printed stamps of British Guiana, from 1850, 1856, and 1862; the entire sheets of twenty-four stamps of the 1, 2, and 4 cents of the latter year being represented, and all those varieties of the two former that modern research has been able to re-unite. The plates of the Nevis stamps—eight in all—showing the twelve varieties of type, are also most successfully depicted, showing with the utmost fidelity and clearness every line of the original engravings. The Jamaican post cards, and indeed all the remaining stamps, which include each and every known type, are equally satisfactory in their delineation.

Mr. Douglas Garth, the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, in the preface alludes with feeling to the great loss sustained by the Publishing Committee in the lamented death of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, adding that the inevitable delay thus caused in the production of the work would have been even greater had not Mr. E. D. Bacon stepped into the breach, and he tenders to that gentleman, on behalf of his colleagues, their grateful acknowledgment—a sentiment that will assuredly meet with a ready and cordial response from every reader of the book. Conveniently arranged in alphabetical order, each separate county is headed by an introductory note from the hand of Mr. Bacon, a perusal of which will at once render apparent the extent of Mr. Bacon's willing and able co-operation. Antigua heads the list, and we note the 6d. on unwatermarked paper, perf. 15, is here included, as also the 1d. of the following issue, with the Star watermark in an imperforate state. In the Society's list of the Barbadian stamps the existence of the 4d. brick of the first issue on white paper is queried, and rightly so, as we have never yet succeeded, despite long search, in securing a satisfactory copy. The rarity of this first issue in an imperforate condition on the *bleuté* paper was proverbial, hence their apparition in no mean number during the recent find must have delighted those collectors of unused who, like ourselves, had despaired of ever securing unposted copies. The "Preliminary Notes to Bermuda" are contributed by Major Evans, from which it will be noted that he does not credit the issue of the 1d. and 2d. with the 3d. diagonal surcharge in either upright or slanting capitals, as he failed to find any

* *The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America.* Compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London.

official record of them, and he inclines to the belief that they represent trial sheets. The surcharging of a higher value on a lower is also doubtless a fact that militates somewhat against these stamps as being, for obvious reasons, contrary to the general practice; but we are loth to give up our old-established belief in these surcharges. That they have been extensively and dangerously imitated of late years is well known, but we have seen specimens in collections that had lain undisturbed for fourteen or fifteen years, emanating from sources like the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and whose appearance in every way, as to postmark and overprint, tallied with the same surcharge on the green. This comparison is fairly within the reach of all collectors, and those who possess copies of these stamps can well afford to stay their final judgment until the obscurity attaching to their origin is raised.

The most important country, in a Philatelic sense, of the West Indian group—British Guiana—is appropriately introduced by the paper read by Mr. E. D. Bacon before the Society in 1889, and published in the *Record* in May and June of that year, but amplified and brought down to date by "some alterations and many additions." Thanks to the information supplied by Mr. James Rodway, F.L.S., Mr. Bacon was enabled to unearth in the *Gazette* the long missing official announcement of the issue of that *rara avis*, the 2 c. pink of 1850. From a perusal of this it will be seen that this stamp was issued on March 1st, 1851, but was soon discontinued, which accounts for its rarity, although later on copies were no doubt issued to prepay higher rates, some being known with a postmark as late as October, 1851. In view of this it seems strange that so few specimens of this stamp have been discovered, and it seems possible therefore that others may yet come to light. Mr. Bacon has now come to the conclusion, with Mr. Philbrick, that these circular stamps were set up from ordinary printer's type, instead of being engraved with movable centres as he formerly thought. It is stated that the same dies were used for printing all the values, the central numeral only being altered; and Mr. Bacon has been able to discover eight varieties of type in all, but he is unable to determine—and fears it will always be so—how many varieties there were in all, or how many constituted the sheet. The whole of the notes on the Guiana stamps, extending to some twenty-two pages, are replete with information, much of which is new, and will well repay the most careful study at the hands of collectors. In the rare issue of 1856 the 1 cent magenta is chronicled, Mr. Bacon having duly inspected the *unique* specimen in the collection of Herr von Ferrary, and being quite confident of its authenticity, an opinion we can cordially endorse from a previous examination of the identical stamp. This is without doubt, in our opinion, the rarest stamp in the world, in its solitary grandeur.

In the notes on Dominica it is related that of the provisional card, issued in 1882, only one hundred copies were printed, which should make it take high rank among the rare post cards.

The list of the Jamaican locally printed cards is also an excellent one, their numerous varieties being succinctly described and fresh information afforded as to their issue. We note that the latest addition to, or rather amalgamation of, the West Indians—the Leeward Islands—are duly chronicled. In the preface to the Nevis stamps Mr. Bacon states his indebtedness, in default of official gazettes, to Mr. Maycock, a member of the London Society, for his information, which includes an interesting table of the numbers of the several values issued between December, 1868, and November, 1878, from which it appears that only

1,200 of the lithographed 6d. value were issued. From an official notice it is noted that the date of the first issue of the St. Lucian stamps must be put forward to December, 1860, while the interesting information is gleaned that the red stamps were of the value of 1d., the blue of 4d., and the green of 6d., a fact that had not hitherto been definitely settled. The numbers issued of the respective surcharges of the St. Vincent stamps is also appended, and it will be remarked that but 630 of the 4d. on the 1s. red had official birth; alas! we fear there must be many of these stamps in collections whose surcharge is unofficial! The citation of an official notice clearly shows that the 5s. and £1 stamps with C.A. and Crown watermark of Tobago were fiscals, and not available for postage. The stamps of Trinidad—second only in importance among the West Indies to British Guiana—necessarily occupy considerable space, and Mr. Bacon's paper (printed in the *Record* on February, 1890), is republished with additions. It will be remembered that in this paper that gentleman propounded the theory that the several distinct colours of the first issue were all of one value—1d.—and not as usually supposed of three, if not even four, different face values. Improbable as this seemed at first, Mr. Bacon's arguments and evidence are so strong in favour of his theory that it will be difficult to upset it, and the Society so classes the stamps in its official list. If this be so, the red and red-brown, or reddish puce stamps, which were formerly held as the lowest value, must have had a use considerably in excess of the other colours. Mr. Bacon gives a list of 105 specimens, all on the original letters, which he has examined, and contends that their dates prove his suggestions; and it is noticeable that these dates, in the case of the locally printed stamps, extend from October, 1852, to June, 1860. The existence of the 6d. value of Turks Island with a Star watermark is also denied—a stamp that we hunted for in vain for some years. The limits of our space forbid us more than this passing mention of the many points of interest in this work, and while its sponsorship will render our approbation of it almost unnecessary, we have the greatest pleasure in expressing our high estimation of the book in its entirety, our cordial congratulations to the London Philatelic Society on the issue of such a work, and our decided advice to collectors to secure a copy—while it may be had.

THE PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE.*

This vein has been fairly well worked out by the present time, and although this small octavo volume contains 200 pages of printed matter, the sum of the addition thereby to our knowledge is a minute one. The first portion of the work contains the History of the Post-office, the introduction of Postage Stamps, and the several festivals that inaugurated the commencement of the second half century of their existence. In this is included a fairly full account of the Philatelic Exhibitions of London, Vienna, Edinburgh, Leeds, Birmingham, and Dundee. Watermarks, obliterations, and various matters allied to Philately are touched upon, special chapters being devoted to Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps. The author also gives the values of some stamps—but when he states that the "4 c. type-set British Guiana of 1850 on *quadrille* paper is worth £20," he is a little off the beaten track! The further statement that "within the last few years some stamps have risen 10, 20, and even 30 per cent. in value"

* *The Penny Postage Jubilee and Philatelic History*, by Phil. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co., Limited.

is also not an exaggeration. How about old Europeans or Australians since, say, 1881? "Even 30 per cent." increase on the then prices would command a fairly rapid sale! Perhaps the author left out an 0 after each figure? Even as a *réchauffé* the work is, however, not without interest, and the modest price demanded for it should ensure its ready sale.

A WORD ON THE SWISS CANTONAL STAMPS.

In No. 345 of *Timbre Poste* Monsieur J. B. Moens warns us against so-called forged old Swiss Cantonal Stamps. According to his opinion the entire plates of the "Rayon" Stamps have been either reproduced by photographic process or—reprinted. Mons. Moens has treated this matter so exhaustively that his arguments do equally well for both sides, *e.g.*, "Design and printing are perfect, even the paper is correct, except, perhaps, for a slight bluish tint." With a block of only four stamps—if the types are correct—it is jumping at conclusions to say they are forged, even if they passed through some chemical process. Three experts have certified their genuineness, and well they could do so, as the four Poste Locale afterwards passed through the hands of a certain Geneva house, the senior of which is a great lover of cleanliness! For instance, he does not like any inkstains or penmarks, and tries to erase them with soap and chemicals. After doing this, why should he not put some gum on the back, thus having a chance of getting say 2,000 francs for what costs him half that sum? The firm make a speciality of erasing and adding small details, and have brought this art to perfection. I would caution every collector to carefully examine all old Swiss Stamps should they by any chance have touched Geneva, never mind whether on original paper or loose!

M. Moens further holds that the set with framed cross was officially issued in March, 1851. My stamps on original envelope contradict this, as I have:

Ortspost,	with frame;		posted	Oct. 18, 1850.
,,	without ,,		,,	,, 10, 1850.
Post Locale,	with ,,		,,	,, 25, 1850.
,,	without ,,		,,	July, 1851.
Rayon I.,	with ,,	dark blue	,,	Oct. 30, 1850.
,,	without ,,	,,	,,	,, 22, 1850.
,,	partly framed	,,	,,	Nov., 1850.

It will be thus seen that M. Moens' *arguments* are by no means a proof of the actual fact! It is much more likely that all Rayons with the exception of Rayon III. and Rayon I. light blue were issued in 1850, and that the framing of the cross is more or less a kind of trial on the part of either the engraver or the General Post-office. It is even possible that the Poste Locale *with* frame were issued first, and that afterwards the frame was erased again either partly or entirely. I myself hold that it will be impossible for Mons. Moens to find one single Poste Locale on original envelope, undoubtedly genuine, dated 1850, *without* the frame!

Regarding his further statement that reprints have been made, I will only mention that "Deyhle" would no doubt have found these plates twenty years ago, and at a later date a certain house in Geneva would certainly have paid him their weight in gold for them, if they had existed still.

The Swiss Philatelic Clubs have been active enough lately, many mistakes in albums and catalogues having been corrected; it would, therefore, be desirable that their corrections *re* dates of issues were recognised, and not simply ignored as has been done hitherto.

[The foregoing communication has been kindly sent us by a gentleman who has not only a very fine collection of Swiss Stamps, but has proved by his writings on the subject that he is an authority. We are glad to hear both sides of the subject, and shall be glad to have further communications from those in a position to speak on the question of these pseudo reprints. Mr. Harry Hilckes has been good enough to translate our correspondent's communication.—ED.]

Varia.

A SIGNIFICANT symptom that the "Stamp Season" has commenced is afforded by catalogues of auctions held by Mr. Hadlow, and Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. It is to be hoped that these sales will not be overdone during the approaching winter, and that auctioneers will take the hint given in these columns—to *describe the stamps as they are, and not as they ought to be.* Collectors would then get more confidence, and a better aggregate sale be attained. The typographical errors in Mr. Hadlow's first catalogue look ominous as to careful revision of the articles to be sold!

* * *

A JUDICIOUS choice has been apparently exercised by Her Majesty's Government in the appointment of Postmaster-General. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., is but fifty-nine years, and has been a member of the House for many years, his first seat being for Ayrshire, in 1859.

Although of moderate age, the new Postmaster has had a varied career. He has served in the army, and was wounded in the Crimea at Inkermann; he has been Governor of such important places as Bombay, South Australia, and New Zealand, and in this country he has successively filled the offices of Under Secretary for India, the Home Office, and the Foreign Office. We trust that he may still further develop the resources of the Post-office by the increase of facilities and the removal of all unnecessary restriction in the correspondence of the nation.

* * *

AT the recent Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in Dublin the question of Postal Reform was one of the subjects under discussion, and a comprehensive series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Arnold Forster, including the following:

"1. Power to transmit ordinary cards with ordinary adhesive stamps affixed at the same rates of postage as for post cards. 2. The right to transmit circulars in open envelopes. 3. The right to send fac-simile reproductions of type-written circulars at the halfpenny rate.

The immediate concession of these three items in the programme is demanded, both by common-sense and the example of other countries; while probably the Reformers will not have to wait very long before many of the other formulated demands are ceded—one of which, by the way, includes the sale of post cards at face value.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM BROWN, of Salisbury, has sent us a specimen of his new perforation gauge, which presents some novel features in having a duplicate set of the 2 centimetre scale, one placed vertically and the other horizontally, thus affording greater facility for measuring. Each dot of the gauge has also a vertical line crossing the centre, which

should also be of assistance. It is printed on white card from an engraved plate—is, we believe, quite correct in its scale, and should therefore find due appreciation at the hands of collectors.

* * *

The collectors of stamps who live in Brighton and neighbourhood are endeavouring to form a local Philatelic Society, and we are asked to invite communications from those who would like to join it. The membership will probably be limited only to the county, so there should be a considerable number of names available; and as the Vice-President of the London Society and other well-known collectors reside in that town, there seems every reason to hope for the successful formation of the Brighton Philatelic Society. Collectors who wish to be associated with this new movement are invited to communicate either with Mr. M. P. Castle, Kingston Lodge, or Mr. W. T. Willett, West House, Brighton.

* * *

The members of the Berlin Philatelic Club who have, as we announced some time since, been engaged on the preparation of an exhaustive work on the German stamps are, according to their published minutes, making good progress. The list of the stamps and envelopes of Hanover have been drawn up, and the immediate commencement of the study of those of Thurn and Taxis is announced.

* * *

One of those modern misanthropes who vent their acidity of temperament in the press, has been lately writing to a daily contemporary on the extreme danger to health through the contagion that might lurk in creased, soiled, and—*monstrum horrendum*—possibly labially-wetted postage stamps that are repurchased from the public at a small deduction. He dreads at least a recurrence of the black plague through this imminent danger, and suggests the prompt cremation of the offending labels, or the insistance on the part of the Government that every purchaser of stamps should use it for its legitimate purpose! This would involve the presence of a policeman, when we purchase a penny stamp, to see that it was not applied to contraband purposes, and would seem to denote at least penal servitude to any unfortunate collector who should be misguided enough to hoard up a number! To the Philatelic community any such absurd restriction would imply the loss of many a treasure that has long lain *perdu* in some old desk or drawer, and were there any likelihood of our grumbler's twaddling moan being listened to, would call for a strong protest on the part of collectors. This assumption, however, may be looked upon as an unlikely one; the Post-office authorities do not suffer from the weakness of intellect that our timorous friend has shown, whose letter was probably only inserted to "liven up" by its unconscious folly the columns of our contemporary.

* * *

We have to announce with much regret the death of Mr. Patrick Chalmers. The tireless energy with which he advocated his father's claims is now stilled for ever; but whatever difference of opinion might be elicited on this point, it is impossible to deny to the deceased the "courage of his convictions," and a large share of that tenacity and doggedness that it is our insular habit to appraise so highly. The *Surrey Comet*, of October 10th, 1891, has a kindly notice, with the spirit of which we cordially agree, and cannot do better than reproduce.

"The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, at the age of 72. His name is known to our readers as that of the son of James Chalmers, the Dundee bookseller, whose claim to have been the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, without which the penny postage system of Sir

Rowland Hill could not have been successfully launched, he succeeded in making good. His task was to convince an unwilling nation that to Sir Rowland Hill did not belong all the praise of that great postal reform; and, undeterred by official hindrances and all manner of difficulties, he succeeded in winning for his father's name the just appreciation of his genius which it undoubtedly deserved."

* * *

THE annual report of the Post-office for 1890–91 has recently been issued to the public, and contains many items of interest to the stamp collecting fraternity—hence no apology is necessary for reproducing here some of its more striking characteristics as taken from *The Standard*.

