

SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. XIV.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. JANUARY, 1892. No. 157.

LAST year the *Philatelic Record* entered upon its teens, and in human life this is ordinarily considered to be the special period of growth and development. As these depend principally on constitutional strength, aided by the quality of the food supplied, this latter must have been nourishing, as it now enters on its fourteenth year strong and full of life. In its boyhood it was for a long time almost the sole representative of philatelic periodical literature in England, and led a somewhat solitary life, but now that it is gaining virile strength it has several younger brothers, whose companionship is pleasant. The publishers of the *Record* will do all in their power, not merely to maintain it in the position it has acquired by virtue of its birthright, but to assist its further development, to achieve which they will spare no expense, while the Editor, on his part, from a feeling of affection for the aspiring youth, will deem no trouble too great in endeavouring to render it worthy of its primitive foundation, as a lasting memorial to the greatest English philatelist of the day.

Present and Future.

The objects that the *Record* has always had in view since its first inception have been—to give an account of all new issues of postage stamps, with the changes that may have supervened in existing ones, and to chronicle any discoveries that may be made — to supply its readers with contributions on philatelic subjects from those who have made special studies—to devote some space to what may be termed the philatelic news of the day. Our chronicle of novelties and discoveries has always been full and complete, though in some respects it has not been a very satisfactory one during the past year; but this has arisen from the nature of things, and from the anxious desire that our readers should be made acquainted with everything that was issued. It is

no pleasure to the Editor to describe month after month fresh surcharges of the stamps of some small colony like Diégo-Suarez, or to measure the length of a fresh overprint on the 2 cents stamp of the Straits Settlements for Pahang, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, or Sungei Ujong, but even this is scarcely so irksome to him as it is to the collector. This year there seems a prospect of a cessation of this nuisance, so far as the stamps above referred to are concerned. Each of the French colonies, to the number of fourteen, have, we are told, been furnished with separate stamps of its own, and we hope each has such a large supply of those of small value as to ensure that they will not be all bought up as soon as issued. The five protected Malay States are also specially provided for, and the over-printing for each State will naturally cease. The only remaining Malay State that has employed overprinted stamps is Johore, but it now appears that the Tumongong, as the sovereign of this independent State is termed, has also been supplied by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., so that we now have to chronicle a series bearing his portrait.

As to the rest, we think our readers cannot complain of the number and importance of the articles that have appeared in our volume during the past year. The exhaustive paper on the "Official Stamps of South Australia" was brought to a conclusion in our last number, and so soon as we have got rid of the annual list of "Philatelic Gains," which being a sort of magnified index, it is not advisable to disperse over too many numbers, we shall be able to publish some papers by earnest philatelists who have made the stamps of particular countries the subject of their special study. We further propose to commence a series of articles on the "Stamps of Europe," illustrated by plates of the types, so as to enable the student to be his own expert. It is more than probable that as regards these we shall not be able to produce much that is new, but what is known of these stamps is spread over a large area, and it is not every collector who has a philatelic library at his command. It will be our endeavour so to sift the materials as to preserve only what is requisite for the purpose we have in view.

The *Stamp News Annual for 1892*, being the Christmas number of the *Stamp News*, has appeared, and contains a collection of most readable articles on philately generally, interspersed with some others of a more serious nature, such as the papers on "The Stamps of Bavaria," by the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-

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Dunbar; "The Stamps of Portugal and its Colonies," by Mr. J. N. Marsden; "The Surcharged Official Stamps of South Australia," by Delta; "The Stamps of Venezuela," by Mr. Lockyer, &c. There are also a few jottings from the pen of that philatelic patriarch, Dr. Viner—enough to make one wish that his pen had rambled on a little longer. No man knows more of the early days of philately in England, for he may be said to have presided at its birth. Even in 1862 he assisted Mount Brown in the compilation of his catalogue, and in 1865 he became the editor of the seventh edition of Oppen's *Album*, the first we believe that was produced in England, and it has now reached to its twenty-eighth, still under his editorship.

Death of M. Hulot.

The death is announced in the French newspapers of M. Hulot, the inventor of the mode of printing postage stamps from electro plates. The French postage stamps were manufactured by him up to 1875, when the Bank of France printed them for the Government to the 1st July, 1880. The Post Office then assumed the manufacture with most economical results. He lived to see a great development of his invention in all quarters of the globe, though principally at the hands of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

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.—The *Ami des Timbres* reports that the last type has been re-drawn. The inscriptions in the circle are more distinct, and the inner circle larger.

1 abasi, lilac, on white laid *batonné*.
1 rupee „ „ „
1 „ „ on thin white wove *batonné*.
1 abasi, dark lilac, on thick white laid.
2 „ „ „ „
1 rupee „ „ „
1 „ violet, on thick and thin green paper.
1 „ „ „ red „
1 „ mauve, on thick green paper.

British Bechuanaland.—We have the following current English stamps overprinted in black, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., with "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" in two lines of block type.

1 penny, purple.
2 pence, green and red.
4 „ „ brown.
6 „ purple-brown on red.



British Honduras.—Annexed is an illustration of the 1 cent surcharged on the 1 penny as chronicled in our last.

British North Borneo.—It would seem that the surcharge of 6 cents on the 10 cents, blue, has not sufficed for the demands, as we now have a similar surcharge of "6 cents" on the 8 cents, green.

"6 cents" on 8 c., green; surcharged in black.

Cuba.—From a notice published by the Post-office in Havannah, it seems that the division of the stamp of 10 c. de peso, diagonally, to be used as stamps of 5 c. de peso, was authorised in the autumn of last year. The 5 c. de peso now comes to hand on thick white wove paper.

5 c. de peso, green.

Curaçao.—The 50 cent has, like the 30 cent, been surcharged in black with "25 CENT."

"25 cent." on 50 cent, violet; surcharged in black.

Diego Suarez.—The same decree which ordered the issue of the stamp of which an illustration may be found in our last number, also ordered that of the two unpaid letter stamps, illustrations of which are now annexed. The providing of these stamps was entrusted to a commission of three, of which M. Poirier, the Postmaster, was one. He should certainly go down to posterity as the prolific pear-tree that produced fruit all the year round.





Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 cents, black.
50 „ black.

Germany.—We read in *Der Philatelist* that the last received cards of 5 pf. bear the marks 991 g, 1091 h, 1091 i, and the reply of 5 + 5 pf. 1091 f. It looks as if there were monthly editions of these cards.

Great Britain.—The current stamp of 2 pence has been overprinted with "GOVT PARCELS" in black, to facilitate the payment of the registration fee when required. The current 2½d. has also been overprinted with "I. R. OFFICIAL" in black.

2 pence, green and red (1887); overprinted "GOVT PARCELS."
2½ „ violet on blue (1887) „ "I. R. OFFICIAL."

Grenada.—We have received the 8 pence, olive, of the naked type surcharged in black with "2½d." We are uncertain whether collectors of watermarked stamps which are upside down class them

as *tête-bêche*, or as being with inverted watermarks. They can do as they please as regards these stamps, which are in alternate rows of ups-and-downs.

2½d. on 8 pence, olive; wmk. ♕ C A; *perf. 14;* surcharge in black.

Hawaiian Islands.—The 2 cents, with the portrait of Queen Liliuokalani three-quarters to the left, and with a butterfly in her hair, has made its appearance with a frame similar in design to that of the previous issue.



2 cents, violet; perf. 12.

Holland.—The stamps of the new issue, with the head of the young queen, now come to hand rapidly, and we have to chronicle the following:

10 cents, carmine.
15 ,, light orange-brown.
20 ,, blue.

Hong-Kong.—Our publishers, on one of their last letters, received two stamps, one of which, the 2 cents, carmine, has "S" in the left upper corner, and "D" in the right upper, in block letters; and in the lower corners Chinese letters. In the 10 cents, brown on red, the letters are "S. O.," with similar Chinese letters in the lower corners. The "O" is perfectly formed, and cannot be a badly-formed "D"; had it been otherwise, we should have supposed the letters were intended to denote "stamp duty." The overprint is in black, and is evidently made with a hand-stamp.

2 cents, carmine; overprinted "S. D." in black.
10 ,, brown on red ,, "S. O." ,,

India.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports that the 4 annas, olive, has been surcharged "2½ as.," similarly to the 4 annas 6 pies, as chronicled in our number for March last.

"2½ as." on 4 annas, olive; surcharged in black.

The definitive stamp of 2½ annas has now been received by us, and is of the type of the 4 annas 6 pies, except in the angles where the pattern of the ornamentation is modified. In the upper four sides of the octagonal band is "INDIA POSTAGE," and the value in full in the four lower. The *Stamp News* also announces the issue of a new bicoloured stamp of 1 rupee somewhat resembling the current 10 pence of Great Britain. In the angles is 1 R. The watermark and perforation of both these stamps are as before.

2½ annas, green; wmk. "Star"; perf. 14.
1 rupee, carmine, centre, green; wmk. "Star," perf. 14.

Jeypore.—With reference to the Indian Stamps overprinted with "'RAJ.' Service" in two lines, as described in our number for September last, the following exist with the overprint in black and also in red:

1 anna, violet-brown, overprinted in *black* and in *red.*
2 annas, blue ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, olive ,, ,, ,,

Johore.—The portrait of the independent Sovereign of Johore, three-quarters to the right, figures upon a new bicoloured set of postage and revenue stamps that have just been issued, and of two values of which, 2 cents and 1 dollar, illustrations are annexed. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14.





2 cents, purple, tablets in yellow.
4 ,, ,, ,, black.
5 ,, ,, ,, green.
6 ,, ,, ,, blue.
1 dollar, green ,, carmine.

Madagascar.—It appears that the numbers of the type-printed native stamps ordered to be printed at the end of June last were as follows:

18,000	. . . .	of 5 centimes.
12,000	. . . .	of 10 ,,
12,000	. . . .	of 15 ,,
30,000	. . . .	of 25 ,,
2,000	. . . .	of 1 franc.
1,000	. . . .	of 5 francs.

Martinique.—The 2 centimes arrives surcharged in black MARTINIQUE and "01 c." in black; and the *Timbre-Poste* finds a variety where the numeral is hollow. The same journal also notes a quantity of printers' errors in the unpaid letter stamp of 30 c. surcharged "TIMBRE-POSTE 15 C. MARTINIQUE," which we refrain from troubling our readers with in our chronicle, as those are the errors in one value only. These and other errors must be examined in an article apart, after, as we hope, a check has been given to these vexatious proceedings, to speak of them in the mildest form.

01 centime on 2 c.; brown on bistre.

Montenegro.—The *Stamp News* states that the 7 novcics is now printed in rose in place of purple.

7 nov., *rose;* perf. 12½.



Morocco.—The annexed engraving, according to the *Ill. Br. Journal*, represents a stamp for the conveyance of a letter by a local post between Mazagan and Morocco. The stamp, which is in carmine, came from the son of the French Vice-Consul in Mazagan, but beyond this nothing appears to be yet known.

25 (cent), carmine.

Nossi-Bé.—The surcharges emanating from this little colony, whose name was scarcely known a year ago, become so confusing that it is almost impossible to keep pace with them. We find a copy of a decree, dated 10th November last, in the *Timbre-Poste*, which, after reciting that the stock of unpaid letter stamps was

completely exhausted, and therefore that the receiver of the post was unable to insure the service of taxed letters, ordered the following surcharges to be made on 10,000 stamps. The design of the surcharge is like that on the last lot, consisting of "NOSSI-BÉ," underneath which is a line, then the value and "*à perçevoir.*"

0·10 on 5 c., green.
0·15 on 20 c., brick on green.
0·25 on 75 c., rose.

Persia.—In our last we mentioned having received a specimen of the new issue, the type of which we described, and of which we now annex an engraving. The higher values of 1, 2, and 5 kran show a portrait of the Shah, three-quarter face to the left, with an uncoloured straight tablet above and below, to carry the inscriptions in Persian and French. The stamps are, it is said, being manufactured in Vienna, and the following is, we believe, a correct list of the values and colours:





1 ch., black.
2 ch., light-brown.
5 ch., dark-blue.
7 ch., slate-grey.
10 ch., carmine.
14 ch., orange.
1 kran, green.
2 ,, pale-orange.
5 ,, yellow.

Réunion.—We have the 20 c., brick on green, surcharged in black with "2" as well as bearing the oblique overprint of RÉUNION. We have seen it in two varieties; in one the "2" has a straight tail, and in the other a curled one. The surcharge and the overprint are evidently printed simultaneously.

2 on 20 c., brick on green; surcharged and overprinted in black; two varieties.

St. Lucia.—We have the four pence, light-brown, of the current type surcharged in black, with ONE PENNY in two lines of Roman capitals.

1d. on 4d., light grey-brown; surch. in black.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The stock in hand here of the French Colonial stamps has been overprinted in red or black obliquely with "ST-PIERRE M-on." The following list is taken from the *American Journal of Philately:*

1 c., black on pale blue, overprint in red and black.
2 c., red-brown on buff ,, ,,
4 c., violet-brown on blue ,, ,,
5 c., green on pale green ,, black.
10 c., black on lilac ,, red.

The overprint is in black on the remaining values:

15 c., blue on pale blue.
20 c., brick on green.
25 c., black on pink.
30 c., brown on bistre.
35 c., black on yellow.
40 c., red on straw.
75 c., carmine on pink.
1 fr., bronze green on straw.

The overprint is found inverted in the following values:

1 c., black on blue.
2 c., brown on buff.
4 c., violet-brown on lilac.
75 c., carmine on pink.
1 fr., bronze on straw.

A numeral is also wanting in several values, and a further species of variety may be made by the position of the overprint, whether it is from left to right or *vice versâ*.

We have also received the following with a surcharge in addition to the overprint, which from the fact that it exists along with the overprint twice over on a specimen of the 10 centimes, shows that it was done simultaneously with the overprint. The surcharge consists of the numeral above the overprint, and "cent" underneath it in small thick type.

1 c. on 5 c., green on pale green, surcharge and overprint in black.
2 c. on 10 c., black on lilac „ „ „
4 c. on 20 c., brick on green „ „ „

South Australia.—The *Stamp News* mentions the 2½d. surcharged in red-brown on the 4d., green, as existing perforated on all sides 11½. 2½d., red-brown, on 4d., green; *perf.* 11½.

Our publishers also mention having found the following varieties in former issues that have not been chronicled:

1st issue, 2d., *double roulette.*
2d., *deep* red, rouletted (colour of the imperf.)
1869, 2d., wmk. "Star," on *thick* paper.
2d., wmk. Crown SA, *rouletted vert.*; *perf.* 11½ *hor.*
2s., carmine, perf. 10 × 12½, *printed on both sides.*
8d. on 9d., brown, *double* perforations.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 32 cents orange surcharged in black with "THIRTY CENTS" in two lines of Roman capitals and the original value barred. A new value of 30 cents has now been added to the existing series.

30 cents on 32 c., orange; surch. in black.
30 „ red-lilac; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Surinam.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that two more unpaid letter stamps have appeared, similar to that of 10 cents mentioned in our number for September last. The type is similar to that employed for these stamps in the mother country, the centre being uncoloured, and the value printed in black within the circle, in Elzevir type, with "CENT" under the numeral.

2½ cents, grey, lilac, and black.
5 „ „ „

Sweden.—A correspondent writes us that he has all the values in öre of the series of 1872–8 except the 24 öre, and also the 1 krona, perforated 13 as well as 14.

Swazieland.—A correspondent informs us that in each sheet of the current 2 pence the stamp in the left lower corner is *minus* the final "d." 2 pence, black and bistre; error in printing.

Tasmania.—We receive the fourpence in a very ugly tone of light-brown, in place of yellow. Watermark and perforation as before. 4 pence, light-brown ; wmk. TAS ; perf. 12.

Turkey.—Some months since we chronicled the appearance of the current postage stamps stamped, in black, with IMPRIMÉ ; the reason being, it appears, that these were issued to proprietors of newspapers at a discount. It is now reported by the *Ill. Br. Journal* that the following have appeared with the stamp in a different colour, and that two Unpaid Letter stamps may be added to the list.

10 paras, green, stamped in lilac-pink and blue.
20 ,, rose ,, ,,

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

20 paras, black, stamped in black.
1 piastre ,, ,, ,,



Zululand.—The annexed engraving represents the Natal fiscal overprinted, which has already been described.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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

Hawaiian Islands.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the reception of the 4 cents, engraved ; size 150 × 85 mm.

4 cents, orange-red on white wove.
4 ,, ,, ,, blue interior.

India.—We have the registration envelope in the size H2.

Reg. Env. 2 annas, blue ; size H2.

New South Wales.—The surcharged registration envelope of 4d., inadvertently mentioned in our last as belonging to New Zealand, has been issued in the two sizes of F and G, and in two varieties. In one of these, the surcharge of "THREEPENCE" is in thin block letters, and in the other in Roman capitals, and with a curved bar over the original value as shown in the annexed engraving.



3d. in black on 4d., rose, in thin block letters ; sizes F and G.
3d. ,, ,, in Roman capitals, old value barred, sizes F and G.

Sweden.—M. Sven Dymling sends us a specimen of an envelope 110 × 72 mm. ungummed, and with a tongue on the upper fold to slip into a slit in the lower one. The paper is cream wove, and the stamp of the current type. It was intended for New Year cards circulating within the postal district, as round the stamp is an inscription signifying that it is for local use, and the conveyance of printed matter.



2 öre, orange on cream wove.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Austria.—A correspondent writes us that in the current issue of the reply card with the inscriptions in Polish, on the reply half "Böhm" was inserted by mistake. The officials are now occupied *à la Belgique* in erasing and turning "Böhm" into "Pölm."

2+2 kr., black and brown on buff, "Polish"; *error*.

Barbados.—We learn from a correspondent that the reply card of $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$d., mauve on buff, comes to hand surcharged with "ONE PENNY" in violet, apparently done with a hand-stamp.

1d. +1d. on $1\frac{1}{2}$d. +$1\frac{1}{2}$d., mauve on buff; surcharge in violet.

Hawaiian Islands.—The *Echo de la Timb.* reports a change of colour in the following:

1 cent, dark orange on pale orange.
1+1 ,, ,, ,, bistre.
2+2 ,, pale blue ,, white.

Italy.—M. Diena informs the *Timbre-Poste* that the reply card of $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ c. exists with the date 91 on the front side.

$7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on rose.

India.—The Postal Union card of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, with its corresponding reply, appeared on the 1st instant surcharged in black over the original value, with "ONE ANNA" in block type.

1 anna on $1\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue on buff; surcharge in black.
1+1 ,, $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. +$1\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, ,, ,,

New South Wales.—This colony has provided for the three-halfpenny card and its corresponding reply, by designs similar to those of the current cards of 1d. and 1d. + 1d. Above the words "POST CARD," separated by the royal arms, is "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—NEW SOUTH WALES—NOUVELLE-GALLES DU SUD"—in three lines; in the single one and in the reply the first three words are above "POST CARD," and the rest of the inscription in one line underneath. The stamp is made by removing the view of Sydney harbour from the centre, substituting "$1\frac{1}{2}$d." in its place, and barring the original value.

$1\frac{1}{2}$d., blue on primrose.
$1\frac{1}{2}$d. +$1\frac{1}{2}$d. ,, ,,





Queensland.—We have a post card of 1½ pence, with its corresponding reply, most creditably executed. In the upper right is the stamp showing the head of the Queen to the left on a solid circular ground, with pearled border. Above is a curved tablet inscribed "QUEENSLAND," and at the foot is a small tablet inscribed POST CARD, on each side of which, in the lower angles, is 1½d. on tablets of similar shape to those in the 5 pence English. On each side of the circle surrounding the head is a small tablet, one inscribed 3 HALF and the other PENCE. In the left upper part of the card are the Royal Arms, and between these and the stamp a scroll inscribed QUEENSLAND—POST CARD—AUSTRALIA. The Postal Union inscription is in an arch above, and the instructions are on a straight line under the scroll. Then follow four dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by "To" in script. The reply card is similar, the directions, "The annexed card, &c.," in English and French, being in the left lower corner, while the second half has simply "REPLY" under the instructions. Size 129 × 84 mm.

1½ pence, brown on buff.
1½+1½ ,, ,, ,,

Spain.—The Post Card of 10 centimos has, it is said, appeared with the inscriptions in larger type than before.

10 cent., brown on buff.



Straits Settlements.—We have the post card of 3 cents surcharged in two ways. We are also informed that the reply card is similarly surcharged, and lest all this should not satisfy the pantophagist philatelist, the surcharges have all been made both in black and in red.



The first type consists of "TWO CENTS" in two lines of slanting block type. The second type consists simply of a large figure "2" in block printed over the "3," as will be seen by the engravings.

2 cents on 3 c., blue on buff, surch. in black and red "TWO CENTS."
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, "2."

United States.—Changes do not always strike outsiders as being improvements, and the new post cards are an illustration of this. Our transatlantic friends have now got two cards of one cent, one white card 112 × 74 mm., and the other of buff, 155 × 95 mm. Both bear an oval medallion portrait of General Grant in the right upper angle. The inscription on the card is POSTAL CARD—ONE CENT. Under this is United States of America in old English characters within a framing, and below this is, "This side is for address only." The type of the inscriptions is not the same for both sizes, and in the smaller one there is the addition of the arms on a small shield in the upper part of the framing.

1 cent, blue on white, size 112 × 74 mm.
1 „ black on buff „ 155 × 95 mm.

TELEGRAPHS.

Ceylon.—The *Ami des Timbres* states that the last stamps had the surcharge of the value in letters only at the foot of the stamp, now the stamps come with the value in capitals at the top and bottom, with large numerals in the centre. The surcharges are uniformly in black.

20 cents on 50 c., brown.
40 „ „ „
60 cents on 1 rupee, red-brown.
80 „ „ „

Colombia.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles three stamps of 5, 10, and 20 centavos, the two latter resembling the types of 1888, but the 5 centavos is of a new design. In the right upper angle are the Arms, and in the lower left the value in a small oval; while from the upper left to the lower right angle is the inscription. "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES, CINCO CENTAVOS." The stamps are lithographed on coloured paper.

5 centavos, vermilion on white.
10 „ yellon on grey.
20 „ blue on white.

Great Britain.—We notice that in every catalogue of Telegraph stamps, it is assumed that all the values of the telegraph series were called in at the end of 1881. This is true as regards all but the stamps of ½ penny, 5s. and 10s., which were not called in till June, 1882.

Nicaragua.—The Seebeck series of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos have been stamped in blue "TELEGRAFOS."

United States.—The *American Journal of Philately* mentions some stamps issued in 1883 by the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company, the two first words being in an escutcheon in the centre, and the last two on a curved tablet below, and at the foot is "COMMUTATION" on a straight tablet. They are printed on coloured paper and perforated 12.

1 cent, slate on white.
5 cents, black on yellow.
10 cents, black on green.
25 „ „ on vermilion.

THE 20 C. BLUE (1850) OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, WITH AND WITHOUT SURCHARGE.

THE appearance of a little work on the French Stamps, by the late M. Louis Leroy, to which is added a short appendix by M. Camille Blondiot, has served to revive the questions relating to the status of the 20 c. blue of 1850, and that of the same stamp surcharged in red with "25 c." The existence of the second as an essay, in the sense that it was a stamp prepared for issue but not used, has been accepted as a fact for some years, and has not been disputed by the French Philatelic Society. Now, however, M. Blondiot states that the surcharge was not done by M. Hulot, who at that period was employed by the Government to manufacture the stamps, and this statement seems to have shaken the faith of some as to the character of the stamp.

M. Blondiot states that early in the year 1850 the Government had decided to change the colour of 20 c. from black to blue, and that an edition (*tirage*) in blue had been printed off previously to the time when, for financial reasons, it was determined to increase the rate for internal postage. Up to that time the rates of postage were 10 c. for letters posted and delivered in country towns; 15 c. for those posted and delivered in Paris; 20 c. for letters for the interior (from one Post-office to another), up to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight; 40 c. for similar letters from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 1 fr. for letters above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. up to 100 grammes ($3\frac{1}{3}$ oz.) and for every additional 100 grammes or fraction of the same; but stamps had not been issued for the first two rates of 10 c. and 15 c., the postage of which was paid in money. By a law of the 18th May, 1850, the internal rates of 20 c. and 40 c. were raised to 25 c. and 50 c. on and after the 1st of July then next, except in the case of letters addressed to soldiers in actual service, and it appears that for them it was determined to let the 20 c. in black remain in use till exhausted, while the 25 c. was to be printed in blue. The law also authorised the issue of stamps of 10 and 15 centimes. The stamp of 25 c. in blue was issued on the 1st July, and was followed on the 23rd of the same month by that of 15 c. in green for Paris, and on the 12th September of the same year by that of 10 c. for rural towns. At that time the consumption of postage stamps in France was not large, as there was no penalty on the non-prepayment of the postage or on insufficiently stamped letters; the only advantage offered to the public being a short extension of time for posting letters which bore stamps. The Post-offices were, in fact, shut for prepayment of letters in money and for the sale of postage stamps about thirty minutes or more before the letter-boxes were cleared.

M. Hulot had six weeks before him, not to get a new die engraved, but to prepare a secondary one with the value altered, his 300 blocks made by the electro process, and a sufficient supply printed from them in blue. The story as related by "A Parisian Collector" in the *Philatelist* of May, 1869, and which has been re-produced in the *Monthly Journal* for November last, is a correct version of it as current in Paris

at that time; but as stories are frequently something like snowballs which gather in rolling, it is better to refer to it as told by M. Herpin in an admirable paper on French essays published in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* of September, 1865. The following is a pretty correct translation of his notice of this stamp:

"When in 1848 [evidently a misprint for 1850] a decree had decided to substitute the colour blue for that of black for the franking stamp for the interior, and in it had raised the rate from 20 c. to 25 c., the administration feared whether it should be able to supply the modified type—that is, with the new value—by the time mentioned in the decree, and was forced under these circumstances to consider how in any event it could attain the wished-for result. The expedient resorted to was this—an instrument was made resembling a wheel, which carried at the point where each spoke joined the fellies a plug or stamp, on which was engraved the before-mentioned inscription. The axle of this circle was connected with a handle, allowing the roulette in passing over each row of stamps to charge them with the new value in *red* ink, in order that it might be more visible. The productions of this contrivance had not the honour to be circulated; the stamp of the new value (25 centimes) was completed in time to allow of a supply being furnished by the period fixed (1st July, 1850) sufficient for the consumption. In the fear of not attaining this happy result, there had already been stamped, with the new machine above described, for about two millions of francs of postage stamps, which, having become useless, were barbarously burnt at the Mint in the latter part of June, 1850. Some few, however, better advised than the rest, escaped the fagot by placing themselves under high protection."

In the above translation it has been necessary to sacrifice elegance to precision, in order to examine one or two points in which the story, as told in 1865, differs from it as told in 1869; and even that of 1865 was written fifteen years after the event, ample time for its having gathered some embellishments in its course. As told by M. Herpin, there is a little air of romance about it, and when he speaks of stamps to the value of two millions of francs having been so surcharged, there seems to be something of the snowball. The entire consumption of stamps of the three denominations in use in France was under twenty-two millions for the year 1850, and yet, according to the story, eight millions of those of 25 c. were prepared to tide over a delay which, as will appear later on, could not have exceeded a few days.

There can scarcely be room for doubt that a *tirage* in blue of 20 c. had been made prior to the decree of the 18th May, 1850, so that there was an edition in blue then in stock. M. Herpin does not speak of any impression in blue being specially made to provide for the surcharge which forms part of the story of 1869. M. Blondiot, while not disputing the fact that some stamps were surcharged in red with "25 c.," asserts that "this was not done in the factory of M. Hulot." M. Herpin does not say that it was. What he says is, "*l'administration craignit*," &c.; or, as we should term it, "the authorities feared," &c.; and it was this nebulous body which took the precautions. M. Hulot could scarcely be described as "*l'administration*," or indeed as forming any part of it, as he was at that time manufacturing the stamps for the government *en régie*, and it was not till April, 1851, that he commenced to manufacture them as contractor.

Specimens of the stamp are exceptionally rare, and those known to exist may be counted on one's fingers, but the sources whence they came are pretty well-known. The specimen mentioned by M. Blondiot as being in the possession of Dr. Legrand, came to him from a gentleman who took it with other copies from a sheet found by him in the Ministry of Finance, and the copy that was acquired by "a Parisian collector" was one of these. The rest of the sheet, if it remained in the Ministry of Finance, must have been destroyed in the Communard conflagration of 1871. The specimen M. Herpin had, and probably the pair in the de Saulcy collection, came from a gentleman who was chief engraver to the mint at the time they were obtained. The specimen which the late M. Pauwels had came from the same source, and probably also that in the collection of M. Berger-Levrault. All these copies were known to exist in collections *before* Dr. Legrand acquired his, but we have no means of ascertaining whether these specimens were taken from part of a sheet in the possession of the engraver to the mint, though from some circumstances we think it probable that some of them were. The surcharge itself has never been described, but it consisted of "*25 c.*" in italic numerals of 4 mm. high, followed by a bar $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long, composed of two horizontal lines about 2 mm. apart, the interval between the lines being filled by ten parallel lines slanting like the figures from right to left, and the impression was of the blotchy nature that would be made by a lateral contact of the type with the paper.

It is time to enquire how far tradition is in accordance with facts. The stamp of 20 c. had not been long issued before it was found, as in England, that the colour was badly adapted for cancelling; and we learn from Baron Arthur de Rothschild's *History of the Post*, 4th ed. p. 289, that as early as the *9th March, 1849*, the Council of Administration of the Post decided that the stamps of 20 c. should be printed in blue. It is therefore beyond the region of doubt that the printing in black ceased at that time, and it is more than probable that M. Blondiot is correct in saying that an edition of 20 c. in blue was in stock before the 18th May, 1850.

Again, M. Herpin says that the "authorities" feared the stamps would not be ready in time. Not M. Hulot, for if there ever was a man who had full reliance on himself and his own powers, it was M. Hulot. At all events the panic of the authorities could not have been of long duration, as is shown by the following circular of the government, dated 16th June, 1850:

"The new postal law voted by the Legislative Assembly on the 18th May last is executory from 1st July next. It was therefore of the greatest importance for the Administration of Finance to place the stamps, especially those for franking letters in France and Algeria, in the hands of the public by that date. The commission of the Mint entrusted the reproduction of these stamps to M. Hulot, the deputy engraver to the Mint, and *in less than fifteen days* this artist was able to reproduce and put in plates the designs of the new stamps. The printing has already commenced, and before the end of this month the Administration of the Post-office will be able to distribute to all the offices three or four millions of stamps of 25 c. The same activity will prevail as to the issue of the stamps of 10 c. and 15 c., which will take place at the end of July, 1850."

Nothing is more dangerous in philately than advancing a theory, but looking at the further fact that the initiatory in the matter of designs on stamps was certainly at that period in the hands of the Minister of Finance, is it not more probable that the sheet there found was a specimen of what could be done in case of need, and that it was only the proposal of some one who had more fear of what M. Hulot could do than he himself had? Had the proposal gone any further, surely we should have found some trace of it more than the tradition which, brought side by side with the facts, evidently bears a tinge of romance. The minister says that M. Hulot had completed his plates in less than fifteen days. Is it to be credited that the surcharging machine was constructed, and upwards of 8,000,000 of stamps were surcharged by hand in that time? The holocaust which M. Herpin speaks of was more probably that of the large stock in hand of the 20 c. in blue, which had become useless in consequence of the raising of the rate, and there might well have been a fear lest they should get mixed with the new issue of 25 c., unless they were destroyed.

But now as regards the 20 c. blue without surcharge, M. Blondiot says that it never existed *officially*. Our readers may search their books in vain to find any assertion that it ever did, though the question may, as M. Leroy says, have been discussed. From what M. Blondiot himself states, it was intended that it should, for its actual issue was only prevented by the large stock in hand of the value in black, which was not exhausted when it was determined to raise the rate of postage, and it was certainly considered as belonging to the hierarchy, for it was reprinted with the rest of the series in 1862. M. Leroy says that he possessed two copies of this stamp, one of which was unused and the other was obliterated, but that "this obliteration must have been done by favour, as the mark was that which only commenced to be used on 1st January, 1852, eighteen months after the stamp of 20 c.—that is the 20 c. in black—had been withdrawn from circulation." There seems to be a *non sequitur* here; at all events the reason given does not provide for the cases either of a sheet of the 20 c. in blue getting mixed up with those of 25 c., or for that of a block of 20 c. intruding by accident into the form of the 25 c. Were this latter the case it would not be the sole instance of such a thing occurring in the French stamps, as is shown by the error of 1876, where a block of the 15 c. was accidentally mixed up in the form of the 10 c. bistre on pink, when M. Hulot was still at the head of the factory. The obliterating mark of 1852 consisted of a number indicative of the particular Post-office at which the effacing took place, within a lozenge-shaped series of points. M. Herpin in his paper on French essays mentions some essays of obliteration with numerals, and M. Moens, in the *Timbre-poste* for February, 1873, refers to the obliterating mark on a stamp of 20 c. blue, which was that of 1852, but the number on it was 7280; and he goes on to argue that the obliteration must be a forgery because there were only 6200 Post-offices in France. The French adopted a similar plan with their Post-offices to that used by M. Moens in his catalogue. The interior offices were numbered from one

up to as many as there were, and they then began a long way in advance for the offices out of France. So far, however, as that particular stamp is concerned, there may be some reason to believe that the obliteration was a trial one, probably made in 1851, and this view seemed rather to be favoured by the Paris Post-office. Since that time, however, many other specimens have been found, some of which are unused, but the majority bear the obliterating mark of 1852, and leave no room for reasonable doubt that they duly passed through the Post-office as stamps of 25 c.

M. Leroy says that the unused copies must be essays. To this we demur entirely, unless he claims them as such as being part of the stock printed in 1850, and which "escaped the fagot." M. Moens calls it "an error of printing," thus shutting out the supposition that it might have come from a sheet of the *tirage* of 1850. None set a greater value on the opinion of M. Moens than we do, but he, like ourselves, has no facts on which to ground it, and we confess that after a close examination of the question we regard it as an accidental error, not of printing but of issue.* As to the 25 c. surcharged upon it, its existence as a project does not seem to be disproved by anything that M. Blondiot has stated, but there is nothing to show that it was one for which M. Hulot was responsible. It seems clear, moreover, that it was not a project that went very far, for there are no grounds for believing that any considerable number of stamps of the 20 centimes in stock were so surcharged, beyond the tradition, which on this point seems scarcely to be supported by the facts. We fail therefore to be able to accord it any higher status than that of a project *submitted* to the Government as a make-shift, but without a tittle of evidence that it was ever *adopted* by it.

* Since the above was in type, we have seen that part of the new edition of M. Moens' catalogue which contains the French stamps. He now catalogues both the 20 c. and the surcharged 25 c. as stamps "not issued." We perfectly agree with him, though qualifying this with the fact that some of the 20 c. were *accidentally* issued, and that in the case of the 25 c. there is no evidence to show that it was ever *officially* adopted, or that its status differs from that of an essay, except the tradition the accuracy of the details of which admits of considerable doubt.

Varia.

Several prosecutions for alleged forgeries of stamps are at present in progress, but while they are *sub-judice* we refrain from doing more than referring to them, and our space will not allow of our extracting from the daily papers the accounts of the preliminary proceedings in the Police Courts. Suffice it to say that Dr. Assmus, who seems to have many *aliases*, is awaiting his trial at the next sessions of the Old Bailey on charges of fraud, and that A. Benjamin, J. H. Sarpy, and G. K. Jeffreys are in custody on various charges of fraud during the last five years. We will endeavour in our next to find space to give a summary of the evidence that has been adduced, which tends to show that a very large trade has been carried on for a long time in the manufacture and sale of fictitious stamps, surcharges, perforations, and postmarks.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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The third meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on January 4th, at 7-30 p.m. Eleven members and one visitor were present, the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary announced the receipt of a parcel of books from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. as a Christmas present to the Society. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President, a cordial vote of thanks was given that firm for their liberal gift. The Secretary moved, "That in future the minutes of the Society be sent to the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, and *Monthly Journal*." This was seconded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, and carried unanimously. The Vice-president read an interesting paper on "Areas of Collecting." A short discussion ensued on this subject, the further consideration of which was postponed till the next meeting. The Vice-President exhibited a curiosity, the English 1s. small letters with a white circle round the letter (K) in the left-hand bottom corner. He also showed, on behalf of the Rev. E. H. Rogers, a proof in red of the current 2½d. New Zealand. Mr. Gillespie exhibited a Straits Settlements postcard, specially prepared for the registration of servants.

To Correspondents.

We are authorised to state that the letter bearing the signature of "A Stamp Collector," that appeared in our number for November last, was from Mrs. Fellows, a daughter of the late Sir Rowland Hill. We are not surprised that those who were best acquainted with the upright and straightforward character of Sir Rowland Hill should feel more acutely than others the libellous attacks that have been made upon him now that he is dead. If the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers had had a leg to stand on he would have accepted the battle that was so constantly offered him, and would have brought the question before a court of law, where the evidence in support of his pretensions could have been satisfactorily sifted. The libellers of the dead stand on very safe ground, as they have no legal consequences to fear, which Mr. Patrick Chalmers well knew; but as he also is now dead, these remarks must close the controversy so far as our pages are concerned. The attempt to minimise the services which Sir Rowland Hill rendered not only to his country, but to the world at large, could not, we should have thought, have been an agreeable occupation, and one which in this case can only be charitably accounted for on the assumption that Mr. Patrick Chalmers was labouring under a delusion.

T. D.—Your stamp is certainly a novelty to us, but we do not chronicle chameleons. It is merely one of the ordinary colour treated with cyanide of potassium, or some such chemical.

C. G., Cambridge.—Your letter arrived too late to notice it this month, as we should wish, but we will do so in our next.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1891.

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 thirteenth volume of the *Philatelic Record*, on which the description will be found. A note of interrogation intimates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—Varieties of the 1 abasi, 1881 and 1889 . . Page 47
1 abasi, blue-green on thin *pale rose* . . ,, 195
2 ,, black on *white laid batonné* . . ,, 195
1 rupee, purple on *pale green wove* . . ,, 195

ANGOLA.—2½ reis, black, handstamp for newspapers . . ,, 252

ANTIGUA.—Variety of 6 pence, green; no wmk.; 1873 . . ,, 220

ANTIOQUIA.—Variety in 5 and 10 cent.; 1889 . . . ,, 220

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—1 centavo, brown . . . ,, 284
New types. 8 centavos, bright red . . . ,, 121
1 peso, dark blue . . . ,, 97
5 pesos, ultramarine . . . ,, 97
20 ,, green . . . ,, 121
Wrappers. 1 cent., green on manilla . . . ,, 12
2 ,, bright violet on manilla . . ,, 12
½ ,, brown on *thin whity-brown* . ,, 102
1 ,, green on ,, ,, . . ,, 181
Official Letter Cards. No value. Black on blue, "Post. Dept." ,, 57
No value. Black on grey ,, ,, 207
5 centavos, red on blue, "War Office" . ,, 77
5 ,, ,, "Foreign Office" ,, 77

AUSTRIA.—*New type.* 20 kr., olive-green . . . ,, 148
24 ,, light blue . . . ,, 148
30 ,, violet; . . . ,, 148
Varieties in perforation in current issue . ,, 121
1850. 30 cent, brown; imp. on both sides . ,, 170
Newspaper Stamps. 1 kreuzer, bistre . . . ,, 148
2 ,, green . . . ,, 195
Envelope. 5 ,, rose . . . ,, 12
Post Cards. 2 kr., brown on buff, in Polish, Bohemian, &c. . . . ,, 13
2+2 kr., brown on buff, in Ruthenian . ,, 13
5+5 kr., carmine on buff . . . ,, 13
Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on green, Bohemian, Italian, Ital.-Illyr., Pol.-Ruth, Roumanian, Sclav. 13, 57
5 kr., carmine on grey, Bohemian, Italian, Pol.-Ruth., Roumanian, Ital.-Illyr., Sclav. 13, 57
10 kr., blue on grey-blue, Ital.-Franz . ,, 13

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—
2 piasters on 20 kr., olive-green, *new type* . . ,, 252
5 ,, on 50 kr., violet ,, . . ,, 286
Perforations of 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 kr. . . ,, 48
Post Cards. 20 paras on 5 kr., carmine . . . ,, 30
20+20 ,, on 5+5 kr., carmine . . . ,, 152
Letter Card. 1 piaster on 10 kr., blue on grey-blue . . ,, 13

BAHAMAS.—Envelope. 2½d., in black and red on 4d., purple . Page 205

BAMRA.—*New setting up.* Black on coloured paper.
¼ anna, red; ½ a., green; 1 a., yellow; 2 a., red; 4 a., red; 8 a., lilac-rose; 1 rupee, lilac-rose . ,, 97
Errors in printing . . . 122, 195, 284
Envelope. ½ a., black on white laid 132, 182

BARBADOS.—Reg. Env. 2d., blue; size H 2 . . . ,, 155

BAVARIA.—2 marks, orange; wmk. *vert. wavy lines* . . ,, 48

BELGIUM.—*New issue.* 35 centimes, brown . . . ,, 149

BERMUDA.—½ penny, *green* . . . . . ,, 252

BHOPAL.—Type re-drawn. 4 annas, orange; perf. and imperf. . ,, 23
,, ,, ½ anna, red; ,, ,, . ,, 123
,, ,, ½ ,, ,, ,, ,, . ,, 253

BOLIVAR.—*New issue.*
1 centavo, black 170, 196
2 centavos, orange . . . . . ,,
10 ,, red . . . . . ,,
20 ,, blue . . . . . ,,
50 ,, green . . . . . ,,
1 peso, violet . . . . . ,,

BOLIVIA.—Type of 1868; *perforated 12.*
1 cent, carmine . . . . ,, 72
2 cents, slate-violet . . . . ,, 72
5 ,, *ultramarine* . . . . ,, 5
10 ,, orange . . . . ,, 5
20 ,, green . . . . ,, 5
50 ,, red . . . . ,, 5
100 ,, yellow . . . . ,, 48
Post Card. 2+2 ,, blue . . . . ,, 183

BRAZIL.—*New type.* 100 reis, blue and red . . . ,, 149
Current type. 50 ,, *blue* . . . . ,, 196
200 ,, purple, on *thick* wove . . ,, 48
Envelope. 200 ,, black, in two *sizes;* old issue . ,, 75
Post Cards. 40 ,, orange and blue . . . ,, 103
80 ,, carmine . . . . ,, 31
Letter Card. 80 ,, red and blue on buff . . ,, 77
80 ,, ,, ,, pink . . ,, 230
Journal Stamps. 10 ,, *ultramarine* . . . ,, 170
20 ,, bluish-green on pale green . . ,, 149
100 ,, violet . . . . ,, 196

B. BECHUANALAND.—½d. on 1d., black, of "Cape," *errors in surch.* ,, 5, 98
4d. on ½d., vermilion, of G. B. ,, . ,, 5

B. CENTRAL AFRICA.—Stamps of whole of the values of B. South Africa, except the ½d., overprinted with B. C. A. 220, 255

B. EAST AFRICA.—2½ annas, black on yellow; *imperf.* . . Page 253
3 ,, ,, brick-red; perf. . . ,, 72
4 ,, brown; *imperf.* . . . ,, 253
4½ ,, lilac-grey; perf. . . . ,, 72
8 ,, blue; *imperf.* . . . ,, 253
1 rupee, rose-red ,, . . . ,, 253
½ anna on 2 a., red 123, 170
1 ,, on 4 a., brown . . . 123, 170
Reg. Env. 2 annas, blue; size G . . . Page 75

B. GUIANA.—*Current Series.* 1 cent, green . . . Page 23
5 cents, bright blue . . . ,, 5
8 ,, *green and lilac* . . ,, 5
Reg. Env. 4 ,, red; new form . . ,, 155

B. HONDURAS.—1 cent on 1d., green, surch. in black . . ,, 285
5 cents on 3 c. on 3 pence, red-brown, surch. in black . . . ,, 254
"6" on 10 cents on 4d., mauve, surcharge in *red* and *black* . . . . . ,, 72
Surcharge inverted . . . ,, 221
6 cents on 3d., ultramarine . . . ,, 98
15 cents on 6 c. on 3 pence, blue, surch. in red and black . . . . ,, 254
New type. 2 cents, carmine . . . ,, 170
3 ,, brown . . . ,, 170
6 ,, blue . . . ,, 170
12 ,, lilac and green . . . ,, 170
24 ,, yellow and blue . . . ,, 170
Post Card. 3 cents on 5 c., brown on buff . . ,, 31
Post Card. 3 ,, crimson on buff . . . ,, 103

B. NORTH BORNEO.—½ cent, rose; "Postage and Revenue" . ,, 52
1 ,, orange ,, ,, . ,, 123
4 cents, carmine ,, ,, . ,, 123
Provisionals. 6 ,, on 10 cents, blue . . ,, 196
8 ,, on 25 cents, slate . . ,, 6

B. SOUTH AFRICA.—1d., grey-black . . . ,, 23
6d., pale blue . . . ,, 23
1s., brown . . . ,, 23
2s., vermilion . . . ,, 23
2/6, lilac . . . ,, 23
5s., yellow . . . ,, 23
10s., green . . . ,, 23
£1, blue . . . ,, 23
£2, rose-red . . . ,, 23
£5, green . . . ,, 23
£10, brown . . . ,, 23
½d., surch. in black on 6d., blue . . ,, 48
2d. ,, ,, ,, ,, . . ,, 48
4d. ,, ,, ,, ,, . . ,, 48
8d. ,, ,, ,, ,, . . ,, 48
½d., blue, value in vermilion . . ,, 72
2d., green ,, yellow . . ,, 72
4d., brown ,, black . . ,, 72
8d., pink ,, blue . . ,, 72
3d., grey ,, green . . ,, 285

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—½ penny on 3d., lilac-rose; error in printing ,, 149
2½ pence ,, ,, . . . ,, 123

CASHMERE.—¼ anna, red, on *thin laid* . . . ,, 23
¼ ,, black ,, . . . ,, 23

CEYLON.— 2 cents on 4 cents, rose . . . ,, 24
15 ,, 25 ,, brown . . . 98, 150
15 ,, 28 ,, slate-grey . . . 98, 150
Post Card. 5 ,, 10 ,, brown on buff . . . Page 57

CHAMBA.—Indian stamps overprinted in black.
½ anna, green; STATE for STATE . . . ,, 24
1 ,, brown ,, ,, . . . ,, 221
2 annas, blue ,, ,, . . . ,, 221
3 ,, orange ,, ,, . . . ,, 221
4 ,, olive ,, ,, . . . ,, 221

CHIAPAS.—Medio real, black on *pale blue* . . . . Page 225
1 ,, ,, green . . . . ,, 49
8 reales ,, pink . . . . ,, 49
2 ,, ,, white (half of 4 reales) . . ,, 225
COLOMBIA.—*New types.* 1 centavo, green on green . . . ,, 6
5 centavos, blue . . . ,, 24
20 ,, light violet . . . ,, 24
Current issue. 5 cent., on deep blue . . . ,, 221
Envelopes. 5 cent., black on blue, "River post. serv." ,, 156
10 ,, ,, yellow ,, . . ,, 156
5 ,, ,, pink "Railway post. serv." ,, 205
CONGO.—10 francs, ochre . . . . . ,, 124
CONGO (French).—5 c. on 15 c., blue . . . . ,, 126
CUBA.— 5 c. de peso, *emerald-green.*
10 ,, *lilac-pink.*
Post Card. 3 ,, carmine on buff; new type . . ,, 57
CURAÇAO.—25 cent. on 30 c., lilac-grey 222, 254
DENMARK.—
Post Cards. 10+10 öre, carmine or buff. *Altered inscription* . Page 14
5+ 5 öre, green on buff. *Small fig. in reply half* ,, 258
Letter Card. 8 öre, carmine on white. *Altered instructions* ,, 31
DIEGO-SUAREZ.—*New design.* 5 centimes, black on white . ,, 254
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—
Current issue. 50 cents, violet . . . . ,, 171
1 peso, carmine . . . ,, 171
2 pesos, red-brown . . . ,, 171
Envelopes of 1883. 2 cents, blue on rose . . . ,, 29
25 „ violet on white . . . ,, 29
Surcharges of various values on stamps and envelopes of types of 1879 and 1880 . . . . . 126, 156
ECUADOR.—
Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on yellow, *smaller size* . . Page 75
5 ,, on 10 cent, orange . . . ,, 132
Post Card. 5 cent., blue on blue . . . . ,, 103
5 ,, ,, orange, for Postal Union . . ,, 103
Letter Cards. 5 cent., blue on red.
10 „ orange on blue.
EGYPT.—Post Cards. 3 m. on 5 m., rose on buff . . ,, 14
3+3 m. on 5+5 rose „ . . ,, 14
FALKLAND ISLANDS.—½ penny on half of 1d., lake . 98, 222, 255
½ penny, green . . . Page 197
2½ penny, blue . . . ,, 197
FIJI ISLANDS.—4 pence on 1d., *lilac* . . . . ,, 21
2½ ,, 2d., green . . . . ,, 48
New Issue. 2½ ,, chocolate-brown . . . ,, 222
FINLAND.—10 marks brown and rose . . . . ,, 24
Stamps, Envelopes, &c. of Russia with distinguishing marks.
1 kop., orange . . . . ,, 99
2 ,, green . . . . ,, 99
3 ,, rose . . . . ,, 99
4 ,, carmine . . . . ,, 126
7 ,, blue . . . . ,, 99
10 ,, dark blue . . . ,, 126
14 ,, blue and rose . . . ,, 126
20 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 126
35 ,, lilac and green . . . ,, 126
50 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 126
1 roub., brown and orange . . . ,, 126
3½ „ black and grey . . . ,, 126
7 „ „ yellow . . . ,, 126

FINLAND (*continued*)—
Envelopes. 7 kop., blue on cream . . . Page 132
10 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 132
14 ,, ,, azure . . . ,, 132
20 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 132
Wrappers. 1 ,, orange-yellow . . . ,, 133
2 ,, green . . . ,, 133
Post Cards. 3 ,, carmine on buff . . . ,, 133
3+3 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 133
4 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 133
4+4 ,, ,, ,, . . . ,, 133
Letter Cards. 7 kop., blue on buff . . . ,, 133
10 ,, ,, grey . . . ,, 183

FRANCE.—
Post Card. 10+10 c., black on pale blue; *no imp. on 2d. half* ,, 14
Letter Cards. 15 c., blue on grey; *inverted notice* . . ,, 103
25 c., black on pink; *varieties* . . ,, 14
Pneumatic Post. 30+30 c., black on buff; *new form* . . ,, 14

FRENCH LEVANT.—20 piastres on 5 f., lilac; inscription in one line ,, 127

GABON.—French colonial stamps surcharged in black.
25 c. on 5 c., green on green . . . . ,, 24
25 c. on 10 c., black on lilac . . . . ,, 24

GOLD COAST.—
Current type. 3 pence, yellow . . . . ,, 6
5 shillings, lilac and blue . . . ,, 6
10 ,, lilac and rose . . . ,, 6
20 ,, green and rose . . . ,, 6
2½ pence, blue and orange . . . ,, 48
Reg. Env. 2 ,, blue, with name in block type . . ,, 156

GREAT BRITAIN.—£1, *green* . . . . . ,, 7
Envelope. 1 penny, rose, with S.H. at bottom of the bust ,, 230

GREECE.—Perforation of current issue.
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40 lepta, Athens impression;
40, 50 lepta, and 1 dr., Belgian impression . . 99, 150
Post Card. 10 lep., *dark* blue on *dark* yellow-buff . . . Page 183

GRENADA.—
1d. on 2s., orange, overprinted "Postage and Revenue"; two types 7, 25
1d., on 8d., brown ,, ,, . . 25, 73

GUADELOUPE.—French Colonial stamps, 1881, surcharged.
5 c. on 1 f., bronze . . . . . Page 25
5 c. on 10 c., black on violet . . . . ,, 99
Overprint of "Guadeloupe" on entire series of stamps of 1881 ,, 255
,, ,, on 30 c., brown, and 80 c., carmine, 1872 . . . ,, 255
Errors in overprint 255, 285

GWALIOR.—India stamps, envelopes, &c., with overprint.
9 pies, carmine, overprint in black . . . Page 171
12 annas, brown on red ,, . . . ,, 171
Envelopes. ½ anna, green, overprint in black . . . ,, 230
½ ,, ,, ,, in violet . . . ,, 103
1 ,, brown ,, ,, . . . ,, 230
Reg. Env. 2 annas, blue ,, in black; sizes F and H 2 . ,, 230

HAITI.—2 cent. on 3 cent., blue, varieties of surcharge . . ,, 25
New type. 1 centavo, mauve . . . . ,, 150
2 centavos, blue . . . . ,, 48
3 ,, grey . . . . ,, 150
5 ,, orange . . . . ,, 150
7 ,, red . . . . ,, 150
Official Post Card. No value, carmine on white . . . ,, 31

HAWAII.—5 cents, blue, current issue, *imperf. horizontally* . . Page 171
Envelope. 2 cents, rose, varieties of paper . . . ,, 182

HOLLAND.—*New type.* 5 cents, blue . . . . ,, 224
12½ ,, grey . . . . ,, 256
Envelope. 5 ,, blue on white wove . . ,, 258
Post Card. 5 ,, blue on blue . . . ,, 258

HONDURAS.—*New series* 171, 197

1 centavo, blue.
2 centavos, bistre.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, vermilion.
20 ,, red-brown.
25 ,, violet-brown.
30 ,, grey.
40 centavos, green.
50 ,, sepia.
75 ,, violet.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, brown and black.
5 ,, violet and black.
10 ,, green and black.

Envelopes. 5 cent., green on white wove . . . Page 206
10 ,, vermilion ,, . . . ,, 206
20 ,, dark blue ,, . . . ,, 206
25 ,, brown ,, . . . ,, 206
Wrappers. 1 c., brown; 2 c., blue; 5 c., green; 10 c., red on blue paper . . . . ,, 206
Post Cards. 2 c., orange on white . . . . ,, 207
2+2 c. ,, ,, . . . ,, 207
3 c., carmine on pale green . . . ,, 207
3+3 c. ,, ,, . . . ,, 207
Type of 1890. Wrappers. 5 cent., blue on *manilla* . . ,, 182
10 ,, orange ,, . . ,, 182

HONGKONG.—2 cents, pink, "Jubilee" issue . . . ,, 49
7 ,, on 10 c., green, surch. black . . ,, 25
10 ,, *brown on red* . . . ,, 26
14 ,, on 30 c., mauve ,, . . . ,, 99
20 ,, on 30 c., green ,, . . . ,, 126
50 ,, on 48 c., violet ,, . . 126, 150
1 dollar on 96 c., *brown on red*, surch. black . . 126, 150

HUNGARY.—*New type.* 5 kr., rose and black . . . Page 224

HYDERABAD.—½ anna, *rose* . . . . ,, 150
1 ,, violet, *imperf. vert.* . . . ,, 150
Post Card. ¼ ,, orange on buff; 1890 (varieties) . . 31, 55
¼ ,, ,, ,, new issue . . . 157, 205

INDIA.—Current type. 2½ annas on 4 a. 6 p., green . . ,, 49
Envelope. 2 a. 6 p. on 4 a. 6 p., yellow . . ,, 29
Official Post Card. No value; yellow-green . . ,, 135

ITALY.—Current issue. 2 cent. on 5 c., green . . . ,, 49
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 cent. on 2 c., yellow and crimson . ,, 73
20 ,, 1 c. ,, ,, . ,, 97
30 ,, 2 c. ,, ,, . ,, 73
Packet Post Stamp. 2 ,, 10 c., grey-brown, *surch. inverted* ,, 127
New types. 5 c., green . . . . ,, 286
5 lire, carmine and blue . . . ,, 171
Post Card. 10 cent., carmine on rose; for Deputies . 58, 77
15 c. on first half of 7½+7½ c.; carmine on rose . . . . Page 53

JAMAICA.— 2½d. on 4d., red; error in surcharge . . . ,, 99
½d., green; overprinted "OFFICIAL." . . ,, 100
New type. 2½d., purple and blue . . . ,, 73
Post Card. ½ penny on 1d., blue on buff . . . ,, 14

(*To be continued.*)

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

The Philatelic Record.

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IN byegone times—not amongst the centuries, but amongst the decades by which philatelic time is reckoned—much was written by way of recommending stamp collecting as a pursuit, combining instruction with amusement in such a degree as to be specially adapted for juveniles, to whom it would prove of incalculable advantage. It was supposed that the first impulse of the happy acquirer of a stamp would be to ascertain from whence it came. His next thoughts would be how and why it was made, and he would then proceed to enquire into the circumstances under which it was issued. In fact out of affection for his stamps he would learn not only geography and history, but would probably be led to examine into the struggles for Italian unity, the effect of the Turkish wars, the policy of Prince Bismarck, and the creation and downfall of various States. Almost unconsciously he would be preparing himself for a Civil Service examination, and possibly even for a diplomatic career. This may appear to be somewhat fanciful, but let our readers look back to what was written twenty years ago about the *Advantages of Stamp Collecting*, and they will see that we have not employed much varnish.

Second Instalment of M. Moens' Catalogue.

There is, however, one benefit to be derived from the study of stamps which admits of no dispute. It requires an especial amount of accuracy in every detail, and the mind which brings this to bear on the study of stamps will also find it exercising its influence on other pursuits, just as the study of logic improves the reasoning faculties, or that of mathematics the general discipline of the mind. Regarded in this light philately loses much of its juvenile aspect, and renders it a fit study for all who are not "too old to learn."

But if this is what is required in every philatelist, in how much

greater degree is it necessary in the compiler of a catalogue! It is very easy to make one out of the labours of others, to copy their mistakes, and perhaps to be able to correct some, but the real compiler of a catalogue ought to examine his specimens carefully, either with his own eyes, or by those of others on whom he can place full reliance.

The appearance of the first instalment of that portion of the encyclopædic catalogue of M. Moens, which embraces the adhesive and telegraph stamps, has already been noticed in our pages, and a second instalment of this portion, carrying the work as far as Honduras, has now been issued, and, so far as we are able to judge by a cursory examination, M. Moens seems to have well sustained his character for accuracy. There are some stamps absent, and some which are present on which there may be differences of opinion as to whether they ought not or ought to be there. Among the absent we are glad to find the numerous private speculations in German towns, and we also see that in this edition all reference to the Hamer, Scherenbeck, &c., rubbish of Hamburg has been suppressed. It seems scarcely worth the trouble to have recorded among the English stamps all the known issues of the Circular Delivery Companies, both those which may be said to have been legitimately employed before the use of them was stopped by the high hand of the Post-office, which would not do the same work at the price, and was determined that no one else should, and those which were printed not for use but for collectors of such things. Surely if these are worth cataloguing, the college stamps of Keble and St. John's, Oxford, were worthy of a place. The hand-stamps applied on certain official letters in Spain also appear to us as being neither fish nor fowl, and are but a little, if anything, better than those employed in England at the Admiralty, or at the Science Department at South Kensington. In one respect we think the catalogue might have been improved. The gauge of the perforation where it is compound might have been given, instead of that of the longer side only. We ourselves think that the present craze for collecting every accidental workman's error in the perforation, is carrying varieties to such an extent as will ultimately land the collector in such questions as the propriety of collecting the vagaries of the perforator of the Turkish stamps of 1871; but there are some compound perforations which mark clearly some epoch in the history of the stamp, and as such are well worth the attention of philatelists.

We notice that the lynx eyes of M. Moens have discovered an unchronicled variety in the English telegraph stamps, viz., the 5s., on paper watermarked with a "Large Anchor." It shows how apt one is not to examine one's stamps with sufficient minuteness. We well remember when M. Mahé showed us the watermark on the 6d. embossed English stamp, which he first accidentally discovered long after the publication of the work of Dr. Magnus on watermarks.

Together with the second instalment of the catalogue, the first one of what M. Moens calls the *Atlas des Varietés de Timbres* has appeared, consisting of eighty-three plates of sheets of stamps and other single stamps showing varieties, printed in zincotype, a photo-engraving process; and though the impressions may not be quite so clear and well-defined as in those printed by some of the other processes, yet they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and some of them are really beautiful. They must possess also an advantage in point of economy, as some of them are printed on both sides of the paper. This mode of exhibiting the several varieties is quite a new departure in a catalogue, and of itself would render it superior to any work of a similar nature that has yet been produced.

The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures.

The *Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures*, by Major E. B. Evans, is most pleasant reading. It is the outcome of some articles lately contributed by this accomplished philatelist to the *Monthly Journal*, and now enlarged so as to form a handsome octavo volume of two hundred and forty pages, profusely illustrated with engravings of those caricatures which diligent research has enabled him to disinter. His work is highly interesting as a record of the way in which the ideal was compelled to bow to the real. The people would not have the artistic notions of what was good for them at any price, and, like as in a play, they were condemned irretrievably by the gods at the first representation. We do not quite follow Major Evans in some of his history of the Mulready envelope, but he has had great assistance in this from unpublished extracts from the late Sir Rowland Hill's diary. Still to preserve his name from being forgotten, it may be well to say that the work of superintending the casting of the stereo-plates at the establishment of Messrs. Clowes was in the hands of Mr. R. A. Thompson, late Assistant Director of the South Kensington Museum, the son of

the engraver of the block, which to speak accurately is, as we were informed by the late Mr. Wallis, not wood or brass, but gun metal. Although it appears that the whole of the designs sent in to the Lords of the Treasury, in reply to their invitation, were rejected, a sort of consolation prize was given to two—Mr. Whiting and Mr. Cheverton—in the shape of £100 each, while a similar sum was given to Mr. Cole (afterwards Sir Henry Cole), rather, we should think, for the great services he had rendered during the agitation and the general suggestions he had made, than from being a competitor, which we now learn for the first time. He was a man of ability and of taste, as was shown by his little art books, published under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly, and was exceedingly useful to Sir Rowland Hill as a man of all work. We were certainly informed some years since by one who, from his connection with Mr. Mulready, ought to know, that £200—the amount of the highest prize offered—was awarded to him for his design, but that he did not send it in *before* the first award of the Lords of the Treasury. When we read Sir H. Cole's autobiography we were struck with the looseness of some of his reminiscences. The observation he made, that he thought that one of the prizes of £100 was given to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch on the 19th December, showed that he had forgotten all the circumstances which led to their engaging to furnish the adhesive stamps, although he himself was concerned in them, according to the late Mr. Bacon's own account.

Our recollections of the introduction of the penny post lead us to the belief that, had the Mulready design escaped the ridicule of the public, fostered no doubt by the caricatures, it would never have become a success. Sir Rowland Hill mistook the popular taste, possibly because he had not conceived that anything so perfect as Mr. Bacon's adhesive stamp could have been produced. The consumption of envelopes has always been small in comparison with that of the adhesives, not only in England, but elsewhere, and if the embossed envelope had come out in place of the Mulready it would have been the same, though possibly not in an equal degree.

We are glad that Major Evans has rescued this episode in the history of these times from oblivion, and he has assuredly done so in a manner deserving the thanks of all those who take an interest in the early history of the present postal system.

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.—The *Stamp News* learns from a correspondent that the 1 shahi, dated 1290, has been discovered in *violet.* This is by no means improbable, as it is found in violet in the next two series.

1 shahi, *violet;* dated 1290.

Antioquia.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* announces the following as "errors of impression" in the current stamps. This is not the first time that changes have been rung in the colours of the paper.

1 centavo, on *yellow.*
2½ centavos ,, *dark green.*
10 ,, ,, *rose.*

Argentine Republic.—Our contemporaries state that the ¼ centavo has been re-drawn, and is now printed on azure paper. The 6 centavos has also been re-touched and printed in a washy slate, which makes it look like a lithograph. The lettering on the first of these stamps has been made larger.

¼ centavo, green on azure. | 6 centavos, slate.

Austria.—The *Postwertzeichen Kunde* states that the entire series of the current Austrian stamps exist perforated 9, 10, 10½, 11½, and 12, with the exception of the 24 kr., which has not been found perforated 9. The 5 kr. also exists perforated 13.

Bamra.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen a pair of 4 annas of the issue of September, 1890, in lilac-pink.

4 annas, *lilac-pink.* (Type of Sept., 1890.)

Bhopal.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the 8 annas has been printed in very dark green on thin yellowish laid paper, and may be had either perforated or imperforate. It appears with the errors of "HAH" and "JABAN."

8 annas, dark green, on *laid* paper; perf. and imperf.

British Bechuanaland.—The current 1d. and 2d. of the Cape of Good Hope come to hand overprinted with "British Bechuanaland." The overprint is in black, in two lines of ordinary type with large capitals, and is applied vertically, reading upwards.

1 penny, red; wmk. foul anchor.
2 pence, pale grey-brown.

British East Africa.—Our publishers have received from a correspondent two varieties of the surcharge of ½ anna on the 2

annas, red, in addition to that described in our number for June last. In one of these the surcharge is in type over the original value, and in the other it is made with pen and ink diagonally across the stamp. They are all postmarked "MOMBOSA," in March and May of last year.



British North Borneo.—The annexed engraving shows the surcharge on the 8 cents mentioned in our last.

Cape of Good Hope.—The *A. J. of P.* says that in each sheet of the 3d., surcharged with 2½d., there is one stamp in which the figure "1" in ½d. has a straight instead of a slanting top!

Cauca.—A stamp of a new design has been issued in this province. In the centre are the arms of Colombia in a small circle surrounded by a band, inscribed in the upper part "PROVINCIA DE CAUCA," and in the lower part "CORREOS." In each angle of the rectangular framing is the numeral of value, which also appears in words on a tablet at the foot. On a corresponding tablet at the top is "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA." It is lithographed on pink paper.



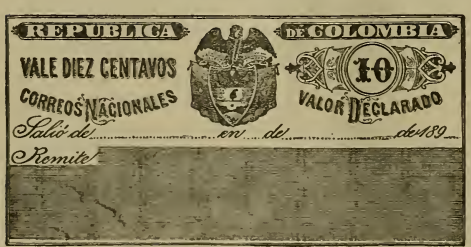
5 cent., red on pink.

Colombia.—The *A. J. of P.* gives the design of an official Cubierta bearing the following inscription within an ornamental frame: "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," the first and last words being arched, followed by "Admon de Correos Nacionales—Certificacion oficial—Salio de...en...de 188—Remite." The arms are in the left.

Cub. Official. No value; black on white, with faint blue lines.

The same journal also gives the design of another. Within a plain double-lined frame is the following inscription: "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—SERVICIO DE CORREOS—CERTIFICADO OFICIAL" all in one line of Gothic type. Then follows in script: "Peso—gramos Numero...Sale de Bucaramanga en...de...de 189—Remite el Administrador Departamental de Hacienda Nacional—al Senor."

Cub. Official. No value; black on white wove.



The late series of cubiertas—in the one peso sheet of which "peso" was printed "pesos" in one of the ten—appears now to be superseded by another issue of a new design, of which we annex an illustration which will render description unnecessary. Two values have appeared.

Cubiertas. 10 centavos, black on pink paper.
20 „ „ yellow „

Congo (French).—Another transformation decree, dated 4th December last, orders the Director of the Interior, M. Cerisier (another fruit tree), to transform 2,000 stamps of 25 centimes, black on pink, into stamps of 5 c., by means of a handstamp. The surcharge is similar to that shown in our number for June of last year. 5 c. on 25 c., black on pink; surch. in black.



Curaçao.—The stamps with the head of the young Queen have been printed, and are of the following values and colours:

12½ cents, green; perf. 14.
15 ,, carmine ,,
20 ,, brown ,,

Diego Suarez.—The indefatigable M. Poirier is still at work. The 10 c., black on lilac, of the colonial type, has been surcharged with 1891, then a small ornament, below which is "DIEGO SUAREZ" in block letters. Under this is a thin and a thick line, with "5 c." below. This surcharge is applied in red diagonally from the lower left to the right upper angle, the whole surcharge being within a single-lined rectangle. The 20 c., brick on green, has an unframed surcharge of "1891," "DIEGO SUAREZ" in Roman capitals, under which is an ornamental line, and then 5 c. This is applied in black, diagonally from the left upper corner to the right lower one. They are masterpieces in the art of surcharging.

5 c. on 10 c., black on lilac; surch. in red.
5 c. on 20 c., brick on green; ,, in black.



Dutch Indies.—The unpaid letter stamps have been changed in a similar way to those of Surinam, and the following stamps have been printed with the head of the young Queen within a frame similar to that of the current issue.

20 cents, blue.
25 ,, light violet.
50 ,, dark red.

Ecuador.—This little republic has been supplied with a full Seebeck-series of U.P.U. stamps for 1892. All the former armorial designs have been swept away, and we have now the portrait of Juan José Flores, the founder of the republic and father of the actual President, in full uniform, blazing with orders. They are perf. 12½, and the following are the values and colours:

1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos, brown.
5 ,, vermilion.
10 ,, green.
20 centavos, red-brown.
50 ,, maroon.
1 sucre, blue.
5 sucres, purple.

Official.—The whole of the above values, with the exception of the 5 sucres, are printed in dull ultramarine-blue, and overprinted in red at the top with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in graduated block letters.

Egypt.—The current series was supplied on the 1st of January, with the following addition:



3 millièmes, dark maroon; wmk. "Star and Crescent;" perf. 14.

Greece.—The 2 lepta has been issued of the native printing, both perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and unperforated.

2 lepta, light bistre; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and imperf.



Grenada.—We illustrate the surcharge on the 8 pence chronicled in our last.

Holland.—The following additions have been made to the new series:

3 cent, chrome-yellow.
$22\frac{1}{2}$,, blue-green.
25 ,, violet.
50 ,, bistre.

The stamp of 3 cent is for local use.

Hyderabad.—The *American Journal of Philately* has seen some of the official stamps with impressions in black and in violet on the same sheet, and the following in unsevered pairs, one stamp having the impression in black and the other in violet:

Official. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, brown (skeleton type), black and violet.
$\frac{1}{2}$,, brown, black and violet.
1 ,, olive-green (oblong), black and violet.
2 ,, green (skeleton type) ,, ,,
2 ,, green, black and violet.
3 ,, yellow-brown, black and violet.
4 ,, slate, black and violet.
8 ,, bistre ,, ,,
12 ,, blue ,, ,,

Mexico.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has found the 50 centavos, the 1 peso, and the 2 pesos of the 1884 issue on *laid* paper, and it is probable that the 5 and 10 pesos of that issue also exist on the same.

50 centavos (1884), green, on *laid* paper.
1 peso (1884), blue, on *laid* paper.
2 ,, (,,) ,, ,,

The following have been issued on watermarked paper, in addition to those chronicled and described in the number for December last:

1 centavo, green.
5 ,, blue.
20 ,, scarlet.

Morocco.—The stamp described in our last is perforated 11, and is employed for defraying the charge on the conveyance by Arab couriers of correspondence between Mazagan and Morocco—

a service stated to have been established by the French Vice-Consul at Mazagan.

New Zealand.—The *Monthly Journal* has received four values of the current issue with the watermark N.Z. and Star, perforated 10 all the way round.

1 penny, rose ; *perf.* 10.
2 pence, violet „
3 „ yellow „
1 shilling, dull red „

Nicaragua.—The Seebeck-series for 1892 comes like a flood, and we are puzzled to think what this little State can want with such a series, were it made not for collectors. The former type has given place to a vignette of a group on board ship, one of whom is pointing out the land to Columbus. The values and colours are as follows :

1 cent, sienna.
2 „ red.
5 „ blue.
10 „ slate.
20 „ carmine.
50 cents, purple.
1 peso, brown.
2 „ green.
5 „ carmine.
10 „ orange.

Official.—There is also a series of the same values all printed in sienna, overprinted in black at the top with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in graduated letters.

Nossi-Bé.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the surchargers made a mistake (?) in one of the surcharges mentioned by us last month, by substituting 25 for 15 on the 20 c., brick on green.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 0.25 on 20 c., brick on green ; *error.*

The same journal also mentions a variety of the surcharge of N. S. B. 0.25 on the 1 franc, bronze-green, in which the ornament separating the letters from the new value is different.

Philippines.—We have received a new series of the same type as that of 1890 ; perforated 14.

1 m. de peso, green.
2 „ „
5 „ „
⅛ c. de peso „
2 „ violet.
5 c. de peso, green.
8 „ pale blue.
10 „ rose.
20 „ pale brown.

Réunion.—We learn that there is a variety in the straight-tailed 2 mentioned by us last month as surcharged on the 20 c., brick on green, so that there are in fact three types of the numeral. The Government printing-office could not muster 150 figures of 2 of the same type. The impression was, it is said, 200,000 copies.

Russian Locals.—We borrow from the *Timbre-Poste* the following intelligence respecting these stamps :

Bogorodsk.—Since the end of October stamps of 1 and 3 kopecks in the following colours have been in circulation ; perf. 11½.

1 kopeck, violet. | 3 kopecks, carmine.

Louga.—The type of 1886 has been re-drawn. The central lettering is smaller, the ornaments on each side of the central numeral are in colour, and the numerals in the angles are larger, besides other changes in the details.

3 kopecks, vermilion-red ; perf. 11½.

Schatz.—The design has been slightly modified, chiefly to be seen in the alteration of the ornaments in the oval band.

3 kopecks, black on pink ; perf. 11½.

Zadonsk.—The 5 kopecks of 1891 has now a larger numeral.

5 kopecks, blue and bistre ; perf. 11½.

Zolotonoscha.—The 2 kopecks has been surcharged, in black, with "3," consequent on an increase in the rate of postage.

3 on 2 kopecks, green ; surcharged in black.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—We annex engravings of the stamps described in our last. Those of 1, 2, and 4 c., surcharged on the 5, 10, and 20 c., were at once disposed of, and we now receive the following similarly surcharged :



1 c. on 10 c., black on violet.
2 ,, 15 c., blue.
4 ,, 30 c., brown on buff.
4 ,, 40 c., red on straw.



Salvador.—Last March we had to chronicle ten values of the Seebeck-contract stamps for 1891, and now we have the same to do for those of 1892. The mountain is no longer the principal feature, the stars have gone out, and we have now a vignette which, by referring to the map on the post card, seems to be intended to represent Columbus taking possession of the Bahamas Island of St. Salvador. What that has to do with the Republic perhaps our readers will kindly find out for themselves, if they have the curiosity to endeavour to master Mr. Seebeck's allegory. The stamps are well executed, more however, we should think, with a view to sale to collectors than for postal requirements.

1 cent., green.
2 ,, sienna.
3 ,, ultramarine.
5 ,, grey.
10 ,, vermilion.
11 cent., brown.
20 ,, orange.
25 ,, maroon.
50 ,, yellow.
1 peso, carmine.

Shanghai.—The 2 cents and 15 cents come to hand on watermarked paper of a yellowish tinge, the one perforated 12, and the other 15. The 5 cents remains on plain paper.

2 cents, brown, on watermarked paper ; perf. 12.
15 ,, blue ,, ,, ,, 15.

Sirmoor.—The 3 pies, orange, has, according to our contemporaries, been overprinted in black with "On. S.S.S."



Service. 3 pies, orange; surcharged in black.

Straits Settlements.—We have seen the eight cents, chrome-yellow, surcharged in black, with "ONE CENT" in two lines of Roman capitals. The annexed engraving shows the surcharge of 30 cents as applied to the 32 cents.

1 cent on 8 c., chrome-yellow; surcharged in black.

Sokotra, or **Socotra**, under which latter mode of spelling, this island is probably better known to druggists than to philatelists, has, according to the *Timbre*, been supplied since the 8th January last with two postage stamps of ½ anna and 1 anna, the former being for local correspondence, and that of 1 anna for defraying the rate to Aden. For this purpose the stamps of Cyprus have been requisitioned, and those of 1 piastre and 2 piastres have been surcharged at the foot with the value in Indian currency, and at the top with "SOKOTRA." The island is the property of an independent sovereign, but since 1886 has been under British protection.

½ anna on 1 piastre, carmine; surch. in black.
1 ,, on 2 ,, blue ,,



Surinam.—We annex an engraving showing the type of the new unpaid letter stamps for this colony, as also for Curaçao and the Dutch Indies.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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

Argentine Republic.—We have received the wrapper of ½ centavo on thin whity-brown paper, and it is also chronicled by the *Ill. Br. Journal* as being on white paper.

Wrappers. ½ c., brown on whity-brown; size 242 × 160 mm.
½ c., brown on white; size 243 × 152 mm.

Bahamas.—Besides the surcharge on the envelope of 4d., violet, chronicled by us some months since, the same envelope was subsequently issued surcharged with 2½d., and with the original value barred with eight thin lines, the whole being in black. A new variety has now come to hand, in which the original value is barred with only six lines, in three pairs. This has been done in both black and red to the extent, it is said, of 2000 copies.

2½d. on 4d., violet; surch. in *black;* 8 bars.
2½d. on 4d., violet; surch. in *red;* 6 bars.
2½d. on 4d. ,, ,, *black* ,,

Cape of Good Hope.—The wrapper of one halfpenny now appears of white paper, with stamp in brown.

Wrapper. ½ penny, brown on white.

Ecuador.—Two envelopes have been issued along with the adhesives of 1892, as also two wrappers. The former bear an

embossed stamp, and are of plain white wove paper, the stamp being struck after the envelope has been made up. The design of the stamp shows the bust of a personage with a formidable nose, who, we are told, is Marshal José Antonio de Sucre, the liberator of the Republic, within a frame of upright oval ornamental bands, in which are the inscriptions "CORREOS DE ECUADOR," the value in words, and "U.P.U. 1892." The numeral of value is in a disc on each side. The stamp on the wrappers shows the numeral of value enclosed in an upright oval band within a rectangle, inscribed "ECUADOR" in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower. In the left upper angle of the rectangle is "U.P.U.," and "1892" in the right, while in the lower angles are the numerals of value.

5 centavos, carmine on white wove; size 152 × 90 mm.
10 ,, green on amber wove ,, ,,
Wrappers. 1 centavo, orange on blue; size 295 × 146 mm.
2 centavos, purple on blue; size 355 × 146 mm.

Great Britain.—What may be termed a Postal Union Envelope was issued on the 11th February, made of thin hand-made paper, bearing the watermark of De la Rue and Co., and stamped with the embossing die of 2½d. of the current type, but in French blue. It is issued in two sizes, 140 × 111 mm., and 140 × 77½ mm.

2½d., French blue; on thin hand-made paper; sizes L and M.

Holland.—An envelope with stamp of the design of the new adhesives has been issued. Size 150 × 82 mm.

5 cents., blue.

Nicaragua.—The following is a list of the postal stationery in envelopes and wrappers, which Mr. Seebeck has furnished for the current year:

5 centavos, blue on salmon; size 152 × 90 mm.
10 ,, slate on blue ,, 158 × 91 ,,
20 ,, red on amber ,, 186 × 95 ,,
30 ,, brown ,, ,, 186 × 95 ,,
50 ,, purple ,, ,, 242 × 105 ,,
Wrappers. 1, 2, and 4 cent., blue on salmon; size 273 × 166 mm.

Russian Local.—*Rjeff.* An envelope of 3 kopecks, with a small circular stamp in the left upper angle, showing arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, has lately been issued. Size 151 × 117 mm.

3 kop., gold on white and blue wove.

Salvador.—The following is a list of the envelopes and wrappers belonging to the 1892 series:

1 centavo, green on white wove; size 152 × 90 mm.
2 centavos, blue on blue ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, carmine on amber ,, ,, ,, ,,
11 ,, brown on salmon ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, orange on amber ,, ,, ,,
22 ,, blue on salmon ,, 158 × 91 ,,
Wrappers. 2 ,, brown on blue ,, 300 × 142 ,,
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 255 × 165 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
12½ ,, ,, ,, ,, 300 × 142 ,,

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Bolivia.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a post card for the interior, with a stamp of 1 centavo of the type shown in the annexed illustration. It is engraved, and bears the imprint of the American Bank Note Company at the foot. The inscription on the card is "REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA" in a scroll, with "TARJETA POSTAL" under, and down the right side is "INTERIOR."



