

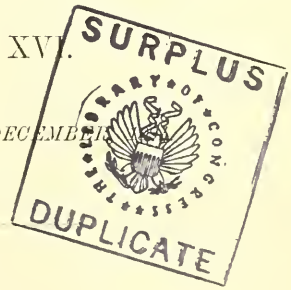
SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. XVI.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER





LONDON:
THEODOR BUHL, LIMITED,
11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

382.2205
P54
Wat. Coll.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. JANUARY, 1894. No. 181.

IN commencing a new year we have naturally been led to consider how far we may be able to render the *Philatelic Record* what we desire it to be, namely, a reliable source of information for collectors, a record of passing events which concern philately, and a guide in the study of the stamps of those countries which we think philatelists have somewhat neglected of late. We do not know that we can do better than continue on the old lines which have served us so long. We have completed our history of the stamps of Bavaria with the exception of the Post Cards, Envelopes, and Wrappers, but we do not see that there is much, if any, new light to be thrown on these, and we shall await the Reference List—now preparing by the President of the Bavarian Philatelic Society for the present year—before referring further to these stamps. We had already written the greater portion of the history of the Baden stamps when we learned from M. Lindenberg that he was writing on the same subject, and as he has very kindly permitted us to make use of his papers when they appear, it would be worse than useless to proceed with our own in the meanwhile, as he has, from his high position, the means of arriving at facts that we could not possess. The first paper on the Baden stamps will not therefore probably appear before March or April. In deference to the request of some of our subscribers, we purpose giving some account of the postal stationery of Australia, in which we are fortunately assisted by the receipt from Mr. D. H. Hill of a large package, containing some varieties with which we were not previously personally acquainted, and which may prove to be interesting to our readers, though possibly more so to those who take special interest in the issues of Australia. We have also, in deference to the wishes of others, cut down the list of the "gains" during the last year as closely as possible, and enlarged

The New Year.

the size of the present number, so that the whole may appear as one continuous index without any break.

Our Gratis Advertisement.

The *Philatelic Record* ought to feel more than usually proud in finding upwards of a whole page of the December number of the *London Philatelist* devoted to it, especially as by a note at the end of the number this seems to have been done at the expense of the usual account of the operations of the pet institution of amateurs—the sales by auction. The Editor of the *Philatelic Record* is now charged with quixotism, because he ventured to reply to a wanton attack made on those philatelic journals which like it are published and owned by dealers. But it must be borne in mind that it was not he who commenced the tilting, and he can well leave to his readers the question as to who is the veritable Don Quixote. Although the syntax is somewhat hazy, yet the gist of the attack was that the Editors of such journals "shaped *their* policy"—whether it be that of the Editors or the journals is not clear and does not matter—to serve the interests of dealers rather than those of collectors, who are supposed to be only buyers and not sellers. As we all dwell in glass houses of some sort or other, though the *London Philatelist* professes to dwell in one of unique construction, we refrain from participating in the juvenile amusement of stone-throwing. There are rumours afloat that the coach is no longer to be horsed by the Society, but by the driver himself.

Pirates.

In a recent number of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* M. Maury complains that his catalogue has been pirated by another dealer, who winds up his preface with the announcement that "this catalogue has not cost less than a year in investigations and labour." From what M. Maury states, it seems clear that these investigations have been confined to ascertaining what parts of the catalogue it will best suit the purposes of this laborious dealer to transfer to his own pages by the use of scissors and paste. M. Moens also finds that his catalogue has been subjected to a similar process, and pirated in a wholesale manner, errors and all, with a good deal of hopeless floundering about in attempting to piece the patchwork. And all this has been done by one who puts himself forward as a philatelic luminary. No wonder that the authors of these catalogues are indignant at

having the labour of their brains pirated in this outrageous manner, which is growing far too common. We all know the fable of the jackass dressing himself up in the lion's skin, but who is at once discovered when he attempts to roar.

Since writing the above we have seen the *Union Postale*, and find that M. Victor Robert states that he is the accused party, but stops short in the middle of his reply, as he has been interrupted by a *writ*.

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."*

Abyssinia.—The rumours regarding the approaching issue commence to have more consistency, and we read that it will comprise a series for use in the interior, having Arms as the design, and another for the exterior with the portrait of the Negus. The Arms consist of a lion *gules* holding a crucifix *or* on *argent* with the imposing motto "VINCIT LEO DE TRIBU JUDA."—*Coll. de T.P.*

Afghanistan.—In our "Miscellanea" will be found a paragraph taken from a local newspaper, and which was crowded out last month. It purports to give an account of some stamps, the existence of which was then unknown in this country. In the last number of the *Monthly Journal* we notice that a correspondent has sent specimens of two varieties of large oblong stamps, the design of which is described as a gateway to a mosque with a flag on each side within a circle in the upper part of the stamp, below which is an inscription extending the whole width of the stamp, while the lower part of the stamp and the spaces on the sides of the circle are filled with characters upon a ground of flowers and leaves, the whole on a solid background. One of these specimens is in black on thin green paper; the other, which appears to be of the same type, is on thin pink paper. It is said that the green is used on letters *from* Cabul, that on pink on letters *to* Cabul. The inscriptions read, "Maksūl Kaghasi dak Khana dowlat Afghanistan Miskal yak abasi. 1310" (Paper Duty of the Post-office of the kingdom of Afghanistan, per miskal one abasi. 1310). The year 1310 commenced on the 26th July, 1892, and ended 14th July, 1893. How far both of these are postage stamps time alone will show.

1 abasi, black on green.
1 ,, ,, pink.

Argentine.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the envelope of 5 centavos, of the size 148 × 117 mm., is now in vermilion in place of red. The ordinary envelope has also been chronicled with the upper flap tongue-shaped in place of straight, 20,000 having been supplied of this form to make up an order of 500,000.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, vermilion; size 148 × 117 mm.
5 ,, red, with *tongue-shaped flap.*

Belgium.—We annex an engraving of the Letter Card of 10 centimes mentioned in our last.



Another one of the value of 25 c. is to be issued with a "Sabbatical" stamp. What the use of this is we are at a loss to know. Surely the Minister cannot be so impressed with his invention as to suppose that other countries will pay any regard to his Franco-Flemish inscription.

A Post Card of 5 c. has appeared; that of 10 c. with the replies will appear on 1st February.

Post Cards. 5 c., green on yellow.
5+5 c. ,, ,,
10 c., brown-orange on light blue.
10+10 c. ,, ,,



Canada.—We annex an engraving of the new value of 8 cents chronicled by us in October last. It is chiefly remarkable from the head of the Queen being once more made looking to the *left*. For the last five-and-twenty years it has been to the *right*.

Ceylon.—A letter card of 5 cents has made its appearance with a stamp, similar to that on the post card, in the centre of the upper part, and "LETTER" on the left side and "CARD" on the right in large Roman capitals. Below the first of these words is an inscription in Cingalese, and under the second is one in Tamil. As we shall give an engraving of the design later on, we will content ourselves by only saying that the impression is in purple on buff paper, and is coarsely perforated, the lines of perforation crossing at the angles. Size 125 × 85 mm.

Letter Card. 5 cents, purple on buff.

Chefoo.—We are told that the Chinese characters in the left and right rectangles in the upper angles of these stamps are "Yang" and "Day," the Chinese name for Chefoo, and that the watermark, shown in the engraving, is "Yen," the first character of the Chinese name.





The *American Journal of Philately* learns from a correspondent that fifty-six series of the stamps were overprinted with "Postage due," but that the Postmaster, finding some of these had been sold by mistake, issued a notice declaring them to be of no value, and requesting the owners to return them to him. We are at a loss to understand what this means, but suppose that the overprint had been authorised, but not the sale to the public.

Cuba.—M. Maury has received the following of the current type.

1 c. de p., sky-blue.
2 „ rose.
2½ „ violet.
20 „ light brown.
½ m. de p., rose; for printed matter.

Diégo Suarez.—On the 1st of the present month the stamps recently issued ceased to bear the addition to the inscription of "ET DÉPENDANCES," and special series are to be issued for "Nossi-Bé" and for "Sainte Marie de Madagascar."

French Levant.—The French office at Valky, the capital of Samos, has been supplied with a series of stamps overprinted similarly to those recently supplied to the offices at Cavalle, Dédéagh, and Port Lagos.

5 centimes,	green	overprint in	red.
10 „	black on violet	„	blue.
15 „	blue	„	red.
1 piast.	1 on 25 c., black on rose	„	blue.
2 „	2 on 50 c., rose	„	„
5 „	5 on 1 fr., olive-green	„	red.

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us an envelope, size G, of the new design, overprinted in black above the stamp with "GOLD COAST COLONY," similarly to the former issue of size G, the inscription being the same length as before, so that it is to be presumed that the shorter one is confined to size F. The envelope was used, and though it emanated from an official source, the address was *not* on the side that the instructions said it "must be written." The back, of course, had no insurance clause to protect it from being written on. Would it not be advisable in such cases to transfer the order to the back, and print it, like a poster, in very expanded letters.

Registered Envelope. 2 pence, ultramarine, size G; overprint in black.

Great Britain.—Mr. Stafford Smith has shewn us a copy of the 2 shillings, blue (1867), plate 2. How it comes to pass that specimens from plates which were not even registered turn up is somewhat curious. We have heard of a specimen of the old one penny, plate 77, having been found. We shall revert to this question shortly.

2 shillings, blue (1867), wmk. spray; perf. 14; *plate* 2.



Holland.—The annexed engraving represents the 2 guld. 50 cents recently chronicled.



Italy.—The engraving illustrates the new stamp of 25 centesimi.

We found, on making up the list of new issues for the past year, that we had omitted last month to chronicle the issue of the new reply card of $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ centesimi. The Arms are smaller than in the former issue, and the standards behind the Arms are more upright. It bears the date 93.

Post Card. $7\frac{1}{2}+7\frac{1}{2}$ cent., carmine on pink.

Liberia.—The engraving shows the surcharge on the 6 cents recently chronicled.



We have received from Mr. H. L. Hayman specimens of the new registration labels which are intended to supersede the use of registration envelopes. They are in shape like the registration labels of Colombia. There is a large "R" to the left within a circular band, to the right of which, on a tablet in the upper part, is the name of the particular town or district, of which there are four. On a tablet at the bottom is "REGISTERED," and in the centre is "No." on an uncoloured ground. The stamp is overprinted in black above and below the "R" with "10 CENTS 10" in small thick capitals.

Reg. Stamps. 10 cents, vermilion-red on yellow; "MONROVIA."
10 ,, brown-red on greenish-blue; "ROBERTSPOST."
10 ,, green on buff; "HARPER."
10 ,, blue on flesh; "BUCHANAN."

From the same source we have specimens of a series of unpaid letter stamps. The design, which is the same throughout, is an upright oval band, inscribed in the lower part "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," and in the upper "POSTAGE DUE." The ground within the oval band is reticulated, and on this is overprinted in black the numeral of value, with "CENTS" below it in small capitals. The stamps of this series and the registration labels are from plates engraved in recess. The impression of the "postage due" stamps is on coloured watermarked paper. The perforation is 15.

Postage Due. 2 cents, orange on light yellow.
4 ,, carmine-red on light pink.
6 ,, brown on buff.
8 ,, blue on light blue.
10 ,, green on rose.
20 ,, violet on grey.
40 ,, olive on drab.

Mexico.—M. Maury reports that the official stamp of the type of 1884 now comes to hand in full green.

Official. No value ; green.

Montenegro.—The Montenegrins have hit upon a new mode of making varieties in the reply post cards. By varying the mode of cutting up the sheets we have the reply cards of 5 + 5 nov., recently described, hinged at the top, and also on the right and left sides. The 2 + 2 nov. of the Jubilee issue is also found hinged both on the right and on the left.

New Zealand.—We do not think that we have chronicled the stamp of 2½d. as perforated 10. We see it included in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* in the list of the other values now current as being so perforated.

2½ pence, ultramarine ; *perforated 10.*

Nicaragua.—The *Phil. Bor. C.* has received the 5 centavos of the 1893 issue perforated 14.

5 centavos, dark blue ; *perf. 14.*

North Borneo.—In August last we announced that a new series of stamps was in preparation for North Borneo, and we have now received specimens. They are engraved and printed by steam by Waterlow & Sons, Limited, and are in the highest style of art, and will doubtless prove to be a very popular series. The five



















smaller values are upright rectangles, about 22 × 26 mm., the four higher values being oblong rectangles of about 29 × 23½ mm. They are all printed in two colours, and bear the inscriptions of "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO" and "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," with "CENT" or "CENTS," and the numeral of value. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 15.

1	cent	(Dyak), light brown	centre black.
2	cents	(antlered stag), carmine-red	,, ,,
3	,,	(palm tree), violet	,, olive-green.
5	,,	(Argus pheasant), vermilion-red	,, black.
6	,,	(arms on shield), brown	,, ,,
8	,,	(seascape & vessels), brown-lilac	,, ,,
12	,,	(crocodile), blue	,, ,,
18	,,	(rock and fortress), dark green	,, ,,
24	,,	(arms with supporters), brown-lake	,, blue.

These stamps are issued by the Company incorporated as "The British North Borneo Company," and are intended to supersede the two former issues made by that Company. The secretary of the Company informs us that there is no present intention of introducing any higher values. We learn, however, that the higher values of the current issue—namely, the 25 c., 50 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars, "postage and revenue" will be accommodated with the last revised name, and that a further and higher value of 25 dollars will be issued for revenue purposes.

Philippines.—M. Maury has received the 12½ c. de p., which we suppose to be of the type 1890, in flesh in place of green.

12½ c. de p., flesh.

Porto Rico.—M. Maury has received the following of the current type. When shall we have a fresh portrait of the King, who is now nearly 8 years old?

½	m. de p.,	light brown.
1	,,	blue.
2	,,	flesh.
4	,,	yellow-brown.
1	c. de p.,	brown.
3	,,	olive.
8	,,	dark violet.
20	,,	bright rose.
40	,,	red-brown.

The landing of Columbus on this island, on the 19th November,

1493, has been marked by the issue of a postage stamp, for a specimen of which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The design consists of a ship in the offing and a boat leaving for the shore within a rectangular frame 24 × 34 mm., inscribed in the upper part "PUERTO-RICO," and in the lower "CENTAVOS DE PESO," with "3" in the lower angles. On the left side is "19 NOVIEMBRE," and on the right "1493–1893." The stamp is very poorly lithographed on plain white paper and perforated 12. It is said that 8000 were printed.



3 cent. de peso, very dark blue-green ; perf. 12.



Roumania.—The engraving shows the type of the 1 leu. The 2 lei is exactly similar, except in the lower tablets.

Russia.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a post card with Arms to the left, a head line, six lines for the address and two of instructions, similar to the card of 3 kopecks of February, 1884. This card bears no stamp, and is obliterated 4 July, 1884.

No value ; black on dark buff.

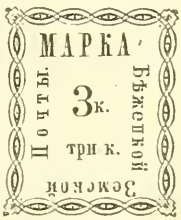
Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste*.



Biejetsk.—After the issue of 1886 it appears that there was a very limited issue of a stamp which disappeared to give place to another issue. The design was circular. In the upper part was a Crown, with an inscription in three horizontal lines, "POSTAL | 3 KOP. | STAMP" in Russian, with "RURAL ADMINISTRATION OF BIEJETSK" in Russian round the inner edge of the lower part of the circle. The impression was in black on coloured paper.

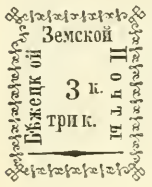
3 kopecks, black on bright rose.

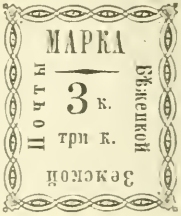
This provisional issue gave place to another, the existence of which was only known when it in its turn gave place to another, which is in the form of an upright rectangle. In the centre is "3к.", below which is the value in letters, and round the interior of the frame, which is composed of type reading from the top, is "STAMP | BIEJETSK | RURAL | POST" in Russian. The impression is in black on paper of various colours.



3 kop., black on pale rose, red, grey, pale blue, pale green.

It is not known how many varieties there may be of the above design, but two others have come to hand of which there are six varieties of the first type, and five of the second. These are arranged on the sheet in the following manner:





9	8	7	10	11	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

1st Type, six varieties.

3 kop., black on pale rose, bright rose, grey-blue.

2nd Type, five varieties.

3 kop., black on pale rose, bright rose, pale blue.

Bielozersk.—The last stamps were printed in blue, but since the 4th November last have appeared in rose.

3 kopecks, rose.

Fatéje.—The following envelopes are to hand, all of white laid paper.

No value (4 kop.), black-blue, 143 × 114 mm.; stamp to right.
,, (6 kop.), vermilion ,, ,, upside down.
,, (4 kop.), black-blue, 141 × 80 mm. ,, ,,
,, (6 kop.), vermilion ,, ,, ,,

Kasan.—The envelope of 1884 has been seen with the stamp affixed to the upper flap (size 187 × 128 mm.), and countersigned below, the paper being yellowish-white glazed.

Envelope. 5 kopecks, violet-red.

Ochansk.—A stamp of a new type has been issued as shown in the annexed engraving. It is lithographed on white *batonné* paper, and perforated 11½.



2 kopecks, yellow-green.

Orguyeff.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a new series with the arms on a small shield surmounted by a crown, and enclosed within a narrow oval. The inscriptions are on fancy-shaped cartouches, and the numerals of value are in circles in the angles. The stamps are lithographed on plain paper, and perforated 11½.

3 kopecks, blue.
6 kopecks, rose-carmine.

Perejaslav.—The same journal chronicles the following of the current type:

5 kopecks, dark blue on rose; perforated 12½.

Wassil.—Of the type of July, 1878, arms in colour in a circle, the following envelopes have been seen, which may be fancy ones, like the stamps printed on paper of various colours after the suppression of the post in 1881. The paper of these is white, with thick laid lines.

5 kopecks blue; 150 × 104 mm.
5 ,, black; 143 × 76 mm.

St. Vincent.—The engraving shows the stamp on the registration envelopes recently chronicled, though we omitted to mention the sizes, which are F, G, H, and H 2.



Shanghai.—We annex an engraving showing that portion of the post card recently described, which is occupied by the stamp.



Somali Coast.—Some of the Obock postage stamps of 2 and 1 c. have, it is said, been overprinted with "Djibouti," the name of a port on the Somali coast, and surcharged with 25 and 50; and the 5 c. has been overprinted with D.J. in large capitals. There are also stamps of 1 fr. and 5 fr., the latter being the triangular stamp of Obock overprinted, and the former is the same stamp surcharged with 1 franc. The *Echo de la Timbrologie*, in which we read the above, warns its readers against purchasing such very suspicious individuals, and we cannot do better than repeat the warning.



Tahiti.—We give an engraving of the last development of the surcharging abomination mentioned in our number for December.

Uruguay.—According to *Das Postwertzeichen*, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were to furnish eight millions of stamps on the 1st of January. They were to be printed from the old plates deposited at the consulate in London, but in new colours.

Wurtemburg.—Consequent upon an alteration in the local post arrangements, which came into operation on the 1st January, a postage stamp of 2 pfennig of the type of the other values of the current series has been issued, as also a post card of 3 pfennig of the same type as the card of 5 pfennig. The card bears the date of 15.12.93.

2 pfennig, dull blue.
Post Card. 3 ,, brown on buff.

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Compiled by the Philatelic Society of South Australia.

The following Reference List of the Stamps of South Australia has been forwarded to the Editor by the President of the Society for publication in the *Philatelic Record*. As the List has been the subject of study by the members of that Society, and the conclusions arrived at are derived from a careful examination of specimens in the possession of its members, the Editor has much pleasure in publishing it; but at the same time he wishes it to be clearly understood that the Society alone is responsible for it. He has no special means of verifying what he believes to be the fact, that more complete collections of these stamps, especially of the higher values, are to be found out of South Australia than in it, and the Society must be prepared to find that considerable alterations of some of the dates between which the stamps referred to are found to be in use will be discovered on comparing its list with collections in this country.—Ed.

Part I.

The Imperforate and Rouletted Issues.

Imperforate Series.—English and Colonial Prints. The question having been raised as to whether any of the early stamps of this colony were printed in England, the Vice-President of the Society (Mr. F. C. Krichauff) made an exhaustive comparison of early-dated specimens, and embodied the result in a paper read before the Society. He came to the conclusion that all the four values first issued, viz. 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1s., were originally printed in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and a supply sent out with the plates. The printings are very distinct; in the case of the 1d., 6d. and 1s. the shades of the local impressions are quite different, and that alone would serve to distinguish them. But the local impressions can also be distinguished by their blurred and indistinct appearance. The best test of this is in the corner ornaments, every line of which comes out distinctly in the English prints, but they are blotchy and indistinct in the local prints. In the 2d. value this difference of impression must be mainly relied upon, as the first local print nearly coincided in shade with the stamps sent out from England, though the tinge had more orange in the Australian impression.

For the Philatelic Society of South Australia.

P. E. Raynor, *President.*

Issue I. 1855–59. *Imperforate.*

A. English prints—Fine, clear impressions.
B. Local prints—Coarse, blurred impressions.

	First dated specimen.	Last dated specimen.	Period of currency.
Two Pence. January, 1855, to March (?), 1858			About 4 yrs.
Gazette Notice.—January 1, 1855.			
A. 2d., carmine	April 12, '55	June 14, '56	16 months
B 1. 2d., orange-carmine	April 23, '56	Oct. 31, '56	6 months
B 2. 2d., blood-red	Sept. 12, '56	April 1, '58	
Note.—This variety can hardly be regarded as a distinct issue, since the colour is due to imperfect cleaning of the plate, an accident which might happen from time to time. In some copies the colour shows through the paper.			
B. 3. 2d., Venetian-red	Oct. 31, '57	March 5, '59	16 months
Note.—This stamp exists printed on both sides.			
One Penny. October, 1855, to February (?), 1859			About 3 yrs. 3 mths.
Gazette Notice.—October 26, 1855.			
A. 1d., dark green	June 18, '56	June 9, '58	2 yrs. 8 mths.
B. 1d., yellow-green (light to dark)	June 15, '58	Feb. 10, '59	7 months
Six Pence. October, 1855, to (?) 1859			About 4 yrs.
Gazette Notice.—October 26, 1855.			
A. 6d., dark blue	April 1, '56	March 12, '57	1 yr. 5 mths.
B. 6d., slate blue			Uncertain
One Shilling. July, 1857, to September (?), 1859			About 2 yrs. 2 mths.
Gazette Notice.—July 8, 1857.			
A. 1s., dark orange		May 24, '59	About 2 yrs.
B. 1s., light orange		— 16, '59	Uncertain

Issue II. 1859-68. *Rouletted.*

Note.—All rouletted stamps were locally printed.