"The estimated number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year was 1,705,800,000. The increase over the previous year was 3·4 per cent., a rate of advance which falls considerably below that of 1889–90, when the increase was 5·9 per cent. Nevertheless, the average number of letters to each person has risen in the same period from 43 to 45, whereas in all the previous years of the decade the addition has only been one per head. The letters delivered in the London district last year were 538,400,000, an increase of 4 per cent. on the previous year. In the year before the increase was 7·8 per cent. The delivery in England and Wales rose 3·5 per cent., compared with 6·5 a year earlier. In Scotland the number of letters increased 2.1 per cent., compared with 3·2; while in Ireland the process was reversed, the increase being 3·1 per cent., compared with 1·4. In England and Wales the average number of letters per head of the population last year was 50, in Scotland 36, and in Ireland 21. A slight decrease appears in the number of letters registered. The decline is, in a comparative degree, infinitesimal, and the total remains considerably above 11,000,000. It is remarked that the public still frequently resort to the practice of sending money without registration, enclosed in letters or parcels with objects of an incongruous character. Sovereigns have been found packed with butter, flowers, dripping, figs, and puddings. As an illustration of 'reckless economy,' mention is made of a lady in Siam having forwarded to London several parcels declared to contain walking-sticks and stationery of ordinary value, whereas the real contents were found to consist of diamonds and jewellery worth upwards of £25,000. Postage at the registered letter rate would have amounted to about £30. A little insight is thrown on another kind of transaction, in which a lady advertised in a newspaper, asking persons to send threepence each in aid of a refuge fund, and to induce two friends to do the same. The lady appears to have underrated her chances of success, for she subsequently removed from the address given in the advertisement without giving notice of the change. As a consequence, the replies accumulated at the Returned Letter Office to such an extent that when her new address was discovered there were more than 16,000 letters awaiting her attention, the remittances amounting to £191.

"The post cards delivered last year were 229,700,000, an increase of 5·8 per cent., the average per head being a little over 6. Book packets, circulars, and samples were 481,200,000, with an increase of 8·9 per cent., and an average of 12·8 per head. Newspapers were 161,000,000, with an increase of 1.1 per cent., and an average of 4·3 per head. The total delivery of letters, post cards, and other items amounted to 2,557,700,000, being an increase of 4·4 per cent. over the previous year, and an average of 68·4 per head of the population. An addition of 46,287,956 has to be made for parcels, these consignments showing an increase of 8 per cent., and an average of 1·2 per head. The grand total thus becomes 2,623,987,956, the increase being 8·2 per cent., and the average per head 69·6. Omitting the parcels, the deliveries were about 85·2 per cent. in England and Wales, 29·7 per cent. being in the London Postal District alone, 8·9 per cent. in Scotland, and 5·9 per cent. in Ireland.

"The statistics of the Returned Letter Department bear witness to the customary amount of carelessness and blundering on the part of the public, though the senders are not always the guilty parties. More than 6,500,000

letters were returned to the various offices. By far the greater portion were remitted to the senders, some were sent back unopened to the Post-offices of foreign countries, about 136,000 were re-issued to corrected addresses, and less than 500,000 remained on hand. The number of registered letters dealt with exceeded 200,000. About 30,000 letters were posted without being addressed, and of these 1601 contained cash, bank-notes, and cheques to the value of more than £5000 in all. The number of returned book-packets and circulars was nearly 7,000,000, and of newspapers a little under 600,000.

"One of the novelties of the official year, and coming just at its close, was the introduction of the express delivery service in London, subsequently extended to various parts of the Kingdom. A further development of this sytem consists in the plan by which a letter bearing a special superscription may be committed to the post for the purpose of being transmitted to any express delivery office in the kingdom, to be thence delivered by special messenger. The subscribers to Post-office telephone exchanges, and the renters of private wires connected with Post-offices, may also summon messengers without extra payment. On February a new service was commence l, under which railway companies carry single letters, which are either delivered to the addresses at railway stations, or forwarded by post from the most convenient points on the railway. In the first three months about 37,000 letters were dealt with in this manner. The system is believed to be of advantage to the public, especially in rural districts. The growth of the Parcel Post is referred to with satisfaction. The gross amount of the postage exceeds £1,000,000, of which the railway companies take nearly £500,000, leaving the balance for the Post-office. New parcel coach services have been organised between certain towns, and sixty-four additional direct parcel mails have been established between London and other places."

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8, Gower Street, London, W.C., *1st October*, 1891.

New Forgeries. Circular No. 2.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

Baden.—1862. 18 kreuzer, perf., both light and dark green. (A very dangerous imitation, and with many various postmarks.)

Bavaria.—1850. 12 kr. red and 18 kr. yellow. (These are also dangerous, and have various postmarks.)

British Bechuanaland.—Most of the surcharges on the Cape stamps and on the English ½d. have been shown to the Association both with inverted and double forged surcharges.

British East Africa.—½ anna, 1st issued on English 1d., with forged surcharge.

Cape of Good Hope.—1s. green, triangular.

Ceylon.—Various post cards with forged surcharges, and also bogus surcharges.

Fiji Islands.—1874. The 3d. green and 6d. rose, with forged new value in *cents*, and V.R. in Gothic or plain type.

Mexico.—1868. The full set of 4 values, new and dangerous imitation.

Scinde Dawk.—½ anna, white.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

Charles J. Phillips, *Secretary.*

Correspondence.

THE NEW DUTCH STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to send you one of our new stamps. They consist of 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 22½, 25, and 50 cents.

On the post cards the arms are on the right, and the Queen's face on the left side of the card. Colours as in the late emission.

Until this day they have not been procurable at the Post-offices, unless the old issue was sold out. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. GOOSSEN.

[We have to thank Mr. Goossen for the information contained above, part of which we have previously mentioned on page 223 of this number. We only receive his communication as we are going to press, the letter having been delayed in transit; hence must leave the additions to our chronicle until next month, by which time our correspondent will perhaps be enabled to kindly send us specimens of the other varieties of stamps and cards that he alludes to.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

OWING to the absence from town of the Assistant Secretary, we are compelled to withhold until our next issue the publication of the Minutes of the London Philatelic Society.

X. Y. Z.—Our columns are open to any collector, and we should be pleased to insert a letter on the subject you name, which has our full sympathy.

G. M., Great Malvern.—We have your letter, and should be glad if you will kindly forward the specimens mentioned for examination as you kindly suggest. The British Honduras that you describe water-marked with a large double-lined letter "E" is simply one of the stamps on the outside of the sheet containing a portion of the word "POSTAGE." This marginal inscription is frequently met with on the colonial stamps.

W. W.—We are much obliged for your information.

1.—The ½ anna is quite genuine.

2.—Every collector follows his own bent as to the number of shades to be retained. We prefer a fair number, especially where a country is "specialised."

3.—Unused and used stamps can of course be mixed in sets without detriment—the collection of both is a difficult matter.

4.—No collection is worth making or even looking at that does not pay a proper regard to arrangement according to date of issue, values, &c.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. NOVEMBER, 1891. No. 155.

THE appearance of a fresh edition of M. Moens' world-famed catalogue is at once a welcome and an important event in the Philatelic world; it is indeed another link in the chain that binds the present with the past, and in truth the history of the several catalogues published by the enterprising Belgian firm—the *doyen* of stamp dealers—runs parallel with almost all that pertains to our science since its inception. It is curiously illustrative of Philatelic progress to compare the first catalogue published by M. Moens' with the latest. A truly modest and unpretentious little work is the former, with its sixty-five pages, some four inches square, the date of issue being January, 1862. In the introduction the author, while modestly guaranteeing the absolute correctness of the manual, expresses the hope that a future date may see the issue of the second edition, in which *any further* information obtainable may be incorporated. It will be readily imagined that thirty years ago the knowledge of the few then existing stamps was of a very embryonic character, and M. Moens' expectation of future editions has not been falsified; for example, in the case of the stamps of British Guiana, which in this little catalogue comprise no less than seven stamps! The 4 cents, blue, of 1853, with the solid background, and the six perf. values of 1862, were all the varieties then discovered, all the great rarities that are now known being in those days below the Philatelic horizon. That prolific stamp-issuing country—New Grenada, was content to number six distinct varieties! The entire continent of Asia included only thirty stamps, and that of Oceania but double this number, even inclusive of the 2d.,

M. Moens' New Catalogue.

"black," Sydney! The brief record of the Moldavian stamps then known consists of but four values, one of which was a "62 p. green." Wurtemburg had in those ancient days a scanty array of stamps, the Oldenburgs were in issue, and the Provisional blue Naples had but shortly before ceased from circulation. Another generation of collectors has sprung up since those days, to whom this must seem legendary in the extreme; but the scythe of Father Time has yet kindly spared a few votaries of the science, who have lived through these epochs, and realize the widely-altered circumstances that obtain in making a catalogue of stamps in this year of grace 1891.

This little *brochure*, published by M. Moens in 1862, was followed in 1864 by another, embracing 1931 varieties, and by others until, in the last and sixth edition, published in 1883, no less than 43,158 stamps were chronicled. It is, however, probable that in the present edition this stupendous total may not be reached, as, in deference to the practically unanimous vote of his subscribers, M. Moens has decided to omit the fiscal stamps. The wisdom of this step needs no vindication at our hands, and we, in common with other collectors, can but exclaim, "Better late than never!" From a perusal of the first number of the new catalogue, to which we allude elsewhere, it is, however, fully evident that the proportions of the present catalogue, even without the fiscal intruders, will attain sufficiently imposing dimensions, as 84 pages do not suffice more than to partially complete Ceylon: this, with the 24 pages, containing 700 illustrations, combine to make a full initial number, and to presage a "goodly tome" before the volume is complete.

The reputation of the Brussels firm has been worthily maintained for the third of a century, and we are glad to congratulate them on the fact that the present issue shows that age has brought no diminution of their philatelic or commercial faculties. The name of Moens has always been a household word with collectors, so that their present work will be welcomed as much as a *vade mecum* by the present generation of philatelists, as were the former editions by their predecessors. In the best interests of philately we have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in extending a warm welcome to the catalogue of a firm whose name has always been synonymous with commercial integrity and scientific knowledge, and we can, therefore, tender at once our congratulations to M. Moens on the commencement of his latest and prodigious

enterprise, with our hopes that its success may be commensurate with the labour involved.

New Philatelic Societies.

It has long been an *acte d'accusation* against the inhabitants of this country that they love to separate themselves from their fellow-kind, and cultivate the ungregarious instinct, nor, to judge by a minor habit, is this accusation pointless if one observes the usual process of filling a passenger train—the careful selection of a corner in a carriage alone being the first desideratum, then, when each compartment has its occupant, the slow filling up each corner, and finally the evident reluctance to make one of the full complement in any carriage. So with another minor habit—in the eyes of the outer world—philately. Collectors here have in bygone days carefully shrouded themselves from the gaze of their brethren; while dealers have religiously guarded the names of their customers—both classes perhaps actuated by the fear of competition or jealousy—as needless as it is paltry. There has, however, been a steady development, during the past decade, of fraternity, not to say cosmopolitanism, among Philatelists that bids fair to eventually give us islanders some of the advantages reaped by the wide-reaching co-operation of collectors across the Channel. We cannot of course expect, as in Germany, to find a flourishing society in every town with over 50,000 inhabitants; but we can and do expect to see a further development of scientific associations for the due study and advancement of "our hobby." It will be seen elsewhere in our present issue that another society has now been started in addition to those of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Edinburgh, &c.—the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society—and we have much pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to our new recruit. It will be seen that there are already a fair number of members, while the fact that several of these are also members of the London Society should add to its prestige, and increase its member roll. The Hon. Secretary has been good enough to furnish us with the reports of the first meeting, and has expressed the wish of his committee that the column of the *Record* should receive the reports as they appear. We shall be happy to insert these, and aid as far as our humble abilities go in furthering the welfare of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, to which we beg to wish a prosperous and extended career.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Angola.—Mr. J. N. Marsden sends to our publishers two "stamps" that he dubs Newspaper Franks. They consist of a large double transverse oval imprinted in black, apparently by a handstamp, containing within the outer band formed by the two ovals the inscription in thin block capitals direccao dos correios above and provincia de angola beneath, a small ornament dividing the two legends left and right. In the centre is the date—"13 Mar. 90." One specimen has the words jornaes stamped above and "2½ Reis" below the aforementioned date; or, we should say, intended to be. We hope the Angolese P.O. officials are teetotalers, although, to put the kindest interpretation upon the case, the "stamper" must have been blessed with a crooked eye! The type of the last-named inscription is Roman capitals, whereas the second specimen has the like *words* in the same uncertain position in large red lower-case with an initial capital, but different figures of value, either 2·5 or 25 reis. We are unaware of the exact significance of these stamps. We can only state that their extreme simplicity would allow their imitation with any ordinary rubber stamp, and that if they are allowed to have any franking value the intelligent Angolese can send his newspapers through the post with his own "native die" at a minimum of initial cost and without risk of detection! However, in the hope that our correspondent will further enlighten us on the subject, we note:

2½ reis, black; handstamp for newspapers.
2.5 (?) reis, red and black; handstamp for newspapers.

Austrian Levant.—Our publishers send us one of the recent additions to the current Austrian set with the Orientalising overprint. It will be noted from our illustration that the two surcharges at different angles present a somewhat *bizarre* appearance.



2 piastres on 20 kr., olive-green.

Bermuda.—The halfpenny value of the 1880 type has appeared in a new garb; viz.:

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

Bhopal.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us that the "rectangular type has been redrawn for the *x*th time, giving us a fresh sheet of 32 types of the ½ anna value. The majority of the varieties are plainly lettered B. L. G. I. in the corners, instead of B. L. C. I. All have NWAB for NAWAB. The fourth stamp in the second row is inscribed SAH or HAH for SHAH (the first letter is a smudge, and there are only three in all); and one specimen on our sheet appears to lack the last stroke of the M of BEGAM, making it look like a badly-formed N, but this may be only defective printing. We have seen this on the usual greyish wove paper, and imperf. only. *Le Timbre Poste* gives the same perf. also."

½ a., bright red; 32 *new types lettered* NWAB.
½ a. „ *error* SAH.

British Central Africa.—We illustrate the stamps described last month.



British East Africa.—The new value mentioned in the last *Record* has apparently not been deemed in its normal state sufficient to satisfy the cravings of the gentle Afrikander in the philatelic line, so it has been produced without perforation between, and also imperforate, while three other values have appeared in the last *unfinished* condition. We have little confidence in all these varieties, our impression, as regards a very large proportion of these African Companies' prolific issues, being that they are made for collectors and not for postage. They *can* pay postage, and hence, no doubt, collectors will take them, and do, or they would probably not be printed! *Chacun a son gôut!*

2½ annas, black on yellow; *imperf. on one side.*
2½ „ „ „ *imperf.*
4 „ brown „
8 „ blue „
1 rupee, rose-red „

British Guiana.—Mr. George Marshall has been good enough to send us a specimen of the British Guiana large 24 c. green stamp *perforated 10*, bearing the postmark January 23, 1867, from which fact it will be seen that this issue dates back from that assigned in the Philatelic Society's recently issued work.

British Honduras.—The ways of the Post-office authorities here are as hard to understand as their indigenous mahogany! We have two new varieties of surcharge from our publishers which seem to indicate that—the sweets of surcharging having been once tasted—the palate requires further supplies! The first is the 3d., blue, with the 6 cents overprinted in black, having the numeral barred out in red, and superseded above by large red figures 15; the second also is the 3d., brown, converted to 3 cents by the surcharge, and now again altered to five cents by a horizontal black line traversing the numeral, with the addition above

of "FIVE" in upright black Roman capitals of similar size to that previously existing.

5 c., black surcharge on 3 cents, black on red-brown ; watermark CA and Crown ; perf. 14.
15 c., red surcharge on 6 cents, black on blue ; wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 14.

Colombia.—In our remarks last month on the recent discovery of Mr. Clotz, we have given the date of Mr. Castle's former pair of stamps, 5 and 20 c., *se tenant*, as 1859. This, as the context shows, is a misprint, the issue being, of course, the second, and the date 1860.

Mr. Stanley Castle has received a specimen of the 20 centavos, purple, error REPULICA, in an *imperforate* condition, which we have not yet seen mentioned in the leading current catalogues. The stamp in question was received by our correspondent through a firm of merchants in the ordinary course of business, and bears the date of "Sep. 25, 1891."

20 c., purple on bluish ; error REPULICA ; *imperforate.*

Congo (French).—The *Timbre-Poste* has received four stamps which it deems somewhat of an enigmatical nature. All are obliterated "Libreville, 26 August, 1891," but are each different except as regards the inscription. They are engraved on wood, and are rectangular in shape, with the word *Postes* above and *Congo Française* below, extending across the stamp, the latter words being surmounted by a small label bearing the value. Congo artistic taste has developed the designs respectively of a branch of a Banana tree, a Palm tree, the French flag, and the head of a negro. We yearn philatelically for an inspection of this *olla podrida.*

5 cents, black ; new type.
10 ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, ,, ,,

Curaçao.—We append an illustration of the stamp described on page 222.