1 centavo, brown on light green.

Brazil.—The colour of the letter cards of 40 and 80 reis is like a chameleon, constantly changing. During the past year it has been buff, brown, green, violet, orange, and pink; and now the *Postiljon* chronicles that of 80 reis in chocolate and cream. Both are white in the inside, and only faced with colour, and in the last-named one there are 24 red lines inside.

Letter Cards. 80 reis, red on chocolate.
80 „ „ cream.

Canada.—The design of the stamp on the post card of 1 cent has been modified, and it now very much resembles that on the issue of 1882, but the ornaments below the discs carrying the numeral of value are different, and there are also some differences in other details distinguishing it from the issue of 1882.



1 cent., blue on pale buff.

Ecuador.—The post cards of the new Seebeck-series have a stamp of the type of the adhesives in the right upper angle of an ornamental frame, and in the corresponding left angle is a stamp of similar size, with the numeral of value enclosed in an upright oval band, inscribed in the lower part with the value in words. In the upper part of the oval band are the words "SERVICIO INTERIOR" in the card of 2 centavos, and in that of 3 centavos the inscription is "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL." The inscriptions on the cards are also modified to suit the purposes for which they are employed.

2 centavos, brown on grey-blue.
3 „ blue on cream.

Egypt.—According to the *Postiljon* the inscription on the letter card of 1 piastre has been modified. The French inscription now reads "COMMUNICATION ÉCRITE FERMÉE," the latter word being an addition. The Turkish inscription is also modified.

Letter Card. 1 piastre, blue on azure.

French Colonies.—The card of 10 c. adopted for the French Colonies is black on buff.

10 cent., black on *buff*.

Great Britain.—The long-talked-of letter card of one penny was issued on Thursday, February 11th. It bears a stamp similar to that on the post card of one penny, with the Arms of the third type, and "LETTER CARD" underneath. At the foot of the front is, TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION. On the reverse side is, *If used for transmission abroad the additional postage required should be supplied by means of adhesive stamps.* The impression is in carmine-red on grey-blue paper, and the perforation of the border is 14. Size 139 × 88 mm.

Letter Card. 1 penny, carmine-red on grey-blue.



India.—The annexed engraving shows the surcharge on the post card of 1½ anna as chronicled in our last.



New South Wales.—In our last we gave an illustration of the new post card of 1½d., and now give an engraving of the stamp as altered.

Nicaragua.—The design of the stamp on the post cards of the new supply is similar to that of the adhesives, but with enlarged frame. Size, 141 × 91 mm.

2 centavos, dark blue on buff.
2+2 „ „ „
3 „ carmine on buff.
3+3 „ „ „

Philippines.—We have the post cards of 2 and 3 c. de peso in two shades of buff.

2 c. de peso, brown on buff and on yellow buff.
3 „ orange „ „ „

Queensland.—The annexed engravings are illustrative of the new post card of 1½d. described in our last.







Salvador.—Last year the post cards of Nicaragua were furnished with a map in the background; this year the same has been done for Salvador, but it is one showing the voyage of Columbus when he set out from Palos on August 3rd, 1492, and discovered the island of St. Salvador, in the Bahamas group. Salvador itself is shown in the left lower angle. The design of the stamp is the same as that on the adhesives, but with enlarged frame. Size, 141 × 88.

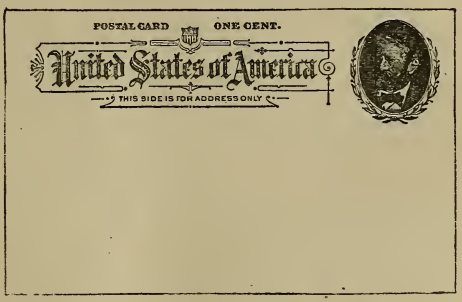
1 centavo, blue on amber; map in brown.
2 centavos, brown on blue-green; map in blue.
2+2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, green on cream; map in light green.

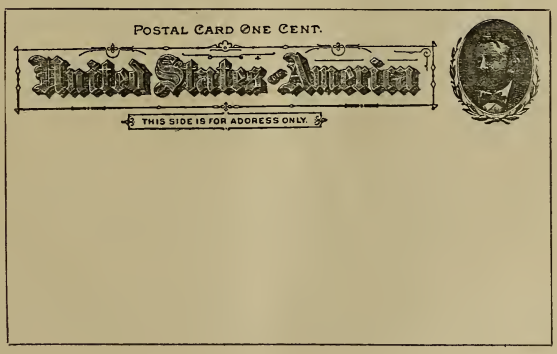
Sokotra.—In addition to the adhesives for the use of this Island a post card of ½ anna has also been issued. This is made from the 1 piastre, carmine on buff, of Cyprus, by printing SOKOTRA ISLAND in thick type over "Cyprus," and surcharging the stamp in Indian currency.

½ anna on 1 piastre, carmine on buff; surcharged in black.

United States.—The annexed illustrations show the post cards described in our last, together with the portrait of General Grant. that figures in the right upper angle. That with the small shield in the frame round the title belongs to the smaller sized one.







TELEGRAPHS.

Nicaragua.—A series for 1892 has been furnished by Mr. Seebeck of the same type as the adhesives, consisting of eleven values. They are overprinted with TELEGRAFOS in block letters at the top of the stamp.

1	centavo,	blue,	overprint in	red.
2	,,	brown	,,	black.
5	,,	green	,,	red.
10	,,	orange	,,	black.
20	,,	slate	,,	red.
25	,,	yellow	,,	,,
50	,,	carmine	,,	black.
1	peso,	dark blue	,,	,,
2	pesos,	red	,,	,,
5	,,	purple	,,	red.
10	,,	carmine	,,	black.

Spain.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles two stamps of the Andalusian Railway Company, employed for telegrams sent on its lines of railway. They are type printed, containing the following inscription within a rectangle: "F. C. Andaluces—Servicio publico de Telegrafos—10 cts. (or Selle) de peseta," below which is a number.

10 cents de peseta, blue, 100 varieties.
1 peseta, red ,,

United States.—The *American Journal of Philately* gives an illustration of the new frank stamp for 1892, used by the Postal Telegraph Company. The name of the company is inserted round the inner edge of a circle, within the rectangular framing. In the circle is "Good for a message of 20 words," on a scroll, with "complimentary frank," and 1892 below.

Miscellanea.

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.—We most sincerely congratulate the members of this association on the success that has crowned their first attempt to put down the forgers of stamps. The first of the Philatelic pests who has been brought before the Criminal Court was a person who styles himself Dr. Bernhard Assmus, but what may be his qualification as a doctor of anything else except stamps we do not know, though from the instruments and chemicals of various kinds which the police found at his residence, he seems to have devoted considerable attention to the diagnosis of stamps. This man, as stated in our December number, was accused of defrauding Mr. Giwelb by selling him a black penny English stamp from which the floral ornaments had been erased in the upper angles, and V.R. stamped in place of them. He also sold to the same dealer a changeling of Mexico, and for the two the Doctor obtained £4 15s. The sale has, however, been followed by direful results for him. He has lost all his stock-in-trade, together with some hundreds of forgeries, and has been sentenced to *three years' penal servitude.*

So far so good! The Society has other prosecutions on hand, which will come on for trial in due course. Whatever may be the result of these, the evidence is before the world that the Philatelic Protection Association is doing its best to stamp out this plague, and we hope that

all collectors will support them in their laudable attempts to accomplish this.

In the important case relating to a wholesale manufacture and sale of stamps alleged to be forged, the investigation of which has occupied several weeks, we give the following extract from one of the daily newspapers, which shows the nature of the charges brought against the parties mentioned in our last :

"Alfred Benjamin, 29, a stamp dealer, of 46, Oval Road, Lambeth ; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, 32, a stamp dealer, of the same address ; and George Kirke Jeffryes, 24, a clerk, of 80, Grove Road, Bow, were charged, on remand, with conspiring and confederating with other persons, by means of false pretences and subtle devices, to defraud a number of persons. The evidence given at the previous hearings showed that Sarpy and Benjamin had done an extensive business in the sale of foreign stamps, many of which were described as forgeries, and that all three of the accused had been engaged in the manufacture of such stamps. At the last hearing, the case for the prosecution closed, and the evidence of the witnesses was now read over. Mr. Dickinson, the police magistrate, then said he had come to the conclusion that there was evidence to commit the prisoners on the charge of conspiracy, and also against Sarpy and Benjamin for obtaining money by false pretences. He was not able to say whether a stamp was a written instrument or document, and there was so much doubt on the matter that he thought the opinion of a superior court should be taken. The prisoners would also be committed for trial on the charge of common law forgery."

* * *

In the case of the theft of 150,000 Indian stamps of 2 annas, referred to in our numbers for November and December last, Alfred George Ashton, a stevedore, G. H. Humphries, late in the employ of Messrs. Cook and Son, and S. F. Clarke, a stevedore's labourer, were convicted at the January sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the first-named of stealing the stamps, and the two latter of receiving the same. At the February sessions, Ashton was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, and Humphries and Clarke each to eighteen months' imprisonment. The greater portion of these stamps have been recovered by the India Office ; but a large number had been disposed of, and have not been traced.

* * *

Postage Stamp Statistics.—In the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* of last month, there is an account of the stamps employed in the German Imperial Post-office during the year 1890, and in a late Paris newspaper we find an account of those printed at the manufactory in the Rue d'Hautville during 1890. Comparing these with those actually issued by the Inland Revenue Department in England during the year ending March 31st, 1890, we have the following results :

	France.	Germany.	England.
Adhesive Stamps	1,483,000,500	1,253,391,500	2,166,955,630
Post Cards . .	49,613,038	219,345,803	214,111,482
Stamped Envelopes .	11,709,022	2,504,052	34,296,964
Stamped Wrappers .	16,794,550	5,773,657	166,698,560
Letter Cards . .	8,436,000	.....	.....
Total .	1,569,553,110	1,581,015,012	2,582,062,636

Of the adhesive stamps, the number of those of 5 pfennig and under employed in Germany was, in round figures, 447 millions ; in France, 535 millions were of the value of 5 centimes and under ; and in England, 411 millions were of the value of one halfpenny.

The total value of the adhesive stamps in pounds sterling was about 5½ millions in France, 7 millions in Germany, and 11 millions in England.

* * *

GERMANY.—Some of our contemporaries announce that the new issue of postage stamps for Germany will bear "Germania" as a design, as represented by Professor Schilling's colossal figure, erected at Rudesheim, in the Niederwald. The German stamps have been made with too little regard to protection against forgery, on the principle of doing as little as you need, and not as much as you can to guard against such frauds. It is penny wise and pound foolish, as they now find.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—A curious blunder of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s printing press, or rather perhaps of the feeder, is mentioned in the *Monthly Journal*. A stamp has been seen printed on the gummed side of the paper by mistake, as the other side is not gummed. A sheet must therefore have passed through the press wrong side downwards. It is not said whether the specimen is perforated. If so it is curious how it should have passed through so many hands unobserved.

At a meeting of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, as mentioned in our last, one of the members showed a copy of the one shilling bearing the plate number 1, being of the series with small letters in the angles, in which one of the angle letters (K) has a small white circle round it. This occurs throughout the entire impression from that plate, and doubtless originates from a mistake having been made in the lettering, which the workman endeavoured to rectify by drilling out the fault and inserting a plug to receive the letter. He did not succeed, however, in rendering his patch-work so perfect as to escape the eyes of those great detectives—the stamp collectors, who are the greatest friends that the stamp office can possibly have.

It is currently reported that a stamp of 4½d. will be soon issued, principally for the payment of the parcel rate of that amount.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that a correspondent has examined the 1 penny, reported in our December number as *brown*, watermarked N.Z., and that it is the 1 penny, *red*, which has become oxydized.

* * *

ITALY.—*The Stamp News* learns, by a cutting from an Italian newspaper, that after December 31st, 1891, the parcel stamps of 50 and 75 c. would cease to be issued, and that all provisional stamps and post cards would cease to be current, or admitted into circulation, on and after January 1st, 1892. Local postmasters were to exchange any on hand for current stamps.

* * *

FRANCE.—The *Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the Post-office has withdrawn the unpaid letter stamps of 1 fr., 2 fr., and 5 fr., in black, and that of 2 fr., in brown. These stamps have been burnt, although a Paris dealer offered to purchase the lot at face value to the amount of £12,000. This offer was not entertained, as the Post-office was unwilling to create a precedent for such a speculation.

* * *

FRENCH COLONIES.—The *A. J. of P.* has been informed that the Minister for the Colonies has dismissed three colonial postmasters from office on account of their connection with the speculation in some of the late provisionals of their Colonies. It is to be feared that the news is too good to be true, however richly they may deserve it. Were it not for collectors, the Russian and Scandinavian locals would have a bad time of it.

* * *

GREECE.—The above-named journal also states that a royal decree has authorized the issue of envelopes, wrappers, and letter-cards. The envelopes are to be of four values, 10, 20, 25, and 40 lepta; the wrappers of five values, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 lepta; and the letter-cards of 10, 20, and 25 lepta.

* * *

HOLKAR.—Stamps of ¼, 1, and 2 annas will, it is said, be issued very shortly.

* * *

BARBADOS.—A correspondent informs us that a new series for this island is in preparation.

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. GILLESPIE.
H. STAFFORD SMITH. | J. H. ESCOLME.

A MEETING of the members was called for Monday, January 18th. Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, H. W. Armitage, and W. T. Willett, attended. On the suggestion of the President, and following the example of the London Society, in view of the national calamity sustained in the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, the meeting was at once adjourned.

THE fourth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 1st, at 7.45 p.m. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the chair. Present Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. W. Armitage, S. M. Castle, A. de Worms, W. H. Rean, R. J. Woodman, H. Stafford Smith, and W. T. Willett. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, offering to publish the minutes of the Society in his journal. As the Society had already completed their arrangements, they were unable to accept Mr. Brown's offer. The subject for study, "Areas of Collection," was then proceeded with, and adjourned. Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited specimens of the current Victoria 1d., printed on rose paper; also the current Porto Rico 8 cents, printed in the new colour—pale brown.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PURSUANT to a circular issued on behalf of a body of collectors, a meeting was lately held at 15, Portland Square, at which ten collectors were present.

Mr. Henry W. Mayne was requested to take the chair, and Mr. A. Levy to take notes of the proceedings.

The Chairman having read letters which he had received in response to the circular from H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (through his Secretary, A. R. Barrett, Esq.), G. F. Long, Esq., proposed that a society should be formed for the study and encouragement of Philately, to be called the "Plymouth Philatelic Society." This proposal having been seconded by Mr. F. H. W. Turner, was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that Messrs. Mayne, Milton, and Quigley should form a committee for the purpose of framing a code of bye-laws to be submitted to a future meeting; and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Mayne for the steps he had taken to promote the meeting, it was adjourned to a future day for the reception of the report.

At the adjourned meeting, held on Wednesday, 27th January, at the Borough Arms, Plymouth, at which were present Mrs. Creagh, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Vincent, and Messieurs Levy, Leleux, Mayne, Merrifield, Millman, Milton, Quigley, Tucker, and Turner, the chair was taken by Mr. Mayne.

The minutes of the proceedings of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman read the code of bye-laws which had been drawn up by the Committee, which were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then resolved itself into the First Annual Meeting of the Society, and the whole of those present having enrolled themselves as original members constituting the Society, they proceeded to elect officers for the current year.

Mr. H. W. Mayne, L.D.S., was unanimously elected President; Mr. J. Milton, Vice-President; Mr. A. Levy, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; and the following members were chosen as the Committee, viz., Mrs. Vincent, and Messrs. Leleux, Quigley, and T. H. M. Turner.

The first ordinary meeting was then fixed for Wednesday, 17th February, when the President will read a paper on "Philately." The Hon. Secretary, at a subsequent meeting, will read a paper on the "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Great Britain."

To Correspondents.

C. G., Cambridge.—Mr. Raynor's account of the perforation of the shee's of the surcharged 2½d. in the December number is rather wonderful to us. Either the perforation must have begun or completed in the old machine perforating 11½; but the extraordinary part is, that this should have been done with three vertical rows and the two lower horizontal rows. If it is true, you are certainly quite correct that it would give nine varieties of perforation and not six as stated in his letter.

Your diagram makes the matter so clear that we repeat it for the benefit of collectors, indicating the missing ones by letters.

—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	1	1	3	4	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	1	1	3	4	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	A	A	B	C	C	
—	—	—	—	—	—	11½
	5	5	6	2	2	11½
10	10	10	11½	11½	11½	

The omissions therefore, as you point out, are:

A. Perf. 11½ at the bottom and 10 on the other three sides.

B. Perf. 11½ at the bottom and right side and 10 on the other two sides.

C. Perf. 10 at the top and 11½ on the other three sides.

As this would recur in reversed order in the right upper corner of the sheet, there would in each sheet of stamps be only two of 6 and B and four of 2 and C.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1891.

(*Continued from page* 24.)

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 thirteenth volume of the *Philatelic Record*, on which the description will be found. A note of interrogation intimates that the authenticity is doubtful.

JEYPORE.—Indian stamps overprinted in *blue-green* with new form of overprint . . . . . Page 198
½ anna, green. | 1 anna, brown. | 2 anna, blue. | 4 anna, olive.

JHIND.—Indian stamps overprinted, with JEIND STATE in black or red . . . . . „ 224

JOHORE.—2 cents, rose, of Straits Settlements; *new overprint* . „ 26
2 c. on 24 c., green „ Pages 127, 150, „ 171

LABUAN.—6 cents on 8 c., violet . . . . „ 224

LAGOS.—3 pence, lilac and brown . . . . „ 26
2½ „ bright blue . . . . „ 171

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—5 shillings, blue and green . . . „ 7
Envelopes. 1 penny, pink . . . . „ 156
2½ pence, blue . . . . „ 156
Reg. Env. 2 „ „ Sizes G and H2 Page 206 „ 258
Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff . . . 32, 58
1+1 „ „ „ . . . Page 32
1½ pence, brown „ . . . „ 32
1½+1½ „ „ „ . . . „ 32

LUXEMBURG.—*New type.* 10 centimes, carmine . . . „ 172
25 „ blue . . . „ 172
Overprinted S.P. . . . „ 286

MADAGASCAR. French Colonial Stamps surcharged.
05 c. on 40 cent, vermilion on straw . . . „ 127
5 c. on 10 „ black on lilac . . . „ 198
5 c. on 25 „ black on rose . . . „ 198
15 c. on 25 „ „ „ . . . „ 127
25 c. on 40 „ vermilion on straw . . . „ 198
Native printed stamps.
5 cent, black on pale green . . . „ 199
10 „ „ blue . . . „ 199
15 „ blue „ . . . „ 225
25 „ brown on buff . . . „ 199
1 franc, black on pink on yellow . . . „ 225
5 francs, blue on pink on white . . . „ 225

MARTINIQUE.—French Colonial Stamps surcharged.
01 c. on 2 cent., brown . . . „ 199
05 c. on 10 „ black on lavender . . . „ 26
05 c. on 20 „ brick on green . . . „ 49
05 c. on 30 „ brown . . . „ 49
05 c. on 35 „ black on yellow . . . „ 49
05 c. on 40 „ vermilion on straw . . . „ 49
15 c. on 25 „ black on rose . . . „ 26
15 c. on 20 „ brick on green . . . „ 49
15 c. on 75 „ carmine . . . „ 49

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French Colonial unpaid Letter Stamps surcharged.
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05 c. on 15 c. „ „ „ . . Page 151
15 c. on 20 c. „ „ „ . . „ 127
15 c. on 30 c. „ „ „ . . „ 173

MAURITIUS.—2 cents on 4 cents, rose . . . . „ 256
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2 „ on 38 „ on 9d., violet . . . „ 225
Errors in above surcharges . . . „ 287
Envelope. 50 cents on 8 cents, blue, surch. in black . . 12, 30
50 „ *yellow* . . . . . Page 133
Reg. Env. 8 „ blue, several sizes . . . . „ 55

MEXICO.— 2 cent., red; *new wmk.* . . . . „ 287
10 „ „ „ . . . . „ 287
Envelopes. 5 „ blue (1889), with "Wells, Fargo" inscrip. „ 13
10 „ vermilion „ „ „ . „ 13
4 „ red, current type . . . . „ 55
6 „ „ „ . . . . „ 55
12 „ „ „ . . . . „ 76
Wrapper. 12 „ carmine on white . . . . „ 55
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3 „ red, inscription in green „ . 77, 157
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See CHIAPAS.

MONACO.—*New issue* 73, 100, 127, 151, 173
1 cent., olive-green.
2 „ lilac.
5 „ blue.
10 „ brown on yellow.
15 „ carmine.
25 „ green.
40 cent., blue on rose.
50 „ violet on orange.
75 „ brown-violet.
1 franc, black on yellow.
5 francs, carmine on green.
Envelope. 5 cent., blue . . . . Page 133
Wrappers. 1 „ bronze on grey . . . „ 156
2 „ violet „ . . . „ 156
Post Card. 10 „ brown on buff . . . „ 135
Letter Card. 15 „ carmine on grey . . . „ 291

NABHA.—Official Card. ¼ anna, brown on buff . . . „ 208

NANDGAON.—½ anna, blue . . . . „ 53
2 „ rose . . . . „ 53

NATAL.—Current issue. 2½ pence on 4d., brown . . 100, 128, 151
2½ „ bright blue . . . 151, 173
Post Card. 1½ „ brown on buff . . . „ 103

NEGRI-SEMBILAN.—2 cents, rose, of Straits Settlements, overprinted in black . . . . „ 199
New type. 2 cents, rose. . . . . „ 287

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Post Cards. 1 cent, green on *white* . . „ 14
2 „ vermilion „ . . „ 14

NEW REPUBLIC OF S. AFRICA.—
2s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s., 10s., £1, violet on yellow; without dates „ 7
1d., violet on grey; 2s. 6d., violet on yellow; arms inverted . „ 7

NEW SOUTH WALES.—½d. on 1d., *blue-grey*; Type 1870 . . „ 27
7½d. on 6d., *light brown* „ . . „ 27
12½d. on 1s., *vermilion* „ . . „ 27
Current issue. 2 pence, blue; error in perforation . . „ 27
2 „ „ *wmk. N. S. W* . . „ 74
3 „ green; *wmk. 10* . . . „ 199
New issue. 2½d., ultramarine . . . . „ 27

NEW SOUTH WALES (*continued*)—

Official.	½d. on 1d., grey; surch. O. S.	Page 174
	2½d., ultramarine ,,	,, 100
	5d., green; surch. O. S.	,, 8
	7½d. on 6d., light brown; surch. O. S.	
	8d., violet.	,, 174
	12½d. on 1s., vermilion; surch. O. S.	,, 174
	3d., green; O. S. inserted	,, 256
	6d., carmine; ,,	,, 74
Postage Due.	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 5s., 10s., £1, green	,, 50
Reg. Env.	3d. on 4d., rose	,, 291
Official.	6d., carmine	76, 206
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NEW ZEALAND.—1st Type. 3 pence, brown lilac on *pelure* ,, 50

Issue of 1872.	1 penny, brown; wmk. N. Z.	,, 288
New types.	2½d., blue	,, 27
	5d., olive-grey	,, 100
Insurance Stamps.	½d., purple; 1d., blue; 2d., red-brown; 3d., chocolate; 6d., green; 1s., rose-pink	51, 225
Post Card.	1 penny, dull blue on buff	Page 103
Official Cards.	No value, black on white; "Post Office"	,, 259
	No value, black on buff; "Parcel Post" ,	,, 259

NICARAGUA.—*New issue.*

Postage Stamps.	10 values	,, 52
Envelopes.	5 ,,	,, 55
Wrappers.	3 ,,	,, 55
Post Cards.	2 c., 3 c., and replies	,, 59
Official Stamps.	10 values	,, 52

NORWAY.—Post Card. 3+3 öre, yellow on white 59, 157

NOSSI BÉ.—French colonial stamps surcharged in black.

25 c. on 20 c., brick on green; 3 types of black surch.	Page 8
25 c. on 75 c., carmine ,, ,,	,, 8
25 c. on 1 fr., bronze ,, ,,	,, 8
Varieties in surcharges	,, 27
25 c. on 40 c., vermilion (Type 1877)	,, 74
Unpaid Letter Stamps	226, 288

5 c. on 20 c., brick on green	30 c. on 2 c., red-brown.
10 c. on 15 c., blue.	35 c. on 4 c., violet-brown.
15 c. on 10 c., black on violet.	35 c. on 20 c., brick on green.
20 c. on 1 c., black on blue.	50 c. on 30 c., brown.
25 c. on 5 c., green.	1 fr. on 35 c., black on yellow.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—1d. on 4d., pale blue, with varieties Pages 8, 28

	1d. on 3d., pale blue	,, 52, 74
Post Card.	1d., black on grey (with 1d. stamp overprinted)	208

PAHANG.—Stamp of the Straits Settlements overprinted.

	2 c. on 24 cents, green	Pages 130, 151, 174
New type.	2 cents, rose	Page 288

PARAGUAY.—Stamps of issue of 1887 overprinted with "OFICIAL."

	1, 2, 10, 15, 20 c., overprint in red or black	Pages 8, 28
	The same stamps with smaller surcharge in violet	Page 152
	20 c., rose on bluish paper	,, 130
Letter Cards.	2 cent., carmine	,, 259
	3 ,, blue	,, 259

PERAK.—Stamps of the Straits Settlements overprinted.

	1 cent. on 6 c., violet, 5 types, and error	,, 175
	2 ,, on 24 c., green ,, ,,	,, 175
	2 ,, rose, new type of overprint, and error	,, 101

PERAK (*continued*)—

New type.	1 cent. green	Page 288
	2 ,, rose	,, 288
	5 ,, blue	,, 288
Post Card.	1 ,, green, new type of overprint	,, 125
Official Card.	No value; black on yellowish-white	,, 59
	No value; black on white	,, 259
PERSIA.—1 shahi, black, *new design*		,, 289
PHILIPPINES.—8 cent. on 2½ c. de peso, *variety*		,, 28
	5 c. de peso, *olive-brown*	,, 199
	10 ,, *brown-rose*	,, 175
	20 ,, *salmon*	,, 199
	25 ,, *blue*	,, 153
PORTO RICO.—1 cent. de peso, *dark green*		,, 289
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	Errors in overprint	,, 226
	8 annas, violet, with STATE	,, 281
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Reg. Env.	2 annas, blue, size H2, overprint PATIALA	,, 30
Post Card.	¼ anna, brown on buff ,, ,,	,, 208
QUEENSLAND.—Current types.		
	1d., vermilion, *imperf.*	,, 9
	2d., chalky-blue ,,	,, 9
	2d. ,, perf. 9½ × 12	,, 74
	2s. 6d., vermilion; *no wmk.*	,, 9
	10s., brown ,,	,, 9
	£1, bluish-green ,,	,, 9
	2s., blue, *new wmk. of Q and Crown* "Specimen"	,, 74
	2s. 6d., vermilion ,, ,,	,, 74
	5s., carmine ,, ,,	,, 9
	10s., brown ,, ,,	,, 74
	£1, green ,, ,,	,, 52
New types.	½ penny, green	,, 28
	2½ pence, rose	,, 28
RÉUNION.—French Colonial stamps overprinted with "RÉUNION."		
Issue of 1872.	40 c., orange; 80 c., carmine	,, 226
Issue of 1877.	30 c., brown; 40 c., vermilion; 75 c., carmine; 1 fr., bronze	,, 226
Current issue.	All the 13 values	,, 226
	02 c. on 20 c., bistre on green; surch. black	,, 226
	15 c. on 20 c. ,, ,,	,, 226
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ROUMANIA.—	1½ bani, deep red; *no wmk.*	,, 9
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	5 ,, green ,,	,, 9
	10 ,, brick ,,	,, 9
	15 ,, olive-brown ,,	,, 9
	25 ,, ultramarine ,,	,, 9
Unpaid Letter.	2 ,, green on straw	,, 9
Post Cards.	5+5 ,, black on rose; *new type*	,, 78
	5 ,, black on light gray; for local use	,, 183
"Jubilee Issue."	1½ ,, brown-red	,, 131
	3 ,, mauve	,, 131
	5 ,, green	,, 131
	10 ,, red	,, 131
	15 ,, drab	,, 131
Post Card.	5 ,, black on rose	,, 135

(*To be continued.*)

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. MARCH, 1892. No. 159.

WHEN the gentlemen of the long robe desire to divert attention from the main issue, they put forward a multitude of side ones, and on these they enlarge and expend their eloquence. Something of the same kind is resorted to by our postal authorities. The late Mr. Tapling did not make the dust and noise that some other Post-office reformers do, yet he quietly did his part in trying to remove some of the blemishes in the present postal system, and in this he had the further great advantage of knowing a good deal about his subject.

Post Cards.

Amongst other things he strongly advocated the liberty of sending cards by post franked with an adhesive halfpenny stamp, and addressed the late Postmaster-General on the subject. His letter was referred to the "Circumlocution Office" to frame a reply, which he sent to us at the time, and it was certainly a model of special pleading worthy of the ante-Hill period of our history. Difficulties in fixing the size, stamps imperfectly attached and catching in the more noble deposits in the letter-box, &c.; in fact, anything but the plain fact that at that time the Post-office was netting from £30,000 to £40,000 a year out of the sale of its ready-printed cards. Since then the price has been considerably lowered, but it is still too high, for, taking the consumption of white cards at 100 millions, and the profit of the Post-office at 3s. per 1000, there remains a profit of £15,000 per annum. The cost of the French post cards is 3s. 3½d. per 1000, and the letter cards cost the Post-office there about 5s. 8d. per 1000. For these latter the English public is asked to pay 17s. 6d. per 1000. We do not grumble at this, for they are doubtless intended as a luxury. Moreover, they are a novelty, and we always expect to pay a little more for such things; when this is worn off we may possibly have a "great reduction in price."

Mulready Envelope.

We owe some apology to Major Evans and to the late Sir Henry Cole for defects in our memory. We have now had the opportunity of refreshing it by a re-perusal of Sir H. Cole's autobiography, and have read through the suggestions he sent in to the Lords of the Treasury, under date of the 30th September, 1839, in reply to the invitation "to artists, men of science, and the public in general." It is a long letter of thirty-two octavo pages, but more than one half of it is a recapitulation of the arguments for prepayment of letters, the question of the effect on the revenue, &c., into the coffin of which he seems anxious to drive a last nail. It is an able paper, seen even by the light of experience. He is evidently very forcibly impressed by Mr. C. Whiting's proposals, and seems to think that the problem of the adhesive stamp may be solved in a production of the compound plate printing, while the envelopes might be satisfied with an elaborate specimen of engine-turning. He considers that greater security would be given by watermarks in the paper than by a special paper such as that of Mr. Dickinson, and objects to embossed stamps as being so very easily forged. Other great people have said the same thing, but we never have seen or heard of an envelope embossed with anything like care having been forged. When M. Albert Barre proposed, in 1862, some essays for embossed envelope stamps, M. Hulot opposed the project on similar grounds, and offered to produce a specimen, but with all his galvano-plastic skill he could not produce one which would have deceived a child.

We see the name of the late Mr. Bacon referred to more than once in the letter, so that Sir H. Cole must have been in communication with him long before he talked over the postage stamp of 1840, which we can only account for on the supposition that at that time his ideas were fixed on a large plaister somewhat of the Corea kind, as most suitable for an adhesive stamp. Sir Rowland Hill states that the design of Mr. Mulready was submitted to the Council of the Royal Academy, but Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby are clearly in error in saying that the design was sent in among the rest in reply to the invitation of the Lords of the Treasury, when in fact it was not prepared till after the competition had been closed, and the prizes turned into four second-class ones, three recipients of which are known, the name of the fourth having been lost to fame.

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* The Editor of the "Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—On one of our last letters were four stamps of 2 centavos, portrait of Dr. Derqui, all differing in colour. One was bright reddish-violet, another was violet, a third bluish-violet, and the fourth French-blue of a pale washy kind.

2 centavos, violet, *various shades.*

British East Africa.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle the 3 anna black on red as having been surcharged with ½ anna in black. The ½ anna is also announced as having been issued in black on yellow.

½ anna on 3 annas, black on red; surch. in black.
½ ,, black on yellow.

British North Borneo.—With reference to the surcharge of the 10 cents blue, described in our number for September last, in which it is stated that the 10 cents is of "the current issue," it appears that the surcharge has been applied to the 10 cents of the "Postage" as also of the "Postage and Revenue" design.

6 cents on 10c., blue; surch. in black on types of 1886 and 1889.

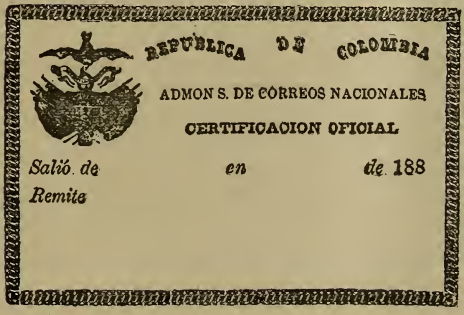
Bulgaria.—The 30 stotinki, dark brown, has been surcharged in black with "15" over the original numerals.



15 on 30 stotinki, dark brown; surch. in black.

Chamba.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has found the "Service" stamp of 1 rupee overprinted in black with the error of "CHMABA."

Service. 1 rupee, slate-grey; error in overprint.



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Colombia.—We annex an engraving of the first of the official *cubiertas* described in our last. That secondly described belongs, we believe, to one of the provinces. We have received a third one, which we will describe in our next.

Cuba.—The series comes now to hand in the following colours :

½	m. de peso,	brown-violet ;	inscr. CUBA IMPRESOS.
1	,,	,,	,, ,,
2	,,	,,	,, ,,
3	,,	,,	,, ,,
4	,,	,,	,, ,,
8	,,	,,	,, ,,
1	c. de peso,	green-grey	,, ISLA DE CUBA.
2	,,	brown violet	,, ,,
2½	,,	orange-red	,, ,,
5	,,	green	,, ,,
10	,,	lilac-rose	,, ,,
20	,,	ultramarine	,, ,,

Curaçao.—The following is the list of values given by the *Postiljon* of the unpaid letter stamps of the type shown in our last under Surinam.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 cents, green and black.

Diego-Suarez.—We give below illustrations of the stamps described in our last.









Ecuador.—The illustrations given above show the type of the adhesives as described in our last, and of those overprinted for official use.

Falkland Islands.—We have seen the 1 penny of the current type in brown of an orange tint. Watermark ♔ C A.

1 penny, *orange-brown ;* wmk. ♔ C A.

Grenada.—Our publishers receive the 8 pence surcharged with "2½d." in two varieties of type, one of which is much heavier than the other. 2½d. on 8 pence, olive ; *varieties in surcharge.*

Holkar.—The circular half anna now appears in jet black instead of brown-black, and of a clearer impression than before, appearing also to be printed in oil instead of water colour, and on paper of a deeper colour than before.—*Monthly Journal.*

½ anna, black on rose ; *new issue in oil colour.*

We have received three additional values of the type of the ½ anna of 1888, manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, Limited.

¼ anna, orange-yellow ; perf. 15.
1 ,, green ; perf. 15.
2 ,, vermilion-red ; perf. 15.

India.—The 4 annas which the *Ill. B. Journal* reported to have been surcharged with "$2\frac{1}{2}$ a." similarly to the 4 annas 6 pies, and which we reported in our January number, is said to be spurious.

The annexed engraving illustrates the new value of 2 annas 6 pies.



Labuan.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the surcharge of "6 cents" on 8 c. is found with the surcharge inverted, and also with the surcharge repeated. This latter variety seems to be common to other stamps, which are surcharged with a hand stamp, as the same journal states that a similar double-barrelled surcharge exists in the 2 c. on 4 c. and on 38 c. of Mauritius.

6 c. on 8 c., violet; surcharge *inverted.*
6 c. on 8 c. „ „ *repeated.*

Mexico.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has received the 3, 4, 6, and 25 centavos on the new watermarked paper, and states that the 5 c. now comes to hand on a different paper, laid vertically, and with a watermark which is not decipherable.

3 centavos, scarlet; wmk. CORREOS E U M.
4 „ „ „ „
6 „ „ „ „
25 „ „ „ „
5 „ blue on laid paper.

New Caledonia.—By a decree of the Government of New Caledonia, dated 23rd December last, recognising the insufficiency of the stock on hand of stamps of 10 centimes, a supply was ordered to be made by surcharging stamps of 40 c. in black, with a vignette of the pattern shown in the decree. This is a small type frame of the size of the stamp, with N.-C. E. in block letters in the upper part, and "10 c." in the lower part, and is applied to the unperforated stamps of the type of 1877, and the perforated ones of the type of 1881.

What varieties there may be we are unable to say, but we have specimens of the surcharge upside down.

10 c. on 40 c. (1877), vermilion on yellow; imperf.
10 c. on 40 c. (1881), „ „ perf.
10 c. on 40 c. (1877), „ „ imperf., surch. inverted.
10 c. on 40 c. (1881), „ „ perf. „

New South Wales.—Our publishers inform us that in the sheets of the 3d., green, on paper wmk. "10," lately received by them, they find some sheets perforated all round, while others lack the perforation (1) at the top, bottom, and left side, (2) that at the top, bottom, and *right* side, so that several of the stamps on the sheet are only perforated on three sides, and some only on two.

3d., green (Type 1856), wmk. 10; errors in perforation.



Nicaragua.—The annexed illustrations show the type of the new series of adhesives, and that of those overprinted for official use.



Norway.—The colour of the 1 öre is altered from grey-bistre to dark brown.—*Echo de la Timb.*

1 öre, dark brown.

Obock.—This small station, close to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and which was purchased by the French Government in 1859, appears to be unwilling to lose the opportunity of acquiring notoriety among collectors. M. Dorsan Astruc informs us that the whole series of French colonial stamps, with the exception of the 20 c. and 30 c., have appeared overstamped above the tablet, in black, with "OBOCK" in capitals, arranged in an arc.

1	cent.,	black on blue;	surch. in black.
2	,,	brown on straw	,,
4	,,	violet on blue	,,
5	,,	green on green	,,
10	,,	black on lilac	,,
15	,,	blue on blue	,,
25	,,	ochre on yellow	,,
35	,,	black on yellow	,,
40	,,	vermilion on straw	,,
75	,,	rose on pink	,,
1	franc.,	bronze on greenish	,,

Philippines.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that a new value of 15 c. de peso has been added to the series already chronicled.

15 c. de peso, light red-brown.

Porto Rico.—To the issue in altered colours, as mentioned in our number for December last, may now be added:

½	m.	de peso,	green-grey.
1	m.	,,	violet.
2	m.	,,	brown.
4	m.	,,	black.
2	c.	,,	light brown.
8	c.	,,	dark brown.
10	c.	,,	rose.
20	c.	,,	violet.



Reunion.—The annexed engraving illustrates the surcharge on the 20 c., which we have already described.

Roumania.—On the 16th February the unpaid letter stamp of 50 bani of the current type was issued. Impression in green.—*Echo de la Timb.*

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50 bani, green.



Salvador.—The two illustrations annexed show the type of the values in centavos, and that of the 1 peso.



Sarawak.—We have the 3 cents, purple and blue, surcharged in black over the tablet with "ONE CENT," in thick type.

1 cent on 3c., purple and blue; surcharged in black.

St. Lucia.—Last month we chronicled the surcharge of "ONE PENNY" on the 4 pence postage stamp which we received from a



trustworthy source, and we also heard of a halfpenny stamp having been made by a surcharge of the 3 pence fiscal, but refrained from chronicling it until the information had been more fully authenticated. Now, however, it has better credentials, together with a little



history that it was to supply Christmas wants. It is also accompanied by a second one, made by surcharging the halves of the 6d. fiscal, divided vertically, with "½d." We have omitted to say that the surcharge on the 3d. is "ONE—HALF—PENNY" in three lines. The *Stamp News* also chronicles a similar surcharge on an entire 6d.

ONE HALFPENNY on 3d., lilac and green; surcharged in black.
" on 6d., lilac and blue " "
½d. on half of 6d., lilac and blue " "

Sirmoor.—The 1 anna has been surcharged with "On s.s.s." in black as well as red.—*London Philatelist.*

Service. 1 anna, blue, surcharged in black "On s.s.s."

Sokotra.—From all that we have heard up to the present time we would not advise our readers to place too much faith in the stamps we mentioned last month as having been announced by the *Timbre.* The *Postiljon* says that they appear to be known everywhere except in Sokotra. It seemed to us remarkable that the stamps of Cyprus should be requisitioned for this island, which is on the direct route from Aden to India, and we shall not be "surprised to find" that they are simply philatelic jokes. If such a functionary exists as the postmaster of Tamarida, he must have been struck dumb with astonishment at the letters and cash he has doubtless ere this received.

Straits Settlements.—The six cents, mauve, has also been surcharged in black with "ONE CENT," similarly to the 8 c., orange, of which an illustration is annexed.



"ONE CENT" on 6 c., mauve; overprint in black.

Tonga.—The one penny, rose, has been surcharged in black with "FOUR PENCE," in two lines

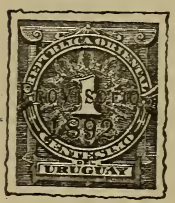
of thick capitals; and the 2d., violet, in a similar manner with "EIGHT PENCE." These were so issued on November 23rd last. We see that none of the catalogues that we have at hand give the exact date of the issue of postage stamps for Tonga, but we are informed that September 1st, 1886, is the correct date.

4d. on 1d., rose; surch. in black.
8d. on 2d., violet ,,

Turkey.—In November last we gave an illustration showing the type of the new series, but we refrained from describing the stamps until they came to hand. The series consists of the following values and colours, all of the same type, *mutatis mutandis*, and the design is miserably ineffective in appearance from being overloaded with ornamentation. The impression is on thin paper, having some watermark on the sheet, a portion of which appears only on some of the stamps. The perforation is 13½.

10 paras, light green.
20 ,, pink.
1 piastre, slate-grey.
2 piastres, brown-ochre.
5 ,, purple.

There are also unpaid letter stamps of 20 paras, 1 piastre, and 2 piastres of a similar type printed in grey-black.



Uruguay.—We have the 1 centesimo, green, type of 1884, overprinted in red with "Provisorio—1892," and the 7 centesimos of 1890 surcharged in red with "CINCO—Centesimos—Provisorio—1892."



1 centesimo, green; overprint in red.
5 c. on 7 ,, brown; surcharge in red.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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

Bahamas.—The annexed illustration shows the surcharge on the 4d., purple, in which the value is barred with eight lines.



Brazil.—The envelope of 100 reis has been furnished with a new stamp, showing an embossed head of Liberty with the Phrygian cap enclosed in a kind of horse-shoe shaped frame with a cartouche above, inscribed E.U. DE BRAZIL, and at the foot a straight tablet with scroll ends inscribed "REIS 100 REIS," the whole having the appearance of a mural tablet. Struck on white wove paper, as also on laid.



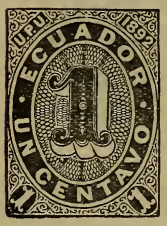
100 reis, dark vermilion-red, on white wove. Size 152 × 88 mm.
100 ,, ,, on white laid ,, ,, ,,

British South Africa.—A Registration Envelope in two sizes has been issued, which appears to be common to this Company as well as to that of British Central Africa. On the flap is an embossed stamp showing the Arms of the former Company within a transverse oval band, the upper part of which carries the inscription "THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY"; the lower portion is covered by a straight label inscribed "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA"; while underneath is a scroll lettered "REGISTRATION TWOPENCE." On the front side at the top is "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION," followed by inscriptions similar to those on the envelopes of Great Britain, and there are the usual cross lines. The impression is in deep French blue.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, French blue on white; size 151 × 98 mm.
2 „ „ „ „ 222 × 102 mm.

Canada.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the issue of a wrapper with the one cent stamp in the altered form in which it has appeared on the post card, as chronicled by us last month. We are not told whether the issue is made in the two sizes, the only announcement being that "the 1 cent blue wrapper has changed its type."

Wrapper. 1 cent, ultramarine on pale buff; sizes (?).



Ecuador.—The annexed engraving shows the type of the stamp embossed on the envelopes chronicled in our last, and to this we add another, which illustrates the design of the stamp on the wrappers.



New South Wales.—The new Registration Envelopes have been issued. The design of the stamp is the same as that of the Fourpence, with the sole exception that "THREE" is substituted for "FOUR." The colour of the impression is the same.

Reg. Env. 3 pence, pink; three sizes, F. and G. and "Official."

The *Monthly Journal* describes an Official Envelope which appears to be similar to one described in our number for May of last year, except that the stamp is in the right upper corner of the address side, instead of on the flap.

A wrapper has been issued with the current surcharged "HALFPENNY" stamp in the same colour as the adhesive printed on the band watermarked "one penny." (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*) Would it not be better to have said that the one penny wrappers of the former issue had been surcharged with "HALFPENNY"?

Wrapper. ½ penny, surcharged on 1d., red; wmk. "one penny."



Nicaragua.—The annexed illustrations show the types of the stamps embossed on the wrappers and envelopes, which have been supplied so bountifully by Mr. Seebeck, as chronicled in our last.



Queensland.—A wrapper has been issued with a stamp of the type of current halfpenny adhesive, and with a penalty inscription above, word for word the same as in the old five-line one on the halfpenny wrappers of Great Britain. (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*)

Wrapper. ½ penny, green on manilla; size 300 × 128 mm.

Salvador.—The annexed illustrations belong to the wrappers and envelopes described in our last.





Tasmania.—The design of the new Registration Envelopes for this colony differs from that of the previous issue in that the inscription is changed to "TASMANIA" on the top and "REGISTRATION FEE" in the bottom curve. The sizes issued are F and G. There is no change in the colour.

Registration Envelope. No value; red.

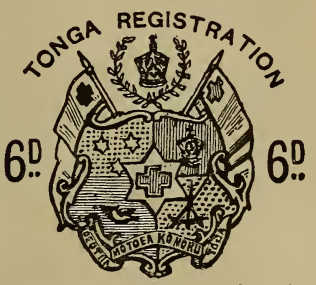
Tonga.—An ungummed "envelope letter" of one penny has been issued, consisting of a sheet which when folded is of the size 117 × 81 mm., and has a tongued flap, on which is the stamp shown in the annexed illustration. The envelope is entitled "TONGAN ENVELOPE LETTER," and to the left of this is the following notice in three lines, "This envelope is intended for use within the kingdom only, and must not contain any enclosure." The paper is pale yellow.



Env. Letter. One penny, bright red on pale yellow.

At the same time that we receive the above we have also received some registration envelopes, one of which was issued as early as the 1st October, 1891, but does not appear to have been chronicled, and the others were only issued on the 1st January last.

The first measures 151 × 98 mm., and in the upper part is "TONGA," in large block letters, below which is "REGISTERED LETTER," with a large "R" in a plain oval on the left. In the right upper angle is a plain square for the stamp. On the flap, which is to the right, are the arms of Tonga, on each side of which is "6d.," and above in a semicircle are the words "TONGA REGISTRATION." The impression and the cross lines are in red.



In the second, which measures 154 × 98 mm., the word "TONGA" is in small block letters, followed by "REGISTERED LETTER," under which in smaller type are the instructions, "This letter must be given to an officer of the Post-office, and a receipt obtained for it." In the left upper corner is the letter "R" in an oval, but not of large size; and in the right upper corner is a square inscribed, "The stamp to pay the postage to be affixed here"; while in the left lower corner is "No....." On the flap, which is to the right, are the arms of Tonga, in smaller size than in the preceding one, and on each side is "6d.," and the words "Tonga Registration" in a semicircle above.

The third is similar, except that it measures 222 × 101 mm. They are all linen-lined, and the last two bear the imprint, "John Sands, Printer and Stationer, Sydney."

Registered Envelopes.

6 pence, red on azure; 1st Oct., 1891; size 117 × 81 mm.
6 „ „ white; 1st Jan., 1892; size 151 × 98 mm.
6 „ „ „ „ size 225 × 101 mm.

In July, 1887, the *Timbre-Poste* chronicled a Government frank stamp, which appears to be a hand stamp with a crown and two laurel branches within a double circle. Within these circles is "TONGA GOVERNMENT" in the upper part, and "FRANK" in the lower. This same stamp now comes to hand struck in black in the right upper corner of an envelope, size 221 × 120 mm., in the upper part of which is "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" in short block letters, with two thin lines underneath. In the lower left corner is "TONGA, 189 ." The date of the first use of this stamp was not given by the *Timbre-Poste*, but we learn from official sources that it is January 1st, 1887.

Official Frank. No value, black on white wove.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Argentine Republic.—The letter card of 3 centavos is now of pale buff, and the stamp more clearly printed than before, and in a lighter shade; the perforation is also continued to the edges of the card.—*Monthly Journal.*

Letter Card. 3 cents, chestnut-brown on pale buff.

Bavaria.—The reply cards of 3 pf. and 5 pf. are now printed on buff card like the single ones.—*Moniteur de Coll.*

3+3 pf., brown on buff.
5+5 pf., green on buff.

Bermuda.—The single card of 1 penny has been supplied with a corresponding reply card.

1d. + 1d., carmine on buff.

Chamba.—The service post card of ¼ anna is found with the error STATE. ¼ a., brown on buff, error STATE.

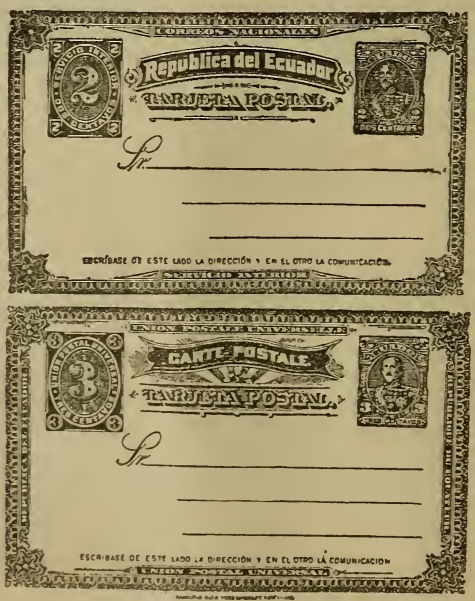
Curaçao.—A post card of 5 cents, with its corresponding reply card, has been issued with stamp of the design of the head of the Queen. 5 cents, carmine on buff.

5+5 „ „

Dutch Indies.—A post card with stamp of the design of the head of the Queen has been issued.—*Timbre-Poste.*

7½ cents, carmine on buff.

Ecuador.—Engravings of the cards in reduced size, chronicled in our last, are annexed.



Holland.—The reply card of the new type has been issued.

5 c. + 5 c., blue on light blue.

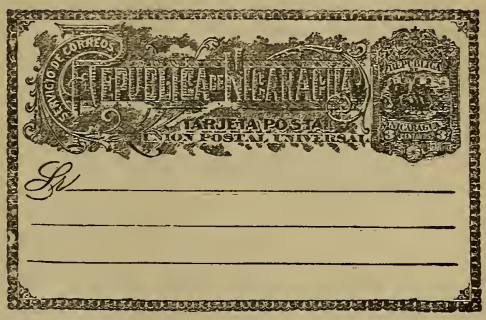
India.—The surcharge on the 1½ anna, as already chronicled, is shown in the annexed engraving.



Italy.—A letter card with a stamp of the type of the new adhesive of 5 centesimi has been issued. Size, 142 × 80 mm.—*Ill. Br. Journal.* *Letter Card.* 5 cent., green on dull grey.

Nicaragua.—Annexed are engravings of the post cards chronicled in our last.





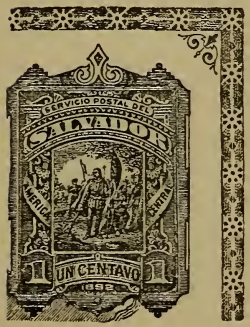
Orange Free State.—The post card of 1 penny has been surcharged in black with "½d."—*American Journal of Philately.*

½d. on 1 penny, orange.

Roumania.—The post card of 5 bani, black on pink, has now the words "CARTA POSTALA" 52 mm. in length, whereas in the former issue they were only 48½ mm.—*Timbre-Poste.*

5 bani, black on glazed pink.

Salvador.—The first of the annexed engravings shows the stamp as applied to the post cards, while the second shows the card in reduced size, with the map of the voyage of Columbus in 1492.





Straits Settlements.—In the January number of the *London Philatelist* a description is given of an official post card, which seems to be of a semi-fiscal nature. On its face, it has the Royal Arms in the right upper corner, and it bears the inscription "POST CARD," under which is "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" in Gothic type, followed by the usual instructions; but why these are required when the address, "To the—Registrar of Servants—Singapore," is printed on the card, we do not know. On the reverse side is a form to be filled up by the master when a servant leaves his service. An oval stamp of 20 c. is embossed in the right upper corner of the reverse side, which is probably the fiscal charge, in which the postage is included. From the description we gather that the card has been withdrawn, and that it was only applicable to Cingalese servants, not to native ones.

Official Card. Registry of Servants, black (?) on buff.

TELEGRAPHS.

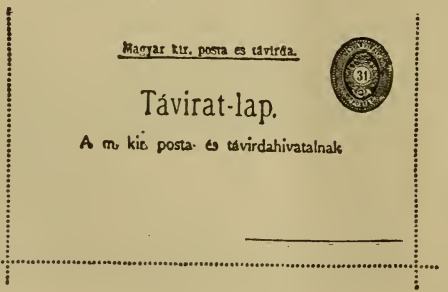
NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Cuba.—The colours of the Telegraph stamps have been changed, and are now:

5 c.	de peso,	blue.
10	,,	orange.
20	,,	carmine.
40	,,	green.

Hungary.—A new Telegraph Letter Card has been issued with a very handsome stamp. The design is very simple, consisting of the numerals "31" on a white disc in the centre, within a pearled circle surrounded by a band of laurel leaves, intercepted at the top by a crown and at the bottom by a post-horn. This is on an oval solid ground, round which are borders, in one of which is "MAGYAR KIRALYI" in the upper part and "POSTES" in the lower. The stamp is in brown, with the numerals in blue, and the text is in blue. Size 156 × 98 mm.

Telegraph Letter Card. 31 kr., brown and blue.





THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

The Plate of Illustrations will appear in the Number for May.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rapid growth of Philately during the last few years, it is somewhat remarkable that so little has been written respecting the stamps of Europe—a division of the world which ordinarily occupies the earliest attention of collectors. The "Papers for Beginners" which Mr. Overy Taylor contributed to the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* up to the time of its decease were highly useful and instructive for those to whom they were specially addressed, but they were not intended for more advanced collectors. The stamps of some European States have been the subject of treatises in M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles;* but these, though admirable in their way, are now for the most part somewhat out of date. Further than this, all the treatises and catalogues fail in this, that the illustrations are generally so imperfect as to be no guide whatever as to the genuineness of a stamp.

We therefore propose to treat the stamps of each country in such a manner as we think will be most useful to collectors, illustrating the various types by plates, the great advantage of which is that the collector can thereby test the genuineness of his specimens, a matter of no small importance in such stamps as those of Switzerland, where the varieties are numerous.

We shall commence with the stamps of France, as being the first country after Great Britain which made use of adhesive stamps, though those of some of the Swiss Cantons come first in chronological order, but these will best be treated when we come to the Swiss Federal issue.

THE REPUBLIC OF 1849.

ISSUE I. HEAD OF LIBERTY. *(See Illustration No. 1.)*

A full account of the early history of the post in France will be found in *L'Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres et du Timbre-poste*, by Baron A. de Rothschild, to the fourth edition of which latter work any references here made will apply. The periodical literature furnishes much of its later history, and a small work by M. Leroy, *Histoire du Timbre Poste Français*, lately published, is especially useful in establishing the dates of the various phases through which the stamps have passed, as also in marking some points which naturally fall within the cognizance of a superior officer of the establishment. A series of articles by M. Maury, commenced in 1890 in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* also supplies much valuable information which he has collected since the publication of his first papers on the subject in 1865–6.

The history of the French Post-office previously to 1849 resembles that of the English one previously to 1840 in one notable respect. The letter rate had been gradually increasing from 1673 down to 1827, when in the reign of Charles X. the rate for a single letter of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. weight was fixed at 20c. for distances under 40 kilomètres, progressively increasing to a maximum of 1f. 20c. for distances exceeding 900 kilomètres. During the reign of Louis Philippe, after the question of an universal penny rate had been solved in England, various attempts were made, specially by M. Emile de Girardin, to obtain a relaxation of

the heavy postal rates in France, but without success. After the revolution of February, 1848, however, postal reform was one of the first measures to which the attention of the provisional government was directed, which was done by M. Etienne Arago, then at the head of the Post-office, who addressed a report on the subject to M. Garnier-Pagès, the Minister of Finance. On the 8th May, 1848, the Government gave notice of its intention to take up the question, and eighteen days after brought in a Bill for the purpose, which was referred to a committee, presided over by M. Saint-Priest. The report was presented on the following 17th of August, and the Government gave its adhesion to the proposals recommended by the committee. These proposals were debated on the 24th of August, when the new law was passed. The principal provisions of the Decree—which was signed by the President and Secretaries of the National Assembly, and by General Cavaignac, the chief of the executive power—were as follows:

The first three Articles provided, "that from the 1st January, 1849, every letter of the weight of 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) and under, circulating in the interior from one post-office to another, comprising Corsica and Algeria, should be taxed at 20 centimes; those exceeding 7½ grammes and not exceeding 15 grammes, should be taxed at 40 centimes; and letters and packets above 15 grammes and not exceeding 100 grammes, with 1 franc, and with a like sum for every additional 100 grammes, or a fraction thereof."

Article 4 enacted that registered letters should be subject to double postage, and must be prepaid.

By Article 5 the administration of the Post-office was authorised to sell stamps of 20c., 40c., and 1f. The affixing of which on the letter should suffice for its prepayment.

By other Articles provision was made for incorporating this decree with the law of the 15th March, 1827, and the Minister of Finance was charged with carrying it into execution.

As soon as the Law was passed the Minister of Finance decided that the stamps should be rectangular, printed in colours, and bear a design similar to that adopted for the coinage by the Decree of 3rd May, 1848; and that the frame should bear the inscription of "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" at the top, and "POSTES," with the numeral of value on each side, at the foot. The Minister first applied to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, who at that time were the sole manufacturers of the English stamps; but the price asked by that firm was deemed excessive, and the time they required too long. He then proposed to M. Barre, the Chief Engraver to the Mint, to undertake the manufacture; but as he was already advanced in years, he declined it, but consented to engrave the die, recommending that the manufacture should be entrusted to M. Hulot, who engaged to furnish the stamps by the galvano-plastic process, which he had successfully employed for supplying the Bank of France with notes of 100 francs during the monetary pressure consequent on the revolution in the preceding February. Two designs prepared by M. Barre were submitted to the Minister, and were by him on the 11th September referred to a committee, who selected one of them. The design was not, however, copied from that on any of the coins, but was a reproduction of a head, emblematic of Liberty, that M. Barre had proposed for the twenty franc pieces, but which had not been accepted.

Die. M. Barre was now directed to proceed with the engraving of a die, for which purpose he first modelled the design on a large scale, a casting from which was made in bronze, and from that cast the die was subsequently engraved mechanically of the required size on steel in relief. The tablets to receive the inscriptions were in blank on the

original die, and were subsequently introduced in the secondary ones. M. Hulot, in a letter dated the 25th September, 1851, and published in M. Figuier's *Annuaire Scientifique for 1885*, states that the engraving of the die took five weeks, and in a like period his factories were established at the Mint, and the plates of three hundred stamps were executed, which, he says, were in single pieces of metal.

The approaching issue of the stamps was heralded by a notice to the public, dated October, 1848, explanatory of the provisions of the new postal law, and giving instructions as to the mode in which the public were to avail themselves of those which related to the use of stamps. It also stated that the stamps would consist of a small *estampe* representing a head of Liberty printed in red, blue, or black ink, on paper covered on the back with a thin coat of gum. The price of the stamp would be distinguished by the colour of the ink. This latter observation shows that the Post-office attached at that time but very small importance to a distinct enunciation of the value, a point on which twenty-five years after its views were considerably modified.

Plate. M. Hulot, as has been stated, constructed his plates to contain 300 stamps. These were arranged in a single pane consisting of fifteen rows of twenty, in the horizontal row.

Paper and Impression. The paper on which the stamps were printed, and which has always been employed, was furnished by the firm of Lacroix, of Angoulême. It is white wove, somewhat thin, but is not of so close a texture as that now used for the English stamps. Before the impression was made, the paper was covered with a thin coat of a preparation, the secret of which was guarded; but its object was to prevent the stamp being reproduced by lithography. M. Hulot states, in the letter above referred to, that at that date (September, 1851) the stamps consisted of five values in different colours, and that they were printed on papers *teintés en diminutif de la couleur de l'impression.* This slight tinge of colour was doubtless mixed with the chemical preparation, as in itself it is said to have been colourless. This previous preparation of the paper has always been adopted in France, and as now applied forms a safeguard against cleaning the stamps, for it disintegrates on the application of detergents, and the impression is destroyed. It is now applied mechanically by a preliminary printing, the colour extending about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch beyond the area covered by the stamps. Some of the stamps of 20 c. appear to be on paper perfectly white, others are on paper of a yellowish tint. Those of 1 franc were printed on paper tinted straw colour, which, after that the colour of the stamp became carmine, was also altered to a rose tint.

A circular dated 20th December, 1848, accompanied the first despatch of the stamps of 20 centimes, which, after directing the postmasters to show the public how the stamps should be affixed to the letters, instructed them to obliterate the stamps with the ordinary date stamp in addition to the impression indicative of the origin and date of departure. It is added in the circular that the stamps of the other two categories would be sent in a few days.

The issue of the 20 centimes, black, took place on the 1st January, 1849, as also that of the 1 franc in orange-vermilion, but all the post-offices were not supplied with the latter till later in the month. No other stamps were issued during the year 1849, nor was any change made in those issued, except that the 1 franc went through various gradations of colour, until by the end of the year it had assumed that of dark carmine.

Two days after the issue of the stamps, further instructions were sent

to the postmasters stating that the date stamp did not in all cases make a sufficient obliteration, and that in many instances it could easily be removed. They were informed that an obliterating stamp would be speedily sent, together with a supply of special ink, but in the meantime the date stamp was to be used with printers' ink, which, if they could not obtain, they were to make a large cross with a pen and ink over the white portion of the stamp, extending to the letter itself. A system of fines for careless obliteration was also inaugurated, which, with some modifications not necessary to mention, continued in operation for many years.

At the end of January the obliterating stamp known as the "grille," consisting of seven bars in a lozenge-form, was sent to the various Post-offices, and this continued to be used for the purpose until the end of the year 1849, when it was superseded by one of another kind.

There is nothing further of importance to be noted until we come to a decision of the Administration of the Post-office under date of 9th March, 1849, whereby the future colours of the stamps were directed to be blue for those of 20 centimes; orange for those of 40 c.; red for those of 1 franc; green for those of 15 c.; and bistre for those of 10 c. This is the first mention found of the use of the word "bistre" as denoting the pale brownish yellow of this stamp, but it has since become commonly adopted amongst Philatelists, though differing very much from the "bistre" of the colour-box.

In view of the intended issue of the 40 c. in a colour very similar to that in which some of the stamps of 1 franc had already been printed, M. Thayer, the Postmaster-General, issued a circular dated 1st December, 1849, on the side of which were the halves of two stamps of 1 franc, one of the vermilion shade, and the other of the darker carmine shade. This circular is headed "Return to the Administration of those postage stamps of 1 franc printed in light red, which may be confounded with the new ones of 40 c. printed in orange." The following are some of the directions: "The Administration of the Post-office in December last supplied many Post-offices with stamps of 1 franc printed in red of a tone much lighter than that of those of the same category which were printed later. Up to this time the trifling differences in the colour would not offer any inconvenience, but as the stamps of 40 c., which have been printed in orange by order of the Minister of Finance, will soon be issued, I feared that the colour of these stamps might cause confusion with the light red of 1 franc, and lead to mistakes prejudicial to the treasury. I have therefore decided that the stamps of 1 franc, light red, similar to the annexed pattern No. 1, should be returned to the administration, which will replace them immediately by those of a darker colour like No. 2."

Then follow directions to the postmasters and inspectors to examine their stocks carefully. So anxious was the Post-office on this point that a second circular was issued, again calling the attention of the postmasters to the circular of the 1st December, 1849.

Two facts may be learnt from the above circular. One, that some of the Post-offices were supplied with stamps of 1 franc in December, 1848; and the other, that "light red" was only employed for the early printed ones.

The obliterating stamps used in France have been few in number, and have been supplied so regularly that they in some measure tend to fix the date when a particular stamp was used, and must be an excuse for here interposing a circular of the 1st January, 1850, announcing a new hand-stamp. This circular is to the following effect:

"The administration has decided that the obliterating stamp now in use shall be replaced by one of a new form, the surface of which being furnished with conical points will penetrate the paper and leave traces which will prevent the cleaning and second use of the stamps.

"The new stamp will bear a conventional number in the centre, which will assist, if necessary, in the recognition of the origin of the letters; for this purpose a particular number will be attributed to each Post-office in the order shown in the list attached to this circular. By way of exception the obliterating stamps used in the Paris offices and in the letter vans will bear alphabetical letters in place of figures. That of the departure office of the Central Administration will have neither letter nor figures, but will be distinguishable by its shape, that of a star.

"On the receipt of the new stamp you will return the one no longer in use to the Works Office, registered."

This stamp is the well-known obliterating mark which continued in use for some years, the numerals being 4 mm. high. Some stamps are also found obliterated with a ribbon of "grilles," and others with one of square-shaped points. These were applied by a roulette where a large number of stamps in a row had to be obliterated.

The stamp of 40 centimes, orange, was issued early in February, 1850, on paper slightly tinted straw colour.

The issue of stamps did not prove a success during the first year, as no penalty by way of surtax was imposed on the failure to prepay letters, and we find from the accounts that out of the postage on 158 millions of letters the stamps sold only realized about £170,000, and the revenue of the Post-office fell off to the extent of nearly £700,000, consequent on the diminished rates, and the increase in the number of letters. The government, being alarmed, brought in a law which was voted on the 15th May, 1850, raising the rates of 20 c. and 40 c. to 25 c. and 50 c., except as regarded letters addressed to soldiers in actual service. The necessity to prepay registered letters was also abolished, and a double tax put on those which were not prepaid. The Minister of Finance was likewise authorized to issue stamps of values smaller than 25 c.

On the 15th June, 1850, a notice was issued by the government announcing the approaching issue of the stamps of 25 centimes, and 10 and 15 centimes, to the following effect:

"The new postal law voted by the legislative assembly on the 18th May last is executory from the 1st July next. It was therefore of the greatest importance for the Administration of Finance to place the stamps at the disposal of the public by that period, especially those for the prepayment of letters for France and Algeria. The Commission of the Mint entrusted M. Hulot, the deputy-engraver to the Mint, with the reproduction of these stamps, and in less than fifteen days that artist was able to reproduce and put into plates 300 forms of these new stamps. The printing has already commenced, and before the end of this month the Administration of the Post-office will be able to distribute throughout all the Post-offices three or four millions of stamps of 20 centimes. The same activity will prevail in the reproduction of the stamps of 15 and 10 centimes, the issue of which will take place at the end of July, 1850."

On the 20th of the same month the Postmaster-General addressed a circular to the inspectors, post-masters, and distributors, setting forth the provisions of the recently passed law, and also informing them that the stamps of 20 centimes would not be renewed, but that any in circulation on the 1st of July could be used for letters addressed to soldiers in actual service, and that the public who had any on hand might be reimbursed

the value of them at the various post-offices. This circular was followed on the 25th of the same month by a notice to the public to the same effect.*

The stamp of 25 c. was accordingly issued in blue on the 1st July, 1850, on paper slightly tinted blue, and was followed by that of 15 c. in green on the 23rd July, and by that of 10 centimes in bistre on the 12th September following, both on paper slightly tinted with colour similar to that of the stamp.

These stamps, together with those previously mentioned, constitute the whole of the first issue, which may be thus summarised :

ISSUE I. HEAD OF LIBERTY.

1849, 1*st January*.

20 c. black ; withdrawn 1st July, 1850.
1 franc, vermilion, orange, and dark ; withdrawn December, 1849.

1849.

1 franc, carmine-red, dark carmine-red, maroon ; withdrawn 1st July, 1854.

1850, *February*.

40 c., orange (shades) ; superseded 3rd September, 1853.

1850, 1*st July*.

25 c., blue, dark blue, and dull blue ; superseded 12th August, 1852.

1850, 23*rd July*.

15 c., green, dark and pale green ; withdrawn 1st July, 1853.

1850, 12*th September*.

10 c. brown-yellow and olive brown-yellow ; superseded 12th August, 1852.

Before quitting the history of this series it should be noticed that between the 9th March, 1849, when the Post-office determined to change the colour of the 20 c. to blue, and the passing of the law of the 15th May, 1850, altering the rate, an impression of the 20 c. was printed in blue which was subsequently destroyed. Some few escaped or were accidentally mixed up with the new stamps, as specimens are found both used and unused. It is not necessary here to do more than refer to the tradition of the surcharge of some of the sheets of the impression of 20 c. in blue with " 25 c " in red, as the subject has been examined in an article which appeared in this magazine in January last. This latter never took more than the form of an essay, as no trace can be found that it ever received any official sanction.

In many, and probably in all the sheets of the stamps of the first issue, the impression of one of the blocks is upside down. Specimens, known as *tête-bêche*, of the 20 c., black, the 1 franc, carmine, the 25 c., blue, and the 10 c., brown-yellow, are found in several collections. It is said that a specimen of the 15 c., green, also exists, but though it has never been verified, yet its existence can scarcely be doubted, as it is found so in the issue of 1st September, 1871, which was probably printed from the same plate.

* Up to the 1st July, 1850, the sum to be collected on an unpaid letter had been marked on it with pen and ink, except in Paris and some large towns. On the 1st July, 1850, a hand-stamp with " 25 " in double-lined figures was sent to the country post-offices, with instructions to use it when the sum to collect was of that amount. Any other sums were to be marked with pen and ink as before. (Circular of 30th June, 1850. *Coll. de T. P.*)

(*To be continued.*)

AN APPENDIX TO THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

As so many of our readers are acquainted with the work of Mr. Basset Hull on the stamps of Tasmania, the following article, which appeared in the December number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, cannot fail to interest them :

CHAPTER II. (p. 25.)

The stamps of 1883–5 *with the triangular "punch."*

When writing the book to which these articles are intended to form an appendix, I had seen only specimens of the one penny, blue, and fourpence, orange, bearing the punch. Recently, however, I discovered two specimens of the fourpence of August, 1885, with watermark star, punched in the same manner as described for the preceding issue.

Unfortunately, however, this discovery does not tend to throw any light on the origin or significance of the mark, but merely adds to the list of specimens which may be found with it. One thing may be mentioned in regard to these specimens, and that is that the punched-out piece appears to have been cut out with the point of an ordinary penknife, and not stamped out with a specially prepared punch. The piece was cut out of a different part of each stamp, and in one, the triangle was smaller than in the other, but the cuts forming the two sides of the triangle extended beyond the base.

All philatelists are familiar with the stamps of Western Australia, bearing the so-called "convict" circular punch, of which there are two varieties of size. These are simply stamps used to frank official correspondence, and as all letters from the Department of Prisons would be officially franked, together with the few letters the convicts were permitted to write, such letters would bear the punched stamps. This fact seems to have given rise, in some circles, to a theory that the Van Diemen's Land stamps bearing the triangular punch are "officials." Such, however, cannot be the case, as, with the exception of the ten months, from March to December, 1858, all correspondence sent from, or directed to Government Departments on matters of an official or public nature, were exempt from payment of postage of any kind.

As I stated in the original work, there is no official record of the significance of this punch, nor of any notice being officially taken of what was, to a certain extent, a mutilation of the postage stamps.

The practice does not seem to have been confined to one town, as I have found specimens of the fourpence of 1853 on letters, emanating from both Hobart and Launceston, bearing the punch.

I must fall back on theory on this point, and suggest that the punch was applied as a check upon some clerks or servants who were suspected of stealing stamps and applying them to their own use, and the mark thus resembles in use the perforated letter found on the English and some continental stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

The Imperforate Postage Stamps from August, 1857, *to November,* 1870. *Page* 47.

I mentioned having seen a specimen of the sixpence, bluish-grey, printing of 1865, with inverted watermark, perf. 10. I recently saw in

Sydney a specimen of this stamp with the inverted watermark, imperf., thus showing that more than one sheet of "topsy-turvies" were printed.

Chapter VI.

The Perforated Postage and Revenue Stamps, 1864–70. *Page* 57.

Several sheets of the one penny seem to have been printed in error on paper with watermark 2. I chronicled a specimen perf. 12 lately. I have found several specimens perf. 11½, in which the watermark appears so low down on the stamp that the tail must have extended over the top of the stamp below it. The perf. 12 specimen showed the watermark in the centre of the stamp. The recently discovered copies were cancelled November, 1869.

It is probable that as two or more sheets of 2 paper were used for the one penny, the twopence was printed on 1 paper, as each requisition for paper stated the number of sheets to be used, and the value of the stamp to be printed thereon. But as the remainder of the Van Diemen's Land stamps were burnt on the 16th November, 1870, after the issue of the "Tasmania" 1d., 2d., 4d. and 10d., all errors that had not been issued were destroyed. The numbers burnt were 1d., 64,752; 2d., 191,805; and 4d., 66,373.

Chapter XI.

The "Postage and Revenue" stamps of 1882–90 (91). *Page* 90.

The tenpence, black, was perforated 12 in October, 1890.

The reduction of postage to England to 2½d. was decided upon as early as July, 1890, yet no steps were taken to provide a stamp for the new rate until late in December of that year. The change was to come into force on the 1st January, 1891, and as there were no means of procuring a die to be engraved in the colony, and it was too late to apply to Victoria for assistance, it was decided to have recourse to a surcharged provisional for temporary use. I had the honour of suggesting to the Deputy Postmaster-General the advisability of using the plate of the tenpence, as being in the best state of preservation, and printing therefrom a supply of stamps in pale blue, which could be surcharged with the new value. I pointed out that by changing the *colour* of the original stamp there would be no opening for a repetition of the fraud that had recently been practised in London in the case of the surcharged half-penny, where sheets of the one penny stamp had been surcharged by unscrupulous persons with varying types and errors of printing. My suggestion was accepted, but at the last moment the ninepence plate was substituted for the tenpence, as it seemed to be slightly better preserved, and a supply of stamps was printed therefrom in blue. This printing was done at night, and the colour, when examined in daylight, was found to be identical with the colour used for the ninepence itself! Thus the whole motive of my suggestion was missed. The surcharge consisted of the figures 2½, above which was the letter d; 120 repetitions of the surcharge were type-set, and then transferred to a lithographic stone, from which the impression was lithographed on the sheets printed from the ninepenny plate. This surcharge was 14 mm. high.

It was found that there was time to print another supply in a pale blue shade, and these were put into circulation on 1st January, 1891. The watermark was TAS (type II.), and the perforation 11½.

About the end of May, the pale blue stock running low, the dark blue variety was issued until all were exhausted, and then another printing took place. In this third printing, the colour was a clear pale blue, and the impressions were very superior in appearance. The surcharge was

re-set and lithographed, the figures being 15 mm. in height, and more clearly printed. The watermark was as before, and the perforation 12. This printing is still (December, 1891) in use.

In April, 1891, the stock of English-printed one penny stamps became exhausted, and some delay having occurred in forwarding a supply ordered from England, temporary recourse was again had to the old plate of 1870, which had been condemned as unfit for use in 1878! From this plate 500 sheets, or 60,000 stamps, were printed at the *Mercury* office, the Government printer being too busy to undertake the work at the moment. The shade (or shades!) of colour was similar to the provisional printing of January, 1889, but the sheets were placed differently, so that the watermark reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, when viewed from the back of the stamp. The watermark was TAS (type II.), and the perforation 11½. The shades of colour vary greatly from pale to deep vermilion, and the last stamp on the sheet shows the wedge-shaped flaw in the plate.

The Government printer then took a turn, and produced 60,000 stamps from the same plate, in a bright rose colour, closely resembling the English printed stamps, but wanting in the "hot pressed" gloss and finish of De la Rue's productions. In this case some of the old paper with watermark TAS (type I.) was used, and the letters of the watermark show clearly through the stamp, giving it a very ugly appearance. The perforation was 11½.

The next effort of the Government printer was expended in bringing out a very superior printing in the same rose colour on the paper with watermark TAS (type II.), and perforation 11½.

It may be here mentioned that the 11½ gauge perforating machine has been in use since 1870, and is somewhat rough in its work, to say nothing of a number of needles being missing at odd points. The 12 gauge machine was imported in 1884, but soon got out of order, and it has been "mended" up from time to time. It was once more got into shape about June last, and as another lot of the old paper was then used for a fresh supply of one penny stamps, the newer machine was brought into operation to perforate them.

This gave two fresh varieties for the ardent seeker after minor differences, the one penny with both watermarks TAS (types I. and II.), with perforation 12.

About the same time a supply of the halfpenny stamps was printed on TAS (type I.) paper, in an orange-brown shade, and both varieties of perforation may be found in conjunction with this watermark, besides which the 12 perforation appears on the stamps watermarked TAS (type II.)

Early in August the stock of the sixpence (Platypus type) being exhausted, recourse was had to the old steel plate engraved by Perkins and Bacon, in 1857. It was found to be too large to fit any of the presses then in use in the Government printing office, and was sent to the railway workshops to be sawn in two. One half of the plate, containing 170 stamps, was then used, and a supply of stamps printed therefrom on the old paper with watermark double-lined figure 6. The colour produced was a reddish-lilac, closely resembling the shade of August, 1867, and the perforation was 11½. The reason for this shade of colour being used may be found in the fact that the reprinted sixpence appears in this colour, and its shade was followed in this printing.

An interesting fact may be here mentioned with regard to the old paper with watermarks of double-lined figures, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12. There

are at present no less than thirteen large packing cases full of this paper in the Government stores, being the remainder of a huge supply ordered in 1856, under the mistaken impression that a considerable reduction would be made on taking a quantity! For over two years past endeavours have been made to use up this paper by printing on it the Government cheques, and the postal notes, but there is still enough to print many millions of stamps upon! If some enterprising dealer now would only procure the plates and paper, what a beautiful array of errors of watermark, and varieties of perforation might not be prepared to swell the catalogues and albums of collectors!

The fourpence which was so long issued in a sickly shade of yellow was printed in September in a shade of brown, which is certainly an improvement upon the former colour, but unfortunately the old paper with watermark TAS (type I.) was used, and the appearance of the stamp is marred by the prominence of the watermark. The perforation was 11½.

Miscellanea.

MALTA.—The announcement in the *Timbre-Poste* of February that the 5s. had appeared on Crown C A paper made quite a flutter, though it turns out that M. Moens had been misinformed, but the stamp itself proves the truth of the French proverb *le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable;* and because all the rest of the series was on Crown C A paper it was assumed by most that the 5s. was also. What possessed Messrs. De la Rue and Co. to print this particular stamp on an old remnant of Crown C C paper it is impossible to say, and then to print it sideways of the watermark, like some of the Labuan, is abominable, especially as in most specimens it is not easy to decipher the watermark.

* * *

BERMUDA.—In November last it was announced in this journal that the halfpenny had appeared in green. Later accounts inform us that it has not yet doffed the russet.