One Penny. March (?), 1859, to February, 1869			10 years.
1. 1d., yellow-green, light to dark	Sept. 28, '60	Nov. 4, '65	5 to 6 years.
2. 1d., sage-green	Nov. 14, '65	Mar. 27, '68	About 3 yrs.
3. 1d., emerald-green			Uncertain.
4. 1d., yellow-green (shades)	Oct. 13, '68	Jan. 25, '69	About 6 mths
Note.—Very few dated copies of this stamp were found. The first rouletted 1d. was issued in the same shade as the last imperforate one—rather a dull shade of yellow-green. The last issue of the stamp was also in a yellow-green shade, but of a somewhat brighter			

	First dated specimen.	Last dated specimen.	Period of currency.
tone. The emerald-green is the scarcest shade, and evidently had a very short currency.			
TWO PENCE (Type I.). February, 1859, to September, 1868 .			Nearly 10 yrs
1. 2d., Venetian-red (shades) .	Feb. 17, '59	Sept. 16, '63	4 to 5 years.
2. 2d., faint vermilion . .	Oct. 7, '63	Aug. 19, '64	About 1 year.
3. 2d., deep vermilion . .	Aug. 19, '64	Oct. 12, '68	About 4 yrs.
Note.—This stamp is frequently found oxidised. The shades can be very clearly traced, as dated copies are plentiful, and can be found for every month during its currency. The first shade (Venetian red) is identical with the last shade of the imperforate, and this gradually became lighter in tone. In the vermilion colour the lighter shade was the earliest.			
SIX PENCE. September (?), 1859, to September, 1868 . .			About 9 yrs.
1. 6d., slate-blue . . .	Sept. 2, '59	Feb. 8, '61	About 1½ yrs.
2. 6d., dull violet (shades) .	Mar. 1, '62	January, '64	About 2 yrs.
3. 6d., bright blue	October, '63	July 15, '65	About 1½ yrs.
4. 6d., chalky-blue (light) . .	Jan. 13, '65	Nov. 7, '65	About ¾ yrs.
5. 6d., chalky-blue (dark) . .	December,65	Sept. 27. '68	Nearly 3 yrs.
Note.—The shades of blue are difficult to describe, but the changes of colour can be traced in a fairly regular series. The first shade (slate-blue) corresponds to the last shade of the imperforate. The next two shades (2 and 3) are very distinct and well marked, but the last two vary considerably in tone.			
ONE SHILLING. September (?), 1859, to September, 1868 .			9 years.
1. 1s., orange . . .	Sept. 24, '59	Mar. 26, '61	About 1½ yrs.
2. 1s., yellow-ochre . .	Oct. 26, '61	Oct. 24, '62	1 year.
3. 1s., yellow-brown . .	Oct. 27, '62		Uncertain.
4. 1s., canary-yellow . .	Dec. 26, '62	Feb. 25, '63	About 4 mths
5. 1s., chestnut-brown . .	Aug. 25, '63	June, '64	About 1 year.
6. 1s., red-brown (shades) . .	Sept., '64	Sept. 20, '68	4 years.
Note.—Varieties 2 and 3 may probably be classed as accidental, being due to a dirty condition of the plate; and the canary-yellow shade probably had a longer currency than four months, as this shade is not much scarcer than the orange.			

	First dated specimen.	Last dated specimen.	Period of currency.
NINE PENCE. January, 1861, to September (?), 1868 . .			About 8 yrs.
Gazette Notice.—Dec. 25, 1860.			
9d., dull lilac (light to dark) .	Aug. 22, '63	Mar. 27, '68	
Note.—This stamp is occasionally found rouletted down the centre in addition to the usual rouletting. Dated copies are comparatively scarce, and the dates found give no guide to the period of currency.			
TEN PENCE. July, 1866, to November, 1869 . .			3½ years.
Gazette Notice.—July 20, 1866.			
1. 10d., orange-red; blue surch.	July 28, '66	Aug. 29, '67	1 year.
2. 10d., canary-yellow; blue ,,	Aug. 29, '67	Mar. 3, '69	1 yr. 8 mths.
3. 10d. ,, black ,,	Aug. 16, '69	Nov. 10, '69	4 months.
Note.—Chronological order has been violated in classing all the rouletted 10d. stamps together, as the perforated and rouletted series (blue surcharge) comes between Nos. 2 and 3, and even overlaps No. 2. Dated copies of these range from January, 1869, to August in the same year.			
FOUR PENCE. January, 1867, to September (?), 1868 . .			About 2 yrs.
Gazette Notice.—Jan. 24, 1867.			
4d., dull purple (light to dark) .	Feb. 18, '67	June 1, '68	
Note.—The shade of this stamp is very uniform, the lighter shade being the scarcer.			
TWO SHILLINGS. January, 1867, to September (?), 1868.			About 2 yrs.
Gazette Notice.—Jan. 24, 1867.			
2s., dull carmine . . .	May 21, '67		
Note.—Only one dated copy was found, but the stamp probably had the same currency as the 4d.			
TWO PENCE (Type II.) A. Wmk. wide S A and Crown.			
September, 1868, to July, 1869, and January, 1870, to July, 1870			1 yr. 4 mths.
2d., orange-red (shades) . .	Sept. 16, '68	July 9, '70	
Note.—The watermark is found in four positions: (1) Normal. (2) Reversed. (3) Inverted. (4) Inverted and reversed.			

	First dated specimen.	Last dated specimen.	Period of currency.
B. Wmk. Star. July, 1869, to January, 1870.			
2d., orange-red (shades) . .	July 8, '69	Jan. 7, '70	7 months
Note. — The use of the Star paper for this stamp was evidently only a temporary expedient, probably due to a failure in the supply of the Crown and SA paper. Dated copies are plentiful, and the dates fit in very exactly.			
As in the case of the 10d., chronological order has been violated, the perforated and rouletted series coming in intermediately.			
(1) Pf. 11½ × roulette; wmk. Star. Dated copy, August 25, 1869.			
(2) Pf. 10 × roulette; wmk. wide SA and Crown. Earliest date, June 9, 1870; latest, Sep. 13, 1870.			

The following table will exhibit the order more clearly :

1868. Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. . . 1869. Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June	Wide SA & Crown, rouletted			
July . . .	Wide SA & Crown, rouletted		Star, roultd.	
August . .				Star, perf. 11½ × roulette
Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. . .			Star, roultd.	
1870. January . .	Wide SA & Crown, rouletted		Star, roultd.	
Feb., March, April, May . .	Wide SA & Crown, rouletted			
June, July . .	Wide SA & Crown, rouletted	Wide SA & Crown, perf. 10 × roulette		
August, September		Wide SA & Crown, perf. 10 × roulette		

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR THE U.S. STAMPS.

THE contracts for the supply of postage stamps in the United States run for a period of four years, like the official life of the Postmaster-General, but not quite coincident with it, thus enabling him to become acquainted with this part of his duty before he is called upon to make the arrangement for the four next years. The present contract does not expire till 30th June, 1894.

The following is an abridgement of the terms of the contract as put forth by Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, the present Postmaster-General.

SPECIFICATIONS: FURNISHING ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Kinds of Stamps.—Bids are invited for each of the several kinds of stamps as follows:

Ordinary stamps for use of the public.

Newspaper and periodical stamps.

Postage due stamps.

Special delivery stamps.

Sizes of Stamps.—The sizes of the stamps shall be the same as those of the corresponding kinds now in use, namely:

Ordinary stamps, three-quarters by seven-eighths ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$) of an inch for the engraving, exclusive of the blank margin.

Newspaper and periodical stamps. . . . . .

To admit of proper perforation, the blank space or margin between the different stamps on a sheet shall be of equal width to that on the corresponding kinds now issued.

Dies, Rolls, and Plates.—The dies and rolls now in use for furnishing postage stamps, being the property of the Government, will be turned over to the successful bidder as soon after the execution and approval of the contract as he may require them, and from such dies and rolls he must produce the necessary working plates with which to provide a sufficient supply of stamps of the several kinds and denominations to make deliveries promptly, as called for, from the beginning of the contract term. The working plates from which stamps are now being furnished will also, if found by the department to be necessary, be turned over to the new contractor as soon as their use can be dispensed with under the present contract, either before or after the new contract term. The contractor will be required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which the stamps are produced, and to renew them whenever required.

The several series of stamps comprehended in these specifications are now made up of the ordinary stamps of 11 denominations, the newspaper and periodical stamps of 24 denominations, the postage due stamps of 7 denominations, the special delivery stamps of 1 denomination.

It is not likely that any of the designs of the three latter will be changed during the existence of the contract. As to the changes in the ordinary stamps nothing positive can now be stated, except that the present 30 and 90 cent denominations will probably be at once abandoned, and 4 new denominations—50 cents, 1, 2 and 5 dollars—adopted. In this event the contractor will be required to get up drawings of appropriate designs, subject to the approval of the department, and to have the necessary dies, rolls and plates made in time for printing when the contract term begins.

It is distinctly to be understood that the P.M.G. reserves the right to change the designs of any of the stamps whenever he may deem proper, or to add new denominations, and in any such case the contractor shall prepare the necessary drawings, dies, rolls, and working plates without cost to the department.

Then follow provisions that the work shall be done under supervision. Contractor not to make, or permit to be made, any dies, &c. for postage stamps except those comprised in this contract. Contractor responsible for the safe custody of the dies, &c. which immediately become the property of the Government. Worn out or discontinued plates may be destroyed at discretion of the P.M.G. At the outset the colours to be the same as now used. Change may be ordered, and if more expensive are used the contractor to be compensated; if less expensive the department to be credited.

Mode and Quality of Printing.—Proposals should comprehend the furnishing of stamps printed on both hand-roller and steam-power presses as follows:

No. 1. For stamps printed on hand-roller presses.

No. 2. For stamps printed by steam-power presses which require a portion of the work, such as wiping and polishing, to be done by hand.

No. 3. For stamps printed by presses upon which all is done by steam power.

After the proposals shall have been received and opened, the P.M.G. will determine under which of these items he will award the contract.

The printing shall be done from hardened steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and shall be subject in every respect to the approval of the P.M.G. or his duly authorised agent.

Paper, Gumming, Perforation, &c.—Paper must be run and calendered to an uniform thickness—equal in quality, sizing, finish, and texile strength to the samples attached to the specifications. May be required to be watermarked with such design as the P.M.G. shall approve. Stamps to be well gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum uniformly laid on. . . . . .

Form of Bids.—The contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder, on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the year ending June 30th, 1893, as follows:

Ordinary stamps for use of the public .	2,750,293,090
Newspaper and periodical stamps . .	4,171,091
Postage due stamps . . .	18,101,960
Special delivery stamps . . .	3,528,070

The amount of a bid will be ascertained by multiplying these figures by the prices bid respectively for the several kinds of stamps under each item in the blank form of proposal, and then severally aggregating the results. . . . . In case it should be decided by the Secretary of the Treasury to submit bids or estimates for doing the work, and furnishing the stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the P.M.G. reserves the right to make award under such bids or estimates if they should be found lower or more advantageous to the Government than the bids submitted by private bidders; the work to be performed in such event in general conformity to these specifications under such regulations as may be adopted by the P.M.G. with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Then follow other articles relating to the bond to be executed, payments, reservation of the right of rejecting any or all bids, &c. &c.

The document is dated from the Post-office Department, at Washington, October 16th, 1893.

We have quoted largely from the provisions of the specification, as we thought it would interest our readers to see how these matters are managed in the United States, and how the stamps are produced.

The issues of 1869 and 1870 were the work of the National Bank Note Company, whose contract expired on the 30th April, 1873. The contract from 1st May, 1873, to 1st May, 1877, as well as the subsequent one which terminated on the 30th June, 1881, was awarded to the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, which, before the expiration of the second contract, was consolidated with the American Bank Note Company, under the name of the latter, and this Company also secured the contracts severally expiring on 30th June, 1885, 1889 and 1893.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The *Stamp News* has issued its Annual Christmas Number, which, like its predecessors, contains many interesting papers, combined with some which give room for reflection. As so many of our readers will in all probability have already perused the work, we will content ourselves with a reference to two or three of the papers which more especially fixed our attention. Taking these in the order in which they appear, we notice a paper by Lieut. F. H. Napier on "The Arrangement of a Collection of the Stamps of Greece." The author says, with great truth, that these stamps appear to have been neglected. There is not a collector, however, who does not admire the beautiful engraving of M. Barre, and the impressions of the various values struck off by M. Hulot, but there the admiration seems to end. When he gets to the Athens impression he finds Mercury's face is marred, the lines are coarse, and the varieties in the tones of colour become so bewildering that his courage appears to fail, and we find the collections very imperfect. The paper therefore of Lieut. Napier cannot fail to prove very acceptable to those who are endeavouring to give to this chaos of colours some definite order of arrangement. But we hasten on to the paper of Mr. J. K. Tiffany on "English Stamp Publications," which we read with some feelings of shame that it had been reserved to the President of the American Philatelic Association to give such a list to the world. Often as we have referred to this subject in the *Philatelic Record*, yet not one philatelist, with the exception of Mr. Anderson, has taken the trouble to make even a tentative list. The list given by Mr. Tiffany is a marvellous one. It comprises the names of 176 periodicals more or less devoted to stamp collecting, and of 30 more which were still-born —advertised but which did not appear. Of these 176, about 45 died after the first month, 30 more after the second, and not more than about 45 survived more than nine months. How many may be in existence at the present moment it is not quite clear, as some which issued a few numbers in 1893 seem in a sickly state. We hope that the attention of English philatelists will now be directed to the matter. It would appear from this list that the earliest magazine in England, *The Monthly Intelligencer*, made its appearance in September, 1862. This hailed from Manchester. The next was from Liverpool, in December, 1862; while the third, our old friend *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*,

had Bath for its birthplace in February, 1863. The youngest seems to be a Welsh periodical, the first number of which appeared in October last.

The Honorary Secretary of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, Mr. Levy, has contributed a paper on the "South Australian Perforations." Like ourselves, he has not been able to find a true 13. What he has found can all be traced to the three perforating machines that were used in South Australia prior to the present one perforating 15. These machines, or at least one of them, the rotary one, were not likely to make the same perforation constantly, as may be gathered from Mr. Raynor's account of it in the *Philatelic Record* for April last. Any other perforations than those usually recognised must, we think, be ideal ones, or measured with an untrue gauge, for, like Mr. Levy, we have found that few of these gauges measure the 2 mm. quite accurately. One of our greatest philatelists ordinarily used one consisting of a small card, on which was an accurately-measured 2 mm., and then counted the perforations; but it is not every one who can readily do this, or, like him, readily count the pearls on the Cuba stamps and the lines of a background.

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Cooke, the Government printer, through Mr. Raynor, specimen strips of the perforations as made by the machines used for the South Australian stamps, with the exception of those made by old wheels, which had become worn out. We will refer to these in our next.

There is in the *Annual* a list of the issues of 1893, which appears to be carefully compiled.

Miscellanea.

Afghan Stamps.—We extract the following from a newspaper, and give it for what it is worth. It speaks of a stamp which has yet to come to hand.

"The members of the Durand Mission appear to have been deluged with commissions to purchase Cabul stamps. One of them writes to complain of being inundated with requests not only from friends, but from strangers; and he explains that it is really almost impossible to get any at all. The postal arrangements of Afghanistan are peculiar. Stamps are not sold over the counter, but you take your letter, pay the postage, and the official affixes the stamp and sends off the letter. It is only from the addressee of a letter which has gone through the post that stamps can be obtained. As regards the stamps, the correspondent states that the present Ameer has had three issues. In the first place he had dies struck for two stamps, both round in shape and of a dull red colour—one of the value of one abasi, or four annas, and one of two abasis. Three years ago a small black oblong stamp valued at one abasi was issued, but this has been superseded by a much larger red oblong stamp. A stamp of similar design, and of a greenish colour, is affixed to articles sold in the bazaar on which duty is levied. There is an inscription on it which says that the 'God-granted Government of Afghanistan has been paid customs duty.'"

* * *

France.—We notice in the *Questionneur Timbrophilique* that the editor has interviewed M. Mouchon, the engraver of the current series, with reference to the two types which are known to exist of most of the values, more especially noticeable in the position of the name of the author of the design in the border of the framing. M. Mouchon says that from the die he first engraved, in which was a space left for the introduction of what may be termed the value-plug, a certain number

of casts were taken by the ordinary galvanoplastic process before the die was hardened; and these casts having been furnished with the values, the first plates were constructed from these. In the process of hardening the die, whether from the rectangular form of the block not allowing of a gradual expansion of the metal, or from the large rectangular hole in it to receive the numeral plug, the die cracked through the left lower angle across the foot of the figure. This misfortune necessitated the engraving of a new die, in which the name of the author of the design does not occupy exactly the same space as in the first, and this also accounts for the variations in the type of the numerals. * * *

United States Stamps with Grill.—Collectors of these may learn from *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* how imitations of these are made by a press and the aid of a few dies, and so perfectly done that they cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. We believe that careful philatelists can distinguish them, but it behoves to be cautious.

* * *

United States.—*Columbian Issue.*—We read in *The Philatelic Monthly*, that "the Columbian postage stamps have proved unsatisfactory so far as the revenue from their sale is concerned. The issue of them at first was very large, but as soon as the novelty of the stamp had worn away the demand rapidly fell off, the public evidently preferring the smaller stamp. The estimate of Postmaster-General Wanamaker when he made the contract for their issue, that three thousand millions would be used, is shown to have been fully 100 per cent. in excess of the demand, and in order to reduce the loss to a minimum, Postmaster-General Bissell has effected a modification of the original contract, reducing the number to be called for to two thousand millions. The estimate is made that not more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of these stamps were sold to collectors." The above is founded on the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General Craige.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. Castle.

The second meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 6th, at 7.45 p.m. Eleven members and one visitor were present, the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed some correspondence was read by the Secretary, including a letter from Mr. W. T. Willett, presenting to the society a large photographic group of its members, recently taken by Mr. Otto Pfenninger, with a suggestion that, as the society already possessed a copy, it should be offered to the London Philatelic Society. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Willett for his kindness was unanimously carried.

The President then read some very interesting notes on the first two issues of Victoria, illustrated by his magnificent collection of these stamps. After giving a very instructive description of the various alterations made in these early issues, he stated that although the 2d. with fine background and sides was always believed to be the first variety of this value issued, a specimen with coarse background and fine sides had been recently found postmarked several days prior to the earliest date before known, thus showing that both varieties were, in all probability, put into circulation at the same time. A vote of thanks to the President was then passed, and Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited the 1d. value of a new issue for the Cape of Good Hope. An exchange packet from the Manchester Philatelic Society was also handed round.

The third meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 20th, at 7.45 p.m., eight members being present. In absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter was read from the President, expressing regret that he was unavoidably prevented through indisposition from attending the meeting, and therefore from continuing his notes on Victoria.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. T. Willett that a collection of forgeries should be made by the society for the use of the members. Mr. J. W. Gillespie seconded the proposal, and after some discussion it was unanimously carried. The Secretary was requested to send out notices to that effect, and to solicit contributions of forgeries.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 4th, at 7.45 p.m., the President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed. the Secretary intimated that the Rev. Rogers and Mr. Escolme both tendered their resignation as members of the society, which were accepted with regret.

Contributions towards the "Forgery" collection were received from several members, and all were accepted with best thanks.

The President presented to the society's library a bound copy of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, vol. i., from the Proprietors, and the *Auction Epitome*, vol. ii., from Mr. W. Brown of Salisbury. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the donors, which the Secretary was requested to convey.

The President also exhibited the second portion of his collection of Victoria, containing all issues from 1854 to 1862, and gave, at the same time, a graphic description of the numerous varieties of watermarks, perforations, &c. Among the most notable specimens were the specially fine "Emblem" series, many being unused, also a copy of the "Registered" unused.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his very interesting notes.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 18th, at 7.45 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Willett took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Assistant-Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, conveying the best thanks of its members for the picture presented to them by this society.

Mr. E. Manwaring, proposed by Mr. G. G. Hodgson, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was duly elected a member of the society.

Mr. Willett then presented a very fine album for the society's collection of "forgeries," also an interesting proof of the notorious forgery of the Indian 1 rupee. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willett for his gift, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. R. J. Thrupp.

The Secretary showed his collection of Antigua, Montserrat, and British Honduras, and read some notes on the same, for which he was accorded a vote of thanks.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Founded May, 1890.

President—Oliver Firth.

The sixth meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Municipal Buildings, on Saturday, December 16th, 1893, Mr. Beckwith, Ex-President, in the chair.

The donations to the Library consisted of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Mekeel's *Philatelic Journal of America*, and vol. ii. of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* by Mr. R. Hollick, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the donors.

Novelties were exhibited by Messrs. Beckwith, Duffield, and T. K. Skipwith. Two gentlemen were proposed as associates.

Mr. J. F. C. Sieber then read an interesting paper on "Perforations," illustrated by diagrams, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was accorded him.

W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., } *Hon. Secs.*
T. Kershaw Skipwith, }
13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.

The fifth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, November 10th, 1893, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by eleven members and one visitor.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton then read a paper on some reminiscences of his father, the late E. L. Pemberton. These proved of very great interest, owing to the late Mr. Pemberton being one of the pioneers of philately.

The sixth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, November 24th, 1893, the Vice-President in the chair. Present, eleven members and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary announced the presentation of various works, which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the society to the donors.

The Hon. Secretary announced the receipt of a letter from the Earl of Kingston, thanking the society for electing him an honorary member, which gave great satisfaction to the members.

Mr. Grunewald read a paper on the perforations of stamps, treating his subject in a comprehensive and interesting manner.

The Hon. Secretary read a short critique on the Tapling Collection, New South Wales, or rather such portion of it as the space allowed to Mr. Bacon in the British Museum permitted him to exhibit.

The seventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, the 8th December, 1893, the Vice-President occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from the Philatelic Society of South Australia.

A sub-committee was formed to report and carry out, if advisable, arrangements for the Annual Dinner of the society before the close of the year.