Diégo Suarez.—Not to be behind the times, Diégo has blossomed out into philatelic loveliness in the guise of a new stamp bearing a *striking* effigy of a goddess armed *cap a pie*, and having a sun shedding his rays for her alone. Diégo Suarez proudly proclaims its possessorship by those words imprinted above, while it gracefully yields its allegiance to the *Grande Patrie* by inscribing on the right and left the legend "République Française," and even deigns to add the value and the word "Poste." The impressions are produced by lithography, and we hear that only 3000 specimens exist, so we fear that many a modern Telemachus will sigh for his Calypso !

5 c., black on white ; new type.

Falkland Islands.—In addition to the variety of the recent provisional with the double surcharge, chronicled on page 222 of the *Record*, our publishers have the surcharge reversed.

½d., black surcharge on half of 1d. lake, *surcharge reversed.*

Fiji.—We illustrate the stamp described last month.



Guadelope.—The French Colonies are going the pace; luckily it cannot last, as their time is short, or we should have no room to chronicle anything else. The *illustrissimo Signor*, the Governor of Guadelope, having relieved his official mind by the usual declarations, statutes, ordinances, and proclamations, the postmaster has been allowed to issue, and the collecting world allowed to buy, the following choice little lot of varieties, which we gather partly from our publishers and partly from our Belgian contemporary.

The surcharge, we should add, is in small black capitals, extending across the stamp horizontally, with a line beneath.

1 c., black on blue. Current French Colonial type.
2 c., brown on bistre „
4 c., violet on blue „
5 c., green on greenish „
10 c., black on violet „
15 c., blue on pale blue „
20 c., brick on green „
25 c., black on rose „
35 c., black on orange „
40 c., vermilion on bistre „
75 c., carmine on rose „
1 fc., bronze on green „
30 c., brown. Head of Liberty.
80 c., carmine „

Errors (!) (*a*) GNADELOUPE.

1 c., black on blue. Current type.
4 c., violet „ „
10 c., black on violet „
15 c., blue on pale blue „
40 c., vermilion on bistre „
75 c., carmine on rose „
30 c., brown. Head of Liberty.
80 c., carmine „

(*b*) GUADELONPE.

20 c., brick on green. Current Colonial type.
25 c., black on rose „

(*c*) GUADBLOUPE.

2 c., brown on bistre. Current Colonial type.
5 c., green on greenish „
20 c., brick on green „
25 c., black on rose „
35 c. „ on orange „
1 fr., bronze on green „

Guadelo*n*pe is not bad, but Guad*b*loupe beats it, and, as the Daily Press has it, "we await further developments."

Holland.—We give an illustration of the new girl-queen Type, described last month (p. 223), and mentioned in Mr. Goosen's letter in the same number. The values mentioned in the latter seem to be gradually coming into use, some of them having been seen by us. The *I. B. J.* mentions another—the $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., red-brown—and we also hear of higher values. The colours of the other values will be 10 c., rose; 15 c., brown; 20 c., green; $22\frac{1}{2}$, grey-green; 25 c., violet; 50 c., light brown.



We chronicle the only other value we have as yet seen. $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., grey; new type; perf. 13.

Mauritius.—Mr. Cheveley kindly sends us specimens of three varieties of surcharge on the stamps of this island, one being that described in our last number (water-watermark CC and Crown), while the other two consist of the current 4 and 38 cents, with the super-imposition of TWO CENTS in upright black Roman capitals at the foot of the stamp. We illustrate the latter.



2 c., black surcharge on 4 c., rose, current type; watermark C A and Crown; perf. 14.

2 c., black surcharge on 38 c. mauve, current type; watermark CA and Crown; perf. 14.

New South Wales.—Mr. W. H. Maunder has sent us a pair of the current 3d. stamps perforated 10, and surcharged o.s. in black, that have the watermark (N S W and Crown) printed sideways; *i.e.*, vertically, instead of horizontally. As far as we are aware this is a fresh variety, and may of course have been an accident; if not it will doubtless be found on the unsurcharged stamp.

3d., green, current issue, surcharged o.s; perf. 10; *watermark sideways.*



Nossi-Bé.—We illustrate the stamps described in the last number of the *Record*.



Parma.—Reference has been made on more than one occasion in these columns to the "find" of marvellous varieties of double-printing *tête-bêche*, &c., and it will be remembered that we have strongly denounced these "discoveries" as either forgeries or "reprints" that differ from the original die! Some of our correspondents, however, on the Continent—vendors and buyers—have impugned the conclusions we arrived at. We are, however, now indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited, for the following official information, which should clear up all doubts on the subject:

ROME, *November 15th*, 1891.

Kingdom of Italy.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Postal Service.
Library, No. 276,106.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 14th last I have the honour to inform you that, after a careful examination of the stamps of the former Duchy of Parma, here enclosed, they have been recognized as reprints, and not authentic stamps, with the exception of the 5 centimes, which is authentic on the face only, whilst the impression on the back is also false.

I ought to add, for your instruction, that there is nothing strange in the fact that the false stamp has been printed *tête-bêche* to the others, it being proved that even the authentic stamps of Parma have been so printed.

Believe me, Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) COMYNS, *Under-Secretary of State.*

MR. STANLEY GIBBONS, 8, *Gower Street, London, W.C.*

Puttialla.—We hear of the service stamp of the lowest denomination with the surcharge no longer bi-coloured, but all in black. *Service Stamp.* ½ anna, *black surcharge only.*

Réunion.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We send you enclosed a sheet of 50 of each of the two provincial Réunions, 2 c. and 15 c. on 20 c., for you to note the varieties, especially the third on the top row printed RUNION. This error does not occur on every sheet of 50. We fancy they are printed in sheets of 150, so that it would be only on every third sheet of 50. They are all issued in sheets of 50 only, so we cannot refer to a sheet of 150."



The setting-up of the surcharge, which is, of course, similar to that described last month, and is here illustrated, seems most irregular and casual, as we note numerous other varieties besides those pointed out by our correspondents. On the sheet of 2 c., for example, some of the letters of the word Réunion are to be found both above and below the remainder; while the "02 c." varies even more in this respect, and the "c" is present in distinct types. On the 15 c. the same remarks apply; while the 39th stamp is distinctly "RÉUNIO," and the 45th "PÉUNION."

Errors. 2 c. on 20 "RUNION."
15 c. on 20 ,,
,, "RÉUNIO."
,, "PÉUNION."

Roumania.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. call our attention to the fact that the perforations of the current stamps vary, and send the 3 and 5 bani, gauging 11½. We have in our own collection other variations, some being compound, and mention the fact in order that some industrious philatelist may set to work and give us a list of what are known to exist.

Sweden.—Another value of the handsome set now happily coming into currency has appeared; to wit—

30 c., chestnut; new type, perf. 14.

Turkey.—The accompanying illustration shows what the new type already mentioned will be like.



Venezuela.—Mr. E. Marshall has sent us a variety of the Escuelas series that we do not remember to have seen noted; namely, the 5 bolivars, with a small perforation on one side, presenting a serrated appearance, and possibly arising from a double perforating.

5 bolivars, blue; Escuelas series, *with small serrated perforations on one side.*

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Holland.—We have from our publishers the new envelope with the die of the august little lady on it exactly similar to the new adhesives, and in all other respects like the lately current envelope.

5 c., blue, new type, on white wove paper.

Leeward Islands.—In addition to the information given on page 206 of the *Record* as to the new registration envelopes, we are now enabled to state, thanks to the *Monthly Journal*, that the stamp on the flap is similar to that of the Straits Settlements registered covers, but has the inner circle dotted, and the outer ornamented, the inscription being LEEWARD ISLANDS REGISTRATION TWOPENCE, and the sizes G and H^2.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Denmark.—The *Monthly Journal* says that a correspondent sends some varieties of the post cards of this country, of which the following seems to be new. It is the current 5 + 5 öre card, with the stamp on the reply half having *small* numerals in the corners, while that on the first half is of the ordinary type.

5 + 5 öre, green on *buff; variety.*

Holland.—Our publishers send us the post card, counterpart of the envelope described in this number, with the Queen's effigy, which we illustrate, and need not therefore further describe beyond stating the dimensions, which are 139 × 92 mm.

5 c., dark blue on blue; new type.



New Zealand.—We have received from our publishers two official cards. The design consists of a fancy spiral border within two lines, with square ornaments at each corner; the words on one specimen, "On Post Office Business Only," in the upper centre in lower-case; and on the other, "Colonial and Foreign Parcel Post." Both bear the royal Arms in the centre, with "New Zealand" immediately beneath in small block capitals, a square frame inscribed "Date Stamp" to right, and the word "To" with three lines for the address.

Official Cards. Post Office, black on white; without expressed value.
Parcel Post, black on buff ,, ,,

Several contemporaries have recently chronicled a 5d. post card, which seems to our unenlightened mind such a "black swan" that we must see it before our incredulity can be dispersed.

Paraguay.—We illustrate the latest addition to the letter-cards of this country, of which there are two values, bearing the impression of the 1867 stamp, with the inscriptions in the same colours; the paper is white, and the size 141 × 86.

Letter Cards. 2 cents, carmine. | 3 cents, blue.



Perak.—An official card seems to have been issued here, *pace* the *Philatelist*, bearing the inscription in Gothic, "On Government Service," and in Roman capitals, "Perak—Post Card—the Address," etc.

Official Card. Post Office, black (on white?); without expressed value.

Victoria.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us two new varieties, caused by the recent Postal changes of tariff. The first is the current 1d. reply card, with the addition, immediately under the word postcard, of "Universal Postal Union" in thick Roman capitals, the value of the stamp being crossed out by two horizontal lines, and surcharged in large upright figures "1½," the like being on the reply half. The second is the current "2d." long sea-route card, treated in a similar manner, except that the words Universal Postal Union are imprinted at the top of the card, above the inscription, and the words "For the United Kingdom" and "By the long sea route" are lined through. The whole of the additional printing on both cards is in red.

1½d., violet on buff, surcharged in red on current 1d. value.
2d., blue-grey on drab, ,, ,, 2d. ,,

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 239.)

I. S.—INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. " " (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

(?)	6d., dark blue.	(?)

Query (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*.)

Note.—Only two values—2d. and 6d.—have been found among these at present, and it is hardly likely that a full set exists.

L. A.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2s., carmine.	(?)

Query (*b*) and (*c*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. 4d., slate.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, 10×11½, 11½×12½.	(?)	(?)

L. C.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue.	2d. Type II. (S.A. and Crown) (?).	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Query (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*.)

Note.—Only one value in the two types denotes a very small use apparently, although the dated specimens known range over three years. I have the first 2d. both with and without the second stop. The 3d. blue has been seen with a red surcharge, but is very doubtful.

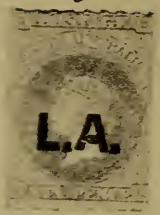
25



26



27



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L. L.—LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) Rouletted.	
2d., orange (A. and B.) 6d., lilac-blue (A. and B.)	(?)	(?)
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate (B.)	(?)	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
(?)	4d., slate, 11½ × 12½ (? B.)	(?)

Note.—Two varieties of the surcharge are found here :
(A.) With letters close and one period at end.
(B.) „ „ apart and with period after each.

The designation of these initials seems doubtful.

L. T.—LAND TENURE.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) Rouletted.	
6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (?) 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 1s., brown (?).	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.	
(?)	6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate.	4d., slate.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
4d., slate, 11½ × 12½.	4d., slate, 11½ × 10 on 3 sides, 10 × 11½ × 12½, 10 × 11½, 11½ × 12½.	(?)

Note.—The 6d. (*a*) is found with the second stop (after T) omitted. The perforations of the 4d. (*e*) seem in this issue to be more compound than ever ! and the colour varies from greyish to deep slate. I have a 2d. with the V. and Crown postmarked as late as July 10th, 1874. The 1s. (*a*) with black surcharge is a curious variety, and must be accepted with reserve.

M.—MILITIA (?).

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., red.	2s., carmine.	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e.*)

Note.—No other than the roulettes seem to have been heard of, and as all the specimens I have are dated 1868, the issue would seem to have stopped here.

M. B.—MEDICAL BOARD.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange. 4d., slate. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	1d., green. 2d., orange. Type II. 2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.)	9d., lilac.

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.

(?)	1s., brown.	(?)

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

(?)	4d., slate (shades.) 6d., blue. 1s., brown.	(?)

(*d*) Perforated 10.

(?)	4d., slate.	(?)

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

(?)	4d., slate, 10 on 3 sides by $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 6d., dark blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 10 on 3 sides by $11\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—The 9d. lilac occurs here as in the case of the letters P. S., and the five red surcharges in (*a*) are all present; as in the preceding letter the perforations are very complex.

M. R.—(?) MARINE REGISTRY.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange. Type II. 4d., dark slate. 6d., blue.	(?)

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.

(?)	1s., brown.	(?)

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

(?)	1d., green. 4d., slate.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	1d., dark green.	
	1d., green, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—The exact designation of M. R. has yet to be discovered. I have distinguished the colour of the 4d. (*a*), as all the specimens in my collection are of a full and dark shade, quite different from that of the *slate-grey* of the early fourpennies, either rouletted or perforated.

M. R. G.—MANAGER RAILWAY, GAMBIERSTOWN.

Surcharge in

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

Query (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—This office is notable as having three initial letters. It would be interesting to know why one railway manager should especially have the use of these official stamps. Possibly it was only a temporary service, and only the 2d. value so used.

N. T.—(?).

Surcharge in

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(?)	6d., blue.	(?)
	1s., brown.	

Note.—The significance of these letters has not yet been ascertained. Like the last letters, it may have signified the superintendence of some work, *e.g.*, tramway, with a corresponding short issue of stamps.

O.—(?) ORDNANCE.

Note.—I have been unable to find any one possessing a specimen with this letter, nor do I know how it came to be inserted in the *Oceania* list. It may have been caused by the omission of a letter in P. O., O. S., or O. A.

O. A.—OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Surcharge in

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

Query (*b*.)

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)

Query (*e.*)

Note.—A very short list of two values. If the translation of the letters is correct the Official Assignee's office must be a light one compared with that of this country!

P.—POLICE.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., blue.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., lilac-blue.
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. 10.) 6d., dark lilac-blue; (perf. 11½.)	(?)
	(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(*d*) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), 11½ × 10, 10 on 3 sides by 11½.	(?)

Note.—The red surcharges are all absent here. There seems to have been considerable use for the 2d., especially of the later series. The V. and Crown watermark is more frequently met with here than on any other surcharge.

P. A.—PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
2d., orange.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., blue.	(?)
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.	
6d., blue.	(?)	(?)
	Query (*c*) and (*e.*)	
	(*d*) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—Two values only appear here, which would seem to corroborate the accuracy of the meaning assigned to the letters, as there could not have been many aborigines to protect!

37



38



39



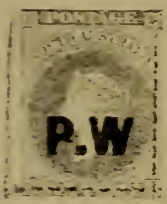
40



41



42



43



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48



P. O.—POST OFFICE.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green.	6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.		2d., orange. Type II.
1s., brown.	1s., brown.	(S.A. and Crown) (?).
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. 10.)	(?)
	1s., brown, (perf. 11½.)	
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	6d., blue.	
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	1s., brown.	
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
(?)	1d., green, 10 × 11½.	(?)
	1s., brown ,,	

Smaller blue surcharge about 4 mm. high.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), 10 × 11½.

Note.—I have a variety of the 2d. watermark S.A. and Crown, perf. 11½ × 10, with a small blue surcharge about 3½ mm. in height by 7½ in breadth (inclusive of the period), and closely resembling the A. previously referred to, except as to colour. I quite believe in its authenticity, as the postmark seems to be clearly over the surcharge, and I have had it many years in my possession.

The sets are not so full here as might be expected, from the fact of this being the initial of the Post Office itself.