* * *

BAHAMAS.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. write us that they are officially informed that only 500 copies of the envelopes of 4 pence were surcharged in red with the six bars, and a similar quantity in black. We quoted from a foreign journal. As they seem to have gone off so well, perhaps there are a few more unsurcharged still in stock which can be made available for the same or some other number of bars.

* * *

FRANCE.—The *Revue Philatelique* states that a correspondent obtained a strip of eight stamps of 15 c. of the current issue perforated only along the top. The latter part of the story might be readily accounted for, as the perforation of the French stamps generally commences at the bottom of the sheet, so that if the perforator only began at the bottom of the last row but one, instead of the bottom of the last row, the bottom row would be perforated only at the top. But how a strip of *eight* was so obtained we do not know, as the current 15 centimes is printed in horizontal rows of *five* only.

We learn from the French journals that the 15 centimes will appear in a few days on a diapered ground, in place of the present one of light blue.

* * *

PORTUGAL.—The *Echo de la Timb.* is informed that the manufacture of the new stamps has commenced. The design has been engraved by M. Diego Netto, and the frame in steel has been made by M. Sergio da Silva. The plates for the impression are of copper coated with nickel. The stamps for the Azores and for Madeira are ready, and will have the same overprint as before.

* * *

FINLAND.—Since the 1st of January the Finns are the happy possessors of two series of stamps. They can use their home-made ones for any correspondence except that which goes to or through Russia, but for this latter they are compelled to use the Russian stamps *à la Finlande*, which may be purchased at the Finland Post-offices either with Russian money, or with Finnish at the Post-office rate of exchange.

* * *

PHILIPPINES.—The *London Philatelist* mentions that it had received a "pair of the impresos series imperf. of the 5 c.," and that it was probable that the whole series could, as with many of the Spanish colonial stamps, be so obtained. We do not doubt this, but only the 5 c. being "of the impresos."

* * *

SWITZERLAND.—From M. De Reuterskiold we learn that a stamp of a new type is to be impressed on the post cards of 5 c. and the 10 c., and the corresponding reply cards at the next printing. A new value of 30 c., is also to be added to the existing series of adhesives, of the higher value type, the colour of which will probably be violet.

* * *

BAVARIA.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that, following the example set by Germany, the envelopes and wrappers have, since the 1st of January, ceased to be printed.

* * *

COSTA RICA.—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, have despatched another new set of stamps to this country.—*London Philatelist.* We suppose that this set will bear the portrait of the present President, José Rodriquez, as we had President Soto in the last.

* * *

BARBADOS.—A correspondent writes that he is informed by the Postmaster that the new issue of postage stamps will take place about July next. We are promised eight stamps of ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d.

* * *

GERMANY.—The new stamps are all in a state of essay up to the present time. The design is not yet decided upon.—*Timbre.*

* * *

PANAMA.—We are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent for the information that the stock in hand of the stamps of the current type was, at the date of his letter in February last, nearly exhausted, and that a new issue was shortly expected.

The same correspondent also sent us the following notice from the postmaster for Panama, which appeared in the *Panama Star and Herald* of 27th February last:

"IMPORTANT TO PHILATELISTS.

"My attention having been directed to the fact that certain Postage Stamp dealers in Europe and the United States of America are offering for sale Surcharged Stamps of the Department of Panama, I hereby warn the public, in my official capacity as National Postmaster for Panama, that although the said Stamps are themselves genuine, the Alleged Surcharge is unauthentic, this Department never having issued same, and they are consequently rendered valueless. EDUARDO B. GERLEIN.

"PANAMA, Feb. 4th, 1892."

The French *Moniteur* of the 1st March says that there is some discontent at the factory of the postage stamps, especially amongst the female workpeople, arising from the following causes. The present factory in the Rue d'Hautville not being large enough, the Administration has resolved to change it to the Boulevard Brune. In the meanwhile it proposed to relegate the females employed in the control to a large glazed gallery, which it was impossible to heat, and in which it was equally impossible to exist without contracting bronchitis or pneumonia, and in less than two years seventeen women who worked in this gallery have died of chest diseases. Again, the women employed in the factory, whose pay is but small, wish to be assured of a pension in proportion to the number of years of their service, and be put on the same footing in this respect as the postal and telegraph services.

THE 20 C. BLUE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SURCHARGED WITH 25 C.

In the description of this surcharge, as given in our article in the number for January last, there is, we find, a slight inaccuracy. Since then a careful examination has been made of the specimens mentioned by us as having come originally from the collections of MM. Herpin and De Saulcy. The result is that the figures "*25*" are followed by an italic "*c*" with a dot underneath, somewhat oval in shape, and then, 2 mm. below the line of the top of the figures, by the bar, which has *no* horizontal line at the top or bottom, but is composed of twelve parallel lines each $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, slanting from right to left, the total length being about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The colour of the surcharge is full vermilion; while that of the stamp is bright blue, resembling that of the reprint.

To Correspondents.

E. A. E.—We have received your letter, and are obliged to you for noting the errors in the index of the last volume, to which we could add a few more; but all we can say is, that we are not responsible for them, and will do our best to avoid them for the future.

As regards your remarks upon the varying mode in which the colours on stamps are described, it arises in a great measure from the different views which people have of a colour. For instance, we appear to be bound to describe the colour of the current one penny as purple: it is called so by the manufacturers, and known as such officially. M. Moens calls it lilac, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$d. violet on blue. Where lilac ends and purple begins, and in what particular position we are to place purple and mauve, has always been a mystery to us, and it is the same with most of the compound colours. Even in the last month we see that we described the new Egyptian stamp of 3 millièmes as *maroon*. The Philatelic Society, in its magazine, calls it *reddish-brown*, the same colour as it gives to the 6d. New Zealand on soft unwatermarked paper. We closely examined the stamp, and came to the conclusion that maroon was the best description we could give of the colour.

Stamps also are often chronicled from the official lists, which are frequently wrong in the colours, and then we have to say that the stamp we chronicled as grey is lilac, or that what we described was red is some other colour. In fact we scarcely consider ourselves as responsible for the colours when we have to take the descriptions from magazines.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

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. Gillespie.
H. Stafford Smith.	J. H. Escolme.

The fifth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, on Monday, February 15th, at 7.45 p.m., eleven members being present. The Vice-President took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the receipt of the *Handbook on Swiss Stamps* from Mr. Otto Pfenniger; bound volumes of last year's *Philatelic Record* and *Stamp News* and the *Stamp News Annual* for 1892 from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co.; and volumes 8 and 9 of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* from Mr. W. H. Earl, as donations to the Library, which he was directed to acknowledge with the best thanks of the Society. Mr. J. W. Gillespie moved, "That any member of the Society can borrow books from the Library, on condition that they be returned within three days, and any loss or damage shall be made good." This was seconded by Mr. A. H. Thomas, and carried unanimously. The study of "Areas of Collection" was then proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting. Mr. A. de Worms exhibited a set of the English 1884 issue surcharged "Specimen," of which the 1½d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 5s. were perf. 12, the rest of the set being perf. 14 as usual.

The sixth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, on Monday, February 29th, at 7.45 p.m., 10 members being present, and Messrs. W. H. Crutwell and H. J. Gillespie, visitors. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary's attention was called to the fact that in the report of the adjourned meeting of January 18th, published in the *London Philatelist*, the date was misprinted January 1st. The study of "Areas of Collection" was proceeded with and adjourned to the next meeting. The practicability of forming an exchange circuit among members was considered, and after some discussion it was resolved, "That it is desirable to form an exchange circuit among members of this Society, and that the committee be asked to draw up a scheme and report thereon to the Society within one month." The rest of the evening was spent in looking over Mr. H. J. Gillespie's collection.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—W. D. Beckton.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—D. Pixton.

The eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, February 26th, at which there were thirteen members present, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Due notice was given of the nomination of a proposed new member, whose election will take place at the next meeting by ballot. A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for a further gift of books to the Library. The President then read the continuation of his paper on the "English Stamps," dealing with the fourpennies. The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the most noticeable being a pair of Great Britain 3d. trefoil, with private mark, plate 2 imperf.; and the one penny, black, large crown, unused; and the one penny, stars in corners, imperf., large crown, shown by the President.

THE LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

President—Rev. T. S. Fleming.
Ex-President—Joseph Scott.
Vice-Presidents—W. Beckwith and R. S. Wigin.
Treasurer—John H. Thackrah.
Hon. Secs.—W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., and T. K. Skipwith.
Librarian—F. J. Kidson.

The ninth meeting was held on Saturday, the 20th February, Mr. W. Beckwith, Vice-President, being in the chair in the absence of the President. Seven members were present. Mr. F. J. Kidson was unanimously appointed to the vacant office of librarian. The Chairman announced that he had received from Mr. O. Firth his paper upon the Stamps of the Virgin Islands, together with his fine collection, accompanied by a letter regretting his (Mr. Firth's) inability to be present to read it in person, owing to a severe cold. It was, however, considered by the members that it was desirable that Mr. Firth should have the opportunity of reading his own paper, and it was accordingly unanimously resolved that the reading be postponed to such future date as might be convenient to him.

The members present then discussed the new letter cards and embossed 2½d. envelopes, which were considered to be all that could be desired as regards their design and execution, but excited criticism as regarded the price of the "stationery" and the transparency of the envelopes, and it was suggested that these would be improved by having a reticulated pattern printed on the inside, as is sometimes done by private firms. The Secretaries laid on the table, as a donation from the publishers, the latest number of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.—R. & S.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms, on Wednesday, February 17th, ten members being present. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Levy, announced that he had received a parcel of books from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., of London, who had also promised to send their monthly publications to the Society. It was resolved that the books should form the nucleus of a Library, and that members should ballot for the order of priority in borrowing the same for a fixed period. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. was unanimously carried. The President, Mr. Henry W. Mayne, then read a paper on "Philately," in which he gave a brief historical sketch of stamp collecting, and some interesting details in connection with postal matters generally. A discussion followed, in which several of the members took part. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly passed in looking through collections.—A. Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

AGAIN we have to congratulate the Society on the result of the prosecution of Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes, already mentioned in a previous number, as charged with conspiring to defraud various persons by selling to them forged stamps. These individuals, after a trial which lasted for three days, have been convicted and sentenced—Benjamin and Jeffryes to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Sarpy to four months' imprisonment, also with hard labour. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the sentence appears to us to be a light one, as we know the extent of their frauds; but the judge most probably was induced to take a more merciful view on account of there being no record of former convictions against them. And now in their forced retirement from the stamp business, they may have opportunity, as they study the intricacies of the oakum business, to reflect that a second conviction will assuredly send them to penal servitude. At all events, the world knows now what sort of individuals they are, and dealers and collectors will find that they have fewer fictitious stamps brought before them. The conviction is a great point gained, as there were very great legal difficulties to be contended with. Nothing is it so difficult to prove as the forging of the ordinary surcharges on stamps, for any printer might surcharge by using ordinary type, and when this is distributed the proof of his having done it is gone, and the only offence that can then be really proved is the disposing of these stamps as genuine ones, and thus obtaining money under false pretences. This, however, as we understand the case, was not all. The law of forgery, as it at present exists, was not applicable to the case in point; but this, we hope, will be put right during the present Session of Parliament.

The Association has done its part well, and not only deserves the thanks, but the financial support, of all those who are interested in clearing out the den of thieves, which has flourished so long in the purlieus of the City.

We have received the following letter for publication:

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

February 24th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—The Association hereby warn philatelists against the following new forgeries which have been brought under their notice:

JAPAN.—1 sen, brown; no syllabic characters, and "branches crossed." 4 sen, rose; syllabic character, 1. 30 sen, grey; no syllabic character.

INDIA.—First issue, 4 annas, with head inverted, the red portion of the stamp being forged.

NOVA SCOTIA.—6d. green, 1st issue. A dangerous forgery.

NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AND BRITISH GUIANA.—Various early issues, poor copies of unperforated stamps, are cut close and falsely perforated.

MAURITIUS.—6d., green (Gibbons Type 1410), value altered to 1s., green, but with C & C. C watermark.

BORNEO.—1863. 8 cents, black and brown (Gibbons Type 1631), with forged surcharge.

Yours truly,

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
Hon. Secretary.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1891.

(*Continued from page* 48.)

RUSSIA.— 5 kop., lilac and rose; *with thunderbolts* . . Page 28
7 „ blue, *imperforate* „ . . „ 153
7 roubles, orange and black „ . . „ 28
Envelope. 5 kop., violet on cream „ . . „ 182
Post Card. 3+3 „ carmine on salmon . . . Page 78
Letter Card. 10 „ blue; notices in French and Russian . „ 230
Locals. . . . 175, 200, 227, 289

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—½d. on 1d., carmine . . . . Page 9
1d. on 2½d., blue 9, 200

ST. LUCIA.—6 pence, lilac and blue.
5 shillings, lilac and orange . . . . „ 179
10 „ lilac and black . . . . „ 179

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—
French Colonial Stamps surcharged in black.
15 c. on 30 c., brown . . . . „ 131
15 c. on 35 c., black on yellow . . . „ 131
15 c. on 40 c., vermilion . . . . „ 131
Same with surcharge inverted . . . . „ 131
15 c. on 35 c., black on yellow; smaller type of surch. „ 154
Overprint of ST. PIERRE M–ON on following French Colonial Stamps
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 75 c. and 1 fr. in black.
1, 2, 75 centavos in red.
Varieties in surcharge.

SALVADOR.—*New Issue.*
Postage Stamps. 10 values . . . „ 53
Envelopes. 7 „ in 4 colours . . 55, 76
Wrappers. 3 „ . . . Page 55
Post Cards. 3 „ . . . „ 59
Reply Cards. 2 „ . . . „ 59
1 cent on 2 c., pale green . . . 101, 179
5 „ on 3 c., violet . . . Page 290

SARAWAK.—5 cent. on 12 c., green and blue . . . 101, 200
5 „ lilac and green . . . Page 179
10 „ green and violet . . . „ 179

SELANGOR.—2 c. on 24 c., green, of Straits Settlements . . 153, 179
New type. 2 cents, rose . . . . Page 290

SERVIA.— 20 paras, orange; *error in perf.* . . „ 227
Post Cards. 10 „ carmine on buff; *altered frame* . „ 59
10+10 „ „ „ „ . „ 59

SIAM.—2 atts, surch. on 3 atts, green and blue . . . 9, 132
1 att, olive-green . . . . „ 101

SIERRA LEONE.—2½d., pale blue . . . . „ 153
6d., *brown-violet* . . . . „ 180

SIRMOOR.—
6 pies, green, overprinted with "On S.S.S." in black and red „ 53
1 anna, blue „ „ „ in red . . „ 53
2 annas, rose „ „ „ in black . . „ 53

SORUTH.—1 anna, black on *pink* wove . . . . Page 101
1 „ red on *green* wove . . . . „ 101

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—
New issues. 2½d., in brown on 4d., *green*, current type . 29, 101
5d., in red on 6d., *brown* „ . . Page 54
Official. 4d., violet, overprinted with o.s. . . „ 75
½d., green, overprinted o.s. in fancy capitals . „ 202
1d., „ „ „ „ „ 101
2d., red „ „ „ „ 180
2½d., brown on green, overprinted o.s. in fancy capitals 227
4d., violet „ „ Page 227
6d., blue „ „ „ 227

SPAIN.— 15 cent, *orange-brown* . . . „ 201
Post Card. 10 cent, carmine on buff, altered inscriptions „ 59

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
10 cents on 24 c., green ; surcharge in black „ 290
Reg. Env. 5 „ blue, in 5 sizes . . . 77, 103

SUNGEI UJONG.—2 cents, rose . . . . Page 290

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



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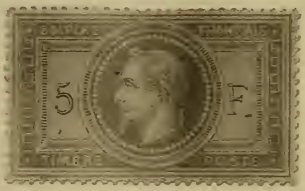

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. APRIL, 1892. No. 160.

A few words on Odontometers.

PREVIOUSLY to the year 1866 but little attention was paid by stamp collectors either to the paper or perforation of stamps. Two or three years prior to that date a distinction had been made between those which were perforated and those which were not; but the collector satisfied himself for the most part with the types, colours, and values. When the collection of perforated specimens began, no distinction was attempted to be made between the coarseness and fineness of the perforation beyond this, that the number of teeth were counted on the long and short sides of the stamps. In October, 1866, Dr. Legrand commenced the publication of his articles on "*Dentelés et non-dentelés*," which really laid the foundation of the present mode of calculating the gauge, and was at once adopted by Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Pemberton, as representing at that period the vanguard of English collectors. In his first article, Dr. Legrand proposed the use of a card, with a scale showing the number of perforations within the space of 20 mm. This he constructed by commencing at 7 for the "Susse" perforations; 9 for the 2d. of Prince Edward Island; 9½ for the fourth issue of Austria; 10 for the coarser perforation of those of Wurtemburg; 11 for the 9d. Prince Edward Island; 11½ for the 1 penny St. Vincent; 12 for the United States; 12½ for the then current Russian stamps; 13 for the second issue of Belgium; 13½ for the French stamps; 14 for those of Great Britain; 14½ for the 5d. of Ceylon; 15 for the Russian stamps of 1858; 15½ for the 1d. (wmk. star) of Natal; and 16 for the early 1d. and 2d. of Great Britain.

A few years later we requested Dr. Legrand to allow us to have his invention engraved and printed, to which he courteously consented. We had it engraved on copper-plate; but we found

that the necessity of damping the card for the printing from copper-plate, rendered the impression so inaccurate that we abandoned it. We then tried lithography, and after one or two abortive attempts succeeded in obtaining an impression which was perfectly accurate, but which can now be more readily obtained by dry or surface printing, in which it is not necessary to make any allowance for shrinkage. This odontometer, as proposed and invented by Dr. Legrand, is the one in use at the present day, and no improvements whatever have been made upon it in twenty-five years, save that it is now sometimes printed on gelatine, which enables the measurements to be taken by applying it over the stamp. One of these, sent to us from America, we have carried in our pocket for the last twelve months and it has answered its purpose admirably.

After all, none of these show what is really wanted. The present odontometer will show that the "Susse" perforation is 7, and that that of the late 1d. Postal Union reply cards of Great Britain is 6, and yet the holes in the "Susse" perforation are three times the size of those in the post cards. We mention this only as an illustration; but to come closer to the point. Let any one compare the perforation of our own stamps with the horizontal perforation of the French stamps, both of which gauge 14, or are reputed to do so, though our own do not exactly gauge 14, and he will at once see that the holes are larger in the French stamps, more of the paper being abstracted. What we really need is some mode by which the sizes of the needles, or of the holes made by them, may not only be distinguished but identified, before we can say that we have a perfect odontometer.

We also require some short mode of distinguishing that species of perforation adopted for some of the Colonial stamps printed in England, and perforated prior to the expiration of Archer's patents. We refer to the stamps of Barbados, St. Vincent, &c., as examples of this species of pseudo-perforation.

Another species of perforation that requires some distinguishing name is that which the late Mr. Pemberton called the "sewing machine" perforation, such as is found on the Turkish stamps of 1871. Surely among our philatelists and philatelic societies some names may be invented for defining the various kinds of perforation and rouletting more perfectly than at present. Why should we be reduced in the latter to depend solely on the French terms adopted by Dr. Legrand?

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD," *care of* MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Antioquia.—We have again a new type, as shown in the illustration below. The impression is on tinted paper, and the perforation is 13.

1 centavo, brown on brownish.
2½ centavos, violet on lilac.
5 „ black on grey.





An official Cubierta is chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*, which, from the inscription, we conclude belongs to this Department. Within a double-lined rectangular frame is "Estados Unidos de Colombia—SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES—Certificado oficial numero" in three lines, followed by *Sale de Cartago en...188—Remite—El Administrador.* Outside the frame at the top to the left is *Oficial Cubierta.* The impression is in black on yellow wove.

Another one of a later date, of which an engraving is given above, also appears to belong to this department, if our information, which we obtained from the Consulate, be correct. The impression is in black on white.

Cubierta Oficial. No value, black on yellow; Cartago.
No value, black on white; Manizales.

Belgium.—If we hear of an error in the Belgian stamps, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that it is in those of 1 centime. The present type seems to be the most prolific, for besides those mentioned in the Catalogue of M. Moens, he chronicled in February last, one in which the "E" in CENTIME had lost its foot and became an "F." Now the one centime is chronicled,

which we conclude, from the colour given, to be of the 1866 type, where the word "CENTIME" is altogether wanting, and the little tablet at the foot is a blank.

1 (centime) yellow-green ; *error*.

Bolivar.—M. Moens says that on examining his stock of 80 centavos, green, of 1880, he not only found a copy with date 1886, which has been already chronicled, but one dated 1380.

Canada.—The 5 cents has, since the 8th March, appeared in grey-black.—*Le Timbre-Poste.*

5 cents, *grey-black*.

Costa Rica.—The high excellence of the late productions of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, has never been shown more prominently than in the new issue for this Republic. The head of the President no longer figures as the central portion of the design, which is occupied by the Arms of the Republic, and these are enclosed in frames varying for each value. We do not know if any stationery is to follow, but suppose that there will be a certain amount in the way of post cards, &c. The stamps will be illustrated in our next, so that we refrain from any more detailed description. They are printed on plain wove paper, the centavo values on white, and the peso values on coloured paper. The perforation is 15.

1 centavo, slate-blue.
2 centavos, orange.
5 ,, violet.
10 ,, green.
20 ,, red.
50 ,, French-blue.
1 peso, bronze-green on pale yellow.
2 ,, red on pearl-grey.
5 ,, dark blue on light blue.
10 ,, brown on buff.

Cyprus.—We notice in an American contemporary the existence of a specimen of the half piastre ☞ C C, surcharged with "½" of the type of 1886.

½ on ½ piastre, green, ☞ C C, surcharged in black (Type 1886).

Great Britain.—A stamp of 4½d. is in preparation, and will be issued about the 1st of July, principally for defraying the postage rate on parcels from 1 to 2 lbs.

Holland.—It seems that the 3 cents stamp of the new issue was only really issued for postal use on the 1st April, yet we received a specimen of it early in February, and chronicled it in our number for that month, so that it has been ready for issue for some time past.

We have now received the 7½ cents, and it is reported that the 50 cents and 1 florin have appeared.

7½ cents, maroon.
50 ,, bistre.
1 florin, slate-blue.

India.—Annexed is an engraving of the new stamp of one rupee, which we have chronicled before.



Liberia.—We have the 1 cent, rose, with vertical pseudo-perforation of 12, and no horizontal perforation; and the 2 cents, green, with horizontal perforation of 12, but not perforated vertically.

1 cent, rose; perf. 12 vertically; imp. horizontally.
2 „ green; perf. 12 horizontally; imp. vertically.

We have also received specimens of the new issue, which we conclude has been manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, as they bear a family likeness with their recent stamps for Costa Rica and Uruguay. They almost all differ from one another in type. Those of 1 and 2 cents ($25\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) are of the same type, showing a five-rayed star in the centre, on which is the numeral of value. The 4 cents is a transverse oblong rectangle of $21\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and is bicoloured, the central design, in black, being an elephant. The 6 cents, which is an upright rectangle of $25\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., has a palm tree as the central design. The 8 cents is similar in size, and is a bicoloured stamp, with a three-quarter portrait in an oval of J. H. R. W. Johnson, a "gentleman of colour," in black, as the central design, with the dates 1884–1892, significative of his presidency over the Republic. The 12 cents is similar in size, and shows as a central design a full length portrait of a "lady of colour." The 16 cents has for a central design the Arms, which also figure on the 32 cents. The 24 cents has a six-rayed uncoloured star as the central design, and the entire design is repeated in the stamp of 2 dollars, with the addition of an outer frame. The 1 dollar is bicoloured, having a hippopotamus in black as the central design, and is a transverse oblong similar to the 4 cents, but measuring $23\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lastly, the same "gentleman of colour" figures on the stamp of 5 dollars in an oval on an escutcheon, with dates as in the 8 cents, and measures $27\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The impression is on wove paper, with an oval-shaped watermark, and the perforation is 15.

1 cent, vermilion on white.
2 cents, Prussian-blue „
4 „ green, centre black, on white.
6 „ green on white.
8 „ dark umber-brown, centre black, on white.
12 „ brown-carmine on white.
16 „ lilac on white.
24 „ dark green on straw.
32 „ slate-blue, on white.
1 dollar, ultramarine, centre black, on white.
2 dollars, brown on buff.
5 „ carmine, centre black, on white.

Mexico.—The 5 c., blue, which we noted last month as having, according to the *P. J. of America*, come to hand on paper vertically laid, appears to bear the watermark CORREOS E U M, and has been followed by the 10 c. on similar paper.

5 centavos, blue, on vert. laid paper; wmk. CORREOS E U M.
10 „ scarlet „ „ „

The same magazine also mentions that the following of the issue of 1884 have been found on paper laid horizontally.

3 centavos, green (1884), on hor. laid paper.
10 „ „ „ „ „
20 „ „ „ „ „

New South Wales.—The current 8 pence comes to hand overprinted with "O. S."

Official. 8 pence, lake; overprint in black.



Obock.—We annex an engraving showing the overprint described in our last.

Having caught the fever for surcharging that has so severely attacked the French colonies, this colony now favours us with the 25 centimes, surcharged in red with "1"; the 15 c., surcharged in red with "2," and in black with "4." The unpaid letter stamps of 5, 10, 20, 30, and 60 c. have also been overprinted with "OBOCK."—*De Postiljon.*

1 c. on 25 cents, rose; surcharged in red.
2 c. on 15 „ blue „
4 c. on 15 „ „ „ black.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., black; overprinted in black.
10 c. „ „ „
20 c. „ „ „
30 c. „ „ „
60 c. „ „ „

Portuguese Indies.—Two stamps are in the collection of M. de Ferrary which do not appear to have hitherto been chronicled. They are of the 1871 type, retouched in May, 1876, supplied with a star in June, 1877, and provisionally brought into circulation again in October, 1883. They differ from the better known design in that the vertical lines of the ground in the oval are thirty-four in number, and that the letter "S" in "SERVICIO" is smaller. The 4½ reis has not been found, but it probably exists.—*Le Timbre Poste.*

1½ reis, black; surcharged in black.
6 „ green „

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—The 40 reis has been surcharged with "R 50" in a single-lined rectangular frame. The surcharge is in black, and is applied obliquely.

50 on 40 reis, brown; surcharged in black.

Santander.—To put these troublesome *Cubiertas* right, that described secondly in our number for February last, under the head of Colombia, with inscription "*Sale de Bucaramanga,*" belongs to the Department of Santander.

Cubierta Oficial. No value; black, on white wove.

Shanghai.—A series of unpaid letter stamps appeared on 7th January last, consisting of the 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents of the current design, overprinted in black, with the words "POSTAGE DUE" in two lines of Gothic letters.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2 cents, brown; watermarked; perf. 12; overprinted in black.
5 ,, rose; plain paper ,, 15 ,, ,,
10 ,, black; watermarked ,, 15 ,, ,,
15 ,, blue; plain paper ,, 15 ,, ,,
20 ,, violet; watermarked ,, 15 ,, ,,

South Australia.—Mr. Skipwith has a specimen of the 2½d. surcharged on 4d.; perf. 10 × 12½, the variety with an oval stop after the "d."

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 2 cents, rose, on Crown CA paper with "ONE CENT" surcharged in black in two lines of capitals, as in the previous issues, and the *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a similar surcharge on the 8 cents printed in green. The value at the foot is barred in both.

"ONE CENT" on 2 c., rose; wmk. CA; perf. 14; surcharged in black.
"ONE CENT" on 8 c., green ,, ,, ,,

The issue of two new values of the Seychelles type is also announced. Impression on Crown CA paper; perforated 14.

25 cents, brown and green.
50 ,, olive and carmine.

Tasmania.—The permanent stamps of 2½d. and 5d. were issued on the 12th February last, and are of the De la Rue tablet type; a small profile of the Queen with a tablet below carrying the value. The name is in a horizontal line at the top, and the spandrels are fitted in with floriate ornaments. In the 2½d. the head of the Queen is in an octagon, and the tablet is an oblong with round corners. In the 5d. the head is in a circle, and the tablet has incurved corners. Both are printed in sheets of 120 in two panes of 60 each, with the "jubilee" line round each pane. The 2½d. is printed in one colour, but the 5 pence is a bicoloured stamp. The impression is on paper watermarked "TAS," and the perforation is 14.—*Monthly Journal.*

2½d., maroon.
5d., pale blue; tablet in brown.

Travancore.—The following changes in colour are announced, but we have not seen them.

1 chuckram, green.
4 ,, red-rose.

Uruguay.—While waiting the arrival of the new issue the old stock is being requisitioned to provide for the service, and we have now the 20 centesimos, orange, surcharged in black, with "UN —Centesimo—Provisorio—1892," in four lines, and to prevent speculation in these, the stamps are only affixed to printed matter brought to the office to be prepaid by stamps. The issue took place on the 14th February.

1 centesimo on 20 cent., orange; surcharged in black.

In those chronicled last month the following errors in the surcharge have been found. The 81st stamp has 18·92; the 98th, "Previsorio." These occur in both values. The 30th stamp of

the 1 centesimo has 1 892, and the 43rd stamp of the 5 centesimos has "Centesimos."—*Le Timbre-Poste.*

1 cent., green, surcharge in red; *errors in surcharge.*
5 on 7 cent., brown „ „

The new stamps manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons are exceedingly creditable to that firm. They differ in shape from the former issue, being 16 × 22½ mm. They show the Arms as the central design, and the borders are differently treated for each value. As we shall have occasion to give illustrations we will not add any further description. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is what passes for 15.

1 centesimo, green.
2 centesimos, carmine-red.
5 „ blue.
10 „ orange.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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



Bermuda.—A registration envelope has been issued, size 133 × 83 mm., with stamp of the type shown in the annexed engraving. The inscriptions are similar to those on the English registration envelopes.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue, size F.

Great Britain.—Consequent upon the issue of the international envelopes with the 2½d. stamp embossed on them in blue, the following changes have been made in the colours of the embossed stamps on and from the 29th March last:

1½d., chrome-yellow (*jaune d'or*).
2d., brown-carmine (*carmin-brun*).
2½d., French blue (*outremer*).
10d., reddish-brown (*brun-rougeâtre*).

The 10d. as embossed on the Stock Exchange telegraph forms was pale blue. The new colours, therefore, may be reduced to two, the 2½d. French blue, and the 1½d. chrome-yellow, as the 10d. takes the former colour of the 1½d., and the 2d. a dark shade of the 2½d. The colours of the 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. are not changed; but the colour of the 6d. is purple, as in the later impressions on the telegraph forms.

It may be mentioned that envelopes may now be stamped with the embossed stamp of 10d. No fresh dies of this value have been yet constructed, and those which are now in use are the same as those which were used for the embossing in blue, Nos. 5 and 6, registered 8.2.53.

All the impressions of the specimens are from dated dies; for the old colours 15.3.92, and for the new colours 29.3.92, except the 1d. and the 10d., which are not dated.

Monaco.—An envelope of 15 centimes, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives, appeared on the 6th March. Size 122 × 94 mm.—*Timbre-Poste.* 15 centimes, rose, on pale blue-green.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Barbadoes.—The single card of 1½ penny made its appearance on the 9th March surcharged with "ONE PENNY" in the same manner as the reply card chronicled by us in January last.

1 penny on 1½d., brown on buff; surcharged in violet.

British Honduras.—We have a reply card of 1 + 1 penny of the ordinary type of the Queen's Head in a circle, size 140 × 89 mm.

1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

Cyprus.—The issue of the following reply cards is announced. —*Ill. Br. Journal.*

½ p. + ½	piastre, green on white	size 121 × 74 mm.
1 p. + 1	,, carmine on dark buff	,, 120 × 81 ,,
1½ p. + 1½	,, brown on bright buff	,, 122 × 81 ,,

Dutch Indies.—The *Timbre-Poste* acknowledges an error as regards the post card chronicled by us last month. The card is not buff, but white faced with pink, and the stamp is of the *numeral* design.

7½., carmine on pink.

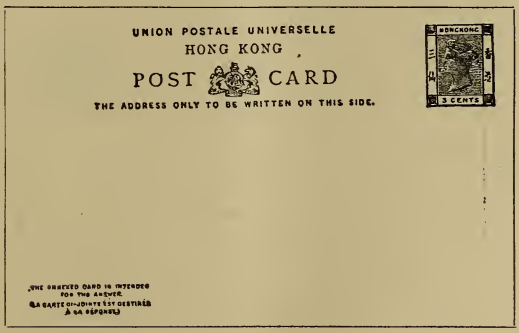
Great Britain.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech, complained of the increasing charges in the Post-office Department, and we suppose that what we have now to chronicle is one of the attempts to rectify this, by paring the Postal Union Cards of 1 penny so as to bring them to ⅗ths of their former weight, which is done by reducing the size to 130 × 82 mm., and printing them on yellow paper of very poor consistency, with an extra gloss. The inscriptions are not altered, but for a stamp, the Von Angeli portrait of the Queen, used for the obsolete Empire card of 3d., has been called into requisition and fitted with the new value. The cards were isssued on the 1st of April, and the former issue has been withdrawn.

1 penny, vermilion on yellow buff paper.

1 + 1 ,, ,, ,,

Hong Kong.—A reply card of 3 c. + 3 cents has been issued with the usual inscription and instructions.

3 c. + 3 c., brown on buff.

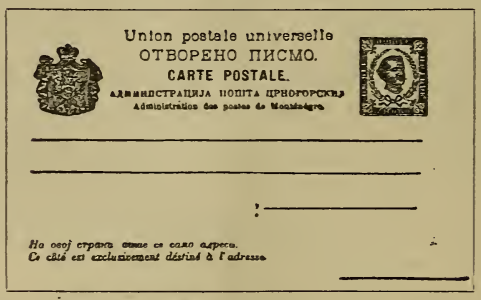


Jamaica.—The halfpenny card is now on paper of a yellower shade of buff than before. The reply card is also of similar paper. A Postal Union Card of 1 penny has also been supplied of the Postal Union size of 140 × 89 mm.

½d., brown on yellow-buff paper.
½+½d. „ „ „
1d., blue on buff „

Montenegro.—The colours of the stamps on the post-cards of 2 nov. and 3 nov. were changed at the beginning of the year, the former to Naples-yellow, the latter to yellow-green. There are also reply cards for each value; and on those which have hitherto come to hand the reply part, inscribed "RÉPONSE," bears the instructions belonging to the first part; viz., "*La carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse.*" Errors have also been noted by a contemporary in the reply card of 2 + 2 nov., in the omission of the stamp on one or other of the portions. The inscriptions and arms are in black, and the cards are without border.

2 novcics, Naples-yellow on buff.
2+2 „ „ „ „
3 „ yellow-green on pale blue-green.
3+3 „ „ „ „

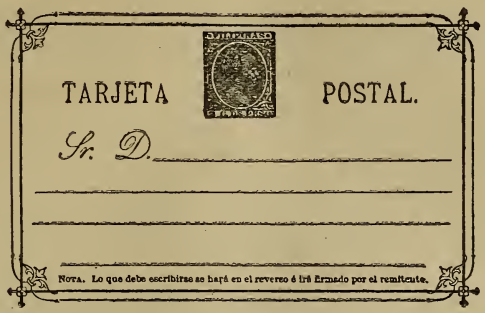


New South Wales.—We appear to have omitted to chronicle the post card of 1 penny with stamp of the centennial type. The inscriptions are the same as in the preceding issue.

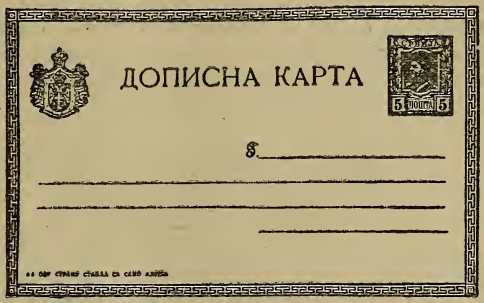
1 penny, mauve on buff.



Philippines.—We annex an illustration of the post card of 2 c. de peso.



Servia.—We have a new post card of 5 paras, with its corresponding reply. The stamp, arms, frame, and inscriptions are as before; but the lines for the address are different, the first one being short, the two next long, and the last short. The whole is printed in green on buff in place of pink.



5 paras, green on buff. | 5+5 paras, green on buff.

Seychelles.—Reply cards have been issued.—*Ill. Br. Journal.*

4 c. +4 cents, carmine on buff.
8 c. +8 „ brown „

Straits Settlements.—A post card of 2 cents, with its corresponding reply, of the Leeward Islands type, has been issued. —*Ill. Br. Journal.*

2 cents, carmine on buff; size 139 × 88 mm.
2+2 „ „ „ „ „ „

Turkey.—The post card of 20 paras, with its corresponding reply, have been fitted with stamps of the new design.

20 paras, red on white. | 20+20 paras, red on white.

TELEGRAPHS, &c.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Austria.—A new envelope letter card, and card with corresponding reply card, are about to be issued for the pneumatic post. They are similar to the issue of 1890. The letter card is now the same size as the post cards and envelope, being increased about 3 mm., and measures 142 × 87 mm. There is no legend now at the back of this or of the envelope, but all bear on the face two

additional lines under the words, "*Zur pneumatischen expressbeforderung*," to the effect that "the boxes to receive the pneumatic correspondence are cleared each day, every 20 minutes, from 7 in the morning till 8.30 in the evening." This seems to us to be a somewhat difficult problem.

Pneumatic Envelope.	15 kr., lilac-rose on rose.
Pneumatic Letter Card.	15 kr., ,, ,,
Pneumatic Card.	10 kr., blue on light blue.
Pneumatic Reply Card.	10+10 kr., ,, ,,

Great Britain.—We are glad to find that more attention is now directed to telegraph stamps. One of the results is that several copies of the 6d. green-grey, plate 2, bearing the watermark of "Spray," have been disinterred.

6 pence, green-grey, wmk. "Spray," plate 2.

We do not appear to have mentioned that the special submarine forms, on white, for the Stock Exchange, with stamp of 10d., embossed in sky-blue, known as Form A 1 $\frac{S\ S}{E\ M}$, are now obsolete, and the submarine forms A $\frac{S}{M}$ 1, on yellow paper, are now issued stamped with the same stamp of 10d. in sky-blue.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

REPUBLIC OF 1849.

(*Continued from page* 68.)

ISSUE II. HEAD OF THE PRESIDENT.

(See Illustration No. 2.)

THE *coup d'état* of the 2nd December, 1851, followed by the *plébiscite* of the 21st and 22nd of the same month, having placed the presidency of the Republic in the hands of Prince Louis Napoleon for ten years, a Law was passed, on the 3rd January, 1852, providing that the figure representing the Republic should be replaced by the head of the Prince President on the coinage and on the postage stamps. M. Barre was in consequence commissioned to prepare a new die with the necessary alterations. He confined them to substituting the head of the President for that of Liberty, without making any change in the framing. Like as in his die for the new coinage, he introduced his initial "B" underneath, between the base of the bust and the pearled border.

No change was made in the mode of printing the stamps. Two values only were issued prior to other changes being made in the design, viz., the 25 c. in August, 1852, which was printed in blue on paper slightly tinted azure, and the 10 c. in the following month in olive-brown yellow on paper tinted light yellow.*

* Up to April, 1851, M. Hulot had manufactured the stamps for the Government *en régie;* that is, the Government found the money for paying the salaries and all the other expenses. Towards the close of 1850 the question of the manufacture was referred by the Minister of Finance to a Commission, who, after examining into the cost, advised that a contract should be made with M. Hulot to supply the stamps at his own risk at the price of 1 f. 50 c. per 1000, and this proposal of the Commission was carried into effect by an order of the Minister, dated 2nd April, 1851.

Issue II. Head of the President.

August, 1852.

25 c., blue and dull blue; superseded 3rd November, 1853.

September, 1852.

10 c., olive-brown-yellow (shades); superseded August, 1853.

THE EMPIRE.

Issue I. Head of the Emperor.

(*See Illustrations Nos.* 3 *and* 4.)

Another *plébiscite* of the 21st and 22nd November, 1852, re-established the Empire, and Prince Louis Napoleon having been proclaimed Emperor on the 2nd December following, a Decree dated the same day ordered that "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS" should in all cases be substituted for "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE." M. Barre was again commissioned to prepare the necessary die for rendering the postage stamps conformable to the new *régime*. In the new die he suppressed the initial below the bust, but made no changes in the frame beyond substituting "EMPIRE FRANÇ." for "RÉPUB. FRANÇ." in the upper tablet.

Up to this time the prepayment of the postage had not formed an integral part of the postal system in France, the same rate being charged on a letter when prepaid in money or by stamps as on an unpaid one; neither did those who used stamps enjoy any privilege over those prepaying the postage in money, beyond a small extension of the time fixed for the closing of the letter boxes at the receiving offices. The first step was taken in 1853 by offering a pecuniary advantage to prepaid letters circulating in Paris.

The Law of the 7th May of that year enacted that "From and after the 1st July 1853 the rate on letters posted in Paris for Paris shall be reduced by 5 centimes for those which are prepaid."

A circular of the Post-office communicating the above enactment to the public, also announced that no more stamps of 15 centimes would be manufactured or sold after the 1st July, 1853, the date fixed for the reduction of the rate coming into operation, those in stock with the figure of the Republic being more than sufficient to provide for the service up to that date.

The stamps of the new issue were put into circulation in the following order: those of 10 c. and 1 fr. in August, 1853; that of 40 c. in September, 1853; and that of 25 c. in November, 1853, the colours being the same as those of the values that they respectively replaced. They, however, only came into general use as the stocks in hand of the former issue in the several offices became exhausted; and the 25 c. of the second issue of the Republic appears to have been in common use as late as June, 1854.

The experiment tried in Paris proving to be successful, a similar system was extended to the letters for the whole of the interior by the Law of the 20th May, 1854, which enacted as follows:

"From the 1st July, 1854, the rate on prepaid letters circulating from office to office is reduced to 20 c. for single letters; that for unpaid letters is 30 c. Letters exceeding 7½ grammes in weight, and not more than 15 grammes, will be charged 40 c. if prepaid, and 60 c. if they are not prepaid. Letters and packets of papers weighing more than 15 grammes, and not exceeding 100 grammes, are taxed at 80 c. if prepaid, and at 1 fr. 20 c. if not prepaid, and so on for every additional 100 grammes or fraction thereof. Letters and packets to and from Corsica and Algeria are subject to the same

rates. Any letters insufficiently stamped will be considered as unpaid, and taxed as such, allowance being made for the value of the stamps. The Minister of Finance is authorised to issue such new stamps for the prepayment of letters as may be required."

Another Article provided that the rate on registered letters should be a fixed charge of 20 c., in addition to the rate chargeable upon them as ordinary letters, the prepayment being made obligatory.

A circular of the Administration of the Post-office, dated 15th June, 1854, called the attention of the postmasters to the provisions of the new Law in the following terms:

"1. *Prepayment of Letters.*

"The postage stamps or *figurines* current for the prepayment of letters will represent four different values.

"1.	Postage stamps of	10	cent.,	colour	bistre (retained).
2.	„	„	„	20	„	„	blue (new).
3.	„	„	„	40	„	„	orange (retained).
4.	„	„	„	80	„	„	red (new).

"The stamps of 25 centimes and 1 franc will be withdrawn from circulation; those not sold forming the stock of the postmasters up to the evening of the 30th June are to be returned to the Administration, in conformity with instructions which will be given in a subsequent circular. As to the stamps already sold, all persons who may have them on hand will be allowed to claim back the price at the post-offices.

"2. *Of Taxed Letters.*

"Single letters which are not prepaid will be taxed by means of a stamp expressing 30 c., which will be supplied to all the postmasters before the 1st July. A specimen is at the foot of the present circular. * The postmasters will receive at the same time a supply of the new postage stamps, the use of which commences on the 1st July."

The 20 c. blue was issued on the 1st July, 1854, and the 80 c. in dark carmine in the month of October following.

The following circular from the Postmaster-General, dated the 15th September, 1854, explains the reasons for the issue of the smaller value of 5 centimes:

"The Minister of Finance, on the 31st of August, decided that a fifth category of postage stamps should be issued, of the value of 5 centimes in green, for prepaying printed matter, notice circulars, visiting cards, &c., for circulation within the district served by the office where they are posted. As soon as these stamps are manufactured you shall receive a supply according to your requirements."

This stamp of 5 c. in green was issued on 4th November, 1854.†

The postage on newspapers and printed matter conveyed by the post had hitherto been paid in money, the rate being dependent on the size of the sheet. This mode of assessing the rate, involving a great amount

* The stamp at the foot of the circular was "30" in double-lined numerals of about 19 mm. high, similar to that employed for denoting the unpaid letter tax of 25 c. Other charges on letters were indicated by pen and ink.

† It is interesting to note the effects which the Law of 1854 had upon the prepayment of letters, which was principally effected by postage stamps. In the first year of the issue of postage stamps the prepaid letters, which under the former system had been 10 per cent. of the whole number, only rose to 15 per cent. of the total number. In 1850 and 1851 the proportion rose to 20 per cent., and in 1852 and 1853 to 22 per cent.; while in the year 1854, although the Law did not come into operation till the 1st of July, it rose to 49 per cent., and in 1855 to 85 per cent.—*Coll. de T. P.*, No. 123.

of trouble on the part of the Post-office, was, by the Law of 25th June, 1854, replaced by a rate dependent on the weight. The rates on printed matter were also by the same Law fixed at 1 centime for circulars, prospectuses, engravings, and patterns not weighing more than 5 grammes ($\frac{1}{5}$th oz.), and a like sum for every additional 5 grammes. 10 c. covered the rate up to 100 grammes; and a similar sum was charged on every additional 100 grammes or fraction thereof. Newspapers and periodicals were charged 2 c. for the first 20 grammes, and 1 centime for every 10 grammes in excess of that weight; but newspapers for delivery within the department in which they were published were only chargeable with half the above rate.

Although this Law was passed on the above-mentioned date, it was not till the 17th October, 1859, that the Minister of Finance authorised the creation of stamps of 1, 2, and 4 c.; and of these, only that of 1 centime was issued before an alteration was made in the design.

The stamp of 1 centime was issued on the 1st March, 1860, of similar type to the rest of the issue, and printed in bronze-green on paper tinted with grey-blue on the face.*

The system of obliterating the stamps on letters, as adopted on the 1st January, 1851, which by an index number showed at what office the obliterating stamp had been applied, has already been described. A subsequent order of the 4th June, 1857, contained directions for obliterating the stamps on letters coming from beyond seas by the vessels of the Imperial Messageries. These were to be obliterated with a stamp similar to that used in the Post-offices for inland letters, but with an anchor substituted for the number in the centre of the lozenge-shaped series of points. Stamps are also frequently found with letters in the centre other than those belonging to the Paris offices. In many of these the letters indicate the travelling van in which the obliteration was applied; while others belong to some military expedition, such as that in Cochin China in 1859, where they are "C. CH."

Another circular of the Postmaster-General also ordered that the postage stamps affixed on printed matter should, after the 1st November, 1860, be obliterated with the ordinary date stamp of the departure office.

By a Law of the 24th January, 1862, the weight of letters liable to a single rate of postage was increased from 7½ grammes to 10 grammes, and the double rate from 15 grammes to 20 grammes, to take effect from the first January, 1863; but no alteration was made in the scale of progression beyond 20 grammes.

Another Law of the 1st July, 1862, reduced the rate on prepaid local letters, that is, those posted and distributable within the limits of the same office, to 10 centimes, fixing the rate on those that were unpaid at 15 centimes, to take effect on the 1st January, 1863.

Perforation. To quote the words of Dr. Legrand, "It was only in 1862 that the French stamps began to be divided by perforation, this business having been imposed on the contractor. There is a small difference in the gauge of the vertical and the horizontal sides, the first gauging 13½ and the latter 14, and this perforation has never been changed." In fact it exists to the present day.

* The Commission of the Mint, under instructions from the Government, having examined into the question of the price paid to M. Hulot for the stamps, the Minister, by a decree dated 30th January, 1860, annulled the contract of the 2nd April, 1851, and entered into a new one, by which M. Hulot was to receive 1 fr. per 1000 for the first 200 millions of stamps, 90 c. for the next 200 millions, and 80 c. for any beyond. He was also required to give security to the amount of £2000.

From another source it appears that M. Hulot was compelled to purchase the French patent that Archer had taken out for his invention at the very moderate price of £400, for the English patent of which, and to re-imburse him for the great trouble and expense he had incurred in bringing it into workable order, the English Government had paid him ten times the amount. The stamps so perforated were first issued in October, 1862. But previously to this period several experiments had been made for separating the stamps by rouletting, and a notable one by perforation.

In January, 1861, MM. Susse, the stationers, of the Place de la Bourse, Paris, took out a patent for a mode of perforation invented by them, under which they perforated all the then current stamps to a very considerable amount. These they sold to their customers at the face price of the stamps, contenting themselves with the profit arising from the discount of 2 per cent. allowed by the Government to the distributors of stamps, tobacco dealers, and others allowed to sell stamps, but which, in December of that year, was reduced to 1 per cent., a reduction owing in some measure, it is said, to the large numbers perforated by MM. Susse, which it would seem was not looked upon with favour by the Government.*

This machine made a perforation of 7 holes in the horizontal sides and 8 in the vertical sides, gauging about 7, the holes being nearly 2 mm. in diameter. M. Rondot and M. Berger-Levrault also state that some sheets of the six values then current were rouletted in line, and sold at two of the Paris post-offices, and in several of those in the departments. But Dr. Legrand, in mentioning this, adds that the menace of an action for infringement of a patent led the Administration to suspend these experiments. Many establishments that consumed large numbers of stamps, such as some of the railway companies, the Grand Hôtel, &c., made use of a roulette guided by a ruler for separating the stamps more readily; but, with some exceptions, all these roulettes made longitudinal cuts, separated from each other by larger or smaller intervals. Instances, however, are recorded of the existence of roulette in points, and also in that kind known as *en scie*. Dr. Legrand says that he possesses the 1 c. and the 20 c. of the former of these; and M. Moens, in his catalogue, mentions the existence of the 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 40 c. of the latter.

Plate. The machines erected by M. Hulot were only adapted to perforate ten stamps on the top and two sides, before the sheet was moved forward to receive another descent of the needles. The sheets of stamps were therefore printed in two panes of 150 stamps each, in 15 rows of 10, and the sheets divided in half before perforation.

Impression. The colour of the 1 c. varied but little from the time of its issue in 1860 down to May, 1870, when it was superseded by one of another design, it being bronze green, varying in depth of colour on a ground tinted greyish-blue. Specimens are also found in olive-green.

The colour of the 5 centimes was at first green of a full tone, and was printed on paper tinted green. It was afterwards printed in green of a yellow tone, and the paper was frequently tinted of so light a tone as to be almost white. This stamp was never superseded during the reign of the Emperor; and a supply that had been printed on paper tinted blue, and which was issued in 1870, continued in use till superseded by one of a new type in June, 1872.

* A novel mode of allowing this discount of 1 per cent. on the sale of stamps was adopted in the case of the adhesive newspaper stamps. The stamps were printed in sheets of 101, and sold for 100.

The colour of the 10 centimes varied considerably between olive-brown yellow and ochre yellow. It is also found in orange-yellow and very pale yellow. The later colours were light brown-yellow, or bistre, varying according to the proportions of the component colours of the ink. The paper was tinted in a very light straw colour.

The colour of the 20 centimes varied much. When first issued it was bright blue, varying to dull blue. At a later period it was indigo, possibly to distinguish it more readily from the 5 c. green, when seen by artificial light. The impression was ordinarily on paper tinted a very light blue, though frequently almost white; but in 1856 it temporarily appeared on paper tinted green, probably that intended for the 5 c. green; while about 1858 there was a small printing of it on paper strongly tinted blue. After 1862, till it was superseded in 1867, the colour was blue, more or less bright.

The 40 c. showed during its career, from 1853 to 1868, no other changes but shades more or less deep, those resulting from the quantity of ink applied to the plates, and was printed on paper tinted a straw colour.

The 80 c., which up to October, 1860, had been printed in dark carmine, was then changed to rose, and so continued down to 1868, varying only in shades of the same colour, the paper being tinted in very pale rose.

THE EMPIRE.

Issue I. Head of the Emperor.

1. *Imperforate.*

August, 1853.

10 c., olive-brown yellow, ochre (shades), orange-yellow, yellow, brown-yellow (shades).

17*th August*, 1853.

1 fr., brown-carmine, dark carmine; withdrawn June 30th, 1854.

3*rd September*, 1853.

40 c., orange-vermilion (shades), full and light.

3*rd November*, 1853.

25 c., blue and dull blue, blue on blue; withdrawn June 30th, 1854.

1*st July*, 1854.

20 c., blue, dull blue, indigo, blue on greenish (1855), dark blue, blue on blue (1858), blue (shades).

3*rd November*, 1854.

5 c., dark green, green, yellow-green.

1*st December*, 1854.

80 c., dark carmine; superseded October, 1860.

1*st March*, 1860.

1 c., bronze-green (shades), olive-green.

October, 1860.

80 c., rose (shades).

2. *Perforated* 13½ *by* 14.

October, 1862.

1 c., bronze-green (shades); superseded May, 1870.
5 c., green, yellow-green (shades).
10 c., brown-yellow (shades); superseded 15th November, 1867.
20 c., blue (shades); superseded 4th April, 1867.
40 c., orange-vermilion (shades); superseded August, 1868.
80 c., rose (shades); superseded February, 1868.

January, 1870 (?).*

5 c., yellow-green on azure.

VARIETIES.

1861.

1. *Perforated 7 by MM. Susse (unofficial).*

1 cent., bronze-green.	20 cent., blue.
5 „ green.	40 „ orange-vermilion.
10 „ brown-yellow.	80 „ rose.

2. *Rouletted in line of various gauges (unofficial).*

1 cent., bronze-green.	20 cent., blue.
5 „ green.	40 „ orange-vermilion.
10 „ brown-yellow.	80 „ rose.

3. *Rouletted in points (unofficial).*

1 cent., bronze-green.	20 cent., blue.

4. *Rouletted en scie (unofficial).*

5 cent., green.	20 cent., blue.
10 „ brown-yellow.	40 „ orange-vermilion.

M. Moens also catalogues 20 cent., blue, perforated 13½ horizontally, and rouletted vertically. This must also be unofficial, as the official horizontal perforation was 14; and the machines perforated the two sides and the top at each descent of the needles.

The 20 c. and the 80 c. are found, *à tête-bêche*, both imperforate and perforated.

REPRINTS.

1862.

In 1862, in view of the International Exhibition of that year, held in London, as also to satisfy requests constantly sent to the Postmaster-General, and even to the Emperor, for sets of the former issues, the stamps of the first and second series, together with the 25 centimes and the 1 franc of the Empire, were reprinted. The reprints are on paper scarcely, if at all, tinted, and are readily distinguished from the originals by the colours, which are bright, being principally those in use at that time.

The 20 c., besides being reprinted in bright black, was also reprinted in blue, though it had never been actually issued in this colour.

Republic of 1849.

HEAD OF LIBERTY.

10 centimes, bistre.	20 centimes, bright blue.
15 „ light green.	25 „ „
20 „ black.	40 „ orange.

1 franc, bright carmine.

HEAD OF THE PRESIDENT.

10 centimes, bistre.	25 centimes, bright blue.

The Empire.

HEAD OF THE EMPEROR.

25 centimes, bright blue.	1 franc, dark carmine.

* We have tried to give a more definite date to the appearance of the 5 c. on azured paper, but without success. The only Philatelic publication that we have found noticing the issue is the *Philatelist* for June, 1872. A great French collector puts it at 1868, but this is probably the date of the printing, and not of the actual issue to the public. The earliest obliterated copy that we know of is July, 1870. To the best of our recollection we first saw it either at the end of 1869 or within the first two months of 1870.

THE FIRST ISSUES OF VICTORIA.

PHILATELISTS are much indebted to Dr. Houison, of Sydney, for the light he has thrown on the early issues of New South Wales, and to Mr. Basset Hull for his admirable work on the stamps of Tasmania; and now Mr. David H. Hill has done good service in disinterring the history of the early issues of Victoria, about which so little appears to be really known. We have hitherto refrained from alluding to the subject, for there seemed to be one missing link in the early history, which Mr. Hill has now been able to supply. We do not propose to reproduce the papers which Mr. Hill has furnished to *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, or to that highly useful publication the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, of which Mr. Basset Hull was the editor, but to evolve from these a short history which will serve to fix the dates of issue of the first series, and that of the Queen on the throne, more accurately than at present appears to be the case.

Although the name of "Victoria" had been given to the district of Port Phillip some time previously, yet it was not erected into a separate colony till 1850, and its final severance from New South Wales did not take place till 1st July, 1851. In anticipation of this event, it was considered by the Government at Sydney, that the carrying into effect of the new Postage Act of that colony, so far as it related to Port Phillip, should be under the direct conduct of the local administration; and accordingly, on the 20th October, 1849, the Colonial Secretary at Sydney wrote to that effect to the Superintendent of Port Phillip, Mr. C. J. Latrobe, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, at the same time forwarding a copy of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the new postage bill; also an examined copy of the Act as eventually passed, establishing a uniform rate of inland postage, and consolidating the law respecting the postage on letters. The Colonial Secretary's letter proceeded to say:

"In the immediate prospect of the province of Port Phillip being separated from the Middle District, it occurs to His Excellency the Governor that it will be more expedient in many respects if the whole of the executive arrangements rendered necessary by the Act, including, of course, the preparation of separate dies for Post-office stamps, should be made on the spot, under your Honor's immediate supervision, and I have instructed the Postmaster-General in Sydney to that effect. As, however, the arrangements at Melbourne will in most points be analogous to, if not identical with, the arrangements in Sydney, I enclose a copy of the general letter of instructions to the Postmaster-General, which may tend to facilitate matters at Melbourne; and I will, of course, with the same view, forward to your Honor the code of rules for the guidance of the Post-office Department so soon as the details of the same have been determined and approved."

The letter of instructions addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the Postmaster-General in Sydney, to which reference is made above, contained various instructions with regard to the working of the new law, and concluded as follows:

"Finally, I am instructed to acquaint you that, anticipating the speedy separation of Port Phillip from this Colony, it is considered that it will for many reasons be more expedient that separate dies for Post-office stamps should be prepared at Melbourne, and, in fact, that the whole of the

executive arrangements rendered necessary by the Act of Council should be made on the spot, under the immediate control of His Honor the Superintendent, who has been duly apprised to this effect."

Steps were accordingly taken at Melbourne to carry out the suggestions of the Colonial Secretary; and on the 13th November, 1849, Mr. Thomas Ham, an engraver in Melbourne, submitted to the Chief Postmaster a proposal for supplying eighteen hundred thousand stamps of the value of one penny, twopence, and threepence, engaging to provide the steel plate, paper, printing, and gumming of the labels, and "send them in complete in every respect for the use of the department, for the sum of one shilling per 1000 labels." Mr. Ham also submitted a design and a specimen of the style of work he was prepared to supply. The following is a copy of his estimate:

5000 sheets of postage labels One Penny, each sheet containing 120, in all 60,000, including paper, printing, gumming, and the use of the steel plate, at 1s. per 1000 labels . .	£30
5000 sheets ditto ditto . . Twopence	30
5000 „ „ „ . . Threepence	30
1,800,000 in all	£90

This proposal was referred to a Committee, consisting of Captain Lonsdale, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. H. D. Kemp, Chief Postmaster; and Mr. Henry Ginn, Clerk of the Works, who were appointed "to take into consideration a proper die for the Post-office stamps, and the proposition made by Mr. Ham." The Committee, having made their report and the recommendations made by them having been agreed to, Mr. Ham's tender was accepted on the 13th December, 1849, and the following Bond was entered into by him for the due fulfilment of his tender:

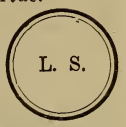
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I Thomas Ham of the City of Melbourne in the District of Port Philip and Colony of New South Wales Engraver am held and firmly bound unto Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria her heirs and successors in the penal sum of £500 of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid to her said Majesty her heirs and successors for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal this 28th day of December in the year of our Lord 1849.

WHEREAS the above-bounden Thomas Ham hath made the tender hereunto annexed to make and engrave certain steel plates and brass seals and to print certain stamps or labels for the use of Her Majesty's Government at Melbourne aforesaid at the price and under the stipulations in the said tender mentioned. AND WHEREAS the same hath been accepted on behalf of Her Majesty. AND WHEREAS the said tender specifies the terms conditions and stipulations under which the same hath been made and the price or sum to be paid to the said Thomas Ham for making and engraving the said steel plates and brass seals and printing such stamps as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS it hath been agreed that the said tender should form a schedule hereunto annexed and to which schedule the said Thomas Ham has affixed his name in attestation as well of the said Contract as of the terms and conditions thereof. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written obligation is such that if the above bounden Thomas Ham his executors administrators and assigns do and shall on or before the 1st day of January in the year of Our Lord 1850 make and engrave the aforesaid steel plates and brass seals in a workmanlike manner and also do and shall in all things well and truly observe perform fulfil and keep the Contract before mentioned and specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed and all and every the terms conditions stipulations and agreements thereof in the manner and form to all intents and purposes as herein and

thereby contracted and agreed then and in such case this obligation to be void otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the said Thomas Ham
in the presence of
Joseph L'Estrange.

THOMAS HAM



Schedule.

I the undersigned Thomas Ham of the City of Melbourne in the District of Port Philip in the Colony of New South Wales Engraver do hereby tender to make and engrave for Her Majesty's Government at Melbourne aforesaid a certain Steel plate for producing stamps or impressions of the designs attached to this tender and required for the use of the Post-office Department under the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales 13 Victoria No. 38 and such steel plate when so made and engraved to deliver as the property of Her Majesty the Queen to the Postmaster of the said District or to such other person or persons as His Honor the Superintendent for the said District shall from time to time for such purpose appoint. And also to find paper and ink and print 1,800,000 of such stamps or labels from such steel plate gumming the backs thereof and completing the same in every respect for the use of the Post-office Department on or before the 1st day of January, 1850, for the sum of 1s. for every 1000 of such labels. And I also tender from time to time and as often as any such impressions or labels shall be required by the Chief Postmaster for the said District to be worked off from such steel plate to work off the same in the presence of any person or persons appointed or named by the Chief Postmaster aforesaid for such purpose finding paper and ink and gumming the backs of such impressions for the sum of 1s. for every 1000 of such labels. And I undertake to deliver all such impressions when so worked off together with such steel plate to the person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid when and as often as he or they shall demand the same. And I also undertake not to make use of such steel plate for printing any other or more stamps than shall be ordered by the Chief Postmaster as aforesaid or by Her Majesty's Government at Melbourne aforesaid or for any other purpose than for producing stamps or labels for the purpose of the said Government and I also undertake not to make or engrave any other steel plate or die upon which shall be made or impressed or which will make or impress or which shall be intended to make or impress the said stamps or any apparent resemblance of any or either of them. I also tender to make engrave and supply for Her Majesty's Government aforesaid fifty brass seals of the design attached to this tender for obliterating the aforesaid stamps such seals to be marked respectively from No. 1 to 50 including 100 pads for inking the said seals for the sum of 12s. 6d. for each of such seals. And I also tender to supply the ink necessary to be used with such seals for the sum of 17s. 6d. per pound weight, such ink to be made up in tin boxes containing two ounces each and labelled with instructions for use. I undertake in the event of this tender being accepted to enter into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen in the sum of £500 for the due fulfilment of this tender and the conditions hereof.

THOMAS HAM.

Witness Joseph L'Estrange.

The plate engraved by Mr. Ham, as described by Mr. Hill, was of steel, half an inch thick, and 5 inches high by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. The engravings of the one penny, twopence, and threepence were in a horizontal row, about three-fifths of an inch from the bottom of the plate, and about one-sixteenth of an inch apart from one another; the threepence being in the middle, and the one penny and twopence on the left and right respectively. The twopence has been defaced by being scratched over, and above it, one over the other, are two unfinished sketches of the Queen with sceptre.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

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. Gillespie.
H. Stafford Smith. | J. H. Escolme.

The seventh meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 14th, at 7.45 p.m. Eight members present. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The list of "Areas of Collection" was revised and completed, and it was decided to send it for publication in the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, and *Monthly Journal*. [It will appear in our next.—Ed.]

The eighth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 28th, at 7.45 p.m. The President in the chair. Present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, Rev. E. H. Rogers, J. H. Redman, A. de Worms, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Woodman, P. de Worms, R. J. Thrupp, H. Stafford Smith, and W. T. Willett, and one visitor. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the revised list of "Areas of Collection," with an introduction written by the President, was read and approved. The business of the evening consisted in drawing up a set of rules for a stamp exchange circuit amongst members of the society. Mr. R. J. Thrupp having consented to act as hon. secretary of the circuit, was duly appointed, and instructed to have the rules printed, and to forward copies to members of the society.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—W. D. Beckton.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—D. Pixton.

The twelfth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, the 11th March, there being twelve members present, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Ernest Petrie was duly elected a member of the society. The Vice-President read an interesting paper on the stamps of France, quoting extensively from the various official regulations issued from time to time, and calling attention to the several circumstances which necessitated the issue of individual stamps. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Vice-President concluded his paper for the evening, no time was left for discussion. He was therefore asked to read the continuation of the paper at the next meeting, when the whole of it could be conveniently discussed.

The thirteenth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on March 25th, 1892, there being twelve members present, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Vice-President continued his paper on the French stamps, dealing with the issues from 1870 up to the present date. A discussion took place upon

the advisability of printing the best papers read during the session for private circulation, the same being adjourned for further consideration. Numerous novelties were exhibited, among them being a strip of three Sarawak, one cent. on 3 c., containing an error Ceht, shown by Mr. Fildes. —DUDLEY PIXTON, *Assistant Hon. Sec.*

THE LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

President—REV. T. S. FLEMING.
Ex-President—JOSEPH SCOTT.
Vice-Presidents—W. BECKWITH AND R. S. WIGIN.
Treasurer—JOHN H. THACKRAH.
Hon. Secs.—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., AND T. K. SKIPWITH.
Librarian—F. J. KIDSON.

THE tenth meeting of the session was held in the Society's room at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds, on Saturday evening, 5th March, 1892, Mr. W. Beckwith, senior, Vice-President, in the chair. Nine members and one visitor were present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, notice was given on behalf of the Committee of a proposal for the admission of junior members. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for February was laid on the table as a donation from the publishers. Novelties and other interesting stamps were shown by the President, and Messrs. Beckwith, Firth, Wingate, and Skipwith, including a used set of six values of British South Africa, surcharged "B.C.A.," by the President. The subject of the evening was the postponed paper on the stamps of the Virgin Islands, which Mr. O. Firth was now able to read in person. In the course of his detailed account of the various issues he was able to supplement from his own investigations the London Society's work upon the stamps of the British West Indies, this colony being one of Mr. Firth's specialities. The interest of the paper was considerably enhanced by the exhibition of his very fine collection, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. George Wingate.

THE eleventh meeting was held on the 19th March, the President in the chair, and nine members and a visitor present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. An addition was made to the rules whereby young persons under twenty-one might be admitted as Associates on payment of half the usual subscription (without entrance fee), and without the power of voting. Novelties were shown by Messrs. W. Beckwith and Eugene Egly. Mr. T. Kershaw Skipwith then proceeded to complete his account of the stamps of Tasmania, commencing with the seventh issue (1870-71), illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of his collection. The other members who showed Tasmanian stamps were Messrs. Beckwith, Wingate, Thackrah, and the President. At the close a vote of thanks was passed on the motion of the Chairman, supported by Messrs. W. Beckwith and F. J. Kidson.

THE twelfth meeting was held on the 2nd of April. Nine members were present, the President being in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which it was agreed to hold the next meeting on the 30th instead of the 16th April. The March number of the *Monthly Journal*, presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, was laid on the table. Mr. W. Beckwith was congratulated on his election as a member of the Philatelic Society of London. He drew the attention of the meeting to the heavy cost incurred by the Philatelic Protection Association in their recent praiseworthy and successful prosecution of certain notorious forgers and dealers in "faked" stamps; and all the members present contributed towards the fund. A candidate for membership having been duly proposed and seconded, the meeting proceeded to the examination of the novelties shown by Mr.

Beckwith, both the Secretaries, and the President, including the new British penny international post card, the diminution in the size exciting adverse criticism. Mr. Skipwith drew attention to and exhibited a variety of perforation ($10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$) of the $2\frac{1}{2}$d. on 4d. South Australia, which had escaped the attention of all the chroniclers except Mr. Gilbert Lockyer. Mr. John H. Thackrah then described the stamps of the Bahamas, illustrated by his collection and those of Messrs. O. Firth, Skipwith, Wingate, Duffield, Beckwith, and the President. A vote of thanks to Mr. Thackrah was passed on the motion of Mr. Skipwith, seconded by Mr. Roebuck. On the motion of the latter, seconded by Mr. Beckwith, a special vote of thanks to Mr. Firth for his kindness in sending his very nearly complete series of these stamps was also passed. The Secretaries announced that they had been unable to purchase a copy for the library of the London Society's work on the stamps of British North America, to complete the set of the parent society's publications. The Secretaries may be addressed at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.—T. Kershaw Skipwith, W. Denison Roebuck, *Hon. Secs.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second ordinary meeting was held on March 2nd, 1892, eleven members and two visitors being present. Mr. Henry W. Mayne, President, in the chair. Messrs. E. S. Smith and R. T. Stevens unanimously elected as members. It was resolved that the *Stamp News Annual*, 1891, be purchased for the library. The Hon. Secretary read the first part of a paper on the "Postage Stamps of Great Britain," in which he dealt with the history of postal matters of the country up to the time of the postal reform, 1837–1840. He acknowledged his indebtedness to Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby for a deal of information gleaned from their well-known work, *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, and alluded to various matters from other sources. He exhibited his collection of English stamps, which included a sheet of 1d., black, and practically a complete set of used varieties of all issues, plate numbers, watermarks, and perforations; his unused collection advancing on the same lines, containing a large quantity of 1d., red, in blocks, and a single block of 48 imperforate 2d., blue, plate, &c., with margin and inscription, which he had recently acquired. The President exhibited an upright rectangular stamp, which was purchased by Commander Leah, R N., of the Postmaster at Panama. It is type-set, surrounded by a single line border, and in the top line, in Roman capitals, the name of the town or district, "Popayan," and in three lines of small type, "Franco 10 centavos—No hai estampellas—El admor," beneath which is a blank space for the signature. Votes of thanks to the chairman and hon. secretary concluded the business of the meeting.

The third ordinary meeting was held on March 19th, 1892, thirteen members and two visitors being present. Mr. H. W. Mayne, President, in the chair. Mr. J. Reed unanimously elected as member. The Hon. Secretary read the second portion of his paper dealing with the Postal Reform and issue of Mulready envelope; alluded to the work published by Major Evans, and the points at issue in reference to the award made by the Government for the best suggestion for carrying out the altered arrangements caused by the new Postal Act of 1840. The President exhibited a Naples 2 gr., lake, stamp printed on the back of the same issue 1 gr. Evidently a sheet of these must have been printed, as the impression on the back consists of portions of two adjacent 1 gr. stamps, reading the correct way. The usual vote of thanks concluded the business of the meeting.—Asher Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

NOTE.

We are compelled to postpone our "Miscellanea," as also our "Correspondence," to next month.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. MAY, 1892. No. 161.

BEING desirous of laying before our readers some remarks in connection with the manufacture of stamps on water-marked hand-made and machine-made paper, we trust that we may be pardoned in prefacing our number for the present month with some few remarks on paper-making, though they contain but little more than can be gathered from a perusal of the articles on the subject in many of the Encyclopædias, and the inspection of a paper-machine.

Paper-making as applicable to stamps.

It is almost superfluous to say that paper is either hand-made or machine-made, and that the composition of the "pulp," whether it be made from rags, straw, wood, grass, and whether it be pure, coloured, or thickened with china-clay or other ingredients, is the same to all intents and purposes in both. We will suppose that the pulp has gone through its various stages of preparation, and now only waits in the vat ready to be made into paper.

1. In making paper by hand, the workman is supplied with a "mould," consisting of a rectangular wooden frame a little larger than the sheet he purposes to make, covered with a fine wire network in which the wires are either woven into one another as in a piece of linen, or a series of crossbars are made in the frame over which wires are laid longitudinally side by side, 16 or 20 to the inch, across which are laid transverse wires about an inch apart, which are stitched down on to the longitudinal wires with very fine wire so as to hold them firmly in position parallel to each other. The paper made from the first is termed "wove," that from the second is termed "laid." If watermarks are to be made in the paper, devices made in wire or stamped out of thin metal and technically termed "bits" are attached to the wire network. The workman then takes a frame called a "deckle" of the same size as

the mould, the interior of the deckle being the size of the sheet intended to be made, and laying it on the mould dips the whole into the vat of pulp, taking up sufficient to make a sheet of paper of the substance he requires. He has nothing but experience to guide him in this operation, but some, it is said, are so expert that in a ream of drawing paper of the largest size there will frequently not be more than a difference of a grain or two in the weight of any two sheets. Holding the mould horizontally so as to prevent the pulp from settling down on one side, and thus making one side of the sheet thicker than the other, as soon as the water has drained off he removes the deckle and the sheet is turned down on to a woollen felt. This is covered with another felt upon which another sheet is turned down, and so on until a pile of six or eight quires is made, when the whole is put under a hydraulic press and the remaining water pressed out. The sheets are then taken from the felts, dried, sized, dried again, and finally milled between heated rollers.

2. The paper-making machine is a modern invention, Fourdrinier's patents dating from about 1803. The pulp is here distributed over an endless web of wire cloth, the width of the sheet being regulated by India-rubber bands called "deckle-straps," and along this web the pulp travels, until it is taken up by a succession of rollers, and at the extremity of the machine it passes out as a continuous sheet of paper. Some years since Mr. Marshall, of Dartford, invented a mode of making watermarks in this paper, which is done by a roller, technically called a "dandy-roll," upon which the required design is made and the sheet of pulp passes under this roller, just as it is leaving the wire bed before it is conducted under and over the other rollers, which transform it from a sheet of pulp into one of paper. In this way, laid, *quadrillé*, *batonné*, papers are made, and any pattern whatever can be shown in machine paper as readily as in that made by hand.

It may be assumed, subject however to exceptions, that hand-made paper is manufactured from better material than machine-made paper; but when the latter is made from material equally good, and subjected to similar subsequent processes, it is extremely difficult to distinguish the one from the other unless seen in the sheet. Round the sheet of the hand-made paper the edges are uneven, a familiar example of which is seen in a Bank of England note, the sheets for which are of the size of two notes, and each note shows three sides out of four with a "deckle" edge.

The mode of producing the watermark in hand-made paper differs, as we have seen, from that employed for the same purpose in that which is machine-made. In the hand-made, it results from the deposit of a thinner layer of pulp on the devices or "bits" which are superposed on the wire net of the "mould." In the machine-made, the sheet of pulp is of even thickness, and the watermark is produced by the device being pressed upon it and displacing the pulp in a greater or lesser degree, according as the portions of the device are more or less salient. Varieties of shading can therefore be far more readily produced in machine-made paper than in that which is hand made. The displaced pulp must necessarily be transferred to the other portions where the pressure is less, and a ready example of the effect may be seen in the paper on which the postal-orders are printed. The exterior lines of the double-lined letters are impressed deeply on the paper, and this drives up the pulp so that a greater quantity is brought into the small spaces between the lines which thus become less translucent than the rest.

We have taken, perhaps, an extreme example to show the effect, but the same exists in a lesser degree where the external lines are not so salient in the design on the "dandy." We believe however that a practised eye can distinguish between hand-made and machine-made paper by the watermark, when this is surrounded by external lines not too far apart.

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* The Editor of the "Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Brazil.—The issue of a stamp of 1000 reis of the Southern Cross type is announced by M. Maury.

1000 reis, bistre.

British Bechuanaland.—In addition to the one penny and twopence of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted for this Colony, and chronicled in our number for February last, the *London Philatelist* states that the 4 pence, blue, has been similarly overprinted.

4 pence, blue; wmk. ♕ C A, overprint in black.

British North Borneo.—A definitive stamp of 6 cents has been issued. 6 cents, rose-red; perf. 14.

Cook Islands.—This federation, composed of six islands and the Hervey Islands, has, according to the *Monthly Journal*, obtained a supply of adhesive postage stamps and a post card, which, at the request of the British Resident at Rarotonga, the principal island of the group, have been supplied by the Government Printing Office at Wellington, New Zealand.

The stamps are said to be type-set, with seven stars in the centre, above which is "POSTAGE" and "COOK ISLANDS" in two straight lines, and underneath is "FEDERATION" and the value in words, the whole being enclosed in a rectangular frame of a key pattern, similar to that of the New Zealand Official stamps. A small supply has only, it is said, been as yet printed.

1	penny, black; perf. 13	.	2760 printed.
1½	pence, mauve ,,	.	2580 ,,
2½	,, blue ,,	.	2820 ,,
10	,, carmine ,,	.	480 ,,

Curaçao.—The 25 on 50 cents mentioned in our January number is said to be a "*weed.*"

Fiji Islands.—The *Stamp News* has received a provisional which was only in use for a short time, waiting the arrival of a supply of the permanent stamp. It is the current one penny, blue, surcharged "½" in black over the original value.

½d. on 1d., blue; surcharge in black.

France.—The 15 centimes has been issued with diapered ground of white *quadrillé*, in place of the plain tinted ground. M. Maury says that the reason for this change is, that the obliterating ink did not penetrate through the coating, and when freshly applied, could be rubbed off. 15 c., blue, on *diapered ground.*

An unpaid letter stamp of 50 centimes has been added to the series. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 50 c., black.

French Congo.—A decree, a copy of which appears in the *Timbre-Poste*, dated the 27th February last, ordered the transformation of 2000 stamps of 25 c., black on pink, into stamps of 5 centimes, and of 1500 more into stamps of 10 centimes, by a simple surcharge with a hand stamp. The surcharge on the latter has been applied upside down probably, as is suggested, to distinguish it more readily from the surcharge of 5 c. The smaller value was chronicled by us in February. The surcharge is in black.

10 c. on 25 c., black on pink; surcharged in black.

French Guiana.—M. Dorsan Astruc sends us the particulars of the overprint of the stock in hand with "GUYANE," in virtue of a decree of the Governor, dated 8th February last, by which the Director of the Government Printing Office and the Receiver of the Posts were ordered to carry out the operation. The overprint

is in black, and has been applied diagonally to the following stamps :

Issue of 1881. 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 35 c., 40 c., 75 c., 1 fr.
Issue of 1877. 35 c., 40 c., 75 c., 1 fr.
Issue of 1872. (Head of Liberty) 30 c.

Gibraltar.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* has seen the half of the 50 centimos divided diagonally, which has done duty for 25 centimos.

25 cent.—half of 50 centimos, violet.

Great Britain.—The one pound, green, has been overprinted in black with "I. R. OFFICIAL," and was brought into use on the 13th April last. We see that an earlier date has been assigned by the *London Philatelist*, which is probably the date of the warrant.

Official. 1 pound, green, wmk. "Crown"; overprint in black.

Haiti.—The current series is said to exist perforated 16.—*Timbre.*

Holkar.—We appear to have omitted to mention that the colour of the ½ anna of the current type is now violet-brown.

½ anna, violet-brown; perf. 15.

Hongkong.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles the 2 cents, rose, with the letters S. O., and Chinese characters above and below, over-printed in black. We chronicled a somewhat similar stamp in January last, and should be glad to know the meaning of these overprints.

The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 20 cents surcharged on the 30 c., and the 1 dollar on 96 c., without the addition of the value in Chinese.