Mr. Duerst then read a paper on the stamps of Prussia, informing the members that when the postal authorities determined to use stamps, the King of Prussia drew a design for the stamps, which consisted principally of the Arms of Prussia; the authorities did not consider the design satisfactory, and prevailed upon the King to allow his portrait to appear upon the stamps. On the succession of King William I. the design was altered to the Eagle of Prussia, which remained the design until the foundation of the German Empire. Mr. Duerst read the decree authorising the use of the octagonal envelopes cut for adhesive purposes, but pointed out that the cut envelopes were not sold to the public, but had to be placed on the envelopes by the officials of the Post-office, by whom alone they were allowed to be used as adhesives, and principally for registered letters.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton showed the 2 sgr., blue, 1861-64 issue rouletted horizontally, and undoubtedly perforated vertically.

The Hon. Treasurer then referred to the paper read by him last session on the stamps of Heligoland, and an epitome of which had been included in the publication of the society. Since reading the paper he had had the opportunity of examining entire sheets of all the values, including entire sheets of the originals, and three different printings of the reprints of the schilling issue. He pointed out that the latter fact was not generally known. The perforation of all the three reprints and the originals are identical. Of

course it is established that the 2s. and 6s. do not exist perforated as originals. The rouletting of the originals and the reprints is likewise no guide. The first reprinting was done at Berlin, where the stamps were printed, and it is difficult to distinguish these, the most dangerous reprints, from the originals; the paper is slightly thinner, and the tone of the colours slightly different. The second set of reprints were done at Lubeck, the paper in this instance being appreciably thinner, and the gum whiter. If these reprints are placed face downwards all the lettering can be read from the back of the stamp. The third reprints were manufactured at Hamburg on still thinner paper, very different indeed from the originals; the gum is thin and pure white, while the embossing is not nearly so good. These last reprints are the common ones, and not at all dangerous.

The meeting closed with the customary vote of thanks.

W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The nineteenth meeting was held at the Bursary, Exeter College, the President (Dr. J. A. H. Murray) in the chair. The Vice-President (Professor Napier), Rev. H. Cummings, and Messrs. W. J. King, Heurtley Sankey, E. A. Bacon, T. Nicholls, J. R. F. Turner, E. P. Butler, J. F. Burnett (Assistant Secretary), F. A. Bellamy (Hon. Secretary & Treasurer), and two visitors were present.

The usual business having been transacted, the Secretary read the following letter:

"York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk,
"*October* 28*th*, 1893.

"Gentlemen,—I am desired by the Duke of York to offer to you, the members of the Oxford Philatelic Society, the warmest thanks of His Royal Highness for the interesting and beautifully-illuminated address, representative of the adhesive stamps of the British Empire at the present time, which you have been good enough to send on the occasion of His Royal Highness' marriage. "I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"(Signed) Derek Keppel,
"To the members of the Oxford Philatelic Society." *Equerry-in-Waiting.*"

On the proposal of the Hon. Secretary, this letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society.

Professor A. S. Napier then read his paper on "The Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes used for messenger purposes at some of the Colleges in Oxford."

As this paper will be printed in the *Monthly Journal*, anything concerning it of a detailed character cannot be given here. It should, however, be stated that, besides specimens of types exhibited by Professor Napier, Mr. J. R. F. Turner brought his own collection, which is unique, and probably can never be excelled, only one variety being required. It contained the hitherto unknown variety of embossed Merton, also a large number of entire sheets, stamps as used on the envelopes, &c. The paper contained much information respecting the number printed, the dates when used, and on other points.

A discussion took place, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Professor Napier.

The twentieth meeting was held at Dr. Murray's house. Ten members and one visitor were present.

One name was proposed for membership. The usual business was transacted. Several books of stamps were upon the table.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., for their donation of a copy (in German) of a paper on the secret marks of the Bremen stamps.

4, St. John's Road. F. A. Bellamy, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1893.

UNLESS otherwise described, the values are adhesives. Words in Italics refer to a particular feature or change in the stamp. The references are to the *Philatelic Record* for 1893. A note of interrogation denotes that the authenticity of the stamp is doubtful.

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ANGOLA.— 5 reis (1886), *grey-black* 253
New Type. 2½ reis, brown 203

ANGRA.—See AZORES.

ANNAM AND TONKIN.—*Variety* of 1 c. on 4 c. 59

ANTIGUA.—1 penny, vermilion ; wmk. "Star," *perf. 12* . . . 276

ANTIOQUIA.—1, 2½, 5, 10 c., *on white* . . . 227, 276

ARGENTINE.— 3 centavos, orange ; *new issue* . . . 84
5 ,, green ; *error* 84
1, 2, and 5 pesos ; *new issue* 59
Letter Card. 3 c., orange on straw 108
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AUSTRIA.—2 kr. (1850), *printed on both sides* 32
9 kr. (1850), on *laid* paper 84

AZORES.—ANGRA, HORTA, PONTA DELGADA.
New Types. 75, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis . . 3, 132, 203
,, *Post Cards.* 30 reis, 30+30 reis . . . 32
Letter Card. 25 reis, green on buff 3
Envelopes. 25 and 50 reis 132

BAMRA.—¼ anna, black on *magenta ; altered type* . . . 179

BARBADOS.—*Envelope.* ½d., surcharged on 1 penny, rose . 32, 59
Post Cards. ½d., brown on white 84
1d., surcharged on 1½d. . . . 132
Wrapper. ½d., surcharged on 1d. . . . 84

BAVARIA.—Reply Cards of 3+3 pf., 1892, 1893 ; 5+5 pf., 1893 108, 253
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BELGIUM.—Post Cards ; *errors* in dividing the sheets . . . 3
New Issue. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50 c.,
1, 2 f. . . 133, 180, 203, 228, 253, 277
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BENIN.—*Overprints* of Adhesives, Post and Letter Cards 59, 108, 228
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BERMUDA.— 2d., *brown-violet ;* 1 shilling, *brown* . . . 155
Post Cards. 1d. on 1½d., 1+1d. on 1½+1½d . . 203, 228
1d. on 1½ (1880), carmine and bistre . . 228, 277
1 penny, 1+1 penny ; *new issue* . . . 277

BHOPAL.—8 annas, greenish-black ; *altered type* . . . 253

BOLIVIA.—*Overprint* of 1 and 5 c. fiscals for postal use . . 180, 203
New Issue. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 c. . . . 155, 180
Envelopes. 5, 10 c. ; *nine stars* 253

BOSNIA.—20 kr., olive-green ; *new value* 32

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Brazil.—500 reis, *slate* 253
Newspaper Stamps. 10 and 20 reis, on *greenish* 50 reis . 32, 204
New Issue. 10, 20, 50, 100 reis . . 85, 109, 155
Envelopes. 100, 200 reis 4, 32, 180
Wrapper. 20 reis, green on buff . . . 180, 203
Letter Card. 80 reis, red and blue on *rose* and on *blue* . 133, 203
Newspaper Stamps. 200, 700 reis (!) 277

B. Bechuanaland.—*Error* in overprint of "Protectorate" . . 4
Reg. Env. 4d. on 2d.; *double* surcharge 60
Wrappers. ½d. (Cape); ½d. (English) 60
Post Cards. (Cape) 1½ pence and ½ penny . . 204, 254

B. C. Africa.—4 shillings, slate and red 60
Reg. Env. 4 pence on 2d. 278
Post Cards. 1d. and 2d. 278

B. E. Africa.—*Envelope.* 2½ annas, blue . . 60, 85, 228
Post Cards. ½ and 1 anna 60, 109

B. Guiana.— 48 cents, red (1864); *perf. 15* 254
Post Cards. 1 cent, grey; *new issue* 278
2 c. and 2+2 c.; *new issue* . . . 32, 109

B. N. Borneo.—1 cent, orange; *new issue* 32

B. S. Africa.—*Reg. Env.* 4 pence, blue 32
Post Cards. 1d., 1+1d., 1½d. (Post Cards of Cape) . . . 60
1d., 1+1d., 1½d.; *new issue* 278

Bulgaria.—5 stot., yellow-green; 15 stot., yellow; 25 stot., blue;
50 stot., green-blue; *perf. 11½* . . 60, 155
50 stot., green-blue; *perf. 15* (?) . . . 33
Postage Due. 5, 25, 50 stot., redrawn; perf. 11½ . . 60, 155
Letter Cards. 5, 15 stot. 180

Canada.—10 cents, carmine, on *laid* paper 229
New Values. 8 c., 20 c., 50 c. 86, 229
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Post Cards. 1 cent, grey on *buff.* 86
1+1 cent; *stamps of two types* . . . 4, 60

Cape of Good Hope.—*Surcharge* of 1d. on 2d., ochre . . . 133
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Post Card. ½+½d., green on buff 155

Cape Verd.—2½ reis, brown; *new type* 156

Cashmere.—½ anna, green (dated 1923) 33
8 anna, pale blue, on *thin glazed* paper . . . 133
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Cauca.—See Palmira.

Cavalle.—See French Levant.

Ceylon.—3 cents, 30 cents; *new types* . . . 205, 254
Envelopes. 2 c. on 5 c., blue, surcharged in *blue* and *black* 61, 109, 133
Reg. Env. 10 c. on 15 c.; 2 varieties . . 61, 86, 229
10 c., rose 205, 229
Post Cards. 2 c. on 3 c., violet 61
2+2 c., blue on white; *native print* . . 61, 204
2 c. and 2+2 c., blue on white . . 181, 204
Service Card. No value 33

Chefoo.—½, 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents; *new issue* . . . 279

Chili.—5 pesos, vermilion and black; *new value* (!) . . . 229
Official Seal. No value, brown on white 133
Post Card. 1 centavo, green on *light green* . . . 61

Colombia.— Railway Envelope, 5 c., red on *white laid* . . 254
Cubiertas. 30 and 40 c. (1892 type) 279

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Cook Islands.—1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., 10d.; *new issue* . . 205, 254

Costa Rica.—Error in overprint of "GUANACASTE" . . 33, 62
2 c., blue (*fiscal*), overprinted "GUANACASTE" . . 33
Official. 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, 50 centavos 4

Curaçao.— 10 cents, blue; 30 cents, grey; *new issue* . . 109
Post Cards. 7½ cents and 7½+7½ cents, blue on light blue . . 181

Cyprus.—Post Card. ½ piastre, green on *buff* . . 181, 279

Dédéagh.—See French Levant.

Diego-Suarez.—Overprint of French Colonial Adhesives, Post and Letter Cards . . 33, 86, 134

Dutch Indies.—*New Issue.* 10 c., brown; 15 c., yellow-brown; 50 c., lake . . . 62, 109
2 guld. 50 c., brown and blue . . 33
Postage Due. 10 c., 20 c. 86, 109

Ecuador.—*Surcharge* of 5 cent. on 5 sucres . . . 205, 254
Fiscal, telegraph, and other stamps *used postally* 86, 156, 181, 205, 229, 279
Telegraph stamps and provisionals 92

Egypt.— 3 mil., orange; 2 piastres, red-brown; *new issues* . 182
Service. No value; red-brown 5, 62
Envelope. 1 piastre, red-brown; *new size* 279

Eritrea.—*Issue* of Adhesives, Post and Letter Cards . . 5, 33
Overprint on 1 c., *inverted* 205

Fernando Po.—*Overprint* of 50 c. de pes., Cuba (1876), . . 62
Surcharge of 50 c. de pta. on 1 c. de pes., green . 254

Fiji Islands.— *Surcharge* of 5d. on 6d., rose . . . 34, 62
New Issue. 1d., 2d., 5d. . . 87, 110, 205
Times Express. 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s. on *yellow-wove* . 34

Finland.—70 kopecks, brown and orange; *new value* . . . 5

France.—40 c. (1878); *1st Type* 110

French Colonies.—Errors in inscriptions 110

French Guiana.—*Surcharge* of 5 on 15 c., blue . . . 35

French Levant.—Cavalle, Dédéagh, Port Lagos.
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Funchal.—See Madeira.

Gambia.—Post Cards. 1d. on 1½d.; 1+1d. on 1½+1½d. . . 5, 34
1d. and 1+1d., carmine on buff; *new issue* . . . 156

German East Africa.—Surcharged Adhesives and Post Cards . 182, 230

Germany.—3, 25, 50 pfennig; *imperforate* 254
Pneumatic Post. 30 pf., blue on rose, *interior grey* . . . 117

Gold Coast.—3 pence, *olive* 230
Reg. Env. Size F; *shorter inscription* 254

Great Britain.—9 pence (1865); plate *5* 111
10 „ (1867); „ *2* 87
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Reg. Env. Changes in inscriptions . . 6, 34, 62, 78, 111
2d., ultramarine; *new type* . . . 230
2d. „ *error* . . . 280
Letter Card. 1d., carmine on *blue* 134
Levant. 40 paras on ½d., vermilion 87
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Grenada.—Errors in the surcharges of 1892 62

Guadeloupe.—Errors in overprint 62

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Guatemala.—20 centavos, green; *engraved* 524

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Overprint of Envelopes and Post Cards . . . 255

Holland.—*New Issue.* 2 guld. 50 cents 280

Honduras.—*New issue* of Adhesives, Envelopes, &c., for 1893-4 . 231

Hongkong.—*Post Card.* 1+1 cent, green on buff . . . 134

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Iceland.—Post Cards of 5, 5+5, 8+8, and 10+10 aur; *altered inscription* 111

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8 anna, rose (?) . . . 111, 135
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Italy.—25 c., blue; *new type* 232
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Japan.—Post Card. 3 sen, *olive-green* 88

Jhind.—½ anna, *blue;* perf. and imperf. 232

Labuan.—*Surcharges* of 2 c. on 40 c., and 6 c. on 16 c. . . 62, 111
Post Card. 3 c. on 4 c., green 6

Lagos.—*Surcharge* of ½d. on 4d. 255
Post Cards. 1d. value of 1½d., altered in red ink . . . 7
Surcharge of 1d. on 1½d. 135
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Liberia.— 3 cents (1881), *red* (?) . . . 88, 135
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Postage Due. 3 c., purple; 6 c., grey 7
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Wrapper. 1 cent, on white and buff paper . . . 35

Luxemburg.—12½, 20, 30, 37½, 50 c.; 1, 2½, 5 fr.; *new type* . 63, 88
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Macao.—*Surcharge* of 30 on 200 reis, lilac-grey 36
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Madeira.—Funchal.
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Envelopes. 25 reis, green; 50 reis, blue 135
Post Cards. 30 reis and 30+30 reis, blue on buff . . . 63
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MONACO.—Envelopes. 5 c., blue on *white;* 15 c., rose; *new size* 207, 232
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MOZAMBIQUE.—*Surcharge* of 2½ reis on 40 reis, brown . 88, 184, 207
,, 5 reis on 40 reis, brown . . 88, 184
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MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—Adhesives overprinted . . . 88
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NABHA.— 9 pies, carmine; *new value* 207
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NOTICE.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* would feel exceedingly obliged to the possessor of the strip of twopence Victoria (Queen on Throne) of the lithographed issue, consisting of the five stamps mentioned in Moens' Catalogue (last edition), if he would communicate with him, care of Messrs. Th. Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 182.

PHILATELY in the United States seems to be in a flourishing condition, if the number of journals devoted to it which every month call for our perusal may be taken as a proof of it. Naturally they are of all sizes, though it is not always the largest that contain the most original matter. These are obliged to borrow from other sources, for the brains of all foreigners are public property in the United States, as M. Moens was told a short time since, when one journal transferred to its pages a translation of some portions of his work on the Spanish stamps. When he expostulated he was told, in other words, that he was a fool for his pains, and ought to know better. But many of the smaller journals bear all the marks of philatelic thought in the reading we find in them, and show that the writers are earnest in their studies. Philately is of somewhat modern growth in the United States compared with other countries, but, like other things that have taken root in American soil, it has rapidly grown and developed. If we mistake not, the small journal now conducted by Messrs. Bogert and Durbin is the oldest, and this dates from 1874, the *Stamp and Coin Journal*, afterwards the *Stamp Journal*, being the next that we find in our philatelic library. It is, however, we think, to be regretted that earnest collectors in the States do not contribute more to the pages of the larger magazines; there is no lack of Societies, but there is no great evidence that the meetings are always devoted to serious study, though there are notable instances to the contrary, showing with what great ability philatelic questions are discussed. We trust we may be forgiven for our criticism, which may appear uncalled for on our part, but we think we are reflecting opinion on this side of the Atlantic.

American Philatelic Literature.

We do not know that we should have been led to make the above remarks had it not been that our opinion was lately asked on what appeared to us to be a doctored stamp. We found little if anything to aid us in the ordinary philatelic works, and we turned to those of the United States, when we found in more than one a notice of how many various colours might be chemically made principally out of the secondary colours, though the primary ones could be equally operated on by the "philatelic doctor." A little knowledge of chemistry and a few chemicals, which it is prudent not to mention, is all the stock-in-trade that this gentleman requires. But though a collector should look with suspicion on a stamp which varies from its normal colour, there is no doubt that atmospheric influences have a great deal to do with changing the colour of many stamps, but that is not what we mean.

Chemicals and Forgeries.

Taken on the whole there is not so much of this chemical doctoring going on at the present day as some years since, and the chief pitfalls now seem to be forgery, and making up, or what is known as "faking." Years since, the forgeries for the most part hailed from the great firm of Spiro Brothers, and were nearly all lithographed. When the genuine stamps did not bear any water-mark, forgeries of this kind could be detected at once by the type; but now since photogravure has been brought to bear on their production, the protection of the variation in the type has ceased to be any certain test. There is no real protection to a collector to be found at the present day, except the real study of all the elements which constitute a stamp—the paper, the kind of printing, the colour, the perforation (when there is any) and when it is an imitation of an old stamp the look of age in the colour and the paper. We know of no better guides, after the experience of many years, and the usual apprenticeship we served, of being deceived like every other collector.

We intended to close our remarks here when we received a copy of Major Evans's philatelic glossary, which is a revised edition of the papers he has of late contributed to the *Monthly Journal*, and which are now collected together in a little volume called *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*. It is worthy of the perusal of every collector, be he great or small. He will here find the elements discussed which have been mentioned above. We purpose to refer to it more at length next month.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting.

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.*"

Afghanistan.—We give an engraving of the stamp recently described. There is said to have been a third variety on orange-red, but at present reliable information regarding these stamps has not been received, except the fact of the existence of those already chronicled.



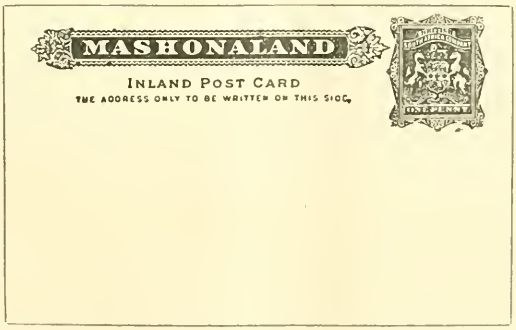


Austria.—The engraving annexed shows the type of the new postage due stamps.

Bahamas.—M. Maury has received a registration envelope for these islands with an appropriate embossed stamp, and of the usual design, but does not mention the sizes.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue.

British South Africa.—*Mashonaland.*—The annexed engraving shows the design of the post cards described in our number for December last.



Bulgaria.—The 10 stot. is now reported as being in vermilion-red, perforated 11½.

10 stot., vermilion-red ; perforated 11½.

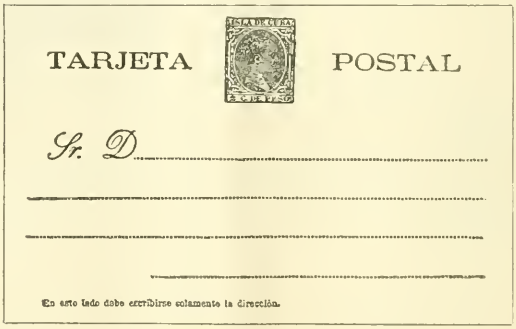
Cashmere.—We lately saw a very sensible letter in one of the philatelic journals to the effect that Cashmere was not the proper mode of designating this territory. We perfectly agree in this, and for some time we adopted Kashmir, and were reluctantly obliged to abandon it. On the telegraph forms the English heading is always Jammu Kashmir or Jamu Kashmir—even the telegraph authorities seem rather in a fog—and the present ruler is enrolled amongst the Knights of the Star of India as the Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir. English philatelists, however, seem to be best acquainted with him as the ruler of Cashmere.

The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the $\frac{1}{8}$ anna, yellow, on white *laid* paper, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black, official of that series, on dead-white paper.

$\frac{1}{8}$ anna, yellow on white *laid*.
Official. $\frac{1}{4}$,, black on dead-white wove.

Cuba.—The engraving shows a new post card recently issued. The impression is in green on dark buff. Size 145 × 100 mm.

Post Card. 5 c. de peso, green on dark buff.



Ecuador.—The 50 centavos, maroon, has, like the 5 sucres, been transformed into 5 centavos by surcharge.

5 cent. on 50 cent., maroon, surcharged in black.

France.—The whole series of postage due stamps in separate colours has been chronicled by many of our contemporaries, but the following four values have only as yet appeared.

Postage Due. 5 centimes, light blue.
10 ,, light brown.
15 ,, light green.
30 ,, rose.

Great Britain.—The very useless system of dating envelope stamps above the value of one penny has been abandoned, and the holes in the dies are now plugged. Some improvements have also been recently made in the stamping machinery, one of which is a 32-stamp multiple press, which records the value of each impression. This is due to the inventive mind of Mr. Peacock, the late inspector of that branch of the department.

Grenada.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* states that the 6d., mauve, has been overprinted with "Surcharge Postage" in black, and surcharged with a new value.

Surcharge Postage. 1d. on 6d., mauve; surcharge in black.
2d. ,, ,, ,,

Hawaii.—The *Echo de la Timb.* states that among the recent overprints on these stamps, one of the 2 cents, carmine (1888), bears the date of 1393, and one of those of 5 cents, light blue (1883), has the date of 1863.

The same journal gives details of the designs of the new series; but as we shall have to describe them later on, if they appear, we will defer it till then.

Italy.—A new post card of 10 centesimi was issued last month with stamp of the current type. The inscription is "CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA" in large capitals, underneath which is "(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE)" in smaller capitals. Below this are the Arms of the new type. The instructions in Italian and French are up the left side, and there are lines for the address, the first preceded by "*A*" in script. The date is 93.

Post Card. 10 centesimi, carmine on pale straw.