P. S.—PRINCIPAL SECRETARY.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
2d., orange.	6d., lilac-blue.	
1s., brown.	9d., lilac.	
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.	
(?)	1s., brown.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
1d., dark green.	3d., blue (on 4d., surcharged in black.)	(?)
4d., slate.	9d., lilac.	
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	1d., green.	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	
	3d., blue, with black surcharge of value on 4d.	
	3d., blue, with red surcharge of value on 4d.	
	4d., slate.	
	6d., dark blue.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 9d., lilac, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 10d., yellow (black surcharge on 9d.), $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—This is perhaps the most varied and interesting set of all the lettered stamps, as varieties are found that are absent from the others. As mentioned in my introductory remarks, it seems that the correspondence of this office would be of a very important character, and one necessitating many letters to foreign shores. This is borne out by the fact that the use of these particular stamps apparently extended over a longer period than the others, the earliest dated specimen I have seen being May 25th, 1868, and the latest April, 1876. I have seen a copy of the 10d., apparently bearing the figures 78, but am not prepared to vouch for them. There seems to have been a distinct demand for a 3d. rate, as three varieties, both of this and of the 9d., are found. The specimen of the former, with the red surcharge, is in the National Collection, and was, I know, "passed" and duly estimated by Mr. Tapling; and at least one other copy has been seen recently. This stamp, as also the 10d. yellow (surcharged in black on the 9d.), is found with no other lettering. Thus, while there seems to have been small demand for the 1d. while the 2s. is entirely absent, there are seven of what I may call the abnormal values, and the collection of the whole of these will be found a very difficult task.

P. W.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. „ „ (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., dark blue.	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

6d., dark blue, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)	(?)

Note.—The second stop is absent on the red surcharges (*a*) on the 6d. and 1s. values. Only the 2d. value seems to have been used besides these—if the former were used at all—the specimens in my collection not having passed the post.

R. B.—ROAD BOARD.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., green. 2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2s., carmine.	(?)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1d., green.	(?)	(?)

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate-grey.	(?)	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	1d., green. 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	(?)

Query (*e*.)

Note.—The 2d., Type II. (S.A. and Crown), (*a*), is found with the lettering close together and without any stops, occupying a width of about 8 mm., as against 10½ mm. on the ordinary surcharge, otherwise the letters are exactly similar.

R. G.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Surcharge in		
Red.	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
	Black.	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. 10.) 6d., blue (perf. 11½.) 1s., brown (perf. 11½.)	6d., blue.

Query (*c*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 1s., brown.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), 10 × 11½, 11½ × 10 on 3 sides.	(?)

S.—SHERIFF.

Surcharge in		
Red.	(*a*) ROULETTED.	
	Black.	*Blue.*
6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
	(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	(?)	6d., blue.
	(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*d*) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 6d., dark blue.	(?)
	(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.	
4d., slate, 10 × 11½.	(?)	(?)

Note.—Only one variety of red surcharge. The variety of the 6d. (*b*) seems, I admit, an unlikely one; but I have carefully examined the specimen, and see nothing against the surcharge—which, however, seems to have been considerably forged, sets of almost all the values having been seen, as alas! also many varieties of the other letters.

S. C.—SUPREME COURT.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue.	(?)	(?)
	Query (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)	
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—This is another scanty list. Possibly only the two varieties were required, although their existence was a continued one, as I have seen the 2d. (*d*) postmarked as late as June 19th, 1874.

S. G.—SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate (?).	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate-grey.	4d., slate.	(?)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d. Type II. (V. and Crown.) 4d., slate. 6d., blue.	(?)
	(*e*) Compound Perforation.	
4d., slate, 11½ × 12½.	4d., slate, 10 × 11½, 10 × 11½ on 3 sides. 6d., dark blue, 10 × 13, 11½ × 13.	(?)

Note.—The 2d. appears in no less than seven varieties and the 4d. in six. There would seem to have been but three values employed.

S. M.—STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
1d., dark green. 2d., orange. 4d., slate. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	2d., orange. Type II. 2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 4d., slate.

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown); (perf. 10.)	(?)
	6d., dark blue and lilac-blue (perf. 11½.)	
	1s., brown (perf. 11½.)	

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

(?)	1d., green.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	1d., green.	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	
	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	
	4d., slate.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	1d., green, 11½ × 12½.	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), 10 on 3 sides by 11½, 10 × 11½.	
	4d., slate (perf. ?.)	

Note.—I have seen a variety of the 2d. (*a*), Type II. (S.A. and Crown), with an imperfect double surcharge, as also other varieties that are of a more or less suspicious nature. There is a full list with the normal red surcharges complete—as also five varieties of the 4d. and eight of the 2d. The former appears in (*a*) with each of the three colours of surcharge.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., 13*th November*, 1891.

New Forgeries. Circular No. 3.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

HANOVER.—10 gr., green, made from the 2 gr., and heavily postmarked over the value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—3d. on 4d. with the black surcharge changed to red. 4d. old type, with the star watermark obliterated and crown and SA stamped in its place.

TRINIDAD.—1851. Without value; the red, purple-brown and blue stamps made from the Mauritius stamps of similar type.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Unperforated 1d., red, watermarked small crown, changed to the 1d. *bluish-black*

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of collectors held at Kingston Lodge, Brighton, on the 1st November, it was unanimously agreed to form a Philatelic Society, and that the following fifteen gentlemen do hereby incorporate themselves as "The Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society," with power to add to their number:

M. P. Castle.	Henry Griffith.	E. J. W. Sang.
S. M. Castle.	Wm. Harrison.	H. Stafford Smith.
H. Clark.	W. H. Rean.	W. T. Willett.
J. H. Escolme.	J. H. Redman.	A. de Worms.
J. W. Gillespie.	Rev. E. H. Rogers.	P. de Worms.

It was also unanimously agreed that Mr. W. T. Willett be nominated Hon. Secretary *pro tem.* to carry out the necessary steps for the further formation and development of the Society.

A meeting of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society was held at Kingston Lodge, Brighton, on Monday, November 16th, 1891. The following members were present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle, S. M. Castle, J. H. Redman, W. T. Willett, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, H. Clark, Rev. E. H. Rogers, J. W. Gillespie.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and seconded by Rev. E. H. Rogers: "That this meeting hereby confirm the action of the meeting of collectors held at Kingston Lodge on the 1st November last, and agrees to the incorporation of a Philatelic Society under the name of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society."

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. A. de Worms: "That the following fifteen gentlemen form the original members of this Society—M. P. Castle, S. M. Castle, H. Clark, J. H. Escolme, J. W. Gillespie, Henry Griffith, Wm. Harrison, W. H. Rean, J. H. Redman, Rev. E. H. Rogers, E. J. W. Sang, H. Stafford Smith, W. T. Willett, A. de Worms, P. de Worms."

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle: "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. W. T. Willett for the trouble he has taken in the formation of the Society, and that he be elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer."

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. A. de Worms: "That Mr. M. P. Castle be elected President."

Proposed by Mr. A. de Worms, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Willett: "That Mr. J. H. Redman be elected Vice-President, and that the following four gentlemen be elected to serve on the Committee—Messrs. A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, J. H. Escolme."

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie: "That the rules as proposed and amended be and are hereby adopted."

Proposed by Mr. W. T. Willett, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Redman: "That the rules and reports of meetings be sent to the *Philatelic Record* and *The Monthly Journal*."

Proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Redman: "That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the place of meeting of the next and subsequent meetings."

The following are the Rules and list of Officers, as submitted to us by the Hon. Sec.:

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. Castle.
Vice-President—J. H. Redman.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—W. T. Willett.

A. De Worms. | J. W. Gillespie.
H. Stafford Smith. | J. H. Escolme.

RULES.

1. The Society was constituted to encourage and promote the study of postage and telegraph stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper and other bands, and cards, and to undertake all such matters as may contribute to the increase of the science and practice of Philately.

2. The Society shall consist, in the first instance, of the Committee incorporated November 16th, 1891, and afterwards of collectors and others interested in the subject, who shall be elected by ballot as provided by Rule 3. Any gentleman over 17 years of age shall be eligible.

3. Candidates for admission must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, balloted for, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present and voting. For purposes of election, five members shall form a quorum. The names of candidates, together with those of their respective proposers and seconders, must be sent in to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting at which they are to come up for election.

4. A list of the members of the Society, as also reports of the proceedings, shall be published in the *Philatelic Record*, or such other publications as the Committee may direct.

5. If any charge or matter affecting the character or conduct of any member shall be brought before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, at a meeting summoned for this purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to expel or remove such member whenever the Committee is satisfied that his character or conduct is inconsistent with the objects or well-being of, or injurious to, the Society. Two-thirds of those present must concur in any resolution to that effect, and such resolution shall be subject to an appeal at the second ordinary meeting of the Society following such expulsion; or, in the case of members residing abroad, at any ordinary meeting held within six weeks of the date of such resolution, or at the first ordinary meeting held after the expiration of such six weeks.

6. Members may at any time bring a friend with them to be present at a meeting.

7. The affairs and business of the Society are conducted by a Committee of seven members, viz.:—The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and four other members. For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee, three shall form a quorum.

8. An annual general meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of January, at which meeting the officers of the Society and members of the Committee shall be elected to hold office for a period terminating with the next annual general meeting; but any office becoming vacant may be refilled by election at any ordinary meeting upon notice being given. The first annual general meeting shall, however, be held in January, 1893.

9. The annual subscription is five shillings.

10. The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, on the 1st January in each year in advance. Members elected after the 24th June will only be called upon to pay half the current year's subscription.

11. All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by the 1st April, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, will be considered to have resigned their membership.

12. Meetings for the present will be held in Brighton on alternate Mondays, or at such dates, time, and place as the Committee may appoint, of which at least four days' previous notice shall be given by post.

13. Every member attending any meeting of the Society must bring his *bonâ fide* collection of the stamps named for study at such meeting (due notice thereof having been given); and a fine of one shilling shall be paid to the Treasurer for each omission to do so; in the absence of legitimate excuse this fine will be rigidly enforced.

14. The Society at any ordinary meeting, upon notice given, with that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, including suspension or alteration of any of these rules, or the election of officers or members of the Committee on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the current year of office.

Reviews.

M. MOENS' NEW CATALOGUE.*

This long-heralded work has at last made its appearance, as regards the initial number, and it is to be hoped that the succeeding parts may follow in quick succession, now that the author has overcome the difficulties inherent to making a start. There are several modifications and alterations of the system previously adopted, by far the most important of these being the elimination of fiscal stamps—a reform that should have taken place long since, but will none the less be heartily welcomed now by all the subscribers to the work. The size of the book will be somewhat larger than the preceding issue—about one inch in width and breadth—being what may be termed a large quarto. The pages are, as before, divided into two columns, but the normal varieties of each issue are set in larger type than the sub-varieties, thus showing at a glance what exists in each case. There is, too, a more frequent interspersal of notes on various points, which add at once to the interest and the perspicuity of a catalogue, as without these a mere recital of the varieties is but dry reading. The typography of the book, as also the paper, are excellent, and quite in accord with the long-sustained reputation of the issuing firm. The alphabetical arrangement is adhered to as before, the names of non-European countries being followed by their Continental location, while the illustrations of the types will be at the end of the work in the form of an appendix. We are inclined to prefer the system adopted in the excellent American catalogues now being published, whereby description and type illustration appear side by side, nor can we candidly say that M. Moens' illustrations are so good as those of his Transatlantic competitors. A feature that has our cordial approbation is the omission to catalogue all German locals, than which, in our humble opinion, no greater rubbish has ever been foisted on to the simple-minded collector since the good old days when "118 different Hamburg locals" were given as an equivalent for one shilling and sixpence sterling. The first part of the catalogue will be devoted to adhesive postal and telegraph stamps, while the later instalments will contain the *ganzsachen*—envelopes and cards—an arrangement that is a great improvement on the old system of placing them together, which, with the fiscals already alluded to, produced vanity and vexation of spirit to the students of the work.

* *Catalogue Prix Courant de Timbres-Poste.* Sixième édition. J. B. Moens, Brussels.

We note that the "Alsace and Lorraine" are still so headed, with the addition of the words, "and districts of France occupied by the German troops." According to the recent writings on this subject, the latter designation alone is the more proper one; but M. Moens has doubtless remembered the adage, that "Use is second nature," and has therefore continued the old appellation. In South Australia a list is given of most of the salient varieties coming under the respective departments, roughly classified with sub-varieties under roulettes, perf. 11½ and 10; but we do not see any allusion to the existence of the compound perforations. In Western Australia the 1d., black, is given as the first stamp issued, under date of the end of 1854—no doubt correctly so—and a note is added, that as the author has received the first two issues rouletted direct from the postal administration, they cannot be deemed otherwise than official—a statement that, in our judgment, could be extended to many other of the early Australian roulettes. We note that Bamra already rejoices in 94 varieties, and has 20 *Timbres réimprimés!* No less than 200 Belgian "essays" are quoted, which fact does not, we venture to think, add to the philatelic value of the catalogue. Bhopal, Afghan, and other Indian states, are succinctly detailed, as are also the German States that come under the early letters of the alphabet, although we note that the various roulettes of the North German Confederation, mentioned in the recent catalogues, are not set forth. The blemishes, however, in the work, as a whole, are but trifles compared with the general high standard of excellence; and we are but expressing the universal opinion of philatelists, that M. Moens' important work will redound to his credit, and be an invaluable book of reference to all earnest workers among postage stamps.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.*

Written in a piquant and discursive vein, this little octavo volume will be found to afford a pleasant hour to its readers. As its title signifies, it gives an account of the various issues of the French stamps, accompanied by illustrations and a synopsis of the several values, colours, and dates of issue. Though written in a pleasant and occasionally colloquial style, it is plainly demonstrated as the work of one who has had access to official information, and some of the facts so quoted are of much interest. It is sad to think that its author, who held an important office under the French Postal Administration, was not spared to quite finish his work.

The preface is so inimitably and gracefully French that we quote it for our readers' delectation in the vernacular:

"Jolie petite estampe, aussi modeste qu' utile, c'est sous ton egide que circulent journellement des millions de correspondances relatives aux sentiments du cœur aux sciences aux affaires.

"Tu es dans toutes les mains, tu es . . . à toutes les levres, et, cependant, combien peu te connaissent autrement que pour t' employer.

"C'est ton histoire que je vais écrire, l'histoire de tes quarante ans.

"J'ai dit 'histoire.' Le mot pourra paraitre prétentieux pour une causerie familiére, plaisante même par fois, dans laquelle les renseignements alterneront avec l'anecdote.

"Je la dédie à la grande famille postale et aussi, dans un sentiment de reconnaisance pour toi, à ceux qui, seul, t'entourent de la jalouse sollicitude que tu mérites: aux collectionneurs."

* *Histoire du Timbre-Poste Français.* Par Louis Leroy. Ch. Rousin, Paris; J. B. Moens, Brussels.

In the notes on the issue of 1870, we read that stamps to the face-value of no less than 120,000,000 francs emanated from the Bordeaux Monnaie, the respective quantities of each value issued are given—the 20 centimes being the most used, and the 80 cents the least. Their issue ceased at the end of February, 1871, and all the matrices were destroyed in the August following. *O si sic omnes!* Illustrations and descriptions of the forthcoming issue of Colonial Stamps also form one of the chapters, and we must say that the design is pleasing and meritorious—even if we do not to the full agree that "there could be no more noble subject" than navigation and commerce unfurling the French flag on the ocean. In the chapter devoted to stamps prepared and not issued, we note it is distinctly stated that the 20 c., blue, of the first issue, although intended to supersede the black stamp of the like value, was never issued, but was included in the official collection, and reprinted in 1862. M. Leroy also declines to place much faith in the same stamp with a red surcharge, as he states categorically that "this surcharge was not made in the Atelier of M. Hulot." The 10 c. of the laureated Napoleonic series is also stated never to have been issued, as the plan met with disapproval, and the stamps surcharged were destroyed. The author asks how it is that so many of these stamps exists, and with good reason doubts their authenticity. Some of the chapters are devoted to collectors and collecting, while the work is freely illustrated, and, taken in its entirety, will be found most readable.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.

Vice-President—M. P. Castle.

Secretary—D. Garth. *Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. Tilleard.

Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. Biggs.