20 c. on 30 c., green, *without value in Chinese.*
1 doll. on 96 c., brown on red „ „

Liberia.—We annex illustrations of the stamps of the new issue described in our last.























Luxemburg.—The 10 and 25 cents of the current type are now perforated 16 in place of 15. They are in brighter colours than before, and are in sheets of 100 in place of 25. The higher values, with the portrait of the Grand Duke, are ready, and will be issued as occasion requires. The type of the 10 cents will be changed to that of the Arms of Luxemburg.—*Le Timbre.*

Mexico.—Referring to what we stated in our February number regarding the issue of 1884 on *laid* paper, the *Philatelic Journal of America* now states that it has seen the following values of the series; viz., the 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, and 25 centavos, green on horizontally *laid* paper, completing the series, with the exception of the 5 and 10 pesos.

Nabha.—According to the *American Journal of Philately* the 1 anna 6 pies has been overprinted with "NABHA STATE" in black.

1 a. 6 p., bistre, overprinted in black.



Negri Sembilan.—We have not been able before to give an engraving of a stamp described by us in September last.

New South Wales.—An unpaid letter stamp of ½d. has been issued, as also one of one shilling.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. ½ penny, green.
1 shilling ,,

Mr. Bacon informs the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* that there has recently been discovered a stamp of 2d., dated 12th January, 1856, with the watermark of a double-lined figure "8."

2 pence, blue; wmk. double-lined "8."

We have received the current 3 pence, green, with the watermark ♛ N.S.W. *sideways.*

The *American Journal of Philately* has seen the 4 pence, brown, (1869), watermarked with single-lined numeral 10, unperforated.

4 pence, brown (1869); wmk. 10; imperf.

We are indebted to Mr. O. Firth for the information that the new stamp of halfpenny was issued at the end of February last of the same type as the provisional, but with the value altered to "HALFPENNY" and "½" in the two lower angles.

½ penny, grey.

Paraguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* informs us that the series of official stamps has appeared with the word "OFICIAL" printed in smaller type than before, and in black.

Official. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 centavos; overprint in black.

Portugal.—By a recent decree, a stamp of 25 reis, of a new design, was ordered to be issued on the 1st May for the Continent, and on the 1st June for the Azores and Madeira. The design shows a portrait of the King, three-quarter to the left, on a horizontally lined background, in an oval framing, within a rectangular frame; in the left side of which is "CORREIOS," and in the right "PORTUGAL." At the bottom is "CONTINENTE," and at the top "R^{s} 25 R^{s}." The inscriptions are uncoloured, on a solid ground of colour. Impression on plain white wove. Perforation 12.

25 reis, blue-green.

Puttialla. — The 1 anna has been found with overprint "PATIALA."—*Monthly Journal.*

1 anna, brown-violet; overprinted "PATIALA."

Samoa.—A stamp of 2½ pence, printed in New Zealand, is said to have been issued showing the head of the King Malietoa Laupepa in the centre, with "SAMOA POSTAGE" above, and the value below. 2½ pence, rose.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The hopes we indulged in, that an end had been put to the surcharges, have been cruelly crushed. We have to chronicle two fresh surcharges of the type shown in our number for February last.

2 c. on 10 c., black on lilac, surcharge in black.
4 c. on 20 c., red on green, ,, ,,

Sarawak.—We understand that even in the surcharge lately chronicled there is a variety; "one" for "One."—*D. Br. Z.*



Sierra Leone.—The *Monthly Journal*, on the authority of a correspondent, chronicles the 3 pence, with the current watermarks.

3 pence, yellow; wmk. ♕ CA, perf. 14.

Sirmoor.—The 1 anna, blue, is said to exist with the overprint in black as well as red, which is not improbable, as that on the 6 pies exists in the two colours.

Service. 1 anna, blue, overprint in *black.*

South Australia.—The *Post. K.* reports that the 2½ pence, surcharged on the 4 pence, green, has been seen with O. S., in thick letters.

Official. 2½ on 4 pence, green, surcharged in red-brown ; overprint in black.

Straits Settlements.—The 12 cents is reported as having been surcharged with "ONE CENT" in two lines, and the 24 cents, green, has, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, received a similar surcharge. "ONE CENT" on 12 cents, brown-violet, surcharged in black.
"ONE CENT" on 24 cents, green, surcharged in black.

With reference to the surcharges mentioned in our last we were led into an error by the statement in the *Ill. Br. Journal.* The surcharge on the 8 cents, green, is of a new type, "ONE CENT" being in a single line above the barred value, as shown in the illustration. From the appearance we should think that the two-lined surcharges are native, and that the single-lined one is by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.





The annexed engraving shows the design of the stamps described in our last.

Tasmania.—The accompanying illustrations are those of new stamps as described by us last month.







Tonga.—In our March number we chronicled the surcharge shown in the above engraving.

Turkey. — To the list of the former issue stamped with "IMPRIMÉ" in *blue* may be added the following—*Ill. Br. Journal* —and in *red.*—*P. R.*

1 piastre, grey-blue, overprint in blue and red.
2 ,, greenish yellow ,, ,,
5 ,, light orange ,, ,,

The 20 paras of the new issue comes to hand stamped with "IMPRIMÉ" in black, and it is probable that other values have been similarly stamped ; we may, we suppose, expect a series stamped in blue.

20 paras, rose, stamped with "IMPRIMÉ" in black.

The *Timbre-Poste*, on the authority of M. Roussin, states that in February last, by reason of a dearth of stamps of 1 piastre at Bagdad, the want was temporarily supplied by dividing the 2 piastres in half

diagonally, and surcharging each half, in black, with "1 P," and its equivalent in Turkish within a triangular shaped, single-lined frame. 1 P on half of 2 piast., yellow; surcharged in black.

Uruguay.—The annexed illustrations show the types of the provisional stamp of 1 centesimo, and the 1 centesimo and 2 centesimos of the new issue.





Victoria.—The colour of the current one penny has been modified, and now comes to hand in Venetian-red.

1 penny, Venetian-red; wmk. V over ♕; perf. 12½.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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



British South Africa.—We annex an engraving of the stamp on the registration envelope described in our March number.

Great Britain.—It does not appear to have been noticed that the stamps on the new envelopes of ½d. are from a fresh set of dies, which are much inferior in point of workmanship to the dated ones that are still in use at Somerset House. The difference is especially noticeable in the oval border. There are other points also which will at once strike the eye more readily than we can describe them; but the interior oval is wider, and the bust is somewhat different at the base.

Gwalior.—The registration envelope of 2 annas has been issued stamped with the name of the State in English and Hindu, and with the Arms in black. Size G.—*Ill. Br. J.*

Reg. Env. 2 annas, blue; overprint in black. Size G.

Liberia.—The *Deutsche Br. Zeitung* states that the colour of the stamp on the registration envelopes has been changed.

Reg. Env. 10 cent., violet-rose. Size F.

Tasmania.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles three wrappers of ½d., 1d., and 2d., with stamps embossed on them. That of the 1d. is the ordinary envelope stamp, and the ½d. is similar; but the

2d. bears an impression of the embossed "Stamp Duty" stamp of that value, the central design of which is a platypus within a transverse oval. Down each side of the bands are four blue lines in the ½d. and 1d., and a red one between two blue down the sides of the 2d. In the two first of these the stamp is struck transversely to the band, and in the 2d. lengthways of it. The wrappers are gummed, the ½d. and 2d. being tapered, and the 1d. rounded.

Wrappers. ½d., red, on white wove; 279 × 105 mm.
1d. „ „ laid; 271 × 110 „
2d. „ „ wove; 279 × 105 „

We have received a consignment of wrappers on thin wove paper in no fewer than ten different colours, which we suppose must have been stamped with the embossed stamp of 1d. on the demand of newspaper agents. They bear above the stamp the inscription "Newspaper only," and underneath, between double lines, the word "From." We refrain from enumerating the colours out of compassion for our readers.

Wrappers. 1d., red, on thin wove paper, 10 colours.

At the same time we receive the envelope of 1 penny, with the same embossed stamp, on paper of various colours. Size 119 × 66 mm.

1d., red, on lilac, flesh (2 shades) green, blue (thick and thin), *batonné* paper.
1d., red, on white laid.

In our notice of the new stamp on the registration envelope in our March number we see that we stated that there was no change in the colour, though immediately after it is said to be *red*. This was of course an error for *blue*. Though not expressed on the stamp, we believe the "fee" is 3 pence.

Trinidad.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the registration envelope described in the *P. R.* for December, 1890, as existing in size G, in size F.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; additional inscriptions in red; *size F.*

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Barbados.—The surcharge on the cards of 1d. and 1d. + 1 is shown in the annexed engraving.



Bavaria.—The post cards of 3, 5, and 10 pfennig have now the date "92." Size, 142 × 88 mm.

3 kr., brown on buff, horizontal undulations.
5 „ green „ vertical „
10 „ rose „ „ „

Ceylon.—A reply card of 5 + 5 cents of the ordinary type is announced.—*La Carte Postale.*

5 + 5 cents, blue on buff.

Cook Islands.—We borrow the description of this post card from the *Monthly Journal*, which says that it has no frame, but has an impression of the type of the adhesives in the right upper corner, and an inscription in four lines in the upper centre, "FEDERATION OF COOK ISLANDS"—"POST CARD" (the words separated by the group of seven stars)—"WITHIN THE FEDERATION"—"THE ADDRESS, &c." The cards are described as being double, "but with only one stamp, the complete card being returned in case of reply." 1 penny, blue on bluish; 543 printed.

French Guiana.—The same decree which ordered the overprinting of the adhesives with "GUYANE" appears to have been extended to the post cards and letter cards, which have been overprinted in black.

10 centimes, black on lavender; surch. in black.
10+10 „ „ green; „
Letter Cards. 15 centimes, blue on grey; „
25 „ black on rose; „

India.—The *Monthly Journal* in a late number described a variety of the post card of ¼ anna, which appears to belong to those which have last been issued. The arms are of a different type, more especially noticeable in the lion, and the line of instructions is a little shorter, measuring 71 mm. instead of 72 mm. There are also two varieties of the arms in the "Postal Service" cards. In one, the supporters are looking at one another directly, and in the other their heads are turned backwards, termed, we believe, in heraldic language, *gardant* and *re-gardant*. This latter appears also on the later printed cards, which differ also from the former, inasmuch as they are *pale buff*, while the former are white, and have on the address side "To—THE POSTMASTER—of ....." in three lines, while the other had only "To," with two dotted lines for the address.

¼ anna, brown, on buff; *variety in the arms.*
Postal Service. No value, green on pale buff; *new type.*

Italy.—Several of our contemporaries have announced a new *post* card of 5 centesimi with stamp of the new type. Dr. Diena kindly informs us, under date of the 15th instant, that no change has as yet been made in the existing post cards.

Jamaica.—In addition to the post cards chronicled last month the reply card of 1d. + 1d. has been issued.

1d. + 1d., blue on pale buff.

Nabha.—The ¼ anna post card, stamped with the name of the State and the Arms in black has been issued for official use, and further stamped with "SERVICE."

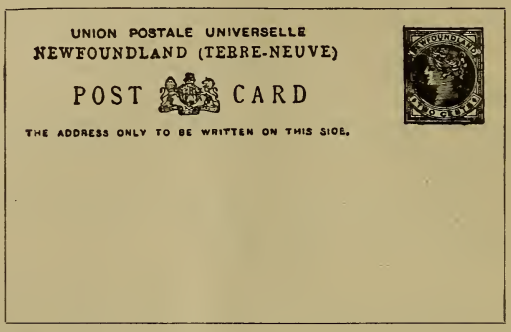
Service Card. ¼ anna, brown on buff; overprint in black.

New South Wales.—Mr. Firth informs us that the supply of coloured cards having run short, 60,000 one penny cards were printed on white cards about February last.

1 penny, mauve on white.

Newfoundland.—A reply card of 2 c. + 2 c. of the De la Rue model has been issued, with a stamp of the head of the Queen in a circle, with curved tablets above and below, the upper one inscribed "NEWFOUNDLAND," and the lower "TWO CENTS." The inscriptions are similar to those on the Colonial cards.

2 c. + 2 c., carmine on buff.



Servia.—At the beginning of April a new Postal Union card was issued, differing from the former in that the type of the third line is larger, and the instructions at the bottom are in italics. There are differences also in the terminations of the pattern of the frame, out of which varieties may be found. The card is the colour of brimstone.

10 paras, red on brimstone.

Spain.—A reply card of 10 c. + 10 c., with stamp of the current type to the left, and the arms in the middle has been issued for the interior.—*Le Postiljon.*

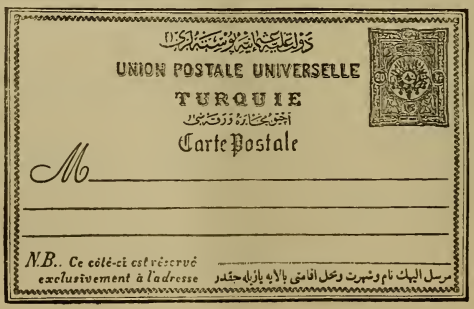
10 + 10 cent, blue on buff.



Switzerland.—The post card of 5 centimes has its stamp changed to a new type, which differs from the former one in being somewhat larger, and in the shield carrying the Savoy Cross, which is now pointed at the bottom.

5 centimes, black-brown on buff.

Turkey.—The annexed engraving illustrates the post card as previously chronicled.



TELEGRAPHS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Great Britain.—Our memory deceived us last month. We find that the 6 pence, plate 2 on "Spray," was chronicled by us in August, 1890.

We do not think that we have chronicled plate 3 of the 5 shillings on "Large Anchor" paper, which was issued in 1881.

We have seen the 3 shillings, slate, on paper watermarked with "Crown." We suspected that it existed, as all the other values printed previously on "Spray" had been found on "Crown."

3 shillings, slate; plate 1; wmk. "Crown."
5 „ rose; plate 3; wmk. "Large Anchor."

We may still look forward to finding the 4 pence on "Crown," and plate 11 of the 1 shilling on "Spray."

India.—The *Timbre-Poste* gives illustrations of five values of the new telegraph stamps, the distinguishing feature of the design being that the head of the Queen only appears once on the stamp in the lower half. This is in different framing in each value. In the 8 annas the head is in a hexagonal frame, and the value is in the two lower sides. In the one rupee the head is within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAPHS," and in the lower with the value in words. Both these stamps have "GOVT. OF INDIA" on an uncoloured tablet at the top of the stamp; and below, in upper half of the stamp, the value "8 A^{NS}" or "1 R^{PE}" in fancy framing. In the 2 rupees 8 annas the value is on a plain tablet at the top and bottom of the stamp, as also in that of 5 rupees; and the words "GOVT. OF INDIA" in fancy framing is below in the upper half of the stamp. In the 2 r. 8 a. the head of the Queen is in a circular frame, intercepted at each side by the rectangular framing, which bears the inscription up the left and down the right sides, "TELEGRAPHS TWO RUPEES EIGHT ANNAS TELEGRAPHS"; while in the 5 rupees the head of the Queen is within a circular band, inscribed "TELEGRAPHS" in the upper part, with an ornament in the lower part. In the 10 rupees the head of the Queen is within a frame in form of an escutcheon, with "TELEGRAPHS" on the left and "TEN RUPEES" on the right. We conclude that the stamps bear the usual watermark.

8 annas, brown.
1 rupee, green-grey.
2 r. 8 a., orange.
5 rupees, orange-brown.
10 „ green.

THE EARLY ISSUES OF THE SURFACE-PRINTED STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IT will probably be in the recollection of our readers that, about two years after the publication of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, a series of articles in the nature of an Appendix to the work appeared in the pages of *The Philatelic Record*. We believe the

reasons which induced the authors to furnish these articles were grounded partly on their desire to carry down the history of the stamps through that difficult period which immediately preceded the issue of the unified series, the "ravelled sleave" of which, if the threads had not been then picked up, would probably have become irretrievably entangled, and partly to rectify some errors which their subsequent investigations, and the observation of other philatelists, had brought to light. Since those articles appeared, some varieties have been discovered, most of which have been duly recorded in the pages of this magazine. As some of these were dependent on the nature of the paper employed in the manufacture of the earlier issues of the surface-printed stamps, the authors have been led to investigate the subject more closely, and the result of these investigations shows that some modifications must be made in the statement at page 106 and following pages, so far as relates to the paper having been *always* machine-made. At the time the work was published philatelists regarded this as an axiom. The paper was all machine-made at that time, and no breaks appeared to have occurred except in the watermarks, and those which were incident to some experiments in the composition of the pulp. It had been so accepted also by the principal authorities on philatelic matters, notably by M. Berger-Levrault, who being at the head of a large printing establishment was considered to be a sound authority on such-like matters; added to which the registered sheets did not afford any reliable *data*. The authors have now, however, ascertained that hand-made paper was employed at various times for several of the surface-printed stamps, and that it is only of late years that its use has entirely ceased.

As the subject requires careful examination, involving the consideration of the experimental issues on "safety" paper, we will defer entering further upon it to a subsequent number, when we will point out such of the surface-printed stamps as were issued on hand-made paper.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

THE EMPIRE.

(*Continued from page* 98.)

Issue II. Head of the Emperor laureated.

(*See Illustrations No. 5, 6, 7.*)

The Empire of 1852 was at its apogee after the campaign in Lombardy, followed by the annexation of Savoy; and the coinage began to appear, in 1861, with the head of the Emperor crowned with a wreath of laurel.

It being necessary to provide postage stamps of 2 c. and 4 c., M. Albert Barre, who had succeeded his father as Chief Engraver to the Mint, received the commission to prepare new postage stamp dies with similar insignia. M. Albert Barre had already distinguished himself as an engraver at this period, and had produced some essays for embossed envelope stamps which were superb specimens of engraving, but were

not accepted by the Government, the autocrat M. Hulot not approving of the project.*

Die. The Head of the Emperor, as shown on the new dies, is a masterpiece of engraving. It is on a circular solid ground of colour surrounded with a pearled line, within a rectangle. In the stamps of 2 and 4 centimes the rectangular frame is of a single line, and measures nearly $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; there is a hair line within it, and the background is filled in with horizontal wavy dotted lines, upon which are the inscriptions. The 1 centime was subsequently issued of a similar design. The frame is very poor, and the pearls are so small, numbering 125, as to be almost invisible when the stamp is seen at any distance. (*Illustration No. 5.*)

In the stamps of 10 c., 20 c., 40 c., and 80 c., the frame resembles that of the previous issue; but the Greek pattern on the sides is bolder and more clearly defined, and the inscriptions are better engraved, the upper one being "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS" in full. In the angles a plain St. Andrew's cross is substituted for the small cross-shaped ornament in the former frames, and the vertical lines in the background are straight, instead of being wavy. The pearl border is also rendered more distinct, and consists of 64 pearls only. (*Illustration No. 7.*)

The die was constructed in several portions, and the Head served not only for the dies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., and those of the 10 c., 20 c., 40 c., and 80 c., but for that of 5 francs, which was subsequently issued. This is an oblong rectangle of $38 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The frame is very elaborate, and is said to have been the work of M. Hulot. The head, of the type with 64 pearls, is surrounded with a circular frame extending to the outer edge of the rectangle, intercepting the words of the inscriptions "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS" in the upper part, and "TIMBRE POSTE" in the lower. There is no value expressed, but the stamp was overprinted with the value, in order that the same design might serve for higher values, which it is said were intended to have been issued. (*Illustration No. 6.*)

The 5 c. was not issued in the new type, though the die was prepared, for engraver's proofs of it exist; but the plate does not appear to have been constructed. A new value was, however, added, that of the 30 c., principally required for defraying the postage to Belgium and Switzerland, and also for patterns.

The issue of the series took place in the following order, and the stamps were brought into use according as the stocks in hand of the various values became exhausted.

2 cent.,	red-brown on yellowish.	1st January, 1863.
4 „	lilac-grey on pale mauve.	„ „
20 „	blue on bluish.	4th April, 1867.
30 „	dull-brown on yellowish.	„ „
10 „	pale yellow-brown „	15th November, 1867.
80 „	carmine on pinkish.	February, 1868.
40 „	orange-vermilion on yellowish.	August, 1868.
5 francs,	lilac on pale lilac-pink.	1st November, 1869.
1 cent.,	bronze-green on bluish.	May, 1870.

* M. Maury, in the *Coll. de T. P.* of May, 1891, records an anecdote related by the well-known collector Count Primoli, who married the Princess Charlotte Bonaparte, which shows the autocracy of M. Hulot. The Count says, "I called on M. Hulot at the Mint, furnished with a letter from the Empress, asking for a collection of French essays. Only fancy! he had the audacity to tell me to walk out, saying that he was master in his factory, and would never allow any one to have even a proof!" Others seem to have approached him with better success, for Baron A. de Rothschild was allowed to have some sheets of stamps of this issue before they were perforated, many of which he used for his own correspondence, while some were perforated with the Susse machine, and others were rouletted.

No change was made in the impression, the paper, or the perforation, which latter, in the 5 francs, is also 14 horizontally and 13½ vertically.

About this period most of the obliterating stamps for the country offices were altered, as a fresh numbering of these offices had been made. The new stamps differed from the old ones in the size of the central numerals, which were made larger.

The Government having received from Messieurs Trouillet and Michel, makers of presses of all descriptions, offers to manufacture the postage stamps at 30 per cent. below the price which M. Hulot received under the contract of 30th January, 1860, the Minister of Finance, in March, 1868, directed an enquiry to be made by M. Vandal, the Postmaster-General, and M. Dumas, the President of the Committee of the Mint. These both agreed that the prices should be revised; and a new contract was made with M. Hulot, under date of 30th January, 1869, by which he was not to receive more than 60 centimes per 1000 for the first 500 millions, and 50 centimes for the excess. The State also became the owners of all the plates in stock, and M. Hulot was to furnish a descriptive statement, certified to be exact, of all the processes he employed in the manufacture.

No other official documents are found during the period from 1863 to 1870 affecting the postage stamps.

THE EMPIRE.

Issue II. Head of the Emperor laureated.

(*See Illustrations No. 5, 6, 7.*)

1*st January*, 1863.
2 cent., dark red-brown and red-brown (shades).

January, 1863.
4 cent., lilac-grey (shades).

4*th April*, 1867.
20 cent., clear blue, blue (shades).

4*th April*, 1867.
30 cent., dark brown, yellowish-brown.

15*th November*, 1867.
10 cent., brownish-bistre, bistre, yellow-bistre.

February, 1868.
80 cent., full carmine, carmine-rose.

15*th August*, 1868.
40 cent., orange-vermilion (shades).

1*st November*, 1869.
5 francs, mauve, overprint in mauve, varying in tint.*

May, 1870.
1 cent., bronze-green (shades).

VARIETIES.†

1. *Imperforate.*

2 cent.,	red-brown.	30 cent.,	dark brown.
4 ,,	lilac-grey.	40 ,,	orange-vermilion.
10 ,,	yellow-bistre.	80 ,,	carmine.
20 ,,	blue.		

* The overprint being a second operation, its colour frequently varies in shade from that used in printing the stamp. The colour is at times of a blue tone (see *Timbrophile*, No. 61), and specimens with the overprint in blue have been chronicled and acknowledged by the French Society of Timbrology; but we have failed to find any satisfactory example, and in this we are confirmed by the experience of M. Moens. † See note *sup.* 121.

2. *Perforated* 7 (*unofficial*).

2 cent.,	red-brown.	30 cent.,	dark brown.
4 ,,	lilac-grey.	40 ,,	orange-vermilion.
10 ,,	yellow-bistre.	80 ,,	carmine.
20 ,,	blue.		

3. *Rouletted in line* (*unofficial*).

2 cent.,	red-brown.	30 cent.,	dark brown.
4 ,,	blue-grey.	40 ,,	orange-vermilion.
10 ,,	yellow-bistre.	80 ,,	carmine.
20 ,,	blue.		

THE REPUBLIC, 1870.

Issue I. Head of Liberty.

1. *Stamps Printed in Paris during the Investment.*

When France was invaded by the German army in 1870, M. Vandal, the Postmaster-General, immediately issued instructions to the country offices to transmit their stocks of postage stamps to Paris, in the event of the invading troops arriving within a day's march of their respective offices. In many cases these orders could not be carried out, and the stamps were burnt by the postmasters to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands. So soon as it became evident that the invading force was directing its course towards Paris, the whole of the stamps in stock there were despatched to the large offices in the south and west. On the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the "Government of National Defence" on the 4th of September, M. Vandal tendered his resignation to the new Government, but consented to remain in office till his successor was appointed, and on the 10th September M. Rampont was gazetted as Postmaster-General in his place. On the 19th September the investment of Paris was complete, the last train that was able to convey letters having been despatched from the terminus of the Western railway on the afternoon of the 18th, from which date Paris was compelled to rely almost entirely upon balloons for its postal communication with the world outside. Fifty-four balloons were despatched during the investment, carrying about two and a half millions of letters, of the total weight of ten tons; the first being despatched on the 23rd September, 1870, and the last on the 28th January, 1871, the day of the capitulation.

To satisfy the clamour of those Republicans who were desirous of effacing all traces of the Empire, M. Rampont ordered new postage stamps to be issued, and by having recourse to the plates of the stamps of the former Republic, M. Hulot was able to commence the manufacture without any delay, so that on or about the 11th October stamps of 10 c. and 20 c., printed from the old plates, were issued, and these were followed by that of 40 c. in the month of December, also printed from the old plates.

Dr. Legrand remarks on these stamps, that independently of the issue of 1870 being perforated, it may be readily distinguished from the issue of 1849, as also from the reprints of 1862. In the 10 c. the colour of the issue of 1870 was at first a reddish bistre, but afterwards was a pale yellow bistre, very much resembling that of the reprints. The paper of the new issue was tinted very feebly, and the paper was variable in its substance.

The 20 c. of 1870 showed the same differences in the paper; the colour of the impression was for the most part pale sky-blue, and many

of the stamps were badly printed owing, it was said, to the worn condition of the plates. (*Illustration No.* 12.)

The 40 c. of 1870 differed from that of 1850, in that the colour was clearer, though frequently very pale and inclining to yellow. The paper was scarcely coloured, instead of having a strong yellow tint as in the stamps of 1850. The paper also appeared stouter.*

As no stamps of any other values were issued until after the treaty of peace was ratified, the history of the continuation of this series must be postponed in order to give some account of the means resorted to provide stamps for the postal service outside Paris.

2. *Provisional Issue, lithographed at Bordeaux.*

Although the delegation of the Government at Tours had requested the public as far as possible to prepay their letters in money, yet it soon became evident that the stocks of stamps at the country offices would prove inadequate, and that it would be necessary to adopt immediate measures for providing them with additional supplies. The Minister of Finance therefore commissioned M. de Maintenant, Inspector-General of Finance, to study the question, and he was soon after able to inform M. Steenackers, the new Postmaster-General, that M. H. Delebecque, the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux, was prepared to undertake the work. By a decision of the Minister, dated the 19th October, 1870, M. Steenackers was empowered to make the necessary arrangements, and on the 21st of the same month he addressed a letter to the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux to the following effect:

"M. de Maintenant, Inspector-General of Finance, has informed the Minister of Finance of your willingness to undertake at short notice the manufacture of the stamps necessary for the prepayment of correspondence. A decision of the Minister of the 19th October instant empowers me to make arrangements with you to commence the manufacture at the earliest date possible, as the matter is urgent. As the Director of the Post of the Gironde will undertake the duties of Controller of the stock of stamps, I write him to-day a long letter, which he will show you, in which I direct him to consult with you and M. de Maintenant as to the measures to be adopted to guard against any forgery of the new stamps, or their use a second time. I specially call your attention to this important point, and I have no doubt but that you will devise some process in the manufacture which will obviate all fear on this head.—I thank you, &c."†

At the same time, the Delegation announced, in the *Moniteur Universel*, of Tours of the 21st October, that the new stamps were only to be employed according as the stocks of the issue bearing the head of the Emperor, on hand in the various offices, became exhausted.

On the 3rd November a contract was executed, by which the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux engaged to furnish 4,000 sheets of 300 stamps each, per day, of any of the nine values, of 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., or 80 c., in such proportions as the Administration might indicate, at the price of 30 c. per sheet, or 1 franc per 1,000 stamps, to be paid monthly. The agreement also contained clauses providing for the supply of a larger number in case they should be required; for cessation of the execution of the orders whenever the Administration of the Post-office should think fit; for adopting proper measures to obviate forgery and cleaning of the stamps, and for commencing the manufacture on the 5th of November.

* *Le Timbrophile*, Nos. 71 and 72, December, 1870.

† *Rothschild*, p. 336, *et seq.*

Die, &c. A stamp sent from Paris and obliterated at Tours having been received by the Director of the Post of the Gironde on the 22nd October served as a pattern, and it was decided to proceed first with the stamps of 20 c., for which the demand was the most urgent.

The first attempt was a drawing made by a pen, but there were considerable difficulties in taking the transfers from this design, and possibly this was not the only attempt made before the results were deemed to be entirely satisfactory. The design from which the transfers were to be taken was therefore engraved on stone *à la pointe du diamant*, and this was done for the whole of the nine values required.* From the design thus engraved, fifteen impressions on lithographic paper were taken, and transferred to a stone in a horizontal row. Other impressions of these fifteen were then taken on similar paper sufficient to form a sheet consisting of two blocks of 150 stamps each, in 10 strips of 15, and these, having been transferred to the stones, were printed in the colour appropriated to each value.

Types. The types of the various values were similar to those adopted to Paris for the corresponding values, the 1 c., 2 c., and 4c., being similar in the stamps of the same denominations formerly issued with the laureated head of the Emperor, that of the figure of Liberty being introduced in its place, and the upper inscription altered. (*Illustration No.* 8.) There are, however, at least three types of the stamp of 20 centimes ; Dr. Legrand makes four, but the general opinion is that there are only three, and that what is supposed to be a fourth is only due to a variation in the transfer. The first of these types differs in many of the details from the others, but one which is the surest test, is, that in this type the pearled circle surrounding the head is a millimètre farther from the line under the upper tablet than in the others. The inscriptions are in very small capitals, and the numerals are meagre and uneven in size. (*Illustration No.* 9.) In the second type the head is much better executed, and the inscriptions, though still small, are rather clearer, and the numerals are more even and wider than in the first. (*Illustration No.* 10.) The third type shows the inscriptions in larger characters and more distinct, the numerals also are larger and approach nearer to the line of the frame. (*Illustration No.* 11.) The head of the second type was made use of for this type, and in some of the transfers it is not quite in the same position as regards the frame; this slight variation occurs side by side with the other, and is only due to the transfer.†

The other stamps show no signs of any second engraving of the type.

Paper and Impression. The paper was furnished by the firm of Lacroix, varying somewhat in substance. Before the printing, it under-

* On the model or matrix of Bordeaux the initials A. D. K. X. appeared. The letter A. represented the name of the engraver, M. Angé-Delitte ; the letter D., the intitial of M. Delebecque ; the letter K. was the mark of the Bordeaux Mint ; and X. represented the Administration of the Post-office.

† Should the reader desire to study Dr. Legrand's anatomy of these types he will find it in Nos. 81 and 82 of the *Timbrophile*, but what is stated above will probably prove sufficient to enable the reader to distinguish them readily. It may be here noted that M. V. Robert states that he has discovered another type, in which the principal feature is that the inscriptions occupy the entire of the spaces at the top and bottom of the frame. We have not seen this stamp, which is now in the collection of M. de Ferrary ; but we are informed by M. Moens, who has examined it, that it is a forgery, bearing the obliterating mark appertaining to the Post-office of Marseilles.

went a process similar to that adopted by M. Hulot, as a safeguard against forgery and cleaning, and was ordinarily tinted more or less with a light tone of colour as in the other issues.

In the preparation applied to the paper the contractor appears to have been assisted by M. Peligot, an eminent chemist.

The paper for the 1 c. was more or less tinted greenish-blue; that for the 2 c. in yellow, of a slightly orange tone; that for the 4 c. in very faint lilac; that for the 5 c. in green, varying in tone from yellow to blue-green; that for the 10 c. in pale yellow; that for the 20 c. in pale azure; that for the 30 c. in very light buff; that for the 40 c. in very pale orange; and that for the 80 c. in very light rose. Frequently, however, the colour can scarcely be detected, and it appears as if there were none. In some instances also the tint is found to be that more properly belonging to another value.

The colours of the impression vary much, but perhaps not more so than could be expected considering the haste with which the stamps were produced, and the impossibility of obtaining a supply of proper colours at such short notice.

The issue of the 20 c. commenced on the 15th November.

The stamps were not perforated, no machines adapted for the purpose being obtainable at Bordeaux, but many are found rouletted in line, while some few also are found perforated. All these, however, were unofficial, and were done either by private individuals or in those Post-offices that possessed a rouletting machine. Whole sets so rouletted were obtainable from the Post-offices at Autun and Marennes.*

The manufacture of the various values continued without any interruption until on the 4th March, 1871, the Director of the Post of the Gironde wrote to the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux informing him that the Administration had decided on the cessation of the manufacture, and that under the terms of the contract the ten days allowed to the contractor would commence to run from the following day.

On the 18th March the definitive order to stop the manufacture arrived at Bordeaux, though it was not till the 12th August following that the Postmaster-General ordered the destruction of all the dies, &c., the Communard insurrection having rendered it all but necessary to have recourse again to the manufacture outside Paris.

Considering the great difficulties attendant on this manufacture, from the impossibility of obtaining proper presses, the lack of suitable colours, and the novelty of the work, it was universally allowed that great credit was due to the Director of the Bordeaux Mint for the manner in which he executed the task he had undertaken.

It appears from the returns published in Baron A. de Rothschild's *Histoire de la Poste*, from which much of the above account has been derived, that125,387,075 stamps were manufactured at Bordeaux during the period extending over nearly five months. Of these, 52,445,175 were stamps of 20 c.; 24,471,375 of 1 c.; 17,801,075 of 10 c.; 8,882,475 of 2 c.; and 6,393,825 of 5 c. The remaining 12,804,450 stamps consisted of those of 4 c., 30 c., 40 c., and 80 c., and of 2,588,700 unpaid letter stamps (*Chiffres-taxes*)† of 15 c., which will be referred to hereafter.

It will be seen from the foregoing list that the 20 c. stamp figures for more than a third of the whole number manufactured.

* *Timbrophile*, Nos. 81, 82.

† So called in the various circulars emanating from the Post-office.

3. *Stamps printed in Paris after the Peace of Frankfort.*

To repair the disasters occasioned by the Franco-German War, the Government was compelled, as soon as the Treaty made at Frankfort had been ratified, to levy fresh taxes; and by a Law of the 24th August, 1871, the postage rates were raised from the 1st September following according to the subjoined scale.

	Office to Office.		Local Letters.	
	prepaid.	unpaid.	prepaid.	unpaid.
Up to 10 grammes .	25 c. ...	40 c.	15 c. ...	25 c.
From 10 gr. to 20 gr.	40 c. ...	60 c.	25 c. ...	40 c.
From 20 gr. to 50 gr.	70 c. ...	1 fr.	40 c. ...	60 c.
From 50 gr. to 100 gr.	1 fr. 20 c. ...	1 fr. 75 c.	65 c. ...	1 fr.

and so on, adding for each 50 grammes in excess, and any fraction thereof, 50 c. on prepaid letters, and 75 c. on unpaid ones, on letters from office to office; and 25 c. on prepaid letters, and 40 c. on unpaid ones, on local letters outside Paris.

The rates on letters posted in and distributable in Paris was fixed according to the following scale:

	prepaid.	unpaid.
Up to 15 grammes . .	15 c.	25 c.
From 15 gr. to 30 gr. . .	30 c.	50 c.
From 30 fr. to 60 gr. . .	45 c.	75 c.

and so on, adding for each 30 grammes in excess, or any fraction thereof, 15 c. if prepaid, and 25 c. if unpaid.

The rate of 1 c. on printed matter under 5 grammes was also raised to 2 c.

The issue of postage stamps to provide for these rates was announced by a circular, addressed by the Postmaster-General to the postmasters in the following terms:

"By decision of the 25th August three new postage stamps are to be created, for carrying into effect the Law of the 24th of the present month.

"These stamps will represent the values of 15 c., 25 c., and 50 c. The colour bistre will be appropriated to the stamps of 15 c., and that of blue to those of 25 c. There will therefore be in use at the same time the old stamps of 10 c. and the new ones of 15 c., both of the same colour, bistre; and it will be the same as regards the old stamps of 20 c. and the new ones of 25 c., which will be blue. The colour of the 50 c. is not yet decided on. It is sufficient to direct the attention of all the agents to this similarity in colour, in order that they may the more scrupulously take notice of the rates paid by means of postage stamps. The agents should neglect no opportunity to explain to the public the ease with which the rates imposed by the new Law can be formed out of the stamps placed at their disposal."

The stamps of 15 c. and 25 c. were accordingly issued on the 1st September, 1871, and were printed from the plates from which similar values were printed in July, 1850, as the time would not allow for the preparation of fresh plates (*Illustration No.* 13); but that of 50 c. was not issued.

Owing, it is said, to some apprehension that the stock in hand of the 5 c. and 10 c. might not be sufficient for the postage on envelopes containing visiting cards on the New-year's day of 1872, which were liable to a rate of 10 c., about two millions of stamps of 10 c., of the series with the laureated Head of the Emperor, were overprinted with

"10" in blue, to distinguish them more readily from the 15 c. of the same colour. The necessity for the use of these stamps did not however arise, and no issue of them took place.

On the 10th May, 1872, a stamp of 2 centimes was issued, the design being similar to that of the stamp of the same value with the laureated Head of the Emperor. (*Illustration No.* 14.) It bore the same lower inscriptions, but the upper inscription was "REPUB. FRANÇ.," and there was a trifling change in the ground of the spandrels. The same head of Liberty figured in this type as in the other values. The impression was in red-brown on paper tinted buff. This was followed, during the next month, by one of 5 c. of a similar design, printed in green on paper tinted greenish.

In July, 1872, a stamp of 4 c. of similar type was issued, printed in mauve on paper slightly tinted with a similar colour; and in December following the 1 centime, similar in type, appeared in bronze-green on paper tinted blue. Previously, however, to the issue of this last a stamp of 80 c. had been issued in September, and another of 30 c. in October, both of which were similar in design to the stamps of the Republic, 1849, and with frames and background of these stamps, but the numerals inserted in the lower tablet were larger. (*Illustration No.* 15.)

It is noticed in some of the stamp magazines of the period* that the ground in solid colour of the 80 c. appeared at times as if consisting of horizontal lines. Lines are also to be found in the ground of some of those of the Empire stamps of 30 c.; but this is doubtless owing to the same cause as produced the chequered ground in some of the Austrian stamps of 5, 10, and 15 k. of the series of 1867, and must be attributed to the inking roller.

No further issue of the 10 c. and 20 c. took place after the 1st September, 1871. But to provide for the stamps on post-cards, which were issued on the 15th January, 1873, a fresh issue of the 10 c. was made on that day, printed on pink paper. At first these stamps were only sold attached to the post-cards, but shortly after the issue became general.

In June, 1874, the 10 c. appeared with the numerals of value in larger characters. And in March, 1875, a similar alteration was made in that of 15 c., and the colour of the impression of this latter was more yellow than in that of the issue of September, 1871. Both stamps seem to have been printed from fresh plates, as the *tête-bêche* in the 10 c., found in the issues of the 11th October, 1870, and the 15th January, 1873, did not exist in the new issue; neither did it in that of the 15 c., though found in the issue of 1st September, 1871. A curious mistake, however, was made by the insertion of a cast of the 15 c. into one of the forms from which the plates of the stamps of 10 c. were made.

Before proceeding to the second issue of the Republic of 1870, it will be better to give a summary of the first, inasmuch as the whole of the stamps of the former issues were superseded by the advent of the new series.

* *Philatelist*, 1873, p. 99.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

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. Gillespie.
H. Stafford Smith. | J. H. Escolme.

The ninth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 11th, at 7.45 p.m., nine members being present, and one visitor, Mr. Douglas Garth. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Garth at the meeting as a visitor, which sentiment he felt sure was shared by all. Mr. G. G. Hodgson was duly elected a member of the Society. The President read some extremely interesting notes on Western Australia, which he illustrated by his collection. In the course of his remarks he adhered to the theory that the 1d. black was the first issued; and also gave his opinion that some of the rouletted stamps were undoubtedly official, several copies being known used at the Post-office in Perth. He mentioned their extreme rarity in an unused condition, suggesting that they were probably rouletted and detached from the sheet as required. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Thrupp, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his valuable paper. Mr. Garth kindly brought to the meeting his fine collection of India, the inspection of which afforded considerable interest. He also exhibited a copy of the rare 2 cents, pink, first issue, British Guiana.

The tenth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 25th, at 7.45 p.m., twelve members being present, and one visitor, Mr. H. J. Gillespie. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. C. Gonin and Mr. J. E. Cockburn were duly elected members of the Society. The President stated that certain provincial Philatelic Societies had decided to take in the *London Philatelist* for each member, and suggested that members should consider whether this Society should do the same. After some discussion the Vice-President gave notice that at the next meeting he would move—"That it is desirable that this Society subscribe to the *London Philatelist*." The future subject for study was considered, and it was decided to draw up reference lists of the stamps of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, and Malta. The President exhibited specimens of the Naples ½ grano, and ½ tornese arms, and cross, showing the changes that were made on the original die, and explaining the reasons for each successive issue. He also exhibited a set of the new issue for Liberia.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—W. D. Beckton.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—D. Pixton.

The fourteenth meeting of the season was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, April 8th, 1892, at which there were sixteen members present.

The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Due notice was given of the nomination of one new member, who will be balloted for at the next meeting. The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Gibson were appointed a special committee for revising the rules of the Society, and reporting to the Annual Meeting of the members to be held in May. Mr. Collette read a short extract from a letter he had received from Mr. Henn, in Sydney, dealing with the surcharged 7½d. and 12½d. stamps of New South Wales. Mr. Duerst then read a paper on the stamps, post cards, and envelopes of Heligoland, drawing special attention to the differences by which the reprints could be detected, and warning the members against the varieties with the head inverted, which he maintained were all reprints, as likewise the 2 sch. and 6 sch. of the 1869-73 issue perforated. The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the Vice-President showing the recently issued surcharged stamps for Guadeloupe, 25 c., black on pink, error "Guadbloupe," and Mr. Munn portion of a newspaper with original wrapper, which he had received in the ordinary course of business, franked with two and a half 1 c., green, San Marino. Major Montgomery showed a Natal 5s. apparently without watermark.

The fifteenth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, April 22nd, seventeen members being present, the President in the chair. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the Vice-President expressed on behalf of the members the pleasure they felt at seeing the President again occupying the chair after his indisposition. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and confirmed. Mr. E. Hartley Turner was elected a member of the Society. The President read the continuation of his paper on the English stamps, dealing with the 5d. and 6d. The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the President showing a Sydney View 2d., Plate I.; an original cover, post-marked "January 1st, 1850"; and Mr. Ranck, Sweden, present issue, 5 ore and 10 ore, imperf.—W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fourth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on March 30th, Mr. Henry W. Mayne, President, in the chair. Present, eleven members and one visitor. Dr. C. Linn Vesey, R.N., and Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, R.N. (L.P.S.), were elected members. The President read a paper on various matters of interest which had appeared in recent Philatelic literature. A vote of thanks concluded the business portion of the meeting.

The fifth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on April 13th, the President in the chair. Present, eleven members, and one visitor. (Mr. A. R. Barrett, L.P.S.) The question of devising a systematic plan whereby members could exchange duplicates with each other was referred to a committee. The Hon. Secretary read part 3 of his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the early issues of the 1d. and 2d. stamps. He had just had an exceptional opportunity of examining a large continuous mass of the daily correspondence of a large mercantile firm, and after minute investigation was enabled to fix with a great amount of accuracy the periods when the various watermarks and perforations were in use, the dates differing in many instances from those commonly accepted. The lecturer had prepared enlarged designs of the two different crowns as watermarks, and each member had lent to him, for the purpose of following the paper, a set of sixteen varieties of these stamps, mounted on a card specially designed by Mr. R. T. Stevens, containing description and date of each stamp. The President moved a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried. Mr. A. R. Barrett said that the paper they had listened to that evening was the most important which had been compiled and read for many years, and that, in his opinion, many of the facts stated were new to philatelists. Examination of collections concluded the meeting.

Miscellanea.

PANAMA.—We do not know if our readers remarked in our number for March last the notice from the Postmaster of Panama, which disposes of the surcharged stamp of the map type chronicled by us in June, 1889. We chronicled it then with many misgivings, as will be seen by what we said in the following September. We are glad to find that they are now declared to be rubbish. The Postmaster also adds, in a letter dated 20th January, and addressed to a collector at Colon, that the Government had never authorized surcharges, because there had never been any need for them.

Of the pink stamps of 2 centavos there were two issues, one of paler colour than the other. The lilac applied only to the stamps of 20 centavos, but it has been also applied to those of 10 centavos, which latter the Postmaster says are frauds.

* * *

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received a communication from Adelaide with a revised list of the official stamps of this Colony, which we will give in our next. The signification of the various letters seems one that is not capable of easy solution, which is said to be due to the old records of the Post-office having been destroyed. Some of the colonists appear to be indignant that C. D. should have received the interpretation of "Convict Department," as they say that they never had any. We suppose this means they never had any from "without." It would be too happy a country never to have had any from "within."

* * *

THE 3D. SYDNEY VIEWS.—We notice that at a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society it was decided that the stamps Nos. 5, 24, and 25 in the plate, as shown in the Society's work on the stamps of Oceania, were wrongly placed; that No. 5 should be No. 25, No. 25 should be No. 24, and No. 24 should be No. 5.

* * *

GRENADA.—Our contemporaries chronicle the 8d. surcharged "1d." with the surcharge inverted. Surely this is an old story. It was so chronicled in our pages more than twelve months ago.

* * *

PORTO RICO.—A correspondent informs us that the list we gave of these stamps is not correct. We are aware of the fact, and will give a corrected list the moment we receive the stamps. Up to the present time we have seen no two lists alike, except when copied one from the other. The same observation applies to the Falkland Islands. One journal says it is the 6d. which is changed to orange-yellow, and another that it is the 1s. * * *

NEGRI-SEMBILAN, PAHANG, PERAK, SELANGOR, AND SUNGEI UJONG.—A correspondent writes to *Le Postiljon* that no stamps have been issued of the tiger-type for any of these Protected States except the 2 cents. * * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—A correspondent informs us that a great stamp expert of Berlin states that the fourpence Plate 4 is an *essay!* The term is certainly elastic, but this is the first time we have heard of its having been stretched so far as this, which would include all experimental issues. * * *

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *Timbre* says that the Governor, Sir A. Moloney, has ordered the remainder of the stock of the late surcharges to be withdrawn and destroyed.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS IN CANADA.—The *Canadian Philatelist* says that sets of prepaid newspaper stamps are at present in use by Dominion and Canadian Express Companies. "As far as artistic engraving they are not much to look at, most of them being coarsely engraved."

* * *

PORTUGAL.—There are rumours of the issue of a new series similar in type to the 25 reis which has just appeared. The series is to consist of 16 values—2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 reis. The stamps from 100 to 1000 reis are to be printed in two colours, or on coloured paper.

The Azores are to be divided into three districts, and the stamps, instead of CONTINENTE, will have at the foot ANGRA, HARTA, or SANTA-DELGADA.

Those for Madeira will probably have FUNCHAL upon them in place of CONTINENTE.

* * *

SWEDEN.—Stamps of 1, 2, 3, 15, and 40 öre are in preparation; and it is said that there is a question of issuing a stamp of 1 krona of large size.

The "losen" are withdrawn.—*Timbre.*

* * *

FRANCE.—For the twentieth time we read that the unpaid letter stamp of 2 fr. has been withdrawn.

* * *

MEXICO.—During the past few months some stamps have appeared with a large capital "T" in the centre. On a tablet at the top are the words, "FALTA DE PORTO," and on a similar tablet at the bottom the value, "20 Centimos," or "20 CTS." Several types of these are known, no fewer than three belonging, it is said, to Vera-Cruz, and others to Celaya, Monterey, and Irapuato. It is said that they are the invention of an ingenious speculator, who prepared and forwarded them to various post-offices, with a request that they might be used on unpaid letters instead of the hand stamp. Most of the offices declined this offer, but those in the towns mentioned above obliged the inventor by using them, and he now sees his stamps eagerly sought after by collectors!

AREAS OF COLLECTION.

COMPILED BY THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE preparation of the accompanying list of adhesive stamps was undertaken by the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society for the following reasons: To acquaint its members by discussion and reference with the several stamp-issuing countries and their relative philatelic importance; to induce members to consider better what countries they should collect with a reasonable hope of completeness; to form a basis of survey for the Society as to what reference lists it should draw up at a future date; and to correct the misleading lists of countries already existing.

It will be seen that the three divisions consist of the British Empire, the various European countries and their possessions, and the remaining countries not coming under the two first heads. The significance of these groups *as a whole* is primarily philatelic—geographical being subordinated to political considerations. In grouping the sub-divisions the relative propinquity of countries has been considered where feasible.

It is obvious that such a list can only be tentative, and that each collector will follow his bent; but as it is possible that the list may suggest some ideas as to the limits of collecting, or the future arrangements of albums, it has been decided to present it—for what it is worth—to the Philatelic world.

A. The British Empire.

1. Great Britain and European Possessions.
2. British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada.
3. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.
4. British Guiana, British Honduras.
5. Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Turks Islands, Leeward Islands—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Virgin Islands.
6. Windward Islands—Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad.
7. British India and Native States.
8. Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong.
9. Mauritius, Seychelles.
10. Transvaal, Swazieland.
11. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, Zululand, British East, South, and Central African Colonies.
12. Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, St. Helena.
13. New South Wales.
14. New Zealand.
15. Queensland.
16. South Australia.
17. Tasmania.
18. Victoria.
19. Western Australia.
20. Fiji Islands, Samoa, Tonga, British North Borneo, Labuan, Sarawak.

B. Europe and Colonies.

1. France and Colonies, Monaco.
2. Spain and Colonies.
3. Portugal and Colonies.
4. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Colonies, Iceland.
5. Belgium, Congo, Holland and Colonies, Luxemburg.
6. Germany (non-stamp-issuing states), Alsace-Loraine (so-called), Baden, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein.
7. Germany (stamp-issuing states), Thurn and Taxis, German Confederation Empire, Bavaria, Wurtemburg.
8. Switzerland.
9. Italy and Component States.
10. Russia (with Locals), Finland, Poland, Levant, Livonia.
11. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Danubian Steam Navigation Co.
12. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumelia, Roumania, Servia.
13. Turkey, Greece.

C. Non-European Countries or Colonies.

1. United States of America.
2. United States Locals.
3. Confederate States and Locals.
4. Mexico and Locals.
5. Costa Rica, Guanacaste, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, SanSalvador, Haiti, S. Domingo.
6. Republic of Colombia and Component States.
7. Venezuela, La Guaira, Brazil, Uraguay, Paraguay.
8. Bolivia, Ecuador.
9. Chili, Peru, Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
10. Argentine Confederation and Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Corrientes.
11. Afghanistan.
12. Cashmere.
13. Japan.
14. Bokhara, Persia, China, Shanghai, Coreo, Formosa, Siam.
15. Egypt, Suez Canal, Liberia, Boer Republic, Stellaland, Orange Free State.
16. Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence.

We have received the following letter:

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Sir,—On page 57 you describe a wrapper (*sic*) which you chronicle under the heading "British South Africa," and of which you speak as apparently "common to this Company, as well as to that of British Central Africa." The description which follows these words plainly shows it to belong to the latter country alone. There is no British Central Africa Company in existence, Northern Zambezia, now called B. C. A., being administered by the South Africa Company under Royal Charter.

I may take this opportunity of protesting against the confusion which has been made by most Philatelic chroniclers, and in many catalogues, by confounding the issues for the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland and those of the Bechuanaland Protectorate under one and the same heading. A glance at any recent map will show that these are two distinct countries. They are, moreover, governed in entirely different ways. It would not be more absurd, and it would be less confusing, to catalogue the issues of Natal under the heading "Cape of Good Hope." That the Protectorate may soon be merged in the Crown Colony makes no difference; or why chronicle Modena or Hanover apart from Italy and the German Empire?

Disregard of history and geography takes away much of the interest of Philately, and creates great confusion.—I am, Sir, etc., G. A. Greene.

London, April 20th, 1892.

[We plead guilty to speaking of British Central Africa as being under the administration of a company separate from that of British South Africa, and are obliged to our correspondent for informing us that B. C. A. is only another name for Northern Zambezia, which is now being administered by the B. S. A. Company.

So much for the historical part. As to the lesson in geography relating to the "Protectorate," we were not aware that we were in need of it. If our correspondent refers to our pages in 1888, he will find that we accurately defined the limits of the Colony of British Bechuanaland and of the Protectorate, which we did from information received from the Director of the Post-office at Vryburg, who also kindly furnished us with the details of the postal service.—Ed.]

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY; ISSUE OF 1853.

Mr. Lundy writes us that he has found a stamp of 3 pence of this issue, black on yellow, perforated 17, but is not able to say whether this is a solitary specimen, or whether others in the series have been similarly perforated.

Our observation respecting the 6 pence Plate 2 on "spray of rose" having been exhumed was not intended to imply that it was quite a recent discovery; but we inserted it because we thought that the variety had not been previously chronicled in the *Philatelic Record*, though we since find that we chronicled it in this magazine upwards of two years since. Our experience is, that the variety on "crown" is the commoner of the two. There is also another Telegraph Stamp which does not appear to have been chronicled, which is Plate 3 of the 5 shillings, watermark "Large Anchor," issued in May, 1881, and which was in use till June, 1882, when the further issue of it ceased; and we have also seen the 3 shillings on "Crown."

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. JUNE, 1892. No. 162.

BY the new postal regulations that came into operation on the 1st of the present month the Postmaster-General has done good service to the public. It was an anomaly that inland letters should be subjected to a charge for re-direction while those coming from any country in the Postal Union, out of which the English Post-office derived no profit, should be re-directed without charge. The other improvement is a better and more comprehensive definition of what may pass under the Book-Post rate. Thus for example, although copy for printers was tacitly allowed to pass under this rate prior to the 1st of June, yet its registration could be and was refused unless the letter rate was paid. Invoices were allowed to pass under the halfpenny rate, but this gave rise to friction, as when, for instance, a notice at the foot of the invoice that "empties should be returned at once" was allowed to pass, while if the notice appeared as "Please return empties at once"; the letter rate was charged. The recent regulation, by which printed matter may be sent in unclosed envelopes, is one which conferred no benefit on the public, but only on the paper and envelope makers. The reform which would be of real benefit to the public is yet to come, and that is the diminution of the initial unit of what is still termed the book-post rate, somewhat of a misnomer now, as since the establishment of the parcel-post books are seldom sent by it. In France all printed matter weighing not more than one-sixth of an ounce may be sent from one end of the country to the other for 1 centime, and even when the country had to submit to a heavy load of taxation after the Franco-German War, it was only raised temporarily to 2 c. A farthing rate in Great Britain for printed

Recent Postal Regulations.

matter not exceeding an ounce in weight, would be one of the most useful boons that the Government could bestow, and a similar rate might also be well accorded to country newspapers posted and delivered within the county in which they are published, when under a certain weight, say of four ounces.

Such a reform would of course be met with the "cuckoo cry," that the halfpenny post is carried on at a loss to the revenue. This is likely to be the case so long as the present rate on newspapers is maintained. We had the curiosity to weigh one of the weekly papers which has a very large circulation. It weighed just under 26 ozs., and this is allowed to travel from the Shetlands to the Scillies for one halfpenny. We took up another of these enormous papers, and it contained forty-four folio pages of newspaper matter, fifty-two pages of advertisements, and a cover with three more pages of advertisements. The late Postmaster-General proposed a most liberal measure dealing with this abuse—for abuse it is—and proposed that the halfpenny rate should cover only twelve ounces. Were it made half of the present book rate, or one halfpenny for every eight ounces, the gain to the Post-office would go far to enable it to meet without loss the reduction of the rate on light printed matter to one farthing. It has been objected, but with no reason, that a farthing is not a recognized coin. Not recognized by whom? Not recognized it is true by bankers, neither is any fraction of one penny, nor will the Post-office pay a fraction of a penny, though it will receive halfpennies and even farthings, for it charges three farthings for a single post-card or halfpenny wrapper, but it is certainly recognized by tradesmen, who are fully conversant with the multiplication table, which informs us that four farthings make one penny. Besides which the Post-office once recognized this fraction, as the foreign post cards of one penny farthing of 1875–79 testify.

We see that another regulation is to take effect on the 1st July. On and after that day the postage to be prepaid on letters addressed to all destinations outside the United Kingdom will be fixed uniformly at 2½d.

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* The Editor of the "Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—In our February number we mentioned that it had been reported that the dies of the ¼ centavos and the 6 centavos had been retouched, and that the lettering on the first of these had been made larger. It now turns out, from inquiries made by the *Timbre-Poste*, that this has not been the case. The variations noticed must have arisen from careless printing.

Azores.—We annex engravings of the type of two of the stamps for these islands. There is still one more to come, Ponta Delgada, the chief town in S. Michael. Why these stamps bear the names of Angra and Horta, instead of Terceira and Fayal, or why three sets are necessary instead of one, we are not able to say; a financial reason is probably at the bottom of it. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.





50 reis, pale blue, "Angra."
50 reis ,, "Horta."

Belgium.—The *Annonce Timbrologique* having discovered a 1 centime with an inscription of "centim," the *Timbre-Poste* caps it by stating that it has found a 5 centimes which by a little stretch of the imagination reads as "céntimés"!

British North Borneo.—It will soon be necessary to have a separate heading for errors in surcharges, for they encumber our notices of novelties. The *Timbre-Poste* now tells us that in the surcharge of 6 cents on 8 c. green the letter "c" is found upside down on one of the stamps, on the sheets which have last come over, and another stamp bears the error "*cetns.*"

6 cents on 8 c., green; *errors in surcharge.*

Cundinamarca.—There appears to be no end to the resuscitations of the official Cubiertas dated 188–. A contemporary now describes one, with the usual inscriptions, republica de colombia —servicio de correos nacionales — certificado oficial in three straight lines, within a rectangular frame of fancy type, in the upper left angle of which is "*Num*" and in the right upper

angle "*gramos.*" Under the above inscriptions is "*Sale de Ibaqué en—de—de* 188" followed by "*Remite*"—"EL ADMINISTRADOR."

Official Cubierta. No value; black on white.

Curaçao.—A stamp of 50 cents has been added to the new series with the head of the young Queen.

50 cents, dark red, perf. 14.

Falkland Islands.—The sixpence is now printed in orange-yellow.

6 pence, orange-yellow; wmk. ♕ CA.



Fiji Islands.—We annex an engraving of the surcharge mentioned in our last, by which it will be seen that our description was not quite correct, as the surcharge is "½d." *above* the original value.

A stamp of 4d. of the current type is announced. *Ill. Br. Journal.*

4 pence, violet, perf. 10.

France.—The *quadrillé* ground on which the stamps of 15 centimes are now printed is described by our contemporaries in so many unintelligible ways that we are tempted to try to explain what it is. The paper on which the French stamps are printed undergoes the preliminary printing of a ground by way of affording a protection against cleaning. Up to the present time this was a solid ground, more or less tinted. The ground on the 15 c. is now applied in small squares, perfectly white and bright, so that the lines between these squares, not being covered with the preparation, show something resembling the lines on *quadrillé* paper.

By an order dated 5th May last the unpaid letter stamps of 2, 3, and 4 centimes, black, and the 5 fr., red-brown, have been withdrawn from circulation, and the remaining stock, like that of the 20 and 30 centimes, black, and 2 fr., red-brown, recently withdrawn, will be pulped.

Great Britain.—M. Anheisser, of Dusseldorf, announces that he has found a specimen of the 10 pence, brown, of 1867 on paper watermarked with "Heraldic Emblems." This is not surprising, and it is by no means improbable that similar specimens of the 2 shillings, blue, of 1867 also exist, but such varieties can scarcely be sought for with success in this country, as the use of the 10 pence and 2 shillings for inland purposes was exceedingly limited. Our readers will remember that these two stamps were the first to appear on "Spray" paper, which was afterwards employed for the 3 pence, 6 pence, 9 pence, and one shilling, as the stock of paper on hand became exhausted. The "Emblems" paper was entered in the storekeeper's book under the head of "Flowers," and the "Spray" paper was carried to the same account, both being in panes of 20, so that when paper was required by the printers it was given out without reference to its bearing the watermark of "Emblems" or "Spray." M. Anheisser in his announcement says that the "Emblems" are "*falsely* called 'Heraldic Flowers,' as if

the trefoil was a flower." If he would give himself the trouble to turn to the simplest book on Heraldry he would find that seven "Heraldic Flowers" are recognised, of which trefoil is one. "Heraldic Emblems" is the term ordinarily employed, but "Heraldic Flowers" is the correct term in Heraldic language.

10 pence, brown (1867). Watermark "Emblems," *Variety.*

Grenada.—Unpaid letter stamps are announced, of which we annex an engraving. They are printed on paper watermarked ♕ CA, and perforated 14.



Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 penny, grey-black
2 pence „
3 „ „

Italy.—M. E. Diena informs the *Timbre-Poste* that in the unpaid letter stamp of 1 lire, printed in blue with numeral in brown, the colour of the numeral is now dark red. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 1 lire, blue and dark red.

Japan.—We have received the 3 sen of the type of 1879, "Imperial Japanese Post" inscribed on the oval band, in lilac-rose, on white wove paper, perforated 13.

3 sēn, *lilac-rose;* perforated 13.

Obock.—We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* for copies of Decrees, dated 29th February, the 25th March, and the 6th April, ordering the surcharges which have recently come to hand.

In our March number we stated that the stamps of the current type of the French Colonies of the values of 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 25 c., 35 c., 40 c., 75 c., and 1 fr. had been overstamped with "Obock" in a curve. Since then a fresh design has been made use of in which "Obock" is in a straight line, and with this the following stamps have been overstamped in black:

5 centimes, green on greenish.
10 „ black on violet.
15 „ blue on bluish.
25 „ black on rose.
40 „ vermilion on straw.
1 franc, bronze on greenish.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.—10 centimes, black.
30 „ „



In our April number we mentioned the surcharge of 1 on 25 c., 2 on 15 c., and 4 on 15 c., the type of which we now illustrate, but in addition to these, the following are now chronicled as issued in virtue of the Decrees of the 25th March and 6th April.

2 on 10 cents., black on violet, surcharge in red and black.
4 „ 25 „ black on rose, „ black.
5 „ 25 „ „ „ red.
20 „ 10 „ black on violet, „ „
30 „ 10 „ „ „ „
35 „ 25 „ black on rose, „ „
75 „ 1 franc, bronze on greenish, „ „
5 fr. on 1 franc „ „ violet.

Panama.—We have received a new series of four values, engraved by the American Bank Note Company. The design is an improved edition of the map-type issue, with similar inscriptions. The shape of the tablet carrying the numeral of value is different in each stamp of the series, but the other portions of the design are identical in all. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12½. The stamps were issued on 1st June.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, carmine.
5 „ blue.
10 „ orange-yellow.

Philippines.—The following values of the current issue, in addition to those already chronicled, are announced:

6 mil. de peso, rose.
40 c. de peso, slate.
80 „ orange.

Portugal.—We annex an engraving illustrating the 25 reis, green, described in our last. We have since received the following of similar type, except that in the upper tablet of the 5 reis, "REIS" is in the middle and "5" on each side. We fear that collectors will be very tired of the design when they have sixteen values for the mother country, with the addition of a similar number for each of the twenty Portuguese dependencies, to grace their collections.



5 reis, orange-yellow.
10 „ rose-lilac.
50 „ light blue.

Queensland.—M. Maury chronicles a 3 pence of type of 1882, but fails to give further particulars except that it is in light brown.

3 pence, light brown.

Russian Locals.—We extract the following from the *Timbre-Poste*:

Ardatoff.—There is a slight variation in the design of 1884. In the 3 kop. the figures in the angles are more elongated, and the value in letters is followed by a full stop. In the 5 kop. there is only a trifling difference in the lettering of the lower inscription. The perforation is 11½ in place of 13.

3 kopecks, green.
5 „ red.



Cherson.—A stamp of 10 kop. of a new design has been issued, showing the Imperial eagle on an escutcheon, with a crown above, with inscriptions as in the former issues. The impression is in blue, except the frame, the crown, and the central part of the eagle, which are in gold. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.

10 kop., blue and gold.



We also annex an engraving of a new stamp of 5 kopecks; the outer frame, the oval, and the numeral of value are in gold; the rest is in red on white; the perforation is 11½.

5 kop., red and gold.

Glasoff.—The oblong stamp of 2 kopecks depicted in our number for July, 1888, has its companion in one of 3 kopecks. To the numerals II. at the sides, another stroke has been added to make III., but when it was necessary to print a new edition of the 2 kopecks, two thick lines to form II. were introduced.

3 kopecks, green, yellow, and black.
2 „ „ „ „ altered type.

Griazowetz.—The design of the 1st May, 1891, has been printed on pelure paper in red-brown, blue, ultramarine, green, rose, and brick-red. The reason for all this galaxy is stated to be that the printer who received the order was not tied to any particular colour, and as he had been printing some bags for tea, in various colours, for one of his customers, he used similar paper for the stamps.

4 kopecks, ultramarine. | 4 kopecks, pink.
4 „ bluish-green. | 4 „ brick.



Irbit.—The stamps formerly printed in sheets of 20 in two blocks of 10 varieties on thin white glazed paper are now printed in 20 varieties. The design has been slightly modified. In the second line the letters are further apart, and those in the third line are closer together. In the 5th variety the third line of the inscription nearly touches the frame on both sides.

2 kopecks, black and rose, on thick white.

Kolomna.—New stamps of 1, 2, and 3 kopecks have been issued of the design shown in the annexed engraving. They are lithographed on white paper and perforated 11½.



1 kopeck, blue, perf. 11½.
2 „ „ „
3 „ „ „
1 „ red „
3 „ „ „

As the various values are on one sheet, the following pairs may be had: 1 + 3 kop., blue; 2 + 3 kop., blue; and 1 + 3 kop., red.



Kousnetz.—The stamp for this rural post now appears with a coat of arms upon it, printed on plain white paper and perforated 13½.

5 kopecks, blue and rose; perf. 13½.



Morschansk.—A stamp has come to hand of a fresh design.

The central part is printed in brown, with the exception of the centre itself, which is in pale blue, as also is the frame. The stamp is lithographed on white paper and perforated 12.

5 kopecks, blue and brown ; perf. 12.



Ochansk.—The annexed engraving represents a stamp of a new design which has been recently issued. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

2 kopecks, carmine ; perf. 11½.



Since the 1st January last the stamp of 10 kopecks, blue, has been suppressed, and one of 5 kopecks of the design shown in the annexed engraving has been issued for registered letters, as is shown by the inscription at the foot. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

5 kopecks, black, red, and gold ; perf. 11½.



Ossa.—The stamp of 1890 is no longer green, but red. The horizontal green lines, however, remain. 2 kopecks, red, and green ; perf.

Ourjoum.—Stamps of 2 and 3 kopecks of the design shown in the annexed engraving were issued 29th November, 1891. They are lithographed on plain white paper and perforated 13.

2 kopecks, dark blue. | 3 kopecks, blue-green.

Perm.—For twenty years this rural post has been content with a stamp of very simple design for its ordinary purposes. It now blossoms forth with a most elaborate piece of architecture shown in the annexed engraving, which we understand is for registered letters, as testified by the inscription. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½. It is issued in two colours ; why, we are not able to say.



5 kopecks, carmine ; perf. 11½.
5 „ blue „



Pskoff.—A stamp of 5 kopecks of the type shown in the annexed engraving, lithographed in black, bistre, and blue on white, was issued on 27th April last. The perforation is 11½.

5 kopecks, black, bistre, and blue.

Riask.—The design of 1887 has been somewhat modified. The exterior of the frame is no longer composed of a double line, but of a single

one. The numerals and letters are also not of the same size as before. There are two types of the new issue differing principally in the ornaments at the angles. The impression is on white wove paper. The stamps are not perforated.

3 kopecks, bright rose.

Sapojok.—A new type comes to hand in three varieties for each of the two values, dependent on the designs on each side of the shield. In the 5 kopecks these designs are in the same direction, but in the 10 kopecks they are not. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 13.



5 kopecks, red and green ; perf. 13.
10 „ green and yellow „



Solikamsk.—At the commencement of January last a stamp of a new design was issued by this rural post. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

2 kopecks, yellow ; perf. 11½.

Tichvin.—The annexed engraving but feebly represents the design for 1891. The arms are red ; the inscriptions, black ; the upper part, blue ; the ground, red and blue, and the band in gold and silver all on plain white paper. The perforation is 11½.

5 kopecks, black, blue, red, gold, and silver ; perf. 11½.

Zolotonoska.—The surcharge by which the current 2 kopecks was changed to 3 kopecks is also found on the 2 kopecks of 1885.

3 kop. on 2 kop., green and yellow ; surch. in black.

Samoa.—Our notice of the issue of the stamp of 2½d. last month was somewhat meagre. The value is in numerals within rectangles in each of the lower angles, between which, in graduated letters, is "Two & HALFPENCE," a somewhat novel mode of abbreviating "TWOPENCE HALFPENNY," but one which appears even too long for a foreign contemporary, who leaves out the "&." The impression is on paper, watermarked "N Z and Star," and the perforation is 12½.

Straits Settlements.—We last month, on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, chronicled the surcharge of "ONE CENT" on the 24 cents, green ; but this magazine, ordinarily so reliable, has been misinformed, and it does not exist. It now chronicles the two-lined surcharge on the 4 cents., bistre.

2 cents on 4 c., bistre ; surcharge in black.

Sweden.—The *Monthly Journal*, in reporting a specimen of the 6 öre "Losen," printed on both sides, mentions an error in the surcharge of the official 10 öre on 24 öre, orange-yellow, a colon or a faulty "I" being found in the word "Frimarke." Mr. Swen Dymling informs us that this typographic fault is in the 29th

stamp of every sheet. He further possesses a specimen in which the surcharge is upside down.

Official. 10 on 24 öre, blue and orange-yellow ; *error in surcharge.*
10 on 24 öre, „ *surcharge inverted.*

Tobago.—A stamp of a halfpenny has, according to the *Timbre Poste*, been made by surcharging the 4 pence, grey, with halfpenny. This stamp has been previously surcharged with 2½d., so that we chronicle this fresh surcharge with some hesitation.

½ penny on 4d., grey ; surcharged in black.

Turkey.—Other values of the new series now come to hand with "IMPRIMÉ" in black. The 20 paras was chronicled last month.

10 paras green, surch. "IMPRIMÉ" in black.
1 piastre slate-grey, „ „
2 „ brown-ochre, „ „
5 „ purple, „ „

Uruguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* gives the following errors in the recent surcharges : 1 cent, green ; surcharge in red.

Surcharge upside down ; double surcharge, one being upside down ; double surcharge, one over the other ; the same, one under the other—we fail to see the difference—double surcharge, one extending over two stamps.

5 c. on 7 cents., bistre ; surcharge in red.

Surcharge, upside down ; double surcharge, one being upside down. 1 c. on 20 c., orange ; surcharge in black.

Surcharge upside down ; not perforated vertically ; "CENTÈSIMO" for "CENTESIMO" ; 18 92 for 1892.

Zululand.—The following stamps of Great Britain have been overprinted in black for use in this territory in block letters, similarly to those already chronicled :

5 pence, purple and blue.
9 „ „ „
1 shilling, green.
5 shillings, rose.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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

Argentine Republic.—The wrappers of ½ centavo and 2 centavos have the word "IMPRESOS" in larger letters than before.

Wrappers. ½ cent, brown on pale buff.
2 „ dark mauve on pale buff.

Egypt.—An envelope of 5 millièmes for local use has been made by surcharging in black that of 2 piastres, orange, with the new value. This envelope is of large size, of azure-laid paper, watermarked.

5 mil. on 2 piast., orange on azure, surch. in black. Size 176 × 117 mm.

France.—The two lines on the wrappers have now been suppressed.

Tasmania.—In our notice of the new stamp on the Registration Envelopes, in our March number, we see that there is an error. The colour of the stamp is given as *red* instead of *blue*. The "fee" is 3d., though not expressed on the stamp.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Argentine Republic.—The letter card of 2 centavos, like that of the 3 centavos, already chronicled, appears to have been modified. The perforation is continued to the edges, and the lines for the address are now dotted in place of being continuous.

Letter Card. 2 cents, brown on pale buff.

Bahamas.—The single and reply cards of 1½ pence (1881, 1883), have been surcharged in black with "ONE PENNY." The surcharge in the single card is over the old value, and in the reply immediately under the bust.

1 penny on 1½d., carmine on buff; surcharged in black.
1+1 „ 1½+1½d., „ „ „ „

Bolivia.—A reply card of 2+2 centavos has been issued with stamp of the 9 star type, and with imprint underneath as in that of 1 c., as shown in our January number. The size of the lettering of the inscriptions has been modified.

2+2 cent, blue on white.

Canada.—The reply card of 1+1 cent has the type of the stamp modified like that on the single card shown in our February number. 1+1 cent, blue on pale buff.

Cashmere.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a new issue of the card of ¼ anna.

¼ anna, red on white. Size 90×140 mm.

Congo.—Two new post cards of the current type are announced.

10 c., black on buff.
15 c., black on white.

Curaçao.—The single and reply cards of 2½ cents, with stamp of the numeral type, are said to be printed in green on white, faced with sea-green. 2½ cents, green on sea-green.
2½+2½ „ „ „

Dutch Indies.—The issue of the following reply cards with stamp of the numeral type is announced. The cards are white faced with colour. 5+5 cents, blue on pale blue.
7½+7½ cents, carmine on rose.

Holland.—The post card of 5 cents on white, faced with pale blue, and with stamp of the head of the young Queen, now has the stamp in the right upper angle, and the Arms in the corresponding left angle. 5 cents, blue on pale blue.

The issue of a post card for service is reported inscribed

"POSTERIJEN," with "DIENSTBRIEFKAART" in a second line below, within a frame measuring 150 × 100 mm. There are four varieties, in one of which, that on blue, there is a formula at the back, in which the word "Briefkaart" appears as "BricRkaart"; this card bears the control number of 49, all the others have 49 B.—*De Postiljon.*

Service. No value. Black on rose; back dotted rose.
Black on rose dotted; back rose.
Black on salmon.
Black on dark blue.

Italy.—The post card for the use of the deputies has been modified. The Arms in the left upper angle have no longer the flags, and a Crown has been added at the top of the mantle on which is displayed the Arms of Savoy. The date is 91.

Official Card. 10 centesimi, red on straw.

The ordinary card has now the date 92.

10 centesimi, red on straw; *date 92.*

Monaco.—The following letter card has been issued with stamp of the new type.

Letter Card. 25 c., grey-green on pink.

Porto Rico.—A new card of 3 c. de peso has been issued, with stamp of the type of the young king between the words "TARJETA" and "POSTAL."

3 c. de peso, blue on buff.

Portugal.—A post card of 10 reis, with stamp of the new type, has been issued. Size 140 × 90 mm.

10 reis, lilac-rose on light buff.

Siam.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us in its April number that there are two varieties in the overprint of the 4 atts on 1 att, one being smaller than the other. The same journal also mentions a reply card of 4 atts, each half overprinted in a semicircle with "KEDAH," a small State tributary to Siam.

4 atts on 1 att, vermilion on yellow; *variety.*
4+4 atts, carmine on buff; overprinted "KEDAH."

Spain.—A reply card of 15 + 15 cent. is announced by the *Timbre-Poste* with head of the king in the centre. This journal states that it is for the interior, which we suppose includes Portugal and Gibraltar, as *Le Postiljon* states that the reply card of 10 + 10 cent., mentioned by us last month, with head of the King in the left corner and Arms in the centre, did not include "Portugal and Gibraltar." 15+15 cent., blue on buff.

Straits Settlements.—According to *La Carte Postale* a single and reply card of 2 cents. of the usual colonial type have been issued.

2 cents, carmine on buff.
2+2 „ „

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

(*Continued from page* 126.)

THE REPUBLIC OF 1870.

Issue I. Head of Liberty.

1. *Stamps printed during the investment of Paris, perf.* $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

11th October, 1870.

10 c., brown ochre, yellow ochre ; superseded March, 1875.

20 c., blue, bright blue, pale blue ; ceased to be issued on 1st September, 1871.

40 c., orange, pale and bright orange ; ceased to be issued on 1st September, 1871.

2. *Provisional issue, lithographed at Bordeaux ; imperf.*

15th November, 1870.

1 c., bronze-green, dark, bronze-green, yellow green (shades).

2 c., red-brown, dark to light, brick (shades), flesh, chocolate-brown, brown.

4 c., grey, lilac-grey (shades), yellowish grey.

5 c., green, yellow-green to green-yellow (shades).

10 c., dark and pale bistre, pale and very pale orange bistre, Naples yellow, greenish bistre, and yellowish bistre.

20 c. (1st type), dull blue, bright blue, ultramarine.

20 c. (2nd type), Prussian-blue, bright and dull blue, and pale blue, dark and light ultramarine.

20 c. (3rd type), Prussian-blue, bright and greyish blue, blue and pale blue (shades), ultramarine.

30 c., very dark to pale brown, rusty brown, yellowish brown.

40 c., bright and very bright vermilion, dark to pale orange, orange, orange-yellow, yellow (shades), lemon yellow.

80 c., crimson-lake dark to pale, dark brick-rose, dull, dark, and pale rose, carmine-rose.

VARIETIES.

20c. (2nd type), blue, REPUR for REPUB.

Perforated 14 (*unofficial*).

1 c., bronze-green.
2 c., brown.
4 c., grey.
5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., bistre.
20 c., blue (2nd and 3rd types).
30 c., brown.
40 c., vermilion.
80 c., carmine-rose.†

M. Moens catalogues a variety rouletted vertically and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, but as the French stamps have always been perforated 14 horizontally, this must be entirely unofficial.

† The above are taken from the list given by M. Moens. The French Society gives the perforation as 13.

Rouletted in line (*unofficial*).

1 c., bronze-green.
2 c., brown.
4 c., grey.
5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., bistre.
20 c., blue (1st, 2nd, and 3rd types).
30 c., brown.
40 c., vermilion and orange-yellow.
80 c., carmine-rose.

Rouletted in points (*unofficial*).

1 c., bronze-green.
2 c., brown.

Rouletted en arc (*unofficial*).

20 c., blue (type 3).

3. *Stamps printed in Paris after the Peace, perf.* $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1*st September*, 1871.

15 c., brown-bistre, yellow-bistre, bistre (shades); superseded June, 1874.
25 c., blue, bright and pale blue; superseded 20th July, 1876.

December, 1871.

10 c., overprinted in blue on 10 c., bistre, of 15th November, 1867; prepared, but not issued.

10*th May*, 1872.

2 c., red-brown, brown; superseded September, 1876.

June, 1872.

5 c., yellow-green, shades from dark to pale; superseded 11th July, 1876.

July, 1872.

4 c., grey, lilac-grey; superseded November, 1876.

September, 1872.

80 c., carmine, rose (larger numerals); remained in use till exhausted.

October, 1872.

30 c., dark brown, yellow-brown (larger numerals); superseded 11th July 1876.

10*th December*, 1872.

1 c., bronze-green (shades); superseded February, 1877.

15*th January*, 1873.

10 c., brown-bistre on rose; superseded March, 1875.

June, 1874.

15 c., yellow ochre (larger numerals); superseded 12th June, 1876.

March, 1875.

10 c., brown-bistre on rose (larger numerals); superseded in September, 1876.

VARIETY.