Japan.—We read in the *American Journal of Philately* that it is informed that the following varieties exist in the perforation of some of the stamps of 1874 and 1875: The 4 sen (1874), with syllabic characters, exists perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, and also $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round. The 1 sen (1875), without syllabic characters, exists perforated 9, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Liberia.—We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for an imperforate specimen of the new 5 cents, which is to supersede the provisional one made by surcharging that of 6 cents. It is also accompanied by one of similar value and design, but in other colours for official use, which is further shown by O. S. printed in the lower angles in black, in grotesque capitals.



The design is that of a globe displaying Africa, to the left of which is a figure emblematical of "Liberty," with a caduceus in the right hand, representative of "Commerce," and the left arm resting on the globe. To the right is a boat with two natives unloading merchandize, of which there are other packages in the foreground. As we give an engraving of the stamp we need not add further details, but the stamp is remarkable as being a right-angled triangle, like the original stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Jonh's, Newfoundland, both made more than thirty-five years since. The stamps are printed in two colours, and in point of execution are beautiful specimens

of the work of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. The impression is on plain white paper.

5 cents, carmine, central design in black.
Official. 5 cents, violet „ green, overprinted O. S.

We annex an engraving showing the type of the new registration labels described in our last, as also of the postage due stamps.





Lorenzo-Marquez.—Our contemporaries announce the issue of a stamp of the new type for this Portuguese possession. Is it also to have a whole series?

2½ reis, brown.

Monaco.—The issue of the 75 centimes of the new type is announced. 75 c., violet-brown on straw.

Montenegro.—It would appear that some of the 10 and 25 nov. of the Jubilee issue were overprinted in black as well as red. It was naturally to be expected that in an issue made solely for sale, and not for use, that *errors* would be made.

Jubilee. 10 nov., blue overprint in *black*.
25 „ grey-violet „ „

Natal.—We appear to have omitted to chronicle the issue of the revised edition of the single and reply cards of 1 penny and 1+1d. The words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" are now the first line of the inscription, and "NATAL" the second, immediately above the Arms.

Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff.
1+1 „ „ „

The post cards of 1½ pence, now become useless, have, it is reported, been transformed, to the number of 36,000 dozen, into cards of ½ penny, by barring the word "PENNY" on the stamp.—*Coll. de Timbres-Poste.*

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We have the ordinary registration envelopes of the new pattern, sizes F, G, and H 2, with the Inland insurance table expanded on the back, and with the inscription in black above the stamp in sanserif capitals, "NIGER COAST —PROTECTORATE" in two lines, 29 and 25 mm. long. There is no stop. With a thoughtfulness worthy of all praise a small piece of pink blotting paper is placed under the flap of each, to obviate the danger of a too premature closing of the envelope.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, ultramarine, inscription in black; sizes F, G, and H 2.

Obock.—Another value of the type depicted in our November number has made its appearance, but it is only one of 2 francs, and the size is proportionately diminished. We have said enough; we do not feel any satisfaction in chronicling such wares. The stamp, like the former, is on dice-pattern white paper, and not perforated. 2 francs, green-grey.

We have also received no fewer than 13 values of a new series of oblong, rectangular shape, printed on dice-pattern paper, all of the same type, but in different colours, and overprinted in another colour with the value and "OBOCK 1893–94." We hope these will open the eyes of collectors to the rubbish that is prepared for them.

Porto Rico.—With reference to the list we gave of these stamps last month, M. Maury states that his correspondent at Mayaguez informs him that they are those issued for 1893–94, and that one of 2 c. de peso may be added. The values of 5 and 10 c. de peso are suppressed, and values of 4 and 6 c. de peso will be issued. The post card of 3 c. de peso is now carmine, in place of blue. 2 c. de peso, violet.

Post Card. 3 c. ,, carmine on buff.

Portugal.—It seems to be established as a fact that the reported surcharge of 2½ reis on the 2 reis, black, is fictitious, as the journal which first mentioned it now states that it was never issued. The colour of the current 5 reis appears to have degenerated into pale yellow. 5 reis, *pale yellow.*

The overprint of the post card of 20 reis of 1887 with "Valido, 1893," similarly to that of 10 reis already chronicled, is announced.

Post Card. 20 reis, carmine on buff; overprint in black.

Portuguese Indies.—Our contemporaries chronicle a post card, which seems to be a new variety of the 1 tanga, surcharged with 3 reis. This has a surcharge of the Arms of Portugal on the left of the stamp, under which, in a semicircle, is "SUPPRIMENTO 3 REIS."

Post Card. 3 reis on 1 tanga, blue on buff; *new surcharge.*

Reunion.—We regret to chronicle a new type of surcharge of the 20 c. (1881), brick on green, consisting simply of the figure "2," in black, in the middle of the stamp. The surcharge is in panes of 25, in which there are three different types of the numeral. There are 18 about 6 mm. high, one 7 mm., and 6 have the head of the numeral finishing with a curve in place of a knob. It is said that 300,000 have been so surcharged, and there are doubtless some topsy-turvies among so many.



2 on 20 c., brick on green; surcharged in black.

Roumania.—We learn from our contemporaries that a reply card of 10 + 10 bani has been issued of a design similar to the single card chronicled in our October number. It is hinged as at the top, and the impression is in dark-yellow buff, a lighter tone within. Size 130 × 90.

Post Card. 10 + 10 bani, red on *dark yellow-buff.*

It is said that the inscription on the Postal Union reply cards of 1879 will be adopted for the new cards, and that they will bear "ROMANIA" in French. In fact some of the single cards of 10 bani of the new issue have been seen inscribed "ROUMANIE."

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Biejetsk.—There are five varieties of the round stamp shown in our last, which are all in one line, and are repeated in the next line, but reversed; that is, the 1st under the 5th, &c., upside down. They were in circulation from December, 1892, to January, 1893, when they were replaced by those without a line under "MARKA," of which there are 15 varieties. The current series was issued in October, 1893.

Oustioujna.—The stamp in use is of the same size as that of 1889, which was diminished in that of 1891. The inscriptions are the same, but the type is changed. The frame is similar to that of 1891. The impression is in black on coloured paper, and the perforation is 11½.



3 kopecks, black on yellow.

Schadrinsk.—Since December last a stamp of the design annexed has been in use, the Arms in the centre being a combination of those of Perm (a bear) with those of Schadrinsk (a fox). The impression is in two colours on white wove paper, and the perforation 11½.



3 kopecks, blue and red.

Soroka.—The stamp of 1885 has been found not perforate vertically.

Tichvin.—The annexed design is that of a new stamp printed in five colours—red, green, black, silver, gold. The inscriptions are the same as on the stamp of last year. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 10.



5 kopecks, red, green, black, silver, gold.

Salvador.—The 2 centavos of 1893 has been surcharged with "UN CENTAVO" in black. In the eighty-eighth stamp on the sheet

this is spelt "UN CENTNVO." What a treasure for the amateurs of such things! The surcharge was issued just in time to escape the arrival of the new set, making it still more precious.—*A. J. of P.*

1 c. on 2 c., red-brown; surcharge in black.

Shanghai.—We do not know with what sort of feelings collectors will regard the proceedings of the municipality at Shanghai, which had its "jubilee" stamp in orange-red, as depicted at p. 160, vol. xv., but has not been satisfied with that. On the 1st December last the Municipal Council ordered the issue of a "*limited number*" of the new series to be overprinted "Jubilee, 1843–1893." This was done on the adhesives of the new issue, the overprint consisting of "JUBILEE" in Gothic letters, with 1843 above, and 1893 underneath, applied transversely in black. The same favour was also by implication extended to the envelopes, bands, and post cards, and it is said that "Postage-due" stamps alone escaped the operation. Jubilee collectors may therefore add to their collections the following pearls:



Adhesives.	½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c.,	overprint in black.
Envelopes.	1 c., 2 c., 3 c.	,, ,,
Wrappers.	½ c., 1 c., 2 c.	,, ,,
Post Cards.	1 c., 2 c.	,, ,,
Letter Card.	1 c.	,, ,,

Our only wonder is that as the order did not specify the colour of the overprint, it has not been also done in red, blue, and green; but it is possible that the favoured few may obtain some even in these colours, as the post-office there appears to be very obliging.

South Australia.—The Four Pence, mauve, perforated 15, has been issued. At the date of our letter, 7th January last, the inks for the 2½d. and the 5d. had not arrived, and there was no immediate prospect of the issues of the permanent stamps being made. A rumour was rife, which we hope is not true, that for philatelic revenue purposes a general change was likely to be made in the colours of all the stamps.

4 pence, mauve, wmk. Crown SA; perf. 15.

Tasmania.—We read in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* that "Souvenir" post cards were issued on the 13th December in connection with the Tasmanian International Exhibition, 1893–4, showing a picture on the back of the 1 penny post card, carmine on white, and on the back of the first half of the reply card of 1½d. + 1½d., brown on buff, consisting of the Arms of the colony, surmounted by the inscription "Official Souvenir," and flanked by a view of Hobart from the bay to the right and the Exhibition buildings to the left. The design is lithographed in black, and occupies nearly half the space at the back, so that but little room

is left for any writing. From this description we should think that the parties who prepared it must have borrowed the idea from the German Hotel Post Cards.

Western Australia.—Consequent on recent legislation, fiscal stamps are now permitted to do duty as postage stamps. A similar effect to that which took place in Great Britain is occurring in Western Australia. Not only the current fiscals are found used for postage, but those of 1882, surcharged in black on the 3 pence, lilac, are found similarly used. It is probably the forerunner of a unified series.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDED ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN "VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(*Continued from Vol.* XV., *page* 290.)

WE will now resume the consideration of Type VII. (emblems), but before doing so we are desirous of reviewing a statement in our number for November last (page 267), as to the engraving of the dies for the stamps of this type. We have since heard from Mr. Hill that he has ascertained that Mr. Calvert was specially an engraver on wood and not on metal, and on further examination of the stamps themselves, and after submitting them to others more qualified than we are to form a correct judgment, we feel convinced that the original dies were engraved on wood in accordance with the terms of the contract. We had an erroneous idea that electro-casts for surface printing could be produced directly from an engraving in recess, but we are assured that this is not so, and that the engraving of the original die is always in relief, and what Mr. Hill saw must have been in relief, as he speaks of it as a "punch" in contradistinction to a plate. Now the contract with Mr. Calvert was only accepted on the 4th December, 1856, and the bond for the performance of it was dated 21st January, 1857, yet he commenced the delivery of the four pence in January, as it was actually put on sale on the 26th of that month. Engraving in relief on steel not only requires considerable time, but presents great difficulties in its execution, and when first employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. they were compelled to seek their engraver in France. Even supposing that Mr. Calvert commenced his work on the day when his contract was accepted, the time up to January 26th, when the stamps were put on sale, would be utterly insufficient for the engraving of the die on steel in relief, the construction of 120 galvano-casts to make up the plate, and the printing of any copies. This would be entirely beyond the power of Mr. Calvert. We think, therefore, that he engraved the original dies on wood in relief in the same manner as the other original dies engraved by him, though these were the first stamps that he ever printed from casts made by the electro process. It is just possible that the "punch"

Mr. Hill saw was one of these casts which he only glanced at casually without examining it.

Mr. Hill has corrected a slight error that appeared at p. 290 of our December number, under the heading (7) as to the 612,000 stamps of 1 penny delivered between 28th May and 29th June, 1859, where it is said that these stamps, including those of fourpence, were "all printed on plain wove paper," when in fact they were printed on laid paper, as is proved by specimens found on paper laid horizontally perforated 12, and dated in July and August 1859—the earliest found being dated 18 July 59—for the next delivery was not made till 2nd September. As regards the stamps of fourpence, delivered by the end of August, the evidence is not quite so conclusive, as Mr. Hill has not been able to find any specimen of that value on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12, bearing a date prior to December, 1859, but it may fairly be assumed that the stamps of this value, delivered up to the end of August, were also on laid paper.

From the 1st January, 1860, when Mr. Robinson took up his appointment as Printer of Postage Stamps, to the latter end of March, he printed 1,098,000 stamps of fourpence, and from the latter date up to the beginning of June 840,000 stamps of one penny, but there are no means of ascertaining the exact numbers printed on wove and on laid paper. A large number of specimens have been examined by Mr. Hill, from which he finds that the stamps on wove paper appear to have been in use quite as late as those on the horizontally-laid paper, and that in the latter part of the period during which these stamps were current the dates are coincident. As however the penny and fourpenny stamps on wove paper perforated 12, which were supplied under the contracts of 8th December, 1858, and 9th February, 1859, would in the ordinary course be exhausted about the middle of 1859, and the same values on wove paper perforated 12 are found continuing in use for the next twelve months after, it is clear that additional supplies must have been printed on wove paper subsequently to the period when the deliveries under the two above-named contracts took place.

The following is a summary of the numbers of the stamps of one penny and fourpence, perforated 12, printed between 8th December, 1858, and June, 1860.

Contract of 8th Dec., 1858, One Penny . . .	1,479,960		
Contract of 9th Feb., 1859, ...		Fourpence,	1,000,080*
From 11th April, 1859, To 31st Dec., 1859, } One Penny	2,171,880†	Fourpence,	1,782,000
1st January to 30th June, 1860, One Penny . . .	840,000	Fourpence,	1,098,000
	4,491,840		3,880,080

* *Vide* vol. xv., p. 266 (6) and p. 290.

† This number was wrongly printed, vol. xv., p. 290, as 2,172,880, but was correctly given p. 266 (7).

All the above were printed either on wove paper or on paper laid horizontally, and were perforated 12. If the market value of these stamps is to be taken as any guide whereby to judge how many were on wove and how many on laid paper those of one penny would seem to be rather more common on wove paper, and those of fourpence more common on laid paper, so that Mr. Hill estimates the numbers roughly as follows :

On paper laid horizontally, 2,000,000 of one penny, 2,200,000 of fourpence.
On wove paper . . 2,500,000 ,, ,, 1,680,000 ,,

No further printing of the fourpence of Type VII. was made, and the next issue of the one penny of this type was on paper watermarked with the value in words constituting a new phase in the history of the one penny and the two pence of this type.

In May, 1859, it was decided to print the postage stamps on watermarked paper, and to obtain the necessary supply of such paper from England. Accordingly the Post-office applied to the Treasury that a supply of paper and inks of various colours should be procured by the commencement of the following year. The order was sent in June to the Agent-General in London, together with a specification of the paper required, setting forth the size of the sheet, the kind of paper required, and the nature of the watermark it was to bear. On the sheet sent as a pattern for the size and form were four examples of lettering, one on each of the four panes into which the sheet was to be divided, the "One Penny" being in sans-serif, and the others, "Twopence," "Threepence," "Fourpence," "Sixpence," and "Five shillings," in grotesque. There was also a direction on the sheet that the words "Victoria" "Postage" were to appear on each of the four margins.

The specification as given by Mr. Hill is as follows :

30,000 sheets of the size of the pattern, having the words ONE PENNY in condensed grotesque characters as large as the width of the stamp will allow. The lines showing the size of the stamps, to be shown in the watermark, which must be as distinct as possible, so as to be visible on the printed sheets. The quality of the paper to be similar to that used for bank-notes, with a smooth surface, and not to exceed six pounds in weight to each 500 sheets.

12,000 sheets of ditto, having the words TWO PENCE as aforesaid.

10,000 sheets of ditto, having the words THREE PENCE as aforesaid.

30,000 sheets of ditto, having the words FOUR PENCE as aforesaid.

20,000 sheets of ditto, having the words SIX PENCE as aforesaid.

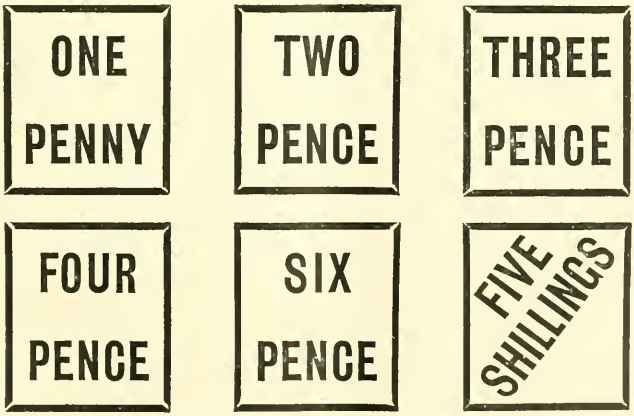
3,000 sheets of ditto, having the words FIVE SHILLINGS as aforesaid.

The printing inks ordered were light green, lavender, light pink, orange, light yellow, light and dark blue, vermilion, carmine, and brown.

It would appear that the Agent-General consulted the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, and on the question of the paper the Commissioners were of opinion that bank-note paper would not be suitable for the purpose; and as to the watermarks they thought more accuracy would be obtained in hand-made than in machine-made paper, but that there would be considerable difficulty "in making each stamp fall exactly on the watermark," if it were of a size such as the specimen, which was probably equal to the stamp itself, an opinion which subsequent facts fully justified, as we do not find one stamp in twenty with the watermark entire. The Commissioners mentioned the names of Messrs. Wise & Co., of Northampton, and Messrs. Turner & Co., of Tonbridge, as manufacturers of the paper used by that Department for the various stamps, the former being the then proprietor of Rush Mills, and the latter of Chafford Mills.

Messrs. Wise & Co. declined to tender, considering that the watermarks could not be made to show sufficiently in so small a space, especially in the type proposed; tenders however were received from Messrs. Turner, Thomas De La Rue & Co., and T. H. Saunders, and that of the last was accepted.

The paper, as manufactured by Mr. Saunders, was hand-made and hard. The sheet measured $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and was watermarked in four panes of about $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each, ruled into thirty rectangles of about 21×23 mm., in which were introduced the words in the manner shown, the letters being sans-serif and not grotesque, though the latter type appears to us only to differ from sans-serif in being more expanded.



Between each pair of vertical panes was a space of about 7·5 mm., and between the horizontal pairs a space of about 6 mm. On the four margins was "VICTORIA" "POSTAGE," the first in double-lined open

grotesque capitals, and the latter in double-lined Roman capitals, half an inch high, with the initial letters rather larger.

According to the invoice, the paper despatched was as follows :

60 rms. =	30,000	sheets	1d.	stamp.			
24 ,,	12,000	,,	2d.	,,			
20 ,,	10,000	,,	3d.	,,			
60 ,,	30,000	,,	4d.	,,			
40 ,,	20,000	,,	6d.	,,			
6 ,,	3,000	,,	5s.	,,			
210 rms. =	105,000	sheets, at 50s. per 1000 . . .			262	10	0
Three pairs of moulds, watermarked with the value on each stamp, for the production of the above paper, at £30 per pair . .					90	0	0
Three large cases lined with tin .					4	0	0
					£356	10	0

Mr. Hill finds that the printing inks and a portion of the paper were received by the Post-office about 8th June, 1860, and the remainder of the paper during the same month.

A further supply of this paper was ordered in August, 1860, for the one penny and fourpenny values, and was received and taken into stock in July, 1861. This supply consisted of 35,000 sheets watermarked "ONE PENNY," and a similar number watermarked "FOUR PENCE," and was the last consignment that was made of paper so watermarked.

(*To be continued.*)

TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

In the reference list to these stamps, in our December number, we mentioned that it was not improbable that other values in pfennig and mark existed on paper watermarked with "loops" besides that of 2 mark catalogued by M. Moens. We forgot at the time that we had as lately as December, 1892, chronicled the 20 pfennig as having been found on paper with that watermark.

Dr. F. Kalckhoff has been kind enough to consult the *Official Gazette* as to the issue of the series in pfennig and mark, and finds that the Ordinance is dated January 21st. It states, however, that the stamps had been issued, and declares that all the stamps in gulden and francs, as also the supplementary stamps of ½ and 1 sgr., were not available for telegraph purposes since January 1st. Our information from Munich is that the public had no notice of the issue before the publication of the Ordinance of the 21st January, and that it is not probable that the stamps in the new currency were on sale until such publication, notwithstanding those of the former currency were not available for the payment of the rates. As, however, the Ordinance stated that the stamps had been issued, it may be assumed, we think, that they were in the hands of the Post-office by the 1st January. The Ordinance states that the values of 10 and 20 marks were not for sale to the public.

MR. HASTINGS E. WRIGHT'S COLLECTION.

On January 12th the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, was very numerously attended, the attraction being a paper of "Stray Notes on the Postal Adhesives of Great Britain," by Mr. Wright, with an exhibition of the choicer specimens of his collection.

Nearly all the leading specialists in Great Britain were present, except Major Evans, and a fair sprinkling of dealers and their representatives attended.

The paper was short, but careful, and worthy of attentive perusal. It did not purport to deal with any novelties, either of fact or theory, but contented itself with recording the more prominent discoveries since the publication of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's work.

Mr. Wright began by adverting to the extensive field these stamps present for investigation; and, after deprecating a vain attempt at finality as being beyond measurable distance, strongly advocated the arrangement of a collection of British stamps by grouping the values of each kind and style in preference to the more logical and chronological order of issue.

He then mentioned the rarer stamps of each issue in a few concise and clear remarks.

In regard to the rouletted "Archer" perforations, he very properly insisted on the comparative worthlessness of specimens not on the original envelopes, and the great caution that should always be used in accepting such examples.

After briefly touching on the earliest dates of the various perforations, 14 and 16, and the change to Large Crown after Die II. of the penny was exclusively in use, he dealt with the stamps from plates not "put to press" for public use, to which so much attention has of late been attracted.

The only absolute novelties we understood him to announce were the 6d. in lilac with red surcharge, of which he had found a copy without any dot under the "d." of the surcharge, and another with only one dot.

We did not see the specimens thus described, but it will be remembered the surcharge is printed by movable type, and probably Mr. Wright's copies are merely accidents, for it is hardly likely such careful printers as Messrs. De La Rue would pass errors of this description in setting up.

At the time this stamp and the corresponding 3d. lilac were issued there seems to have been an intention to issue a lilac 1s. also with surcharge, but for some cause the plan was abandoned, and shortly afterwards the hideous issue of April, 1884, appeared.

We believe that the copies of the 1s. lilac perforated and without surcharge known in some collections were prepared for this intended issue.

Mr. Wright's paper was attentively listened to, and a cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., seconded by the Vice-President, and passed by acclamation. The paper will appear *in extenso* in the *London Philatelist*.

A pause then took place to examine the specimens shown in the glass cases on the walls. The light was far from sufficient to do justice to the stamps, coming as it did from ordinary fish-tail gas burners in the centre of the room.