E. D. Bacon. | Major Evans.
A. W. Chambers. | Dr. C. W. Viner.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Society was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 3rd July, 1891, and was attended by thirteen members, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the report of the Sub-committee appointed to consider the question of forgeries was read and adopted. A discussion ensued on the work of the Philatelic Protection Association, and on the motion of Mr. Gibbons, seconded by Mr. Bepler, it was resolved, "That the Philatelic Protection Association is worthy of support by all Philatelists, and that every assistance should be given by this Society in any action the association may take in dealing with the question of forgeries." The principal business of the evening consisted of the consideration of the best mode of dealing with the questions involved in the increased cost of the production of the Society's works, and after a prolonged discussion on the subject, it was resolved to further consider the subject at a meeting to be held on the 17th July, after the views of the English members had been invited by a letter to be written to them by the Secretary.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Society was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 17th July, fifteen members being present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and after the minutes of the

last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the correspondence which had been received since the last meeting. Upon the consideration of the matters discussed at the last meeting in reference to the cost of production of the Society's works, it was decided to meet the case by an increase in the members' subscriptions. It was further resolved to rescind the provisions of the Society's statutes under which the annual subscription of members is apportionable in accordance with the date of election. The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Viner, resigning his membership of the Society, and on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon (both of whom referred in fitting terms to the services rendered by Dr. Viner in the interests of Philately), it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Viner be elected an honorary member of the Society.

THE first meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 9th October, nine members, including the Vice-President in the chair, being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary read the correspondence, which included letters from Messrs. Kleinwort and Benson resigning their membership of the Society. The resignations were directed to be accepted with regret. The Secretary was also requested to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society the receipt from Mr. Phillips, on behalf of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of the first volume of the *Monthly Journal*, and a copy of the eighth edition of the Catalogue issued by that firm. The Vice-President reported the receipt from Mr. Basset Hull of a letter, offering to the Society the publication of his contemplated work on the *Stamps of South Australia*, and it was resolved to accept the offer upon the same terms as those upon which the approval and publication of the *Stamps of Tasmania* was undertaken by the Society. The subjects of study for the ensuing season were discussed, and it was resolved to complete the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon, and afterwards to proceed with the lists of the African Colonies.

THE second meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 23rd October, and was attended by six members and one visitor. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Herr P. von Ferrary, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Hastings E. Wright, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. W. B. Avory, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Gibbons, were duly elected members of the Society. The business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon, which was proceeded with and adjourned to the next meeting.

Varia.

THERE are rumours of the starting of a Philatelic Club in London under very favourable auspices.

* * *

THE Philatelic Protection Association, as was to be expected from so powerful a coalition of interests, has made an auspicious commencement of its crusade against the forgers. As we are going to press we hear of the apprehension under warrant of one Dr. Assmus, or Bernard, for forging VR and other stamps. After examination, on the 23rd of this month, at Marlborough Street Police Court, the case has been remanded for a week, and we trust that the Treasury may in the interval take the case up, which we hope to fully report in our next issue.

* * *

THE notorious German forger, Krippner, has met with the fate he so justly merited, and in the seclusion of his cell, during the next few years, will sadly ruminate on this sudden check to his career of industry, and the ingratitude of stamp collectors for his efforts to provide them with rare varieties considerably under market value to them, even if slightly above cost value to him!

* * *

THE Auction "Season" seems now in full swing, one sale after the other following each other with great rapidity. Messrs. Cheveley and Wilson's assemblage of lots on the 20th and 21st of this month included a number of good stamps, and attracted a considerable assemblage of leading buyers, both amateur and professional. We hope in our next issue to give a few particulars, as also of the sale of Messrs. Thomas Bull and Co., Limited, on the 28th; but our space is fully occupied this month.

* * *

MR. C. N. BIGGS informs us that he has had a communication from Captain Charles Norris-Newman, of Aliwal North, Cape Colony, South Africa, in which the following information is given: "We have started a small Philatelical Society here in South Africa, with its head quarters at Port Elizabeth, and as they intend having an exhibition next year at Kimberley, we are endeavouring to have a section set apart for philately, when I shall make an effort and try and show my collection of nearly 10,000, which I have got together in thirty years' wanderings." Philately is evidently "on the boom" in Africa! We wish every success to Captain Newman in his ventures, and shall be pleased to give him all the aid that lies in our power through the columns of the *Record*.

* * *

THE Indian Postal Administration has had a considerable amount of disruption lately, and is not at the end of its troubles yet, as the London papers show by the following excerpt:

"Alfred Robert Ashton, a stevedore's labourer, was charged with stealing about £1600 worth of 2-anna stamps from the steamship *Astrea*, on or about June 12th and 13th. Indian stamps are printed in this country, and on the date in question two packages, lined with tin and secured with sealed iron bands, were depatched by the *Astrea*. Shortly afterwards it was reported to the authorities at Scotland-yard that a number of Indian stamps were being sold at half-price on the Continent. Inspector Richards was entrusted with the case, and his inquiries led to the arrest of eight people in Switzerland with 10,000 stamps in their possession. Other parcels were found in Germany, and it was ascertained that two men, named Hargreaves and Gatty, had been arrested at Bombay, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of stamps. These men were brought back to England by Inspector Richards, and stated at a previous hearing that they had obtained the stamps from the prisoner. It was discovered that the cases containing the stamps had been surreptitiously opened, and part of their contents abstracted. Mr. Maidment, assistant superintendent of stamps at Bombay, said he examined the cases brought by the *Astrea*, and found that 155,520 stamps, valued at 19,440 rupees, were missing. It was contended on behalf of the prisoner that the goods were not put on board the *Astrea* till the Monday, and that the stamps were obtained by Hargreaves and Gatty on the Saturday. Mr. Lushington said goods were stolen from lighters as well as ships. He committed the prisoner for trial." (*Standard*, 13th Nov.)

An *employé* of Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist agents, has since been charged with receiving these stamps; but the case, to which the defendant pleads a complete answer, is still *sub judice*.

THE days of ridicule having been lived down, our editorial breath is not taken away by reading the following announcement in the columns of a *leading* daily contemporary :

"The advance of stamp collecting, or, as its devotees style it, of the science of philately, has just been specially marked by a further instalment of the *édition de luxe* catalogue of the postage stamps of the countries comprising the British Empire, which is being prepared and published by the London Philatelic Society, whose honorary president is the Duke of Edinburgh. The portion of the catalogue just to hand deals with the postage stamps of the British Colonies of the West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras. It is embellished with no less than thirty-two full page sheets of fine autotype illustrations. The volume is a handsome imperial octavo, and its production is said to have cost the society close on £200 for an edition limited to 300 copies."

Correspondence.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—May I venture to make your paper a medium for addressing a few words to the Philatelic public on the subject of the London Society?

I wish to remove, if possible, what I believe to be merely misapprehension in the minds of some of our fellow-workers in the country, and to answer once and for all the question that is almost daily put to me, "What benefit do I individually reap by being, or shall I reap by becoming, a member of the London Society?" It will be observed that I speak alike to present members as well as to those who have not joined us, and I trust that my remarks will be accepted in the spirit of explanation in which alone they are offered, and not as in anyway seeking by specious argument to enlist recruits. Our Society has, I am glad to say, for years past steadily increased its numbers, and needs no such advertisement at my hands.

I am always tempted to reply to the question I have alluded to above in the single word "none." As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case, inasmuch as members receive free a copy of each of the Society's publications, the cost price of which has usually exceeded the annual subscription of, at any rate, a country member. But I feel strongly that no such incentive should be necessary to anyone who desires to associate himself with a Society formed to promote the science and pursuit in which I am assuming that he really takes pride and interest. Does any purely scientific Society profess to offer to its members any intrinsic or pecuniary advantages? Does it not rather simply invite co-operation in advancing and developing the science or knowledge of the particular subject, whether of interest to a class of individuals only, or to the community at large? Does it not seek to achieve this object by mutual intercourse and exchange of ideas, theories, and opinions; by combining the results of individual labour; and by sharing any necessary expenditure, the necessity and limit of such expenditure being regulated by common vote?

I assure you, sir, I have before me letters which show that the writers seriously expect that, in return for their moderate annual subscription, our society should present its members with at least five times the equivalent in valuable stamps. I am also twitted with the existence of rival societies, and with the threat of the formation of new societies, offering equal advantages at a subscription of a nominal half-crown or five shillings per annum.

I, of course, acknowledge it well possible that a hundred Philatelists can readily find comfortable accommodation at a very small cost for fortnightly or even weekly meetings, which may be both useful and instructive to the members themselves; but I venture to protest that the London Society

aims at something far higher than purely social intercourse amongst its members. It has always sought to advance the science of Philately by giving, not only to its members, but to the world at large, the benefit of its research, and it aims at placing in the hands of the collector, little by little, the complete history and catalogue of the Postal issues of the world.

With such objects in view a moderate expenditure is inevitable, and a small working capital a necessity. Our increased subscription of one guinea per annum is, I submit, within the means of most of our country friends who seriously embark upon the pursuit, and I strongly urge that it should be tendered by our members, not as a *quid pro quo*, but as a contributory agent in maintaining the London Society in its position as the leading authority of the world upon Philatelic subjects.

I consider that far more "touch" between the London and country members than at present exists is possible, and would be desirable; that the projected scheme of publishing an exclusive journal of the Society would materially assist us in this respect, but that in the meanwhile our country members might, by writing short papers to be read at our meetings, by regularly communicating new facts and theories which come under their notice, and by asking in return for information and advice, materially assist our deliberations, reap real advantage to themselves, and find more pride and satisfaction in their (otherwise, perhaps, unremunerative) membership of the London Society.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS GARTH,
Secretary London Philatelic Society.

DEAR SIR,—The Philatelic Society of London justly claims the position of the Premier Society, but in one matter it is much behind some of the Continental ones—that is, with regard to the report of proceedings.

The meagre statement published in the *Record*, giving an outline of the formal business only, with a mere note that the reference list of stamps of such and such country was then taken, is not sufficient to keep alive the proper amount of interest in the proceedings on the part of those country members who are unable to attend the meetings. This in itself is a serious matter, but there is another side to the question, and that is that much valuable information might be obtained from the absentees, if they were aware upon what lines the investigations were being conducted; at the same time much valuable and interesting information is lost to those who are justly entitled to it.

I would suggest that a much fuller report should be published, mentioning the names of those present (this might stimulate the laggards), giving a *résumé* of the discussions, a full account of the stamps submitted, and points on which information for lists is wanted; and if the paper read is not to be included in the work preparing for publication, it should be given in *extenso*—of course all rights being reserved.

Shorthand notes should be taken by a paid reporter, or perhaps some member might volunteer for the duty. The objection has been raised that it would not always be advisable to publish matters brought before the Society—this could be obviated by the Secretary having and using the power of excision.

I belong to two professional societies that publish monthly journals of their proceedings, giving in full the papers read, and an almost verbatim report of the discussion. In both societies paid reporters are employed; there is not the slightest difficulty about technical terms used, as might be urged by some as a bar to this.

There is no doubt that a society of the standing of ours should have a journal of its own, but this is too wide a subject to be entered upon in my present letter.

Yours truly,

BRIGHTON, *Nov. 17th*, 1891. J. H. REDMAN.

THE CHALMERS' CLAIM.

Sir,—In your October number, while expressing regret at the death of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, you state that you cordially agree with the spirit of a kindly notice which appeared in the *Surrey Comet*, wherein it is stated that Mr. P. Chalmers succeeded in establishing his father's claim to have been the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, "without which Sir Rowland Hill's plan of penny postage could not have been successfully launched."

Possibly you draw a distinction between the kindly spirit of the notice and the accuracy of the editor's statements; but can the opinions of such a paper as the *Surrey Comet* be for a moment placed in comparison with those expressed in your own columns by the London Philatelic Society, and by persons so well acquainted with the facts as Mr. Philbrick, the President of that Society, and Mr. Westoby, who have unhesitatingly declared that Patrick Chalmers' claims were altogether unfounded?

It was probably Chalmers' long-maintained pertinacity which won for him believers, notwithstanding the fact that during the twelve years of controversy he could never produce a genuine document to substantiate his claim, nor seemingly persuade his father's family, one of whom, a sister, predeceased him by a few months only, to come forward as witnesses on his behalf.

History abounds with instances of characters who have posed as messengers of truth. They date from long before John of Leyden's day to that of the once famous Claimant, and later. Even the Cock Lane ghost, the false Dauphins, Pigott, and many others, had their brief bubble reputation and their champions. Even Donelly, of cryptogramic fame, has made converts to unfaith in Shakespeare. While to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp, Chalmers is by no means the first to lay claim. Years ago the late Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, persistently declared himself its author; and he was but one of several "originators." Thus does history repeat itself; and who shall say how many more claimants the future holds in store?

To explain why so many rival claims should have arisen is easy enough. When the Treasury had decided to use stamps for postage prepayment (as suggested in Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet), and had invited the public to furnish designs, many people set to work. What more natural than that as time, with its tendency to play tricks with memory, went on, some of these competitors should come to believe that to them belonged both suggestion and design?

To James Chalmers Rowland Hill owed not a single feature of his scheme of postal reform, which was made public only when it had been planned in its entirety; and were the worthy Dundee printer but alive he would be the first to deny the alleged share. But then had Patrick Chalmers predeceased his father, the clumsy pretensions—for clumsy it is to those familiar with the real story of penny postage—would never have been heard of.

Yours faithfully, A Stamp Collector.

[November, 1891.—In deference to our correspondent's wish, with some reluctance, we insert the foregoing. Our opinion on the real merits of the Hill-Chalmers controversy has been repeatedly and plainly indicated in this journal. Our remarks on the late Mr. P. Chalmers last month quite fail to bear the interpretation our correspondent places on them, nor have we aught to retract from them. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* expresses our opinion and, we hope, that of our correspondent.—Ed.]

THE LATE MR. PATRICK CHALMERS.

Dear Sir,—The late Mr. Patrick Chalmers deserves a more bibliographically-extended notice than he has yet received. It would be a pity were no accurate list compiled of the numerous characteristic pamphlets issued by him during the past decade.

I append the titles of those known to me, and shall be glad to have any omissions rectified.

1881.

The Adhesive Stamp: A Fresh Chapter in the History of Post Office Reform. 70 pages. 6d.

The Penny Postage Scheme of 1837: Was it an Invention or a Copy? 33 pages. 3d.

Opinions from the Press upon "The Penny Postage Scheme of 1837," &c. (?) pages.

1882.

The Position of Sir Rowland Hill made Plain. 72 pages. 6d.

Opinions from the Press, &c.; also Letters and Opinions having Reference to the Proceedings of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee. 28 pages.

1883.

A Short Review of the Adhesive Stamp. 35 pages. 6d.

Sir Rowland Hill and James Chalmers, the Inventor of the Adhesive Stamp. A Reply to Mr. Pearson Hill.* 76 pages. 6d.

Evidence from the Pamphlet, "Sir R. H. and J. C.," &c. 27 pages.

Opinions from the Press (Fresh Series). 30 pages. 2d.

1884.

James Chalmers Inventor of the Adhesive Stamp, not Sir Rowland Hill. 39 pages. 6d.

1885.

The Adhesive Stamp. Important Additional Evidence in behalf of James Chalmers. 15 pages.

1886.

Concealment Unveiled: The Sir Rowland Hill Committee. A Tale of the Mansion House. 31 pages.

Sequel to "Concealment Unveiled." Submission of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee. 16 pages.

Submission of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee. Second Edition, with Opinions from the Press (Fourth Series). 115 pages. 6d.

1887.

Submission, &c. Third Edition. 83 Pages. 6d.

The Philatelic Society of London and the Adhesive Postage Stamp. 7 pages.

1888.

Letter to the Dundee Burns Club. A Reply to Mr. Pearson Hill.† 44 pages.

The Chalmers-Hill Controversy. An explanation. 10 pages.

1890.

How James Chalmers Saved the Penny Postage Scheme. (?) pages. 6d.

Letter to the Members of the International Society of Philatelists of Dresden. 9 pages.

Eminent Arbroathians: James Chalmers. By J. M. McBain. With Appendix by P. C. 18 pages.

1891.

Removal of Official Documents from H.M. Treasury by Sir Rowland Hill. 20 pages. 6d.

I am, yours faithfully, P. J. Anderson.

November 14th, 1891.

* See Mr. Hill's paper in *Philatelic Record*, iii. 195–201; and the Philatelic Society's Report in *Philatelic Record*, iv. 184–186.

† See Mr. Hill's *The Chalmers' Craze Investigated*. 1888. 33 pages. 3d.

Theodor Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIII. DECEMBER, 1891. No. 156.