March, 1875.

15 c., brown-bistre on rose (error in the plate).

The 10 c., bistre on yellow, of 11th October, 1870, and the same on rose of March, 1875, being printed from the old plates of 1850, are found with one of the stamps *à tête bêche*, as also the 20 c. of 11th October, 1870, also printed from the old plates. The same observation also applies to the 15 c. and 25 c. of 1st September, 1871, in the sheets of which there is also one stamp *à tête bêche*.

(*To be continued.*)

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A Supplement to Mr. M. P. Castle's Papers.

Compiled by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, with additions by Mr. Gordon Smith.

[On the receipt of the following communication from the *Philatelic Society of South Australia*, forwarded by the Rev. P. E. Raynor, the President, we noticed that it purported to be a "Supplement" to the papers furnished to this magazine by Mr. M. P. Castle. We therefore thought that it would be more advisable that it should be made to include the varieties subsequently discovered by Mr. Castle, and also some which had been noted by Mr. Gordon Smith, who revised the chart published in our January number, and with this view we requested Mr. Gordon Smith to introduce all the additional varieties known up to the present date, a task which he has most kindly and ably performed.

The varieties introduced are distinguished as follows :—Those marked with an asterisk (*) have, with two or three exceptions, come under Mr. Gordon Smith's own observation, nearly the whole being either in his own collection or in that of Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N.—those marked with an obelisk (†) are taken from the supplemental list of Mr. Castle, as published by him in the *London Philatelist* for April last.—Ed.]

More than a year ago this Society determined to compile a list of the Departmental surcharges ; but owing to various reasons not much progress was made with the matter. Meanwhile Mr. Castle's able papers began to appear in the *Philatelic Record*, and were followed with interest by the Society ; the main burden of classification was thus taken off its shoulders, and it was resolved to try and supplement the papers when they were concluded. It was to be expected that a good deal of information could be supplied in the home of the stamps themselves ; and with regard to the number of additional varieties, this expectation has been fulfilled, as the present list adds seventy to Mr. Castle's. Strange to say, however, with regard to the interpretation of the letters, full information is wanting even here. The present printer of stamps (Mr. J. B. Cooke) is unable to supply any information, and the records (if they exist) are either hidden, and remain yet to be unearthed, or, according to a tradition (such traditions seem to be common !), have been burnt in a fire. It might have been supposed that a Government Gazette could be found containing a complete list, but such is not the case ; the letters do not ever seem to have received formal official sanction, and it really seems that the Government printer followed his own fancy to a great extent. The surcharges were clearly

not all made at once, but were added to and altered according to circumstances and requirements. Many different surcharges seem to have been used in the same department, according to the will of the printer: thus L. T. (Land Titles), T. R. (Titles' Registration), I. E. (Intestate Estates) C. T. (Commissioner of Titles), and D. R. (Deeds' Registry) were all used by the same department (*a*); and besides R. G. (Registrar General) we have also B. D. (Births and Deaths), and B. M. (Births and Marriages) (*b*). Mr. A. K. Moore, whose father was Colonial Surgeon, states that the letters C. S. were at first used indiscriminately by the Chief Secretary and the Colonial Surgeon; but when the former became aware of this encroachment on his province the order was given for the distinctive C. Sgn. The Colonial Surgeon would also doubtless use H. (Hospital). It would seem, therefore, almost impossible to arrive at any finality with regard to *some* of the letters, but in the case of the vast majority there can be no doubt, and the Society has been enabled to correct the received interpretation in fifteen or sixteen instances.

P. E. Raynor, *President.*
For Philatelic Society of South Australia.

Note.—The additional details as to existing varieties have been supplied chiefly from the collections of the following members of the Society: Rev. P. E. Raynor (President), Mr. F. C. Krichauff (Vice-President), and his brother, Mr. S. W. Herbert, Mr. F. R. C. Frost, and Mr. A. K. Moore, all of whom have carefully verified the perforations and watermarks.

A.—ARCHITECT.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	2d., orange. Type II. (Wmk. S.A. and Crown.)	

A. G.—ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.

1d., green.*

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

1d., green.†

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

6d., blue.

A. O.—AUDIT OFFICE.

(*a*) Rouletted.

6d., blue.†	2d., orange. Type II. (Star).*	

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.

1s., brown.

(*d*) Perforated 10.

1s., brown.

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

6d., blue, 11½ × 12½.†

B. D.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Note.—"Barrack Department" is hardly a likely interpretation.

B. G.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(*d*) Perforated 10.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	1d., green. 6d., blue.†	

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

	1d., green, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$;† $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.* 1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$*	

B. M.—BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

Note.—"Board of Magistrates." This should be Births and Marriages, an alternative designation for Births and Deaths. S. M. was used by (Stipendiary) Magistrates. According to the tradition of an old officer of the Department, B. D. (Births and *Deaths*) was considered of evil omen, and altered to B. M. (Births and *Marriages*.)

C.—CUSTOMS.

(*a*) Rouletted.

6d., slate-blue.		

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.

	4d., slate.†	

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate.†		

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

	1d., dark green. 3 sides 10; 1 side $11\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.*	

C. D.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) Rouletted.

2d., orange. Type I.	2d., orange. Type II. (Star).	

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.

	1s., brown.*	

Note.—The interpreter who gave "Convict Department" for C. D. shows a strange want of acquaintance with colonial history. Amusement, rather than indignation, is caused by such a slur upon a Province which has never received a single convict. South Australia has always been a "Province"—never even a "Crown Colony."

C. L.—CROWN LANDS.

(*a*) Rouletted.

2d., orange. Type I.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown. 2d., orange. Type II. (Star).*	4d., slate.

C. O.—CENSUS OFFICE.

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
4d., slate.		

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.*

Note.—This seems the likeliest interpretation; "C. D." was used in the Commissariat Department.

C. P.—COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

C. S.—CHIEF SECRETARY (OR COLONIAL SURGEON).

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., slate.*
1s., brown.

C. Sgn.—COLONIAL SURGEON.

(*a*) Rouletted.

2d., orange. Type I.

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

6d., blue.†

C. T.—COMMISSIONER OF TITLES.

Note.—One of the surcharges used in the Registrar General's office. There were no taxes in this happy land in those days.

D. B.—DESTITUTE BOARD.

(*d*) Perforated 10.

4d., slate (star).

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

1d., green, $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ *
4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
6d., blue, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.*

D. R.—DEEDS' REGISTRY.

(*a*) Rouletted.

2d., orange. Type I.
6d., slate-blue.

Note.—These letters are one of the variants in use in the Registrar General's office, apparently for a very short period, as the surcharge is very scarce, and has only been found by us on two values,

E.—ENGINEER.

(*a*) Rouletted.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

(*c*) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

6d., blue.*

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

6d., blue, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
1s., brown, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

E. B.—EDUCATION BOARD.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
6d., blue.†	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)	

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.*		

G. F.—GOLD FIELDS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

6d., slate-blue.

Note.—"Government Factories" are unknown in South Australia. The surcharge was limited in use, and is very scarce.

G. P.—GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

	1d., green.

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.*	

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

1s., brown.

G. S.—GOVERNMENT STORES.

Note.—"Government Stores" is undoubtedly the right interpretation, not "Survey."

G. T.—GOOLWA TRAMWAY.

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.*

H.—HOSPITAL.

H. A.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

1d., green.*

(?) H. G.—HOSPITAL GAMBIERTON.

I. A.—IMMIGRATION AGENT.

I. E.—INTESTATE ESTATES.

I. S.—INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

L. A.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)
2s., carmine.†

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

Red. | *Black.* | *Blue.*
6d., blue.

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate.
6d., blue.

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, 10 × 11½.

L. C.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

6d., slate-blue.

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

6d., blue.*

L. L.—LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN.

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

L. T.—LAND TITLES.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

2d., orange. Type I. (2nd stop omitted.)

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

6d., light blue.

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

6d., light blue, 10 × 11½, 10 top, 11½ three sides.
2s., carmine, 10 × 11½.

(*f*) PERFORATED 13.

4d., slate.

Note.—This surcharge is one of the variants in the Registrar General's office.

M.—MILITARY.

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

6d., blue.*
1s., brown.
1s., brown (perf. 12½).†

Note.—"Militia" is a force unknown in South Australia. But there were a few English soldiers quartered in the province until 1871.

M. B.—MARINE BOARD.

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

4d., slate (V. and Crown.)
6d., dark blue.
1s., brown.

Note.—The "Medical Board" would use the H. (Hospital) surcharge.

M. R.—MANAGER (OF) RAILWAYS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

1s., brown.

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

6d., blue.†

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	6d., dark blue.	
	2s., carmine.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown), 10 × 11½.*	

Note.—"Marine Registry" was never the title of a department. The use by the railway department is proved by so many specimens being pen-marked instead of postmarked.

M. R. G.—MANAGER (OF) RAILWAYS, GAMBIERTON.

N. T.—NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(*c*) PERFORATED 11½.

3d., blue (surcharged).
4d., slate.

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown.)

Note.—One of the most interesting of the surcharges, as the Northern Territory is a distinct province, with its own administrator and its own finances; therefore quite as collectable as "Johore," "Pahang," &c.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

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. GILLESPIE.
H. STAFFORD SMITH.	J. H. ESCOLME.

THE eleventh meeting of the season (1891-2) was held on Monday, May 9th, at 7.45 p.m., ten members being present, and one visitor, Mr. J. A. Tilleard. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President, in welcoming Mr. Tilleard to the meeting as a visitor, referred to the useful work he had done in the interests of Philately, and especially with regard to the London Exhibition in May, 1890. The question of the Society subscribing to the *London Philatelist* was considered, and after due discussion it was resolved: "That in the opinion of this Society it is strongly desirable that all its members should subscribe to the *London Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the Philatelic Society of London." Arrangements were made for drawing up reference lists of the stamps of the British Possessions in Europe, and it was decided to commence next season.

The twelfth meeting of the season (1891–92) was held on Monday, May 23rd, at 7.45 p.m., eight members being present, and one visitor, Mr. W. H. G. Cruttwell. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported that in reply to his circular containing a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting, urging members to subscribe to the *London Philatelist*, a large proportion of members had forwarded subscriptions in addition to those who had already subscribed. The President exhibited his magnificent collection of New Zealand, and considerable interest was afforded by the inspection of the numerous varieties of unofficial perforations, and the number of shades which it contained. The rarest stamps were the 3d., New Zealand, rouletted; the 2d., vermilion lozenge; and two recently chronicled varieties, the 3d., pelure, and 1d., brown, New Zealand. The President's remarks tended to show that the relative dates of the blue paper issue, and the star imperf. series, was still open to conjecture. He also mentioned the great difficulty in getting a full collection, as in his opinion it was one of the most difficult countries to complete, used and unused.

[The next meeting will be held on the second Monday in October.]

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Henry W. Mayne, L.D.S.
Vice-President– J. Milton.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. Levy.

The sixth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms, on April 27th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present, ten members and two visitors. Mr. A. R. Barrett (L.P.S.) was elected a member. A plan recommended by the Committee for the exchange of stamps among members was unanimously adopted. The Hon. Secretary read Part IV. of his paper on "The Stamps of Great Britain," dealing with the remainder of the line-engraved series, plate numbers, &c., and a vote of thanks was unanimously carried. The first three numbers of the *London Philatelist* were circulated among those present, who expressed their appreciation of the executive of the London Philatelic Society in producing such a high-class periodical.

The seventh ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on May 11th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present, ten members. It was resolved that the sum of 10s. 6d. be sent from the funds of the Society to the Philatelic Protection Society as a donation towards the expenses incurred in the recent prosecutions. The evening was devoted to the examination of collections, and the exchange of stamps on the system adopted at the preceding meeting. Asher Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

190, Union Street, Plymouth.

Miscellanea.

The London Philatelic Society.—We regret to learn that Mr. Philbrick, who is universally regarded as the best of our philatelists, has resigned the Presidency of the Society, to which he was elected on the resignation of Sir Daniel Cooper, up to which period he had been Vice-President from the date of its formation in 1869. He is succeeded by Lord Kingston.

* * *

Great Britain.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a stamp of 1 penny, red-brown (1840), on an envelope post marked 30. 9. 43, in which one of the letters in the angles has been struck over the remains of another one. Mr. Morley has also shown us another specimen of a similar kind, and we have heard of an upside down "S."

ITALIAN POST CARDS.— According to the *Rivista Filatelica* the Italian post-office is disposing of its old stock of post cards, CARTOLINE-VAGLIA, marked "annulato," in parcels of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, or 20 lire, at low prices to suit collectors. * * *

NEW ZEALAND NOVELTIES.—We read in Vindins' *Philatelic Monthly:* "We wish to warn our readers against some very dangerous forgeries of the early issues of New Zealand. We have seen the 1d. and 1s. on blue paper; 1s. and 6d. on soft paper, no wmk.; 6d. and 1s., wmk. N.Z. all imperf., and 6d. and 1s., wmk. N.Z. perf., and also 1d., vermilion wmk. star with the star partly erased and N.Z. substituted. We dare say that others are in existence. At a first glance these stamps would pass as genuine, but on closer inspection they have a general blurry impression seldom seen in the originals; besides, the colours of the 1 penny and 1 shilling are far too bright; the 6d. is the black-brown shade. * * *

BARBADOS.—*Der Philatelist* announces that on the 1st July adhesives of a new design will be issued, of the values ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d. and 2/6, and a reply card of 1d. + 1d.

* * *

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—We learn that the Portuguese Government are preparing 16 values of the type of the new 25 reis for all the Portuguese foreign possessions, and, not content with the number of possessions provided for by the current issue, are about to split them up into 20, in the following manner, a full set of stamps being supplied to each.

1.	Angra	Azores.
2.	Horta	
3.	Ponta Delgada	
4.	Funchal	Madeira.
5.	Mossamedes	Angola.
6.	Loanda	
7.	Benguela	
8.	Portuguese Congo	
9.	Cape Verd	
10.	Goa	Portuguese Indies.
11.	Daman	
12.	Diu	
13.	Guinea	
14.	Macao	
15.	Timor	
16.	Lorenzo-Marquez	Mozambique.
17.	Quilimane	
18.	Ivo	
19.	St. Thomas	St. Thomas and Prince.
20.	Prince	

A correspondent writes inquiring in what towns the stamps of Guinea are used; a question we are not able to answer, as, though we have seen plenty of unused specimens, we cannot call to mind that we have of late years seen any used ones.

* * *

PARAGUAY.—M. Maury informs us that the Junta of Paraguay sitting at Asuncion, by a decree of the 18th February last, decided that the lion, whether rampant or in any other position, which since 1870 has figured on the stamps of this country, has played his part sufficiently, and is to be replaced by a gallery of portraits of all the great men who have been presidents of the Republic. Three millions of these new stamps have been ordered.

Monaco.—The stock of stamps of 40 c. and 75 c. of the former issue does not appear to be exhausted, as the Post-office does not yet supply these values of the new type.

* * *

Cook Islands.—We would advise our readers not to put too much faith in the announcement of these stamps, which we copied last month from the *Monthly Journal*. We very much suspect that they have been made for sale and not for use.

* * *

Austria and Hungary.—It is said that at the beginning of next year the monetary system will be changed in Austria-Hungary and Herzegovina and the franc adopted as the unit of value. This will no doubt involve some change in the stamps. Gold pieces of 8 florins have been issued for a long time past, of the same weight and quality as a French 20 franc piece, equal to 16 marks, or 16 shillings English, but the paper money with which you purchase or could purchase postage stamps is of less value, for 16 shillings will purchase more than 9 florins of Austrian paper. * * *

Great Britain.—A contemporary states that "the report about the 4½d. stamp is without foundation." If this relates to a delay mentioned by another as arising from an accident to the die, or to the intention to issue it, we know not. If to the latter, we can only say *Qui vivra, verra.*

* * *

The Tapling Collection.—We have learnt with much satisfaction that the work of arranging this collection has been confided by the Trustees of the British Museum to Mr. E. D. Bacon, who will do the work on the lines already commenced by Mr. Tapling. No one knows the collection so well as Mr. Bacon, for it may be said of him, that he is acquainted personally with every stamp in it, and philatelists may be assured beforehand that the work will be well done, but it will take all Mr. Bacon's spare time for some considerable period.

Answers to Correspondents.

New South Wales.—Mr. Bacon has pointed out that we wrongly quoted the authority of the *Timbre-Poste* in our mention of the two pence, with watermark of double-lined figure "8," in our last number, interpolating the word "*dated*," whereas the 12th January, 1856, is the date of the issue of the two pence, not that of the particular variety, the specimen of which bears no date.

With regard to the specimen of the 3d. Electric Telegraph Company, black on yellow, which Mr. Lundy has seen perforated 17, we quite agree with Mr. Bacon that the perforation is an extraordinary one. We have not seen the stamp in question, which ought to have been described as issued in 1857, but belonging to the 1854 issue.

Lux.—We duly received your letter, but you omitted to enclose your card, and we can only therefore thank you in our columns, and express our admiration of the cleverness with which the enclosure was executed. It is not, however, *quite* perfect, but if you try again on the 1st of April you *may* possibly succeed better.

F. H., Glastonbury.—You are in error. The *plate numbers* on the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain were not punched, but were *engraved* on the steel roller used for the construction of the plate. The *letters* were struck on the plate with punches.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. JULY, 1892. No. 163.

THE Philatelic Society "Santiago" of Chili has forwarded to us a copy of the first number of its Annals—*Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica "Santiago"*—and we cannot but congratulate the Society, not only as to the form, but as to the substance of this printed evidence of its work. It is a *brochure* of 112 pages, royal 8vo, and contains a number of studies of the Society and of individual members, and we shall feel great satisfaction in acceding to the "Request" on the first page of the work, which is to the following effect: "The principal object of the Philatelical Society 'Santiago' being the spread of stamp collecting and its studies, permits and requests the reproduction or translation of any or all of the articles contained in this publication, the sole condition being that it may be clearly indicated that they are taken from these annals."

The "Santiago."

The first article of philatelic interest is one on the issues of the adhesives of Chili during the period extending from 1853 to 1867, and is the work of a committee, confirmed by the Society on the 9th March last. The plates for these stamps, four in number, were, as we know, constructed in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., but up to the present time the date of the first issue does not appear to have been accurately given. M. Moens, in his catalogue, gives it as 20th October, 1852, but he has evidently mistaken the date of the law authorising the issue for the date of the actual issue, which did not take place till 1st July, 1853, and consisted of two stamps, the 5 and 10 centavos. These were followed, on the 1st January, 1862, by the 1 c. and 20 c., and in 1865 the 5 centavos appeared with the large numeral in watermark. This portion of the history is highly interesting to the English reader, as it

embraces the whole of the period during which the stamps were printed from the English plates, and those printed in red-brown by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. show the same chemical effects of the peculiar ink then used by them, as is found in the stamps they then printed for the government of this country.

The whole of the stamps of 1853 were printed in England. Those of 1854 were partly printed in England and partly in Chili, but the paper bore a watermark of small numerals of a different type from that of 1853, except some small number of those of 10 centavos printed in Chili. The whole of those on the paper watermarked with the large numeral "5" were printed in Chili, but we will refer to these several impressions when we have the opportunity of entering on the matter at length.

We also find a most exhaustive article on the envelopes manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and issued in 1872, and this is followed by another article on the adhesive postage and fiscal stamps of 1880 and 1881. There is a short article on the stamps of Ecuador of 1881 and 1887, followed by another short article on the embossed stamps of Peru of 1862, 1868, 1871, and 1873. There is also an article on the Chilian obliterating marks, and on the "Multada" stamps indicating the sum which the addressee had to pay for deficiency of postage in the absence of the rate not having been prepaid, or having been insufficiently prepaid.

The work is the best publication of its kind that we have seen. Philatelists care but little for the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of Societies, however useful they may be to show that the particular society is not in a state of somnolence. They rather prefer to see evidence of the work actually done, and the publication of these annals will go far to show that there is a Society in Chili which comprehends that the general diffusion of philatelic knowledge is the real object of its mission.

M. Moens' Catalogue.

We have now received the concluding part of the first volume of M. Moens' Catalogue, which contains the adhesive and telegraph stamps. It is a gigantic undertaking, as there is yet to be a second volume containing the catalogue of envelopes, post cards, &c., and a third of the fiscal stamps. In this first volume there are 576 pages of letterpress, 192 pages of wood cuts, numbering upwards of 5,500, and 197 pages of zincograph plates, a grand total of 960 pages. In

February, 1863, M. Moens writes, "There was nothing before which we recoiled, and at last we published our *Manual for Postage Stamp Collectors.*" Through his long career M. Moens has acted on the same principle, and he has spared neither trouble nor expense to render the present catalogue the greatest publication of the kind that has yet been offered to philatelists, and one moreover which is indispensable to every general collector.

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* The Editor of the "Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Austrian Levant.—It is reported that by virtue of a Decree of the Minister of Trade of the 13th May last, the stamp of 2 kreuzer, surcharged with "8 para," was to have been issued on the 1st June last, specially for defraying the rate of postage on samples. According to advices from Constantinople under date of the 20th June, received by the *Timbre-Poste*, the stamp had not up to that time made its appearance. It was mentioned also that the stamp of 2 florins, surcharged with "20 piastres," would appear shortly.

Azores.—The type of the stamps for "Ponta Delgada" is similar to that for Angra and Horta. The inscription at the foot is in thin block letters.

Brazil.—The *Timbre-Poste* is informed that the 100 reis of last year has now the first printing in rose, red, and carmine, and the second in blue-green in place of blue, while in some the centre is upside down.

100 reis, rose and blue-green.
100 „ red „
100 „ carmine „

British Bechuanaland.—The halfpenny, black, of the Cape of Good Hope, watermarked "Foul anchor," has been overprinted in green for this territory.

½ penny, black, wmk. "Foul anchor," overprint in green.

Specimens exist with a double overprint.

Cape of Good Hope.—A stamp of 2½d. has been issued of the current type. The numeral of value is in the upper right angle under the word "HOPE." Impression on white paper, watermarked "Foul anchor"; perforation 14.

2½d., olive-green.

Cauca. — We have reason to believe that the stamp of 5 centavos, described and depicted in our number for February last, is, like *all* its predecessors, tainted with fraud, insomuch as it has been made for sale and not for use. The announcement of this last attack on the credulity of philatelists emanated from *The American Journal of Philately*, which accepted it as genuine on the strength of the assurance of a correspondent. Coming from such a source as the journal in question, the new candidate was accepted, but its character is now assailed by the same journal on what appear to us to be good grounds. The inscription on the stamp is "Provincia de Cauca," which is a misnomer, as the States now constituting the "Republic" are termed "Departments," and the use of "de" for "del" proves, it is said, that the counterfeiter was a stranger to Colombia, and unacquainted with the language.

Cochin.—The Rajah of this native State has, it appears, followed the example of his neighbour of Travancore, and issued a small set of postage stamps and envelopes, which we have delayed to chronicle until we could annex an engraving of the design, the central part of which shows the sacred emblems displayed somewhat similarly to those on the stamps of Travancore. The impression is in colour on plain white paper, both thick and thin, and the perforation is 12.

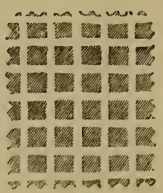


The value is given in "puttans," one puttan being, it would appear, equivalent to 2 chuckrams. The sheets of ½ puttan consist of 48 stamps in 6 rows of 8, those of one puttan of 24 stamps in 4 rows of 6, and those of 2 puttans of 12 stamps in 2 rows of 6.

½ puttan, orange-yellow (shades).
1 ,, lilac-rose (shades).
2 ,, violet.

Congo (French).—In the recent surcharges of 5 c. on 20 c. and the 10 c. on 40 c., some of the stamps have "COngo" in place of "Congo."

5 c. on 20 c., brick on green; *error in surcharge.*
10 c. ,, 40 c., vermilion on straw ,,



France.—The annexed engraving shows the disposition of the ground on the new issue of the stamp of 15 centimes fully described in our last number.

Guadeloupe.—As errors in surcharges are not very interesting, we have not noticed those in the recent surcharges until we had a batch.

(1) With GUADELONPE; GUADBLOUPE and GUADELOUEP.

4 centimes (1881), violet on blue.
30 ,, ,, brown.
30 ,, (1872), bistre.

(2) With double surcharge.

5 centimes (1881), green.

Hongkong.—The surcharge of "1 Dollar" on 96 cents exists with the addition of the value in Chinese. *Per contra*, the 50 cents on 48 c., violet, appears without the Chinese letters.

1 dollar on 96 cents, brown on red, *with value in Chinese.*
50 cents on 48 cents, violet, *without value in Chinese.*

Jhind.—The following Indian stamps, overprinted in black, for this State are announced.—*Timbre-Poste.*

1 anna 6 pies, drab.
3 annas, orange.
6 „ bistre.
12 „ brown on red.

Service. 3 annas, orange.
4 „ olive.
6 „ bistre.
12 „ brown on red.
1 rupee, grey.

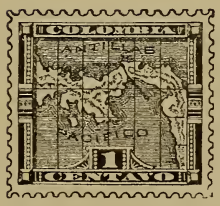
Luxemburg.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for pointing out an error we made as to the perforation of the stamps of 10 and 15 centimes. We should have written "16 in place of *11½*," instead of "16 in place of *15*."

New Republic of South Africa.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the following of the 1st type, without arms, duly obliterated:

6 pence, violet on straw, 21st May, 1886.
5 shillings, violet on straw, 24th May, 1886.
2 „ violet on grey, 24th May, 1886.

New Zealand.—The 6 pence of the issue of July, 1891, has been seen unperforated.—*Timbre-Poste.*

6 pence, blue; imperforate.



Panama.—The annexed engraving shows the type of the new series described in our last.

Paraguay.—The *Revue Philatelique* states that the following stamps in current use have been overprinted in black with "1892":

1 centavo, green.
2 „ carmine.
5 „ blue.

Puttialla.—The last mode of writing the name of this State as "PATIALA" has been applied to the following Indian stamps with

the usual success in making varieties, consisting of an "A" of a smaller fount in "PATIALA," as also an "A" without a bar, and there is also an "L" of a smaller fount. The overprint is in black.

9 pies, carmine.
1 a. 6 pies, drab.
3 annas, orange.
6 „ bistre.
12 annas, brown on red.
Service. 4 „ olive.
8 „ violet.
1 rupee, grey.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Bouzoulouk.—A stamp of a new type, as shown in the annexed engraving, has been issued for this rural post. The size is smaller than that of its predecessor; the word "KOP." is no longer under the numeral, but by way of compensation a shield with the Arms of Samara has been introduced into the upper part of the oval band. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and is not perforated.



3 kopecks, rose.

Charkoff.—The stamp described and depicted at the top of page 139 belongs to this rural post, and not to Cherson. It is also found stamped obliquely in black with the name in a small oblong frame.

5 kopecks, red and gold, *stamped in black.*

Shanghai.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the 15 cents, blue, "POSTAGE DUE," exists on watermarked paper.

Postage Due. 15 cents, blue; *watermarked paper.*

Sweden.—Although it was said that the new stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 öre were not to appear before the present month, yet M. Swen Dymling sent us specimens of the 1 öre before that time, and copies of the 4 öre are also noted by our contemporaries. The design consists of an uncoloured numeral on a coloured ground, with white radiating lines within an oval band, inscribed in the upper part "SVERIGE," and in the lower part "FRIMARKE," the oval band being interrupted at the sides by tablets carrying the word "ÖRE." The spandrels have a five-rayed star, of the same colour as the band, on a diapered ground of the colour of the interior of the oval. The impression is on white wove paper, watermarked with "Crown," and the perforation is 13 horizontally, and a trifle over 13 vertically.



1 öre, brown, centre light blue.
2 „ yellow „ blue.
3 „ „ „ brown.
4 „ blue „ red.

Switzerland.—A new value of 30 centimes was added to the existing series on the 1st July.

30 centimes, red-brown; perf. 11½.

Tangiers.—The 15 centimes, blue, has been surcharged in black with "15 centimos."

15 centimos on 15 c., blue ; surcharged in black.

Tobago.—The surcharge of "½ PENNY" on the 4 pence mentioned in our last has had its title proved satisfactorily. It is said that only 3000 were so surcharged.



Turkey.—Annexed is an engraving of the mode in which the overprint of "IMPRIMÉ" is applied on the new issue.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

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

Brazil.—The envelope of 100 reis, red, is in three sizes, 132 × 105 mm., 134 × 110 mm., and 152 × 93 mm., the first of these being of white laid, and the other two of white wove paper.

Cochin.—We have already noticed the adhesives issued by this State. The stamp for the envelopes, of which we give an illustration, is circular, and within this circular border is a double triangle similar to the ordinary representation of the Trinity. The stamp is in the right upper angle of the envelope, which is of white laid *batonné* paper; size 119 × 93 mm.



½ puttan, orange-yellow.
1 „ lilac-rose.
2 „ violet.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Austria.—Special post cards were issued during the recent Musical and Theatrical Exhibition with the words "CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE" in a curve. In other respects, except the suppression of the frame, these cards resembled the ordinary ones of 2 kreuzer. On the back there were views in six varieties.

British Guiana.—The post card of 3 cents has been surcharged, in black, with "2 CENTS" in two lines in the middle of the stamp, and the original value barred with a double line.

2 c. on 3 c., carmine on buff.

Congo.—With reference to the two cards chronicled in our last it appears from the *Timbre-Poste* that the Government printing-office at Malines not being able to furnish the post cards of 10 and 15 centimes required for the service, the Administration of Congo caused a number to be printed in Brussels by the firm of Hayez, in black on buff card for the 10 centimes, and on white for that of 15 c., the colour of the cards being the reverse of the former issue,

as also is the position of the "M" preceding the first line of the address, which is now at a greater distance from the line in the 10 c. than in the 15 c. In the former issue this was reversed. No reason is given for the change of colour of the 15 c. from carmine to black.

Germany.—We suppose it is for the special delight of travellers that unstamped post cards are issued with various vignettes on the back, bearing on the front the inscription "POSTKARTE," with lines for the address, the last preceded by the usual instructions on the cards for the interior, and with the addition in the right upper angle of a small dotted frame, within which is a notice to affix the stamp there. In some, also, the words "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST" are above "POSTKARTE." The impression is in green and also in black on light buff. Size 145 × 94 mm.

No value, green on light buff.
No value, black ,, ,,

Natal.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles a reply card of 1 + 1d., issued about the 11th May last, of the same type as that of 1½d. issued last year. 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

Portugal.—We illustrate the post card described in our last.



Spain.—A single card of 5 centimos, with inscription "TARJETA POSTAL, Para Portugal y Gibraltar," in Roman letters, in place of Gothic, has appeared. A single card of 15 centimos similar to the former issue, but with head of the young King, is also announced.

5 centimos, green on buff.
15 ,, blue ,,

Tobago.—The post card of 1½d. has been surcharged with "HALFPENNY," and also with "ONE PENNY," in large Roman capitals vertically. Only 500 of each have been so surcharged.—*Monthly Journal.*

½d. on 1½d., brown on buff.
1d. on 1½d. ,,

Wurtemburg.—The new edition of the card of 10 pf. may be distinguished from its precursor by the last line but one for the address being longer than the last one.

10 pfennig, rose on buff; *new edition.*

NOTES ON THE SURFACE-PRINTED STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, when treating of the paper which was employed for the first issues of the fourpence, mention these two important facts :

First.—That in the year 1855, at the time when the proposals of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the manufacture of the fourpence by surface-printing were accepted, that firm was printing foreign bill and other fiscal stamps for the Board of Inland Revenue on a paper into the pulp of which prussiate of potash had been introduced, and which has been designated "safety" paper.

Second.—That they were informed by the head of the chemical department of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s establishment that the use of prussiate of potash in the manufacture of the paper had been abandoned, because it was found that its action was so capricious, that it was impossible to rely on any uniformity in its effect.

The first surface-printed stamps manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the Inland Revenue Department were the "Draft" and "Receipt" stamps, issued 10th October, 1853 ; and these were followed by a series of "Foreign" Bill stamps, issued 10th October, 1854. The earliest printings of the two first were on white paper very closely resembling machine-made paper ; but we are informed that it was hand-made throughout the continuance of the watermark of "Foul anchor with double-lined stock."

We find, however, that the paper was soon changed to the blued "safety" paper, which was employed from the first for the Foreign Bill stamps, watermarked V.R. This paper was in full use when the postage stamp of fourpence was ordered ; and its substance, combined with other circumstances, clearly shows that the pulp employed for the manufacture of the paper for the first issue of the fourpence was identical with that then in use for the fiscal stamps, and we consequently find in both, as may be expected, similar evidences of the capricious action of the prussiate of potash. The paper, both for the fourpence postage and for the fiscals, was hand-made. It is stout, for the most part strongly blued ; but specimens are met with on paper which may be best described as "mottled," while others are found on what is almost white. Whether these last are to be attributed to the failure of action of the prussiate of potash, arising possibly from its effects being neutralised by the presence of other chemicals in the pulp, or from its having been omitted in the composition, we are unable to determine, but the fact cannot be disputed that specimens are to be

met with in which the paper may pass for white.* The paper is also stout in substance and exceedingly hard, and its surface rendered so close by milling, that it is almost as solid as ivory.

All the specimens we have seen of the "Small Garter" are on stout paper, varying from deeply blued to what is apparently white; and the earliest printings of those on "Middle-sized Garter" are on deeply blued paper of a similar kind. But these specimens are rare; for the paper soon became sensibly thinner, and the colour mottled, until we arrive at the commoner specimens on thin white.†

It seems to be a matter admitting of no doubt that the reasons given by the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps* for the change of the

* The introduction of the prussiate of potash into the pulp seems to have been especially intended as a safeguard against the cleaning of stamps that had been obliterated by pen and ink; for though its use was discontinued in the case of the paper for the postage stamps, yet we find that it still continued to be used more or less in that employed for the fiscal stamps on "Anchor" and other papers down to the date of the issue of the unified series, and throughout all the time that it was in use it exhibited signs of its capricious action.

† When a learned body like the London Philatelic Society puts forth, as it does in the April number of its Journal, p. 100, a theory regarding the existence of specimens of this stamp on white paper watermarked with "small garter," and hints that such specimens may have been "blanched by some acid solution," we feel the greatest possible hesitation in venturing to differ from it. We do not profess to be chemists, but we have tried the effects of various chemicals on the "safety" paper, and that of acids is to render it still more blue, while that of alkalis and chlorides is at once hopelessly to destroy the carmine, and we think the same results would follow the use of the celebrated *savon de Marseille*. What does affect the paper most sensibly, though not to bleach it, is sulphate of iron, which formerly entered so commonly into the composition of writing ink, and this it is that leads to the belief that the introduction of the prussiate of potash was chiefly directed against tampering with the stamps that had been obliterated with the ordinary writing ink. Where the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps* appear to have erred when describing the stamps of the first issue as "more or less tinted blue," is to have omitted sufficiently to take into account the capricious action of the chemical, or its possible absence in some cases. We also fail entirely to understand what is meant by "the appearance therefore of these stamps with the *first* paper"—that is, the blue "safety"—"and *second* watermark—'middle garter'—seems as yet unaccountable, unless the learned authors of "Great Britain" are wrong, and that the *white 'safety'* paper had been prepared and even put into use before the change of watermarks." If it is meant by this to express that stamps on "Small Garter" have appeared on white paper, similar to that used for the "Middle-sized Garter," we have never heard of such, and do not believe in them. This latter paper is very much thinner than that of the mottled and so-called white paper specimens of the "Small Garter," and cannot possibly be confounded with it, besides which it is not "safety" paper, the very essence of which consists in the presence of prussiate of potash in its composition.

watermark from "Small" to "Middle-sized Garter," and subsequently to "Large Garter," are well founded. At what particular date, however, the "Small Garter" paper was superseded by that with the "Middle-sized Garter" is very difficult to determine; but the authors appear to have well considered the question, and formed the opinion that it took place about the month of March, 1856, and that the prussiate of potash ceased to be used about the month of June in that year, and for all practical purposes these dates seem to be sufficiently accurate. The issue of the stamps on "Small Garter" for the 31st July, 1855, was announced by a circular from the Inland Revenue Department, dated the 24th July, 1855, a copy of which is to be found in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, p. 110. A circular was also issued by the Post-office, dated 27th July, 1855, announcing the approaching issue, to which was attached a specimen of the stamp, overprinted *vertically* with "SPECIMEN" in thick block letters 21 mm. long. No other circular relative to the issue of the fourpence seems to have been sent out by the Post-office until one dated the 29th October, 1856, to which is affixed a specimen of the one shilling then about to be issued, and also a specimen of the fourpence on thin white paper, watermarked with "Middle-sized Garter," both overprinted *horizontally* with the word "SPECIMEN" in thick block letters 18 mm. long, the circular being headed, "Specimens of the New Stamps of One Shilling and Fourpence."

It may be objected that specimens of the fourpence on "Middle-sized Garter" paper, printed on thick "safety" paper, are found bearing the word "SPECIMEN" impressed vertically, which points to this issue being almost simultaneous with that on "Small Garter." To this we demur for the following reasons: These specimens do not necessarily appear to us as having been issued by the Post-office to the country offices, though some few may have been so issued, as specimens of new issues were frequently not sent out simultaneously to all the country offices; but the important fact is that these, so far as we have seen, bear the word "SPECIMEN" stamped *by hand vertically* in thinner block letters 20 mm. long, and are frequently found in pairs, which could not therefore have been issued by the Post-office to the country offices. These, however, must have been the first printings, as used specimens on thick "safety" paper are very rare, and even those on thinner mottled are not very common.

We may also learn something from the facts relating to the issue of the fourpence. Its use was very limited in the first instance. It was issued specially to defray the new rate of postage to France, that came into operation on 1st January, 1855. From the date of its issue to 30th June, 1856, 3,987,120 stamps were issued, which, as they were printed in sheets of 240 in four panes of 60, each representing a Post-office sheet of £1, would require about 1662 sheets of paper. In the following year the consumption was even less, the number issued from 1st July, 1856, to 30th June, 1857, being 3,374,040, requiring

a little more than 1400 sheets of paper; so that six reams of paper of 516 sheets each would suffice for the consumption of the first two years, which was probably about the time that the issue on "Small" and "Middle-sized Garter" lasted, for Plate 2 was not put to press till 9.6.57, and it is probable that the "Large Garter" paper was then brought into use.

The paper watermarked with "Large Garter" continued to be hand-made down to the year 1865, the last consignment of hand-made paper having been made in June, 1864, and the first consignment of machine-made in December of that year; so that as Plate 4 was put to press 7.9.63, and the next one, Plate 7—Plates 5 and 6 not having been used—was put to press 8.6.65, it is probable that the printing on machine-made "Large Garter" commenced with Plate 7, issued 1st August, 1865.

It may be well to mention that in machine-made paper the outer edges of the continuous roll show a rough or deckled edge, resembling that round the four sides of a sheet of hand-made paper. The "Dandy Rolls" supplied by the Inland Revenue Department to the paper-makers were what is termed "three sheet" ones, watermarking at each revolution three sheets disposed end to end. One end therefore of two out of the three sheets would show a deckled edge, a fine specimen of which belonging to Plate 12 was furnished to us by Mr. W. T. Wilson, to whom, and to our publishers, we are indebted for the loan of several of the numerous specimens that we have examined.

The experiments on the paper for the "Small" and "Middle-sized" Garters were, as we have said, confined to about six reams of paper, and probably two of these were of thin white "Middle-sized Garter." As regards the other four reams, the experiments do not seem to have been confined to the paper, as there is evidence of experiments in the printing. The impressions on "Small Garter" paper, and the early ones on "Middle-sized Garter," show a coloured ink of a very different character to that subsequently employed on the thin white "Middle-sized Garter" paper. It is pure carmine, mixed up with a glossy varnish,* and has a tendency to scale. This is found throughout the impressions on "Small Garter," and the early ones of those on "Middle-sized Garter," notably in those marked "SPECIMEN." On the thinner mottled paper the impression is not so glossy; and on the thin white the ink is without gloss, and approaches more frequently in colour to rose. In the impressions on the hard stout paper, the coloured pigment appears to be entirely on the surface, and not to have penetrated or sunk into the paper, as is evident from the simple fact that the whole impression may be readily removed by a detergent without leaving a mark or even taking the gloss off the paper. In most of the obliterated copies also the mark is smudged, showing that the ink employed, which was not quick-drying like that of the impression, did not penetrate the paper.

* See *Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 114.

The next paper which was brought into use was that marked with the "Heraldic Emblems," and arranged for 12 panes of 20. This was termed "Flowers" in the Department, and was also a hand-made paper. The sheet of Sixpence registered 29.3.56 was on "safety" paper, somewhat mottled, and not in its stoutest form. And the same remarks apply to the One Shilling, registered 27.6.56, evidence, we think, that those were printed from the pulp in what we may term the second stage. Used specimens of the sixpence on blue paper are not very uncommon, but all that we have seen are mottled. Many sheets doubtless of the sixpence were printed between the date of the registration and that of the issue, which did not take place till the following October, owing probably to the desire to exhaust the stock on hand of the embossed sixpence. Used copies of the one shilling on blue paper have not been found, though possibly some exist of the mottled kind; but the copies overprinted with "SPECIMEN" sent out previous to the issue, both of the sixpence and the one shilling (the latter, as we have stated, on the 29th October, 1856), were on white paper; and the natural inference is that the supply of "safety" paper, watermarked with "heraldic emblems," was very limited. The last consignment of hand-made "Flowers" paper was made in 1866, and was followed, later on in the same year, by a machine-made paper, which we designate "Spray of Rose," similarly divided into 12 panes of 20 each. This was carried in the Department to the account of "Flowers," two kinds of paper for the ordinary sized postage stamps being alone recognised—"Garter" in 4 panes of 60, and "Flowers" in 12 panes of 20; so that when paper was required, the storekeeper gave out the quantity sufficient for the stamps mentioned in the Warrant with reference only to its being "Garter" or "Flowers."

The "Anchor" paper as it appeared first, with a double-lined stock and with cable, and printed with the watermark reversed, was, as has been said, hand-made; but after the watermark had been changed in 1855 to "Foul Anchor" it was machine-made, and has so continued to the present time through its various phases, according as fresh "Dandy Rolls" have been supplied. The "Small Anchor" paper, first supplied in 1865, has always been machine-made; so also was that watermarked with *Croix patée*, first supplied in 1867, and which was superseded by "Large Anchor" in 1880. The paper watermarked with "Orb," first furnished in 1875, has always been machine-made. The "Shamrock" paper, specially supplied in 1876 for the Telegraph Stamps of one penny, but which was also subsequently used for those of £1, £5, and one half-penny, was hand-made, and none was ever made by machine.

We believe that the above comprises all that is or can be known of the paper used for the postage and telegraph stamps; but we cannot conclude our remarks without expressing the great obligations we are under to the heads of the Inland Revenue Department and to the Post-office for the assistance they have rendered to us in our investigations.

SUMMARY.

FOURPENCE.

"Small Garter." July 31st, 1855.

(*a*) Stout blued "safety" paper ; hand-made ; carmine, glazed.

(*b*) Stout mottled "safety" paper ; hand-made ; carmine, glazed.

(*c*) Stout paper, apparently white * ; hand-made ; carmine, glazed.

"Middle-sized Garter." About March, 1856.

(*d*) Stout blued "safety" paper ; hand-made ; carmine, glazed.

(*e*) Thinner mottled "safety" paper ; hand-made ; carmine, not so highly glazed.

About June, 1856.

(*f*) Ordinary white wove paper ; hand-made ; dull rose, not glazed.

NOTE.—The whole of the above were most probably printed from Plate 1.

"Large Garter." About July, 1857.†

(*g*) Ordinary white wove paper ; hand-made ; rose.

NOTE.—Probably printed from Plate 2.

January 15th, 1862.

(*g*) Ordinary white wove paper ; hand-made ; orange-vermilion.

NOTE.—Small letters in the angles. Plates 3 and 4.

August 1st, 1865.

(*h*) Ordinary white wove paper ; machine-made ; orange-vermilion.

NOTE.—Large white letters in the angles. Plates 7 to 14.

SIXPENCE.

"Heraldic Emblems." October 21st, 1856.

(*a*) Similar to paper (*e*) of the fourpence "Middle-sized Garter" ; hand-made ; purple, slightly glazed.

(*b*) Ordinary white wove paper ; hand-made ; purple.

NOTE.—Those on paper (*a*) were printed between March and July (?), 1856.

Plate 1.

About September, 1862.

(*b*) Ordinary white wove paper ; hand-made ; purple.

NOTE.—Small letters in the angles. Plates 3 and 4.

April 1st, 1865.

(*b*) Same paper as the last.

NOTE.—Large white letters in the angles, with hyphen. Plates 5 and 6.

"Spray of Rose." About October, 1867.

(*c*) Ordinary white wove paper ; machine-made ; purple.

NOTE.—Large white letters in the angles, with hyphen. Plate 6.

* We have made use of the expression "apparently white" because, though a specimen may appear to be white, yet it most probably contains prussiate potash in a quiescent state, the colouring action of which may hereafter be developed by extraneous causes, and such instances are known to have occurred.

† It will be seen that we have assumed the date of the change of the "Small" to "Middle-sized" Garter to be March, 1856, and that of the "Middle-sized" to "Large" Garter as July, 1857. There is no mode of checking these dates except by finding specimens on old letters. Any of our readers who may have the opportunity of doing so would confer a favour on us, and be philatelic benefactors, if they would inform us how far their observation tallies with these dates.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A Supplement to Mr. M. P. Castle's Papers.

Compiled by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, with additions by Mr. Gordon Smith.

(Continued from page 153.)

O.—OBSERVATORY.

Note.—This is a more likely interpretation than "Ordnance," if the surcharge exists.

O. A.—OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. Type I.	2d., orange. Type II. (S.A. and Crown).†	

P.—POLICE.

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

	6d., blue.*	

P. A.—PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES.

P. O.—POST OFFICE.

(*a*) Rouletted.

6d., blue (two stops between letters, none after).†		

(*d*) Perforated 10.

	6d., dark blue.	

P. S.—PRIVATE SECRETARY

(*b*) Perforated and Rouletted.

	1d., green.†	

(*c*) Perforated 11½.

	2s., carmine.†	

(*d*) Perforated 10.

	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	

(*e*) Compound Perforation.

	4d., slate, 10 × 11½.*	

Note.—For use by the Governor's Private Secretary. "Principal" Secretary employed C. S. = "*Chief* Secretary," his proper title.

P. W.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(*b*) Rouletted and Perforated.

	1s., brown.	

R. B.—ROAD BOARD.

R. G.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
	6d., dark blue.	

S.—SHERIFF.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

	6d., slate-blue.	

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

	4d., slate.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

	4d., slate, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.*	

S. C.—SUPREME COURT.

S. G.—SOLICITOR GENERAL.

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

	4d., slate.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

	4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.*	

S. M.—STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

	4d., slate.	

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

	6d., dark blue.	

S. P.—SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE (not Prisons).

S. T.—SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

2d., orange. Type I. (no stop after T.)*	2d., orange. Type II. (Star).*	

T.—TREASURY.

(*a*) ROULETTED.

1d., green.†		1d., green.†

(*b*) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

	6d., blue.	

(*d*) PERFORATED 10.

	6d., dark blue.	

T. R.—TITLES' REGISTRATION.

(*c*) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.

	6d., dark blue.	

(*e*) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

	6d., blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.	
	1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.	
	1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.*	

Note.—Another variation in the Registrar General's Department.

V.—VOLUNTEERS.

V. A.—VALUATOR AND AUCTIONEER.

Note.—This (and not Volunteer Artillery) is doubtless the right meaning.

V. N.—(?)VACCINATION.

Note.—The most puzzling of the surcharges as to meaning. The above guess seems the most likely—the only objection being that the abbreviation would be more naturally Vn. than V. N. (as in Colonial Sgn.), but the latter was made for a special purpose to distinguish it from Chief Secretary.

W.—WATERWORKS.

(*a*) Rouletted.

Red.	*Black.*	*Blue.*
2d., orange. Type I.		

O. S.—OFFICIAL SERVICE.

Note.—The Society did not enter into these, reserving them for a future occasion.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE PAPER.

[The following notes have been sent to us by Mr. Gordon Smith, which we commend to the notice of the Philatelic Society of South Australia as a critique on their work, and as embodying most of all the difficulties that appear now to exist in arriving at a correct interpretation of the use of these special official stamps.—Ed.]

B.D., B.M., and R.G.—The change of designation of a government office in this and the other case of L.T., &c., as stated in the above paper, seems so irregular that further information is needed before the interpretation can be accepted as final. It will also be seen that each is found with the 2d., Type I., in red, and B.D. and R.G. with the 2d., Type II. (S.A. and Crown), rouletted in blue, and B.M. the same in black—strong evidence of concurrent, not successive use. It does not seem to have been suggested that B.D. might mean Bankruptcy Department, but perhaps with no convicts and no taxes the colony had no bankrupts.

C.O.—The Census Office would be of a temporary character, and yet *among surcharges* these letters are of fairly common occurrence.

D.R., L.T., T.R.—It does not follow as a matter of course that if D.R. means Deeds' Registry that it should be the same office as that designated "Lands' Titles," or "Titles' Registration." The two latter, no doubt, would be the same department, but it must not be forgotten that this latter department exists for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of deeds so far as they relate to real property. There are other classes of deeds which have to be registered in this country, and, doubtless, as well in the colony; but such a registry would be a very small department, with a very limited use for stamps. Evidence of such limited use appears from the fact that no stamps with letters D.R. were recorded until the two given above by Mr. Raynor, both of which are of the earliest set. On the whole it seems probable (if this interpretation be correct) that D.R. is entirely distinct from L.T. and T.R.

With regard, however, to L.T. and T.R., the former is found in red, blue, and black, and shows continuous use, from the rouletted issues down to those perforated 10, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and other compounds; the latter, however, is only known in black on the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and compounds with $11\frac{1}{2}$, which would point to the fact that the perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to the later stamps with this perforation and not to the earlier issue of 1868. The two surcharges, therefore, might easily be successive, and not concurrent, the awkward-sounding Lands' Titles being superseded by the better appellation "Titles' Registration."

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF STAMPS IN PARIS.

A PROJECT has been put forward under the auspices of the "Société Timbrophile d'Echanges" for holding an exhibition of stamps in Paris during the present year, and the valuable co-operation of Dr. Legrand has been secured, who put forward a preliminary programme in the *Gazette Timbrologique* of April last. In this, the idea was propounded of holding an exhibition in the "Palais des Arts Libéraux," on the Champ de Mars, to commence at the beginning of July for the benefit of the Parisians, and to be continued during August for the benefit of provincial and foreign collectors. To carry out the project it was proposed to form a committee of twelve, four to be chosen from each of the three societies, the "Société Française de Timbrologie," the "Société Timbrophile d'Echanges," and the "Société Philatélique Française," two of whom should be amateurs and two dealers, added to a committee of three promoters chosen from the three societies. The first of these societies chose Messrs. P. de Ferrary, Le Roy d'Etiolles, V. Robert, and Schœller as its representatives; the second chose L'Abbé Poucin, M. Ouy, the editor of the *Gazette*, and Messrs. Maury and Roussin; and the third Messrs. E. Verveille, Formé, Schwab, and Tillot. Messrs. Maury and Roussin, however, declined to serve, the former publishing an article in the *Collectionneur* in opposition to the scheme, which he said had no chance of success in a financial point of view, and that no collectors would be found who would exhibit any rare stamps to be exposed to the glare and heat of that period of the year, but the objections raised by M. Maury have, it will be seen, been fully met in the definitive programme. The places of these two dealers have been since supplied by the choice of Messrs. Guim and Frémy, and the bureau has been constituted with Dr. Legrand as President, M. Langlois and M. Lesourd as Secretaries; M. Verveille acts as Treasurer.

The following address has now been sent out with the programme as settled by the committee:

"We have the honour of laying before you the regulations for the International Exhibition of Stamps, which will take place in the month of

September, 1892, in Paris, at the "Palais des Arts Libéraux" (Champ de Mars), and we earnestly invite you to participate in it.

"The committee, carefully anxious to meet the apprehensions of certain collectors, has minutely studied all the details of the reception, the preservation, the guardianship, and the return. At the period selected, the temperature and the light are especially favourable. The Palais des Arts Libéraux, vast and spacious, is completely protected against heat, dust, damp, gaseous exhalations, and by its construction is not liable to any serious danger of fire, so little so that an insurance has been effected as a protection against this. The glass cases and the frames placed obliquely will, moreover, never receive the direct rays of the sun, and will be protected, in case of need, by a curtain. Lastly, the service of the guardianship is assured by a fully sufficient number of picked caretakers.

"We hope, under these circumstances, and with the exceptional importance that the committee has desired to give to the prizes, no collector will hesitate to assist us in order to insure the success of an exhibition that should make a mark in the history of Philately, and prove in the most vivid manner the continually increasing vitality of this science.

"We lastly address a pressing appeal to all mechanicians and inventors of processes concerning the manufacture of stamps, for whom we have reserved a large part in the exhibition. For the Committee,

"The President, Dr. LEGRAND."

Prizes consisting of 2 gold medals, 10 gilt, 17 silver, and 40 bronze, along with an indefinite number of paper consolations, are offered to the competitors in the various classes.

We are unable to speak from our own knowledge as to the amount of success that has attended other similar exhibitions, and are willing to believe that they have all been successful. If so, a double share of success ought to attend the proposed Paris Exhibition, for none can organize an enterprise of this kind better than the French. We think, however, that in order that the Treasurer of the French committee may be freed from any apprehension of a balance on the wrong side, it would be well that greater inducements should be offered to the exhibitors of "apparatus for the manufacture of stamps (engraving, printing, perforation, gumming, obliteration, &c.)" than one gilt, one silver, and two bronze medals. The public would rather see a machine stamping three or four thousand envelopes in an hour than any philatelic treasure that could be shown to them. If the committee place any dependence for the success of the exhibition on the entrance money, they will do well to make it as interesting as is possible to the general public.

The exhibition cannot fail to be gratifying in the extreme to collectors, for the very name of Dr. Legrand is sufficient to insure this, and we hope that those who have collections will testify their approval of the scheme by sending exhibits. The regulations can be had either from Dr. Legrand, 136, Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, or from M. Lesourd, 36, Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris.

Miscellanea.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Madras Mail* of the 12th March says that the Emir proposes to issue post cards, envelopes, and a stamp of ½ anna like those in use in India, and that his agent at Peshawur had already submitted various designs.

* * *

WITULAND.—Some pictures of a series of six stamps attributed to this Sultanate are going the round of the foreign philatelic magazines. So far as we can learn they are taken from photographs sent over from the Transvaal, and purpose to be the exhumation of some stamps used most probably prior to 1885. The inscription is said to be "Mark of the post of Suaheli"; it may be so, and so may the story that they were engraved on steel in the country, but it requires a good deal more light yet, before these extraordinary-looking *steel engraved* stamps can be admitted as philatelic treasures. We have given engravings of the two types said to exist, on the same principle that photographs are taken of persons accused of crimes. Some of our readers may be able to tell us something about them.





* * *

QUEENSLAND.—Rumours of the advent of the new series are now rife, the designs having been sent to England to be engraved. There are, it is said, to be seven values, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1 sh., and 5 sh., and perhaps a 10d. We suppose, therefore, that the present 2½d. and 5d. may be considered as part of the permanent issue.

* * *

OBOCK.—The Vicomte de Méré gives an amusing account of this spot, so fruitful in surcharges, which will probably interest the collectors of these nuisances. He says, "And now a few words about Obock. Captain Russel bought this corner of the desert of Aboubeker for France in 1859 for 10,000 thalanis. Effective possession was not taken of it till the English established themselves at Perim. Sixteen years were necessary to sketch out the skeleton of our pretended colonial establishment, which in reality is a coaling station for our ships. The organisation was complete in 1889, and the administrative *personnel* was composed of a governor and eight functionaries. The military element is composed of a lieutenant, who is in command of half a company of marines. Obock, a village of huts, is situated in 11° 58′ north latitude by 40° 59′ east longitude. The four European rudimentary establishments are not in the village; they are constructed of planks, three at

the Cape of Obock, and the fourth, which is the most important, the coal depôt of the Company Mesnier, is on the Plateau des Sources.

"The torrid heat of 47° to 48° (117° to 118° Fahr.), the scarcity of water, and above all the wind Kramsin, renders a residence in this colony almost an impossibility for Europeans. The statistics of 1891 show that there were only eight European women in the colony, of whom four were Sisters of Charity.

"And it is for these volcanic rocks, dry, lifeless, and without intercourse, that they have issued forty postal values. Is it not possible to lift one's self from these hinges? The 5 francs, above all, has made my hair stand on end with its thick surcharge of lilac-blue. To swallow this in such heat I have recourse to thee, O bock of Strasburg."

* * *

Switzerland.—In the 6th edition of his Catalogue, M. Moens gave the dates of the 2½ rappen orts-post and poste-locale with the cross unframed with the black line as the 5th April, 1850, and with the framed cross as 26th March, 1851. In the last number of the *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens gives his reasons for the classification of these stamps, and those of the Rayon I. and II., which he has now adopted. In our volume for last year, at p. 201, is found a notice of four *poste-locale* stamps, which at that time M. Moens suspected were not genuine. He since discovered that they were, and that the differences he relied on were due to washing. This induced him to examine the question more closely, and in this, he says, he was materially assisted by the following dates, furnished to our pages by a correspondent who had obliterated specimens of the stamps:

Orts-post, with frame to cross, obliterated .	18.10.50
Poste-locale, „ „ „ .	25.10.50
Orts-post, without „ „ „ .	10.10.50
Poste-locale, „ „ „ „ .	7.51
Rayon I., with „ „ „ .	30.10.50
Rayon II., without „ „ .	22.10.50
And a correspondent sent him	
Orts-poste, without frame to cross, obliterated	16.6.50

From these specimens it was evident that the stamps with frame to the cross were not issued 26th March, 1851, as M. Schultz had stated in the *Timbre-Poste*, as they were in use in October, 1850, and as the group of four stamps referred to above showed the remains of the framing, this taken together with the above dates, led to the conclusion that the issue of the stamps *with* frame preceded the issue of the stamps *without* frame. The issue is therefore now given by him as follows:

Issue of 5th April, 1850; *with* frame to the cross.

Orts-post, 2½ rapp., black and red.	
Poste-locale, 2½ „ „ „	
Rayon I., 5 „ „ „	on blue.
Rayon II., 10 „ „ „	on yellow.

JUNE, 1850; *without* frame to the cross.
Orts-post, 2½ rapp., black and red.
Poste-locale, 2½ „ „ „

1ST OCTOBER, 1850; the same.
Rayon I., 5 rapp., black and red on blue.
Rayon II., 10 „ „ „ yellow.

The stamps on white paper were issued in virtue of the Federal Law of 25th August, 1851, and were to have been issued 1st January, 1852. As a specimen of the 5 rappen has been seen obliterated 19.11.51, M. Moens has placed the issue under the date of November, 1851.

This series consisted of:

Rayon I., 5 rapp., blue and red.
II., 10 „ yellow and red (not issued).
III., 15 „ rose; small numerals.
IV., 15 cents, „ „

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is due to M. Anheisser to state that though the "trefoil" is classed among the heraldic flowers, yet the "thistle" is not. As the device on the stamps of 1856 to 1867 was intended to be emblematic of England, Ireland, and Scotland, perhaps the better name for this particular watermark would be "National Emblems," which would, we think, avoid any difficulty of heraldic language.

* * *

GUINEA.—Messrs. Whitfield King, and Co. write us that they have seen the Portuguese Guinea stamps used on letters coming from Zighinchor, Bissao, and Bolama. We thank them on behalf of our correspondent, but confess we are surprised that Bissao, of evil reputation, does not rather employ the stamps of Cape Verd.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the above Society was held on May 6th, 1892, at which eighteen members were present, the President in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Hon. Secretary presented his report, which was in the following terms:—

"During the session which had just passed, and which, as all the members know, was the first season of this Society, fifteen ordinary meetings have been held. These meetings have been attended by an aggregate of 203 members, averaging fourteen members for each meeting.

"At ten meetings the chair has been occupied by the President, while at the remaining five meetings, owing to the President's unavoidable absence, the Vice-President has taken the chair.

"It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in the number of members of the Society, nineteen new members having been elected during the session, while two members have resigned. The Society at present consists of forty-six members.

"Much helpful work to the members has been done by means of the papers which have been read by different members of the Society. The subject selected for special study at the commencement of the session was the stamps of Great Britain. The President undertook to read a series of papers on the subject, and considerable progress has been made. The subject, however, being an extensive one, and owing to the President not being able to continue the series of his papers at every meeting, it has been found impossible to complete the study of the stamps in question this session. It is to be hoped that the President will continue the papers next session.

"In addition to the papers read by the President, the Vice-President has dealt at some length with the postage stamps of France, in two papers, and Mr. Duerst has read instructive papers upon the postage stamps of Heligoland, Lubeck, and Geneva.

"The committee have also to acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co., Limited, and Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., in presenting the Society with copies of many of the leading Philatelic books, these have formed the nucleus for the library.

"Every endeavour is being made by the committee to increase the library, as they feel that this is one of the most important branches of the Society, and it is to be hoped that more use will be made of it by the members than hitherto.

"During the course of the season it was found necessary to appoint an Honorary Assistant Secretary to assist me in the discharge of my duties, and I have further urged upon the committee, that with a view to the more equal distribution of labour, the duties of the Honorary Secretary should be further simplified by the severance of the Treasurership from the Secretaryship. This will necessitate the appointment of a new officer, and will, I think, tend to strengthen the Society.

"After twelve months' working it has been deemed expedient by the committee, for a variety of reasons, to recommend several alterations in the rules, and you will be asked to pass amendments incorporating the proposed alterations at the annual general meeting to-night.

"In conclusion, it is the earnest wish of the committee that the next session will be more productive of members who are willing to come forward and read papers, and that the object with which members come to the meetings will be more to assist in the study of the stamps under discussion for the evening, than with the object of acquiring the latest variety of surcharges on the stamps of Obock."

On the motion of the President the report was unanimously passed.

The President then proposed the following special resolution, of which due notice had been given :—

"That each member shall pay to the Treasurer, before the 1st of June next, the sum of 8s. in addition to his subscription of 2s. 6d., which will defray his subscription to 1st January next, and entitle him to a copy of the *London Philatelist* monthly. Those members who have already subscribed to the *London Philatelist* can, upon application being made to the Hon. Secretary, have the sum of 5s. returned to them in lieu of receiving from the Society the *London Philatelist* for the current year. Any member failing to comply with this resolution will be deemed to have resigned his membership."

In the course of his speech he pointed out the advantage which would be gained by the members by adopting the resolution, coupled with the fact that it would be some encouragement to the executive of the paper in question,

who were so deserving of it, and that it would, no doubt, be the means of other Provincial Societies adopting a similar course.

The Vice-President in seconding the resolution impressed upon the members the importance of it, and dealt at length with the objections which he understood some of the members had to the resolution in question.

After several members had spoken in favour of the resolution, Mr. Batty proposed an amendment, to the effect that the subscription to the Society should be 5s. per annum, and it should be left to the discretion of each individual member to take any journal he pleased.

The amendment not having been seconded, the President put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried, with only one dissentient.

The revision of the statutes of the Society was then proceeded with, several important alterations of an important character having been found necessary after a year's working of the Society.

The election by ballot of the officers for the ensuing year was then taken. The President in announcing the retirement of all the old officers, stated that the Vice-President did not offer himself for re-election, but that he had consented, subject to the approval of the members, to act as Hon. Secretary.

The officers and committee appointed for the ensuing year were as follows :—

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—Frank Barrett.
Hon. Secretary—W. Dorning Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst.

Rev. J. W. Paull.	E. P. Collett.
J. H. Abbott.	E. Aitken.

Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. M. P. Castle, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Society.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the President for presiding, the proceedings terminated. Several scarce stamps were exhibited after the meeting, amongst which were two Labuan, 6 on 18, surcharged in red, shown by Mr. Barratt and Mr. Fildes, also Columbia 1863 issue, error 50 c., red, shown by the President.

W. Dorning Beckton, *Hon. Sec.*

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

NOTE.

We are compelled for want of space to postpone the continuation of the papers on "The Postage Stamps of France" to our next number.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. AUGUST, 1892. No. 164.

THE months of August and September are what may be termed the "close season" of philately; the dealers are taking account of their stocks and looking back at what they have done, while collectors are bent on "globe-trotting." We do not think that it would be out of place if we, kept at our desk anxiously waiting for something new to report, should, like the dealers, look back on what has been done, noting how the science has grown, and reflect what we in our little sphere can do to encourage its further development.

A Retrospect.

Philately, as a science, has now taken deep root in every quarter of the globe. Whether it had its birth in England, France, or Belgium is not of much importance, but it was not till the decade of 1860 to 1870 that it began to evidence signs of growth, and at the close seemed somewhat to have outgrown its strength. In 1870 to 1880 it gradually fell into a somewhat languishing condition, as may be seen by the decease of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* in 1874, after a life of twelve years, followed by that of *The Philatelist* in 1876, both of which perished from lack of external support, not from want of matter or any absence of ability on the part of the editors. The late Mr. Pemberton, moreover, whose ability as a Philatelist those who knew him, like ourselves, can speak of as being extraordinary, tried in 1872 to stem the current, but feeble and failing health on his part and indifferent support on that of philatelists soon brought his venture to a close. When *The Philatelic Record* made its first appearance, at the commencement of 1879, as a tribute to Mr. Pemberton's memory, it was, with the exception of a small publication which followed in the wake of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the only philatelic journal pub-

lished in England. The *Timbre-poste*, which came into existence in 1863, contemporaneously with *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, had survived, thanks to the ability and determination with which it was conducted, combined with the able assistance of Dr. Legrand, but the *Timbrophile* expired in 1871. The *Gazette de Timbres* as its successor, edited entirely by Dr. Legrand, only lasted till August, 1874.

In 1875 Dr. Legrand, in conjunction with Baron Arthur de Rothschild, who had already distinguished himself as the author of a work on the French Post, founded the French Philatelic Society on lines very similar to those on which the London Society had been established by Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Pemberton in 1869. The history of these societies is so well known that we need not further refer to it except to mention that the objects of the London Society were somewhat more cosmopolitan than those of the French one, which was founded for the study of stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., in their relation to history, geography, engraving printing, paper-making, &c., while the London Society had added two other objects—"the facilitating and spreading of Philately" and "the detection and prevention of forgeries."

Although the London Society, beyond the publication of its catalogue of the stamps of Spain, did not give much actual evidence of activity in its first decade, yet it began to work in a systematic manner in 1880, and since that time has effected much towards the "spreading of Philately." The works it has published, notwithstanding many of them are open to considerable criticism, have been specially useful in inducing collectors to make a study of the stamps that have formed the subject of these treatises, and it has, moreover, been the principal cause why so many kindred societies have of late been established in local centres. We have had the satisfaction during the past season of publishing the proceedings of several of these. Real work has been undertaken by some, while others give earnest of what is to come as soon as the members have settled down. We trust that many of the members of these societies will be induced to take up the serious study of the stamps of particular countries. If they do, they will find that there are very few countries in which we can say that we know all that can be known about its stamps, and we ought not to be satisfied with less. Let them remember, however, that the "spread of Philately" is one of the principal objects that should be aimed at. Our space is too limited to enable us to

promise to publish papers of any great length that may be read to the members, but even a *précis* could frequently be furnished, which we would do our best to find space for, as *The Record* is not merely for the purpose of chronicling fresh stamps, but for the general diffusion of philatelic knowledge.

We have not referred to the philatelic literature that has appeared, as we have noticed those of any importance in our pages as the works have appeared. There has, however, of late been a large increase of periodical literature in the shape of philatelic magazines from all parts of the world, in English, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Many of these, it is true, are mere vehicles for advertisements, on which their existence depends; one before us of large dimensions has one page of very diluted philately and eleven pages of advertisements in all languages. Others seem to think that it is too much trouble to do more than the lithographers do—make a transfer—as is done in some of those ephemeral journals, which have no inherent vitality, and whose course is generally run within the first six months; and we read complaints of writers who see their articles reproduced without any kind of permission, and sometimes even without acknowledgment. These are, however, exceptions to the general rule, for the number of magazines which may be said to contribute nothing fresh to philatelic knowledge is, we are happy to say, but very few.

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. All communications, whether on these, or on other philatelic subjects, should be addressed to* The Editor of the "Philatelic Record," *care of* Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*

ADHESIVES.

Austrian Levant.—The *Timbre-poste* has received the following explanation of the hitch that has occurred in the issue of the 2 kreuzer surcharged with "8 para." It was found at the last moment that there was no divisional money in Turkey allowing the sale of these stamps singly, and for that reason they were not issued. The manager of the post in Constantinople, however, it is

said, sold the greater part of the stock to speculators, who have been able to use them on their letters, which have come both from Constantinople and Vienna perfectly prepaid, with this differing reading of the reason for the non-issue, "that the sale was discontinued, as the rate was not in accordance with that fixed by the Congress of Berne."

Azores.—The following stamps of the new issue are reported:—

ANGRA.	5 reis, orange-yellow.	25 reis, green.
	10 ,, lilac.	50 ,, sky-blue.
HORTA.	5 reis, orange-yellow.	25 reis, green.
	10 ,, lilac.	50 ,, sky-blue.
PONTA DELGADA.	25 reis, green.	50 reis, sky-blue.

Bahamas.—We are informed that a stamp of 2½d. of the current type has been issued.

2½d., blue; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Barbados.—At the date of our advices—July 16th—the new stamps had not been issued, but in the meanwhile the authorities seemed to be bent on getting rid of the now useless value of fourpence, for the stock had been surcharged with "HALF-PENNY" in black above the original value. The surcharge varies in length from 17 to 17½ mm., according to the spacing of the letters or the length of the hyphens. The votaries of varieties will moreover find several examples of broken letters, such as are commonly met with in native surcharges, and we may further add that in each pane of 60 stamps, the second stamp in the last but one horizontal row has lost its hyphen, if it ever had one.

½d. on 4 pence, brown; surcharged in black.

We have since received specimens of the new stamps which were issued to the public on July 18th and 21st. The design is said to be that of the arms of the island, but it appears to us to be intended for the Queen seated in a chariot on the sea, with a trident in her right hand *à la Neptune*. The impression is on white paper watermarked ♕ CA, and in the values above five pence the value is in a different colour from that of the rest of the impression. The perforation is 14.

HALFPENNY, sea-green.
1 penny, carmine.
2½ ,, blue.
5 pence, olive-brown.
6 ,, purple; value in vermilion.
8 ,, orange-yellow; value in blue.
10 ,, green ,, carmine.
2sh. 6d., black ,, orange-vermilion.

British Bechuanaland.—On the strength of an announcement in the *London Philatelist* we, in May last, chronicled the 4 pence, blue, of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted vertically for this colony. Our publishers are informed by the postmaster of the colony that no such stamps have been issued, and that any such are forgeries.

British Central Africa.—The five shilling, yellow, of the British South African Company has been surcharged in black, with "FOUR SHILLINGS" in two lines immediately below "B. C. A." It is said that it is only for revenue purposes, but will probably be available for postal purposes *le cas échéant.*

4sh. on 5sh., yellow; surcharged in black.

British South Africa.—*The Stamp News* has seen specimens of some of these stamps used for franking postage.

Cape of Good Hope. — We illustrate the stamp of 2½d. described in our last.



Central American Steamship Co.—A series of stamps was announced a short time since by the *American Philatelist* as having been used by this company, in May and June, 1886, and which served to frank letters and newspapers conveyed by the steamers of the company plying between Mexico and the United States. The company no longer exists, having been merged into another, but the stamps have been disinterred, and as they are chronicled by many of our contemporaries, we follow in their wake. They are transverse rectangular oblongs of 26 × 20 mm., and the design shows a steamer in the centre, with the name of the company in a curve above. A straight tablet at the foot, intercepted by a small shield bearing the numeral of value, carries the value in words in English on one side and in Spanish on the other. On one side is "NEWSPAPERS 1 oz. 2 cts.," on the other "LETTERS ½ oz. 5 cts." At the top is the date "1886." The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 11.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, carmine.
5 ,, surcharged in red on 1 c., green.
10 ,, blue.
20 ,, brown.

It is said that the printer made a mistake in printing a value of 1 centavo instead of one of 5 centavos.



Ceylon.—We have the 28 cents grey-slate of 1885 surcharged in black with "3 CENTS" in small, thick type, and the original value barred.

3 cents on 28 c., grey-slate; surcharged in black.

Colombia.—A stamp of 2 centavos of a new type has been issued, of a design somewhat resembling the 1 centavo, green, of 1890. We have not yet seen the stamp, and are not able to give further particulars.

2 centavos, carmine.

Congo.—The stock of the stamps of 5 francs being exhausted, a new edition has been called for, which is printed in grey. Perforation as before.

5 francs, *grey.*

Congo (French).—It is said that 1,200 stamps of 5 c. on 20 c., brick on green, and 1,000 of the 10 c. on 40 c., red, have been surcharged with "COngo," as mentioned in our last.

Cook Islands.—With reference to these stamps, described in our number for last May, the *Monthly Journal* has now received specimens from Wellington, N. Z. The three values were issued, it is said, at Raratonga on 19th April, and it appears that the quantities supplied from New Zealand were:

ONE PENNY...	...	...	4560.
1½ PENCE ...	...	...	4320.
2½ ,, ...	...	...	4560.



Costa Rica.—The engravings annexed show the values in the new series.



















Fiji.—The definitive stamp of halfpenny is to hand, and differs somewhat in type from the other current stamps. It is of the ordinary size, but the tablets carrying "FIJI" at the top and "POSTAGE HALFPENNY" at the foot are straight. The Crown, below which is V.R. in script monogram, is on a horizontally-lined ground within an ornamental circular band as before, and the

numerals "½" are in each of the four spandrels. The impression is in slate-grey on plain white paper, and the perforation is 10.

½ penny, slate-grey; perf. 10.

French Guiana.—From several sources we learn that the following stamps, surcharged as described by us in May last, are found with the surcharge upside down:

75 c., carmine (1877); *surcharge upside down.*
40 c., orange (1881) ,, ,, ,,
1 fr., bronze (1881) ,, ,, ,,

Great Britain.—In April last we announced the approaching issue of a stamp of 4½d. The plate was in fact approved 10th February last, but the issue has been delayed from various causes; it is now printed off ready for issue, and this will probably take place in October. It is bicoloured, red and green, the colours of the twopence, though trials were made in purple and green, green and purple, blue and green, orange and purple, brown and purple. The head of the Queen in a circular band carrying the usual inscription is disposed on a kind of Maltese cross; this is in green, and the rest in red. The numerals of value are on square tablets in each angle.

Madeira.—Although there are no longer any stamps bearing "MADEIRA" on their face, yet we believe that collectors will prefer to continue their series under the old name rather than to commence the entry of a separate series for "FUNCHAL," which now figures on the new issue, and differs in no respect from that for the various towns in the Azores except in the inscription on the bottom tablet. At present the issue of only four values has been reported, but all the Portuguese Colonies and Settlements are to be furnished with a complete set in due time.

5 reis, orange-yellow. | 25 reis, green.
10 ,, mauve. | 50 ,, sky-blue.

Mexico.—We extract the following from the *Echo de la Timbrologie*. Two new varieties of the returned letter stamp have appeared. In the centre is the inscription "CERRADO Y SELLADO," the "C" of "CERRADO" of large size, serving as a perch for the Mexican Eagle. The words "Administration Local de Correos" is above, and below is "Por la oficina."

Returned Letter Stamp. No value; brown on white.
No value; violet on white; perf.

Morocco.—A series of stamps has been issued for a local service between Tangiers and Fez, which, it is said, is at present conducted by a company as a private enterprise, but with the approval of the French Post-office, in which the service will be vested after the 1st January next, the said company being, we believe, Messrs. Jaluzot and Co., the proprietors of the *Grands Magasins du Printemps* in Paris, who deal specially in "novelties." The design shows a Moorish archway, somewhat like that on the Tunis stamps, with a view of the coast, and



with two palm trees in the foreground. On a large tablet is the numeral of value, which also appears in the upper angles. At the top is "POSTES" on a coloured ground, and at the foot "TANGER-FEZ." The stamps are perforated 13 by 13½. There is a very strong odour of speculation about these latest Parisian novelties.

5 centimes, green on greenish.
10 ,, black on pale violet.
15 ,, blue on greyish.
25 ,, black on yellowish-pink.
50 ,, rose on pink.
5 francs, violet on white.

It is stated that another value of 1 franc will be shortly issued.

New Caledonia.—We have the 30 centimes of the French Colonies, brown on light buff, surcharged with N.-C.E. in block letters, similar to those in the late surcharge on the 40 c., but with "10" below in large numerals, below which is "centimes" in small letters, the whole within a rectangular frame of a new design. There will doubtless be several varieties, as our specimen has no dot over the "i" of "centimes," and no stop after the word.

10 c. on 30 c., brown ; surcharged in black.

New Zealand.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports having seen the 2 pence, violet, hand-stamped in lilac with "O P S O" (On Public Service Only). We do not doubt the fact, but have some as to the genuineness of the overprint.

Obock.—The surcharging at this coaling station seems to be carried out with a due regard to making very stupid mistakes, for we learn from the *Timbre-poste* that the following have either fallen under its own notice or that of the *Revue Philatélique* :—

1 cent on 25 c., numeral in red, attached to one without numeral.
4 ,, 25 c., ,, black, ,, ,, ,, ,,
35 ,, 25 c., ,, red ,, ,, with 3.
75 ,, 1 fr. ,, red ,, ,, ,, 5.
5 ,, 25 c., ,, ,, without "Obock."
1 fr. ,, 25 c., having "Oboc."

The following have double surcharge :—

1 c. on 25c., numeral in red.
2 c. ,, 25c., ,, ,,
4 c. ,, 25c., ,, black.
5 c. on 25 c., numeral in red.
35 c. on 1 fr. ,, ,,
1 fr.

Paraguay.—In May last we noticed the surcharge of certain stamps with "OFICIAL" in black, without giving the colours, which should be as follows :—*Timbre-poste.*

1 centavo, green.
2 ,, red.
5 ,, blue.
7 ,, brown.
10 ,, violet.
15 centavo, orange.
20 ,, rose ;
and another value of 50 centavos, grey.

Perak.—We are informed that another value of the current type has been added to the new series of 1, 2, and 5 cents by the issue of a stamp of 8 cents.

8 cents, orange ; wmk. ♕ CA ; perf. 14.

Portugal.—Another value of the new type has appeared.

80 reis, yellow-green.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-poste* :—

Oustioujna.—The stamp of 1891 has been reset. The typographic borders and letters have been retained, but they differ in details. The sheet consists of 12 stamps in four vertical rows of three, and each two vertical rows present as many varieties. This issue can readily be distinguished from that of 1891 by the absence of a stop after "Posta," and by the perforation, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$, replacing the rouletting. 3 kopecks, orange.



Zolotonoscka.—Two stamps have appeared with the arms in the centre on an escutcheon, and with the same inscriptions as before. The arms and escutcheon are in gold on a coloured ground of green or red, and the rest is printed in black and red on white paper. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

3 kopecks, gold, black, and green.
10 ,, ,, ,, red.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The stock of stamps surcharged with 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. was by a decree dated 20th June last declared to be exhausted, and a fresh issue was ordered to be made by surcharging stamps of 25 c. with a design similar to the former, consisting of the numeral, with "cent." underneath in thick letters, and which is placed *à cheval* of the diagonal inscription.

1 cent. on 25 c., black on rose; surcharge in black.
2 cent. ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 cent. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Samoa.—The annexed illustration shows the stamp described in our June number, with the last new reading of the value.