Each of the seven cases contained four cards, with an upright rectangular frame, printed in red, and giving central space for 5 rows of stamps. A neat bracket over the head of each row had a rubber press copy of the watermark in the centre ; thus the stamps told their own tale. Necessarily it was impossible to open the cases and examine the backs, but the great majority bore on their face, to the experienced eye, proof that the gum was intact.

Very few used copies met our observation. Mr. Wright is extremely particular in his choice, with the result the series as a whole is very attractive. He has evidently a strong penchant for pairs, *horizontally*, and declines blocks, or at least exhibited none.

The stamps are hinged to the cards by the upper edge, which at first sight puzzled the eye, for there was no trace of the hinge under the top line. The mystery was solved when it was explained *the mount itself is perforated* to correspond with the perforation of the stamp.

This is by far the best and neatest plan of mounting we have met with, and will doubtless be adopted in all really scientific and first-rate collections. Coming now to the stamps we saw, we will enumerate briefly :

Case 1.

The 1d. black on yellowish and white paper. Several fine copies 1d. red. Fair examples ; some rather oxydised.

1d. rouletted. An undoubtedly old and genuine "Archer," unused, flanked by two postmarked copies detached from the original envelopes.

The dents of these did not strike us as like any "Archer" we are acquainted with ; and we should not set great store by these examples.

1d., Die I., p. 16. Four fine pairs ; one the true shade of *amaranthe*, dark and brilliant.

1d., Die I., p. 14. A pair and single copy on blue paper.

Also two copies of the 1d. p. 16, Die I., with the so-called "Ivory heads"—a mere dealer's invention, in our judgment—for the variety (?) simply means little or no ink on the centre of the head, the paper therefore being left intact shows whiter than where the ink was imbibed ; naturally where there was no ink on the part the paper received no colouring from it, and remained of its pristine hue. (By the way, this seems a curious comment on the old *bleuté par la gomme* theories.) To return :

1d., Die II., p. 16. Two pairs ; one fine, and a single copy ; all on *bleuté;* and two single stamps on white paper, one very fine. This paper is hardly a pure white—it is more of a medium—a *mi-blanc* tone.

Die II., p. 14. Three pairs on *bleuté;* the best unfortunately not well centred under the perforating machine. The middle pair was fine ; the right pair had a defective corner.

Same on white paper (so-called), but looking a little *bleuté;* two pairs and a single copy ; all fine. Next came those on Large Crown, Die II.

1d., p. 16. A fine single copy on white (?), a little cut into by perforation. Two excellent pairs on *bleuté.* The 1858 shade—carmine-rose—on true white paper ; a lovely copy. A pair on white also, fine ; and a fair single stamp.

Same, p. 14. Four fine pairs on *bleute*, one especially of a lovely dark shade. Three good pairs, and several singles, mostly fine and choice impressions, but some not so good.

Case 2.

The same continued. Six or seven pairs; two very brilliant, and the rare 1d. rose, imperforate.

The series with four corner letters and plate numbers came next. Mr. Wright showed many good pairs. Two of plate 82, and one pair each of the following plates, viz., 88, 108, 114 (in another case), 132, 145, 161, 225, and a single 153. A blank was left for 116 imperforate; the "Cardiff" variety.

Of the 2d., blue, there were—

No lines, six singles (one very deep in colour), and a fine pair, imperforate.

White lines, imperforate, three pairs, three singles, two of which were dark; nothing remarkable.

2d., p. 16. Small Crown, plate 4, three singles, one a very fine impression, unluckily all three cut into by the machine.

2d., p. 14. Two singles, one used, one good.

2d., plate 5. Large Crown, p. 16, thick lines, two good singles; p. 16, thin lines, one good single.

2d., p. 14. Two pairs, three singles, all fine; one copy looked as if it had been used.

2d., plate 6,* p. 14. Four singles, two being unused; one looked as if used, and one very dark, perforation damaged.

* Our note of Plate 6, p. 16, is unfortunately missing.

Of Die II. with plate numbers, pairs of 7, 13, 14, and 15. Nothing special to remark.

Case 3.

2½d., a pair of plate 3, on orb, and the rest of the plate numbers complete.

3d., plate 2. Fine pair, though cut into on the top edge. Three singles (one brilliant copy); fine pair, plate 9 on spray, also plate 10, and to the end of the issue all the plates in good copies.

4d., Small garter. Two fine singles on the thick blue safety paper, and five fair used copies. Two unused on thin white paper, and three passable used.

Medium garter. One [SPECIMEN], three used on white; one light pink on blue (slightly), and one dark pink on blue, heavily post-marked.

Case 4.

Large garter, fine pair, six singles; large garter, small letters, two pairs, plate 3; one pair, plate 4.

Large white letters; pairs of plates 8, 12 (two), and 16, this last very red shade; large white letters, green, pairs of plates 15 and 16; large white letters, brown, pairs of plates 17 (two), 18, pair. (Crown.)

6d. First issue, single dark shade.

Plate 4, hair lines, two pairs, light and dark, and three singles; one very fine shade.

Plate 5 (heraldic emblems), a pair and four singles.

Plate 6 (spray), pair.

Plate 11, in chesnut-brown, two pairs; one dark, fine; one lighter, two deep-coloured singles.

Plate 11, in bistre; pair and two singles.

Plate 12, in bistre; pair and two singles.

In grey, plates 12, 15 (pair), 17 (two pairs), light and dark; 16 single, dark, and the rest of the plates complete.

Case 5.

5s. (cross), plates 1 and 2 on white.

5s. (anchor), plates 2 and 4 on white and on *bleuté*.

£1, oblong sideways on (Crown) and on (Orb) in brown; two copies on (Crown) in green.

£5, on white (Crown), specimen, and on (Orb) on *bleuté*.

V.R., 1d., black, pair and single; all good copies.

1½d. on *bleuté*, pair, and single on white.

3d., shaded ground, two singles, marked "SPECIMEN."

8d., pair in red-brown.

10s., grey (Cross), three singles; 10s., grey (Anchor), two singles, one on *bleuté*, which looked a faded colour, and not true *bleuté* by gaslight; 10s., blue, on white and on blue paper.

£1, upright rectangle (Cross), three singles on white; £1, upright rectangle (Anchor) ("SPECIMEN"), on decided blue; and another on bluish, not surcharged.

Case 6.

Government parcels. All the values.

I.R., official, £1 (Crown), brown; I.R., official, £1 (Orb), green.

Case 7.

Embossed stamps.

6d., pair, light shade, yellowish paper; single, dark purple, fine.

10d., pair and five singles, all good, Dies 1–4, inclusive.

1s., five singles, one dark, not fine; 1s., pair, each marked "Specimen" in black and in red respectively.

We now arrive at the two chief rarities Mr. Wright exhibited.

9d., first printing, darker shade, five single copies; second printing, lighter, pair and two singles.

Plate (3), hair lines, an absolutely faultless specimen, $\frac{\text{H.E.}}{\text{E.H.}}$

Plate (4), four pairs, all lighter shade.

Plate (5), perfect, as Plate (3), $\frac{\text{L.K.}}{\text{K.L.}}$ (This is believed to be unique.)

1s., first issue, no letters, green, two pairs.

Plate 1, two pairs.

Plate 3, figure (2) wanting.

Plate 4, four pairs. The remainder of the 1s., a full series, calls for no remark.

10d., Plate 1, pair and four singles, light and dark.

2s., blue, first printing, medium colour, pair; second printing, darker, two singles; third printing, light, pair and two singles.

2s., in brown-red, pair and two singles.

2s. 6d., two copies, carmine on *bleuté*, one very deep, and two on white, distinct shades.

This ended Mr. Wright's stamps, of which we send our notes, the best we could take under the somewhat difficult circumstances. If we have blundered, we trust we shall be excused, and that the Society will recognize the bitter cry for "more light," which was put up by so many spectators. It is not encouraging to future exhibitors or visitors to see so little of the exhibit, owing to not too liberal lighting.

Mr. Wright may be congratulated on the success with which, as a young collector, he has formed so fine a collection. The portion he sent up speaks well for his judgment and perseverance, and we anticipate he will yet further make his mark in a subject in which he is so competent.

Before separating the Secretary produced for the inspection of the meeting the series of imperforate copies from the Register Sheets, which H.R.H. the Duke of York lately acquired. They were mounted in four rows of four on cream letter paper. The set was completely similar to that exhibited by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at the Philatelic Society's exhibition, 1890, with an absence of the same values and plates as characterized that series. We can chronicle nothing of new interest, beyond the fact they belong to the Duke, who most kindly took the greatest pains in sending them for the benefit of the members and their friends.

We had intended to say a few words about the beautiful though limited collection of English stamps Mr. W. T. Willett, of Brighton, brought to the meeting, and kindly placed at its disposal, and also of the very fine and extensive albums of Mr. F. West, of Croydon, but our remarks have run to an inordinate length, and we reserve further trespass on our reader's patience to another number.

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE POST-OFFICE.

By W. A. S. Westoby.

The paper of Professor A. S. Napier, read to the Oxford Philatelic Society, on the Oxford College Stamps, is a corollary to that of Mr. Rossiter on the Cambridge Messenger Stamps, which appeared in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1889. Neither of the Universities can, however, lay claim to be the originators of the attempts to break through the monopoly claimed by the Post-office for the conveyance and distribution of letters such as the Law, as contained in the Post-office Acts, includes under that definition. An attempt was made in 1865 and stamps issued, which, like those issued by the various Colleges, are not *postage* stamps, and are no better than the German locals which appear to be produced *ad libitum* by any one who pretends to get up a messenger office. If anything, the attempt made in 1865 was more justifiable than that made by the Colleges, as the extent of the privileges of the Post-office had not then been so clearly defined; but as these evidences of error in judgment have been disinterred, I will endeavour to lay before the readers of the *Philatelic Record* a history of the attempt of 1865, and the grounds on which the Post-office successfully resisted the attempt to interfere with its privileges.

In *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* the authors give a short account, at page 227 *et seq.*, of the scheme of Mr. Brydone for delivering printed circulars by messengers, under the erroneous notion that the privileges of the Post-office did not extend to prohibit the conveyance and distribution of *printed* matter by outsiders. The work above referred to does not, however, give the particulars of what occurred subsequently to the prosecution in August, 1867, of the parties concerned in the distribution. After this conviction, the projectors of the scheme proceeded to form a Company on the mutual system, in which the privilege of making use of it was reserved to the share-holders, resting its immunity on the ground that as an exception to the monopoly of the Post-office was made in favour of private individuals

employing their own servants to distribute letters, a Company so constituted was in a similar position.

The new Company was incorporated on the 22nd February, 1868, with limited liability, under the name of "The Circular Delivery Company," with offices at 317, High Holborn, and issued the stamps, mentioned at page 230 of Messrs. P. & W.'s work, but was again attacked by the Post-office, in May, 1868, and the magistrate convicted the messenger, but granted a case which was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench in Trinity Term, 1869, when it was held that the Society was acting illegally, and judgment was given for the Post-office.

To show what the law on this question actually is, I extract the following from the report of the case in *The Law Times Reports* of June, 26th, 1869:

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

COCKBURN, C.J.; MELLOR, LUSH, AND HAYES, J.J.

Saturday, June 2.

"The Circular Delivery Company," Limited (*appellants*),

v.

William Clare (*respondent*).

Case stated by Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate, Bow Street, on a Conviction of appellants as follows:

The appellants were summoned by respondent, an officer of the Post-office, on an information which charged that on 8th May, 1868, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the appellants did convey otherwise than by the post a certain letter not exempt from the exclusive privilege of H. M. Postmaster-General; viz., one to Messrs. Nevill & Son, 5, Eccleston Street, contrary to the form of the Statute, &c.

By Statute 7, Wm. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 33, "An Act for the management of the Post-office," § 2, it is enacted

That H. M. Postmaster-General shall be master of the Post-office by the style of H. M. Postmaster-General, and shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another all letters except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, dispatching, and delivering all letters except in the following cases; viz.:

Letters sent by a private friend on his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party to whom they shall be directed.

Letters sent by a messenger on purpose concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof.

* * * * * * *

but nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

By 1 Vict. c. 36, §2, a penalty of £5 is imposed on any person conveying a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, and a penalty of £100 is imposed on every person in the practice of carrying such letters for every week such practice shall be continued. Every person also making a collection or performing incidental services is subject to similar penalties. By the interpretation clause of this Act a "letter" included any "packet" and "post," any "post communication" by land or water.

The case went on to state, that

The appellant company was duly registered 22 February 1868 as a "Circular Delivery Company Limited." They have an office 317 High Holborn, from which Circulars are dispatched. M. Jules Clavelle carries on business of wine grower and merchant at 63A Great Tower Street, E.C. and Bordeaux, and is a Shareholder in the Company. He sent a bundle of circulars enclosed in Envelopes to the Company in April 1868 ready directed to his recipients, they were sorted at their office by the appellants servants and

delivered to a messenger of theirs for distribution who on the 8th May delivered to Nevill & Son the one addressed to them. It was a trade circular, limited to trade matters . . . .

The appellants charged Clavelle one farthing each for delivery.

No postage stamp was used or fee paid to the Post-office, and it was contended by the appellants that the envelope and enclosure did not constitute a letter within the meaning of such Acts. That as Clavelle was a shareholder such documents were within the exemptions contained in 1 Vict. c. 33, § 2.

I convicted the messenger in a penalty of £5, holding the envelope constituted a post-letter within the Statute; also that the messenger who delivered it was a servant of the appellants and not of Clavelle; that his being a shareholder did not bring the case within the exemption.

QUESTIONS.

Was I justified in finding the documents were a letter within the Post-office Acts?

Whether such letters was within the exemption by reason of Clavelle being a shareholder?

Whether the messenger can in point of law be considered his servant to deliver letters so as to bring him in within the exemption?

Mr. Anderson appeared for the Company (appellants), his argument being chiefly directed to the 2nd and 3rd of the above questions; but without calling on the Counsel for the Post-office the Court affirmed the conviction, observing that the case was really too clear for argument.

This was the death-blow to the Company, and as in the year 1870 the half-penny rate was conceded by the Government, the agitation may be considered as not having been absolutely fruitless.

And yet in the face of the above decision of the Court, which declared the illegality of a society distributing the printed circulars of its members, certain colleges in Oxford and Cambridge appear to have considered that they were not infringing the privileges of the Post-office by allowing letters of their members to be distributed by messengers not only within the walls of the particular college, but all over the town, though, according to Professor Napier, a feeling prevailed in some colleges that the "use of these stamps was illegal, being an infringement of the prerogative of the Post-office." None, however, seem to have taken the simple course of satisfying themselves on the point, and were content to repose in a blissful state of ignorance until they should be awakened, but it appears to me, regarding the subject as an outsider, that a more glaring case can scarcely be conceived. Every college permitting this mode of distribution was, in fact, keeping a private post-office of its own, though this illegal proceeding does not appear to have attracted the attention of the Post-office authorities till these college offices had been in operation for some time, as it was not till the year 1885 that it was put down.

All that I know regarding these stamps is derived from the papers of Mr. Rossiter and Professor Napier, for they dated from a period long after I had left the university when the college porter and the "gyp" were the sole links of communication, for, to the best of my recollection, no penny post at that time existed in Cambridge; but if these stamps, which were issued in defiance of the law, are to be had in remembrance it seems to me that those which had been issued in ignorance of the law are even more worthy of being rescued from oblivion.

In the following extended notice of these latter stamps I will endeavour not to repeat what is found in the work above referred to, but to make the account intelligible it will be necessary to recapitulate the leading facts. The enterprise was commenced by Mr. Robert Brydone in Edinburgh in the year 1865, for the purpose of deliver-

ing circulars and parcels. He took the precaution of obtaining the opinion of the Lord Advocate, who we are told was of opinion that the delivery of *printed* matter would not be deemed to be an infringement of the privileges of the Post-office, though the case and opinion were not produced when the question was argued before the magistrate, which leads one to suspect that the questions might have been propounded somewhat in this way—can a Company deliver parcels without infringing the privileges of the Post-office?—can printed matter, however small, be considered to be a parcel?

In the following year, 1866, Mr. Brydone had a competitor in Messrs. Clark & Co., who started a similar business and issued a stamp; but this does not seem to have interfered with the progress made by the first projector, who extended his operations not only to Glasgow but to London, and subsequently to other towns in Scotland and England.

The stamps issued by Mr. Brydone and the affiliated companies are nearly all to be found imperforate, rouletted in points or line and perforated, but as I do not think that there are specialists in these stamps among the readers of the *Record* I will not distinguish them. I will first of all exhaust the list of those issued prior to the first prosecution by the Post-office in August, 1867, and then take those which were issued subsequently, and which gave rise to the second prosecution in 1868.

The paper is to be taken as being ordinary white wove, and the stamps rectangular, unless otherwise expressed. They were all printed by lithography.

1865. *Edinburgh and Leith Circular Delivery Company.*—Arms of the two towns on shields, above which is a scroll inscribed "EDIN. & LEITH," and on another scroll below is "CIRCULAR DELIVERY COMPANY," under which is the value in words on a horizontal tablet. The rectangular frame has hollowed angles. Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ mm.

One farthing, green, mauve, red-lilac, lilac, grey blue, grey.

NOTE.—These stamps are found cancelled with "R. B. & Co." in monogram.*

1866. Similar to the last, but of smaller size, 22×29 mm.

One farthing, mauve.
One halfpenny, green.

1867. Similar stamps, but of small size, 19×23 mm. In the horizontal tablet at the foot "12 ELDER STREET" is substituted for the value.

No value, black on yellow, red-brown on white.

1886. *Clark & Co.* A double-lined rectangle, the surface covered with double-lines crossing each other obliquely, on which is inscribed "CLARK & CO | CIRCULAR | AND | PARCELS DELIVERERS | 10 CALTON STREET | EDINBURGH." These are two varieties side by side on the

* Stamps of a similar design were also issued at the same time in which the word "PARCEL" is substituted for "CIRCULAR" in the inscription and "12 ST. ANDREWS' SQUARE" for the value in the horizontal tablet. They were issued in yellow and brown-red. Dr. Legrand chronicles one in green (*Timbrophile*, p. 376), but I have not met with it, and if it exists it was possibly a trial stamp or one representing 1 penny, as the yellow represented 2 pence and the brown-red 3 pence. These two stamps were subsequently superseded by others of a fresh design, in which the inscriptions are in horizontal lines, and a horse and cart with driver in a lozenge-shaped frame forms the central design. The values are also inserted, that of 2 pence being in yellow and that of 3 pence in brown-red. Size, 24×29 mm.

sheet differing only in the width, one measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm. and the other $23\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm. The stamp is only known imperforate.

No value, blue on white.

1866. *London Circular Delivery Company.* Towards the close of the year 1866 Mr. Brydone extended his system to London, and a Company was formed under the title of the "London Circular and Pamphlet Delivery Company," with offices at 317, High Holborn. Two stamps were issued showing the Arms of the City on a shield, above which is "LONDON" and "CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO" with the value in words underneath. Size, 21×27 mm.

One farthing, blue.
One halfpenny, lilac, grey.

1867. *Metropolitan Circular Delivery Company.* Similar to the preceding, the word "METROPOLITAN" being substituted for "LONDON." Size $21 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One farthing, rose, green.*
One halfpenny, orange.

1867. *London and Districts.* Stamps of a smaller size, $19 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., were substituted for the former issues which were exhausted. The design showed the City Arms on a shield with "LONDON" on a scroll above with "AND DISTRICTS" on another scroll underneath, and the value in words below.

One farthing, green, rose.
Halfpenny, rose, brown-rose.

1867. *Glasgow Circular Delivery Company.* It is probable that the issue of these stamps took place very early in 1867, and preceded those of the "London and Districts." The Company was an offshoot of the Edinburgh and Leith Company, and the stamps issued show the City of Glasgow Arms on a plain shield with "GLASGOW" on a scroll above and "CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO" on another scroll below, with the value in words underneath. The impression is on thin white *laid* paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm.

One farthing, black.
Halfpenny, vermilion-red.

1867. *Dundee Circular Delivery Company.* Similar Company to the last, but the stamps were of smaller size, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The Arms of the town on a shield with insciptions as in the last, *mutatis mutandis.*

One farthing, rose-pink.
Halfpenny, vermilion-red.

1867. *Aberdeen Circular Delivery Company.* Similar to the last, and of the same size. The design shows the Arms of the City on a shield with inscriptions above and below as in the last.

One farthing, orange-yellow.
Halfpenny, light blue.

May 1867. *Liverpool Circular Delivery Company.*—An offshoot of the London Company was established in Liverpool about May, 1867, and issued two stamps with the "liver" on a plain shield, above which on a scroll is "LIVERPOOL" and on a similar scroll below "CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO.," under which is the value in words on a horizontal tablet, size 21×27 mm.

One farthing, brown.
One halfpenny, mauve.

* Mr. Philbrick has seen the one farthing, rose, of this issue, obliterated in red with a transverse oval stamp, the major avis of which was about 33 mm., inscribed in the upper part "CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO." and in the lower "317 HIGH HOLBORN" and was probably a stamp used in the office for office purposes.

June 1867. *National Circular Delivery Company.*—The London Company having made arrangements for distributing throughout various towns circulars that had been previously left at the offices in London for that purpose, issued a series of stamps under the above title, the design showing the Royal Arms with supporters, above which on a scroll is "NATIONAL," with "CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO." on a similar scroll below, and the value in words on a horizontal tablet underneath, size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.

One farthing, green.	Three farthings, orange-yellow.
Halfpenny, blue.	One penny, rose.

November 1867.* *National Delivery Company.*—After the conviction of an official of the London Company, in August, 1867, it issued a new set of stamps in which the word "CIRCULAR" was suppressed and "15 BASINGHALL STREET" was substituted for the value in the lower tablet. The size of these stamps was larger than that of the previous issue being 21×27 mm. The stamps were issued in four colours—green, blue, lilac, and red, which, it is said, represented respectively $\frac{1}{4}$d., $\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{3}{4}$d., and 1d.

No value ; green, blue, lilac, red.

1868. *London, &c., Delivery Companies.*—As soon as the Company was reconstituted in February, 1868, it issued nine series of stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$d., $\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{3}{4}$d., and 1d., headed London, Metropolitan, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee; Manchester and Birmingham being now for the first time added. The stamps were made uniform in size 21×26 mm., except those for Edinburgh and Leith, which were 21×28 mm. The colours appropriated to each value were also made uniform. The London and Metropolitan both bore the City Arms as before, and the other towns the respective Arms with the name of the town on a scroll above, and "DELIVERY COMPANY" on a scroll below, with the value on a horizontal tablet underneath.