IT is with singular pleasure that we present this month to our readers the portrait of a gentleman whose name is a household word in Philately, and with whom we ourselves have been on terms of intimacy for many years. Mr. Edward Denny Bacon was born on August 29th, 1860, and is consequently in his thirty-second year, although Father Time has apparently ruled him with so gentle a hand that his personal appearance belies the fact. His collecting proclivities were early displayed at school; and when, still in his "teens," he joined the London Philatelic Society in May, 1880, sponsored by the late Mr. V. G. de Ysasi and Mr. M. Burnett, he rejoiced not only in an interesting collection, but in a sound knowledge and judgment on matters philatelic. That the London Society was not unmindful of these qualifications is shewn by the fact of the election of so comparatively new a recruit to a seat on the Committee in October 1882. Mr. Bacon was unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer in February 1885, and Hon. Secretary in November of the same year, both of which important offices he filled most admirably until December 1888, when the increasing responsibilities of a large business compelled him reluctantly to restrict his labours for the Society. How highly his services were appreciated by all his fellow members is evidenced by the handsome testimonial presented to him in recognition of his services by the members of the London Philatelic Society in March, 1889. Few testimonials in this age of such recognitions could have been more signally deserved; as we can testify from our intimate knowledge of the work done, that for steady, conscientious, painstaking, and accurate work no officer of the London Society has ever surpassed Mr. Bacon; nor with his retirement from office has his interest in the Society slackened. Re-elected on the Committee, he

Mr. E. D. Bacon.

has ever since been a most regular and conspicuous attendant at the meetings of that body, every member of which wishes him many years of health and prosperity to continue in the same course.

Mr. Bacon's labours in the field of Philatelic literature are so well known that it almost seems superfluous to call attention to them, but we need only mention the papers he has contributed to the *Record* on Japan, British Guiana, and Trinidad, which, with many others, are reckoned as much valued contributions to the sum of philatelic knowledge. He has also contributed articles upon Revenue stamps for the *Timbre Fiscal*, and has, in fact, been a steady supporter of the Philatelic Press for years past. Doubtless, however, the most conspicuous and brilliant service that Mr. Bacon has rendered has been his share in the production of the Philatelic Society's publications, *Oceania*, *British North America*, Mr. Bassett Hull's *Tasmania*, and the *West Indies*. Mr. Bacon has been from the commencement a member of the Publishing Committee, and it is no disparagement to any other member of that body to say, that to the subject of our sketch the lion's share of the work has fallen, and that to his industry and acumen a very large portion of the success of these works is due. We have so recently alluded to Mr. Bacon's labours in this respect, that we feel that any further remarks appreciative of his labours in this field would be a work of supererogation.

As we have previously mentioned, Mr. Bacon was possessed of a sound general collection of stamps when he joined the London Society, as well as an excellent assemblage of post cards. In 1882, however, occurred an event that has tinged the remaining years of his life, and induced him to dispose of his adhesives to Captain W. E. Williams. The late Vice-President of the London Society was at that time actively engaged in building up or rather laying the foundations of that magnificent collection that has since rendered his name famous, and, quick to see the qualities of our friend, enlisted his services to help in the selection, arrangement, and classification of his treasures. The intimate friendship, mutual self-esteem and confidence, thus early engendered, ripened as the years stole by; and when last year the hand of the Almighty removed Thomas Keay Tapling from among us, no brother's heart could have been more bowed down with grief than that of his faithful and devoted friend.

Constantly habituated to seeing the rarities of the earth in profusion, and almost all the varieties known, it is scarce wonder

that Mr. Bacon's knowledge on Philatelic matters should have during these years prodigiously increased. Mr. Tapling having acquired from Mr. Bacon his magnificent collection of post cards—certainly one of the best in the world—the latter threw himself heart and soul into the arrangement of the envelopes and post cards of the collection that has now passed to the nation, and it was common knowledge that Mr. Bacon was more intimately acquainted with the details of it even than its owner.

Mr. Bacon's own collection at the present day consists only of the stamps of Japan—postals, fiscals, envelopes, and post cards, used and unused; and to those who have seen it, it is a veritable monument of industry and Philatelic research. The enormous variety of stamps "typed" in sheets, and its thousands of specimens, constitute it, in our opinion, the most stupendous labour ever bestowed on the stamps of any country. It was shown at the London Philatelic Exhibition, of whose committee Mr. Bacon was a member, as also one of the judges, which honour alone prevented his reception of one of the highest awards.

It will thus be seen that in every sphere that Philately embraces our friend is to the fore. He identifies himself closely with every movement calculated to increase the *prestige* of our science; he is ever ready to impart his knowledge to assist the less "advanced" collector; and by his qualities of heart no less than mind, has earned the cordial appreciation of all his colleagues, and the most profound respect of Philatelists in all portions of the globe—in both of which sentiments we are ourselves proud to join.

A Seasonable Philatelic Greeting.

Once more have the chariot wheels of old Father Time revolved, and the last days of 1891 drawn near. At this season of the year the interchange of courtesies and kindly greetings is fortunately a custom that cannot stale nor age wither. We therefore take leave to express alike to contributors, readers, and publishers, our hearty wishes for their welfare, social and Philatelic, during the coming year, and the earnest hope that we may one and all labour for the true and higher advancement of our pursuit. In accordance with our intention, announced just twelve months since, to attempt to conduct the *Record* on Philatelic lines, and for the true interest of the science and its votaries, we ourselves would wish to be judged as to whether this journal has endorsed the foregoing precept by its own example. We are fain to hope that it has—not only this

year, but in all the thirteen volumes of its existence. It has at least always been a journal written by collectors for collectors, untainted by trade interests, and in the eyes of the veterans of the science has come to be regarded, as the past-editor, Mr. Maitland Burnett expressed it, in his letter in the number for last January, "The dear old *Record*." To those among us who have known all the principal writers in our pages, who have formed thereby lifelong friendships, and who trace here the memories of dear comrades laid at rest, the epithet of Mr. Burnett will not sound incongruous or strained. To them, as to us (despite our own demerits), this little journal will ever be associated with the sunny memories of our lives, while the most favoured shelf in our library, and the warmest corner of our heart, will aye extend a welcome to the *Philatelic Record*. *Vale!*

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

To our Correspondents.—*We shall be glad to receive from collectors and dealers notices of Novelties, etc., which can, if desired, be inserted with the sender's name and the date of receipt. Communications as to these, as also general philatelic and postal information and correspondence, should be addressed to* "The Editor of the Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine.—From specimens submitted by our publishers, it seems that, owing probably to deterioration of the die, the 1 c. value has been partly redrawn. The figures in the corners are rather broader, with projecting "head," while the background of the central oval has horizontal lines only, the previously existing vertical ones having disappeared. The words at the base, "un centavo" are wider, the head has been altered, while the whole appearance is coarser than before, due to the redrawing of all the shading outside the vignette.

1 c., brown; new type.

Bamra.—We are indebted to our well-informed oriental authority, the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, for the following additional varieties of this delightfully prolific little country.

First edition, in blocks of 20.

4 annas, black on *lilac.*

4 „ „ „ *error* "Eeudatory."

Second edition, in blocks of 16.

4 annas, black on *rose; error* "BAMBA."

The last variety is of the same setting as the 8 a. and 1 r. with the same error.

British Honduras.—In addition to the varieties chronicled last month in this journal, there is a third current of an overprint in black 1 cent on the current penny stamp, and we gather from the *Philatelist* that this is apparently already superseded by a permanent issue of the 1 cent, presumably in the current type. We illustrate the varieties described last month.





1 cent, black, surcharged 1d., green ; wmk CA ; perf. 14.
1 cent, (? current type) ,, ,,

British South Africa.—From our publishers we have a new value here similar to those preceding.

3d., grey and green.

Colombia.—With reference to the error of the 1860 issue alluded to in the last two numbers of the *Record*, the editor of the *Timbre Poste* considers from the fact of the 5 cents being already known *se tenant* with the 20 c., that a corresponding error should have occurred in the sheets of each value. This is, of course, quite possible, but we incline to the belief already expressed that the stamp recently described by the *A. J. P.* is an attempt to rectify the mistake on the sheet of the value—whether 5 or 20 we cannot say, as the colours so closely approximate, although we lean to the former—as soon as the error was discovered. This not being satisfactory, it would seem that another *cliché* was substituted, or else during all these thirty years, with no lack of these stamps about, the variety would have *certes* been found in the *Philatelic Chronicle* ere this. M. Moens adds another variety of a like nature—this time of the preceding issue of 1859, in which the 10 c. has the figures "10" above and "20" below the central circle. 1859. 10 centavos, yellow ; *error* with figures 20 below.

Congo.—We illustrate the stamps previously described.











Diego Suarez.—Illustration herewith of type recently noted.

Guadeloupe.—The further developments that we alluded to in a dejected frame of mind last month are beginning to be evolved, as the *Timbre Poste* mentions one or two more delicacies for the jaded

palates of collectors of French colonial *rubbish!* These varieties are of the same type as described previously, with a horizontal black surcharge.

Errors. (*a*) GNADELOUPE.
5 cents, green on greenish.

(*b*) GUADELONPE.
2 cents, brown on bistre.
5 „ green on greenish.
35 „ black on orange.
1 franc, bronze on green; also
25 c., black on rose, *surcharge inverted.*
25 c. „ „ *double surcharge* 2 and 25.

Of the preceding issue with the figure surcharged from the same authority we cull another variety. Illustration below.

5 c. on 1 c., black on blue, *double surcharge.*



Honduras.—Illustrations of the official type are shown above.

Italy.—The 5 c. of the current issue has been changed in type. The arms of the House of Savoy are now backed by a horizontally-lined background, instead of one of solid colour as heretofore; the lettering is on a white band, and there are other modifications.

5 cents, green, new type, wmk. Crown; perf. 14.

Levant (*Austrian*).—We have to note the second of the new values surcharged for use in the East.

5 piastres, black surcharge on 50 kr., violet.

Luxemburg.—The two values of the new type, noted on page 172, have already been adapted to official use by the addition in the upper angle of the letters S P in thin block capitals, rather larger than their predecessors, and further apart, as illustrated.



Official Stamps. 10 c., black surcharge S P on red, new type.
„ 25 c. „ „ blue „

Mauritius.—We hope this philatelically respectable little island, with its grand past, is not going to degenerate. But we have, alas! to note further and alarming varieties in addition to those noted in our two preceding numbers. In addition to the surcharges on the two 38 c. of 1878 and 9, and another 4 c. of 1885, we have now to note the like overprint "TWO CENTS" on the 17 c.

2 c. on 17 c., rose, 1879 issue, black surcharge, wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* for the following information, but feel no great gratitude to the providers of these varieties, whether they emanate from carelessness or not. Our Belgian contemporary hints broadly at speculation, and states that, as with the British Guianas, the whole of some of these surcharges were bought on the spot. Has our little island caught the low philatelic fever of other African colonies?

Errors.

(*a*) *Double surcharge* (above and below).
2 c. on 38 c., lilac, 1879, black surcharge.

(*b*) *Double surcharge, the upper one inverted.*
2 c. on 38 c., lilac (1879), black surcharge.
2 c. on 4 c., rose (1885) „
2 c. on 38 c., lilac (1878) „
2 c. on 38 c. „ „ „ *and with double line over Mauritius.*

(*c*) *Surcharge inverted* (above).
2 c. on 4 c., rose (1885), black surcharge.
2 c. on 17 c., rose (1879) „
2 c. on 38 c., lilac (1878) „



We illustrate the surcharge on the 38 c.

Mexico.—The current stamps have been appearing with a watermark consisting of the letters CORREOSEUM repeated ten times in each sheet, E. U. M. being an abbreviation for "Estados Unidos Mexico." We have delayed inserting this announcement in the hope of giving a full list of the values, but as yet can only note two, viz.:

2 c., red, current issue, *with watermark* CORREOSEUM.
10 c. „ „ „ „



Chiapas.—We give an illustration of the stamp described on page 225 of the *Record*.

Negri Sembilan.—Long life to the flexible Tiger, who has put his foot down upon the surcharges that have long been in issue in the several States of the Malay Peninsula, and of which this "Sultanate" was the last to issue stamps. Our zoological friend is heartily welcome therefore, and the more so as it provides us with a handsome stamp of an entirely novel design, which we herewith illustrate, and need only shortly describe as the presentment of a Tiger leaping out of a Jungle in the central vignette, "postage" to right and left, and the value at base flanked by flowers, on a solid background of colour, and a white label above filled in (for each State) with the name in block capitals. The work is apparently that of Messrs. De la Rue.



2 c., rose, new design, watermark CA and Crown; perf. 14.

New Zealand.—We can forgive—nay, can applaud—our friend, the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, when he unearths unheard of Bamras and Bhopals, and dazzles us with visions of far Cashmere

and Oriental philatelic dreams of delight, as we are prepared to admire and adopt without undue compunction the "sincerest form of flattery"; but when he crosses the main and, invading our sacred precincts of Australian varieties, actually chronicles an entirely new variety in the Stamps of New Zealand, our editorial jealousy is roused to its yellowest depth, and with a lachrymose voice we murmur that we had rather have discovered it ourselves—even if only for our own little collection! However, adopting the consolatory saying, "tout vient à ce qui sait attendre," we will describe the insect, which we have been shown by our contemporary, without having at least the melancholy satisfaction of finding any fault with it. It is the 1d. brown of the old type (*bien entendu*), but watermarked N Z, and perforated 13. There is nothing very strange on reflection about this apparition. Of the two lower values of this issue we have now:

1d., brown, and	2d.,	vermilion;	no wmk.
1d. „	2d.	„	N Z.
1d. „	2d.	„	star.
	2d.	„	lozenge.

There only remains the 1d. to find with lozenge, which we intend to search for, if only to make our contemporary writhe in his turn! 1d., brown, 1872 issue, *wmk.* N Z; perf. 13.

Nossi-Bé.—Once more have we the felicity of describing the latest philatelic torture in the guise of French Colonials. The enormous demand (for postal purposes *cela se comprend*) has necessitated a further supplement to the chiffre taxe types described in our penultimate number, in the shape of another set in two types each, according to the *Timbre Poste*, which journal pertinently enquires why it should be necessary to surcharge a 5 c. with a 20 c., a 10 c. with a 15 c., a 20 c. with a 15 c., and 5 c. with a 25 c.! The surcharge in question consists of the words NOSSI-BÉ in tall Roman type, with a bar above, and A PERCEVOIR in small Roman capitals beneath, while in the centre is the added value, in large numerals followed by a capital "C." The second type consists in the fact that the name of the Colony is in shorter and thicker type.

5 c.,	black surcharge	on 20 c., brick on green.
10 c.	,,	on 15 c., blue on blue.
15 c.	,,	on 10 c., black on violet.
25 c.	,,	on 5 c., green on greenish.

Pahang.—The tiger type has appeared here with the name of the State in block capitals above.

2 c., rose; wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.

Perak.—Exactly similar, except as to the name above, appear the following values:

1 c., green;	wmk. CA and Crown;	perf. 14.
2 c., rose	,,	,,
5 c., ultramarine	,,	,,

Persia.—We have received from our publishers a specimen of a new type which is apparently the forerunner of a new issue, as we hear of other values—the 2, 5, 7, 10, 14 ch., and 1, 2, and 5 kr. We hope to illustrate the design shortly, so will merely state that it consists of the Lion *au milieu*, with POSTE PERSANE below, and its equivalent in the native tongue, at the base being the value under like conditions. The upper portion of the stamp is occupied by a broad band of colour that contains within its arabesque circles the crown and the value repeated, said band also encircling three sides and top of the stamp.

1 ch., black, new design; perf. 11½.

Porto Rico.—Two values have been seen in the following colours:

1 c. de peso, dark green.
5 c. ,, green.

Russian Locals.—We take the following novelties from the November and December numbers of the *Timbre-Poste:*

Krasny (*Smolensk*).—This rural post has been previously unknown to collectors. M. Moens has seen a stamp postmarked 16th July, 1891, which is said to have been in use a year ago. The design consists of a numeral 3 upon groundwork of concentric circles, enclosed within a plain circular band, inscribed in Russian characters, "MARKA KRASNINSKOY ZIEMSKOY POTCHTY" (stamp of the rural post of Krasny); the border is festooned, and the stamp is impressed in colour on white wove paper.

3 kopecks, rose.