San Marino.—We learn from M. Otto Bickel, of San Marino, that the following stamps have been issued of the current type. The 45 cent. and 1 lira are new values; the others are a new issue in altered colours.

5 centesimi, grey-green.
30 ,, orange.
40 ,, brown.
45 centesimi, green.
1 lira, red and yellow.

The following have been surcharged in black :—

5 centesimi on 30 c. brown, old issue.
5 ,, on 10 c. blue ,,

There appears also to be one more that M. Otto Bickel has not mentioned, namely :—

10 centesimi on 25 c., vermilion.

We refer our readers to our *Miscellanea* for a short account of the issue of these surcharged stamps.

Sarawak.—The 3 cents of the issue of 1871 has been surcharged in black with "ONE CENT" in two lines, and the original value barred.



1 cent on 3 cents (1871), brown on yellow; sur. in black.

The issue of the definitive stamp of 1 cent is now announced. It is of the current type, the tablet being in black.

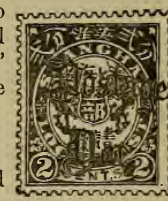
1 cent, purple and black; perf. 14.

Selangor.—To the 2 cents of the tiger type may now be added the 5 cents. 5 cents, blue; wk. ♕ C A; perf. 14.

Senegal.—The surcharging fever, which so strongly affected this Colony in 1887, appears to have again broken out. Two cases are reported. It now takes the form of "SÉNÉGAL" in the upper part, and the new value in figures over the old one.—*Ill. Br. Journal.*

"75" on 15 cent., blue on bluish; surcharge in black.
"1 Fr" on 5 „ green on light green; „

Shanghai.—We are informed that the stamp of 10 c., black on white, chronicled in our April number, is now overprinted with "Postage Due" in red. We annex an illustration showing the overprint.



Unp. Lett. Stamp 10 cents, black; overprint in red.

Tonga.—We have received the 1d., rose, and 2d., violet, watermark N. Z. and star, with two small stars in black impressed on the upper right and lower left spandrels, which are placed there as a prevention against the unauthorised surcharge of these values with fourpence and eightpence.

1 penny, rose, overprinted with stars in black.
2 pence, violet „ „ „

West Australia.—The issue of stamps of 2½d. and 5d. of the type of the fourpence is announced.

2½ pence, blue; wmk. ♕ C A; perf. 14.
5 „ ochre; „ „

Zululand.—The *Monthly Journal* states in its number for May last that the £1 Natal Revenue stamp, overprinted "ZULULAND," has been used for postal purposes in the same way that the stamps of 5s. and 9s. were also used.

1 pound, green, surcharge in black; *fiscal, used postally.*

With reference to the statement in our June number of the stamps of Great Britain overprinted for this Settlement, we are informed that the 5 pence, purple, has not yet been issued. The 9 pence, 1s. and 5s., were overprinted under a warrant dated 15th February last.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Bermuda.—The registration envelope described in our number for April last exists also in size H 2.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue ; size H 2.

Cape of Good Hope.—An envelope of 1 penny has been issued. The position of the inscriptions has been reversed from those which appear on the one penny wrapper. "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" is now at the top, and "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" in the lower part. Size 120 × 95 mm., equivalent to size A.



1 penny, rose on white laid.



Egypt.—The envelopes of 2 piastres in stock have *all* been surcharged with 5 millièmes, and it is not the intention of the Post-office to issue any more of 2 piastres. The envelopes are in two sizes, 176 × 117 mm. and 145 × 110 mm.

Liberia.—Whether the *Deutsche Br. Zeitung*, from which we quoted in May last the issue of a registration envelope, size F, was misinformed as to the colour or the size, we are unable to say, but they do not come to hand in this colour. The supply has been furnished by McCorquodale and Co., and appears to be as follows :

10 cents., dark blue ; size F.
10 ,, violet-rose ; size G.
10 ,, blue-green ; size H.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Azores.—The following post cards of the design of that for Portugal, as shown in our last, are announced :

10 reis, green on buff, ANGRA.
10 ,, ,, ,, HORTA.
10 ,, ,, ,, PONTA-DELGADA.

As there are nine islands, three of which only are furnished with post cards, we conclude that the remaining six are "of no account."

Barbados.—We chronicled in January last the issue of the reply card of 1½ + 1½d., in mauve on buff, surcharged with "one penny," but in our notice in April of a similar surcharge on the single card of 1½d. by some inadvertence this card was described as *brown* on buff. Of course it ought to have been "mauve."

Belgium.—The reply card has the stamp now like the single one of last year; it is higher up in the card, leaving more space for the address. 5 + 5 c., green on buff ; *new issue.*

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—The entry of this State into the Postal Union on the 1st July last has been marked by the issue of a post card of 5 kreuzer, with a corresponding reply card, for circulation within the Union. It is of the same design as the card of 2 kr.

5 kreuzer, rose on buff.
5+5 ,, ,, ,,



British Guiana.—In our last we mentioned the surcharge of the single post card of 3 cents with 2 cents; the reply card of the same value has been similarly dealt with.

2+2 c. on 3+3 c., carmine on buff.

Canada.—Some of the recently issued reply cards of 1 cent, referred to in our number for June last, having come to hand with the stamp *to the left*, the *Monthly Journal* instituted enquiries about them, and the result is that it is a genuine error of impression, as a number of specimens are acknowledged by the Post-office Department in Canada to have been so issued.

Post Card. 1+1 cent, blue on pale buff; *stamp to left.*

Cape of Good Hope.—The post card of a halfpenny is now in green on stout white. ½ penny, *green on white.*

Cook Islands.—The *Monthly Journal* has received specimens of the post card, and finds that the impression is on white and not on bluish as before stated. 1 penny, blue on *white.*

Curaçao.—We annex an illustration of the post card described in our number for June.



Greece.—A new post card, printed at Athens, has been issued, differing somewhat in tone of colour from the former issue.

10 lepta, carmine-red on grey-blue.

Holland.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that since the 1st July last there are official reply cards of the type described at page 144, printed in black on pale green.

Service Reply Card. No value, black on pale green.

Madeira.—A post card with stamp of the new type has been issued. 10 reis, green on buff; FUNCHAL.

Norway.—The issue of a post card of 5 öre with a corresponding reply card is announced, with "BREFKORT" in one word.

5 öre, green on white.
5+5 „ „

Russian Local.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Pskoff.—This rural post has introduced the innovation of a post card, which, if the example is followed by all the other rural posts, will make a handsome addition to the delights of the collectors of post cards. The stamp of the rural post is in the left upper angle, and in the corresponding right upper angle is a rectangular frame divided by a diagonal band. The inscription on the left of this band means "Imperial postage stamp of 3 kopecks," that on the right is "For circulation within the Empire." The band bears the inscription, "Place for affixing." The inscriptions in the upper part of the card are, "Rural Post," on the oblique one "Open letter," and below is "District of Pskoff." That on the left side is, "Only for the address."

1½ kopecks, blue on blue.

Travancore.—A reply card has, according to the *Ill. Br. Zeitung*, been issued; but it is merely two single cards undivided at the top and perforated. Size 136 × 78 mm.

8+8 cash, carmine on buff.

TELEGRAPHS.

India.—In addition to the new designs described in our number for May last, there is another value of 4 annas, with a similar inscription of "GOVT. OF INDIA" at the top of the stamp, under which is "4 ANS." within a pointed oval band inscribed "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," and in the lower half is a similar pointed oval band inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAPHS," and in the lower part "FOUR ANNAS." Within this band is the head of the Queen in a circular frame. 4 annas, light blue.

Philippines.—The colours of the telegraph stamps have been altered since the 1st January last as follows:

1 c. de peso,		red.	25 c. de peso,		dark green.
2½	„	blue.	1 peso		orange.
5	„	olive.	2	„	light brown.
10	„	light greeen.	5	„	brown-violet.
12½	„	black-brown.	10	„	carmine.
20	„	red-brown.			

United States.—*Western Union Telegraph Company.*—The stamp for 1892 is of the same design as before, except that the date is changed. The colour is also changed.

No value, vermilion.

Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company.—The American journals describe a series of stamps issued by this company. In shape they are transverse oblong rectangles of 44 × 22 mm. In the upper part is the name of the company, behind which is a rising or setting sun. Below is the inscription, "This stamp will be accepted at any office of the Postal Pacific Telegraph Cable Co. in payment for Telegram," followed by the *fac-simile* signature of Chas. R. Hosmer, General Manager. In the right lower angle is a solid disc with the value in words and numerals. The perforation is 12.

10 cents, brown.
15 ,, black.
40 ,, light-green.
50 ,, blue.

THE FIRST ISSUES OF VICTORIA.

(*Continued from page* 101.)

In our former notice of the papers of Mr. David H. Hill on the stamps of Victoria we extracted from *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal* the copy of the contract entered into by Mr. Thomas Ham, relative to the first issue, in entirety, because neither the date of the issue nor the circumstances attending it had hitherto been given correctly, either in the work of the London Philatelic Society or in any of the various catalogues. These reasons do not exist in the same degree with regard to the stamp next issued, and we shall, therefore, refrain from giving more than a summary of the principal clauses of the contracts, leaving our readers to refer to Mr. Hill's papers in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* for any additional details.

Before, however, proceeding to the second issue we must resume the history of the first issue, as we broke off in the middle of Mr. Hill's description of the plate prepared for the one penny, twopence, and threepence of that issue commonly known as the "Half-length."

In the lower corners of the plate of the twopence are the initials "T. H.," being those of Mr. Thomas Ham. In the corresponding corners of the one penny are "E" and "W," which are probably those of an engraver in the employ of Mr. Ham; while in the threepence the letter "E" is in the left lower corner of the stamp (the right corner of the plate), and in the other lower corner is a species of cross, which Mr. Hill says appears on the plate as if the engraver's tool had slipped and the letter had been erased; but the twopence has been defaced by being scratched over with some sharp instrument. A horizontal line is drawn on the plate above the engraving of the three stamps, and a similar one

underneath, and each stamp has lines on the sides making a frame of thin lines round each stamp. From the fact that fine clear impressions of all the values are found without these lines, it would appear that these were added after the first transfers had been taken from the plate. In the one penny and the threepence only two varieties are known, those *without* and those *with* the addition of the fine-lined frames. In the twopence, however, there are four varieties, which Mr. Hill describes as follows: "First," he says, "we have impressions without frame, and with the lines of the background and side borders close together, denominated 'fine background and fine side borders.' Next come those with re-engraved background, the lines being fewer and wider apart. These are known as 'coarse background and fine side borders.' Thirdly we have specimens of this variety showing the lines of the frame; traces of these lines still appear on the plate on the sides of the upper and lower rectangles, and farther out than the present side lines. Lastly, are the impressions showing the side borders re-engraved and new marginal lines at the sides; these are the impressions most commonly met with, and show the present state of the plate. They come under the variety 'Coarse background and coarse side borders.'"

From the scarcity of impressions of the first of the above varieties it is clear that the engraving lasted but a short time in its first state, but it is not easy to account for the others, except on the supposition that there was some inequality in the steel, or that the design was not engraved sufficiently deep in the first instance, and it became necessary to replace the fine lines by coarser ones. As there was never more than one printing of this stamp these alterations must have all been made prior to July, 1850, when Mr. Ham completed his contract, having printed 570,840 stamps of one penny, 604,560 of twopence, and 630,000 of threepence, making 1,805,400, or 5,400 over and above his contract. Out of these numbers 62,040 stamps of one penny, 133,560 of twopence, and 106,800 of threepence were supplied in the month of January.

No official notice of the intended issue has been found, though the *Melbourne Argus*, of Saturday, the 5th January, 1850, states that "the postage stamps have been prepared, and may now be obtained at the Post-office and several shops in town," but the issue does not appear to have been general before the 15th January, when a circular was issued by the postmasters in the Port Phillip district to the country offices along with a supply of stamps. It is probable, however, that some of the stamps had been delivered by Mr. Ham on the 1st January in order to avoid a breach of his contract, so that the date of issue may be assumed as the 1st January, 1850.

In August, 1851, an arrangement was made with Mr. Ham for the manufacture of a further supply of stamps of twopence, and on the 10th October following he entered into bonds for the performance of two contracts, which were (1) the engraving, for £170, of a steel plate for producing 50 stamps within six months from the date of the bond; and (2) for printing 500,000 stamps from the plate, and gumming one half of them, within three months from the time he was in possession of the

plate. It was not, however, till the 22nd September, 1852, that the plate was ready, the printing from which was commenced in the following month, and the contract completed in November, 1852. This stamp is that known as the twopence "Queen on the throne," and the stamps furnished by Mr. Ham, under the above contract, are the only ones which were printed directly from the plate. The issue took place in December, 1852, as appears from the stamp ledger in the Post-office at Melbourne.

The plate is of steel, 9 inches high by 12 inches wide and $\frac{1}{12}$th inch thick. The engraved portion is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $8\frac{7}{16}$ inches wide, and contains fifty separate engravings in five rows of ten. The lower angles of the stamps have a species of alphabetic lettering with which we are all acquainted, and the true order of which was discovered by the late Mr. Pemberton in 1869, and subsequently appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* of November of that year. The last stamp in the plate bore the letters "W. M.," which were probably the initials of Mr. Mason, who succeeded Mr. Ham in his business of engraver in the following year. Under the last row of stamps on the plate are the words, "Engraved on steel by Thomas Ham, Melbourne."

In March, 1853, the Chief Postmaster applied that the remainder of the twopenny stamps printed by Mr. Ham should be gummed, which was done by Mr. George Laurence, who had supervised the printing. Mr. Hill states that "his account is for gumming 4,800 sheets, so that 200 sheets must have been issued ungummed."

In October of the same year the Chief Postmaster reported on the smallness of his stock of stamps, and asked for a supply of half a million each of the one penny and threepence, and two millions of those of twopence. The request being acceded to tenders were invited, and two were sent in, one by Messrs. Stringer and Mason, who had succeded Mr. Ham, at 6s. 6d. per thousand, and one from Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., lithographers, of Melbourne, who offered to undertake the whole for a sum of £400. The tender of this latter firm was accepted, but though the agreement is dated 21st October, 1853, the bond for the due performance of it was not executed till 19th December, 1853. By the agreement, as set forth at length by Mr. Hill, Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co. engaged to print the above-mentioned supply, those of one penny and twopence to be lithographed from the plate then in possession of the Chief Postmaster, and those of twopence "to be struck off from a plate in the possession of the Chief Postmaster." It would seem, therefore, that at the date of the agreement it was contemplated to print the supply of the twopence directly from the plate. Between the date of the agreement and that of the bond, however, the stock of the stamps of twopence had run so short that at the end of November only about 6,000 remained in stock, and this was probably the reason that the issue was printed by lithographic transfers from the plate, and possibly several transfers were taken. Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co. completed their contract on the 10th May, 1854.

In March, 1854, the Postmaster-General—whose title had been

changed, on the preceding 1st of January, from that of "Chief Postmaster of Victoria" to that of "the Postmaster-General of Victoria"—applied for a further supply of three millions of stamps of twopence, and tenders were invited for printing them from the existing plate; but the quantity was subsequently reduced to one half on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, as a law, altering the rates of postage, had come into operation on the 1st May, 1854. The tender of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson—late Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.—for the printing of this supply of one and a half millions of the twopenny stamps, dated 29th April, 1854, was accepted, and the usual bond, dated 19th May, 1854, was entered into by the firm for the performance of the contract, which is as follows: "We hereby engage to prepare for the Postmaster-General one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) twopenny postage stamps, to be struck from a plate now in the possession of the Postmaster-General, to provide paper, printing, and gumming (specimen of which is hereto attached). The work to be performed in the best manner under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, and the stamps to be delivered in a perfect state in quantities of not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) per month, on condition of receiving the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds (£225). The sheets to contain one hundred and twenty (120) stamps each."

Mr. Hill has made no observation on this last clause in the contract as to whether it was an error—the other stamps being printed in sheets of that number—but we have communicated with him on the subject. What tends to lend colour to the supposition that this last supply was printed in sheets of 120 is that we know of the existence of a vertical pair with the letters Z—C and I—N, the bottom and top pair of letters in the 9th vertical row. A transfer with 120 stamps would not occupy any great space on the stone, as it would only measure 8½ inches wide by 16 inches long. Other combinations, such as the five vertical ones mentioned by M. Moens, K—Y, T—X, D—I, S—*N*, C—H, can only be accounted for on the supposition of alterations in one of the transfers.

(*To be continued.*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

(*Continued from page* 146.)

THE REPUBLIC OF 1870.

Issue II. Emblematical Figures.

In consequence of some opinions expressed during the debate in the Chambers on the budget of 1875-6, to the effect that the postage stamps ought to bear a more distinct indication of the value, and that the actual design was so imperfect as to render it open to fraudulent imita-

tion, M. León Say, the Minister of Finance, on the 5th July, 1875, issued an order that an alteration should be made, to give effect to which a notice was issued inviting French artists to send in designs for a new series. Three prizes were offered of 1,500 francs, 500 francs, and 300 francs for the three best designs, the principal conditions being that the labels should bear the words "POSTE" and "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" and that the artist should abstain from imparting either directly or indirectly any political character to the figures or emblems which he might employ as symbols of France, or of peace, industry, trade, &c. The design was to show a large numeral of value, and was to be drawn on a scale 64 times the size of the stamp, which was not to exceed the dimensions of those then current.

In reply to this invitation no fewer than 431 designs were sent in, which were referred by the Minister to a special committee, in which painting was represented by Meissonier and Baudry, and sculpture by H. Dupont. The result was that the first prize was awarded to M. Jules Sage, a pupil of the painter Picot, and at that time employed as principal designer for a manufactory of painted glass in Auvergne. His design represented "Commerce and Peace united and reigning over the world," and was accepted by the Minister after some slight modifications had been made in it. The second prize was awarded to M. Chaplain, who had obtained the *Prix de Rome*, and was the designer of many notable medals. His design was subsequently made use of for the stamps on telegraph cards and envelopes; but it is a remarkable fact that none of the mere painters were successful, for not only the three prizes but three *mentions honorables* fell to men who were craftsmen, sculptors, &c., in addition to being artists.

The law of the 3rd August, 1875, ratified the arrangements made at the Postal Congress at Berne, and on the 1st January, 1876, France entered the postal union. As this necessitated changes in the letter rates for the countries within the union those for the interior were revised and fixed as follows:

	Letters from Office to Office.		Local and Paris Letters.	
	prepaid.		unpaid.	
Up to 15 grammes	25 c. ...	40 c.	15 c. ...	25 c.
From 15 gr. to 30 gr.	50 c. ...	80 c.	30 c. ...	50 c.
From 30 gr. to 50 gr.	75 c. ...	1 fr. 20 c.	45 c. ...	75 c.

and for each additional 50 gr. or fraction thereof 50 c. for prepaid letters and 75 c. for unpaid ones passing from one part of France to another, and 25 c. and 40 c. respectively for local letters, and for those posted in and delivered in Paris.

The stamp of 80 c. was to be withdrawn, and values of 20 c., 75 c. and 1 fr. were ordered to form part of the new issue.

The stock in hand of the current issue at this period seems to have been very large, that of the 5 francs with the laureated head of the

Emperor then current being, it was said, sufficient to last many years, and it was not till June, 1877, that the approaching issue of the new series was announced to the public in the *Journal Officiel* in the following terms:

"In execution of a decision of the Minister of Finance the design of the postage stamps has been changed, and the scale of values modified as follows:

"1. The stamp of 80 centimes is suppressed.

"2. Three new values are created, which are 20 c., 75 c., and 1 franc; the number of postage stamps of the new design is consequently fixed at thirteen, of the nominal value and distinguishing colour following:

1 cent., emerald-green.	25 cent., ultramarine.
2 ,, ,,	30 ,, bistre.
4 ,, ,,	40 ,, scarlet.
5 , ,,	75 ,, carmine.
10 ,, ,,	1 franc, bronze-green.
15 ,, iron-grey.	5 francs, lilac.
20 ,, red-brown.	

"The suppression of the stamp of 80 c. of the current design will take place as soon as the the stock of stamps of this category now in stock is completely exhausted.

"The issue of the postage stamps of 15 c. will commence about the 15th of the current month of June; that of the other values will follow as the stocks of each of them in the hands of the controller become exhausted.

"It is to be understood that the postage stamps of all values manufactured prior to the issue of those of the new design which have been or shall continue to be sold until the stock is exhausted will not cease to be available for the prepayment of articles of any kind entrusted to the postal service.'

The order in which the stamps appeared was as follows: The 15 c., iron-grey, on the 12th June, 1876; the 5 c., emerald-green, and the 30 c., bistre, on the 11th of the month following; and the 25 c., ultramarine, on the 20th of the same month. The 10 c. and the 2 c., both in emerald-green, and the 1 fr., in bronze on straw colour, in September, 1876; the 20 c., red-brown on buff, and the 75 c., carmine, in October; the 4 c., emerald-green, in November; and the 1 c., also in emerald-green, in February, 1877.

Die. The design having thus, as has been before said, been decided on, the work of engraving the die was given to M. Mouchon, who received £160 for the work. It is said that the first die cracked in the hardening, and the work had to be re-commenced, which delayed considerably the appearance of the stamps of the new issue, but it seems doubtful if this was the true reason for the delay.

Impression. The manufacture of the new stamps was not given to M. Hulot, but was undertaken for the Administration of the Post-office by the Bank of France in a species of *régie*, and the factory

was removed from the Mint to premises leased by the Bank in the *rue d'Hautville*. This arrangement with the Bank of France expired on the 1st July, 1880, when the Post-office purchased the factory, and has since carried on the manufacture of the stamps with the most satisfactory results in diminishing the cost of production. A factory on a more extensive scale is now being erected on the Boulevard Brune.

The manufacture, while carried on by the Bank of France, was under the direction of the engineers attached to the Bank. No alteration was made in the paper, or in the preparation of it, preliminary to the printing, and it was tinted in the same manner as before, with a feeble tint of the colour of the impression, except in the case of the 20 c. red-brown, where the paper was tinted light buff, and the 1 franc, where it was tinted straw colour.

M. Leroy says in his *Histoire du Timbre-Poste Français* that in 1876 the cost was 58 c. per 1,000; 39 c. in 1877; 34 c. in 1878 and 1879. In 1880 it was 32 c., and about 27 c. in 1881, gradually diminishing to 24.35 c. in 1888.

It has been already mentioned that it is said that an accident occurred to the first die in the hardening, though from internal evidence it seems more probable that this occurred after the secondary dies for the above-mentioned values had been made, for we find that shortly after the appearance of the stamps a change appears in the die, which is confined, as far as can be detected, to the numerals, but is especially noticeable in the position of the imprint of J. A. SAGE INV. in the framing at the bottom of the stamp. In the issue just described the imprint finishes after the "B" in "RÉPUBLIQUE," which is immediately above it, while in the next set of plates the imprint finishes before this letter, and has so continued up to the present date. Before the changes in the colours next described all the values of the first issue, with the exception of the 1 c., 4 c., and 20 c., *had* appeared in the second type.

In consequence of the confusion caused by having so many stamps of the same colour, by a decision of the Minister of Finance, dated 30th November, 1876, it was ordered that for the future they should be printed in the following colours:

1	cent.,	in	black	on paper tinted	blue.
2	,,	,,	Vandyck-brown	,,	light buff.
4	,,	,,	mauve	,,	blue grey.
5	,,	,,	emerald-green	,,	sea-green.
10	,,	,,	black	,,	violet.
15	,,	,,	yellow	,,	yellow.
20	,,	,,	blue	,,	turquoise.
25	,,	,,	black	,,	red-lake.
30	,,	,,	bistre	,,	light bistre.
40	,,	,,	vermilion	,,	straw.
75	,,	,,	carmine	,,	rose.
1	franc	,,	bronze	,,	straw.
5	francs	,,	lilac	,,	pale lilac.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

San Marino.—Dr. Emile Diena writes to the *Timbre-poste* as follows:—"One of my friends having lately asked me if there was anything official in the surcharged issue of San Marino, I did not hesitate to write to the Director of all the posts of the Republic to enlighten me on the subject. Very obliging Mr. Director. He answered me by the following letter, which proves to all the world that the phylloxera of surcharges for speculation has made its appearance in the little Republic. And now for the document:—

"'Repubblica di San Marino.
Direzione della Poste.

'*St. Marin, 8 Jul., 1892.*

'Sir,—It is a fact that provisional postage stamps have been issued, namely,

10,000 of 30 cent., reduced to 5 cent.
20,000 of 10 ,, ,, 5 ,,
40,000 of 20 ,, ,, 10 ,,

'The whole of the stamps of these three kinds, as soon as they were put in sale, were bought by speculators, who are not disposed to part with them at less than 50 cent. a-piece.

'As the quantity is small, these stamps will certainly be sold at higher prices, besides which some hundreds have, by the *in*-attention of the printer, been surcharged with the impression upside down, and it is said that 2 or 3 francs each have been paid for them.

'If you wish to procure these stamps, you can address yourself to M. ——, who purchased them.

'The money-order cards are not yet issued, but will be next month.

'Of the old stamps there remain only the 2, 20, and 25 cent., for the others have been very recently purchased.

'The new stamps of 1 lira and of 45 cent. will be issued on the 15th inst. at latest, also those of 5, 30, and 40 cent., the colours of which have been changed.

'In the certainty of having satisfied the desire expressed in your letter, I offer you my highest compliments. Devoted,

'(Signed) G. Bonelli.'"

This letter, therefore, informs us that after obtaining the 5 cent. by sacrificing the stamps of 30 and 10 cent., they obtained the latter value by surcharging those of 20 cent.!

Already the price of these pearls has gone up in the market, for we see, by an advertisement in the *San Marino Philatelist*, that the 5c. on 30c. is now quoted at 4 marks, and the 5c. on 10c. at 2 marks 50 pf., with a discount of 25 per cent. on the one and 20 per cent. on the other, on taking 10.

We have omitted to say that the advertisement states that the purchaser can have them unused or *used*. How accommodating they are in this little Republic.

* * *

United States.—Mr. Watson, in the *Postal Card*, gives an extract from the *Evening Post* to the effect that Mr. Wanamaker, the Postmaster-General, had got into a difficulty as to the price of the proposed reply post cards. He conferred privately with Daggett, the contractor for the present post cards, the Morgan Company, and another company. The first named offered to make cards just double the size and quality

of the old-fashioned card for 110 cents per 1,000 : the Morgan Company bid 108 cents, and the third firm 110. The contract was verbally promised to the Morgan Company, their bid being the lowest, but before the contract was actually completed the Postmaster-General saw a post card of a larger size, which he preferred, and which was not doubled, only a line being drawn to show where it was to be folded. Further bids were then called for from Daggett and the Morgan Company, when Daggett offered to make them at 95 cents, and the Morgan Company at 108½ cents. In this dilemma the Postmaster-General decided to advertise for tenders, and he received two, neither of which were from Daggett or the Morgan Company, who did not choose to send in. The lowest of the two tenders was from the Holyoke Envelope Company, at 114½ cents per 1,000. The Postmaster-General therefore has not got much for what the *Evening Post* calls his "smartness," but the issue is delayed by these profitless negotiations.

* * *

Great Britain.—Our attention has been lately called to a few specimens of extraordinary-looking watermarks on the old penny stamps, which, instead of showing a "crown," even of that very humble kind that made its appearance on these stamps at their first issue, shows some kind of misshapen watermark, which the possessors by some considerable stretch of imagination satisfy themselves is the outline of a letter or some other device. We have been at some little pains to make inquiries as to how these accidental variations in the watermarks could have occurred, and we are satisfied that it is caused by a trifling accident to the "bit," as the small wire device for making the watermark is technically termed. In the manipulation of the "moulds," the thin wire by which the "bit" is attached to the woven wire-net bed of the "mould" may give way and the "bit" become loose and be twisted into some other shape. This has very rarely occurred, for specimens are seldom found with distorted watermarks, and it is only remarkable that in hand-made papers similar accidents are of such rare occurrence.

We have seen within the last few days a statement in a Philatelic journal, on what is said to be "good authority," that "two sheets of the current one penny were printed on paper watermarked 'Anchor,' and were distributed for sale before the error was discovered." We referred the statement to the head of the issuing office, who informs us that if such error was made, the office was not cognizant of it and never discovered it. The latter part, therefore, of the statement is not correct, as such an error was never heard of. We should like to see a specimen, for the error is *possible*, and even it is also *possible* that specimens may be found on "orb." Both papers were in use at a time dangerously near to the date of the issue of the one penny.

* * *

India.—When the new bi-coloured stamp was issued, it was rumoured that the stamp had been changed because the former one had been forged. In his report for the past year, the Postmaster-General of India gives an account of this forgery, which was the handiwork of a Poonah Brahmin, formerly in the service of the Trigonometrical Survey. He prepared a die of the one rupee stamp in white stone set in wood, and had made no less than thirty-nine before he succeeded in producing a sufficiently accurate copy of the original stamp. After having produced the die he spread the ink of the proper colour on the stone with his finger, and then applied a piece of paper, which he rubbed with a shell, and thus succeeded in obtaining a very close representation of the

original stamp. The stamp thus produced was then placed face downward on a piece of metal, and having been carefully wetted, a die of the watermark was applied and gently hammered upon it. It was afterwards placed upon a small square of tin of the proper size of the stamp furnished with holes, and the perforation was made with a small instrument. It is said that he, with his accomplices, passed about 1,000 of these stamps, some few of which found their way into the Bombay Post office through the complicity of one of the clerks, who committed suicide when the forger and his principal accomplice were arrested. These latter were tried for the offence before the Court at Bombay, and both were sentenced to ten years' transportation.

* * *

EGYPT.—It is stated that the use of the 2 piastres stamp will be discontinued, and those remaining in stock will probably be utilised by surcharging them with 1 piastre. The stock on hand of the 10 piastres has been burnt.

* * *

PORTUGAL.—The Government does not appear to know what to do with its stock in hand of the Don Luis type. It was first stated that they were all to be surcharged with 2½ reis. Now it is said that they are to be overprinted with "Provisorio." At all events, there are happy days in prospect for collectors.

* * *

BERMUDAS.—In March last we chronicled, on the faith of an announcement in a contemporary, that a reply card of 1 + 1d. had been issued in carmine on buff. The same contemporary now chronicles one of 1½d. + 1½d. in the same colour. Will any of our readers inform us which is right, or whether both have been issued, as it seems to be extraordinary to issue a card the use of which has become obsolete?

* * *

LABUAN.—A new issue is positively in preparation, it is said, and pending its arrival the stamps of British North Borneo are requisitioned for the postal service.

* * *

WITULAND.—In our notice of these *stamps*, if we may so call them, in our last, we omitted to state that they are said by the *Ill. Br. Journal*, which first announced these and the Socotra stamps, to have been issued by the Sultan Fumo Bakari in July, 1889, though a little further down in the account it adds that they were in use from 1885 to 1890. The account therefore seemed to be as hazy as the designs displayed on the engravings, which the compositor arranged according to his own notions, though other journals have put the long one on its end, and given the smaller one half a turn. We thought it was not worth while to alter the positions, as the inscriptions would be equally intelligible whichever way the engravings were placed. *The Stamp News* seems now to have discovered part of the mystery, when it says that "Fumo Bakari" looks very like "I smoke bacca."

Correspondence.

WE have received the following letter:

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I cannot complain of an overflow of benevolence on the part of the gentleman who speaks of my discovery of the 10d. stamp of 1867 on Emblem paper, in your number of June last. If he has not been surprised by the discovery of a most curious variety of a not uncommon stamp so late

as 25 years after its issue, others have, and I do not think that, though he may be right in what he says about the booking of the different papers, his assertion of both the Emblem and the Spray papers having been used at the time indiscriminately will find much credit. On the other hand I may take it for granted that though the use of the 10d. and 2s. stamps has been very limited for inland purposes, England is the country where to look for the variety in question, as naturally the majority of these stamps came back to English dealers and collectors.

As for Heraldry it might be possible that I knew just a little about this science, even without having seen those simple books to which he alludes. But every country has a heraldry of its own, and though I am rather conversant with those of the United Kingdom and other lands, yet I must confess that, of course, I have contented myself concerning the elementary notions with learning them at the time from our German books only; block-headed as their authors must have been, they class the trefoil amongst the leaves and not amongst the flowers. Therefore I must apologize for having presumed that this was also the case in England, and most solemnly declare that it is only nonsense when in German articles the trefoil is called a flower, but that in English ones, on the authority of the experts in Heraldry, Heraldic flowers is the only correct term.—Most truly yours,

Dusseldorf, 24th July, 1892. S. H. ANHEISSER.

[We are sorry that M. Anheisser does not think we expressed so much surprise at his statement that he had found a specimen of the 10d. (1867) on "Emblems" paper, as he thinks we ought to have done, but being acquainted with the circumstances connected with the change of the watermarks in the 12 pane paper we were aware that the variety was quite possible.

When we stated that after the new paper came into use, the supply required was given out without reference to its being "Emblems" or "Spray," we only repeated information which had come to us directly from the government.

As regards the question raised by M. Anheisser himself when he stated that the "trefoil" had never been considered as a "flower," we confess that we went needlessly out of our way to say that it was so classed in our rudimentary books of Heraldry, as the observations could not apply to us, who have always used the term "Heraldic Emblems" or "Emblems" in describing this watermark; M. Moens uses "Heraldic flowers," the late Mr. Pemberton called it "four flowers"; but, as we said in our last, we doubt very much if "National Emblems" would not be the more logical. Although the stamp of 10d. was not actually withdrawn until 1877, yet its use practically ceased in 1870. The entire consumption up to the time of its withdrawal was under 25,000 sheets, and from 1867 to 1870 the stamps were almost entirely used for letters to Australia, *viâ* Marseilles. With all due respect to M. Anheisser, we doubt whether the Australians re-exported to England any very large quantity; he probably knows more about this than we do, but we should have thought obliterated copies would have been sent anywhere else in preference to England.

M. Anheisser, in his letter to the *Timbre-Poste*, announcing his discovery, seems to regard himself a kind of *Deus ex machinâ*, because he has discovered a specimen of a stamp which English collectors have hitherto not found, though they have had, in his opinion, so many more advantages than a pair of tolerable eyes would given them. We quite admit M. Anheisser's claim to be the great discoverer, but our blowing of the trumpet would at its best give but a feeble sound in comparison with M. Anheisser's full blast. In his letter to *The Stamp News*, he states that he has shown the stamp to M. Moens, and he is satisfied; though even without this testimony we gave M. Anheisser the credit of not having allowed his eyes to deceive him, notwithstanding we generally prefer our own.—ED.]

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. SEPTEMBER, 1892. No. 165.

THE report of the ex-Postmaster-General for the financial year ending the 31st March last was issued last month, and is drawn up in perfect accordance with the old form, which was partially departed from during the last two years of the tenure of the office by the late Mr. Cecil Raikes, who so worthily filled it for five years. The report somewhat resembles the stamp of a series of similar type, where one stamp differs only from another in the enunciation of the value and a few minor details. The page devoted to what may be termed the romance of the Post-office has been again introduced, and a few sensational occurrences are found under the head of "Curious Incidents," such as the safe arrival of a live specimen of a mouse that came from India by the mail-bag, in which it had been confined for three weeks; of a kitten in a small box, sent to Garstang in the mail-bag that was shot into the express train at Penrith, and such like. Some instances are also given of the cleverness of the officials in delivering letters bearing extraordinary addresses, but which only serve to make one wish that this redundancy was sometimes diverted into another channel. Apart from all this, however, the figures show the continued growth of the business of the Post-office, but although for the first time in its history the gross receipts have exceeded ten millions, yet the net profit is less by about £116,000 than in the preceding year, as shown by an increase in the gross receipts of £339,000, while the increase in expenditure is £455,000. This loss is, however, more than accounted for by the effects of the recent changes in the organization of the staff of postmen, which has increased the expenses under this head by £135,000.

Post-office Report for 1891-2.

The number of letters and post cards delivered throughout the United Kingdom was upwards of 2,000 millions, about 240

millions of which is to the account of post cards, in which there is an increase of upwards of 5 per cent. during the year. What more concerns stamp collectors is the amount received for the sale of postage stamps, which was upwards of £10,000,000.

Although in England we are not exposed to the quadrennial changes that take place in the United States, and affect not only the Postmaster-General, but a very large number of the subordinate officers, yet the interruption caused by the change of the nominal head of the establishment is one to be deprecated. The real masters of the situation are the Lords of the Treasury, represented in the Cabinet by the first Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while the Postmaster-General is little better than a bailiff, who has to look after 125,000 *employés*, to make the largest amount of profit he can for his masters, and to stand the "heckling" of Mr. Henniker Heaton and others. As the new Postmaster-General has been admitted into partnership as a member of the Cabinet, perhaps better days are in store for the Post-office. Perhaps even it may be allowed to make its own stamps, and build its own offices, instead of simply paying for them.

New Form of Postal Orders.

THE new form of Postal Order came into use on the first of the present month. Attention is now more especially called to the requirement of the Act, that the name of the person to whom it is to be payable must be inserted, and it is overprinted with "Not negotiable," to warn all that it is no value unless come by rightfully. This will render the negotiation of stolen orders more difficult, and materially assist the Post-office in tracing the thieves, or, as the Postmaster-General in his report euphoniously designates them, "those who have dishonestly possessed themselves of the property of other people," a definition which seems to embrace not only the thieves, but those who have received the stolen articles, knowing them to have been stolen.

Le Questionneur.

A VETERAN "timbrophilist," as we suppose we ought to term him, whom we have known for more than five-and-twenty years, and who was formerly the editor of the *Timbrophile*, and then the publisher of the *Gazette de Timbres*, has, after lying dormant since the decease of the latter magazine, again resumed his pen as editor of a monthly periodical called

Le Questionneur, the principal feature of which is question and answer. We do not mean that this is in the form of a catechism, but the questions submitted by Philatelists in one number await replies from others in the next or subsequent numbers. We have waited till the third number appeared in order to see how the project would work. In matters of fact the replies are useful, but in matters of opinion on which Philatelists are not agreed, it is the old story, *Quot homines tot sententiæ*. However, even in these it is interesting to see how the learned differ, and we trust that M. Pierre Mahé's new venture will meet with the success it deserves.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" *will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of* MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & CO., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."*

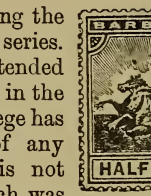
ADHESIVES.

Austria.—A sheet of the 3 kreuzer appears to have escaped the second printing, that of the numerals in the angles, and a similar accident is also reported as having occurred to a sheet of 5 kreuzer.

3 kreuzer, grey-green ; without numeral in angles ; *error*.
5 ,, rose ,, ,, ,, ,,

Azores.—The stamps for Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada which have come to hand do not all bear the same perforation. The 5 reis is found perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 10 reis 13. We will revert to this when we have had the opportunity of measuring the gauge of the series.

Barbados.—We have been informed on what appears to be good authority that a trial of the surcharge of "HALF PENNY" on the 4 pence was made in red, of which only a single sheet was so printed, which was afterwards surcharged in black. This has fallen into the hands of a speculator in Barbados. The surcharge in black was made on 500 sheets, and as it was applied vertically, diagonally, and horizontally, and as some also are found on the sheets without the surcharge, it is probable that the whole was done by hand.



We are unable to do much towards solving the *quæstio vexata* of the design on the new series. What we can state positively is that it is intended to represent the Arms of the Island granted in the reign of Charles II., but as the Heralds' College has no knowledge of it, and has no entry of any grant, and rightly says that the design is not an armorial device, it is probably one which was agreed on with the Governor sent out by Charles II. to replace the Parliamentary one. It *may* originally have been intended for "Poseidon's spouse" on a trip into the Atlantic, and *may* owe the royal crown, the "orb," and the dress to the fancy of subsequent "improvers." It is also possible that it may be intended to emblematise Britannia—which was a device also first adopted by Charles II.—for which, as history tells us, the reigning Court favourite posed as the "model."

As, notwithstanding the patent evidence to the contrary, a doubt has been expressed as to the stamps being manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., we may add that they are entirely the work of that firm.

Brazil.—According to the *Timbre-poste*, a *tête-bêche* exists in the 100 reis, and is found in the last stamp of the third horizontal row. The same value has also been received in ultramarine.

100 reis, *tête-bêche*, green-blue and red.
100 reis, ultramarine and red.

The issue of another value of the "Southern Cross" type is announced. 500 reis, olive-green; perf. 13.

Ceylon.—The 4 cents, lilac-rose, has been surcharged with "3 cents" similarly to the 28 cents shown in our last.

3 cents on 4 cents, lilac-rose; surcharged in black.

Colombia.—The colour of the 50 centavos has been changed from reddish-brown to bistre.—*Timbre-poste.*

50 centavos, bistre.

The American Journal of Philately has received information of the issue of a new set of adhesives from 1 centavo to 10 pesos, "of the same types as the preceding issues, but printed in different colours on coloured paper." This may be so, but of the five values that have been reported, the 1 centavo is of the type of 1891; the 10 centavos is of the 1890 type; the 2 centavos is of the new type mentioned in our last, in which the Arms are in a circle with "CENTAVOS" in a straight tablet at the foot, and the numeral of value is over this tablet and also in the upper angles. The type of the 5 centavos is new to us, the value "CINCO—CENTAVOS" is in two lines at the foot, and the numeral in each of the top angles; and that of 20 centavos is also new, the Arms having laurel branches on the sides, while above and below are the numerals of value with "CORREOS" on a straight tablet at the top. As we hope to give illustrations, we will not add any further particulars at the present moment.

1 centavo, orange on yellow; perf. 13.
2 centavos, green on white; perf. 13.
5 ,, black on buff; perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
10 ,, brown on rose; perf. 13.
20 ,, brown on blue; perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

The registered letter stamp of 10 centavos has also had its colour changed.

Registered Stamp. 10 centavos, brown on rosy-buff; perf. 13.

Congo.—The new edition of the stamp of 5 francs in grey has been converted, like its predecessor, into a parcel-postage stamp of 3 f. 50 c. 3 f. 50 c. on 5 f., grey; surcharge in black.

Fiji.—Annexed is an engraving of the new value of "Halfpenny" described in our last number.



A correspondent sends us the fourpence, purple, which was issued last year, though it does not appear to have been chronicled by us, surcharged in black with "5d." He also states that a new stamp of that value is in preparation, the design of which will probably be a canoe. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 10.

4 pence (August (?), 1891), purple; perf. 10.
5d. on 4 pence, purple; surcharge in black.

France.—We notice in some of our contemporaries that a stamp of 20 centimes, brick-red on green, has been found accidentally printed on both sides with the colour of the ground. It seems very questionable to us whether such like workman's errors are worth either chronicling or collecting.

India.—The 4 annas, olive-green, and 8 annas, purple, water-marked with "Star," have been overprinted with On H.S.M.—*Ill. Br. Zeitung.*

Service Stamps. 4 annas, olive-green; overprint in black.
8 ,, purple ,, ,,

Liberia.—We have received an entire series of these stamps overprinted with "OFFICIAL" in such small Roman capitals as to evidence most forcibly the wonderful vision with which those who have the manipulation of them must be gifted. The overprint is 7 mm. long, and the capitals of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The following is a summary:—

Official.

1 cent, vermilion,	horizontal	overprint in black,	below the "Star."
2 cents, Prussian-blue	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
4 ,, green, centre black,	vert.	,,	red, on each side of centre.
6 ,, green	hor.	,,	black, across the tree.
8 ,, brown, centre black,	hor.	,,	red, above the head.
12 ,, dull carmine	vert.	,,	black, on each side of figure.
16 ,, lilac	vert.	,,	,, ,, ,, Arms.
24 ,, green on straw	hor.	,,	,, on the "Star."
32 ,, slate-blue	vert.	,,	,, on each side of Arms.
1 dollar, blue, centre black	hor.	,,	,, below the value.
2 dollars, brown on buff	hor.	,,	,, on the "Star."
5 ,, carmine, centre black,	hor.	,,	red, above the head.

Madeira.—A contemporary gives the perforation of the new stamps of 5, 10, 25, and 50 as being all $11\frac{1}{2}$. At present we have only seen the first three values, and of these only the 5 reis gauged $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Mexico.—Whether the "Closed and Sealed" labels mentioned in our last are exclusively used for closing letters that have been officially opened in order to return them to the senders, or are also used to close up accidental rents, does not seem to us of much consequence, as in either case their philatelic value is of so excessively diluted a nature that their existence would probably not have been chronicled at any other season. *The American Journal of Philately* now chronicles another of these in brown-red, with "CHIHUAHUA" under the words "Por la oficina." We think we have chronicled enough, or we may find them springing up from the post-office of every district. It is sufficient to have recorded that such things exist. They seem to be a new edition of the "officially sealed label," and should have been so described by us in our last.

New Caledonia.—The stock of stamps in hand has, by a decree of the Governor, dated 24th June last, been ordered to be overprinted diagonally with the words "N$^{\text{LLE.}}$ CALÉDONIE" in two lines.

New Zealand.—The current newspaper stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ penny has appeared on paper watermarked with "Star N.Z."—*A. J. of P.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose; wk. "Star N.Z."; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The settlements on the West Coast of Africa, embracing the whole of the maritime district from Lagos to Rio del Rey, were last year constituted a Protectorate under the name of the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," and have now been supplied with postage stamps, consisting of certain values of those of Great Britain, overprinted in black with "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE" near the top, and "OIL RIVERS" near the bottom, in block letters.

$\frac{1}{2}$	penny,	vermilion;	overprint in black.
1	,,	purple	,, ,,
2	pence,	green and red	,, ,,
$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,	purple on blue	,, ,,
5	,,	purple and blue	,, ,,
1	shilling,	green	,, ,,

Portugal.—The first instalment of the stamps of Dom Luis appeared on the 25th July last, overprinted with "PROVISORIO." In the 10 reis, green, the overprint is in thin block letters, but in the 5 reis it is in Roman capitals. It is also said that the stock in hand of this type in the colonies will be similarly overprinted as soon as the stamps of the new type have arrived.

5	reis,	black;	overprinted "PROVISORIO" in black.
10	,,	green	,, ,, ,,

Puttialla.—In addition to the "service" stamps chronicled in our July number, the *Timbre-poste* has received the following overprinted "PATIALA STATE" and "SERVICE," which, independently of

showing the three varieties there mentioned, have also the first "A" of "PATIALA" in smaller size.

Service. 3 annas, orange; overprint in black.
6 ,, bistre ,, ,,
12 ,, brown on red ,, ,,

The 6 annas has also a variety both in the ordinary postal and the service stamps, consisting of an "F" in place of "P."

The ½ anna, green, also exists with the overprint of "PATIALA STATE."

½ anna, green; overprint in black.

As this mode of spelling the name of the State is that adopted by the Indian Postal Guide, we think that it is that which should now prevail, but to avoid confusion we retain the old orthography for the present.

Shanghai.—The stamper of "Postage Due" seems to have been guilty of blundering in his work, as in some of the sheets sundry misfires have been found.

Sirmoor.—The service stamps come to hand with the overprint in smaller type. A contemporary states that the overprint of the 6 pies is now in "red in place of black." We always thought that the black overprint was an error, and that red was the normal colour.

Service. 3 pies, orange; overprint in black.
6 ,, green ,, red.
1 anna, blue ,, ,,
2 ,, carmine ,, black.

As a rule, there is a full stop after each "S." The following *interesting* varieties are noted:—

3 pies, orange, with no stop after the last "S."
6 ,, green, with large-sized stop after the second "S."
6 ,, ,, ,, first "S." upside down.
1 anna, blue, with no stop after the last "S."
1 ,, ,, with "S:S:S."; "S:S:S:"; "S:S:S"
2 ,, carmine, with no stop after the last "S."

South Australia.—The issue of the definitive stamps of 2½ pence and 5 pence is announced. They are of the type of the 4 pence, purple. The colour of the 9 pence has been changed to pale lilac-rose, and is on paper watermarked "Crown SA."

2½ pence, blue; wmk. Crown SA; perf. 11½.
5 ,, yellow-ochre ,, ,,
9 ,, pale lilac-rose ,, ,,

Surinam.—The August number of *De Postiljon* contained the notice of the issue of a stamp of 1 cent in the following terms: "The surcharge of '1 cent' on the current stamp of 2½ c., rose, is announced from Paramaribo. We have not yet seen this stamp, and only mention it under reserve, for it is not the custom to surcharge stamps in the Dutch colonies, unless a dealer in stamps happens to reside there, then it may very likely happen that they commence to suffer from the surcharge-mania."

If this be true, the colony of Surinam must be grievously suffering, for we have just received from Paramaribo the 50 cents surcharged with "2½" over the portrait of the King and "CENT" in block type 13 mm. long over the original value. To surcharge the 2½ cents with 1 cent, and then to supply its place by surcharging the 50 cents with 2½ cents would be to make one surcharge more than was necessary.

2½ cents on 50 cents, orange; surcharged in black.

From the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* we learn that a provisional stamp of 2½ cents has been made, consisting of a small upright rectangle of about 13 × 10½ mm., within a larger one of 29 × 20 mm., in the upper part of which is "Suriname," and in the lower part "FRANKEER-ZEGEL," in two lines. Within the small rectangle is "2½—Cent." in two lines. The impression is in black overprinted in yellow with "Frankeerzegel" several times repeated, and the perforation is 10.

2½ cent, black and yellow on white; perf. 10.

Tangiers.—From what we read in our contemporaries we find that we placed too much faith in those from which we chronicled the surcharge of the 15 centimes French with "15 centimos." The stamp has not been issued.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

New South Wales.—The wrapper of one halfpenny now appears with the stamp of a halfpenny of the new type. The paper, however, has not yet been changed, and bears the water-mark of "ONE PENNY."

Wrapper. ½d., grey on white laid.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The current registration envelopes of Great Britain have been overprinted in black with "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE OIL—RIVERS."

2 pence, blue, overprinted in black; sizes F, G, and H2.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Barbados.—A Postal Union reply card of 1 penny has been issued with stamps of the new type.

1d. + 1d., carmine on buff.

Bermuda.—The Editor of the *Illust. Br. Zeitung* has kindly informed us that the announcement of a reply card of 1d. + 1d., which we believe we copied from the *Timbre-poste*, appeared first in the *Illust. Br. Zeitung*, and was the result of what not unfrequently occurs to ourselves—a slip of the pen. We failed to notice the correction of the mistake in the following number, and

therefore were somewhat mystified. We must ask our readers to cancel the announcement in our March number, and substitute 1½d. for 1d. We do not think it will be long before we have to chronicle either a reply card of 1d. + 1d., or a surcharge of that of 1½d., as the value has now become obsolete.

1½d. + 1½d., carmine on buff.

Bulgaria.—As a souvenir of the Philippopolis Exhibition the post card of 5 stotinki has been overprinted in light blue with an outline design of the exhibition building. — *Smith's Monthly Circular.*

5 stotinki, green, overprinted in light blue.

Cape of Good Hope.—A reply card of 1 + 1 penny has been issued in brown on buff. Size 139 × 88 mm.—*Ill. Br. Journal.*

1d. + 1d., brown on buff.

Holland.—From a newspaper extract published in *Smith's Monthly Circular* we gain some insight into the question regarding the position of the stamp on the post cards. It appears that orders were given to Messrs. J. Enchede and Sons, of Haerlem, the printers of the Dutch stamps, to prepare a post card for abroad of the same design as the previous one, only substituting the head of the Queen for that of the late King. The card was therefore printed in the right upper corner of the card; but, as in the present stamps, the Queen is looking to the right, while in the former stamps the King looked to the left, in the new card the Queen had her back turned to the Arms, and thus a serious heraldic offence had been committed. As soon as this had been noticed the Postmaster-General ordered the further printing to be stopped; but 20,000 had already been printed, and the stamp was ordered to be placed in the left corner. The Government stopped the issue of the left corner stamps in certain places for a time, and issued the right corner ones; but the left corner ones are now again current.

Hongkong.—We have a reply card of 3 + 3 cents, issued on the 2nd July last. It is of rough buff card, similar to the first issue of reply cards of one penny for Great Britain. The size is 139 × 89 mm., and there is no frame.

3c. + 3c., brown on buff.

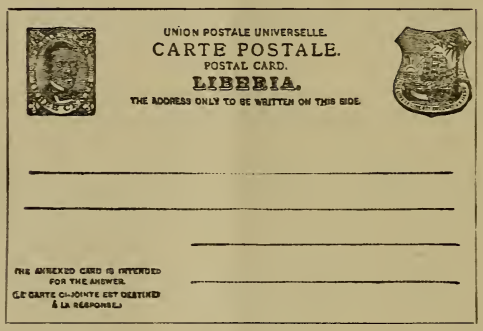
Liberia.—We have received a post card of 3 cents, size 131 × 90 mm., with frame and inscriptions, similar to that of 1881, and printed in two colours, Venetian red and blue. The stamp in the right upper angle is similar, and with similar inscriptions; but the oval is now filled with a portrait three-quarters to the right, which we are told is that of Mr. Wilkes, a late postmaster. In the oval at the bottom are the numerals 1882. 1884. 9. At the foot of the card outside the frame is the imprint of "WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON."

3 cents, blue and red on buff.

A reply card of 3c. + 3c. has also been issued, of which an engraving is annexed; but we have not been equally fortunate in being able to give the name of the personage whose portrait figures on the stamp. The size is 141 × 86 mm., and the cards are hinged at the top with a line of perforations. The second half has the word "REPLY" on it; but on the first half is, at the left lower angle, the usual notice in English, with its equivalent in French, which reads, "LE (*sic*) CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE À LA RÉSPONSE" (*sic*).



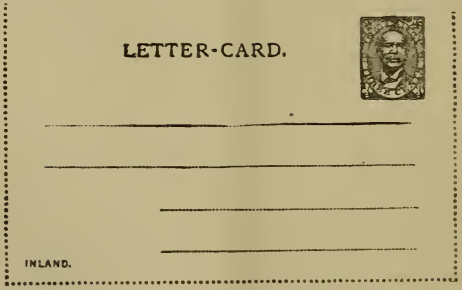
3 + 3 cents, blue on buff.





In addition to these a letter card of 3 cents has also been issued with a stamp bearing the portrait of another personage of colour. The size of the letter card is 141 × 87 mm., and it is issued for inland purposes, as denoted by the inscription at the foot.

Letter Card. 3 cents, black on buff.



Mexico.—An extraordinary variety of the current post card of 2 centavos is mentioned by the *Timbre-poste*. It has on the back

the impression of another formula without stamp, differing in type from that of the ordinary post card.

2 centavos, green on white; stamp in red; *variety.*

New Zealand.—In our December number an "Inland and Australian" post card of 1 penny was described as *brown* on buff. This was evidently a mistake for *blue*, but we learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the colour of the card itself was in January last changed to *white.*

1 penny, blue on *white.*

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The current post card of one penny has been overprinted with "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE—OIL RIVERS," for use in this protectorate.

1 penny, vermilion on buff; overprint in black.

Orange Free State.—A post card has come to hand with a stamp of ½ penny, brown-red, in the upper centre between the words BRIEF KAART. The Arms of the State are stamped in black over the stamp. The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a similar one with a stamp of 1 penny on 3 pence, blue, similarly stamped with the Arms.

½ penny, brown-red on white; surcharged with Arms in black.
1 ,, on 3d., blue ,, ,, ,, ,,

Puttialla.—The reply card of ¼ a. + ¼ a. has been overprinted with "PATIALA STATE."—*Der Philatelist.*

¼ a. + ¼ a., brown on buff; "PATIALA."

Spain.—A reply card of 5 c. + 5 c. has been issued similar in type to the single card of 5 centimos described in our July number, except that in the first half the words "LA OTRA TARJETA ES PARA LA RESPUESTA" are added at the foot, and the second half has "RESPUESTA."

5 c. + 5 c., green on buff.

Switzerland.—A reply card of 5 c. + 5 c., with stamp of the modified type, has been issued, and the issue of one of 10 centimes, with its corresponding reply, is also announced.

5 c. + 5 c., black on buff.
10 c., carmine-red on buff.
10 c. + 10 c., carmine ,,

Turks Islands.—The post card of 1½ pence, with its corresponding reply, have the stamps surcharged with "1d." in black over the head, and the original value barred.

1d. on 1½ pence, brown on buff; surcharged in black.
1d. + 1d. on 1½d. + 1½d., brown-buff ,, ,,

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILI, 1853 TO 1867.

THE Article on the First Issue of the Chilian Stamps, as given in the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica* "*Santiago*," is of so much interest that we now revert to it at greater length.

It appears that the Law authorising the issue of postage stamps was passed on the 20th October, 1852. From the books of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., who have kindly referred to them at our request, it would appear that the agents of the Government must have entered into negotiations with that firm for the supply of stamps of 5 and 10 centavos before the law was actually passed, as the die for the 5 centavos was prepared on 23rd August, 1852, and that of the 10 centavos on the 27th of the same month. The plates made from these dies consisted of 240 stamps in 20 rows of 12, and were printed on hand-made water-marked paper, the watermarks being arranged within a five-lined border, the four inner lines of which are intercepted on the sides with "CORREOS" "CHILE," and at the top and bottom with "CORREOS." Half a million of these stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. in 1853, and a Treasury acknowledgment shows that in May, 1853, 299,760 stamps of 5 centavos, lake, and 200,160 of 10 centavos, blue, making a total of 499,920, had been received into stock, the remaining 80 being accounted for as having been sent to the offices as specimens, a theory which we think is unnecessary, as this stock consisted of 1249 sheets of 5 c. and 834 of 10 c. A copy of the circular issued by the Administration, dated Santiago, 22nd June, 1853, announcing that the issue would take place on the 1st July then next, is given at full length in the publication of the Society.

In examining the history of these stamps the watermarks on the paper form most important elements—we were going to say land-marks. The watermark on the 5 centavos of the issue of 1853 consisted of an Arabic double-lined numeral "5" of the height of 10 to 11 mm. and breadth of 7 to 9 mm. This is designated "A." That on the 10 centavos was also in double-lined Arabic numerals of "10," forming a watermark 9 mm. high by 11 in width. This is designated "B." The whole of the before-mentioned half million of stamps were printed on paper watermarked with "A" and "B," and we may here observe that no other stamps of 5 centavos beyond the 1249 sheets before mentioned were ever printed from paper bearing the watermark "A."

It seems that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. sent out the two plates of the 5 and 10 centavos with the stamps printed by them, as we find that the consumption of the stamps had so much exceeded the anticipation of the Government that in 1854 it found that it was necessary to have recourse to the plates, and to commence printing the stamps in Chili on paper sent out from England; but the result was so unsatisfactory that a fresh consignment of stamps was ordered from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., who inform us that on 31st October, 1854, they

forwarded 2000 sheets of 5 centavos to Valparaiso. The Society states that it appears from the documents they have had access to, that 275,520 stamps of 5 centavos were received by the Administration, and 120,000 of 10 centavos in 1854, as printed in Chili. These stamps, as also those sent over in that year by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., bore a watermark differing from the former one, inasmuch as the numeral was smaller, having a height of 8½ to 10 mm., and a breadth of 7 to 8 mm.; the line also joining the head to the body of the figure was slanting instead of being vertical, or nearly so. This is designated as "C."

On the 31st December, 1854, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. sent to Valparaiso a large consignment of material for printing stamps, consisting of a copper-plate printing press, the apparatus for heating and cleaning the plates, gum and gumming brushes, and along with this 13 reams of paper, with a steel plate, which we think was probably one for printing stamps of 5 centavos. They also sent out a pair of "moulds" for making paper with the watermarks; but whether native paper was ever employed is not mentioned, though it appears not unlikely that some attempts were made to manufacture paper for the 5 centavos.

The watermark of the 5 centavos was that designated "C," but the watermark of the 10 centavos differed also from that which had been used for the first consignments of 1853. It was of larger size, measuring 9½ to 10 mm. high by 12 mm. long, and is designated "D." It may here be noticed that the watermarks in both the 5 and 10 centavos are not readily seen, as the paper is coarse and rough; but the Society has given a lithograph of a portion of the "sheets" of "A" and "C," taken from the original "moulds," and the lithographed sheet of designs which we have given is taken from the specimens given in the Society's work. What quantity of paper was sent from England for the 5 and 10 centavos between 1855 and 1860 does not appear, but the authorities in Chili do not seem to have been in any particular hurry to make use of the material sent to them on the 31st December, 1854, for there is no further entry of stamps received from England till 1861, and between 1857 and 1861 there had been printed in Chili 11,500 sheets of 5 centavos, and 5,160 sheets of 10 centavos; and no further printings of the 5 centavos were, according to the Society, made in England after 1854 down to the close of the series, and no printings of the 10 centavos were made in Chili after 1860, this value being furnished from England down to 1867.

In that portion of the report of the Minister of the Interior, presented on the 1st August, 1857, which refers to the Post-office, the Minister says: "Being in possession of the original plates, presses, and other material required for printing the postage stamps, they have been executed, with good results, by the proper factory." A very different report than that which was made to the National Congress by his predecessor, under date of 25th September, 1854, where it was stated that "the manufacture of stamps at the factory presented such difficul-

ties that they had again been obliged to have recourse to England." The Society remarks "that the second impression of the stamps of 5 centavos made in Chili was much more perfect than the first, and that though not so good as the English impression, yet the design showed up quite as well. The paper and watermark being the same, the most marked difference is to be found in the colour of the impression."

In the year 1860 the Chilian Government again applied to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. for a supply of stamps consisting of 1, 10, and 20 centavos, and a plate of 1 centavo was made by them 18th May, 1860, one of 10 centavos on 5th April, 1860, and one of 20 centavos 22nd May, 1860; and in the following August they sent these plates to Valparaiso along with a supply of 12,448 sheets of 1 centavo, and 12,499 sheets of 10 and 20 centavos, roughly making 3,000,000 stamps of each value. They also sent 50 reams of paper (25,000 sheets) for printing stamps of 5 centavos, and a miscellaneous lot of articles, such as 200 effacing stamps, 400 boxes for ink, 200 scales and weights, 4 barrels of ink for printing, padlocks, keys, &c., the invoice amounting to upwards of £1,000. The watermark on the stamps of 1 centavo consisted of a double-lined numeral 11½ to 13 mm. high, and 2½ to 3½ mm. wide; that of the 20 centavos of numerals 10 mm. high by 14 mm. long. These are designated respectively "E" and "F"; the 10 centavos bore the watermark "D."

The supply of stamps of 20 centavos seems to have been far in excess of the requirements, for in 1867 there had been issued for circulation out of the above supply 10,250 sheets of 1 centavo, 10,000 sheets of 10 centavos, and only 3450 sheets of 20 centavos. The issue of the stamps of 1 centavo and 20 centavos took place on 1st January, 1862, as appears by a circular of the Director-General of the Post-office dated 21st December, 1861, in which also he insisted on the cessation of the practice that had sprung up of dividing stamps, but which he somewhat modified by a second circular dated 7th January, 1862.

In the years from 1861 to 1864 19,000 sheets of stamps of 5 centavos printed in Chili were entered for consumption, these having been printed most probably on part of the 25,000 sheets sent over from England in August, 1860, and a fresh supply of paper became necessary in 1865. This last bore the numeral "5" of a new design, the numeral having a smaller head and body, and the line connecting the two being longer. It is 10½ to 13 mm. high, and 6 to 7 mm. in breadth, and is very visible, as the paper was thinner than that of the former issues. This is designated "G." How many sheets were printed on this paper it is not possible to say. In each of the years 1865 and 1866 6000 sheets were entered for consumption, and in the next year the series manufactured by the American Bank Note Company came into use in the following order:

1867.	May,	The stamp of	2	centavos.
,,	July	,,	20	,,
,,	August	,,	1	centavo.
,,	September	,,	5	centavos.

WATERMARKS ON CHILIAN STAMPS.

1853-1867.

1853.

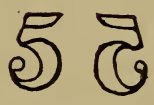


A

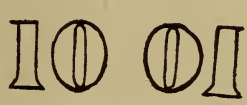


B

1854.



C



D

1862.

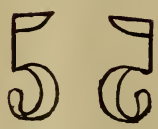


E



F

1865.



G

The following is a summary of the issues 1853 to 1867 ; the English impression is denoted by (1), and the native by (2).

1*st July*, 1853.

5 cent., red-brown, more or less blued ; wmk. "A" (1).
10 ,, blue, dark blue, slate blue, greenish blue ; wmk. "B" (1).

1854.

5 cent., brown, dark brown ; wmk. "C" (1).
5 ,, reddish brown ; wmk. "C" (2).
10 ,, muddy blue ; wmk. "B" (2).
10 ,, blue, grey blue ; wmk. "D" (1).
10 ,, blue, grey blue ; wmk. "D" (2).

1857.

5 cent., red, orange-red, rose red ; wmk. "C" (2).

1862.

1 centavo, lemon yellow, greenish yellow ; wmk. "E" (1).
10 centavos, blue, grey-blue ; wmk. "D" (1).
20 ,, green ; wmk. "F" (1).

1865.

5 centavos, red, pale red, rose red ; wmk. "G" (2).

We think that the Society has not yet quite arrived at the correct figures of the supplies of the 5 centavos between 1854 and 1857. According to the table given, the supplies of 5 centavos, or, as it is said, the "stamps circulated," were as follows :

1853.	Received from England		299,760
1854.	Received from England . .	120,000	
	Printed in Chili	275,520	
			395,520
1857.	Printed in Chili		730,000
1858.	,, ,, ...		1,080,000
1860.	,, ,, ...		960,000
1861.	,, ,, ...		720,000
1862.	,, ,, ...		960,000

And in each of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 the printing in Chili was 1,440,000. It appears that there must have been some taken into stock in 1855 and 1856 which are not mentioned by the Society, especially as Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. inform us that they sent out 480,000 stamps of 5 centavos on 31st October, 1854.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1840.

A REVIEW.

We have perused a paper read by Mr. Levy, the Hon. Secretary of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, before a meeting of that society, and which has been published in *The Stamp News* for July and August, with much pleasure, for though we do not see that any particularly fresh light has been thrown on the subject, yet it is evidence to the philatelic student that we have not yet quite arrived at that point when we can say that all is known regarding our own stamps that can be known.

It is not for us in our capacity to take up the defence of the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, even if their work required vindication; but considering the task which they had before them, and the materials which in 1880 were at their command, it must be admitted that they succeeded in pretty accurately laying the foundations of the history of our early stamps. That some errors and omissions were made they themselves state and confess to in the appendix written by them about two years after the publication of the work, and which does not appear to have been known to the author of the paper, or he would scarcely have referred to the essay on "Dickinson" paper and the question of the discolouration of the early printed stamps in the way he has done. He would have seen that for want of proof to the contrary they had adopted the tradition of the effects of the British gum on the paper, which subsequent investigations had shown was not the sole originator of the mischief, though how far it might have assisted in developing it was a matter of doubt.* Before proceeding to the second portion of the paper, we would only mention a little error they made which has been followed in the paper we refer to, though rectified in *The Jubilee Catalogue* compiled by one of the authors; and this is, that the *original* die, the matrix for the two dies of the one penny and the twopence, was not engraved by Mr. Charles Heath, the celebrated engraver, but by his nephew, Mr. Frederick Heath. We think also that Mr. Levy's language respecting the work of Mr. Humphrys might lead to the belief that the weak impressions of the one penny were due to a deterioration of the die, and not to that of the plates. Many years ago, when the late Mr. Bacon was so good as to show us the machinery for the construction of the plates, and how the transfers from the die to the plates were made, we had some conversation with him respecting Mr. Humphrys' work, and he then told us that a transfer from the die was taken for the purpose on a small block of steel, and he repeated more than once that the work was confined to *strengthening* the engraving, that is, to deepening the existing lines. This was advised on account of the rapidity with which the plates wore out. In the space of 5 years, from 1st January, 1851, to December, 1854, we find 98 plates were used, an average of nearly 20 per year. In the 25 years from the 15th January, 1855, to the end of December, 1879, not more than 219 plates were used, giving an average consumption of about $8\frac{2}{3}$ per

* Of all the theories put forward to account for the discolouration of the paper in the English stamps, which is found more or less in most of those printed from 1841 to 1856, that put forward in the *Guia del Coleccionista* appears to us to be the most probable. This is, that in the composition of the pigment some blue ingredient was employed which was soluble in water, so that when the impression was taken on damped paper a disintegration took place, and the blue was partially liberated. This theory was illustrated by specimens printed in such pigment, and appears to us to account for the circumstances mentioned by the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps* in their appendix after they had the opportunity of examining the specimens and particulars found among the papers of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

year, notwithstanding the constantly increasing annual demand, besides which we find no repetition of the weak impressions which occurred in the year 1854.

In speaking of the perforation of the stamps, the author of the paper seems to have overlooked what is stated at page 68 of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, that "Mr. Napier constructed *several* machines." It is true that some of these were used for fiscal stamps, and were got to work in 1853, some perforating 15 and some 16; and it was not till later that machines were supplied for perforating the postage stamps, the perforation of the one penny commencing on the 27th January, 1854, and that of the twopence on the 31st of the same month. In all, there were six machines for perforating postage stamps, and we mention this because the writer of the paper seems to assume there were only two, for he accounts for a batch of perforations of 16 appearing in 1858, on the supposition that the machine perforating 14 was out of order. As we have seen specimens of perforation 14 dated in February, 1855, it is clear that early in that year a machine perforating that gauge must have been at work, and the rest of the machines were then gradually altered to this scale. Perforation 16 ceased to be used, as we are informed, about the close of 1857. The finding of a large batch perforated 16, postmarked in 1858, proves nothing as to the date of the cessation of this perforation, as the sheets which came latest into stock were likely to be the first taken out. We concur in the remarks as to the comparative rarity of the several varieties of the perforations of Die I.; but that an impression from Die II. has been found dated 5th January, 1855, we do not hesitate to say is an error. It is frequently no easy matter, even in dealing with unobliterated stamps, to determine to which category they belong, when those of Die I. have been printed from a freshly-made plate; how much more so in the case of obliterated specimens, and we do not consider that Mr. Levy's test of the eyebrow is at all an infallible one: the nostril is far more to be relied on. The records of the Inland Revenue Office are very clear as to the date of the allowance of the first four plates of Die II. being the 15th January, 1855 (not the 16th, as Mr. Levy, by error, misquotes); and no stamp could be issued before it was clothed with its essential element of representing the duty it purported to do. There was no need of any special hurry for this issue, as we find 27 plates of Die I. had been registered in 1854, 7 of which were registered during the month of November, and a reserve plate in December of that year.

With respect to the date of the change in the watermark from "small crown" to "large crown," it is not possible to ascertain when the first supply of the latter was made to the printers, as no notice was taken of the watermark in the storekeeper's department. Mr. Levy has brought its use to 16. 7. 55, which is nearly three months earlier than any specimen that we have found. The authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps* contented themselves with stating what the registered sheets showed, and these evidence that impressions from plates 21

and 22 were registered 8. 6. 55 on "small crown" paper, and that impressions from plates 23 to 25, together with four reserve plates, were registered 12. 11. 55, all on "large crown" paper except plate 24, which was on "small crown," thus marking a concurrent use of both kinds of paper. It seems probable, therefore, that the general use of "large crown" watermark began in June or July, 1855; but, as we have said, it is not possible to ascertain when the paper from the new "moulds" was first issued to the printers.

Mr. Levy appears to assume that there was a discontinuance of the perforation of 16 between 1856 and 1858; but no assumption of the kind can be justified. From the one penny we can learn nothing; but the stamps of twopence, from June, 1855, to February, 1857, were all printed from plate 5, and we have certainly found impressions from this plate perforated 16.

We hope that these few observations may be of use to those who are disposed to follow the good example set by Mr. Levy, and examine the various questions for themselves. It is the patient and intelligent philatelist of whom we stand in need in these days of sensational prices and booms by interested persons, and when we find a gentleman willing to devote his time and opportunities to real work we greet him with the greatest satisfaction.

We had written the above when we received from a correspondent the following observations on that portion of Mr. Levy's paper which appeared in *The Stamp News* for August. We give them *in extenso*, though we have already noticed some of the points:

"1. The 1d. V.R. mentioned in the footnote as having passed post no doubt may exist, having been confounded with the common issue. The V.R. never had currency, and the copy referred to is but a curiosity, and of meagre 'philatelic' interest. (See *Philbrick and Westoby*, p. 82.)

"2. The use of perforating machines was commenced at Somerset House for postage stamps in January, 1854. They had been used since the previous autumn for the draft and receipt stamps of one penny.

"3. The name is misquoted 'Humphreys' twice. It should be 'Humphrys,' and is so given in *Philbrick and Westoby*.

"4. These authors are again misquoted as having stated January 16th, 1855, as the approval of Die II., one penny, whereas they give January 15th.

"5. Perforations 14 and 16 were concurrently used till 1858; but the machines set to perforate 14 were most in service.

"6. Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby are again misquoted as saying the 2d. large crown was issued in 1856. They, on the contrary, state the date as 1855. (See p. 87.)

"7. The *Philatelic Record* chronicled, in September, 1889, a 1d. stamp, die II., large crown, postmark October, 1855, and the perforation 14, as shown on a postmarked copy of February 24th in that year.

"8. The author of the paper is wrong in supposing the use of perforation 16 ceased for a time, and was revived again, as he terms it. This 'new discovery' is not in accord with the actual facts; nor could any breaks or sequences in perforations prove more than that the particular kind was in issue when used postally, even if we exclude the supposition that the sender might have had some old sheets to resort to."

THE FIRST ISSUES OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDED ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE.

(*Continued from page* 197.)

A FURTHER agreement was also made in May, 1854, with the same contractors, for furnishing four millions of stamps of one penny, and two millions of those of threepence from the original plate for these values. This contract, together with the one last before mentioned for the supply of a million and a half of twopenny stamps, was completed in February, 1855, but by some mistake, three millions of twopenny stamps were supplied instead of one million and a half, and the overplus was subsequently destroyed.

These supplies were the last that were printed from the old plates.

TYPE III.

THE ONE SHILLING ("OCTAGON.")

Issued 6th July, 1854.

The Post Office Act before referred to not only raised the single rate of postage for the interior to sixpence from the 1st May, 1854, but rendered prepayment in stamps obligatory from the 1st January, 1855. In view of the probable consequence which would result from the operation of the Act, the Postmaster-General requested that arrangements should be made for the production of stamps of the values of sixpence, one shilling and two shillings, as also for that of a "Registered" stamp of one shilling, and of a "Too late" stamp of sixpence.

A notice, dated the 21st March, 1854, was accordingly published in the Government *Gazette* inviting tenders "for a shilling postage stamp plate, of which 3,000,000 copies would be required," to be sent in on or before 18th April then next. In reply to this invitation only one tender appears to have been sent in, which was from Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, who offered to supply an engraved plate containing five stamps, and to print and gum the required supply of three millions; for £470 in chocolate; £480 in blue; or £490 in crimson. One of the designs submitted was similar in size and shape to that of the stamp of "The Queen on the Throne," having a filletted head of the Queen to the left. All the designs, however, were considered to be too large, and the firm then submitted one similar to that which was adopted, but with a diademed head of the Queen to the right. This design was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, subject to a filleted head to the left being substituted for the diademed one to the right.

It appears from an examination of the plate, that only one engraving of the stamp as issued was completed. Mr. Hill describes the plate as being "of steel, 8 inches in height by 6 inches in width, and $\frac{1}{12}$th inch thick. About half an inch from the top is a row of five engravings $\frac{1}{5}$th inch apart, the fourth from the left being the one used for printing the

stamps. The designs of the other four are similar, but the first three are unfinished, having no lettering round the circular band, and the one on the extreme right is lettered "POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING" instead of "VICTORIA—ONE SHILLING."

The contract with Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson was made on the same day as that on which the contract was made with the same firm for the supply of 1,500,000 stamps of twopence before referred to, the contract for the supply of the two values being dated the 29th April, 1854, and the bond for its due performance the 19th May, 1854. By this contract the stamps were to be printed in dark blue in sheets of 100, and were to be delivered in quantities of not less than 500,000 per month. Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson completed their contract in October, 1854.

According to the Post-office records the issue took place on the 6th July, 1854, and a notification dated the 13th of the same month was made by the Postmaster-General, and published in the Government *Gazette* in the following terms:—"Postage stamps of the value of one penny, twopence, threepence, and one shilling are for sale at the General Post-office, and stamps of the respective values of sixpence and two shillings are in course of preparation. When ready for sale, due notice thereof will be given."

There was only one printing of this type, the supply lasting over ten years.

TYPE IV.

THE TWO SHILLINGS ("POSTAGE STAMP.")

Issued 1st September, 1854.

A notice from the office of the Colonial Secretary, dated the 25th April, 1854, was inserted in the Government *Gazette*, inviting tenders for a two shilling stamp plate, one million impressions from which would be required to be delivered to the Postmaster-General in sheets of fifty, at the rate of 200,000 per month, the first portion to be delivered not later than the 1st July following. The tenders were to be sent in with a design for the plate on or before the 16th May following.

In reply to this advertisement, tenders were sent in from Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, Mr. Samuel Calvert, and Messrs. Tulloch and Brown. Mr. Calvert in his tender says, "In pursuance of notice in *Gazette*, I enclose herewith a design and specimen of engraving for a two shilling postage stamp, which I propose to engrave on the best hardened Turkey boxwood. I consider this to be the best, being the cheapest and most expeditious process. I propose to print from an engraved block of fifty stamps, each impression being from the block itself, thereby retaining the exact truth and clearness of the original engraving, and which it is impossible to preserve by means of lithographic transfer. My blocks are capable of printing more than 200,000, which from an engraved block of fifty would give two million stamps; this much for its permanency. Its expedition would be according to the number engraved, but from a block of fifty I can undertake to print 80,000 per day."

Under the condition of the block consisting of fifty stamps, Mr. Calvert offered to deliver the stamps engraved, gummed, and in perfect condition at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1000, or £225 for the million required.

The tender then goes on to say, "Its appearance would be as the specimen enclosed, or in any other colour or shape decided upon, with the exception of the second colour, which will be observed in the lighter portion of the stamp, but which, if desired, I can produce by a second printing, and at an additional cost of one shilling per 1000, making a total of 5*s.* 6*d.*, or £275 for the million stamps."

The Postmaster-General having recommended that Mr. Calvert's tender should be accepted for two colours in the sum of £275, subject to any alteration that might be required, the actual design being, in his opinion, rather too large, an agreement dated the 14th June, 1854, was made with Mr. Calvert, which was attached to his bond, dated the 20th of the same month. This agreement merely repeated that the engraving was to be on boxwood, and that the stamps would be delivered in sheets of fifty, in portions of 200,000 per month, and that the price should be £275.

On the 13th July Mr. Calvert informed the Postmaster-General that his plate was ready, and had been delivered at the General Post Office, and that he was prepared to proceed with the printing. In consequence, however, of a delay in appointing an officer to supervise the printing, it was not till the 8th August following that this actually commenced.

The contract was completed on 21st February, 1855, and Mr. Calvert received £275 for his work. Why the stamp was not printed in two colours, according to the terms of the tender, is not clear. Mr. Hill remarks it could scarcely have been through any inability on the part of Mr. Calvert to perform the work in a satisfactory manner, for he was paid the extra sum he asked for the double printing, and can only suppose it was in consequence of the delay that had taken place in commencing the printing.

The supply printed by Mr. Calvert under this contract was the only impression in green, and the supply lasted till nearly the end of 1864, when, on the 22nd November of that year, an issue of the two shillings of this type was made in blue on greenish paper, watermarked with a single line figure "2."

THE SIXPENCE ("POSTAGE STAMP.")

Issued 10th September, 1854.

The notice inviting tenders for a sixpenny postage stamp plate, from which 2,500,000 impressions would be required, in sheets of 100 each, followed closely on that of the two shillings, being dated the 8th May, 1854. Persons desirous of tendering were requested to transmit their offers (stating the colour of the stamp, which was to bear the words "POSTAGE STAMP"), with a design for a plate, to the Audit Office, on or before the 6th June following.