One farthing, green.	Three farthings, mauve.
One halfpenny, blue.	One penny, vermilion.

In the first printings of the halfpenny value for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Aberdeen, and Dundee, the value of the $\frac{1}{2}$d. was expressed as "HALFPENNY," but was subsequently altered to "ONE HALFPENNY." The first of these I have only found in an imperforate state.

After the second conviction in May, 1868, the Company ceased to carry on business till the appeal was heard, and after the rejection of it by the Court of Queen's Bench, finally abandoned any further attempts to evade the law. It existed long enough however to reprint its last issues for the benefit of collectors of such things, and it need scarcely be said that if the originals are rubbish, the reprints are rubbish of a more than double-dyed description. The nine different stamps are printed on sheets in the following order: Dundee, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Birmingham, London, Metropolitan, Edinburgh, and Leith, in rows of 9 stamps, one value on each sheet, and are to be had imperforate or perforated. Some sheets of higher values, 2d., 3d., 6d., &c., were also added to make the series more attractive, especially to those who imagined they were buying an unused 6d. stamp for 1d.

* *Philatelist*, 1867, p. 199.

Miscellanea.

Austria.—Some attempts have lately been made to establish two types in some of the values of the 1850 issue of Austria, both in those with the value in Austrian currency and those with the value in Italian currency. The differences in certain stamps have been long known to exist, and are due to fresh casts. The die for these stamps was a single one with the value in blank, which was inserted before the casts were taken in ordinary type-metal. The differences are more particularly noticeable in the printings of the 9 kreuzer and the 45 centesimi, the numerals not being found in exactly the same place in both, and some microscopic differences have also been found. These, however, only tend to prove that a new plate was made up of fresh casts. It is not to be supposed that a single plate of sixty casts would suffice to print the stamps of one value during eight years, of which there is also further evidence in the accident that befel one of the casts of the 15 centesimi, by which K.K. was turned into something very like K.F.

* * *

British East Africa.—We lately saw some correspondence which had taken place with the Postmaster of Mombasa, and also with the Secretary of the British East Africa Company in London; the one asserted that certain surcharges were genuine which the other said were not. The Company asserts that the "only authentic" surcharges are those of ½ anna on 2 anna, *printed* in violet-coloured ink and initialed A.D., and the 1 anna on 4 anna, which was a manuscript one and initialed A.B.; and further, by way of clinching the matter, the Secretary said that a used copy of the first of these was at the office. It seems very much as if the right hand did not know what the left hand was doing, and that this is the most charitable interpretation to be put upon the matter.

* * *

Formosa.—We notice in the *Stamp News* a resuscitation of the Formosa labels. We think their correspondent at Foochow is in error in ascribing to them the date of 1878. The official letter, a copy of which we saw when we mentioned these labels in the *Philatelic Record* of 1888, bore date that year, and spoke of the labels as having been issued quite recently, and we saw several specimens at that time. One only was actually for the use of the public. There were no regular posts in this Chinese Botany Bay, but the service was by runners from one station to another, and the labels were in *fact* receipts. Dr. Legrand translated the inscriptions, but a much more detailed statement of them now appears in the *Stamp News*, which seems to have found the Rosetta stone. There was an attempt also, in 1888, to introduce postage stamps, due, it was said, to the English Consul at one of the Chinese ports, but it fell through, and they were never used for the purpose.

* * *

French Colonies.—Some of these colonies, to which stamps have of late been appropriated, appear to require a special topographical dictionary, for they are not to be found in ordinary ones. A short time since the *London Philatelist* asked where French Benin was, but that is no mystery to those who have followed the recent carving up of Africa; and now the *Monthly Journal* asks Where is the Sultanate of Anjouan? We have seen the same question asked even in a French journal. Is it not a protected Comoro island? Mayotte is the only one of these actually belonging to France, but it seems to have accommodated the Sultan of Anjouan with a set of stamps somewhat as we have done to the Sultan of Johor.

Great Britain.—Messrs. W. King & Co. have been informed officially that 14,976 of the registration envelopes, size G of the old form, were stamped in error with the new embossing die.

The Red Cancellation.—A correspondent wrote a short time since to the *Stamp News:* "I have by me two covers with 1d. black stamps used on February 15th, 1841, one stamp being cancelled with a Maltese Cross in red, and the other with it in black. This is, I presume, the day on which the change in colour took place. I do not think this is known." Certainly not, it is not known; but what is known is that the general direction for the change was given in June, and was pretty generally carried out by November, 1840, and we have seen many specimens obliterated in black dated in 1840. The change was not carried out simultaneously, but as each office received its supply of black cancelling ink.—*Vide* Sir Rowland Hill's *History of Penny Postage*, vol. i. p. 401.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Austria.—The following notice is extracted from the *Timbre-Poste:*

"From the 1st February, 1894, the control and the account of the recovery of the charges on postal despatches not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, will be made by means of special stamps *porto marken*, postage due stamps.

"The postage due stamps are classed in categories of 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 kreuzer.

"The description of them is in the Annex.

"These stamps, which will be solely for the above-mentioned purpose, must not be sold, and consequently cannot be accepted in payment by the officers of the Post-office, or sold or exchanged for any other value. In the hands of the public the postage due stamps are of no value, and cannot be employed for the prepayment of postal despatches."

The remainder of the Notice is devoid of any interest.

The description of the stamps is given in an Annex, and corresponds with that given in our December number.

* * *

Porto Rico.—The Columbian stamp was issued under the authority of a notice from the administration of taxes and revenue in Porto Rico under date of 6th November last, setting forth a royal ordinance addressed to the Governor-General, from which the following is extracted:

"Taking into consideration the request of Señores Don Fernando Zegri and Don José Prast, residents in Mayagüez, transmitted by your official letter, No. 538, of 30th September last, soliciting that the correspondence of the interior of the island on the 19th November next should be prepaid by special stamps of 3 centavos, in order to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the island."

His Majesty the King (Q. D. G.), and in his name the Queen Regent of the kingdom, has ordered to be communicated to your Excellency the satisfaction with which she has seen the enthusiasm of the island in

proposing to celebrate the commemoration of its discovery, in which high proposal the mother country joins. It is resolved as follows :

"1. That the circulation of special stamps be authorised destined to commemorate the discovery of the island for franking all classes of interior correspondence on the 19th November next.

"2. That thanks be given in the royal name to Señores Don Fernando Zegri and Don José Prast for the gift to the Treasury of the amount to be expended on the stamps for that day."

Other Articles prescribe that the public may use on that day which stamps they like ; that the special stamps may be used in conjunction with others; that the amount of the issue shall be such as the petitioners may think necessary for the demand ; that the manufacture shall be under the control of the authorities, and the lithographic stone afterwards destroyed, and that any stamps remaining over shall be destroyed.

* * *

HONDURAS.—The *American Journal of Philately* translates a Decree relative to the Seebach contract from *Le Gaceta*, the official organ of the Government of this Republic :

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

"To its inhabitants—

"Be it known that the National Congress resolved the following :

"Decree No. 96.

"The National Congress decrees :

"Sole Article.—Disapproves the resolution of the Executive Power of the 20th April, 1889, approving the contract between the Director-General of Revenues, Sr. Rooque J. Muños and M. Nicholas F. Seebeck, as Secretary for the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. of New York, with the object of supplying the necessary stamps for the postal service of the correspondence (domestic and foreign) of the Republic.

"Given at Tegucigalpa on 19th October, 1893.

"V. WILLIAMS, D.P.

"JOAQUIN SOTO, D.S. SOTERO BARAHONA, D.S.

"To the Executive Power :—Accordingly, execution to be given.

"Tegucigalpa, Nov. 26th, 1893. D. VASQUEZ."

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting took place on Tuesday, January 16, at Dr. Murray's residence, the President (Dr. Murray) in the chair, eleven members and one visitor being also present.

After the usual preliminary business the Secretary read his report, which stated that twelve meetings had been held during the year, with an average attendance of 8·8 Oxford resident members, being equal to a percentage of nearly 60. Seven new members had been elected, and one had resigned. Several papers had been read during the year, the chief one being by Prof. Napier on "The Oxford College Stamps," already printed.

About fifty forged or reprinted stamps had been given to the Society's

collection. The Society would be glad to receive other specimens and exchange some varieties with anyone. The word "reprint" or "forgery" should be written or impressed across the face of the stamp.

The report, which was unanimously adopted, also contained other information already reported to the *Record*.

Some slight amendments were made to the rules.

One name was proposed for membership.

The Treasurer (F. A. Bellamy) read a balance-sheet, which showed a deficit of a few shillings.

The following members were then elected as officers or on the Committee for 1894: Dr. J. A. H. Murray (President), Heurtley Sankey, M.R.C.S. (Vice-President), F. A. Bellamy (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), J. F. Burnett (Assistant Hon. Secretary), and on the Committee, Prof. Napier, J. R. F. Turner, E. A. Bacon, H. Thompson, M.R.C.S., and W. J. King.

4, St. John's Road. F. A. Bellamy, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Founded May, 1890.

President—Oliver Firth.

The seventh meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Municipal Buildings on Saturday, 20th January, the President in the chair. There were also present ten members, and as visitors Messrs. Quarkowsky, Angel, and George Smith, the last-named being subsequently elected an Associate. The donations to the library consisted of Major Evans' *Handbook* and Westoby's *Stamps of Great Britain*, both presented by Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, to whom the thanks of the Society were accorded. The Secretary announced that a copy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's elaborate catalogue of stamps and post cards had been acquired for the library. Mr. Quarkowsky exhibited a number of Wurtemburg official envelopes; Mr. Fleming a British South Africa 5s. stamp, surcharged "B.C.A."; Mr. Beckwith a ½d. on 4d. Lagos, and several members the complete set of nine State of North Borneo stamps.

The Rev. T. S. Fleming then read the introductory portion of his paper on "The Stamps of Ceylon," and received the thanks of the meeting.

The eighth meeting was held on the 3rd of February, Mr. William Beckwith, ex-President, in the chair, supported by seven members. Mr. A. Angel, of Headingley, was elected an Associate.

Mr. J. F. C. Sieber exhibited an error of perforation of the British Penny red, Die II., large Crown, perforated horizontally through the middle.

The donations to the library, for which thanks were voted, included Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Mekeel's *American Journal of Philately*, and Major Evans' paper on *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, which is calculated to be extremely useful to collectors—all presented by the publishers.

The Rev. T. S. Fleming continued his paper on "The Stamps of Ceylon" by describing the earlier issues, and Mr. T. K. Skipwith supplemented it by giving a summary of the later ones, a vote of thanks to both members being accorded at the close.

T. K. Skipwith, 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.
W. Denison Roebuck, Sunny Bank, Leeds. } *Hon. Secs.*

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. MARCH, 1894. No. 183.

IF we may judge from expressions used by some writers on English stamps, there seems to be an erroneous notion about the machines used for perforating the stamps. We are told of stamps that are found perforated 14, and then subsequently the same stamps are found perforated 16, and this is attributed to a break-down of the machine perforating 14. That portion of the machine which perforated the stamps was as distinct from the machine as the die from the press.

Perforating Machines.

The perforating portion of the machine may be shortly described as consisting of two steel plates; on one of these, small punches are fixed in a horizontal row, and at equal distances, at right angles, are thirteen shorter longitudinal rows, the first of these being opposite to the second or third punch in the horizontal row. The longitudinal rows are separated from each other by a distance equal to the width of a stamp, the thirteenth of these being opposite to the last but two, or last but one, of the punches in the horizontal row. The second plate is pierced with holes corresponding to the punches. These with a guide plate form a "set of punches." The plate armed with the punches is fixed to the plunger of the machine, and the other plate to its bed. Five minutes will suffice to change this "set of punches" for another. No difference can be made in the width between the thirteen rows, but there can be a difference made in the length. The punches at the first descent of the plunger perforate the top and two sides of the stamps in the first row; the next descent of the plunger while it perforates the second row of stamps in a similar way completes the perforation of the first. The sheet is moved forward to receive the perforation of the second descent by means of a rack, and an alteration of this will cause the sheet to be moved forward in a greater or lesser degree. The great difficulty in perforating the sheets of the line-engraved stamps arose

from the sheets being of such unequal lengths, that each machine was furnished with as many as six or seven racks to accommodate the inequality in the length of the stamps. An adjustable rack was invented by Mr. Peacock, the late Inspector of the Stamping Department, to obviate the necessity of continually substituting one rack for another, and those who are curious in such things will find a description of the invention in the *Engineer* for 26th June, 1874. When it was necessary to perforate the stamps printed in twelve panes a "set of punches" was used, in which the fifth and ninth longitudinal rows perforated down the centre of the spaces between the panes, so that the outside vertical rows of the stamps in the centre pane, and the inside vertical rows in the first and third panes, were perforated at a distance from the edge, equal to half the space between the panes. Some twenty-five or thirty "sets of punches" were ordinarily kept in stock at Somerset House. Mr. Peacock's invention, combined with another providing for the continuous feed of the machine, enabled it to perforate 5,500 sheets per day, while it previously perforated only 3,200. As the whole consumption of stamps of the size of the one penny did not probably in 1855, exceed 50,000 sheets per week, and in 1880 about 100,000, the machines which perforated sheets of that width (12 inches) had not great work to do, and the other machines which perforated wider sheets had even less. The "sets of punches" perforating 16 were not renewed after the experience of the advantage of using those perforating 14, but they continued to be used during the ordinary life of a "set of punches." The punches and the plate in which they work require constant sharpening, as the edges of the punches and those of the holes become blunt. As at present constructed, the holes in the bottom plate are tubular at the top only, the lower part being conical in order to allow the punched discs of paper to fall out more readily. When the tubular portion has been ground away to sharpen the plate, it is no longer fit for use. It may be added that the punches do not enter the sheets simultaneously, but the line of them is a little convex, so that those in the centre commence to pierce the sheets before those at the extremities, thus obviating the shock which would result from about 400 punches descending simultaneously. As a rule, or practice, the sheets are always put into the machine head first, so that the perforation of the sides extend below the bottom row. Exceptions, however, are to be found in which these perforations are in the top

row, caused by the sheet having been put in bottom first. In France the opposite system prevails, the sheets being as a rule put into the machine bottom first.

Obituary.

We have to record the death, at the age of forty-six, of M. Georges Caillebotte, one of the philatelists whose portraits have appeared in the *Philatelic Record*, and who was once a contributor to its pages. M. Georges Caillebotte was the elder of the two brothers who, for about fifteen years, were most ardent collectors; but when Martial, the younger of the two, married, the spirit for collecting which had animated them while they resided together took wing, and the magnificent collection formed by their united exertions was disposed of, all the pearls going into the Tapling collection, the strength of which in certain countries, especially in the stamps of Australia and South America, was greatly enhanced by this purchase. The residue of the collection of the two brothers was disposed of by Mr. Cheveley in 1890.

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.*"

Afghanistan.—We are somewhat at a loss to know why our printer turned the picture of the newly-chronicled stamps upside down in our last number. He evidently thought we were wrong.

Baden.—The discovery of a 9 kreuzer stamp of the first issue printed on *green* is announced, and curiously enough a second has turned up, and a third is also mentioned. Knowing how many of the 1 kr. on drab have been made out of the 1 kr. on white, and having also seen some chemical experiments on the 9 kr., we wait the opinion of the German philatelists before chronicling this. Our contemporary, the *Monthly Journal*, says the sheet consisted of 360 stamps in four panes of 90. This is scarcely correct. The sheet was made of the size to accommodate 360 stamps, but was cut into four before printing. The whole stock-in-trade of electro casts for the plates of 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer only consisted of 100 of each value, 90 of which constituted the plate, while 10 were held in reserve.

Belgium.—The Antwerp "Sabbaticals" are already in course of issue, and we have received one of them. They are cheaply got up, but possibly thought to be good enough for the occasion. Above the Arms of the town is "ANTWERPEN," and underneath "ANVERS," but in the Sunday supplement the French inscription still retains the upper place. The stamp is on sale at all the post-offices, but must be inquired for specially.



5 centimes, green on rose ; perf. 14.

The latest additions to the Belgian Sabbatical stationery are, first, a neat "Enveloppe Lettre," or "Omslagbrief," which when open gives about the same space for the communication as a letter card.

The next is a letter card headed "CARTE-LETTRE POUR L'ETRANGER," with the Flemish equivalent underneath. This bears a stamp of 25 c. with the Sunday supplement and note. What the use of this may be in a foreign country we are stupid enough not to see. At any rate we think that the English people are quite capable of managing their own postal arrangements without the interference of the Belgian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Envelope Letter. 10 c., rose on light blue wove ; size 115 × 75 mm.
Letter Card. 25 c., blue on pink ; size 115 × 80 mm.

We do not know whether it has been noticed that the Belgian letter cards are perforated *after* they have been folded, so that the perforation makes a horizontal line of 105 mm., with two rows of 72 mm. at right angles for the sides.

Bermuda.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles the 1 shilling, green, wmk. ♕ CC, as having been found perforated 14 hor. by 12½ vert.

1 shilling, green ; wmk. ♕ CC ; perf. 12½ × 14.



Bolivia.—The engraved series has now been issued, showing the Arms with nine stars within an oval band, interrupted in the upper and lower parts by a small cartouche bearing the numeral of value. On the left side of the band is "CORREOS DE BOLIVIA," and on the right the value in words. The engraving of the stamps is poor. The envelopes and post cards are lithographed. The stamps are perforated 14.

1 centavo, bistre.
2 centavos, orange.
5 ,, green.
10 centavos, light brown.
20 ,, blue.
50 ,, violet-brown.
100 centavos, salmon.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, green on buff ; size 155 × 84 mm.
10 ,, light brown on buff ,,
Post Cards. 1 centavo, brown on green.
2 centavos, blue on buff.
2×2 ,, ,,

Bulgaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the receipt of a postage-due stamp of 5 stotinki, resembling its predecessor, though differing in many small points. It is somewhat larger; the inscriptions are in larger characters; and the numeral in the centre larger and double lined. The impression is on tissue paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The postage stamp of 10 stotinki also comes to hand on similar paper. 10 stot., pale rose, on *tissue paper;* perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Postage Due. 5 ,, dark orange ,, ,,

Canada.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the C. P. Railway has its monthly statement of receipts and expenditure printed on azure laid, and stamped with the wrapper stamp of 1 cent, in black, with the words "Printed Matter Only" printed above it.

Printed Sheet. 1 cent, black on azure laid; for use of C. P. Railway.

Cape of Good Hope.—The *I. B. J.* has seen the 1 shilling, green, of the current type without the exterior line of the frame.

1 shilling, green; wmk. "Foul Anchor"; perf. 14; *without frame line.*

Colombia.—A cubierta of 50 centavos, similar to those of 30 and 40 c. chronicled in our number for December last, is announced. *Cubierta.* 50 cent., black on green.

Cuba.—In addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ m. de peso for printed matter, chronicled in our January number, the following have also been issued.

1 m. de peso, rose. | 3 m. de peso, rose.
2 ,, ,, | 4 ,, ,,
8 m. de peso, rose.

The value given in our January number as $2\frac{4}{5}$ c. de peso should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso.

Ecuador.—M. Maury chronicles the 5 sucres telegraph stamp in lake-red as surcharged with 5 centavos. How many more of these provisionals are we to have?

5 c. on 5 sucres (telegraph) lake-red; surcharge in black.

The *Echo de la Timb.* announces the issue of the new series with a head of the present President as the design. We will describe these stamps in our next, by which time we shall probably have seen them, as also Mr. Seebeck's supply of stationery.

French Colonies.—A full set of postage due stamps has been printed in colours for the use of the Colonies.

Postage due. 5 centimes light blue.
10 ,, grey-brown.
15 ,, light-green.
30 ,, rose.
50 ,, violet.
60 ,, black-violet on cream.
1 franc, rose on cream.

German East Africa.—The existence of a post card of 10 × 10 pfennig, surcharged with the value in pesa, is notified.

Post Card. 5+5 pesa on 10+10 pf., carmine on buff; surch. in black.

Great Britain.—We have again examined, with the aid of an enlarged photograph, the stamp of 2 shillings, blue (1867), which we mentioned as being struck from plate 2, and are satisfied that the appearance of the numeral being "2," of which only the right-hand one exists on the stamp, is due to extraneous causes. We are glad to find that this is so, as it would be hard to account for the appearance of a stamp struck from a plate which, according to the official records, was never completed.

Holkar.—An envelope, with a stamp of the current type, has been issued, as also a post card of ¼ anna, a description of which latter we borrow from the *Monthly Journal*. The stamp in the right upper angle is of the current type, and in the upper centre of the card is a device showing a horse and a buffalo with a spear, and what looks like a club crossed between them, apparently worshipping the sun, over which is suspended a kind of extinguisher or smoke consumer! To the right is "HOLKAR STATE—POST CARD" in two lines, and to the left two lines of inscription in Indian characters, a third line of which runs across below these. Four lines for the address, the last a very short one, complete the formula for the card, the impression of which is on lilac pasteboard coloured on one side only. The envelope is of thin white-wove paper with plain pointed upper and lower flaps.

Envelope. ½ anna, lilac-brown on white; size 124 × 96 mm.
Post Card. ¼ ,, orange on lilac; size 125 × 86 mm.

India.—The provisional post cards of 1 anna and 1 + 1 anna (1892) have been replaced by permanent ones, with similar inscriptions to those on the post card of 1½ anna and 1½ + 1½ anna, but with the addition of the instructions in French as well as English. The stamp has hollowed angles, and has the value in words on a tablet at the foot.

Post Cards. 1 anna, blue on buff.
1+1 ,, ,,

Italy.—Annexed is an engraving of the post card described by us last month.



Lagos.—The issue of the following values of the current type is announced : 5 pence, purple and green ; wmk. ♕ CA, perf. 14.

7½ ,, ,, carmine ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, yellow ,, ,,

Montenegro.—The issue of the following values of the current type is announced :

1 nov., light blue. | 50 nov., dark blue.
30 ,, dark brown. | 1 florin, dark green.
2 florins, dark carmine.

Mozambique.—We have the 40 reis, chocolate (1886), surcharged in black over the numerals of value with "5" in two sizes, one 4½ mm., and the other 5 mm. high, and with "PROVISORIO" in a horizontal line of Roman capitals at the top. The same stamp is also surcharged below the head with "2½ REIS," and with "JORNAES" above the head.