In addition to the above, there is another stamp appertaining to this post, which has presumably replaced the one just described. The design consists of a plain shield, upon which is a fortress and cannon. Above, in a curved line, is "ZEMSKAJA POTSCHTA" (rural post), and below "KRANINSKAJA ONJESDA" (of the district of Krasny), also in a curved line. On either side of the shield is the numeral of value within a circle. The stamp is upright, rectangular in shape, and is lithographed in colour on thin white paper.

3 kopecks, bright blue.

Liebedjan (*Tamboff*).—The stamp with swan in relief, in place of being impressed in red on yellow, is now printed in black on green.

5 kopecks, black on green.

Noworjew (*Pskoff*).—In addition to the stamp described in our August number, there is one of a similar design which is said to be of earlier issue. The principal differences are in the star in the centre, which is white, and contains a letter at each of the six points, and the inscriptions at the four sides of the stamp are in colour upon white, instead of the reverse.

5 kopecs, slate-violet; perforated 11½.

Starobyelsk (*Charkoff*).—The stamp issued in 1888 is now found printed in red on yellow, perforated 12½.

3 kopecks, red on yellow.

Welsk (*Wologda*).—The type of 1886 has returned into favour. After having been printed in green, then in red in 1888, abandoned in 1889, it appears in violet in 1891.

3 kopecks, violet on white ; perforated 11½.

Salvador.—Mr. Seebeck has issued another variety for the benefit of those who are weak-minded enough to collect such pretty trash ; to wit, the 3 c., violet, of the current set, with a diagonal surcharge converting it into "5 centavos."

5 centavos, black surcharge on 3 c., violet.

Selangor.—One value here of the zoological type, viz.,

2 c., rose ; wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 14 (new type).

Straits Settlements.—Our publishers send us a new variety of surcharge, consisting of the 24 c. surcharged "10 cents" in small capitals, with the value barred.

10 cents, black surcharge on 24 c., green ; CA and Crown ; perf. 4.

We gather from various sources that the 30 c., so long in use, has now re-appeared with the later watermark.

30 c., dull lake ; wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 14.

Sungei Ujong.—The same as in the other States the new type appears. 2 c., rose ; wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 14 (new type).

Sweden.—Our publishers note the arrival of another of the new set. 50 ore, grey ; new type, perf. 14.

Uruguay.—A fresh set of official stamps has achieved its nativity here, *pace* the *I. B. J.* The word "OFICIAL" traverses the stamp diagonally from the lower left to the upper right corner, instead of from the upper left to the lower right as before. In order to treat all alike, the recently surcharged stamp has also received the overprint, while, in order to satisfy even the most exigent philatelist, there is a specimen on each sheet, with "1389" instead of 1889.

Official Stamps.

1 centavo,	light green ;	black surcharge Oficial,	*from lower left to upper right*
2 centavos,	carmine	do.	[*angle.*
5 ,,	dark blue	do.	
5 ,,	lilac and red	do.	
7 ,,	brown	do.	
10 ,,	blue green	do.	
20 ,,	orange	do.	
25 ,,	red brown	do.	
50 ,,	pale blue	do.	
1 peso,	lilac	do.	

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

British South Africa.—We are informed that Registration Envelopes will shortly be issued here, no doubt in various sizes, to enable the native black to invest his little wealth in the Savings Banks of this country under the safe transmission of a registered

cover! The design which we have seen is a thing of glory, embossed in pale blue, a large transverse oval, with the arms of the company, "British Central Africa" below, and the legend "Registration Two Pence" below this on a broad wavy band.

Leeward Islands.—We illustrate the new registration envelope.



New Zealand.—The reduced postal rates have called for a corresponding reduction in the registration fees, hence we have a fresh variety to chronicle here. The novelty consists in the 4d. rose registration envelope having its denomination covered by means of a curved bar, and the words "Three Pence" in Roman capitals added a little higher up. The size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. New Zealand has been most exemplary in the surcharging line. Would that other countries were like it!

Registration Env. 3d., black; surcharge on 4d. rose.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise designated the descriptions apply to Post Cards.*

Austria.—We illustrate the new card.



Leeward Islands.—We give an illustration of the latest postal variety.



Monaco.—A letter card has appeared here bearing the effigy of the illustrious reigning monarch.

15 cents, carmine on grey.

New Zealand.—The accompanying illustration will show the variations presented by the post card recently issued.

1d., brown on buff.



Servia.—We do not seem to have chronicled the new cards with the green frame on rose.

5 paras, green on *rose*.
5+5 paras, green on *rose*.

The *Carte Postal* announces some fresh varieties, "type with the Greek border, two lines for the address, the Arms in the centre and frame green, printed on both sides of the card."

1. 5 paras, green on rose, with "*Reponsé*" (in Russian) *on both sides.*
2. 5 ,, ,, ,, "*Reponsé payée*" *on both sides.*
3. 5 ,, ,, ,, "*Reponsé*" *on one side, and* "*Reponsé payée*" *on the other.*

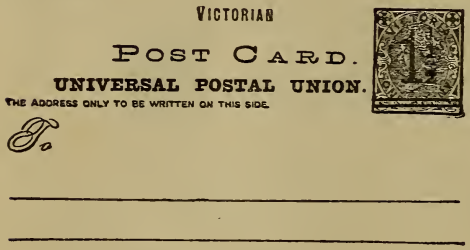
Also the 5 paras, green, with four lines and carmine Greek border, having a quadruple impression of the frame.

5 paras, green on rose ; *quadruple impression.*

Also with the four lines close together, without frame, and another printed similarly both sides.

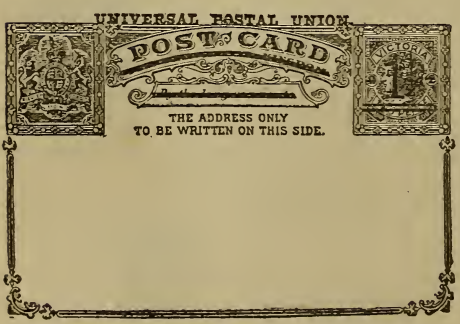
5 paras, green on rose, *without frame.*
5+5 ,, ,, ,, *printed both sides.*

Victoria.—We give illustrations of the cards described by us last month.





THE ATTACHED CARD IS FOR THE REPLY.





49



50



51



52



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56



57



58



59



60



THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 169.)

S. P.—SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

Note.—No information hereon. If the lettering stands for this office stamps would probably have been used.

S. T.—SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
6d., lilac-blue.	6d., lilac-blue.	
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
(?)	(?)	2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
	(*d*) Perforated 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	
	Query (*e.*)	

Note.—The 2d. seems predominant amongst these. (*c*) is a very scarce variety and occurs only here, nor have I ever seen it without surcharge.

T.—TREASURY.

Surcharge in	(*a*) Rouletted.	
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange.	2d., orange. Type II.	1d., green.
6d., lilac-blue.	2d. ,, ,, (S.A. and Crown.)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
1s., brown.	6d., blue.	4d., slate.
	2s., carmine.	6d., lilac-blue.
		2s., carmine.
	(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated 11½.	
4d., slate-grey.	1s., brown.	(?)
	(*c*) Perforated 11½.	
(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	6d., dark blue.	
	2s., carmine.	

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	1d., dark green. 2d., *yellow*. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. 2s., carmine, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ on 3 sides by $12\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—The important Department of the Treasury would probably have a heavy correspondence, the index of which is clearly shown on the stamps. Of the rouletted stamps (*a*) there are eleven varieties, the 6d. having all three colours of the overprint. The 1d. and 2d. (Type II.) (*a*) with red surcharge have probably also been issued. The 2s., which is so frequently absent in other letters, here appears in five varieties, of which (*c*) is printed in rich carmine, and (*e*) in paler shades than ordinary. The 2d. numbers seven varieties, including the *yellow* shade that is occasionally encountered among the unsurcharged stamps. The 4d. rouletted and perforated is a variety rarely met with, even without the official letters.

T. R.—(?).

Query (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*.)

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	4d., slate. 1s., brown.	(?)

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	4d., slate, 10 on 3 sides by $11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—This is the converse of the last. The first letter might probably stand for Telegraphs. It is curious that in contradistinction to the general rate only higher values should be known, and these not of the early series. I have a specimen with date June, 1874.

V.—VOLUNTEERS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. 6d., lilac-blue. 1s., brown.	6d., blue.	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*.)

(*e*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	(?)

V. A.—VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Query (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

Surcharge in Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

V. N.—(?) VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Query (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*.)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—The last three letters seem to have had a sparse use, the military requirements of the Colony not being of a European nature. As to the V. N. the Colony could hardly have had an extensive Navy, volunteer or professional, twenty years since; so this may be a wrong guess. The three Departments have, so far, but three values amongst them, and the two latter the 2d. only. The specimens of V A that I have seen are all without the stop after the V.

W.—WATERWORKS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Query (*b*.)

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

(?)	6d., dark blue.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

Query (*e*.)

Note.—Two values here only, and the "normal" roulettes absent.

O. S.—OFFICIAL SERVICE (1875-6).

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

Surcharge in		
Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
(?)	1d., dark green; shades. 4d., slate. 6d., dark blue; shades. 8d., brown (surcharged on 9d. die.) 1s., brown; shades. 2s., carmine.	(?)

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	½d., bluish-green, surcharged on 1d. of 1871 (S.A. and Crown.) 1d., bluish-green, dark green, pale green; shades. Type of 1871 (S.A. and Crown.) 2d., vermilion, red, orange, orange-red, yellow; shades. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.) 2d. do. do. (S.A. and Crown more spaced.) 4d., slate, lilac. 6d., dark blue. 6d., light blue. Type of 1887. (S.A. and Crown.)	(?)

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

(?)	1d., dark green; shades, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1d., bluish-green, green; shades. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. 2d., orange-red, vermilion; shades. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. 3d., bright blue (on 4d. die, black surcharge), $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 4d., slate, violet; shades, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 6d., pale blue, ultramarine, blue, dark blue; shades, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. 9d., reddish-violet, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, red-brown; shades, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 2s., carmine, pale to dark, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

VARIETIES.

Inverted Surcharges. (Various perforations.)

1d., bluish-green. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
2d., orange-red ,, ,,
4d., slate
6d., dark blue ,, ,,
1s., brown ,,
2s., carmine ,,

Double Surcharges.

1d., green. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
2d., orange-red ,, ,,
2s., carmine.

With the second stop omitted.

2d., orange-red. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
4d., slate.
9d., red-violet ($11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$).
2s., carmine.

With the Surcharge closer and without stops.

4d., slate.

Note.—The varieties (*a*) and (*b*) with roulettes are unknown. I have adhered to the system of arrangement by perforations as on the separate Departmentals, as it is convenient for purposes of reference, and does not apparently involve any serious anachronism. This surcharge having been in use since 1874, it follows that there is a considerable number of varieties, the principal of which I have given in the preceding lists.

There are, however, many minor differences which collectors who go closely into matters may care to search for, and I will briefly mention a few in the order of value. The ½d.—the fifth stamp from the right hand of the sheet

in each alternate row—has the P. of the surcharged word "PENNY" plainly lower than the other letters; some of the periods of O.S. (and this may be taken to apply to nearly all the remaining values) are three times the size of others. The 1d. appears first on the old type, most of the dates of postmarks I have seen being early in 1875, while three varieties of perforation of it are recorded. Of the second type (of 1871) and the 2d. the compound perforations are difficult to find; the surcharge can be noted varying much in intensity as also in its position on the stamp, and is occasionally incomplete owing to faulty impressions. The 2d. is found with portions of three and five surcharges, with an O to right and an S to left, and with the O. S placed vertically reading downwards. The 4d. 6d. and 1s. are to be met with double perforations in various gauges. In addition, those who care to collect varieties *ad infinitum* will find that, perhaps arising from heavy printing, sets can be made in which the letters gauge 5½ mm. in height, as against the usual 5 mm., and also with long stops; besides which there are numerous varieties of the overprint which may be classified as defective impressions.

1891.

New Surcharge with thin upright fancy capitals, 6 mm. high by 7 wide. (*Illust.*)

½d., brown, current type (S.A. and Crown); perforated 10.
1d., green ,, ,, ,,
2d., orange (Type II.) ,, ,,
2½d., red on green, current type ,, ,,
4d., violet, current type ,, ,,
6d., blue ,, ,, ,,

ADDENDA.

A. G.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

(*b*) Rouletted and perf. 11½. 1s., brown. Black surcharge.

A. O.—AUDIT OFFICE.

(*d*) Perforated 10. 2d., orange. Type II. (V and Crown). Black surcharge.

B. G.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(*d*) Perforated 10. 2d., orange. Type II. (V and Crown). Black surcharge.
(*d*) ,, 1s., brown. ,,

C. Sgn.—COLONIAL SURGEON.

(*d*) Perforated 10. 4d., slate. (Error of perforation twice vertically). Black surcharge.

There is no doubt that this list will be considerably added to as time progresses; and I hope to be in a position to give further information shortly to the London Philatelic Society, and at the same time to try and educe some system from the examination of the foregoing lists. I have to acknowledge with thanks the valued co-operation of several collectors, and trust that, however imperfect, some little addition has, by our united efforts, been made to our knowledge of these official stamps.

Varia.

THE clouds that have lately obscured the horizon of Philately in the Dominion are now shewing their silver lining. After a period of disintegration, into the causes of which there is no necessity to enquire, a new body has arisen, in veritable phœnix style, entitled "The Philatelic Society of Canada," which already numbers, we are informed in the *Canadian Philatelist*, no less than 155 members, with branches in all the principal cities of the Dominion. Mr. J. R. Hooper, of Ottawa, whose name is well known on this side of the Atlantic, is the President,

and Mr. L. M. Staebler, of London (Ontario), the Secretary. We have much pleasure in noting this flourishing aspect of Stamp Collecting in the Dominion, and hope that, as the President modestly expresses himself in his address, that in Philatelic work, as in numbers, "the Canadian Society will leave all others in the wake."

* * *

At a recent convention, attended by twenty-four delegates of the Philatelic Societies of Switzerland, it was agreed to establish an Experts' Committee, for the better detection of the forgeries that, alas! abound of the very interesting Cantonal stamps. Messrs. A. de Reaterskiöld, of Lusanne, and Lipswerder, of Berne, have been elected to the post of honour, and in congratulating these gentlemen upon their appointment, we may express confidence that the Swiss collectors have not only taken a wise step, but have entrusted its fulfilment to most efficient judges.

* * *

The following letter has been sent to the *Exchange and Mart*, and is so exquisite in its audacity that we reproduce it, with the warning to all concerned that the forged surcharges are more likely to be found on the stamps water-marked C C than those with C A. *Caveat emptor.*

BERMUDAN STAMPS—A DANGEROUS FORGERY.

Sir,—Will you allow me to warn philatelists and dealers against a most dangerous forgery, which has been in the London market for some years, and defies detection from the greatest experts? The stamp in question is the Bermuda penny rose, watermark CC and crown, surcharged threepence slanting across the stamp, issued in 1873. Last year I wrote to a certain firm of large dealers, who immediately sent me one on approval for 30s. On examining the stamp I was surprised to see that the surcharge was printed on the penny rose, but watermarked CA and crown, a stamp that was not issued till 1884, this being conclusive proof that it is impossible for it to be a genuine surcharge. I sent the stamp back at once, and the explanation was that it was sent out in mistake.

May I advise all collectors and dealers to examine these stamps, to see if they have the right watermark on? If not, they may be sure that the surcharge is false. Should there be any doubt on the subject, and the stamps are sent to me, I shall be pleased to give my opinion. For years past I have made the stamps of Bermuda my special study.

Sydney View Villa, 46, Oval Road, London, S.W. A. Benjamin.