Two tenders were sent in, one by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson and the other by Mr. Samuel Calvert, the latter of which was accepted at the price of 3*s.* 6*d.* per 1000, or £437 10*s.* for the whole supply. As the bond, dated 20th July, 1854, not only embraced the agreement for furnishing this stamp, but also those for the supply of the "Registered" and "Too late" stamps, this part of the transaction will be referred to later on. It will now suffice to say that Mr. Calvert completed his contract for the 2½ millions of sixpenny stamps on 2nd November, 1854; and, in addition to this, 750,000 more were printed under the contract for the "Registered" and "Too late" stamps," as will be hereafter seen.

A notice from the Postmaster-General, dated 5th September, 1854, was inserted in the *Gazette*, by which the public were informed that "Postage stamps of the value of sixpence had been prepared, and would be issued on and after the 10th September next."

No other printing of the stamps of this type was made in orange-yellow beyond the 2,500,000 embraced in the first contract and 750,000 in the second. On the 19th June, 1861, the sixpence of this type was issued in black on paper watermarked "SIXPENCE."

From the documents above referred to it appears that the dies for the two shillings and the six pence were engraved on wood, and a plate of the size required for each value was made by electros taken from the die. How the London Philatelic Society came to fix the date of the issue of the two shillings at 1858 in place of 1854 we are unable to explain, except on the supposition that it simply accepted a traditionary date, but we ourselves have seen many specimens bearing a date prior to 1858. In fact, in face of the documents disinterred, and set out in full by Mr. D. Hill, that portion of the Society's work which treats of the early issues is not only incomplete in almost every particular, but is misleading, inasmuch as it states many things as facts which, at the very best, could only be grounded on a species of philatelic tradition.

TYPE V.

THE "REGISTERED" STAMP.

Issued 1st December, 1854.

THE "TOO LATE" STAMP.

Issued 1st January, 1855.

In his report dated 6th May, 1854, the Postmaster-General says that the "Too late" and "Registered" postage stamps were required "to meet the compulsory prepayment of these fees from 1st January next by stamp, as required by the Act."

A notice from the office of the Colonial Secretary, dated 8th May, 1854, was inserted in the Government *Gazette*, inviting tenders for a "Registered" postage stamp plate, one million impressions of which would be required to be delivered to the Postmaster-General in sheets containing 100 stamps, and in portions of 200,000 per month, the first

portion to be delivered not later than the 1st August next. The tenders were to be sent in on or before 6th June then next.

A notice dated the same day was also issued inviting tenders for a "Too late" postage stamp plate. This notice is in the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, as that inviting tenders for the "Registered" stamp.

For these two stamps tenders were sent in by Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson, and by Mr. S. Calvert, and that of the latter was accepted at the price of £300 for each denomination, being at the rate of 6/- per 1000. The bond is dated 20th July, 1854, and it also included the contract for the supply of two and a half millions of sixpenny stamps before referred to. The agreement attached to the bond was dated 5th June, and as it is of considerable importance we give it in full as transcribed from the original by Mr. Hill.

"I, the undersigned, Samuel Calvert, of the City of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Engraver, do hereby tender to make and engrave on the best hardened Turkey boxwood, three plates or dies for the printing respectively of 'Registered,' 'Too late,' and 'Sixpenny' postage stamps, required for the use of the Post-office Department, and such plates or dies when made and engraved to deliver as the property of Her Majesty the Queen to the Postmaster-General of the said Colony. And also to find paper, ink, and gum, and to print respectively from such plates or dies, in approved coloured inks, one million 'Registered,' one million 'Too late,' and two millions five hundred thousand 'Sixpenny' stamps, in portions of 600,000 per month (200,000 of each description), the first portion to be delivered not later than the first day of September next ensuing, and to be of that description most required by the Post-office Department, gumming the backs thereof, and completing the same in every respect for the use of the said Department. And that the whole of the work required to be done in preparing the said plates or dies and stamps shall be performed under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by the said Postmaster General for the sum of (£1037 10*s*.) one thousand and thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings."

On the 30th November the Postmaster-General requested that the terms of the above contract might be modified so far as to the quantity of "Too late" stamps, the number of which was found to be in excess of the requirements of the service, and advised that 250,000 only of that description should be printed, and that 750,000 more of the sixpence should be furnished in lieu of the remainder of the "Too late." This was agreed to by Mr. Calvert, and a memorandum to that effect, dated 9th December, 1854, was signed by him, and deposited with the bond.

A notice from the Postmaster-General, dated 22nd November, 1854, was inserted in the Government *Gazette*, informing the public that the Registered Fee Stamp for the registration of correspondence would be ready for issue, and might be obtained on and after the 1st December, 1854.

A similar notice regarding the "Too late" stamp, dated 27th December, 1854, announced that these would be ready for issue at the General Post-office on he 1st January, 1855, and might be obtained on and after that date.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

The following has been sent to us for publication :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, the 20th instant, at the Algoa House Hotel, at which the following members were present :—Messrs. G. A. Meyer (President) in the chair, W. T. Hoal, A. H. Sytner, H. M. Howard, J. L. Drege, H. Hormann, S. Rous, and D. M. Jacobs, with Mr. F. W. R. Hirsch as a visitor, introduced by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following report, which had been forwarded to each member, was taken as read and adopted. It was resolved that a prize of £1 10s. be offered to philatelists in South Africa for the best essay (to become the property of the Society) on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. It was also resolved that a world collection of stamps be made for the Society, that special prominence be given to the stamps of South Africa, and that the Governments of this and neighbouring States be asked to contribute specimens of past and present issues, to be used only as a reference, the Society being in a position to assist the Governments in putting down forgeries, &c. The Committee as at present constituted was re-elected for the ensuing year. Several philatelic papers for the benefit of the Society were laid on the table. The new issues by the Cape Government of the 2½d. stamp, 1d. embossed envelope, ½d. green, and 1d. reply cards were reported. Messrs. F. W. R. Hirsch and R. Peycke were nominated as members of the Society.

Report of the Committee presented at the 2nd Annual Meeting, held at Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1892.

Gentlemen,—Since the last report was presented to you the Society, notwithstanding the fact that several members have, through departure from the country, &c., resigned, still maintains the same strength, and it is, we believe, the intention to propose several new members at this meeting.

The library of the Society has been considerably increased in the shape of several volumes, presented by Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., Stanley Gibbons (Limited), and The Scott Stamp and Coin Company (the latter by means of monthly magazines), to all of whom our best thanks are due. Purchases of catalogues, &c., have also been made so as to keep the Society up to date in new issues of stamps, &c.

When the forthcoming Kimberley Exhibition was being satisfactorily pushed forward in its early stage, steps were initiated by the Society, and strongly supported by your Kimberley member and his friends, with a view of obtaining a section put apart for the exhibition of philatelic objects, but after a long correspondence the Exhibition Committee had to put the matter on one side, no definite arrangement being able to be come to between them and your Society.

During the past year one of your members, Mr. S. D. Bairstow, secured possession of the rare error wood block 4d. red attached to one of the ordinary kind, and presented a photo of the rarity to the Society.

In a collection exhibited at a meeting by Mr. H. Powys-Jones, present as a visitor, were two unused copies of the Cape wood blocks. Your Society being assured they were reprints, at once wrote to the Postmaster-General for explanations, but his reply does not bear upon the point, and further enquiries are being made.

A futile endeavour was made to charge Customs' duty on stamps sent to one of your members, but after some trouble they were allowed to pass without such charge being enforced.

The financial position of the Society still remains good, the cash balance in hand being £3 2s. 6d., as per statement annexed. There being one or two items of arrear subscriptions, this balance, together with the amount of the current year's subscription, will probably be raised to some £7 or £8. The album referred to in last year's report has been provisionally cancelled, a new scheme for effecting the Society's collection of stamps having recently been brought forward, and upon which your views will be asked at this meeting.

You will also be called upon to discuss the question of affiliating the new Society which has been formed in Kimberley with your Society, and as to the terms upon which the same could be carried out.

A prominent philatelist, not at present a member, having suggested that a philatelic conference be held during the forthcoming exhibition in Kimberley, enquiries have been privately made amongst collectors, and this matter will also be brought forward for your opinion, as the Kimberley Philatelic Society seems to be favourable towards the idea.

A system of exchange amongst the members should also be established, and to effect this it will be necessary to appoint an officer to look after this department, and to frame special rules for its working. At present no such system exists, which is, we believe, partly the reason of the Society having so few country members, as country collectors can see no advantage to be gained by themselves in joining a society which has no such system of exchange.

A suggestion has also been made that prizes for essays on stamps of South Africa be offered and awarded to members, and that the prize essay be afterwards published in one of the philatelic papers. While we shall be glad to have your opinion on this point, we cannot but point out that this would prove a rather expensive item, and if carried out at present must necessitate either a large increase of membership or of increased subscription.

We regret to inform you that the interest taken in the Society during the past year has not been so keenly kept up as we should like to have seen, and in bringing this to your notice we do so with the object of endeavouring in the future year to alter this considerably.

You will be required to elect a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Librarian, three members of Committee, and Secretary, as Committee for the ensuing year.

For the Committee,

G. A. Meyer, *President.*

D. Montague Jacobs, *Hon. Secretary.*

Miscellanea.

Tierra del Fuego.—We learn from *Le Questionneur* that this stamp is essentially for local use, and was issued as a private venture. It serves to frank the letters from the mining establishments of M. Popper, El Paramo, Carmen Sylva, and Rio Grande to the posts.

* * *

Trinidad.—In the August number of the *American Journal of Philately*, under this head, we read with avidity the announcement that "this island comes out with a novelty in registration envelopes." We were rejoicing over the chance of announcing something quite new, when we found to our sorrow that we had already chronicled the identical novelty in our number for December, 1890.

* * *

Great Britain.—We mentioned a short time since that the *Monthly News* had seen a specimen of the one penny printed on the gummed side of the paper, and the natural inference was that the sheet had been

put into the press wrong side upwards—a mistake which appeared to us to be a somewhat stupid one to make. We have also heard of a specimen (it may be the same one), but this was caused by the accidental turning over of the end of the sheet as it was passing through the press.

A question is asked in *Le Questionneur* as to the meaning of the letters CC and CA, and when the change was made, and the reason for making it, which we will endeavour to answer. Up to the year 1879 all the correspondence on matters of routine went direct to the Colonial Office, but in the year 1879 these were transferred to another office, which was called that of the "Crown Agents for the Colonies." So long as the postage stamps for the Colonies were under the immediate control of the Secretary for the Colonies they bore the watermark of Crown with the letters CC, or "Crown Colonies," but when this part of the routine business was handed over to the "Crown Agents" their initials were substituted. The date when the change of paper actually took place cannot be precisely fixed, but it was early in 1881. The first issue of surface-printed stamps for Cyprus took place on 1st July, 1881, and these were printed on Crown CC paper, while the telegraph stamps for Ceylon, issued a short time previously, were on Crown C A paper.

* * *

A Large Order.—The *Sportsman* of the 20th August gives the following news, highly interesting to the collectors of the Samoa express stamps :—"Stamp collectors will be interested in learning that fifty thousand pounds' worth of Samoa postage stamps have been stopped by an unsympathetic Custom House, despite the rise in temperature, owing to the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The consignment of stamps was evidently intended for a wholesale stamp merchant who supplies the amateur collector. The case was landed from a steamer in London, and the contents were found to consist of a large number of gummed labels. Printed on them were the words 'Samoa Express,' and the values ranged from a penny to five shillings. The stamps, it is stated, are not valid for postal purposes, and they are consequently being detained. Whether they have been manufactured expressly for the collecting market as unused 'Samoans' has yet to be shown."

* * *

The "Falta de Porte" Stamps.—We extract the following from the *Timbre-poste*, as it gives the Post-office side of the question as to these stamps :—

"The following letter from the Administrator of the Posts of Mexico has been addressed to M. Barral y Diaz, of that town, in answer to a request for information regarding the tax-stamps of Mexico, and which we find in the *Mexico Postal* of the 1st August last :—

"'*Administration of the Posts of the General District, Mexico D. F.*

"'In reply to the letter you have addressed to me of this day's date, I inform you that I know the stamps "falta de porte," respecting which you ask me for explanations, stamps which were issued by the offices of the towns you mention. As regards the legality, I have no doubt which we have as administrators of the posts to issue these stamps for the inland postal service, although our laws and regulations do not give us absolute liberty to use this mode for unpaid letters. The general direction of the Posts has therefore sanctioned the various issues of the stamps "falta de porte" which the heads of the offices mentioned by you have put in circulation, and the general direction has been so satisfied with the system, that next year it will certainly establish it throughout the Republic by making a general issue.

"'The first office which issued stamps "falta de porte" was that of Izapuato;

shortly afterwards the office at Vera Cruz procured a small quantity of stamps from that at Izapuato, and when this was exhausted it made a new issue. Comprehending the advantage of the new system, I asked my colleague at Izapuato for a small number of his stamps; he sent me 2,000, differing in design from the former ones, and distinguished from them by the ornamental "T" in the centre and the value *Centavos* in place of *Cts.* The reason he alleged for not sending me the first was that the stock was exhausted, and that in order to comply with my request he sent me those which I mention.

"'At the beginning of last year the Administrator of the Posts at Celaya adopted the system of the stamps "falta de porte," making an issue of the value of 20 centavos, and as my stamps received from Izapuato were almost exhausted, I asked for 3,000, which I used in my office. These being exhausted, I was convinced by experience of the advantage of the system, and I issued for the use of my office stamps of "falta de porte" of the design you send me.

"'This issue consists of 10,000 stamps of 20 centavos, which is the unpaid letter tax the most common for the inland service, and 3,000 of 8 centavos, which is the most common tax for unpaid letters in the urban district, and 5,000 with the value in blank, which is inserted by hand when the tax is neither 8 c. nor 20 c.

"'With this explanation I believe I have complied with your request, and I see no reason why you should not make use of my reply.

"'The Administrator of the Posts,

"'Mexico, 25*th July*, 1892. L. Nava.'"

On the above the Editor remarks that the Administrator of the Posts seems exceptionally well acquainted with what goes on outside his own office, but has a singular mode of making use of the tax-stamps. These are for the purpose of controlling the amounts to be paid. The Administrator of the Posts at Mexico uses stamps without the value indicated, which is inserted with a pen. What becomes then of the control, without reckoning the guarantee to which the public are entitled? It is a mystery which will be difficult to get to the bottom of.

* * *

Another Theft of Indian Stamps.—Benjamin Lawrence, who described himself as a labourer, and gave an address at 18, Finhorn-street, Bromley-by-Bow, was charged with having in his possession 969 sheets (each of 240) of two-anna stamps, also a number of loose two-anna stamps, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. Detective Sergeant Dicker stated that at Canning Town Railway Station on the night of the 24th ult. he saw the prisoner in company with a woman. The latter had a large parcel, and handed it to the prisoner, but took it back while he went to the booking-office. After he had taken a ticket the woman again handed him the parcel, and then witness stopped him and asked what the parcel contained. Prisoner said, "I don't know." Witness said, "I want to see," and took prisoner and the parcel into the ticket-collector's box. There the contents were found to be stamps. Asked how he became possessed of them, prisoner said, "A short, stout gentleman asked me to carry the parcel. If you will allow me I will point him out." It had been ascertained that the stamps formed a portion of the cargo of the ship *Chyebassa*, bound for Bombay, but she had not yet arrived there, and would not until the 5th inst., he understood. The value of the stamps was about £2,000, but they were not for use in this country. The prisoner was remanded. Bail was applied for on his behalf, but refused.

* * *

States of the Church.—Dr. E. Diena in a communication addressed to the *Filatélica* has raised a question regarding the character of the ½

bajocco in grey-olive, the possession of a specimen of which has always been a desideratum with collectors. According to Dr. E. Diena it is an impostor of the first water. The stamp was obtained by means of a lithographic transfer. The type is, of course, exact; but the impression is faulty, and wanting in clearness. Further than this, in the sheets of the genuine stamps there are double lines between the stamps, both horizontally as well as vertically; while in the impression on olive there is only a single line making the frame. A wide margin shows that the stamps are printed at a considerable distance from one another, which is not the case with the genuine ones.

* * *

THE "STAMP NEWS."—We read in the August number of the *Stamp News* the following paragraph: "Mr. Wigglesworth suggests that the *Stamp News* and *Philatelic Record* should be combined, and published in one journal. He states that, for his own part, he would rather pay 6s. 6d. for the two papers than have them separate. Several readers have suggested a similar amalgamation, and as Mr. Wigglesworth suggests that we should ask the opinion of subscribers, we should be very pleased if they would all favour us with it. We might add that it would not be necessary to make the price of the combined journals as high as 6s. 6d." * * *

"USED UP."—Lord Brassey requested several papers last week to publish his denial as to having the finest collection of stamps in the world. His lordship, it appears, "doesn't take the smallest interest in foreign stamps." Fortunate for Lord Brassey. There are some excellent people who can't get up any interest, or capital either, at all without a stamp of some sort. Lord Brassey wished it further known that he was not a collector of curios, and had no curiosity of any kind. Lord Brassey must be a later edition of *L'Homme Blasé*, to whom the world was round like an indiarubber ball and "nothing in it."—*Punch*, 17th September.

Correspondence.

POST CARD EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Mr. S. C. Skipton writes us that he proposes to form a club for the exchange of post cards, envelopes, &c., and sends us a copy of the rules for its conduct. We regret that our space this month will not allow us to publish them, but collectors wishing to join should apply to Mr. Skipton, Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

WITULAND STAMPS.—We have received a letter from Herr T. Haas, the talented editor of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, correcting a mistake which we assure him was quite a slip of the pen, in saying in our last number that our first intelligence regarding the Socotra stamps was derived from that journal. A reference to our first notice shows that it was from the *Timbre* that the notice was extracted, and the *Ill. Br. Journal* was among the first to denounce the imposture. We wish we could share Herr Haas' faith in the Wituland stamps, who regards them as "genuine until the contrary is proved." How many fairer-looking flowers than these have we seen backed up with all sorts of official documents that have turned out at last to be weeds!

NOTE.

WE are compelled for want of space to postpone the continuation of "The Postage Stamps of France" to our next number.

ERRATA.—In our last number, page 187, 11th line from top, for "plate" read "design."

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. OCTOBER, 1892. No. 166.

THE Exhibition of Stamps in Paris is now closed, and though its results in some points of view have been satisfactory, yet in others we cannot say the same thing. The promoters of the exhibition acted very wisely in the outset in securing the co-operation of Dr. Legrand. It is almost a work of supererogation to remind our readers how much not only French collectors, but collectors all over the world, owe to that distinguished philatelist. Although when he commenced to study and to take up his pen the varieties in stamps dependent on the watermark had begun to be recognised, yet it was he who completed the examination and published the results of it. He it was who first made a complete study of the perforations, and proposed the adoption of the present mode of measuring them by the use of a gauge which he invented. We might fill our pages with what he has done for philately, and as he was placed at the head of the committee of the exhibition, and was the mainstay of it, we think that collectors generally should have been more disposed to have honoured him, and to have sent at least some specimens from their collections as a recognition of the services of this veteran.

The Paris Exhibition.

We find from the catalogue that there were 110 exhibitors, 67 of whom were French, 17 were English, 6 Swiss, 5 Dutch, 4 Belgian, 2 Italian, and 2 from the very important Republic of San Marino. The remaining seven were units from Mexico, Russia, Luxemburg, Liberia, Portugal, Germany, and Greece. Of the seventeen English exhibitors more than three-fourths were dealers, and the promoters are, as we are informed, somewhat surprised that English collectors, with the exception of two or three, have failed to put in an appearance.

What then are the reasons for this general abstention on the part of our collectors, who have allowed Great Britain to be represented principally by the dealers? The promoters should recollect that when the London Philatelic Society organized an exhibition with no other object than to mark the jubilee anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, an invitation was issued by it, addressed to all who took an interest in the science, to join in some degree, however small in this celebration. The *Société Française de Timbrologie* and *one* dealer, we believe, alone sent contri-

butions. The English philatelists were not backward in exhibiting their best, and amateurs and dealers were both nobly represented; while many interesting exhibits came from beyond seas. In May last the London Society concluded its observations on the proposed Paris Exhibition with the following sentence:—"We shall be glad to see the English philatelic world 'heap coals of fire' on the collectors of France by exhibiting and generally working to promote the project; but it is obvious that unless the best that France has in the way of Philatelic treasures be shown, it will be idle to anticipate foreign competition of a high order. We wish every good result to the labours of the French Exhibition committee, and can assure them of the hearty support and personal attendance of a large circle of English philatelists."

The event has shown that, except as regards the dealers, among whom the English were well represented, the great majority of English collectors have abstained from meddling with the fiery coals; but the further observation seems to imply, "If you do not show your best it is idle for you to expect that others will show theirs." Though this is propounded as a truism, we fail to see that it is so, except on the supposition of a general consensus on the part of the great collectors. The collectors of France, however, can scarcely be considered as having done their duty. We hear of rich mines, of one even of untold wealth, from which there is not so much as the smallest nugget. The most notable exception is that of Dr. Legrand, who contributed not only a very complete series of Japanese postal and fiscal stamps, but a splendid selection from his philatelic treasures. The French dealers were in full force, with the exception of M. Maury and M. Roussin, who from the outset declared their intention to abstain from exhibiting. The French Post-office, after all the trumpeting, sent nothing but current stamps, post cards, &c., and the old exhibit of 1889.

So far as *The Philatelic Record* is concerned, we ought to be well satisfied with the result of the exhibition. The competition in Class VIII. was divided into two sections—one for Catalogues and other works, and the other for Periodicals. The prizes in the class consisted of two silver-gilt, three silver, and six bronze medals. One of the silver-gilt medals, one silver, and three in bronze were given in the first section, and we are glad to say that the silver-gilt medal was awarded to Major Evans, so well known to our readers. In the second section, the silver-gilt medal, was awarded to *The Philatelic Record*.

Seeing then how our work is appreciated abroad, we trust our readers will do their best to aid us in maintaining the position that it has attained, which can only be done by their co-operation. It is never well for a magazine to have to depend too much for its articles upon the editor. An unvaried *menu* becomes palling and monotonous. The field of collecting has now become so vast that collectors are limiting themselves to allotments, and we therefore welcome with pleasure any papers on the stamps of particular areas.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" *will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of* MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & CO., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*"

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—We have no definite information up to the time of our going to press regarding the special stamps to be used on the 12th October only, commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus. In the meanwhile a new series made its appearance on the 1st October, in which Rivadavia figures on the ½, 1, 2, and 5 centavos; Belgrano on the 10, 16, 24, and 50 centavos; and San Martin on the 1, 2, and 5 pesos. There is a full supply of stationery, but we defer any detailed description until we have seen the issue.

Azores.—We annex engravings showing the types of the stamps for the three postal divisions of these islands.







The issue of the 5, 10, 25, 50, and 80 reis for each of these respectively is now announced.

Barbados.—We omitted last month to give an illustration of the surcharge on the fourpence.



Belgium.—Nine-tenths of the readers of the *London Philatelist*, on seeing the announcement made last month in its pages, would, we are convinced, be led to believe that the projected "Dominical" stamp had been *actually* issued. It is true that the Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs ordered the government manufactory at Mechlin to prepare for the purpose two stamps, one of 10 c. and the other of 25 c., and specimens of that of 25 c. have been seen, which merely show the ordinary stamp with a label at the foot, on which is "*Ne pas livrer le dimanche*," with its equivalent in Flemish below. The project

does not find much favour, and will probably be abandoned, for it bears absurdity on the face of it. Why not close the post-office in Brussels on a Sunday, and limit the delivery in other places to one in the day, as is done in England, or give them the benefit of local option? Why are newspapers and foreign letters to be delivered and not inland and town letters? If the Belgians do nothing worse on a Sunday than read and write a few letters they are very good people, and most exemplary sabbatarians.

Benin.—As all our readers doubtless know where this important French Settlement is situated we are saved from the necessity of any topographical description, and have only to inform them that the surcharge mania has broken out here. First of all we have the following French colonial stamps of the current issue overprinted horizontally in black, with "BENIN" in large block letters.

5 centimes, green on greenish; overprint in black.
10 ,, black on violet; ,, ,,
15 ,, blue on white; ,, ,,
25 ,, black on rose; ,, ,,

Next, the 15 centimes so overprinted has been further surcharged as follows.—*Timbre-Poste.*

40 on 15 c., blue, numerals in red; 1,500 issued.
75 on 15 c., blue, ,, ,, 600 ,,
75 on 15 c., blue, ,, in black; 100 ,,

British North Borneo.—We have the 5 cents slate-grey surcharged in red with "1" and "**cent.**" underneath in pica type. It is said that 20,000 were surcharged.

1 cent on 5 c., slate-grey, surcharged in red.

We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for pointing out the variation in the type of the inscriptions on the stamps of 25 c., 50 c., 1 dollar, and 2 dollars. It is said that a fire occurred some time since at the printer's, by which the old dies were destroyed. In the present issue of the above stamps the lettering is larger than before.

25 cents. slate; new type. | 1 doll., red; new type.
50 ,, lilac ,, | 2 ,, sage-green ,,

Bulgaria.—The *A. J. of P.* has seen the 15 stot. of the current type in orange, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, but does not state whether this is a new issue. 15 stot., orange; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Cauca.—The *American Journal of Philately*, under the head of Colombia, gives a description and an illustration of an official Cubierta which from the inscription appears to belong to Cauca. It is said to have been in use in 1885. We give the description, though our faith is but feeble.

Within a frame of double lines at the top and bottom, and single thick ones on the sides, is "Estados Unidos de Colombia," below which is "*SERVICIO POSTAL INTERIOR*" in italic capitals, and in a third line "CERTIFICACION OFICIAL." Then "Salio de Babacoas en—de—188" followed by "Remite."

Offl. Cubierta. No value; black on white wove.

Colombia.—The 50 centavos of the current type is now printed in violet on pale violet. In our last we stated that the 5 centavos struck us as being a new type, having overlooked the fact that it is that of 1890, as shown in our number for November of that year. We now give illustrations showing the 2 c., the 20 c., and the 1 peso, which is also a new type.







A new late letter stamp has also been issued, the design of which is shown in the annexed engraving.



50 centavos, violet on pale violet; perf. 11½
1 peso, blue on greenish „ „ 13.
Too late stamp. 2½ centavos, violet on rose; perf. 13.

Congo.—The *Timbre-poste* states that although the 5 f. has been printed in grey along with a stamp of 10 francs, yet it will not be issued until the impression in violet is exhausted; and that the story of its having been surcharged with 3 f. 50 c. is only an invention.

Congo (French).—The *Timbre-poste* informs us that the 5, 10, and 15 centimes, surcharged on the 25 centimes black on rose, have the surcharge "COngo Français" similar to that on the 20 c. chronicled by us in July last.

5, 10, 15 c. on 25 cent., black on rose, surcharged in black.

Cook Islands.—The annexed illustration shows the design of the stamps already chronicled. We hope our readers are pleased. Perhaps if these are bought up satisfactorily we shall have something more elegant.



Great Britain.—The new value of 4½d. made its appearance on the 15th of last month. It had been ready for issue for some time previously, and its actual issue was only awaiting the fiat of the new Postmaster-General. The centre is in Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s doubly-fugitive green, and the framing in a red which we think would have been more effective had it been carmine, like the 10 pence. We wish also that the numerals had been rendered more distinct, an observation which is not confined to this value only, for in some of the other values the overprinting of the numeral in black would be an advantage. On the whole it is not a thing of beauty, though it will prove to be a most

useful stamp, not only for parcel post use, but for defraying the postage and fee on foreign registered letters. The death-knell of the 4 pence appears now to be sounded, as it has become almost useless except in combination.

4½d., red, centre green; wmk. ♕; perf. 14.

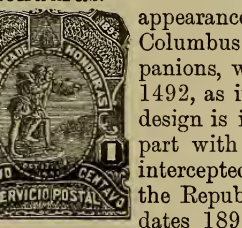
The stamp has already been overprinted with "GOVT PARCELS."

Official. 4½d, red and green, overprinted "GOVT PARCELS" in black.

Grenada.—This island seems bent upon using up its old stock of eightpenny postage stamps, as unpaid letter stamps of 1d. and 2d. have been made by surcharging this stamp in black with "1d." and "2d." and "SURCHARGE POSTAGE" in two lines of small capitals below. We shall doubtless have the usual varieties.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1d. on 8d., brown, surch. in black.
2d. on 8d., „ „ „

Honduras.—The Seebeck series of 1892–3 has made its appearance in full array. The design represents Columbus pointing out land to one of his companions, which he first saw on the 12th October, 1492, as indicated by the date at the foot. The design is in an oval band inscribed in the upper part with "REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS," which is intercepted by an escutcheon carrying the Arms of the Republic, while in the upper angles are the dates 1892, 1893. On each side of the lower part of the oval is the numeral of value, under which is "centavo," "centavos," or "peso," as the case may be, and at the foot is "SERVICIO POSTAL." The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.



1 centavo, grey.
2 centavos, dark blue.
5 „ yellow-green.
10 „ blue-green.
20 „ red.
25 „ brownish orange.
30 centavos, ultramarine.
40 „ orange.
50 „ brown.
75 „ carmine.
1 peso, violet.

Iceland.—The issue of the values of 50 and 100 aur, anticipated for some time past, is now announced. The type is the same as that of the other values of the "aur" issue, but the impression is in two colours, on paper watermarked "Crown."

50 aur, red and blue; perf. 14.
100 „ violet and light brown; perf. 14.

Macao.—We have received from a correspondent the 40 reis, brown, and the 80 cents, slate-grey, of the Dom Luis type, surcharged in black with "JOURNAES" at the top, and "2½" over the original values in the two lower angles. It is said that 40,000 of each value were so surcharged, the bulk of which have been bought up by stamp brokers.

Newspaper Stamps. 2½ reis on 40 reis, brown, surcharged in black.
2½ „ 80 „ slate-grey „ „

Mexico.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 4 centavos with the watermark "CORREOS E. U. M." on laid paper, and remarks that it probably exists on wove paper also. We so chronicled it in March last on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of America.*

4 centavos, vermilion; wmk. "CORREOS E. U. M.," on *laid;* perf. 12½.

The same journal remarks that the 12 centavos still continues to be in violet, but does not say if it is on watermarked paper or not.

A further type of the officially sealed labels is given by the *Philatelic Journal of America.* There seem to be as many of these uninteresting postal labels as in Germany. We shall next have collectors of our parcel post labels.

New Caledonia.—In our last we mentioned that the stock in hand was ordered to be overprinted in black with the name of the colony. The following appear to have been so overprinted:

Issue of 1877.	35 centimes,	black on yellow;	unperforated.	
	1 franc,	bronze-green	„	
Issue of 1881.	5 centimes,	green on greenish;	perf.	13½ × 14.
	10 „	black on violet	„	„
	15 „	blue on white	„	„
	20 „	brick-red on green	„	„
	25 „	black on rose	„	„
	30 „	brown on straw	„	„
	75 „	rose „	„	„
	1 franc,	bronze-green	„	„

Obock.—The following may be added to the list of stamps overprinted with "OBOCK" in a straight line:

4 centimes,	violet.	
20 „	brick-red on green.	
75 „	rose on straw.	

The unpaid letter stamps of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 60 centimes, black, and the 1, 2, and 5 francs, brown, have been similarly overprinted.

Orange Free State.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the postal use of several stamps overprinted for telegraph purposes; but the whole of these will be found in Moens' *Catalogue,* Nos. 1750 to 1759, under date of 1891.

Portugal.—The following values of the new series have appeared:

15 reis, red-brown.
20 „ mauve.

The *Timbre-Poste* has been informed that for the future the overprint of "PROVISORIO" on the 5 reis, black, of the Dom Luis issue, will be in *red.* Why could they not think of this before, as they had those of Azores and Madeira before their eyes?

Santander.—A new stamp of 5 centavos is announced, with the Arms within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part on a coloured ground "DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER," and in the lower part on an uncoloured ground "CORREOS." At the foot is CENTAVOS, with the numeral "5" above the "C" and the "S." Outside the

stamp at the top is REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. The impression is on pinkish paper, and the perforation is 13.—*A. J. of P.*

5 centavos, red on pinkish ; perf. 13.

Roumania.—The issue of the unpaid letter stamp of 2 bani, green, on paper watermarked with the Arms, is announced.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2 bani, green, wmk. Arms ; perf. 11½.

Sarawak.—The definitive stamp of 1 cent has appeared. The impression is in purple, with the tablet in black.

1 cent, purple and black ; perf. 14.

Shanghai.—The 5 cents, rose, perf. 15, has been surcharged in blue with "2 Cts," and with the equivalent in Chinese characters underneath. Only 1500 stamps, it is said, were so surcharged, and the whole were disposed of in two days! A new stamp of 2 cents was then issued. The impression is on paper with the "KONG BOO" watermark, and the perforation is 12.

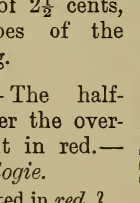
2 cents, brown, watermarked paper ; perf. 12.

Straits Settlements.—There seems to be some prospect of the cessation of the provisional surcharged stamps. We have received an earnest in the shape of a new 1 cent stamp, the type of which need not be described, as it is that of the "Seychelles," with only the name changed.

1 cent, green ; watermarked ♕ CA ; perf. 14.

Surinam.—We give illustrations of the surcharge on the 50 cents as mentioned in our last, also of the provisional stamp of 2½ cents, showing the types of the yellow overprinting.





Swazieland.—The half-penny has no longer the overprint in black, but in red.—*Echo de la Timbrologie.*

½d., grey ; overprinted in *red.* ?

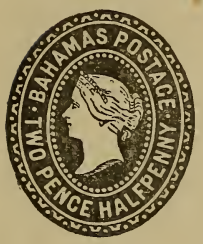
Sweden.—M. Swen Dymling sends us the 2 öre, yellow and blue, and the 3 öre, yellow and brown, which have now been put into circulation.

Uruguay.—We have already given illustrations of 1 c. and 2 c. of the new issue. The *Timbre-Poste* gives the design of that of the 10 centesimos about to be issued, taken from an essay. In the centre is a nude figure with outstretched arms, holding a scroll inscribed "REPUBLICA O DEL URUGUAY." On the right are the Arms of the Republic on a shield, and on the left is the numeral of value. On straight labels at the top and bottom are respectively "CORREOS" and "CENTESIMOS." The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 15.

10 centesimos, orange ; perf. 15.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*



Bahamas.—The surcharged envelopes of fourpence have given place to a definitive one of 2½d., 152 × 88 mm. of laid paper. The stamp shows the head of the Queen on an upright oval ground, surrounded by a pearled line within a band inscribed "BAHAMAS POSTAGE" in the upper, and the value in words in the lower part.

2½d., blue on white laid.

Great Britain.—The recent regulation, by which printed matter may be sent at book-post rate in unfastened envelopes, has called the old halfpenny embossing die into use once more, and envelopes have been struck in pink with this stamp, though we believe that it will not be allowed for the future.

Honduras.—Mr. Seebeck has not omitted to furnish this Republic with a goodly supply of stationery. We need not describe the design, as we give an engraving, but the principal feature in it is Columbus embossed on a coloured ground. The stamp is the same for the envelopes and wrappers. The paper of the envelopes is straw colour, and the wrappers are of the ordinary manilla paper.



	5 centavos,	green ;	size,	152 × 90 mm.
10	„	blue	„	158 × 92 „
20	„	red	„	186 × 95 „
25	„	brown	„	242 × 105 „
Wrappers.	1 centavo,	grey ;	size,	170 × 282 mm.
	2 centavos,	red	„	„ „
	5 „	green	„	„ „
	10 „	blue	„	„ „

Mashonaland.—We learn that a registration envelope of 4 pence is about to be issued in two sizes, with a stamp on the flap somewhat resembling that shown in our number for May last.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—There was a typographical error in our last in the division of the words of the overprint, which ought to have been "BRITISH PROTECTORATE—OIL RIVERS." These words are printed in two lines of block type immediately above the stamp. The size H 2 has the insurance label pasted on it.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Bahamas.—A single card of 1d. with its corresponding reply has been issued. The stamp is similar to that on the late reply card of 1½d. + 1½d., the value "one penny" having been substituted for "PENNY HALFPENNY."

1d., carmine on buff. | 1d. + 1d., carmine on buff.

Belgium.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the single card of 5 centimes with the stamp higher up in the right upper angle, and describes it as *altered shape*. The shape of the card is not altered, and the present position of the stamp is only due to the cutting of the card, or to the placing of the sheet in the printing press. It is however not new, as Mr. Watson states that he has one postmarked in June, 1891.

The reply card of 10 c. + 10 c. has the stamps higher up in the card, the distance between the two stamps being now 13 mm.—*Der Philatelist.* 10 c. + 10 c., carmine on blue; *new issue.*

British North Borneo.—By an oversight we appear to have omitted to chronicle the surcharge of the post card of 8 cents with "1 CENT.," first noted by our contemporaries in June and July last. Of this surcharge there are two varieties; in the first, which is said to be the rarer, the numeral printed over the original one is double-lined, and has a pointed head, and the word "CENT" underneath is in Roman capitals. In the second, the head of the numeral is flat, "CENT" is in fancy capitals, and the original value is barred. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a subtype of this latter, in which the lettering of the surcharge is heavier and the bar-line is thinner.

1 c. on 8 c., green on buff; surcharge in black. (1)
1 c. on 8 c., green ,, ,, ,, (2)
1 c. on 8 c., green ,, ,, variety of (2).

Chili.—The *Postal Card* chronicles the issue of six official cards lithographed in black on card of divers colours. Within an ornamental frame in the right upper angle are the Chilian arms, surmounted by a bust of Columbus within an oval inscribed "CORREOS" in the upper part and "CHILE" in the lower. In the left upper angle is a double circle inscribed "Administracion Ppal de Correos Santiago," with a locomotive in the centre, and in the upper centre is "Tarjeta de Servicio."

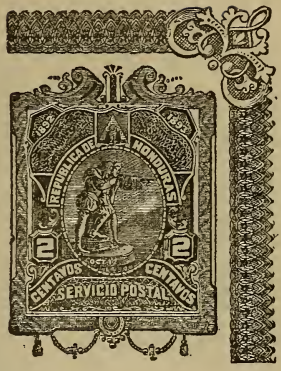
Official Cards. No value; black on orange, blue-green, pale green, greenish-white, brown-grey, salmon and rose.

There is also a variety on white card faced with bluish, which has no circle and locomotive in the left upper angle.

France.—The post card of 10 centimes is now on card faced light blue, like the reply card. This is *said* to be only a temporary change to work up old stock.

10 centimes, black on light blue.

Honduras.—The Seebeck Company has produced highly-elaborate post cards of 2 and 3 centavos with their corresponding replies for this Republic. Both values have borders, but not of the same pattern, and the stamps are of the type of the adhesives in frames. In the 2 centavos the inscriptions are "TARJETA POSTAL — REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS," followed by the instructions in two lines; on each side is "INTERIOR." In the 3 centavos the inscriptions are "CARTE-POSTALE — REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS," followed by the instructions in two lines in French and Spanish, and on each side is "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE."





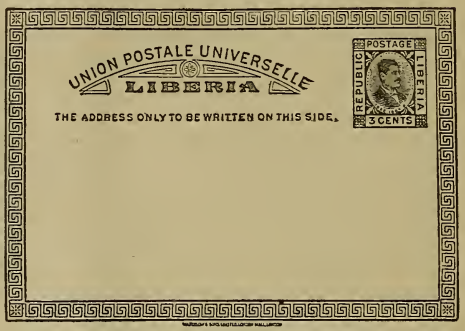


At the foot, in a glory, is a full-length figure of Columbus with the inscription round it of "DON CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIDOR DE LA AMERICA PRIMER ALMIRANTE," and the imprint of the company below. The reply cards are printed on the first and fourth sides, and are similar to the single ones with the usual additions to the inscriptions.

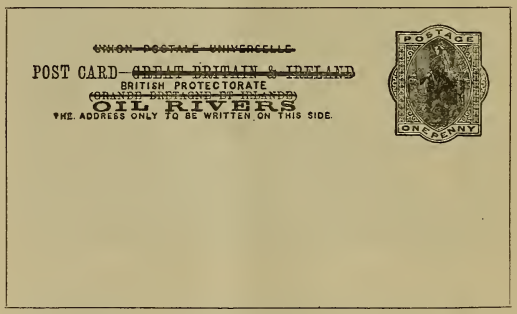
2 centavos, green on buff.	3 centavos, blue on buff.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,	3+3 ,, ,, ,,

Liberia.—We give illustrations showing the post card furnished by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, as mentioned in our last.





Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The subjoined engraving shows the mode in which the one penny post card has been treated to make it available for this protectorate.



Porto Rico.—The companion reply card to the 3 c. de peso is announced.

3+3 c. de peso, blue on buff.

Portugal.—The reply card of 10+10 reis has been issued. It is printed on the 1st and 3rd faces, and opens book-wise.

10+10 reis, lilac-rose on buff.

Spain.—A postal union card of 10 centimos has been issued,



with a stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper angle, and the arms of Spain in the left, the heraldic authorities in Spain appearing to raise no objection, as the Dutch did, to the Sovereign looking away from the Arms. The inscription between these is "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," with the equivalent in French underneath, below which is "ESPAÑA." In the left lower angle are the instructions in Spanish only.

10 centimos, red on buff.

TELEGRAPHS.

Ceylon.—The stamp of 25 rupees has been surcharged in black at the top and bottom with "FIVE RUPEES," and the value in the centre barred with two lines.

5 rupees on 25 r., rose, surcharged in black.

The making of provisionals of the values of 20, 40, 60, and 80 cents, by the surcharge of other values, seems to have been interrupted in April last, whether permanently or not we are not able to say; but type-printed stamps it is said were then brought into use, constructed like the regular issue. Within a type-printed frame, the pattern of which differs for each value, there is (1) "Telegraph Department" in two lines, (2) the value "20 (40, 60, or 80) CENTS," (3) the control number, (4) the date 1.4.92., (5) a crown with "GOVERNMENT—OF CEYLON" underneath. All these are separated by fancy lines except (1) and (2). Under (5) is (3) (4) (2) (1) repeated. The impression is white wove paper, and Dr. Kalchoff, to whom we are indebted for the above information, says that the control numbers on his specimens, which are perforated 13, are 06114, 11403, 03363, and 04231, respectively. For our own part, knowing the extreme ingenuity of the Cingalese stamp manipulators, we are somewhat suspicious of stamps dated 1.4.92.

20 cents, blue-green.	60 cents, dark brown.
40 ,, dark blue.	80 ,, dark olive.

Honduras.—The size of the telegraph forms of 3 and 4 reales has been increased to 210 × 173 mm., and they are now printed on white wove paper, which is watermarked "Standard Linen," vertically, and extending over two forms.

India.—The definitive stamps of 25 and 50 rupees with the head of the Queen in the lower part only have been issued, and complete the new series. In the 25 rupees the value on uncoloured ground, "25 RUPEES," is on an angular tablet, the angle touching the outer line of the frame at the top and bottom. In the 50 rupees the value, "50 RUPEES," is on a straight tablet at the top and bottom. The impression is on paper watermarked "♔ INDIA," and the perforation is 14.

25 rupees, violet.
50 ,, carmine.

Queensland.—Telegraph forms seem to have been in use in this colony for some years past, though we fail to find any record of them. The form is adapted for ten words (size 198 × 164 mm.), and bears a stamp of one shilling, similar in type to that of the adhesive postage stamps, but somewhat larger, and inscribed "TELEGRAPH" in the upper, and "ONE SHILLING" in the lower part of the oval band. Below the Arms in the upper centre is "Electric Telegraph, Queensland," in Gothic letters, "Dated . . . 188 ." The impression is in black on cream wove, except the stamp, which is in chocolate-brown, and the forms are evidently taken from a book, as there is a row of perforations on the left.

1 shilling, chocolate-brown.

THE PARIS STAMP EXHIBITION.

WE will now give our readers a short account of the principal features of this exhibition, which, though it has not served to bring before the visitors a large number of treasures from private collections, has shown them some most remarkable ones that are in the possession of dealers, from which collectors may be able to make important selections.

We will take the principal exhibits in the order of the catalogue, in which the names of the exhibitors are entered in alphabetical order.

M. Dorsan Astruc shows one card on which are some fine stamps. There are four sets of the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., of Ceylon, unperforated, in perfect condition; two copies of the V.R., and of the 3 pf. of Saxony, and some good copies of other rare stamps.

M. Jules Bernichon, also a Paris dealer, exhibits some rarities, European as well as foreign.

M. Louis Blanchard, president of the Lausanne Society, shows his fine collection of Swiss stamps, to which he has made considerable additions since he showed them at the London Jubilee Exhibition, but on the present occasion he has found a very formidable competitor in M. Hauser.

Messrs. Bright and Son have some good stamps, and of course the four ½ ngr., blue, of Saxony, which by force of advertising have become as notable as the Brattleboro'.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. have a remarkable exhibit, and though not of such large dimensions as that of Stanley Gibbons and Co., it is one of the finest collections of rare stamps shown by any dealer in the exhibition. There are entire plates of the 10 cuartos, 1 real and 2 reales, of the Philippines, of 1854, of Tasmania, Victoria, and the registered New South Wales, &c., besides which are specimens of the Campeche stamp, the four values of Chiapas, and a block of 4 medio real, black on white, of Guadalajara.

M. Christophe, of the French Philatelic Society, shows some curious specimens of envelopes from the various French expeditions in Tonkin, Cochin-China, &c.

M. Dapino, president of the Milan Philatelic Society, exhibits a large collection of Italian stamps, but it is spoilt by the mixture of some, the authenticity of which is more than doubtful.

We have already noticed that the French post-office send sheets of its stamps, and the old exhibit of the stamps manufactured by it, printed on one sheet of card.

M. Formé shows two frames of fine specimens, two copies of 1 fr. of the first French issue in vermilion, a 1s. New Brunswick, medio peso pink, of Peru, &c.

M. E. Greau shows nine sheets of fifteen stamps each of essays of the Bordeaux stamps, as also four specimens of the 1 fr. (1st issue) in vermilion.

M. Hauser's collection of Swiss stamps is superb. Nothing can surpass his lot of Cantonal stamps. He is especially strong in those of Zurich and Geneva, and in these latter we find the 4 c., of the so-called Vaud stamps, *unused*. Entire plates of the 2½ rap., Orts-Poste, and Poste-Locale are shown, as also those of the Rayons. It is difficult to conceive a more perfect exhibit.

M. Kück appears to have purchased the Hoferlin collection of Luxemburg stamps, which is very complete, and includes fiscals as well as postals.

M. Langlois, the Vice-President of the Committee, exhibits some fine specimens of the stamps of France and the Colonies, as also of English Colonial stamps of North America.

Dr. Legrand exhibits his immense collection of Japanese stamps, postal and fiscal. To give anything like a detailed account of this exhibit—which occupies seventeen frames—would occupy far too much of our space, and would at the best convey to the reader a very inadequate idea of it. To this he added some of the pearls from his collection —Mauritius "Post-office," the two Reunion stamps, etc.

M. Le Roy d'Etiolles exhibits a large collection of French colonial stamps, those of Gabon and French Congo being very complete.

Mr. Douglas Mackenzie shows a very complete collection of the stamps of Nevis in eight frames.

M. Moens sends his contributions to philatelic literature, which we all know are without rival.

Mr. Morley sends some English curiosities; the best part of his exhibit is that of the fiscals.

M. E. Mors exhibits only a single frame, but the stamps are of the finest order, and their condition all that a collector could desire. They are arranged with taste in the form of a star, the centre being composed of jewels in the shape of the first issue of Moldavia, various specimens of Naples (Garibaldi) ½ tornese Trinacria and Savoy Cross, 2 reales of 1851-2, and 3 of Spain, while the points of the star are filled with very fine stamps.

M. Parisot sends a collection of the Envelopes of the Dominican Republic, of which the least we say the better. There are 19 obliterated, which are all addressed to him, "Poste Restante," Paris!

M. Victor Robert sends eight frames of stamps, many of which are rare; several rather fall under the description of curiosities.

M. A. Schöller has five frames of post cards, many of which are very rare. It is a fine exhibit, as might be anticipated.

M. Senf sends some albums and philatelic works published by him, but no exhibit of stamps.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. have the largest show in the exhibition, and have displayed the treasures they possess. Their exhibit was an exhibition of itself, for it occupied four of the bays in the part of the building devoted to the exhibition. The exhibit of stamps was especially strong in those of New South Wales, West Australia, and Nevis; which latter, however, were not equal in extent to the exhibit of Mr. Douglas Mackenzie.

M. Vervelle has a good exhibit of rare stamps, especially in New Granada, in which he is more than ordinarily strong.

We cannot refer to other exhibits, but have given an idea of the principal objects of special interest. We hope many of our readers have seen with their own eyes, which will have given them far more pleasure than reading our halting lines.

Since writing the above we have received the official list of the awards of the jury.

GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR.

Dr. Legrand—*Gold Medal.*

FIRST GRAND PRIZE (given to competition in class 8).

M. J. B. Moens—*Gold Medal.*

SECOND GRAND PRIZE.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., Limited—*Gold Medal;* replacing a second medal in silvergilt, a first and second silver one, and a first bronze one.

COMPETITION I.

The Largest Number of Rare Stamps.

M. Mors—*Silvergilt Medal.*
Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.—*Silver Medal.* (1)
M. Piet-Latauderie ,, ,, (2)
M. Bernichon—*Bronze Medal.* (1)
M. Robert ,, ,, (2)
M. Langlois—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
M. Schaupmeier ,, ,, (2)

COMPETITION II.

The most complete Collection of Stamps of every kind belonging to a Single Country.

M. Hauser-Däpfner—*Silvergilt Medal.* (1)
M. Blanchard ,, ,, (2)
Mr. Mackenzie—*Silver Medal.* (1)
M. Kück ,, ,, (2)
M. Rustand—*Bronze Medal.* (1)
M. Petritz ,, ,, (2)
M. Ransch ,, ,, (3)
Mr. Brown—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
M. Tcharkian ,, ,, (2)
M. Oscar Marquez ,, (3)

COMPETITION III.

The largest collection of Postage and Adhesive Telegraph Stamps.

No prize adjudged.

COMPETITION IV.

Collection of Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Letter Cards.

M. Schöller—*Silvergilt Medal.*
M. Schwab—*Bronze Medal.*
M. Huet—*Honourable Mention.*

COMPETITION V.

Collection of Fiscal Stamps.

Mr. W. Morley—*Silver Medal.*
M. Rousillon—*Honourable Mention.*

COMPETITION VI.

250 to 500 Stamps remarkable for the beauty of the specimens, their relative rarity, and their preservation.

M. Grignard—*Silver Medal.*
M. Devoitine—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
M. Levillain ,, ,, (2)

COMPETITION VII.

Municipal, Private Offices, and Local Post Stamps.

No prize adjudged.

COMPETITION VIII.

Collection of Works.

1st Section.—*Catalogues, Monographes, and Works.*

Major Evans—*Silvergilt Medal.*
French Timbrological Society—*Silver Medal.*
M. Blondiot—*Bronze Medal.* (1)
M. Senf ,, ,, (2)
Santiago Society ,, ,, (3)
M. Planus—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
M. Belin ,, ,, (2)

2nd Section.—*Journals.*

The Philatelic Record (Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.)—*Silvergilt Medal.*
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (Brown)—*Bronze Medal.* (1)
Revue Philatelique Française (S. F. J.)—*Bronze Medal.* (2)
The Stamp News (Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.)—*Bronze Medal.* (3)
Ill. Brief. Mark Journal (Senf)—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
Echo de la Timbrologie (Frémy) ,, ,, (2)

COMPETITION IX.

The Best Printed Album.

M. Senf—*Silver Medal.*
MM. Yver and Tellier—*Bronze Medal.* (1)
MM. Bernard & Co. ,, ,, (2)
Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.—*Honourable Mention.*

COMPETITION X.

Timbrophilic Publications of one or more Countries, with a Catalogue of the Collection.

M. Tillot—*Honourable Mention.* Exhibit of Journals.

COMPETITION XI.

The best System of binding and arranging Stamps and Cards.

M. Derepas—*Bronze Medal.*
M. Petritz—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
M. Koning ,, ,, (2)

COMPETITION XII.

Apparatus Used in the Manufacture of Stamps.

No exhibit.

COMPETITION XIII.

Chemical or Mechanical Processes intended to prevent Forgery.

No exhibit.

COMPETITION XIV.

Documents relating to the Postal Services.

M. Oüy—*Honourable Mention.*

COMPETITION XV.

Collection of Forged Stamps, with Works on the Subject.

No prize adjudged.

COMPETITION XVI.

Objects relating to Stamps not comprised in the above Classes.

1st Section.—*Engravings, Essays.*

M. Hellé—*Bronze Medal.*

M. Greau—*Honourable Mention.*

2nd Section.—*Small Articles of Furniture and Pictures.*

Mme. Vromans-Leclerq—*Silver Medal.*

M. Tissier—*Bronze Medal.*

M. de Euko Darouski—*Honourable Mention.*

3rd Section.—*Panels and Tapestry.*

M. Lacaille—*Bronze Medal.*

M. Bardy—*Honourable Mention.*

COMPETITION XVII.

Société Timbrologie d'échange—*Silver Medal.*
Union Postale Universelle—*Bronze Medal.*
Société Timbrophile de Rheims—*Honourable Mention.* (1)
Société Philatélique Lombarde „ „ (2)

THE FIRST ISSUES OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDED ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE.

(Continued from page 227.)

THE contract was completed early in 1855, and there was no further or other printing of these stamps. The "Too late" stamps were withdrawn in June, 1857, and the "Registered" in January, 1858. The balances in hand, consisting of 208,835 "Too late," together with 1087 received from the public in exchange for ordinary stamps of the same value, were destroyed on 5th January, 1860, at the same time with 756,135 "Registered" in stock, and 164 received from the public in exchange for ordinary stamps of one shilling. The entire consumption was therefore 40,078 "Too late," and 243,651 "Registered." We give these figures to show to collectors the relative rarity of these two stamps.

We shall now have to take back our readers to the year 1853, in order to explain the negotiations which, towards the latter part of that year, were entered into with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. relative to the supply of two stamps of the values of one penny and sixpence, which, though received in the colony in 1854, were not issued till some years later.

As no fresh issues were made until the year 1857, it will be convenient to summarise here the various issues made during the five years from 1st January, 1850, to 1st January, 1855.

Type I.

"Half-length."

Issued 1st January, 1850.

Steel die for stamps of one penny, twopence, and threepence, engraved by Thomas Ham, of Melbourne.

January, 1850. Lithographed from the die by Mr. Thomas Ham, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

570,840 stamps of one penny (2 varieties).
604,560 ,, twopence (4 ,,).
630,000 ,, threepence (2 ,,).

October, 1853. Lithographed from the die by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

500,000 stamps of one penny.
500,000 ,, threepence.

May, 1854. Lithographed from the die by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

4,000,000 stamps of one penny.
2,000,000 ,, threepence.

Making a total of 5,070,840 stamps of one penny, 604,560 of twopence, and 3,130,000 of threepence.

Type II.

Twopence, "Queen on Throne."*

Issued December, 1852.

Steel Plate for 50 stamps, separately engraved in 5 rows of 12, by Thomas Ham.

November, 1852. Printed from the plate by Thomas Ham, on plain white paper, in sheets of 50 stamps.

500,000 stamps of twopence, in brown (shades).

December, 1853. Printed by lithographic transfer from the plate by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., of Melbourne, on plain white paper, in sheets of 50 stamps.

2,000,000 stamps of twopence.

May, 1854. Similarly lithographed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, on plain white paper, in sheets of 120 stamps. (?)

1,500,000 stamps of twopence.

Making a total of 4,000,000 stamps of Type II. (exclusive of the 1,500,000 that were destroyed), of which 500,000 only were printed directly from the plate.

We have not attempted to define the colours of the impressions in the above two series, as it is difficult to determine to which printing the one penny and threepence of Type I. or those of the twopence of Type II. belong. This question requires a separate study.

Type III.

One Shilling, "Octagon."

Issued 6th July, 1854.

Steel die, engraved by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, and printed by that firm, by lithographic transfer, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

3,000,000 stamps in blue (shades).

* We have retained the ordinary short description of this stamp, but it is not the 'Throne" upon which the Queen is seated, but the "Coronation Chair."

Type IV.

Two Shillings, "Postage Stamp."

Issued 1st September, 1854.

Engraved on wood by Samuel Calvert, and typographed by him, on plain white paper, in sheets of 50 stamps.

1,000,000 stamps in green (shades).

Sixpence, "Postage Stamp."

Issued 10th September, 1854.

Engraved on wood by Samuel Calvert, and typographed by him, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

3,250,000 stamps in orange-yellow (shades).

Type V.

One Shilling "Registered."

Issued 1st December, 1854.

Engraved on wood by Samuel Calvert, and typographed by him in two colours, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

1,000,000 stamps in rose and blue; 263,651 only issued.

Sixpence, "Too Late."

Issued 1st January, 1855.

Engraved on wood by Samuel Calvert, and typographed by him in two colours, on plain white paper, in sheets of 100 stamps.

250,000 stamps in purple and green; 40,078 only issued.

Type VI.

THE ONE PENNY ("QUEEN ON THRONE").

Issued October, 1856.

THE SIXPENCE ("QUEEN ON THRONE").

Issued November, 1858.

In December, 1852, Mr. Thomas Ham, who had engraved and printed the twopenny stamp, Type II., submitted to the Colonial Secretary at Melbourne tenders for engraving three steel plates for one penny, threepenny, and sixpenny stamps, similar in design to that of the twopence, each plate to contain fifty stamps. The Tender Board, to which this proposal was submitted, recommended the adoption of a suggestion made by the Lieutenant-Governor that these stamps should be procured from England, and acting on the advice of the Chief-Postmaster it was determined to order two steel plates of 50 stamps each for one penny and sixpenny stamps, with a supply of one million of the one penny stamps, and two-and-a-half millions of those of sixpence, and instructions to this effect were, in May, 1853, sent to Mr. Barnard, the Colonial Agent-General in London.

Mr. Hill has not been able to find in Melbourne any record of what took place in England after the reception by Mr. Barnard of the instructions sent out to him, and the history becomes now mixed up with that of the stamps of Tasmania and South Australia, for the manufacture of which in England Mr. Barnard had also received instructions. On the reception of his instructions, Mr. Barnard put himself in communication with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., as

appears from the following letter from that firm addressed to Mr. Barnard under date of 24th August, 1853 :

"Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of three requisitions from you on the 22nd and 23rd inst., accompanied by explanatory documents, and requiring estimates from us of the cost of providing the several articles therein described. We shall have great pleasure in furnishing those estimates, but shall feel obliged by answers to a few queries which are necessary to enable us to give them in a satisfactory manner.

"*In relation to the order from Van Diemen's Land,*

"1st. No device for the stamp is given. Shall we prepare one for your approval?

"2nd. Plates of different denominations are required, but the number of stamps upon each plate is not mentioned. As we have already made for customers plates of 50, 100, and 240 stamps each, how many shall the plate now ordered contain? Those we made for Sydney were 100 each, and that for Western Australia 240.* We should ourselves think that 100 would be best.

"3rd. Shall we exercise our own judgment as to the proper quantity of paper, taking care to send them sufficient to keep them supplied until there is ample time to order more, and yet not forwarding an unnecessarily large amount, as the indent gives no specific quantity?

"4th. Is the paper to contain a watermark? and, if so, shall the device be the several figures belonging to each stamp; or will plain paper answer?

"5th. The order is to send the requisite ink or inks. The parties will find a difficulty in producing six colours so dissimilar as to be distinguishable from each other by candle light, but we can easily provide them with such colours as they can make into all the varieties of which they are susceptible, and presume we must exercise our judgment upon that matter.

"6th. No printing press being named, therefore we suppose none is required, as the plates will be capable of being printed by the ordinary press.

"*As to the order for Victoria.*—This indent in the main is very clear, but we would observe :

"1st. That no mention is made whether the paper is to have a watermark or not.

"2nd. We are directed to send a given quantity of stamps, together with the plates, but nothing is mentioned as to sending plain paper on which the plates are to be printed. Will you please solve these two queries? Other articles they could obtain at Victoria, but the proper paper is more doubtful, especially if it is to have a watermark.

"*As to the order for South Australia.*—We understand this indent to require everything necessary for the purpose to be prepared, but that we are only to send out to the colony 1,000,000 postage stamps, and 90 obliterating stamps, similar to the pattern given, and to retain the plates, &c. for further use ; but several questions arise upon examining this order.

"1st. How many denominations of stamps are we to provide, and of what amounts are they to be? We should think 1d. and 6d. most likely to meet their views, but on this we may be mistaken.

"2nd. No device is given ; we therefore presume we are to prepare one ourselves, to be approved by you.

"3rd. This indent is silent as to the paper having a watermark. Shall it or shall it not have one?

"4th. No mention is made of the number of stamps to be upon a plate. Shall it be 50, 100, or 240? The larger the number of stamps upon a plate—and this remark applies to all the indents—the less in proportion is our charge for each, as the greater part of our expense is incurred in getting up the

* In the *Philatelic Record*, vol. x. p. 126, we did our best to prove by internal evidence that the London Society was entirely wrong in its chronology of the early issues of West Australia. This letter, a copy of which has been kindly given to us by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., confirms our views in 1888 that the one penny was the first stamp prepared for West Australia. We have given the letter in entirety, as it also bears on some of the plates of the New South Wales stamps.

original dies, &c., and which expense must be refunded, whether few or many transfers are wanted from the dies. In case of watermarked paper being used, we beg to suggest that we have already had moulds for 1d , 2d., and 3d. stamps of 50 to the sheet or plate, and of 6d. and 1s. of 100 to the sheet made for the colony of New South Wales, so that if either of these sizes or denominations were adopted in these three orders, and you are willing to allow these moulds to be used, the object of the watermark will be gained without any fresh expense for moulds. We trust you will see that we could not give satisfactory estimates without explanation upon several of the above-named points, which the colonial authorities, either from inadvertence or from a belief that we could supply any deficiences, seem to us at least to have left somewhat obscure. On receiving your reply no time shall be lost in preparing the estimates. We have the honour to be,

"EDWARD BARNARD, ESQ. Sir, very respectfully, &c. &c."

Mr. Hill states that in September, 1853, the tender of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. was accepted by Mr. Barnard for the supply of the stamps, &c. to be ready for shipment in January, 1854. It appears from the invoice that the stamps were not ready till May of that year, which was probably owing to the cause referred to in the following letter from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., addressed to Mr. Barnard, under date of 14th September, 1853.

"SIR,—We had the honour of receiving your acceptance of our tender for a Postage Stamp steel plate, &c., yesterday, but you omitted to return us the drawing received from South Australia, and we shall feel obliged if you will favour us with the same.

"One thing in regard to the contract, however, seems to require explanation. It was after an interview and consultation with Mr. Payne that we estimated for the three colonies a few days ago, on the principle of having all the Plates to contain 240 stamps each, so as to prepare one watermarked paper mould which should answer for the whole, and thus by adding a mere trifle to the price per ream avoid any charge for the moulds.

"At present you have accepted but one of the tenders, and unless the others should hereafter also be agreed upon, we must prepare the present tender without a watermark, or add the cost of the moulds to the present tender, and which would be 20 guineas.

"We regret that this question should arise, but it is one that we could not anticipate, or it would have been provided for. We are, &c., &c.

"E. BARNARD, ESQ."

From what we see regarding the negotiations for the Tasmanian stamps, as set forth by Mr. Basset Hull in his exhaustive monograph on these stamps, it is probable that the delay in the manufacture of the Victoria values was caused by the undecided question of the watermarked paper, but in May, 1854, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. completed their contract, as appears by the following invoice :

"EDWARD BARNARD, ESQ.,

"*Dr. to* PERKINS, BACON, & Co.

"*Government of Victoria.*

"For drawing, preparing, softening, and engraving flat and circular dies, and hardening them, and then engraving a steel plate containing 240 (Queen on Coronation Chair) for "One Penny" stamps, and hardening .	£152	10	0
,, Do. do. "Sixpenny" do. . . .	152	10	0
,, Watermarked Paper, Printing, and Gumming 4,167 sheets 240 each =1,000,000 "One Penny" bright green 10 417 sheets 240 each =2,500,000 "Sixpenny" bright blue			
3,500,000 Postage Labels at 8*s.* 1000	116	13	4

"For 60 Reams Watermarked Paper, supposed to be a year's supply, at 18*s.*	54	0	0
,, 1 Cask containing 160 lbs. bright green colour for 1*d.* at 3*s.*	24	0	0
,, 1 ,, ,, 400 lbs. bright blue ,, for 6*d.* at 1*s.* 6*d.*	30	0	0
,, 1 ,, ,, 2 cwt. 1 qr. nett gum at 60*s.* . .	6	15	0
,, 3 Casks for the above, iron hooped, at 3*s.* 6*d.* . .	0	10	6
,, 3 tins and deal packing cases, 2 at 25*s.*, and 1 at 31*s.* 6*d.*	4	2	6
	541	1	4

"London, 8*th May*, 1854.

"(Errors excepted.)

"Per proc. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.,

"(Signed) J. P. Bacon."

It would appear therefore that Mr. Barnard used his discretion in varying from his instructions as to the size of the plates to avail himself of the opportunity of having the stamps printed on watermarked paper, similar to that agreed upon for the Tasmanian and South Australian stamps.

The plates constructed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. were each 22½ inches in height by 11⅝ inches in width, and ⅛th inch thick. The engraved portion extends over a space of 21½ inches by 9¾ inches, and the plates are bevelled at the edges. The stamps are arranged in 20 rows of 12, all in one pane.

The consignment of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. left London on the 10th July, 1854, and arrived at Melbourne on the 27th October following, after the contract with Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson had been made for the supply of four millions of one penny, and that with Mr. Samuel Calvert for 2½ millions of sixpenny stamps, both of which were then nearly completed. The supply of stamps from England was not therefore immediately put into issue, but remained in the cases unopened till the stock in hand of the corresponding values of Types I. and IV. was exhausted.

The one penny stamps manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., consisting of 1,000,080, was taken into stock and issued in October, 1856.

The sixpenny stamps—consisting of 2,500,080—manufactured by the same firm, were not taken into stock till June, 1858, and the issue of them commenced about the middle of November following.

No further issue than that received from England was made of these stamps, and the watermarked paper was employed for other stamps printed in the colony, as will be subsequently seen.

Type VI.

The One Penny ("Queen on Throne").

Issued October, 1856.

Engraved and printed from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., on paper watermarked with a six-rayed star, in sheets of 240 stamps each. 1,000,080 stamps in bright green.

The Sixpence ("Queen on Throne").

Issued November, 1858.

Engraved and printed from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., on paper watermarked with a six-rayed star, in sheets of 240 stamps each. 2,500,080 stamps in bright blue.

Note.—The rouletting of this stamp will be referred to later on.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—Frank Barratt.
Hon. Secretary—W. Dorning Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst.

Rev. J. W. Paull.	E. P. Collett.
J. H. Abbott.	E. Aitken.

The first meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, the 23rd of September, the Vice-President in the chair. Twelve members were present.

The Vice-President expressed the regret he felt at the unavoidable absence of the President, and desired to tender to him on behalf of the members their sympathy in his recent bereavement.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Three new members were proposed, and will come up for election at the next meeting.

The Secretary reported the negotiations which were taking place with the Brighton Society, with a view to establishing an exchange of stamps between the two societies.

The Hon. Treasurer then read a paper on the Carlist Stamps, which was very much appreciated by the members, who accorded a hearty vote of thanks to him for his able paper.

Mr. Collett then exhibited (as a warning to members) a set of the old issue Samoa received from a friend, who saw the Post-office official postmark the same, and stating the price at which they could be obtained at the Post-office in Samoa either unused or obliterated.

Many new issues and recent provisionals were exhibited, among the former being Great Britain 4½d., which was criticised by some of the members, although the general opinion was favourable.

The second meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, the 7th of October, 1892 the President in the chair; there being also present the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and eleven other members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Messrs. John Ernest Heginbottom, W. Gaddum, and Edwin J. Reynolds, were elected members of the society.

The Secretary read the bye-laws made by the committee, regulating the proposed exchange of packets with the Brighton Philatelic Society, and distributed a copy of the same to the members present.

The Secretary then read the first part of a paper upon the Postage Stamps of Japan, and was requested to continue the same at the next meeting.

Afterwards the President showed a number of rarities, the most noticeable being Switzerland, double Geneva unused, Zurich 4, two types unused, so called Vaud 4 c., 5 c., Basle, unused. Naples, ½ tornese, arms, ½ tornese, cross; Tuscany, 60 crazie, 2 soldi, red, and 3 lire; Saxony, 3 pf. Wurtemburg, all the high values in fine condition; Spain, all the rarities except 1851, 2 reals; Livonia, both the provisionals, etc.

Several novelties were shown, including Ceylon, 5 c. on 8 c., yellow, inverted surcharge, shown by the President, and Cape of Good Hope, three pence on 4d., by the Secretary. W. Dorning Beckton, *Hon. Sec.*

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. NOVEMBER, 1892. No. 167.

ONLY a very few years ago stamp collectors consisted almost entirely of an insignificant body of youths. They were ridiculed and scoffed at by the general public, and if one of them had dared to ask a question from the "authorities" he would have been regarded as actuated either by improper motives, or else as one desirous of prying into mysteries which he was only to be permitted to gaze at with wonder. But things are now very much changed, and collectors have become, as it were, a power in the State, for there is scarcely a Postmaster-General that rules over the posts of any but large States who does not in some degree take into his consideration what part collectors are likely to play; and even in some cases, if rumours are correct, the chief part is destined to be played by them. Even in England, on the occasion of the jubilee of the Penny Post, the profits arising from the sale of the Guildhall post-cards and the South Kensington envelopes were almost entirely due to collectors. This was, however, for a charitable object, and a goodly sum was thereby added to the "Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund." But other Postmasters-General consider that "charity begins at home," and look to collectors to pity their poor tills, while they mark their heavy stock at an "enormous discount" to make way for an "entirely fresh assortment of goods."

Influence of Stamp Collectors.

This appears to be, and probably is, very nonsensical, but let us look at a few facts. Not very long ago we mentioned that a Postmaster-General of one of the South African States admitted in his report, that his accounts would have shown a deficit had it not been for the large amount of stamps he had disposed of to dealers. No one is so foolish as to believe that the surcharging which has been going on so furiously during the past three years is necessitated by legitimate postal requirements, but is in most cases merely a speculation in which collectors are to be the victims. We even

read in a New York paper, in giving an account of the coming Columbus boom, "it is expected that the net revenue to the government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue." Postmaster-General Wanamaker has therefore his eye on collectors according to this slipshod announcement.

Again, What is the pith and marrow of the Seebeck contracts with the Central American States? The stamps are annually furnished accompanied by an imposing array of stationery fit for a first-class State. Mr. Seebeck holds the reins in his hands, and can print as many as he likes, which are sold by him at an "alarming discount" at the end of the year, when he sends in those of the new design, and collectors who were simple enough to have supplied themselves with the issue when it was in postal use, find that if they had waited till the expiration of the year, they could have purchased the same thing for a tenth of the facial value; for, be it remembered, they are not reprints, but Mr. Seebeck keeps the printing press at work as long as purchasers are to be found, and now he actually wants to bind down the wholesale purchasers not to undersell one another.

This is a most unhealthy state of things, alike prejudicial to the general dealers and to collectors. We in common with many of our contemporaries have directed attention to it, for we fear for the future of stamp collecting unless collectors will themselves aid in putting a curb on these purveyors. If collectors would only follow the same rule as they do in collecting American locals, they would put a great block in the way of the speculators, and would in the end reap the advantage of so doing.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" *will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of* MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & CO., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*"

ADHESIVES.

Argentine Republic.—The new series, with the exception of the three highest values, manufactured by the South American Bank Note Company, made its appearance on the 1st October.



The stamps actually issued vary in some respects from the descriptions as given in the decree of the 27th August last, and a new value of 12 centavos is added. As we said in our last, the values below 10 centavos bear the portrait of Rivadavia, the remaining values in centavos that of Belgrano; and the peso values, which are not yet issued, will bear that of San Martin. The stamps are well executed, and the portrait of General Belgrano is said to be a real likeness, and not an imaginative one, like the former. The dress in both portraits is of the George IV. style of coat-collar, and necktie. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with a "Sun," and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1st Type (Rivadavia).	½ centavo,	blue.
	1 „	dark brown.
	2 centavos,	green.
	5 „	carmine-red.
2nd Type (Belgrano).	10 „	vermilion-red.
	12 „	dark blue.
	16 „	slate.
	24 „	black-brown.
	50 „	dark blue-green.

The stamps to be issued on the 12th October, conformably to an order of the Director-General of the Posts and Telegraphs, are to consist of two values, and the design will represent the three barks of Columbus when land was discovered. Both are ordered to be printed in blue, but in two distinct shades.

Azores.—In addition to the stamps of the new type already issued for the postal divisions of these islands, viz., 5, 10, 25, 50, and 80 reis, the following have now been issued:

15 reis, red-brown; "ANGRA," "HORTA," and "PONTA DELGADA."
20 „ lilac „ „ „

Bavaria.—The *Stamp News* notes having seen the 3 pfennig, green, of 1883, with watermark of vertical lines, *imperforate*.

3 pfennig, green, imperforate.

Benin.—We illustrate the overprint on these stamps chronicled in our last. The issue of another value in surcharge is also reported.



01 c. on 5 c., green on greenish; surcharged in black.

Bermuda.—The appearance of the halfpenny stamp in green has been often announced, only to be followed by a denial; but it seems that its issue has now really taken place, as supplies have been received direct.

½ penny, green; watermark ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Bolivia.—A series of newspaper stamps has been issued to mark, it is said, the opening of the first railway in this Republic. The design shows a railway train crossing the stamp diagonally from the left lower to the right upper corner. To the left of this is "CORREOS—DE BOLIVIA" in two lines parallel to the

train; and on the right side is "IMPRESOS," with the value in words underneath, also in two lines parallel to the train. In each angle are numerals of the value in ovals, placed also diagonally. The stamps are lithographed on coloured wove paper, and perforated 11.

½ centavo, red on yellow.
1 „ rose on pinkish.
2 centavos, violet on pale blue-green.
5 „ blue on bluish.
10 „ orange-yellow on yellow.
20 „ green on sea-green.
50 „ red on rose.
1 Boliviano, yellow on yellow.
2 „ brown on pale lilac.
5 „ black on white.

We are further promised another value of 10 Bolivianos! The variety hunters have also discovered a 2 Bolivianos with "II" in place of "L I."

Bulgaria.—The *A. J. of P.* notes having seen several varieties of perforation of the 25 stot., crimson, unpaid letter stamps, which we take to be of the earlier issue.

25 stot., crimson, with lozenge roulette of 6.
25 „ „ „ „ 5.
25 „ „ „ „ 5 vertically, and perf. 12 hor.
25 „ „ „ „ 5 on three sides, and perf. 12 at bottom.

Canada.—The *A. J. of P.* has seen the 15 cents (1868) on thin paper *laid* horizontally.

15 cents (1868), violet, on *laid paper;* perf. 12.

Ceylon.—The 4 cents, rose, has been surcharged with 3 cents, as well as the 4 cents, lilac-rose, already announced by us.

3 cents on 4 cents, rose; surcharge in black.



Colombia.—We continue our illustrations of the new types as already chronicled.

According to the *Timbre-Poste* the type of the 5 pesos has not been altered, and the new issue differs only from the former in the colour. The type of the 10 pesos is however new, but we have not yet seen it.

5 pesos, red on lilac; perf. 13.
10 „ blue on white; perf. 10.

Congo (French).—The *chiffre-taxe* of 1 franc in black has been turned into a postage stamp of 10 c. by surcharging it vertically with "Congo français—Timbre poste" in two lines and "10 c." in large numerals.



10 c. on 1 franc, black, surch. in black; imperforate.

Diego-Suarez.—The *Echo de la Timb.* informs us that it has received nearly the whole of the current series of postage stamps, the *chiffre-taxes* of 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 c., black, and 1 fr., red-

brown, the post card of 10 c. with its corresponding reply, and the letter cards of 15 and 25 c. overprinted in black with "Diego-Suarez" reading downwards.

Overprinted "Diego-Suarez" in black, on

1	centime,	black on blue.	20	centimes,	brick on green.
2	,,	red-brown.	25	,,	black on rose.
4	,,	violet-brown.	30	,,	light brown.
5	,,	green.	35	,,	black on yellow.
10	,,	black on violet.	75	,,	carmine.
15	,,	blue.	1	franc.,	olive.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10, 15, 20, 30, 60 c., black, 1 fr., red-brown, similarly overprinted.

Fiji.—The 2 pence, mauve, which had already been surcharged in black with "Four Pence," has received a second surcharge, also in black, of "5d."; size 140 × 90 mm.—*Ill. Br. Journal.*

5d. on 2d., mauve, surcharged "Four Pence"; surch. in black.

French Colonies.—The new issue is now ready, and in course of being put into circulation in seventeen separate colonies and dependencies, and as there are 13 values collectors will be able to add 221 stamps at a single haul. We will content ourselves now with merely stating that the name of the colony is on a tablet at the foot, immediately under the escutcheon carrying the numeral of value. We will give the list of the values and the names of the 17 colonies and dependencies in our next.

Grenada.—In the recent surcharges of 1d. and 2d. on the 8 pence, as described by us in our last, we notice that either in both or one of the values nearly a dozen varieties have been found, almost all depending on the kind of stops after the words of the surcharge, or on their absence or presence.

Guinea.—We are not aware how many of the Portuguese Colonies are to be favoured with stamps varying from the type of the mother country, the Azores and Madeira, but one value of a new type has, it is said, made its appearance showing the head of the King within a circle on a lined back ground. On an arched tablet above is "GUINE PORTUGUEZA" on an uncoloured ground, and at the foot of the stamp is the numeral of value with "Rˢ" on each side. We are not told what the perforation is.



5 reis, orange-yellow.

Jhind.—The 8 annas, violet, Indian stamp, has been overprinted in black with "JHIND STATE" and "SERVICE."—*Timbre-Poste.*

Service. 8 annas, violet, overprinted in black.

Labuan.—A new series has now been issued of the same type as before, but printed on plain unwatermarked paper. The perforation is 14.

2	cents,	carmine.	8	cents,	purple.	12 cents, blue.	40 cents, amber.
6	,,	green.	10	,,	brown.	16 ,, grey.	

Liberia.—There was an error in the overprint of "OFFICIAL" on the right-hand side of one of the stamps in the earlier-printed sheets of the 16 cents, which has since been corrected, consisting of the letter "s" being substituted for "A."—*P. J. of G. B.*

Official. 16 cents, lilac, overprinted "OFFICISL"; *error.*

Macao.—The annexed engraving illustrates the surcharge mentioned by us last month.



Madeira.—The following stamps of the new type have been added to those already chronicled; viz., the 5, 10, 25, 50, and 80 reis.

15 reis, red-brown, "FUNCHAL."
20 ,, lilac ,,

Mozambique Company. — The *Timbre-Poste* states that on the 19th July last the whole of the values of the Mozambique stamps of the Dom Luis type appeared overprinted with "COMPª DE—MOZAMBIQUE" in two lines. What it all means does not however yet appear.