5 on 40 reis, chocolate (1886), sur. in black ; two varieties.
Journals. 2½ reis on 40 reis, chocolate (1886), sur. in black.



Nicaragua.—The Seebeck supply for 1894 appears to be of more moderate quantities than usual, though possibly we have not got all. We give an illustration of the type of the adhesives.

1 centavo, brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, dark blue.
10 ,, slate grey.
20 ,, claret.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, dark blue.
10 ,, slate-grey.
Wrappers. 2 centavos, blue.
4 ,, ,,
Post Cards. 2 centavos, red on blue ; underprinted in green.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, blue on buff ,,
3+3 ,, ,, ,,

North Borneo.—The engraving shows the mode in which the stamps of 25 cents and upwards have been adapted to the latest edition of the name of this settlement.



Norway.—The 5 öre of the current series appear to have been re-engraved, and the lettering of the stamp modified, being no longer in block letters, but in Roman capitals. The 3 öre and the 20 öre have also undergone similar treatment.

3 öre, orange ; *modified type*, perf. 13½.
5 ,, light green ,, ,,
20 ,, blue ,, ,,

Obock.—We see it stated in a contemporary that if the new series of values issued for the important station of Obock, as mentioned in our last, should receive sufficient appreciation at the hands of collectors, the Colonial department will be disposed

to favour them with some further African issues. There are a good many places yet, the names of which are not found in our present topographical dictionaries, for which stamps and obliterating handstamps can be supplied. As the Obock stamps are done by photogravure, the cost of production is exceedingly small, so that the Administration can well afford to be liberal in supplying collectors with anything they want.



As we chronicled the stamp of 2 francs we give an engraving of it. We do not feel disposed to do so much for the last rubbish, unless our readers wish to see a picture of what we counsel them to avoid.

Philippines.—We extract the following intelligence from our contemporaries. The colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso of the current type has been changed from blue to grey.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, *grey*.

The following are the colours for the year 1894:

1 mil. de peso, olive.	2 c. de peso, carmine.
2 ,, ,,	5 ,, yellow-green.
5 ,, ,,	8 ,, violet-brown.
$\frac{1}{8}$ centavo, light-brown.	10 ,, carmine.

15 c. de peso, red.

Porto Rico.—M. Maury corrects an error in the colour of the post card chronicled by us last month as announced by him. It is rose, not carmine on buff.

Post Card. 3 c. de peso, rose on buff.

Roumania.—While awaiting the new issue, the 3, 5, 25, and 50 bani of the current type have been printed on the new paper watermarked P. R.

3 bani, mauve, wmk. P. R.; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
5 ,, bright green ,, ,,
25 ,, pale blue ,, ,,
50 ,, orange ,, ,,

Salvador.—We have to report the appearance of the 1894 issue. In place of the policeman Mr. Seebeck now gives a somewhat circus-looking representation of "Liberty" seated, with the mountains in the background, in an oval, with an inscription on a cartouche outside the upper part, of "CORREOS DEL SALVADOR." Towards the left upper angle is "C A," towards the right "1894." In the lower angles are the numerals of value, and the value in words on a curve outside the bottom of the oval. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.



1 centavo, brown.	11 centavos, red.
2 centavos, blue.	20 ,, dark blue.
3 ,, maroon.	25 ,, orange.
5 ,, chestnut-brown.	50 ,, grey.
10 ,, violet.	1 peso, black-blue.

There are envelopes and wrappers of the same type embossed in colour.

Envelopes.

1 centavo, brown.	10 centavos, violet.
3 centavos, maroon.	11 ,, carmine.
5 ,, chestnut-brown.	20 ,, blue.
22 centavos, green.	

Wrappers.

2 centavos, blue.	10 centavos, violet.
3 ,, red.	11 ,, carmine.

Spain.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles a postal union card of 10 centimos, with stamp of the current type in the right upper angle, the arms in the corresponding left angle, and between them the inscription "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE —ESPANA" in three lines, followed by three lines for the address, the first preceded by "A" in script. The instructions in Spanish are at the bottom towards the left. Size 145 × 22 mm.

Post Card. 10 centimos, carmine-red on ochre-yellow.

Tunis.—We appear to have omitted to mention that the stamps of the first issue have been reprinted, and sold at the Post-office, though at a special *guichet*. As letters have been received fully franked with these stamps the reprint takes the form of a re-issue, and the Tunisians have now two sets in use in place of one.

Turkey.—The stamps for printed matter now bear a different design from the rectangular one of 1892. The stamps are now overprinted in the centre, with an inscription in Turkish characters equivalent to the French of the previous issue.

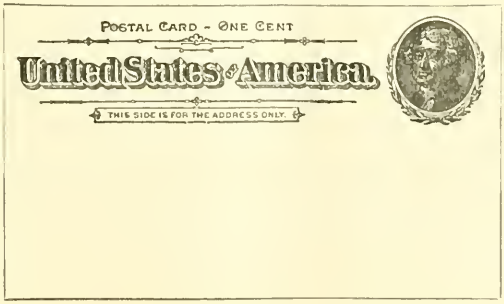


For Printed Matter.

10 paras,	green ;	overprint in	black.
20 ,,	rose	,,	,,
1 piastre,	blue	,,	,,
2 ,,	brown	,,	,,
5 ,,	violet	,,	,,

United States.—The new post card of 1 cent made its appearance last month, and we give an engraving, which will save further description. It is printed in black on buff. Size 140 × 90 mm.

Post Card. 1 cent, black on buff.



Victoria.—The current post card of 1 penny was issued on the 21st December last with an addition to the instructions on the back, similar in effect to those on the front of the letter card of three halfpence. Under the old instructions is now added "If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter."

Letter Card. 1 penny, rose-red on light blue; *additional instruction.*

Zanzibar.—Since the 1st January last the French Office in Zanzibar has been supplied with French stamps surcharged with values in "annas."

½ anna on 5 c., green; surch. in red.
1 ,, 10 c., black on violet; surch. in red.
2½ ,, 25 c. ,, rose ,, blue.
5 ,, 50 c., rose; surch. in blue.
10 ,, 1 fr., olive ,, red.

Zululand.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles the issue of the 6 pence, mauve, of Natal, as having been overprinted in black for this territory.

6 pence, mauve; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14; overprinted in black.

TELEGRAPHS.

Cashmere.—We are indebted to Mr. Morley for the telegraph stamps of 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, of the 1890 issue, on thin white wove paper, though in some of these the marks of the gauze are to be seen. We note them, as the colours are not given in Moens' Catalogue.

1 anna, sap-green.
2 annas, light brown.
4 annas, ultramarine-blue.
8 annas, ochre.
1 rupee, Indian-red.

Nicaragua.—The series for 1894 is of the postage stamp type 1893, overprinted in grotesque capitals like those of 1892.

1	centavo,	sky-blue	overprint in	red.
5	centavos,	green	,,	,,
10	,,	orange	,,	dark blue.
20	,,	slate	,,	,,
25	,,	yellow	,,	,,
50	,,	dark brown	,,	,,
1	peso	dark blue	,,	red.
2	pesos	vermilion-red	,,	dark blue.
5	,,	violet	,,	red
10	,,	claret	,,	dark blue.

Great Britain.—*Electric Telegraph Company.*—If any of our readers can supply us with any particulars regarding the 1s. 6d., 4s., and 8s. oblong stamps of this Company, inscribed as franking messages to the Continent only, we should esteem it a favour.

Universal Private Telegraph Company.—We also desire to know the colours of the 3d. and 9d. of this Company.

THE ONE PENNY "INLAND REVENUE" FISCAL-POSTAL STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By E. D. Bacon.

I have quite recently been engaged arranging the Great Britain fiscal-postals belonging to the "Tapling Collection," and think perhaps a few notes on some of these stamps may be of service to specialists of this country. I do not, however, propose dealing with the whole of this class of fiscals, but shall confine my remarks to the One Penny Inland Revenue labels, which in reality are the only varieties authorised for postal use by "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act" of 1881.

The "Tapling Collection," in addition to the issued stamps of Great Britain, includes a separate album, which contains an imperforate specimen from every plate, of which a "Registration Sheet" existed at Somerset House at the time the album was made up. On comparing the dates of registration of the fiscals with those of the issues, as given by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby in his very useful and valuable work *Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom* 1840–1890, I was struck with the great difference there is in the dates of several of the varieties. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Westoby on this subject, and he agrees that an alteration in certain of the issues is necessary.

The first stamp which comes under my heading is the one penny "Draft payable on demand or receipt," overprinted "Inland Revenue" in red. Mr. Westoby gives the date of this in his work as 1860, and he writes to me that he believes the issue took place in May of that year. The album referred to above contains no specimen of this variety, so it is impossible to check it by any registered date, but I see no reason to doubt that the date given is the correct one.

The stamp that follows is the one penny inscribed "Inland Revenue" within a circular band, the date of which Mr. Westoby gives as "May 1st, 1862." The first Registration sheet is, however, dated 25.4.60, and I agree with Mr. Westoby that the issue must be put back to June, 1860. There were in all 44 plates registered of this stamp, numbered 1 to 44, the last being dated 5.4.67. The change of watermark to "Anchor of 16 mm." took place with plate 23, registered 2.11.64, the year of issue "1865," as given by Mr. Westoby, being no doubt quite correct.

We now come to the ordinary size stamps, of which the first is the one with the spandrels filled in with a reticulated pattern. Plate 1 of this was registered 6.5.67, and here again Mr. Westoby's date of "Sept. 1st, 1867," seems to require no amendment. There were 12 plates of this variety made, and the last was registered 23.1.68. Plate 13 was constructed from a re-engraved die, on which the Queen's head was altered, the spandrels removed, and other changes made. The plate

was registered 20.5.68, and Mr. Westoby's date of issue "July, 1871," must be put back to July (?), 1868. And this brings me to the point which has principally been my incentive in writing the present paper. While sorting the stamps with plain spandrels at the British Museum I discovered that there is another variety which has hitherto remained unnoticed. This variety is the result of a further re-engraving of the die, and so makes four varieties of type for this stamp instead of three as previously known. With the exception of plates 47, 48, 55, 56, 61, and 72, of which there are no specimens in the album, the plates of type 2 run from 13 to 105, the last being registered 7.7.76. The die was then re-engraved for the second time, and was used for the construction of plates 106 to 116, the first being registered 30.10.76, and the last 12.1.78. The prominent features between the first and second re-engravings are, that in the latter the lower part of the Queen's neck is more rounded, the shading of the head and face is different, and the small "dash" in the four corners of the stamp nearest the outer frame-line is larger. Looking at the date the first plate of this type was registered, the variety would be issued about January (?), 1877.

There are no specimens of plates 117 and 118 in the album. For plate 119, registered 9.4.78, the die was re-engraved for the third time. The difference between this and the two former types is readily apparent on comparing them together. The two ends of the "ribbon" at the back of the Queen's head are more shaded, so that they show up much darker in the impression; and the "dash" in the four corners is still further increased in size, so that it nearly touches the outer frame-line of the stamp. This variety was probably issued in June (?) 1878. The plates of this type run from 119 to 144 (registered 10.2.81), with one interruption, there being no specimen of plate 136 in the album. The change of watermark to "orb" took place with plate 141, which was registered 1.12.80, so Mr. Westoby's date of issue (1881) for this variety needs no alteration.

SYNOPSIS.

May, 1860. 1d., lilac, "Draft payable on demand or receipt," surcharged "Inland Revenue" in red, on white or blued paper, watermarked "Foul Anchor," perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

June, 1860. 1d., lilac, inscribed "Inland Revenue" in a circular band, on white or blued paper, wmk. "Foul Anchor," perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

1865. 1d., lilac, as last, but on white or blued paper, wmk. "Anchor of 16 mm.", perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

Sept. 1st, 1867. 1d., lilac, small size, with spandrels filled in, on white or blued paper, wmk. "Small Anchor," perf. 14.

July (?), 1868. 1d., lilac, Type II., on white or blued paper, wmk. "Small Anchor," perf. 14.

Jan. (?), 1877. 1d., lilac, Type III., on white or blued paper, wmk. "Small Anchor," perf. 14.

June (?), 1878. 1d., lilac, Type IV., on white or blued paper, wmk. "Small Anchor," perf. 14.

1881. 1d., lilac, Type IV., on white or blued paper, wmk. "Orb," perf. 14.

THE POST CARDS OF VICTORIA.*

Post Cards were first introduced in Victoria in 1876 under the powers of the Act 39 Vict., No. 528, dated 7th April, 1876, and intituled "An Act to further amend the Post Office Statute, 1866."

Section 2 of this Act declares: "That from and after the 31st March, 1876, post cards may be sent by post between places in Victoria at a postage rate of one penny each impressed or printed thereon."

Section 4 declares: that "Subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time make as to the size, weight, the manner of the impressing or printing thereof, and any other conditions which may be necessary, private cards may be impressed or printed with a penny postage stamp, and such private cards so impressed or printed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed post cards."

The Postal Regulations set forth that "no card other than those issued by the Government, or a private card impressed with a penny stamp, under the special authority of the Postmaster-General, would pass under a penny stamp if it bore on it a written communication of the nature of a letter."

Private cards were defined to be those, "the material for which is provided by private persons, and upon which the penny stamp has been printed under the authority of the Postmaster-General." Those supplied and printed by the Government for sale to the public were termed "official."

The official post cards have always been issued at face value, and no charge has been made for printing private post cards, the only conditions for these latter being that the card should be of approved quality and colour, and cut to a certain prescribed size, and were not to be presented in quantities of less than 120 sheets at one time. The quantity printed has, however, been very small, as the public has to supply the material, which in the case of the official cards is furnished by the Government.

The cards have in all cases been designed in the Colony and printed there from electrotypes prepared in the Stamp Printing-office, where all the designs were prepared, except those of the issues of 10th April, 1876, and 3rd January, 1889.

Up to 1885 the varieties in the tint, substance, and quality of the post cards are found to be numerous, owing to the supplies being for the most part obtained locally, and the contractors not being able at all times to furnish material identical in weight, quality, or colour.

* For most of the information we are indebted to a paper by Mr. David H. Hill, which appeared in the first number of the *Federal Australian Philatelist;* but for the means of verifying the several varieties we are further indebted to Mr. Hill, who sent us specimens, and also to Mr. C. J. Phillips, the managing director of Stanley Gibbons & Co., Limited, who kindly put at our disposal the very large stock of Victorian post cards held by that firm.

Since 1885 the supply has for the most part been obtained from England. The earlier issues were also made without pressing the cards after printing.

Reply cards were first introduced 20th December, 1882. There has been no subsequent printing of these, the demand having been very small.

Although it appears from Section 2 of the Act of 1876 that it was contemplated to make the first issue on 1st April, 1876, yet from some delay the Act was only dated 7th April, and it was not till the 10th that the issue actually took place.

Several types of the Royal Arms have been used on the post cards, and it will tend to curtail the descriptions if we refer to them under the following letters :—

A.—Arms in a circular garter with supporters of the lion and unicorn—the lion rampant gardant, the unicorn with rein—the Crown over the shield surmounted by a lion. Motto, "DIEU | ET MON | DROIT." Length, 15 mm. Employed from April, 1876, to October, 1876, and from September, 1888, to September, 1893.

B.—Arms in a flattened circular garter with supporters—the lion rampant crowned, and the unicorn without rein. No lion on the Crown. Motto, "DIEU | ET MON | DROT", the letter "I" being omittted in "DROIT." Length, 15 mm. Employed from October, 1876, to March, 1882.

C.—Arms in an upright oval garter, with supporters—lion rampant, and unicorn with a double horn and without rein. No lion on the Crown. Motto, "DIEU ET | MON | DROIT." Length, 13 mm. Employed from March, 1882, to September, 1883.

D.—Arms of a larger size in an upright oval garter, the last letter of the inscription on which is wanting, with supporters—the lion rampant gardant crowned, and unicorn without rein. Lion statant gardant on the crown. Motto, "DIEU ET | MON | DROIT." Length, 19 mm. Employed only for the post cards of 2d. and 3d., issued 3rd January, 1889.

E.—Arms somewhat similar to **A**, but larger, and the unicorn has a rein passing over the hind quarters. There is no lion on the Crown. Motto, "DIEU ET | MON DROIT." Length, 16 mm. Employed since September, 1893.

1.

Date of issue.—10th April, 1876.

Stamp.—Type of the adhesive of one penny of September, 1864.

Frame.—Rectangular, chain pattern between two lines, engraved by W. Bell, of Melbourne. Size $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ in. (111 × 76 mm.)



Inscription.—In two lines, set up in moveable type, with arms, Type **A**, between them; 1st line, "POST CARD," in thin capitals English Latin 2-line nonpareil old face; 2nd line, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," in nonpareil grotesque capitals, followed by a full stop. To the left, under the second line, is "To" in script.

Impression.—From electrotypes, in sheets of eight impressions.

Card.—Pale and pale yellowish-buff, varying in thickness, and greyish-buff surfaced. Size $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (120 × 88 mm.) varying.
1 penny, lilac (shades).

VARIETIES.

The varieties, except those dependent on the depth of colour of the impression and the tint, nature, and thickness of the card, appear to be due to accidental injuries or wear of some of the electrotypes.

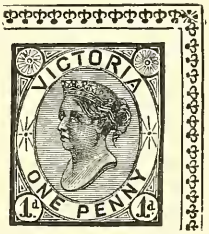
(*a*) Inscription line 2, no full stop after "SIDE."
(*b*) Inscription line 2, stop misplaced and appearing as a colon.
(*c*) Break in the frame above the stamp.

2.

Date of Issue.—6th October, 1876.

Stamp.—Type of the adhesive of one penny of December, 1875.

Frame.—Rectangular, composed of *fleurs-de-lis* in type between two thin lines, with small ornaments in the angles. Size 4 × $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (101 × 64 mm.)



Inscription.—In two lines set up in moveable type, with arms of Type B between them; 1st line, "POST CARD," in capitals, brevier expanded skeleton, followed by an elongated stop of 1 mm. on a ribbon of 45 mm., with doubled and shaded ends; 2nd line, "THE ADDRESS," &c., in lower case antique brevier, followed by a full stop. To the left under the second line is "To" in script.

Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of nine impressions.

Card.—Pale or yellowish-buff, varying considerably in thickness from single to double. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. (112 × 80 mm.) varying.
1 penny, reddish-lilac (shades), on yellowish-buff.
1 ,, mauve (shades), on pale buff.

VARIETIES.

The varieties, except those dependent on the depth and tone of colour of the impression, and the colour and thickness of the card appears to be due to accident or wear of some of the electrotypes.

(*a*) The elongated full stop after "POST CARD" is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.
(*b*) The ornament in the left upper angle of the frame is defective.

3.

Date of issue.—August, 1878.

Stamp.—As in 2.

Frame.—As in 2, but a trifle longer, and with a thick outer line in place of a thin one.

Inscription.—As in 2, but the portion of the ribbon carrying the first line is reduced to 44 mm., and the other parts of the inscription have been re-set. Arms as in 2.

Impression.—As in 2.

Card.—Varying tones of buff from brown-buff to yellow-buff, fairly stout.
1 penny, reddish-lilac, mauve (shades), on buff and yellow-buff.
1 ,, mauve on buff, smooth and hard.

VARIETIES.

No varieties have been found except such as depend on the depth and tone of colour of the impression and the tint and nature of the card.

4.

Date.—March, 1882.

Stamp, Frame, Inscription, Impression, Card, as in 3.

Arms.—These are of type C, between the two lines of inscription.

1 penny, reddish-lilac, mauve on buff.
1 ,, mauve on yellowish-buff, smooth.

VARIETIES.

No varieties except as in 3.

5.

Date of Issue.—September, 1883.

Stamp.—Type of the adhesive of one penny of November, 1883.

Frame.—Rectangular, Oxford of plain printers' rule. Extreme size $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (120 × 78 mm).

Inscription.—In two lines set up in movable type; 1st line, "POST CARD" in Caxtonian shaded pica capitals, with arms of Type A between the two words; 2nd line, "THE ADDRESS," &c., in grotesque nonpareil capitals, followed by a full stop.



Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of nine impressions.

Card.—Of fair thickness smooth, in buff and pale buff and straw. This latter was of German manufacture, and was disapproved of. Size $4\frac{15}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. (125 × 82 mm.)

1 penny, pale rose-red on buff (1st printing).
1 ,, rose-red on buff, pale buff, and straw.

VARIETIES.

The varieties except those dependent on the depth of colour of the impression and the tint and nature of the card appear to be due to accident or wear of some of the electrotypes.

1 penny, rose-red on straw, no stop after 2nd line of inscription.

(*To be continued.*)

STAMPS OF ST. HELENA.

By Hamil Ferrier-Kerr.

The few articles that have been published on these most interesting stamps are so scattered through the various philatelic journals, that I have thought it worth while to collect them together, introducing some few additions and notes of my own. By far the most comprehensive list of these stamps was that published by Mr. Corwin in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for 1891, and to this I am indebted almost entirely for the mention of those stamps I do not possess, and have starred them in my lists.

The first note I can find in any book or magazine, as to varieties in the surcharge, is in *Pemberton's Handbook*, where he gives twelve varieties in all for St. Helena, and also mentions that they are surcharged in two varieties of type. There is a note in the first volume of the *Philatelic Record* by Major Evans, where he gives twenty-four varieties altogether, a great advance in one year. He gives the measure-

ments in sixtieths of an inch, which is rather troublesome to convert into millimètres. M. Moens's catalogue published in 1882 gives twenty-five varieties, and Mr. Lockyer, in his *Colonial Stamps*, gives thirty varieties. Besides the aforementioned article of Mr. Corwin's, there have been published quite recently, in the *Stamp News* for February and March, 1893, two most excellent articles on St. Helena by Mr. Levy, of Plymouth ; to all of whom I am much indebted in compiling the lists.