* * *

At the Marlborough Street Police court on December 8th, Bernhardt Assmus, 36, describing himself as a journalist, of Church Street, Islington, was charged on remand with having obtained the sum of £4 from Morris Giwelb, a stamp dealer, of Leicester Square, by means of false pretences. It was alleged that about fifteen months ago Assmus offered for sale to Mr. Edward Buhl, a stamp dealer, a black penny stamp, having on two of its corners the letters "V" and "R." Mr. Buhl detected it was a forgery, and told Assmus so, pointing out to him that two Maltese crosses had been erased, and the letters substituted for them. In August, 1890, the prisoner showed Mr. Giwelb the same or a similar stamp, and succeeded in selling it to him for £4. Mr. Giwelb did not notice the alleged alteration at the time, and the prisoner left with the money. It was also asserted that in June, 1890, a gentleman named Dannenberg happened to call at an office in Fenchurch Street, and there he saw Assmus. The prisoner made a motion as though he wished to conceal something which he had been showing to another man; but finding that Mr. Dannenberg could be depended on, he produced a black penny "V.R." stamp, and telling him that it was a forgery, asked if he did not think it was well done. He offered to sell Dannenberg similar stamps for £3 a dozen, genuine stamps of the kind being worth, it

was said, about £8 each. Subsequently Assmus was arrested on a warrant at Copthall Avenue, London Wall, and then he said that he did not intend to defraud Mr. Giwelb, and offered to refund the money. A wallet containing foreign stamps and two dies were found in his possession. One of the dies was cut with the figure "10," and the other with the words "1 franc—poste —1 franc." Detective-sergeant Penson said that he had examined 900 stamps, which were afterwards found on the accused, amongst them being one similar to that sold to the prosecutor. At the prisoner's lodgings the witness discovered about 4000 other stamps, amongst them being four others like the one he had disposed of. Dies and stamps, with files and paints, were also found there. One of the dies was for printing foreign stamps. The prosecutor, recalled, said that Assmus told him that he had procured the stamp from an old gentleman who had had it for several years in his collection, and he had only parted with it under great pressure. Assmus agreed to take it back and return the money if it was found to be an imitation stamp. The substitution of the letters "V.R." for the Maltese crosses would raise the value of the stamp from 1d. or 2d. to £6 or £7. He did not know that stamps were manufactured and sold as stamps. He had purchased forged stamps in collections, but always put them aside when he had detected their character. Ernest Douet, a gentleman who is employed in the stamp department, Somerset House, said that he had examined the stamps in the possession of the police. There could be no doubt that the one forming the basis of the charge had had Maltese crosses in the corners where there now were "V.R." The stamps bearing "V.R." were designed in the year 1840, to be used in the place of the privilege of franking letters, but were never issued. The other black stamps shown him by the police were of a similar nature to that which he had described. Mr. Hannay committed the prisoner for trial, offering to accept bail in two sureties of £25 each.

* * *

With reference to the case against an *employé* of Messrs. Cook and Sons, the tourist agents, briefly alluded to in our last number—after having been remanded—the case came on again on the 7th inst., and George Henry Humphries, described as the manager of the Exchange Department at Messrs. Cook and Son's tourist agency, of Gracechurch-street, and James Frederick Clarke, a stevedore's labourer, of Chantler Road, Custom House, Victoria Docks, were charged before Sir John Bridge, at Bow Street Police Court, with being concerned in feloniously receiving a number of two-anna stamps, knowing them to have been stolen. Evidence in support of the charges having been given, Sir John Bridge committed them for trial. There have been so many of "Philatelic police cases" lately that some of our contemporaries have assumed rather the aspect of a "Police News"; hence we have thought it better to summarise the criminal department. Some portion of the evidence in the above case *has* a distinct bearing upon Philately, *e.g.*:

"Miss G. C. Boughton, examiner of stamps at Messrs. De la Rue, said that on June 8 she put up two lots of Indian Postage stamps, one of four reams, and the other of three reams and 300 sheets. They were checked by the Government supervisor, and then sealed up in the case produced.

"Mr. C. R. Gay, assistant supervisor of stamps, said that after the stamps were checked they were placed in the case produced, fastened up, and sealed. These stamps were never 'published' in England, but despatched direct to India. Any number accidentally made over were destroyed. The difference between one year's issue and another could be checked by certain marks on the sheet.

"Mr. T. A. Colls, of the Comptroller of Stamps' Department, Somerset House, said that there had only been one consignment of two-anna stamps 'created' and despatched to India this year."

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

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

E. D. Bacon.	Major Evans.
A. W. Chambers.	T. Maycock.

The third meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 6th November, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members (including the Vice-President in the chair), and two visitors. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited), submitting certain varieties of the early issues of Victoria not chronicled in the *Stamps of Oceania*, which were noted for consideration in the next edition of the work. Mr. Phillips also sent for inspection certain fraudulent surcharges on the recent Ceylon postcards, which were also noted, and the Secretary was directed to acknowledge Mr. Phillips' letter with the thanks of the Society. The following additions were reported to have been made to the Society's library, viz.: *The Philatelic Catalogue*, recently compiled and presented by Major Evans, and the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-werth Zeichen*, presented by Herr Otto Pfenninger, which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Mr. T. Maycock was elected a member of the Committee in the place of Dr. Viner, who had recently resigned. Mr. Nankivell moved, "That it is desirable that the Society should have a monthly journal of its own as a regular medium of communication between its town and country members, and for the advancement of Philately, and that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject." The motion was seconded by Mr. Pearce, and after some discussion was carried unanimously, and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, Messrs. Nankivell, Pearse, and Bacon were appointed a sub-committee for the purposes of the resolution, with power to add to their number, and to report to the next meeting of the Society. The further revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon, which was on the agenda for the evening, was postponed, owing to the time occupied by the foregoing business.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 20th November, at 7.30 p.m., twelve members and two visitors being present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Herr Adolph Passer, proposed by Dr. Kalckhoff, and seconded by the Vice-President; and Mr. E. H. Watts, proposed by Mr. Nicholls, and seconded by Mr. Scott, were duly elected members of the Society. The arrangements for the annual dinner of the Society were discussed, and Major Evans and Mr. A. W. Chambers were appointed a sub-committee to carry out the arrangements. The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting brought up a report on the subject of the proposed new journal of the Society. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Tilly, that the report be adopted, an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the report should be deferred until the next meeting having previously been submitted and lost. Owing to the late hour no other business was taken.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Baron de Worms.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. Castle.

Vice-President—J. H. Redman.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. T. Willett.

A. de Worms.	J. W. Gillispie.
H. Stafford Smith.	J. H. Escolme.

The first meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on November 30th, at 7.45 p.m. Eight members were present, the President in the chair, and two visitors. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. Clark asking if the hour of meeting could be made earlier. It was decided that it would be inconvenient to the majority of members to alter the time of meeting. A letter was read from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, presenting a parcel of books to the Society's library. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was given to that firm for their liberal gift. The President made a few remarks, pointing out the importance of having a library of reference, asking if any members had books by them, and saying that probably some of the dealers might feel disposed to follow this excellent example. Mr. J. W. Gillespie moved, "That it is very desirable to form a library, and that the Secretary be empowered to take steps for that object, and for the present to take charge of such books as may be acquired by the Society." This was seconded by Mr. E. J. W. Sang, and carried unanimously.

The President then delivered a short inaugural address, in which he touched upon the history of the postal system since its introduction in this country, its founders, and its benefit to the community, and traced the rise and progress of Philately from its commencement, over thirty years since, to its present day development, a warm tribute being paid to the pioneers of the movement, Dr. Legrand, M. Moens, Sir D. Cooper, Mr. Philbrick, and the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton. Mr. Castle also gave a *resumé* of the history of the London Philatelic Society, alluding to the most prominent members, and especially to the late Vice-President, and adding an account of his own connection with philately from the earliest days. The very marked development of the science, as instanced by royal patronage, by exhibitions, by the advance in journalism and literature, was also dwelt upon, and especial strain was laid upon the formation of the numerous Philatelic Societies that are now existing in all quarters of the globe, this country having hitherto been somewhat behind hand in that respect till quite recent years. The President, in expressing a strong hope for the future of the Brighton Philatelic Society, dwelt upon the aims and objects of the pursuit, the many advantages to be gained by mutual assistance, and alluded to the future range of work to be undertaken by it, his opinion being that the study and collection of a country's stamps at the hands of a number of the members would be necessary during several months before commencing to build up any reference list. He suggested, meanwhile, the reading of papers, discussions, and other methods of advancing their mutual knowledge, until such time as the society could undertake a more important work. In congratulating members present upon the auspicious commencement, he looked forward to the foundation of a most successful society, and expressed his thanks to them for the courteous attention paid to his remarks. The Baron de Worms was unanimously elected Hon. President of the Society. A discussion then ensued as to arrangements for exchange of duplicates.

The second meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on December 14th, at 7.45 p.m., seven members being present, with the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Baron de Worms accepting the post of Hon. President of the Society, and wishing it every success. The Secretary announced the receipt of four volumes of the *Philatelist*, a present to the Society's library, from Mr. H. Stafford Smith. On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. Stafford Smith for his liberal gift. A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Escolme asking whether it was proposed to arrange for the exchange of duplicates between members, and for the purchase of new issues. It was decided to make arrangements as soon as the Society numbered a few more members. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:

Mr. A. H. Thomas, proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, seconded by Rev. E. H. Rogers.

Mr. J. H. Woodman, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Henry Griffith.

Mr. R. J. Thrupp, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President.

Mr. H. W. Armitage, proposed by the President, seconded by the Secretary.

The future work of the Society was considered, and it was decided at the next meeting to discuss "areas of collecting." Mr. Gillespie showed some interesting forgeries of the stamps of Uruguay, which had passed through the post. The Secretary showed a 4d. South Australia, issue 1867-71, chemically changed to the colour of the 2s.

Correspondence.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I see that Mr. Thornhill mentions in your last issue that he has a 2d., orange-red, South Australia, issue 1859, printed on both sides. I have a similar stamp of the *first* issue of the 2d, lake, imperforate (1855). It is clearly printed on both sides.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

2d., carmine (1855), imperf.; printed on both sides.

I send you a few other notes about South Australian stamps:

(1) *Change of Departmental Letters from Special Letters to Generic O.S.*—Mr. Castle's earliest date for O.S. is March, 1875 (on 1d., type I.). I have the same stamp with O.S. surcharge clearly dated "Nov. 20. 1874." I should be inclined to place the change to the generic O.S. in October, 1874, rather than January, 1875.

(2) *The surcharged* 2½*d.*—I have not seen the varieties of perforation yet noticed in any magazines. The sheets first issued were in pale green, printed on the paper used for the 4d., bearing at the upper and lower left-hand corners the imprint 4d., followed by the number of the sheet in *orange*. In the perforation of this sheet both the new (10) and the old (11½) machines were used. The three right-hand vertical rows in the sheet are 11½, and also the two bottom horizontal rows. This gives the following varieties of perforation:

2½d., light green.

(1) Perf. 10 all four sides.
(2) Perf. 11½ ,, ,,
(3) Perf. 11½ right-hand side, 10 the three other sides.
(4) Perf. 11½ vertically, 10 horizontally.
(5) Perf. 11½ horizontally, 10 vertically.
(6) Perf. 10 left-hand side, 11½ the three other sides.

Quite recently the stamp has been printed in a much darker green, on the paper employed for the ½d., bearing the imprint ½d. in blue, followed by the number of the sheet; and the sheets have the normal perforation of 10 throughout. 2½d., dark green; perf. 10.

(3) *The ½d.*—This stamp, since about a month ago, has been printed in a much darker shade of brown, and the sheets have received a compound perforation—10 horizontally throughout, and vertically alternate rows of 10 and 11½. This gives the following varieties:

½d., dark brown.

(1) Perf. 11½ on left-hand side, 10 the other three sides.
(2) Perf. 11½ on right-hand side, 10 the other three sides.

The perforation of the previous light brown ½d. was 11½ all round.

(4) *The ½d., green, small size, present type.*—This stamp is in the nature of a proof. With the plate Messrs. De La Rue sent out (according to their custom) one or two proof sheets. These were printed in a shade of light green and gummed, but not perforated. There seems to have been an intention, at any rate, to issue the stamp in green; for Mr. A. F. Basset Hull told me he had seen a circular addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Hobart, containing two of the green stamps, with the intimation that they were "specimens of the ½d. stamp recently issued," which would certainly be misleading if it was not intended that the colour should be green. The stamp therefore may be placed in the class of the 1d. V.R. English "stamps intended for issue, but never issued."

(5) *The 2d., orange (2nd type), surcharged "3 Pence 3."*—A surcharge raising the value must always be suspicious, and this stamp is no exception; indeed, the evidence seems almost entirely against it. A short time ago I received a specimen from an old collector here (Mr. H. Barrett), with the information that the surcharge has been occasionally employed by country postmasters during a temporary lack of the 3d. value—the postmaster of Strathalbyn (whose office is next to a printing office) was mentioned as one. I wrote to him for information, and my letter was forwarded to the head of the department. After seeing the specimen (which bears the postmark of "June 13. 76"), Mr. Todd replied as follows: "The surcharge printed on the stamp was not done by this department, and it is only presumed that it is the work of some unscrupulous stamp vendor. Had any such stamp been used it would not have been accepted, and the letter on which it was placed would have been treated as unpaid. Such a circumstance would have led to immediate complaint." I remain, yours faithfully,

(Rev.) P. E. Raynor,
President S.A. Philatelical Society.

October 24th, 1891.

THE LATE MR. PATRICK CHALMERS.

Sir,—The list of pamphlets on the Chalmers *versus* Hill controversy, written and circulated by the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers, given by Mr. Anderson in your issue of last month, is wonderfully complete. I am, however, enabled to add about another dozen of these publications to Mr. Anderson's list, all of which I have copies of. Even yet I question very much if the list is complete, and as it would be desirable to have a complete list, I hope your readers will come forward with the names of any others not given by Mr. Anderson or myself. The first pamphlet of Mr. Anderson's list, under 1890, contains 71 pages.

1886.

Decision of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* also Papers on the Penny Postage Reform. 64 pages. 6d.

1887.

The Adhesive Postage Stamp. 6 pages.

1888.

Extract from the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Leipsic. 10 pages.

The Adhesive Postage Stamp in America, France, and Germany. Second Edition, with Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. 31 pages.

Extract from the *Postwertzeichen*, Munich. 8 pages.

Letter to George Henderson, Esq., ex-President of the Quaker City Philatelic Society, Philadelphia. 19 pages.

1889.

Mr. John Francis, of the *Athenæum*, on the Plan of Sir Rowland Hill. 47 pages. 6d.

The Adhesive Postage Stamp and Proposed Penny Postage Jubilee. Press Notices of Preceding Pamphlet. 20 pages.

1890.

Robert Wallace, M.P., and James Chalmers, the Scottish Postal Reformers. Dedicated to me and other promoters of the Dundee Jubilee Exhibition of Postage Stamps. 75 pages. 6d.

1891.

Petition to the Lords of H.M. Treasury for restoration of Official Correspondence removed by Sir Rowland Hill. 31 pages.

Do. do. do. with Postscript. pp. 32–35.

It may be as well to give a list of the literature on the other side of the question, in addition to that incidentally noticed by Mr. Anderson.

MR. PEARSON HILL'S PAMPHLETS.

1888.

The Chalmers Craze Investigated. (Second Edition.) 33 pages. 3d. With Memorandum of Correspondence annexed. 8 pages.

1889.

Supplement to Preceding Pamphlet (16 pages), with Memorandum of Correspondence (4 pages), and reprint from *The Philatelic Record*, February, 1883 (3 pages annexed).

1890.

The Post-office of Fifty years ago (48 pages), having annexed reprint of Sir Rowland Hill's Famous Pamphlet, dated 22nd February, 1837, proposing Penny Postage. 104 pages. 1s.

While on the Chalmers-Hill subject I should like to add a word or two in reply to the letter of "A Stamp Collector" in your journal for last month, from the bitter tone of which I conclude it is written, or at least inspired, by no less a personage than Mr. Pearson Hill himself.

How can Mr. Hill state, as he does in his pamphlets, that the "*whole* question was thoroughly investigated by the Philatelic Society . . . on every point," when the evidence on which Mr. Chalmers rested his claim was not before them? For this, and other reasons, I consider the so-called "decision" of the Society, given so long ago as 28th October, 1882, as of little account, and prefer to pin my faith to the real decision of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, given in 1886, after a full investigation of the facts. No doubt Mr. Hill has two great authorities in the persons of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby on his side, but there are equally great authorities on the winning side, such as Dr. Moschkan and Mr. Tiffany, and, over and above all, there is a large majority of Philatelists, throughout the civilised world, who all unite in testifying that James Chalmers, the Dundee bookseller, was the inventor of the Adhesive Stamp. Yours truly.

DUNDEE, *December 14th*, 1891. T. MARTIN WEARS.

[We have pleasure in inserting our correspondent's letter, but we regret that he has added the latter portion, *from which we entirely dissent*, and should not have included but for the appearance of the letter to which Mr. Wears makes allusion.—ED.]

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