5 reis,	black,	overprinted	in red.
10 ,,	green	,,	black.
20 ,,	rose	,,	,,
25 ,,	lilac	,,	,,
40 ,,	chocolate	,,	,,
50 ,,	blue	,,	,,
100 ,,	light brown	,,	,,
200 ,,	French grey	,,	,,
300 ,,	orange	,,	,,

New Zealand.—In August last we chronicled, on the authority of the *Ill. Br. Journal*, the 2 pence, violet, handstamped in lilac with "O.P.S.O.", with some doubts. There is every reason to believe that the issue is genuine. A similar stamp has been found on the current 1 penny, rose, and the 6 pence, brown.

Official. 1 penny, rose, overprinted O.P.S.O.
2 pence, violet ,, ,,
6 pence, brown ,, ,,

Orange Free State.—The *Stamp News* has received a new provisional of the value of 2½d., which is made by surcharging the 3d. blue with 2½d. in black in small type.

2½d. on 3d., blue, surcharged in black.

Paraguay. — The *Timbre-poste* receives intelligence from Asuncion that the stamps announced by the *Revue Philatelique* (*inf.* p. 161) as overprinted with "1892" are "bogus."

Philippines.—The *Borsen Courier* announces the following charges in the colour:

10 c. de peso, carmine.
20 c. de peso, grey.

Portugal.—We lately saw the 10 reis, green, of the Dom Luis issue, overprinted diagonally in carmine-red, with "PROVISORIO" in block type, 26 mm. long; and we learn that the 5 reis, black, has

been similarly overprinted. We have also the 20 reis, rose-lilac, with a similar overprint in black. It is said that these date from the 1st of October last. The authorities in Lisbon are clearly trying to palm off the old stock on collectors.

5 reis, black, over-printed in carmine-red.
10 ,, green ,, ,,
20 ,, rose-lilac ,, ,, black.

Russia.—The 35 kopecks has appeared with the addition of the thunderbolts.—*Der Philatelist.*

35 kop., lilac and green; with *thunderbolts.*

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste:*

Atkarsk.—The stamp of 1885 which was suppressed since 1888 was printed in *pale* blue, and perforated 12. The same stamp has now been found obliterated and printed in *dark* blue.

3 kopecks, *dark* blue and black.

Bogorodsk.—The unpaid letter stamp of 5 kop., rose, of 1877, has been found on letters of 1880, printed on white laid paper.

5 kopecks, rose, on white *laid paper.*

Bougoulma.—The stamp of 1889 has been re-drawn in two varieties appearing irregularly on the sheet of 70 stamps in 7 rows of 10, differing in only some minute details from the former issue. The impression is in colour on white.

2 kopecks, blue-green.

Gadiatsch.—M. Roussin has shown a specimen of the first type with 3EMCK above, printed in orange.

3 kopecks, orange, on white wove paper.

Kotelnitch.—Although this rural administration had decided to abandon the use of its stamps, it appears to have changed its mind, as on the 1st of August last it issued a stamp very much resembling that of the former issue. The numerals are larger in the new issue, and there is a difference in the lower inscription in the oval. There are four varieties disposed vertically on the sheet, differing from one another in minute details.



3 kopecks, bronze on white.

Krementschoung.—The stamp which has been in use since 1876 has been modified by the numerals in the angles, being now on a plain uncoloured ground instead of an ornamented one. It is lithographed on plain white paper.

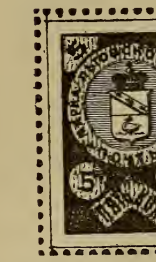


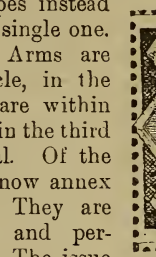
3 kopecks, yellowish-brown.

Liebedjan.—The stamp of 1891, swan embossed, exists in sea-green in place of yellow-green.

5 kopecks, sea-green.

Lgoff.—The design has been entirely changed, and we have now three new types instead of the former single one. In one the Arms are within a circle, in the second they are within a lozenge, and in the third within an oval. Of the two first we now annex illustrations. They are lithographed, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The issue appears to have taken place last July.





5 kopecks (1st type), rose.
5 ,, (2nd type), blue and green.
5 ,, (3rd type), green and yellow.

Tichvin.—A stamp for the present year has been issued, bearing a family likeness to its predecessor, but differing in its details. There are no laurels, as in the former issue, and the upper inscription is made to take up more space. The date 1773 is also much more prominent. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5 kopecks, black, red, blue, gold and silver.

The *Timbre-poste*, from which the above is extracted, learns from a correspondent that he has found a specimen of the 1891 issue in which the printing in blue has been omitted, so that there are no laurels or diagonal lines upon it.

5 kopecks (1891), black, red, gold and silver.

Salvador.—The *A. J. of P.* chronicles the surcharge in black of "UN CENTAVO" on the 5 centavos, grey. It is stated that 50,000 have been so surcharged.

1 cent. on 5 centavos, grey, surcharged in black.

Shanghai.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* has received the following:—

5 cents, rose; *with watermark;* perf. 15.
10 ,, *orange;* perf. 15.

South Australia.—In September last we noted a modification in the colour and a change in the watermark of the 9 pence, which we took from a reliable contemporary. It now turns out that the *London Philatelist* was the author of the *canard* about the change of watermark, which it attributes to its printer. As to the colour it seems that it is only one more variety of lilac to be added to the three in which it has already been chronicled on "star" paper.

Soruth.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports the appearance of the 1 anna, type 1870, in new colours.

1 anna, red-brown on blue.

Tasmania.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, orange, with watermark TAS of the first type, and the 1 penny, carmine,

with watermark TAS of the second type, as having been found *imperforate.*

½ penny, orange; *imperforate.*
1 ,, carmine ,,

Tonga.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 6d. of the current type in an altered colour.

6 pence, orange-yellow.

Transvaal.—A stamp of the high value of £5 of the type of the current issue, which paid the postage to London of a parcel of gold, is chronicled by the *London Phitatelist.* The value is given as "VIJF PND STG."

5 pounds, dark green.

ENVELOPES.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

Argentine.—The *Monthly Journal* gives the particulars of several varieties in the wrappers of ½ and 1 centavo arising from carelessness in the printing, or in the manufacture. Thus in the inscription on the ½ c., brown, on the ordinary buff paper, with "IMPRESOS" 11½ mm. long, is found REPÚBILCA for REPÚBLICA; REPUBLICA without an accent; the wrapper with stamp *to the left*, gummed and tapered *at the bottom;* the 1 c., green, in a similar condition, and also on a transparent, greasy-looking paper; *not tapered at either end*, and gummed *at the top on the wrong side.* The 1 c., green, on the ordinary paper is also found with "IMPRESOS" 16 mm. long, tapered at *both* ends, the top one being gummed.

Along with the new issue of adhesives an envelope of 5 centavos has been issued in two sizes, 140 × 81 mm., and 151 × 84 mm. of laid, cream-coloured paper, and with stamp of the Rivadavia type printed on it.



5 centavos, carmine on cream-coloured laid paper.

Wrappers have also been issued with stamps of the type of the adhesives, and with the inscription, "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA IMPRESOS," in fancy capitals, the last word being in italics. They are printed on manilla paper, and the corners sloped.

Wrappers. ½ centavo, blue on manilla, 242 × 80 mm.
1 ,, yellow-brown on manilla, 242 × 80 mm.
2 ,, green ,, ,,
4 ,, green-grey ,, 290 × 115 mm.

Great Britain.—In noticing the resumption of the use of the embossing die of "HALFPENNY" we omitted to state that the colour employed in stamping the envelopes is no longer pink, but orange-vermilion, similar to that employed for the fiscal embossed stamps.

A slight change is being made in the inscription on the face of the registration envelopes by the addition of the words "FEE . . . PAID" below the "R" in oval. This has only yet been seen on size F. The limit of insurance is also extended to £50.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue, *with additional inscription.*

New South Wales.—An envelope with stamp of one halfpenny of the type of the adhesive has been made, but whether this is a Post-office issue or one printed to order does not appear.

½ penny, grey on white.

Russian Locals.—*Rjiff.*—The envelope chronicled in our number for February last as having the stamp in the left upper angle, and being of white and blue wove, size 151 × 117 mm., comes to hand in the following additional varieties.—*Timbre-poste.*

(*a*) Stamp to the left.
3 kopecks, gold on azure, 148 × 116 mm.
3 ,, ,, straw ,,
3 ,, ,, white (pink inside), 140 × 84 mm.
(*b*) Stamp to the right.
3 kopecks, gold on blue, 148 × 116 mm.

POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

Argentine Republic.—A new issue of post cards accompanied the issue of the adhesives, and they all bear a stamp of the Rivadavia type. Those for the interior bear no inscriptions except the instructions at the foot, and are furnished with four dotted lines for the address. The card of 6 centavos for the postal union is inscribed (1) UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, (2) REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA, (3) RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE. This latter has a corresponding reply. Size 132 × 79 mm.





2 centavos, green on light buff.
4 „ green-grey on buff.
6 „ lake „
6 × 6 „ „ „

In addition to these there are letter cards of 2 and 4 centavos, with similar stamps, inscribed "CARTA POSTAL" in fancy capitals, and three dotted lines for the address. The impression is on cream coloured card with white interior.

Letter Cards. 2 centavos, green, on cream colour.
4 „ green-grey „

Azores.—Reply cards of 10 r. + 10 r. have been issued for the postal divisions of these islands.

10+10 reis, green on buff; "ANGRA."
10+10 „ „ „ "HORTA."
10+10 „ „ „ "PONTA DELGADA."

Barbados.—We have already announced the issue of a reply card of 1+1 penny; a similar single card has now appeared. Size 140 × 90 mm. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

Diego-Suarez.—The single card of 10 c., with its corresponding reply, as also the letter cards of 15 and 25 c., have the stamps overprinted diagonally with "Diego-Suarez" in black.

10 centimes, black on lavender, overprinted in black.

	10+10	„ „ green	„	„
Letter Cards.	15	„ blue on grey	„	„
	25	„ black on rose	„	„

Falkland Islands.—The issue of single and reply cards of 1 penny is announced, with stamp of the ordinary type of the Queen's head in a circle, Size 140 × 90 mm.

1 penny, carmine on buff. | 1+1 penny, carmine on buff.

Gold Coast.—A post card of 1 penny, with its corresponding reply, with stamp of the type of the adhesive is announced.

1 penny, carmine on buff. | 1+1 penny, carmine on buff.

Iceland.—There is a slight modification in the reply cards of 10 + 10 aur. The inscriptions are now both in Danish and French, while up to the present they have only been in Danish.—*Timbre-Poste.* 10+10 aur, rose.

Italy.—The reply card of $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. now bears the date 1892.

Lagos.—A post card of 1 penny, with its corresponding reply, has been issued. Size 140 × 90 mm. Type, Head of the Queen in a circle. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

1+1 „ „ „

Madeira.—A reply card of 10 r. + 10 r. has been issued.

10+10 reis, green on buff; "FUNCHAL."

Mexico.—We annex an illustration of a post card of 5 centavos, differing in some details from that shown in our number for July of last year, notably in the pattern of the border and the eagle. The impression is in red, with the stamp in blue.



A short time since a somewhat similar design, printed in red on the back of the ordinary post card of 2 centavos, red, with green inscriptions, was chronicled by some of our contemporaries. This latter design differed from the one shown in the annexed engraving, and also from the ordinary card of 2 centavos in the type of the inscriptions and in the eagle, which had only one line under it in place of three in the ordinary card. It bore no stamp except that on the reverse side, and the inscriptions were printed in red. In both cases the card is white.

5 centavos, blue, with red inscriptions.
No stamp, red inscriptions on card of 2 c., red, with green inscriptions.

Newfoundland.—We notice that the *Postal Card* mentions that there are two types of the 2+2 cents reply card. In one the inscriptions of "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" and "CARTE POSTALE" and the instructions are longer than in the other.

2+2 cents, carmine, on buff; *variety in type.*

Orange Free State.—The *Ill. Br. Journal*, from which we extracted the notice of a post card of 1d. on 3d., blue, in our number for September last, states that it was in error, and that the stamp in question is surcharged "1½d." in black.

1½ pence on 3d., blue; surcharged in black.

Roumania.—The issue of a reply card of 5+5 bani of similar design to that of the single one is announced.

5+5 bani, black on pink.

Switzerland.—Reply cards have been issued with stamps of the new type.—*Timbre Poste.*

5+ 5 cent, black on buff.
10+10 „ carmine on buff.

Tasmania.—The issue of a reply card of penny halfpenny of the De La Rue type, head of the Queen in a circle, is announced.

1½+1½ pence, brown on buff.





Tobago.—The definitive post cards of one halfpenny and one penny of the type of the Head of the Queen in a circle, with the

corresponding reply card, have now been issued. The size of the halfpenny card is 121 × 75 mm., that of the 1d. 140 × 90 mm.

½ penny, green on buff.	1 penny, carmine on buff.
½+½ ,, ,, ,,	1+1 ,, ,, ,,

Turks Islands.—We illustrate the surcharge of the stamp on the single and reply cards, as noted in our number for September.

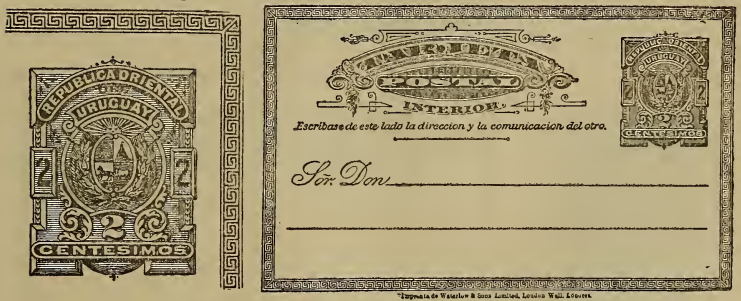


United States.—The reply card of 1 c. + 1 c. was issued on the 29th October last. Within an oval band at the upper right angle is a portrait of General Grant, with "MESSAGE CARD" above and "ONE CENT" underneath. To the left of this are "POSTAL CARD WITH PAID REPLY," under which is "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," with the words, "This side is for Address only" underneath. In the left lower corner are the words, "Detach annexed card for Answer." In the reply half the words "REPLY POSTAL CARD" are substituted for "POSTAL CARD," &c., and "REPLY CARD" for "MESSAGE CARD" on the stamp.

1 c. + 1 c., black on buff.

Uruguay.—On the 15th of last month a complete series of post cards and a letter card were issued, which have been manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. There are cards for inland and postal union purposes. As we give illustrations we can dispense with a description of the stamps and inscriptions.

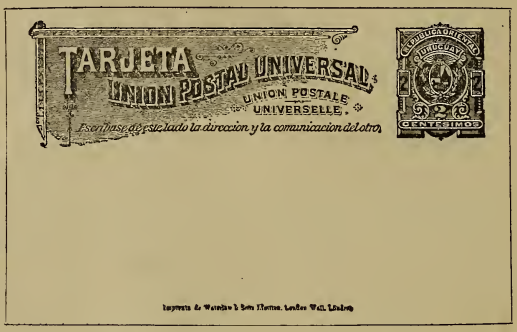
The card of 2 centesimos for the interior and the reply are shown in the engravings below.

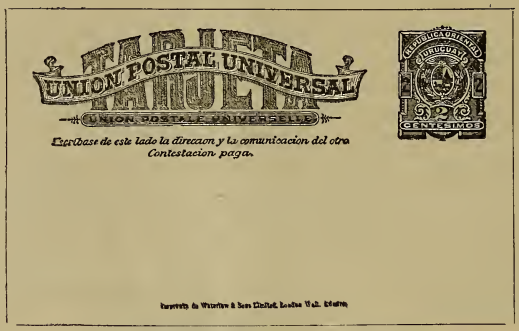




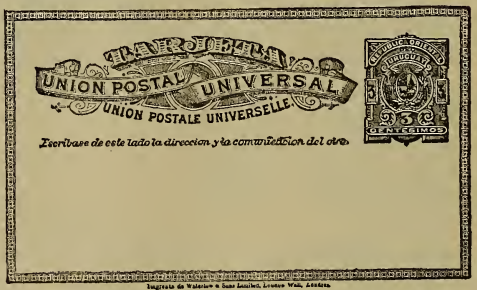
Those for the postal union are of two values, 2 and 3 centesimos, with corresponding replies.





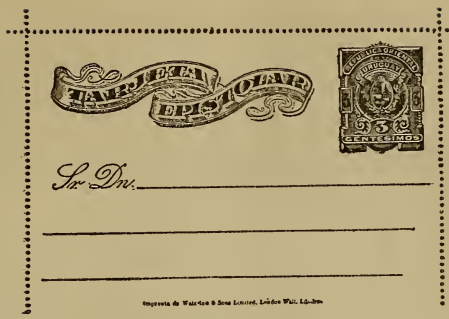






There is also a letter card, inscribed "TARJETA EPISTOLAR," with a similar stamp of 3 centesimos.

	2 centesimos,	green on greenish; "INTERIOR."
2+2	,,	blue on light blue ,,
2	,,	orange on buff; "POSTAL UNION."
2+2	,,	blue on light buff ,,
3	,,	red on yellow ,,
3+3	,,	brown on red lilac ,,
Letter Card.		3 centesimos, dark violet on blue-grey.



TELEGRAPHS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Paraguay.—It appears that a series of telegraph stamps has been issued, all of the same design, which shows the Arms of Paraguay within a tranverse oblong rectangle, with a curved tablet above, inscribed "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY." The numeral of value is underneath the arms, with "CENTAVOS" on each side, below which is an upturned curved tablet, inscribed "TELEGRAFO NACIONAL." At present only three values have come to hand, consisting of the 2, 4, and 30 centavos; but there are, it is said, many more, the highest value being 25 pesos. The stamps are lithographed in two colours on white paper, the ground being grey in those which have come to hand. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.—*Echo de la Timbrologie.*

2 centavos, brown, on grey ground; value in black.
4 ,, orange-yellow, on grey ground; value in black.
30 ,, dark green ,, ,,

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

(*Continued from page* 200.)

THE REPUBLIC OF 1870.

ISSUE II. EMBLEMATICAL FIGURES.

BY a decision of the Minister of Finance, dated 26th April, 1877, it was ordered that the remaining stock of the 5 francs, with the laureated head of the Emperor, which had continued in use up to this time, should be withdrawn, and replaced by the 5 francs of the new type.

The issue of the stamps in the new colours, as decided on by the Minister on the 30th November, 1876, took place in the following order:

10 cent., in January, 1877.
2 ,, ,, May ,,
1 ,, on 1st June ,,

5	francs,	on 1st June,	1877.
4	cent.	in September	,,
40	,,	,, March	1878.
35	,,	,, June	,,
25	,,	on 25th October	,,

The above stamps were all of the second type, and as the colours of the 5 c., the 30 c., the 75 c., and the 1 franc had not been altered, these four formed part of series.

The 15 c., ordered to be in yellow on yellow, and the 20 c., in blue on turquoise, were printed, but were not required for use before the Law next mentioned came into operation.

In the discussions on the Budget the question of establishing a uniform rate of postage had been raised by M. Cochery, the reporter of the Commission, and a bill had been laid before the Chamber by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance; but it was not till 1878, when M. Cochery became Minister, that the project was adopted. By the Law of 6th April, 1878, executory from the 1st May then next, the distinctions between correspondence for the interior, including Corsica and Algeria, whether from office to office, or whether they were local or Paris letters, was abolished, and a uniform rate of 15 centimes for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) was established. The rates on newspapers were also modified, and that of 1 centime for printed matter not exceeding 5 grammes in weight was re-established.

Consequent on the provisions of the new law, a stamp of 35 centimes, in black on yellow, was issued in June, 1878, and this was followed in September, 1878, by one of 3 centimes, in brown ochre on light ochre, required for facilitating the payment of the altered rates on printed matter.

By a decision of the 28th February, 1879, the colours of the 3 c., 20 c., and 25 c. were changed, and it was ordered that for the future they should be printed, the 3 c. in grey on pearl-grey, the 20 c. in red on green, and the 25 c. in brown ochre on pale yellow, and that the issue in these colours should take place as the stocks in hand became exhausted.

No further change was made until April, 1886, when the colour of the 25 c. was again changed, and was ordered for the future to be printed in black on rose.

By a decision of the 7th March, 1890, the stamp of 75 c. was suppressed, and in place of it a stamp of 50 c. was ordered to be issued of the same colour, carmine on pink, but in consequence of an outcry against its suppression, it was, on the 17th July following, ordered to be re-issued in black on yellow, and the stamp of 35 c. in similar colours, which had virtually been withdrawn, except in Paris, since 1887, was finally suppressed.

In the stamps above mentioned, when a change of colour only was ordered, the issue took place as the stocks on hand became exhausted. When new values were created, the issue took place as soon as the stamps could be manufactured.

The following are the dates when the stamps made their appearance :

35 c., black on yellow, in June, 1878.
3 c., brown ochre on light ochre, September, 1878.
25 c., brown ochre on yellow, in August, 1879.
3 c., grey on pale grey, on 10th June, 1880.
20 c., brick red on green, in November, 1884.
25 c., black on pink, in April, 1886.
50 c., carmine on pink, on 7th March, 1890.
75 c., black on yellow, on 25th October, 1890.

It may be remarked generally on this issue that the stamps continued to be manufactured in the same manner as that adopted by M. Hulot. The colour is now applied to the stamps by a preliminary printing, the sheet being composed of 12 panes of 25 stamps, each in 5 rows of 5, the panes being arranged in 3 rows of 4. The entire sheet measures 18 × 19¼ inches, and the colour is applied, by surface-printing,* in six blocks of 9 inches wide by 5⅜ inches deep, separated horizontally by a space of about ⅜ths of an inch wide, and vertically by a thin line of white marking the separation of the sheet into two half-sheets, a separation which is made before perforation. On each of these blocks of colour two panes of stamps—25 stamps each, in 5 rows of 5—are printed side by side, with an interval of about 12 mm. between them. The top pair of panes are separated from the next lower pair by a space equal to the height of a stamp, showing about a third part in colour at the top, and the same at the bottom, leaving the other third, of about ⅜ths of an inch wide in the middle, white. On this is a bar, about ⅛th of an inch wide, of the same length as the plate, and in the colour of the impression, showing, therefore, that it is placed there as a protection to the plates, with a similar object to that of the jubilee lines round the British stamps.

The sheets are divided in half after the gumming, an operation which is done by machinery, each sheet receiving 5½ grammes (about 85 grains) of Senegal gum. For the most part the perforation commences with the bottom row of the half-sheet, there being 12 rows of needles perforating vertically, 6 for each row in the pane of 5 by 5. The gum is for the most part nearly white, though a somewhat inferior kind, which is browner, appears to be used for the very small values.

The stamps in this issue may be thus summarised :

ISSUE II. EMBLEMATICAL FIGURES.

1st Type. (*See Illustration No. 16.*)

1	cent.,	green	on greenish ;	superseded 1st June, 1877.
2	,,	,,	,,	superseded by next type.
4	,,	,,	,,	superseded in September, 1877.
5	,,	,,	,,	superseded by next type.
10	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,

* It has now been found that though this prevenient ground work is a protection against the use of detergents, yet it prevents the obliterating ink from penetrating the stamp, a danger formerly guarded against by the use of obliterating hand-stamps made with conical points. It is with a view of remedying this defect that the experiment has now been made of substituting a diapered ground, so as to leave the paper only partially covered with the coloured preparation.

15 ,, iron-grey on grey ; superseded by next type.
20 ,, red-brown on light grey brown ; replaced in November, 1884.
25 ,, ultramarine on light blue ; superseded on 25th October, 1878.
30 ,, brown ochre on light buff ; superseded by next type.
75 ,, rose on light rose ; superseded by next type.
1 franc., bronze-green on straw ; superseded by next type.

2nd Type. (*See Illustration No. 17.*)

2 cent., green on greenish ; superseded in May, 1877.
5 ,, ,, ,, still current.
10 ,, ,, ,, superseded in January, 1877.
15 ,, iron-grey on grey ; superseded in June, 1878.
25 ,, ultramarine and dull blue on light blue ; superseded on 25th October, 1878.
30 ,, brown ochre on light buff ; still current.
75 ,, rose on light rose ; suppressed 7th March, 1890.
1 franc, bronze-green on straw ; still current.

2nd Type (*continued*). *Changes in Colour and Values,* 1877 *to* 1879.

1 cent., black on blue (shades) ; still current.
2 ,, vandyck-brown on light buff ; still current.
4 ,, brown on blue-grey ; still current.
10 ,, black on violet ; still current.
15 ,, blue on grey-white ; still current.
25 ,, black on brick ; superseded in August, 1879.
35 ,, black on yellow ; suppressed in July, 1890.
40 ,, vermilion on straw ; still current.
5 francs, lilac on pale lilac ; ,,

Same Type. *New Values and Colours,* 1879 *to* 1892.

35 cent., black on yellow ; suppressed in July, 1890.
3 ,, brown ochre on yellow ; superseded 10th June, 1880.
25 ,, ,, ,, ; superseded in November, 1884.
3 ,, grey on pale grey ; still current.
20 ,, brick-red on green ; still current.
25 ,, black on pink ; still current.
50 ,, rose on pale rose ; still current.
75 ,, black on yellow ; still current.

There is an absence of varieties in this issue, and we have been able to find only two noted. The 5 c., green, and the 15 c., blue, have been found imperforate vertically. The perforation of the sheets of the French stamps usually commences from the bottom, and as the perforator at each descent perforates three sides of the row of stamps, the operator accidentally beginning at the bottom of the last row but one of the sheet instead of at the bottom of the last row would leave the bottom row perforated only at the top.

5 cent., green on greenish ; imp. vertically.
15 ,, blue on grey-white ; ,,

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

The unpaid letter stamp, as it is termed, is one affixed to a letter showing what the *recipient* has to pay for postage, and is a French invention. It was introduced to provide for a special object, but as it was found by experience to afford a simpler and readier mode of keeping the accounts, its use was subsequently extended to all letters on which the postage had not been prepaid or not sufficiently paid.

It has already been mentioned (*inf.* p. 68, n.) that previously to 1st July, 1850, the sum to be collected on unpaid letters was marked with a pen and ink, except in Paris and some other large towns, but on 1st July a hand-stamp with "25" on it was sent to the country offices, and that in 1853 the rate on letters circulating in Paris was reduced to that payable on local letters, that is, those circulating within the radius of a country postal district. Also that when the single letter rate for letters for the interior was, on 1st July, 1854, fixed at 20 c. for prepaid letters, and at 30 c. for unpaid ones, the post-offices were supplied with a hand stamp denoting the unpaid postage of 30 c. which was to be collected from the *addressee.* (*inf.* p. 94, n.) Other charges, as, for instance, when the letter was insufficiently stamped, were denoted by pen and ink. These marks, denoting the charge, were applied by the departure-office, to be collected by the receiving-office, and there was therefore a check on the accounts. Where, however, the letter was posted in the same postal district within the limits of which it was distributed, there was no such check, as the charge was imposed by the same office that collected it. It was for the purpose of providing such a check that the unpaid letter stamp was devised by the Minister of Finance in 1858.

The approaching issue of the stamp was notified by a circular issued towards the close of 1858, which is headed

"*Modification in the present Mode of Keeping the Accounts.*

"By Order of the Minister of Finance of the 14th October last the tax on unpaid local correspondence, instead of being marked on the letters by a numeral made by hand, will be represented by gummed stamps called CHIFFRES-TAXES, which the postmasters, distributors, and letter carriers, as the case may be, will affix on the address of the letters in sufficient number, and will obliterate them by means of the dated stamp of the office or the stamp O R." *

Three specimens were submitted to the Postmaster-General, all similar in design, but varying in size and form. One of these being selected, was printed by lithography at the Imperial printing office.

The following are extracts from the order sent to the country offices:

"In the event of non-prepayment the charge to pay on correspondence denominated 'local correspondence' is to be denoted on the face by means of gummed *chiffres-taxes*, a specimen of which is attached hereto, and which the Administration of the Post-office is authorised to have printed in sufficient quantities at the Imperial printing office.

No local correspondence can be distributed by the letter carriers under pain of dismissal unless it bears the indication of the charge to be paid in *chiffres-taxes* duly obliterated.

The first issue of these unpaid letter stamps took place on the 1st January, 1859.

It was lithographed in black, varying from intense black to black-grey, on plain white paper.

* This was a small stamp consisting of the letters O R *(Origine Rurale)* within a circle, applied by the letter carriers to obliterate stamps on letters emanating from places having no direct communication with the post-office except through them.—*Coll. de T. P.* No. 124.

On the 25th April, 1859, M. Stourm, the Postmaster-General, made the following order :

"The system of taxation by means of the *chiffres-taxes* is extended to all unpaid correspondence originating in and distributable within the postal radius of each post-office and of its rural division."

"The taxed correspondence of Paris for Paris and its annexes reciprocally remain exempt from the measure."

In the month of May notice of the above was given by a circular, from which the following is an extract :

"By an Order of the 25th April last, the system of taxation on unpaid correspondence that has since the 1st January of the present year been applied to local and rural correspondence is from the 1st June next extended to all articles not prepaid that originate in and are distributable within the postal radius of each post-office."

To supply the demands of the service for this enlarged use of the stamps, the design was typographed and printed in sheets of 240 in 12 rows of 20, and was so issued on 1st June, 1859. The impression was at first on white paper of a bluish tint, but afterwards on a rougher yellowish paper. The impressions on the first of these papers are for the most part more distinct and clearer than on the paper subsequently made use of.



A handbill also, with a specimen of the stamp printed at the foot of it, was issued notifying to the public the use of the stamp in similar terms to those in the above circular, and with the addition of a clause to the effect that any addressee of a letter of this kind that may be presented to him not bearing the new indication of the charge should refuse the payment and inform the departmental inspector of the Post-office or the Postmaster-General.

This issue can readily be distinguished from that printed by lithography by observing the following points of difference : The whole of the lettering, both of the inscription within the frame and of the inscription in the frame itself, is clearer in the lithographed issue than in the typographed one ; but the most appreciable difference is in the accent over the "à" in the interior inscription. In the lithographed issue this is almost horizontal, extending over the letter, while in the typographed one it points downwards near to the centre of the letter.

The Law of the 1st July, 1862, having fixed the charge on local unpaid letters at 15 centimes on and from the 1st January, 1863, a new unpaid letter stamp of 15c. was substituted for that of 10c., and was issued at the latter date. It differs in no respect from that of the typographed one of 10c. except in the numeral of value, and was similarly printed. The impression is found both on the white paper slightly azured and on the yellower paper.



As these stamps were not used in the Paris offices, and some specimens are found rouletted in line and also in points, it is very probable that the specimens of these and the postage stamps that in

1861 were occasionally met with so rouletted emanated from some of the country offices. M. Moens also comprises in his catalogue a specimen perforated 13½, which was probably due to private enterprise.

When the postage stamps for the offices outside Paris were in 1870–71 printed by lithography at Bordeaux, a supply of unpaid letter stamps of 15 centimes was also printed there by the same process. There is so close a similarity between these and the typographed issue that it is not easy to distinguish the one from the other, except by observing the ordinary indications which show the difference between lithography and typography, viz., the absence of any indentations.

(*To be continued.*)

Miscellanea.

United States.—We extract the following from the *Evening Post*. Washington, September 28:—"Postmaster-General Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, under a contract signed yesterday. The denominations of all the series have not yet been determined upon, but they will embrace all the present series, and probably some others. The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as wide, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have been already decided upon. They are the 'Discovery of America—First Sight of Land,' 'Columbus's Fleet at Sea,' from Revista de la Marina; 'Landing of Columbus,' after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; 'The Santa Maria,' after Alfred Harrisse; 'Columbus asking Aid of Queen Isabella,' 'Columbus Reciting the Story of his Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on his Return from his First Voyage.' On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

"The entire series will probably be put on sale January 1st, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will stimulate interest in the World's Fair abroad and at home.

"We also learn that the reply cards of one cent for domestic and postal union purposes were expected to be ready about the 15th October."

Belgium.—We some time since remarked that whenever there was an error in the Belgian stamps the chances were 99 to one that it occurred in the stamp of 1 centime. The plates of these seem to be somewhat faulty, as the *Timbre-poste* mentions that the word "CENTIME" has been found with a full stop after it; with the final "E" with a broken foot, so as to make it into an F; with both top and bottom broken, which we suppose by a little stretch of the imagination may be taken for "I," and without the "E" at all. Some of these we have seen, and we may add another which we have heard of—the "E" with a broken top, which with similarly elastic imagination reads as "L."

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

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.

Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. de Worms.

W. T. Willett. | J. W. Gillespie.
H. Stafford Smith. | J. H. Escolme.

The first meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, on Monday, October 10th, at 7.45 p.m. The Vice-President, eight members, and one visitor attended the meeting. The Vice-President took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Otto Pfeninger, proposed by the President, seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. C. F. D. Marshall, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, were duly elected members of the society. A discussion ensued as to the future place of meeting, and after some consideration was adjourned to the next meeting.

The second meeting of the season was held at Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, on Monday, October 24th, at 7.45 p.m. The President, in the chair, and eight other members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. E. H. Gonin was duly elected a member of the society. The question of the Society's future place of meeting was again discussed, and it was decided to make no change for the present. The Secretary gave notice that he would be away from England during the next few months. Mr. A. de Worms having kindly consented to act as Hon. Secretary during his absence was unanimously elected. Proposals from the Manchester Philatelic Society for exchange of duplicates were brought before the meeting, and with some slight alterations were agreed to.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The meeting on the 22nd October was an extra one, the President, Mr. Wm. Beckwith, occupying the chair. There were also seven members present.

After some novelties had been shown Mr. O. Firth read a paper on the adhesive stamps of Labuan, a British colony on the north of the island of Borneo. There does not seem to be any standard list of these stamps, with the exception of a paper published in an American stamp journal by Mr. C. B. Corwin, so that Mr. Firth's paper is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. The island first issued stamps in 1879, and there may be said to have been ten issues to the present time, the differences consisting in changes of watermark, the addition of new values, and the manufacture of "provisionals" by overprinting or surcharge. This latter practice, which came into vogue only a year after the first issue of stamps,

was severely animadverted upon, and characterised by Mr. Firth as marking a period of philatelic decadence which, commencing in 1880, is still in progress. The interest of the paper was considerably enhanced by the exhibition of Mr. Firth's very fine and very nearly complete collection of these stamps, many of the values being represented by entire unused sheets. Labuan stamps were also shown by the President and the Rev. T. S. Fleming, and at the conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of the last-named, seconded by Mr. Skipwith. In his reply Mr. Firth advocated the practice of members taking up the study of the stamps of countries for which there are no detailed lists yet published.

The arrangements for the proposed Exchange Club in connection with the Society were forwarded another stage, after which it was announced that at the next meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, November 5th, at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute (6.30 p.m.), Mr. John H. Thackrah would describe the early issues of South Australia, and all members were desired to bring what they have of these stamps.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—Frank Barratt.
Hon. Secretary—W. Dorning Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst.

Rev. J. W. Paull.	E. P. Collett.
J. H. Abbott.	E. Aitken.

The third meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, October 21st, 1892, the president in the chair; there being also present the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Munn, Gibson, Petrie, Grunewald, Hanmer, Ranck, and Fildes.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Resolved that the first Exchange Packet be made up, and despatched to the Brighton Philatelic Society at the next meeting.

The Secretary read the letters he had received since the last meeting, which were dealt with.

The Secretary then read the continuation of his paper on Japan, illustrating the same with entire sheets of many of the stamps he described.

The Treasurer next read a short paper on the forgeries that were being sold in Japan, with the alleged cognizance of the Post-office officials. The stamps are extremely well executed, but have the word San-Ko, *i.e.* facsimile, printed on the face in Japanese. They can thus be easily distinguished from the genuine article, although, by reason of the word San-Ko being printed in the same colour as the stamps themselves, it cannot be seen in all cases at once. Some of these stamps were minutely described, and the differences between them and the genuine ones pointed out.

The most interesting of the stamps exhibited afterwards were a quantity of Mulready envelopes, including an entire sheet of twelve twopenny wrappers, and Sydney Views and laureated New South Wales entire plates, nearly complete, shown by the President. Mr. Petrie showed Italy, 2 lire, 1856, perforated, post marked, which he had obtained from a hitherto undoubted source. In the absence, however, of conclusive evidence of the stamp having been postally used, the meeting declined to express an opinion.

The fourth meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, November 4th, 1892, the Vice-President in the chair, who was supported by eleven members and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Japan, showing further entire sheets of the stamps of that country.

The Hon. Secretary addressed the meeting upon the various kinds of paper used for postage stamps, illustrating the same with the stamps themselves.

The Packet received from the Brighton Philatelic Society was inspected by the members present.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties.

W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Henry W. Mayne, L.D.S.
Vice-President—J. Milton.
Exchange Superintendent—H. Tucker.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. Levy.

Session 1892-3.

The first ordinary meeting was held at the rooms of the Law Society on October 5th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present, fourteen members and three visitors. Mr. A. Weare and Lieutenant Nicholl (Bedfordshire Regiment) were elected members. The President read a paper dealing with various matters of interest to philately, and after some discussion on points raised, a vote of thanks was carried for the same. It was resolved that in future the annual election of officers and committee should take place at the final ordinary meeting of the session instead of early in January, and that the election for the present session should take place at the next meeting, and that subscriptions should become due at the first meeting of the session. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. for their present of several numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* for distribution among the members, with a promise that a copy of same, monthly as published, should be forwarded for the library of the society. The Exchange Superintendent reported that the result of the first three months' exchange packets had been most satisfactory, and mentioned that the sales from the packet for the fourth month (September) largely exceeded those of the preceding ones.

The second ordinary meeting was held at the rooms of the Law Society, October 19th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present, fourteen members and two visitors. Mr. A. Levy presented statement of accounts for the past session, shewing a small balance in favour of the society, which was received and unanimously adopted. Mr. W. F. Webber was unanimously elected member. The election of officers for the present session was then proceeded with, in accordance with resolution passed at the last meeting. Messrs. Mayne, Milton, Tucker, and Levy were unanimously re-elected to the respective offices held by them in the past session. Messrs. A. R. Barrett, L.P.S., R. T. Stevens, C. Leleux, and T. H. W. Turner were unanimously elected as a committee. The Hon. Sec. read the review of his paper on the "Stamps of Great Britain" which had appeared in the September number of the *Philatelic Record*, and his reply to same, which he had forwarded to the proprietors of that magazine for publication. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. Levy for his paper. Mr. R. T. Stevens exhibited a set of the recently-issued "Oil River Protectorate" stamps, and Mr. Turner shewed a used copy of one of the Cook's Islands stamps.

Asher Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

190, Union Street, Plymouth.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XIV. DECEMBER, 1892. No. 168.

As the subscription to Vol. XIV. expires with the present number, both old and new subscribers are requested to send their names, accompanied by a Postal Order for 5s., the amount of the subscription for the year 1893, to Messrs. THEODOR BUHL AND CO., 11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., *prior to the 20th January, 1893, to avoid any delay in the receipt of the January number.*

Our Frontispiece.

IT has now become a time-honoured custom with the publishers of *The Philatelic Record* to present the subscribers, at the close of each year, with the portrait of some well-known philatelist, in order that those who are only acquainted with him by report, or by his pen, may become more intimately acquainted with his lineaments. On looking back on the past thirteen years we find that one, that of Mr. Pemberton, was a posthumous one, but out of the remainder we have lost M. de Ysasi and Mr. Tapling, philatelists who could ill be spared from our ranks. The rest are the portraits of living persons, though, we are sorry to say, some of these have retired from the active pursuit of the science. This year our publishers have selected one who is in the thick of the pursuit, and have requested us to introduce him to our readers.

MR. MARCELLUS PURNELL CASTLE belongs to a family who have resided in Surrey for some generations past, but was himself born in Westminster, on 28th October, 1849. He was educated at King's College School, and appears there to have first become inoculated with stampist acquisitiveness, as he dates this from 1862 and 1863. He subsequently went to Merton College, but we next find him at Frankfort-s-M., in 1866–7, where he remained for a year, a somewhat memorable one in the history of that town. He had still continued to collect, but unfortunately his collection was stolen when he was in Germany, and he never recovered possession of it. On his return from Germany, in 1867, he entered a brewery business, in which he continued to be engaged up to the present year, when he retired from it.

Shortly after his marriage, in 1873, he commenced again to

collect; but it was not till 1878, when a domestic loss led him to seek some engrossing pursuit for solitary hours, that he may be said to have taken up the study of stamps seriously. On the 14th June, 1879, he was proposed by M. de Ysasi as a member of the Philatelic Society, London, and on the 28th of the same month was elected. On the death of M. de Ysasi, in 1881, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the committee, caused by the election of Mr. Tapling as Vice-President in place of M. de Ysasi, and on the death of Mr. Tapling, in 1891, he was chosen in his place.

Between the years 1886 and 1888 Mr. Castle disposed of his collection of stamps, with the exception of his Australians, of which he possesses a remarkably fine collection; but in 1890 he again commenced to collect European adhesives, in which he has made considerable progress, and may be considered to be almost, if not quite, complete in some countries.

He has always been fond of travelling in Europe, but has now determined to take a wider range, and to make a tour round the world, accompanied by two other collectors. It is only within the last two years that he has regularly taken up the pen on behalf of philately as a science. He will doubtless not forget in his wanderings that there are such things as postage stamps, and we may hope that we shall all reap the advantage of some of his researches in foreign lands.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" *will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of* MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & CO., *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.*"

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—A few weeks since our publishers received some stamps purporting to be a new issue. They consisted of a block of 12 of 1 abasi with margin on two sides, of a similar number of 2 abasi with margin on three sides, and a strip of 12 of 1 rupee. They were shown to Major Evans, who, without expressing any decided opinion as to their genuine character, could decipher the values and what seemed to him to be the date 1310, and he described the stamps in the *Monthly Journal* for October. The *Timbre-Poste* has now received a consignment direct, so that no doubt remains as to their perfect authenticity. The 1 abasi is in

sheets of 13 horizontal rows of 10, the 2 abasi in 12 rows of 3, and the 1 rupee appears to be in a single vertical row of 12. The stamps are all rectangular oblongs, varying a trifle in size from one another, and are entirely covered with inscriptions, with wavy lines between the letters. We will give illustrations in our next. The stamps have been shown to Dr. Legrand, who is able to decipher the inscriptions; the principal one, commencing at the right upper corner and continuing round the four sides of the stamp, he says, is, "Mah' soul kana—Dak khana—Dowlet Afgha—nistan"—meaning, "Postal charge of the Post-office of the empire of Afghanistan." In the lower part he finds the date 1309 corresponding, as he says, to 1892, and in the middle of each stamp is the value and the weight it is intended to frank. The Mahomedan year of 1310 begins with the first day of Muharram, corresponding *this year* to the 26th July, so that if Dr. Legrand be right, it points to a date previous to that day. The stamps are all printed in slate blue, varying in depth of colour, and appear to be lithographed. The paper is pinkish tissue.

1 abasi, slate blue (shades), on pinkish tissue.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 rupee ,, ,, ,,

The *Timbre-Poste* received at the same time the 1 abasi of the 1887 type, printed in rose and vermilion on white laid *batonné* paper, with the notice that the stock of the other values was exhausted. This is fair evidence that those in an altered type, as announced last year by *L'Ami des Timbres*, and mentioned in our number for January last, are fictitious.

1 abasi (1887), rose on white laid.
1 ,, ,, vermilion on white laid.

Argentine Republic.—The Columbus stamps were duly issued on the 12th October of the design mentioned in our last. The frame is a tranverse rectangular oblong of 26 × 18 mm., inscribed in the upper part "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA," and in the lower part "CENTAVOS," the numeral of value being in the two lower angles. In each of the sides of the frame is "12 OCTUBRE 1892." The impression is on the new paper watermarked with a "Sun," which, by the way, has sixteen rays, resembling the diagram of a compass. The perforation is 11½.

2 centavos, pale blue; wmk. "Sun"; perf. 11½.
5 ,, dark blue ,, ,,






We illustrate above the new Rivadavia type.

Austrian Levant.—We learn that an official notice has appeared in the Government *Gazette* of the 14th November last, announcing the issue of the stamps of 1 and 2 gulden, surcharged respectively with "10 PIASTER 10" and "20 PIASTER 20," for use of the Post-offices in the Levant.

10 piastres on 1 gulden, blue; surcharged in black.
20 ,, ,, 2 ,, carmine ,, ,,

Benin.—The surcharge of 1 centime mentioned in our last is in *red*, not in black.

Bolivia.—The colour of the 10 Bolivianos referred to in our last is lilac on mauve.—*Timbre-Poste.*

10 Bolivianos, lilac on mauve.

Brazil.—The colour of the 500 reis has been changed from olive-green to a pale, dirty yellow-green. The issue of a stamp of 700 reis of a similar type, on the 15th October last, is announced by the *Timbre-Poste.*

500 reis, pale yellow-green.
700 ,, chocolate-brown.

British North Borneo.—We learn from *Smith's Monthly Circular* that the 4 cents has received a surcharge of "1 cent" in *red*, similar to that on the 5 cents already chronicled.

1 cent on 4 cents, rose; surcharged in *red*.

The *London Philatelist* informs us that 300 copies of the 25 cents have been surcharged in red with "8 CENTS" in lieu of "EIGHT CENTS." We suppose that this must be referred to 1890, though we can believe anything now in the way of surcharge.

"8 CENTS" on 25 cents, blue; surcharged in red.

Bulgaria.—We have the 25 stotinki in pale blue, perforated 11½.

25 stot., pale blue; perforated 11½.

Ceylon.—The definitive stamp of 3 cents is reported as having been issued. It is of the same type as the 25 cents.



3 cents, light red-brown; value in green; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Chili.—The current issue has been reinforced by the addition of three new values; viz., 15 and 25 centavos and 1 peso. The two first are similar in type to the rest of the issue, but the 1 peso is bi-coloured, and is of large size. It is a beautiful specimen of the work of the American Bank Note Company. The head of Columbus is in black, and the rest of the stamp in dark brown. The impression is on plain white paper and the stamps are rouletted.

15 centavos, dark green.
25 ,, red-brown.
1 peso, dark brown; centre black.

Congo.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the issue of the 5 francs, in grey, has now taken place.

5 francs, *grey*.

France.—M. L'Abbé Poncin has had the kindness to show us a stamp of 15 centimes, blue on white, perforated a little over 13, which, though forged, franked a letter in Paris in 1888. It is lithographed, and fairly-well done; the words in the frame are not lisible, commencing with something like "PEN" instead of "J.A."

French Colonies.—According to the promise in our last number, we now give a list of the various colonial possessions for which the new stamps have been prepared, and which are purchasable at the office in Paris of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies —2, Rue Royale. We think that we may be spared a description of the design, but it consists shortly of two figures emblematical of Navigation and Trade, holding the French flag and seated on the prow of a vessel, and with two tablets in front, one above the other, the upper one for the numeral of value, the lower one for the name of the settlement. At the top of the stamp are the inscriptions "RÉPVBLIQVE FRANÇAISE—COLONIES POSTES" in two lines, but the words are intercepted by a portion of the flag. The impression and perforation are similar to the French stamps.



1	(centime)	black on blue ; name in	red.	
2	(centimes)	brown on straw	,,	blue.
4	(,,)	claret on bluish	,,	blue.
5	(,,)	green on greenish	,,	red.
10	(,,)	black on lilac	,,	blue.
15	(,,)	blue on white	,,	red (*quadrillé*).
20	(,,)	red on green	,,	blue.
25	(,,)	black on rose	,,	red.
30	(,,)	brown on buff	,,	blue.
40	(,,)	red on straw	,,	,,
50	(,,)	carmine on rose	,,	,,
75	(,,)	black on yellow	,,	red.
1	(Franc)	bronze on straw	,,	,,



















The names of the various settlements which figure on the lower tablet are as follows, in which poor Benin does not appear.

Sultanat d'Anjouan.
Congo Français.
Côté d'Ivoire.
Diego Suarez et Dépendances.
Guyane.
Guinée Française.
Mayotte.
Obock.
Réunion.
Sénégal et Dépendances.
Etablissements de l'Inde.
Indo-Chine.
Guadeloupe et Dépendances.
Martinique.
St. Pierre et Miquelon.
Nlle. Caledonie et Dépendances.
Etablissements de l'Océanie.

Grenada.—The 6 pence mauve has, like the 8 pence brown, been surcharged with "SURCHARGE POSTAGE," and the values "1d." and "2d." We suppose there will be the usual amount of errors.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 penny on 6d., mauve; surcharged in black.
2 pence on 6d. ,, ,, ,,

Guanacaste.—The 2 centavos blue of Costa Rica (fiscal) is reported as now overprinted in black with "GUANACASTE CORREOS" in two lines. 2 cent, blue; overprinted in black.

Haiti.—The 3 cents blue-grey of the current issue has been surcharged with "DEUX 2 CENTS" in the same way as the 3 cents of the former type, shown in our number for January, 1891. A correspondent informs us that he has found several errors, mostly in letters having fallen out, but all this is to be expected.

2 cents on 3 cents, blue-grey (both varieties); surcharge in red.

Liberia.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the same error in the overprint of "OFFICIAL" on the 16 cents, as mentioned in our last, is to be found on the 32 cents.

Macao.—In the recent surcharge of "$2\frac{1}{2}$" and "JORNAES" on the stamps of the Dom Luis type recently chronicled, there appears, according to the *Monthly Journal*, to be two varieties,

consisting in the numerals being smaller in one case than in the other. Both varieties are also found with the surcharge inverted!

2½ on 40 reis, brown ; variety in surcharge.
2½ on 80 ,, slate ,, ,,

Morocco.—The local post stamp of 25 centimes for the service between Mazagan and Morocco arrives surcharged in black with "**10 Cents.**"—*Timbre-Poste.*

10 cents on 25 c., red ; surcharged in black.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—We find that we omitted to give our engraving of the type of the surcharge applied to the adhesives stamps, which we now do.



Paraguay.—A stamp of a new design is reported, showing the portrait of Candido Bareiro, formerly a President of the Republic, three-quarter, to the right. In an arched tablet above the portrait is "PARAGUAY," and underneath it is a shield carrying the numeral of value, with "CENTAVOS" on a scroll below. In the frame on each side is "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL." The stamp is overprinted with a single-lined oval, within which is "1892—12 DE OCTUBRE—1892," in three lines, struck by hand in violet. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 13 × 13½.

10 centavos, blue lilac, overprinted in violet ; perforated 13 × 13½.

We learn that the other values of the new series will appear shortly. They have been manufactured in Germany, and bear the portraits of the great men of the Republic, who we will introduce to our readers when the stamps come to hand.

Portugal.—In our last, the 20 reis, overprinted diagonally with "PROVISORIO," was inadvertently described as *rose-lilac ;* it should have been *rose.* We now receive the 25 reis in lilac, 1887, similarly overprinted.



25 reis, lilac ; overprinted in black.

The 75 reis of the new type was issued on the 15th November.

75 reis, carmine-rose.

We illustrate the 5 reis, black, overprinted diagonally, mentioned in our last number.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—A fresh mode of surcharging has been inaugurated here ; the 5 centimes, green on greenish, has, in addition to the diagonal overprint, been surcharged in black with double-lined numerals of 1, 2, and 4, and the 25 centimes, black on pink, with similar numerals in large, heavy type.

1, 2, 4 (centimes) on 5 c., green on greenish ; surcharged in black with double-lined numerals.
1, 2, 4 (centimes) on 25 c., black on pink ; surcharged in black with single-lined numerals.

St. Thomas and Prince.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* chronicles the surcharge of the 5, 10, and 20 reis of the Dom Luis type with "$2\frac{1}{2}$ R^{s}."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis on 5 reis, black; surcharge in green.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ 10 „ green „ black.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ 20 „ carmine „ „

St. Vincent.—The 4 pence, brown-violet, has been surcharged "5 PENCE" in two lines across the middle and the original value barred, all in violet. It is said that the issue only lasted an hour, after which the price outside rose to shillings in place of pence.

5 pence on 4d., brown-violet; surcharged in violet.

Sarawak.—A correspondent informs us that he has found that on the last stamp in the 7th row, in every sheet of 60, counting downwards, the stop after the word CENT is omitted in the 1 cent surcharged on the 3 cents, lilac and blue.

1 cent on 3 cents, lilac and blue; *variety.*

Shanghai.—Last month we quoted from a contemporary the issue of the 10 cents in orange, perforated 15. We now receive it on *watermarked* paper, perforated 12.

10 cents, orange, on *watermarked paper; perf.* 12.

South Australia.—An announcement of the issue of the definitive stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$d. and 5d. has gone the round of many of the philatelic journals during the past three or four months, and as it was not denied we repeated the rumour in our September number. Under date of Adelaide, November 2nd, Mr. Raynor writes us that though the plates are ready no stamps have yet been printed for issue, the supply on hand of the surcharged values being amply sufficient for some time to come. The error evidently has arisen by some magazine writing *South* Australia instead of *West*, as the description is in harmony with what has taken place there, both as to type and colour of the impressions. The designs of the stamps for South Australia will be found to be unlike those of any of the existing values. In one, the artist, whose designs were chosen after competition, was able to combine Her Majesty and a kangaroo on the same stamp! How far this has been carried out on the dies we are not able to say.

Tasmania.—The De La Rue issues of $2\frac{1}{2}$d. and 5d. has been reinforced by the addition of the following values, printed from the key-plate of the 5d., and on similar paper. As the colours of the actual stamps differ somewhat from the order, we will give those of the 10s. in our next, as we have not *seen* this value.

$\frac{1}{2}$d., orange, tablet in purple; wmk. "TAS"; perf. 14.
6d., violet „ black „ „
1s., rose „ green „ „
2s. 6d., brown „ blue „ „

Timor.—The 20, 40, and 80 reis of Macao, of the Dom Luis type, have been surcharged on the original value with "2½," and overprinted with "TIMOR" in thin block capitals diagonally.

2½ reis on 20 reis, carmine ; surcharged in black.
2½ „ 40 „ brown „
2½ „ 80 „ slate „

Uruguay.—The great day of the 12th October has been marked by the use of a remarkable obliterating mark, which was in use for three days—the 11th, 12th, and 13th October. This obliterating mark is an upright oval of about 50 × 25 mm., and inside it is "CORREOS, TELEGRAFOS R. O. DE URUGUAY," in the upper part, and "MONTEVIDEO" at the bottom. Then in the central space are the following inscriptions:—"12—OCTUBRE—1892" "CENTENARIO—DEL—DESCUBRIMIENTO—DE—AMERICA."

Victoria.—The ninepence, brown on pink, changed its colour to green in the Australian spring. Mr. D. H. Hill, in sending us specimens, says that it was issued in the latter colour on the 18th October last. The impression is on white wove paper, watermarked with V over Crown, and the perforation is 12½.

9 pence, green ; wmk. "V over Cr."; perf. 12½.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Envelopes.*

British East Africa Company.—An envelope of 2½ annas will be issued on 1st January next, with an embossed stamp showing a crown above a sun within an oval engine turned band, inscribed in the upper part, "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY," and "2½ ANNAS" in the lower part, a scroll inscribed with the motto of the Company passing across the stamp separates these two inscriptions from one another.

2½ annas, ultramarine.

French Colonies.—The whole of the settlements mentioned above in the list of adhesives, with the exception of "Guinée Française," have been supplied with envelopes of the following values and sizes, with stamps of the type of the adhesives.

5 (centimes), green on white, name in red, 116 × 76 mm.
15 („) blue on greenish-blue " 116 × 71 mm., 123 × 91 mm., 146 × 113 mm.

Great Britain.—We learn that the new inscription of "FEE .....PAID" is now found on the registration envelopes, size G. The issue must have been printed before the new scale of insurance that came into operation on the 1st December was fixed, as this does not appear on them except in the form of a plaister.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue ; size G, with added inscription.

Mashonaland.—The British South African Company has prepared a registration envelope in two sizes for use in Mashonaland, as notified in our number for October last. The stamp on the flap

resembles that of 2d. for British Central Africa, as shown in our number for May last; but the straight tablet is suppressed, and the ribbon carrying the inscription "REGISTRATION FOUR PENCE" is brought over the border of the oval.

Mexico.—Two wrappers are announced of the values of 1 centavo and 2 centavos with stamps of the current type. Both are of buff paper. Size 250 × 79 mm.

Wrappers. 1 centavo, green (inscription in blue), on buff.
2 centavos, red-brown (inscription in red-brown), on buff.

New South Wales.—The fourpence and the fivepence Registration O.S. Envelopes have been issued. The 4d. is printed in the usual colour on official envelope, the OS being cut out in plugs. The same design has been utilised for the 5d. envelope, with the value altered and printed in green instead of brown.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Official Envelope. 4 pence, brown.
Official Registration Envelope. 5 pence, green.

Paraguay.—The envelope of 5 centavos was accommodated with a second stamp to provide for the exigencies of the 12th October. It consists of a rectangular, single-lined frame the size of a stamp, within which at the top is "REPUBLICA," and at the bottom "DE PARAGUAY" in two lines. In the upper part of the central space is a bust in profile of Columbus, as is indicated by "COLON" at its base, then "15 centavos." On the left side reading upward is "12 OCTUBRE," and on the other side reading downward "1492—1892." This was hand-stamped in black on the envelope by the side of or on the other stamp.

15 centavos, with 5 c., black and blue, on cream laid.



Tobago.—A registration envelope has been issued with stamp embossed on the flap, showing the head of the Queen within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "TOBAGO REGISTRATION FEE," and in the lower "TWOPENCE." At present only size F has been notified.

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue; size F.

Tonga.—A new registration envelope has been issued with stamp of the same design as the former one, but with the value altered to "FOURPENCE," which is printed on the flap below the Tonga Arms.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Registration Envelope. 4 pence, red.

Victoria.—Mr. D. H. Hill informs us that on the 1st of September last the envelope stamp of one penny was struck in lake on those stamped to order, but there was an almost immediate return to the original colour of brown. On the 15th September the Post-office issued the envelope of twopence in *vermilion.*

1 penny, lake on white; to order.
2 pence, vermilion on white.

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POST AND LETTER CARDS.

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

British Bechuanaland.—The reply card of 1+1 penny of the Cape of Good Hope has been made available for this territory by printing the name in large Roman Capitals above the heading of CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE), which is barred with two lines, and also over the stamps in two lines of block letters.

1+1d., brown on buff; overprint in black.

Congo.—Post cards of 10 and 15 centimes have been issued, with inscriptions similar to the former, but the type has been reset. The head of King Léopold figures on them as the stamp, in place of the former design.

10 centimes, carmine on buff.
15 ,, blue on light blue.

French Colonies.—The following post and letter cards accompany the new provision of adhesives.

10 (centimes) black on greenish; name in blue.
10+10 (,,) ,, blue ,, ,,
Letter Cards. 15 (,,) ,, grey ,, red.
25 (,,) ,, rose ,, ,,

Liberia.—In our notice last September of the reply cards of 3+3 cents, we omitted to state that the impression is on the 1st and 4th sides.

Macao.—We have received two reply cards of 10+10 reis and 30+30 reis, both of which are printed in type from the same setting up. Within a border there is, in the right upper angle, a space marked out by lines for affixing an adhesive stamp. To the left the inscription is in four lines—(1) "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. (2) PROVINCIA DE MACAU E TIMOR. (3) BILHETE POSTAL COM RESPOSTA PAGA. (4) CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE." This is followed by lines for the address, and in the left lower angle are the instructions in Portuguese and French. The reply half is similar, except that the third and fourth lines are altered to "BILHETE POSTAL—RESPOSTA" and "(CARTE POSTALE—RÉPONSE)." The impression of the 10+10 reis is in blue on thin white laid card, and the stamp frames are furnished with adhesive stamps of 10 reis, green, of the Dom Luis type. The impression of the 30+30 reis is in red on thin cream-coloured laid card, and the stamps of 30 reis are made by surcharging the 200 reis, violet-grey, with "30" in red over the original numerals. Portions of the name and mark of the maker of the card appear in watermark in the cards.

10+10 reis; inscriptions in blue on white laid card.
30+30 ,, ,, red on cream laid card.

Mexico.—The issue of a letter card of 10 centavos is announced by the *Ill. Br. Journal*. Size 148 × 90 mm.

Letter Card. 10 centavos, scarlet-red (inscriptions in black) on white.

New South Wales.—The single and reply cards of 1½ pence have been clipped at each end and shortened by 17 mm. in order to conform with the regulations of the Postal Union. This is only a provisional measure, as new cards are in preparation.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Portugal.—A letter card of 25 reis, inscribed "CARTAO POSTAL —PARA—PORTUGAL E HISPANHA," has been inscribed, with stamp of the new type in the left upper angle.

25 reis, green on buff.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the post card of 10 centimes as having the stamp overprinted with S.P.M., and the stamps on the letter cards of 15 and 20 c. are similarly overprinted.

	10 centimes,		black on lilac, white interior, surch. in black.
Letter Cards.	15	„	blue on grey; surcharged in black.
	20	„	black on pink „ „

Spain.—We learn that a letter card of 15 centimos was issued on the 1st November last, bearing a stamp of the current type in the right upper angle of a frame of an undulating design, with corner ornaments, and the inscription "CARTA TARJETA" followed by three dotted address lines. At the foot, outside the line of perforation, is "ABRASE POR LA LINEA PERFORADO." Size 135 × 93 mm.

Letter Card. 15 centimos, brownish-violet on straw-coloured paper.

Timor.—We are informed that a reply card of 30 + 30 reis has been issued, similar to that of Macao already described, but the stamps are, we are told, made by surcharging the 300 reis, orange, with "30," and with "TIMOR" in thin block capitals diagonally on the stamp. We conclude that the surcharge is in black.

30 + 30 reis; inscriptions in red; surcharge in black.

United States.—We illustrate the reply card described in our last number.





West Australia.—The post card of 3 pence has been surcharged in black with "1½d."

1½d. on 3 pence, green on buff; surcharged in black.

TELEGRAPHS.

NOTE.—*Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.*

Bavaria.—M. Moens only gives the 2 marks as being found on paper watermarked with loops after the change of the currency. Dr. Kalckhoff informs us that he has the 20 pf. violet with this watermark, and it would seem to be a question whether the date of the issue of 2 marks should not be put back to 1876; at any rate it is probable that the stock of paper watermarked with loops was not exhausted before that watermarked with double undulations came into use. 20 pfennig, violet, watermark *loops*.

Cashmere.—We notice that in the catalogue of M. Moens, now in course of publication, he has omitted to give the colour of the 8 annas. A correspondent kindly informs us that he possesses a copy, and that the colour is ochre.

8 annas, ochre.

Ceylon.—The 25 rupees, rose, has been surcharged with "Five 5 Rupees," and the value in the centre barred with two lines.

"Five rupees" on 25 r., rose; surcharged in black.

Colombia.—A new stamp of 1 peso has been issued, showing the arms in the left upper angle, the numeral of value in an oval in the left lower angle, followed by "PESO" on a tablet. "TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES" is in two lines on a ribbon in the right upper angle, and "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in the centre. —*L'Echo de la Timbrologie.*

1 peso, green on green.

India.—There seems to be a good deal of doubt as to when the second type of the 1 rupee came into use. It may be interesting to know that Dr. Kalckhoff possesses a specimen dated 1872.

1 rupee, lilac-grey, 2nd type; dated 1872.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

ADHESIVES.

(*Continued from page* 277.)

THE REPUBLIC OF 1870.

After the passing of the law of 24th August, 1871, whereby the rates on unpaid local letters were raised, from the 1st September, 1871, to 25 c. for single letters, 40 c. for double letters, and 60 c. for letters weighing from 20 to 50 grammes, *chiffres-taxes* were issued representing these rates, that for 25 c. being printed in black, that for 40 c. in pale blue, and that for 60 c. in ochre-yellow, all being of the same type and printed similarly to the typographed ones of 10 c. and 15 c. That of 60 c. was, however, withdrawn on the 1st February, 1876, when the modification of the rates on local letters conformably to the law of the 3rd August, 1875, came into operation.

When the law of 1878, establishing a uniform rate on all letters for the interior, came into operation on the 1st June of that year, the former *chiffres-taxes* were withdrawn, and new ones of the same design, but of the value of 30 c. and 60 c. were issued for the single and double rates. The 30 c. was printed in black, the 60 c. in pale blue.

A decision of the Minister of 6th August, 1880, altered the design of the *chiffre-taxe* of 30 c., which was made of the same size as the postage stamps, printed in black on plain white paper and perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ similarly to the postage stamps. The design is very poor, and the Republic is only represented by the letters "R F" in the upper left and lower right angles of the frame. The issue took place some time in the month of June, 1881.



By order of the Minister the system was extended to the whole of the correspondence, and the amount to be paid by the *adressee* was ordered to be denoted by *chiffres-taxes*, to be affixed by the office of destination. Other values of the type of 1880 were consequently issued of the values of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, and 60 centimes, and 1, 2, and 5 francs, all printed in black on white.

In 1884, on account of the confusion that occurred from the 1, 2, and 5 francs being of the same colour as those of 1, 2, and 5 centimes, the former were ordered to be printed in chesnut-brown.

Some of the values being found in practice to be of little or no use, that of 20 c. was suppressed in April, 1887, that of 40 in the month of June following, and that of 2 francs in June, 1888, and the remaining stock of this latter stamp and of the 1, 2, and 5 francs in black have been destroyed.

The various issues may be thus summarised :

Type I.

1st January, 1859.

10 c., black on white ; lithographed ; superseded 1st June, 1859.

1st June, 1859.

10 c., black on white ; typographed ; superseded 1st January, 1863.
10 c., „ rough yellowish „ „ „ „

1*st January*, 1863.

15 c., black on rough yellowish ; typographed ; superseded 1st Sept., 1871.
15 c., „ white „ „ „

VARIETIES.

15 centimes, black on yellowish ; rouletted in line (unofficial).
15 „ „ white ; perf. 13½ (unofficial).

November, 1870.

15 c., black on bluish-white ; lithographed ; provisional.
15 c. „ white „ „

VARIETIES.

15 centimes, black on bluish-white ; rouletted in line (unofficial).
15 „ „ white „ „ „
15 „ „ „ rouletted in points (unofficial).

1*st September*, 1871.

25 c., black on white ; typographed ; withdrawn 1st May, 1878.
40 c., blue and ultramarine on white ; typographed ; withdrawn 1st May, 1878.
60 c., yellow ochre on white ; typographed ; withdrawn 1st February, 1876.

VARIETIES.

25 centimes black on white ; rouletted in line (unofficial).
40 „ blue „ „ „ „
60 „ ochre „ „ „ „

NOTE.—M. Moens mentions in his catalogue, under date of "1877" (?) the 20 centimes of this type as having been prepared but not issued. Judging from the legislation there was no occasion for creating this value, and it was probably printed in view of a projected alteration in the letter rate, which was not carried into execution.

1*st May*, 1878.

30 c., black on white ; typographed ; superseded in June, 1881.
60 c., blue „ „ „ 1st October, 1882.

TYPE II.

June, 1881.

30 c., black on white ; typographed ; perf. 13½ × 14 in current use.

1*st October*, 1882.

1 cent., black on white ; typographed ; perf. 13½ × 14. In current use.
2 „ „ „ „ „
3 „ „ „ „ „
4 „ „ „ „ „
5 „ „ „ „ „
10 „ „ „ „ „
15 „ „ „ „ „
20 „ „ „ „ Withdrawn April, 1887.
40 „ „ „ „ „ June, 1887.
60 „ „ „ „ In current use.
1 franc „ „ „ Superseded in 1884.
2 „ „ „ „ „
5 „ „ „ „ „

1884.

1 franc, red-brown ; typographed : perf. 13½ × 14. In current use.
2 „ „ „ „ Withdrawn June, 1888.
5 „ „ „ „ In current use.

NOTE.—We made an observation on page 199 respecting the alleged reason of the delay in the appearance of the stamps of the current issue, namely,

that it arose from an accident to the first die, which was cracked in the hardening. M. L'Abbé Poncin has had the great kindness to send us the exhibit he made at the Paris Exhibition, of a proof of the die before the accident, which has allowed of our examining it closely. It is an engraver's proof on India paper, and shows the design most beautifully. The position of the lettering in the frame is that which is found in the 2nd type, though other portions of the engraving seem to belong rather to the 1st type; but it is impossible to determine this accurately by simply comparing the proof with the actual stamps. We were inclined to think that the delay was rather to be attributed to the large stock in hand of the older issue, which M. Hulot had furnished on the eve of the manufacture being taken over by the Bank of France. It is almost superfluous to say that the proof shows the die complete in every respect except the numerals on the tablet.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF REPRINTS.

A SMALL volume has lately appeared under the short title of *A Complete Illustrated Catalogue of all known reprints, and how to detect them*, which is further developed on the title-page, from which we learn that it is "from the German of Dr. Kalckhoff, translated and enlarged by Harry Hilckes (member of four German philatelic societies), with the aid of eminent English and foreign philatelists, revised by Major Evans." In the prefatory notice we are told that six other English philatelists assisted the author "in the revision of some of the more difficult countries like Afghanistan, Tasmania, Cashmere, and many others." As we had already received a copy of Dr. Kalckhoff's work, entitled *Verzeichniss aller bekannten Neudrucke Staatlicher Postwertzeichen*, we naturally felt considerable curiosity to see the improvements introduced into the English version, but with the exception of some additions in the native Indian States, and a puff of the Samoa Express Stamps, we fail to find anything of much importance. We see that in Tasmania, notwithstanding we were told in the *London Philatelist* that it required "many additions," the only one we find is the mention of a reprint on card in yellow-brown, of one of the plates of the 4d. of 1852.

Dr. Kalckhoff's catalogue was preceded by an introduction on reprints generally, from the pen of Herr Lindenberg: which is also translated in the English work, and we think it is to be regretted that the wonderful amount of revision it has been subjected to was not extended to the translation, for Dr. Kalckhoff and Herr Lindenberg have been made responsible for several things they never wrote. But before going into this we will say a word as to Herr Lindenberg's definition of a "reprint," which, as we understand him from the translation, is that "it means the manufacture of obsolete stamps, which, however, might still be admitted for postage: they are printed from the original dies or plates as used at the time when the stamps were issued to the public by the post office." In the abstract this appears to be a correct definition, but in what we conceive to be the opinion of philatelists, it is too much narrowed, as it would exclude such stamps as the 1870–71 issue of 15 c. and 25 c. printed in Paris during the investment from the old plates of the 1849–50 issue. Such stamps as these have never been regarded by philatelists as mere reprints, though they may be so in strictness. But we pass on to the propositions laid down at the close of the introduction, in which those answerable for the translation have somewhat travestied what

Herr Lindenberg has written. The propositions as stated by them are as follows :

"1. A reprint must emanate from the original plates."

"2. The number of reprints is far less than generally known."

"3. A reprint is of undoubted philatelic value, as it is the nearest substitute for the original."

4. A reprint is only dangerous if not known as such, therefore a close study of some is very desirable.

5. A reprint can always be distinguished from the originals by either the paper, gum, colour, watermark, silk threads, or perforation.

Herr Lindenberg did not write the nonsense in the second of these propositions. He writes, the number of reprints, *im handel befindlichen* is much smaller than is generally supposed (*glaubt*). In No. 3 Herr Lindenberg says that a reprint has a "philatelic" or "collector's value which is not to be under-estimated," &c. No. 4 is not a good translation, but we pass on to No. 5, where Herr Lindenberg is made to say that the reprint can *always* be distinguished from the originals by certain indications ; but he does not say this, he says that they can *mostly* be recognised, &c.

The first glance at the work itself plainly shows that a large proportion of the reprints are copies produced by various governments for interchange purposes, and we should think, from looking at what are mentioned and what are left out, that the Post-office Museum at Berlin has furnished the greater part of the lists. Passing by Afghanistan, which is not mentioned in the original work, and which appears to us to embrace what have been made for collectors, and possibly more, we come to Angola, where, by the way, all the revisers have failed to correct an error in the date of the first issue, which was doubtless a printer's error in Dr. Kalckhoff's work, and remark that the reprint mentioned here of the stamps of Portugal and its dependencies, which constitute more than a sixth part of all the reprints mentioned in the work, was made in 1885, when 500 sets were struck off as a kind of memento of the Lisbon meeting of the Postal Union Congress. Some copies doubtless found their way into the hands of a favoured few, but these reprints of the stamps of Portugal itself are not those ordinarily met with. If now we turn to these latter, the first reprint of the Donna Maria stamps in 1864 is mentioned, but the note would lead to the supposition that the die of the 5 reis was altered for the reprint, whereas it was altered before the reprint took place, which is from the altered die. Again, there is no mention whatever of the reprint of the stamps of the mother country and all its colonies made in December, 1890, which was of a rather wholesale description, being of the face value of about 80 millions reis.

Our space will not allow of our going through the work *seriatim*, but we have said enough to show that the collector will not find *all* he wants in the present work, as Dr. Kalckhoff is perfectly aware, since several blank pages are added for the use of students; and we pass on to Romagna, where we are told that these stamps were reprinted quite recently by a Belgian dealer. Of these we know nothing, but what we do know is that the dies were found many years ago thrown on one side, and that for more than 20 years we have had in our possession a series of reprints struck from them at that time, and in their then state.

Dr. Kalckhoff had placed Mr. Agar's stamps of the Samoa Express where they ought to be. The English edition has bestowed on them a more prominent position, and the explanation about the reprinting is

not from the pen of Dr. Kalckhoff, but from a reviser who *almost* believes that the Griffiths reprint he speaks of was made for issue.

The translation informs us that the Wurtemburg reprints on fancy coloured papers were made for a Mr. Faiburn. We had always imagined that M. de Volpi was the prime mover in that affair. M. Elb was certainly the chief instrument in disposing of them, and was so employed up to the time of his death in 1865, and among his stock sold after his death there were still a large number on hand. We met him frequently on his rounds, but he was of course reticent as to how he came into possession of the stamps. His very size—for he was upwards of 28 stone in weight—appeared to carry a sort of guarantee with it, and he was a successful purveyor of bad and good stamps.

Government reprints can, with very few exceptions, be readily distinguished from the originals; but where the original dies or plates fall into other hands, then the collector has reason to be cautious, for the great object of the holders of the latter is to induce purchasers to believe that the reprints are genuine old impressions, and they are vamped up for sale. A better instance cannot be adduced than that which lately occurred with regard to the 2d., 6d., and 8d. laureated stamps of New South Wales. Philatelists were convinced in their own minds that there was something rotten in the whole affair, and had they had a notion that the plates had not been defaced, and were no longer in the possession of the government, they would have tabooed them in the first instance, as they bore on the face of them many indications of reprints, more especially the colour of the impression and the newness of the ink. Mr. Van Dyck was not quite up to mark; he should have commenced by studying the mode by which modern Vandykes are made to resemble originals.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.
Vice-President—Frank Barratt.
Hon. Secretary—W. Dorning Beckton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst.

Rev. J. W. Paull.	E. P. Collett.
J. H. Abbott.	E. Aitken.

The fifth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, November 18th, 1892, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and ten other members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The question of changing the meeting-place was discussed, and a committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Mr. Hanmer, appointed to report to the next meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for their kind gift of books, which would form a valuable addition to the library of the society. Mr. Duerst then read a paper on the stamps of Bergedorf, upon which a prolonged discussion took place, and which was not concluded on the adjournment of the meeting. W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Henry W. Mayne, L.D.S.
Vice-President— J. Milton.
Exchange Superintendent—H. Tucker.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. Levy.

Session 1892-3.

The third ordinary meeting was held at 9A, Princess Square, on November 2nd, 1892, the President in the chair. Present eleven members and one visitor. Mr. E. Coppin and Miss D. C. Yeo were nominated for election as members, to be balloted for at the next meeting. The Vice-President read an instructive paper on "Watermarks," and was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for the same. It was resolved that those who reside at some distance from Plymouth should be eligible for election as members of the society, but that the exchange packet could only be sent to them after it had passed through the hands of those members who resided in Devon and Cornwall.

The fourth ordinary meeting was held at 9A, Princess Square, on November 16th, 1892, the President in the chair. Present fifteen members. Mr. E. Coppin and Miss D. C. Yeo were elected members. Mr. William Earl, solicitor, having offered the use of the large room at his offices gratuitously to the society for the purpose of holding meetings, it was proposed by Mr. R. T. Stevens, seconded by Mr. T. H. W. Turner, and carried unanimously, that he be elected an honorary member of the society. Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens read a most interesting paper dealing with the manufacture of paper, and touching on points of great importance to philatelists. After dealing lightly with the earliest forms of the mode of making paper from the papyrus of the Egyptians, and the various stages of hand-made paper, he gave a most lucid description of the present mode of manufacturing by machine, and assisted his hearers in following his remarks by reference to a large sectional drawing of a paper-making machine he had prepared for the occasion. In the course of his remarks he gave his explanation of different matters which had puzzled philatelists, among them being the *raison d'être* of some sheets of stamps being printed on paper a portion of which is laid and a portion wove. A lengthy discussion followed, which consisted principally of questions put to and answered by Mr. Stevens, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and who promised to further deal with the subject in a future paper.

Asher Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

190, Union Street, Plymouth.

Miscellanea.

Shanghai Stamps.—A correspondent of the *Philatelic Journal of America* has furnished that magazine with an account of the practice in the local Post-office at Shanghai, which goes very far to show that collectors are the parties who are expected to pay for these "pearls." He states that a subscription system exists there, entitling every annual subscriber of 30 dollars to free transmission of all his local mail, and that to any outposts where the local post has agencies, and these letters do not bear any stamps further than a dated hand-stamp impressed on them. Used specimens of the local stamps are therefore scarce, but he offers to supply them on the same terms as unused ones, as he has only to affix a lot to a letter addressed to himself, and he can get as many as are required duly obliterated.

British North Borneo.—The following piece of bumbledom is mentioned by the *Monthly Journal*. We had no idea that the Postmaster at Sandakan was such a hard-worked official, and had so little time at his disposal.

General Post-office, Sandakan,
September 12, 1892.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 3rd inst., 1 beg to state that by order of His Excellency the Governor the one cent on five cents surcharged stamps are only to be supplied to collectors at five cents each.

2. These can be bought locally for one cent, and the Rev. W. H. Elton will forward any you may require, after deducting 5 per cent. for the Church Endowment Fund.

3. The Post-office cannot undertake to answer letters of this description, having other business to attend to.

4. I enclose stamps to the value of.....being the amount of your M.O.

I have, etc.

As the Church charges a much more reasonable price than the Post-office for the surcharged stamps it will doubtless have all the business.

* * *

The Stamps of Tasmania.—Mr. Basset Hull writes, in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, that previously to the new rate of 2½d. coming into force, the Government applied to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for dies, plates, and stamps of the two values of 2½d. and 5d., sending over the current English 2d. as a pattern. After a good deal of correspondence it was determined to have a separate plate for the 2½d., to be printed in one colour, and a key plate for the 5d., with an overprint plate. The order was also given for 20,000 sheets of the 2½d. and 10,000 sheets of the 5d., both in sheets of 120, to be printed on paper watermarked T A S obliquely, and the shape of the letters it will be found differs slightly from Type II. of this watermark.

Mr. Basset Hull gives a copy of the invoice of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., dated 21st December, 1891, amounting to £467 12s. 1d. The working die of the 2½d. and the working key die of the 5d. cost £50 each and the plates £42 10s. There was also an overprint plate required for the 5d., the cost of which was £15. The cost of printing the stamps was 1s. per 1000 for the 2½d. and about 2s. 1d. for the 5d., and an extra sum of 1d. per 1000 was charged for control.

A further indent was sent to England on the 4th March last for stamps of ½d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s., to be printed from the key plate made for the 5d.

We have omitted to state that the 2½d. and 5d. reached Hobart early in February.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications, acknowledged with many thanks, have been received from Messrs. Baxter, Gill, Mekeel, Raynor, Zissler, and others.

Fiji.—E. P.—You are right; it was an oversight in correcting for the press, and omitting to strike out the "Size," &c. How it got there is the only mystery.

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