Now as to the question of the varieties of surcharge appearing on the same sheet, the explanation is this : As is generally known, the St. Helena plate consists of 240 impressions. In making the surcharges the first row was set up, that is, twelve surcharges were made, each, as a matter of course, differing from one another in a greater or lesser degree. Casts were then taken of the row to the number of ten rows ; this makes 120 surcharges. In this way it will be seen that the first, thirteenth, twenty-fifth, &c., stamps were alike, and stamps 2, 14, 26, &c., and so on through the entire sheet. Then the whole plate of 120 surcharges was impressed twice on the sheet ; thus in each vertical row of twenty stamps the overprint is the same. In this way the double surcharges (of very rare occurrence) are accounted for, the printers, through want of attention to the register, having surcharged the middle row twice over. On the later impressions on the CA paper many of the varieties of surcharge only appear to be found in the length of the obliterating bar. The word is of the same length all through. This is quite possible ; but if looked carefully into, it will be found that the letters are a different distance apart, or the two words are closer or farther away from each other. Of course these sub-varieties are not worth collecting, but I simply mention this as an extra proof that what I say concerning the making of the surcharges is correct. Major Evans seems to have found a sheet of the same description at an earlier date, for he says, in the first volume of the *Philatelic Record*, "I have examined an entire sheet of the 'One Penny.' The length of the words is the same on all the specimens in this sheet, and is 41 sixtieths ; the length of the line varies from 32½ to 34 sixtieths, many of the specimens showing lines of intermediate length between these extremes."

It will be seen in my first list that I have grouped the stamps as to values, utterly regardless of chronological order—this, in my opinion, being the best way to collect them. But I have added a reference list at the end in chronological order, for those who prefer to collect in this way.

My reference list, of course, does not pretend to be complete ; but I hope it will tend to arouse more interest in these stamps, so that a complete reference list may shortly be made.

Every one knows the design of the St. Helena stamp, and I need not describe it. All surcharges are in black. It only remains for me to say that those stamps marked with an asterisk in the synopsis at the end of each group are those that I have not got, but are taken from other reference lists. Perhaps some of the sub-varieties are due to rough or careless measurement ; but these can only be amongst those I have not seen, as I have gone very carefully over mine before making the lists. The measurements are in millimètres, and it must be understood that when I have found a surcharge measuring, say, 16¼ I have called it 16, and if 16¾, 17.*

* I have to thank the Editor for helping me to determine the process of the overprinting, and the various dealers who have so courteously placed any sheets they may have had at my disposal.

GROUP I.

The Sixpenny Value, 1856–87.

1856. 6d. Imperforate.—This is found on white and on blued paper. The paper varies considerably in substance, and sometimes feels almost like thin card. It is watermarked with a large star, in which, as far as I have seen, there is no great variation.

1868. 6d. Perforated 14, 14½, 15, and 15½, and compound.—In an article by Mr. Levy, of Plymouth, he mentions the perforation 12½. Has he seen any of these? I have looked over a large number of this issue, and have never found a perforation of that gauge, either regular or compound. I mention the date 1868, because there seems to have been no regular issue of the 6d. perforated till that date. They were, I believe, sent out in 1862, but were kept back till the imperforate stock was exhausted, except a few, which were probably used in official correspondence. In the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for September, 1864, a note says that the sixpennies received were not perforated, but they would be so as soon as the present stock was exhausted. In the *Philatelist* for December, 1867, two varieties of the (as it is called) *rare* perforate 6d. are given, 14 and 15. In March, 1868, the same journal remarks that the imperf. 6d. was still coming over, and mentions a few, very few, of the perforations to be found. In the number for July, 1868, it is said that "It has ever been a matter of surprise that so very few of the original blue sixpenny labels are found perforated, and that they were still coming over in an original state. The fact is, that owing to the rate of European postage having been raised from sixpence to one shilling (which we presume was about 1864), the former value is so little used that the original stock of imperforate blues is even then (1868) far from being exhausted, and the perforated sheets will remain untouched until that takes place, which may be an indefinite period." The same journal for October, 1868, mentions that perforated specimens were coming regularly, so we may assume that they were issued sometime between July and October, 1868. The perforations, as a rule, are compound, and there are many shades of colour. The paper is sometimes very deeply blued, but as a rule the blueing is patchy. It is watermarked with the same star as for the imperforate stamp.

1871–83. 6d. Perforated 12½, 12½ × 14, and 14. All wmk. CC and Crown.—The first 6d. of this issue appeared in March, 1871, milky blue in colour, and perf. 12½. This is a rare stamp. In March, 1874, it came out perf. 12½ as before, but the colour ultramarine (pale to dark). About 1882 it came out in blue-grey, perforate 12½ × 14; and lastly, about 1883, it appeared in grey-blue, and perforated 14.

1887. 6d. Perforated 14. Wmk. CA and Crown.—This came out in May of 1887, and is grey in colour, with very few shades. The following is the synopsis:

Synopsis.

1856. 6d., blue (shades). Wmk. Star. Imperforate.

1868. 6d., blue (shades). Wmk. Star. Perf. 14, 14½, 15 and 15½, and compound.

1871 (March). 6d., milky blue (shades). Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½.

1874 (March). 6d., ultramarine (pale to dark). Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½.

1882? 6d., grey-blue (shades). Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14.

1883? 6d., grey-blue (shades). Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 14.

1887 (May). 6d., grey (slight shades). Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14.

GROUP II.

The 1d. Value.

The 1d. first made its appearance in September, 1863, printed on paper varying much in thickness, from very stout to almost pelure, wmkd. CC and Crown, and imperforate. The colour varies from red-rose to red-brown. About August, 1864, we have it again in the same colours and paper, but perforated 12½. From the last date (1864) on to 1875 various issues of the 1d. were made, notably that of the "long bar" issue, between 1874 and 1875. This issue has usually been put down as being in 1871, but the following extract from *The Philatelic Journal* of January, 1875, I think proves that the issue took place between 1874 and 1875 : "The surcharge on the twopence is now more spread out, and the line under is longer and thinner. A similar modification took place in the 1s. some months ago." Next in order is the one penny, perforated 12½ × 14, which authorities date from 1882. The absence of dated postmarks on the stamps of St. Helena render it difficult to fix dates precisely, and these minor differences of perforation were not noticed in the columns of any journal that I have seen. Then in 1883 ? we have it perf. 14 ; and lastly, in November, 1887, we have it wmkd. CA and Crown, and perf. 14. The colours of the penny vary very much, though I have never seen one which is really rose. The paper, as I mentioned, varies much in thickness in the imperforate stamp ; but in the later issues the difference is very slight, not worth collecting. The following is the synopsis :

Synopsis.

(1).

1863 (Sept.) Wmk. CC and Crown. Imperf. 1d., red to rose (shades).

Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.
16	16½ × 2½	17	17½ × 2½
16	17 × 2½	*18½	18½ × 2½
*16½	16½ × 2½	19	19 × 2½
17	17 × 2½	19½	19 × 2½

(2).

1864–76. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½. 1d., red to rose (shades).

Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.
14	16½ × 2	16	17⅓ × 3
14	16½ × 2½	*16	17½ × 2½
14	17 × 2½	*16½	17½ × 2⅔
14	17½ × 2½	17	17 × 2⅔
15	17 × 2½	17	17 × 3
16	17 × 2½	*17	17½ × 3
16	17 × 3	17½	17½ × 3

(3).

1882 ? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14. 1d., red (shades).

Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.
14½	17 × 2½	14	17½ × 2½
14	17 × 3	*15	17½ × 2½

(4).

1883 ? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 14. 1d., red (shades).

Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.
14	17½ × 2½	14½	17 × 2½	15	17 × 2½

(5).

1887 (Nov.). Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. 1d., red (shades).

Line.	Word.	Line.	Word.
14	15	14½	15½
14	15½	*15	15½

(To be continued.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting, by Major Evans, has already formed the subject of a notice in the *Record*, but we promised to revert to it again. The work is clearly written in an easy style, which renders it comprehensible to the most juvenile collector, and is intended not only as a glossary of philatelic terms, but as a short explanatory description of the principal elements of a stamp, and the inscriptions found on many of them. In this latter point it somewhat resembles the papers of M. Maury, "*Ce qu'on voit sur les timbres.*" We almost regret that this part of the work has not been rendered more complete; but we pass to those headings which describe the principal elements of a stamp—the paper, engraving, impression, and perforation. These are admirably described, especially that on the paper. There is still something, we think, to be learnt about the perforations or pseudo-perforations of the early colonial stamps by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., that is, those prior to 1863, and which gauge about 15½. These do not show a clean-cut perforation, and it has often struck us whether that firm were not in some way hampered by Archer's Patent, which did not expire till the latter end of 1862. The stamps perforated subsequently by that firm were really perforated with clean-cut holes, and were done with single-line machines.

On the question of watermarks we entirely agree with Major Evans, especially on the difficulty of at times discovering them on our own stamps. It was not till the year 1868 that it was discovered that the embossed stamp of sixpence bore a watermark of V. R. This was accidentally discovered by M. Mahé in soaking the backs from some of these stamps, as we can testify having been with him on the morning of his discovery. A watermark which will show plainly in thin paper will frequently be well-nigh invisible in thick paper, and hand-made paper is especially liable to this variation in its substance.

We have received from Dr. H. Brendicke three more of the treatises on the Envelopes of the German States, by M. C. Lindenberg, written with that care and plenitude of facts which distinguishes the works of the President of the Berlin Philatelists' Club. These three are on the Envelopes of Oldenburg, Baden, and Hamburg-cum-Bremen.* Our readers may have some idea of the scarcity of the Baden envelopes of 9 and 18 kreuzer (1858) when they learn that only 8000 of each value in the small size, and 2000 in the large size were manufactured. As we said, these little works teem with facts, and are indispensable to the collectors of envelopes of the German States.

We have only space to name another work before us on the Stamps of Brunswick,† due to M. L. Berger, the President of one of the Brunswick Philatelic Societies, and a well-known writer on the stamps of Brunswick in the German periodicals, and we believe the only one who has fully studied these stamps. The work may therefore be termed the text-book of the Brunswick stamps, and as such we recommend it to the notice of our readers. With the addition of M. Lindenberg's treatise on the envelopes of Brunswick a collector will be fully equipped.

* *Die Briefumschläge der Deutschen Staaten*, By C. Lindenberg. Heft. 7, Oldenburg; Heft. 8, Baden; Heft. 9, Hamburg-und-Bremen. Berlin, Dr. H. Brendicke.

† *Die Postwerthzeichen des Herzogthum Braunschweig*, by Ludwig Berger, Brunswick.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. Castle.

The sixth and annual general meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 1st, twelve members being present, the President in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual general meeting had been read and confirmed, all the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Hon. Secretary presented the annual report for the session 1892-93, and a balance-sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1893, which showed a balance in favour of the Society. The report and balance-sheet were received and adopted. Mr. Thrupp submitted a report of the Exchange Circuit for the past year. The President having expressed an opinion that the Society should have a permanent room for meetings, where its books, &c., could be kept, and so become available to members, also that a librarian should be appointed to take charge of the same, after some discussion it was agreed that the President and Mr. Pfenninger should form a sub-committee to consider and report on the matter. Some specimens were received from Mr. Marshall as contributions to the forgery collection.

ANNUAL REPORT.

During the session of 1892-93 sixteen meetings were held, fourteen at Markwell's Hotel and two at Kingston Lodge, Brighton. In the absence of the President the chair was taken on twelve occasions by the Vice-President, and on two occasions by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, the President and Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. T. Willett) having left England on a tour round the world after the third meeting.

The stamps of the British Possessions in Europe were studied at several meetings, and preliminary reference lists drawn up.

Papers were read on the stamps of India and Ceylon by Mr. A. de Worms, on Belgium and Luxemburg by the Vice-President, and on Holland by Mr. Stafford Smith, each paper being illustrated by the several collections of the respective countries.

The committee having deemed it expedient to revise the Society's rules, discussions took place at two meetings on the subject, and it was decided to make some alterations and to have new rules printed.

A proposal was received from the Manchester Philatelic Society to form an exchange of stamps between them and this Society, which was agreed to, and packets were accordingly sent at intervals.

Donations were made to the Society's library by Mr. Otto Pfenninger, and the J. W. Scott Co., of New York.

An annual general meeting was held on January 2nd, 1893, when the officers and committee for the ensuing year were elected.

Mr. Willett being prevented from continuing to hold the post of Hon. Sec. in consequence of his voyage, Mr. A. de Worms was elected in his place.

The balance-sheet was presented by the Treasurer, showing a small balance in favour of the Society.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. W. Gillespie, the Society contributed a donation towards the funds of the Philatelic Protection Association.

Rarities and novelties were shown by members at several meetings, the last evening of the session being devoted to the exhibition of collections.

Six new members were elected and three resigned.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 15th, ten members and one visitor being present; the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the President proposed a resolution that the number of members of the committee be increased from "seven" to "eight," and a

librarian be appointed. Mr. Willett seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Thrupp made some suggestions as to the Exchange Circuit which were adopted. Mr. Willett then read some notes on the stamps of Great Britain, and exhibited his splendid collection of the same, containing almost every variety in perfect unused condition, some of the choicest specimens being all the rare 2d. ; the 4d., wmk. small and medium garter ; pairs of the 3d., plate III., and 1s., plate II., imperf., &c. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willett for his interesting paper.

27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. A. de Worms, *Hon. Sec.*

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Established May, 1890.

President—Oliver Firth.

The ninth meeting was held at the Municipal Buildings on the 17th of February. Mr. Eugene Egly was voted to the chair; also present six members and five associates. The donations to the library, for which thanks were voted, consisted of several additions to the collection of forgeries, given by Messrs. Sieber, Roebuck, and Beckwith, and the current numbers of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Mekeel's *American Journal of Philately*, and the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. Novelties were shown by Mr. Roebuck (Samoa 5d. surcharged on 4d.), Duffield (Canada, 8 cents., blue-grey) and T. K. Skipwith (South Australia, 2d. perf. 15).

Mr. W. B. Simpson gave an account of the stamps of Belgium, illustrated by his own and other members' collections, and at the close received a vote of thanks.

The tenth meeting was held on the 3rd of March, Mr. T. F. C. Sieber being voted to the chair, and ten members and two associates being present. The donations included a copy of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' important new work on "The Stamps of South Australia," the current numbers of various periodicals, and a couple of lantern slides representing the very successful Stamp Exhibition held in Leeds in May, 1890, from which the Society dated its origin, presented by Mr. Washington Teasdale, F.R.A.S., etc. A cordial vote of thanks was passed for these welcome gifts. Novelties and interesting stamps were shown by Mr. T. K. Skipwith (Victorian Frank Stamps, etc.), Rev. T. S. Fleming (full set of unpaid stamps of New South Wales, etc.), Mr. W. Beckwith (surcharged stamps of Lagos and Sierra Leone, etc), and on behalf of Mrs. Bearsdell (new local stamp for Antwerp).

The senior Vice-President, Mr. John H. Thackrah, then described the first seven types of the stamps of Victoria. copies of most of which were shown in illustration by himself and Messrs. Fleming and Skipwith, after which a vote of thanks was passed.

The discussion on Mr. M. P. Castle's circular regarding the *London Philatelist* was, for lack of time, adjourned to the next meeting.

T. K. Skipwith,
13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.
W. Denison Roebuck,
Sunny Bank, Leeds.
} *Hon. Secs.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.

The eighth meeting of the session was held on the 15th of December, 1893, fourteen members being present; the Vice-President in the chair, supported by fourteen members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Several new members were proposed. Mr. Gibson reported the arrangements made by the Committee for the Annual Dinner on Friday, December 22nd. Mr. Abbott then read a most interesting paper upon the "Stamps of St. Helena." An exceptionally fine series of these stamps was

shown, including entire sheets belonging to Mr. Abbott, and the error 6d., carmine-red, out of the President's colleciton.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held on Friday, December 22nd, 1893, 26 partaking of the feast. A Philatelic Menu, drawn by Mr. Gibson, was the only item of Philatelic interest, the evening being a purely musical one after the dinner, Messrs. Petri, Gibson, Munn, and others contributing songs, recitations, etc. The dinner and musical evening were both much enjoyed by the members, who passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gibson, to whom the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose had left all the arrangements.

The ninth meeting of the session was held January 5th, 1894, at which fourteen members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. A. Watson, Mr. H. R. Sant Anjelo, and Mr. North were elected members of the Society. Mr. Gibson read the first portion of his paper upon the manufacture of stamps, dealing principally with the various papers employed, and their method of production.

The stamps of Tuscany were then discussed, Messrs. Duerst, Petri, Gibson, and Beckton contributing to the subject, the further consideration of which was adjourned until the next meeting. A packet from the Brighton Society was afterwards passed round.

The tenth meeting of the session was held January 19th, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by sixteen members and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Hanmer proposed that the *London Philatelist* be forwarded post-free to each member every month, instead of each member having to fetch same. The Secretary proposed an amendment to the effect that the consideration of Mr. Hanmer's resolution be postponed until the Annual Meeting. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Blockey read a paper on "The Stamps of Holland," giving a larger list of the various perforations to be found on these stamps than has hitherto appeared.

W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

Correspondence.

A PLEA FOR "LOCALS."

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Sir,—The article in your last number by Mr. Westoby on "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post Office of this Country" has doubtless been read by every one with great interest. It is the first serious attempt to deal with a subject which will probably receive more attention before very long.

Mr. Westoby's article raises the whole question of "Locals," a subject which is evidently coming to the front, as witness the rage for College stamps, and the price given for a Collection of Russian locals at a recent sale. When the mysteries of Sydney Views have been solved, and the varieties of Mexican towns have been arranged, then perhaps fresh fields of interest may be discovered in these humble labels. And even now, for those who cannot afford the expense of plates of Nevis or the varieties of New Zealand, a few pence, or at most a few shillings, spent upon these neglected labels will enable them to exercise the philatelic faculty.

Mr. Westoby deals only with the Local Posts of this country, which were clearly an Infringement of the law; but we must remember that in other countries they may not be illegal and have often been called into existence from the necessities of the case, or from the lawful desire of individuals to make money by their post while at the same time serving their fellows. Mr. Westoby well reminds us that the attempt in this country was the outcome of a loudly-expressed demand for a cheaper rate than 1d. for printed

matter and for short distances, a demand which was not met until the introduction of the ½d. rate in 1870. And even this is a rate which some people still think to be too high, since in Italy and other countries nearer home it is possible to frank postal matter with less than half a farthing.

Dealing with this subject the late Mr. Pemberton wrote :—"The causes which led to the establishment of private or local posts in Russia appear the same which have rendered them necessary elsewhere, and which causes are generally reducible to one fact., viz., an incapcity of the public or Government Post Office to cope with any very great difficulties." Other reasons no doubt also exist.

In Germany these posts have become possible through the imperfection of the Postal Act, which claimed for the Government the exclusive right of conveying postal matter from one town to another, but made no definite provision for its conveyance within each particular town. In Norway the population is so sparse and so scattered that the Post Office can hardly be a money-making business as it is with us, and so the Government have not resented the competition of private firms.

As for the Philatelic view of this matter, probably the chief reason for the dislike of "Locals" is the fact of their not being Government issues, combined with the fear of re-printing and the probability that many stamps have been issued with a view of sale to collectors. This last objection is a serious one, but of course it is equally applicable to certain of the smaller States which are almost too numerous to mention.

If these posts were now suppressed, as there seems to be signs of their so being, there is no reason why their stamps should not be sought after as eagerly as the early locals of the United States. Time works wonders, and in Philately a venerable antiquity of thirty or forty years throws a halo of respect round its productions. Reprints would have to be treated as they are now, and there would be little difficulty in sifting the bad from the good.

It is probable that the interest in the stamps of Local posts, if ever it arises with any force, will be confined in the main to collectors of those countries in which they have been used. Yours, W. N. U.

The Oxford College Stamps.—We have received a letter from Mr. Turner with reference to some observations made by the writer of the paper on the "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post Office," which appeared in the last number of the *Record*, in which he instanced these stamps as falling within that category. The paper in question was not of a controversial character, or we should not have admitted it into our pages, and for that reason we object to allow them to be made the battle-ground of any controversy not strictly philatelic. We are, however, quite ready to insert Mr. Turner's views, if he will put them in a form more adapted to our pages, which are confined to philatelic considerations, and cannot admit personal reflections on anyone. We do not, moreover, consider that it would be fitting to mention the names and supposed opinions of collectors without their previous sanction, as these gentlemen might reasonably object to this being done.

MR. HASTINGS WRIGHT'S COLLECTION.

CORRECTION.

On page 50 of last month's *Record*, in our notice of Mr. Hastings Wright's collection, some errors unfortunately escaped, owing to our not being able to see a revise of the proof article in time to correct them, as we do now.

In Case 5. The £5 on white paper should read "marked [specimen]," as also the copy on *bleuté*, both be stated as watermarked (large Anchor), not (Crown) or (Orb).

In Case 6. £1, official, green, is on (Crown) paper, not (Orb).

In Case 7. 2s. 6d. is a misprint for 5s. The stamps mentioned are of the current type of the 5s., carmine.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. APRIL, 1894. No. 184.

CONSEQUENT on the few observations we made in our last number on the perforating machines, we have been requested to add a few words on the original machine as invented by Archer. The germ of the idea, with specimens of what he proposed to effect, was submitted by Archer in a letter to the Postmaster-General in October, 1847, and was based on the system of puncturing the stamps all round the margin with a series of short cuts. The question was referred to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and favourable reports having been made, Archer was instructed, on the 17th January, 1848, to produce a machine for trial. His first attempt to carry out these instructions was by a machine furnished with piercing rollers, but it was found that these so wore the table on which the sheets were placed that the wear and tear would render the operation far too costly. He then proceeded to construct a second machine, which was also a puncturing machine, though not on the roller principle, but on that of the fly-press, the cuts being made by a series of small descending chisels. Although the wear and tear of this was not so great as in the first machine, yet it was found unworkable, and he abandoned the system in favour of one for perforating the spaces between the stamps with a series of holes by means of small punches acting in the same way as those employed by machinists for punching metal. He consumed from six to eight months over the first two machines, which he put away as useless in July, 1848; but in December, 1848, he was ready to produce a third machine for trial, having previously—on the 23rd November—applied for a patent for his invention. The trial took place at Messrs. Bacon and Petch's establishment on the 6th December, 1848, and proved to be

Archer's Perforations.

unsuccessful, which Archer attributed partly to the inequality of the sheets, a difficulty which he then discovered for the first time, and partly to the gum being not sufficiently dry and so clogging the holes. The machine was removed for alteration, and was subsequently set up at Somerset House, in a room put at his disposal by Mr. Edwin Hill. At length, after several failures, the difficulty caused by the inequality in the length of the sheets was in a great measure overcome, and on the 6th April, 1850, the machine was officially approved. Some improvements were subsequently made, and Archer states that about 5000 sheets were perforated by it under his superintendence, some of which were distributed in the provinces, but not in London, except to the Houses of Parliament.* It does not appear whether any stamps were ever punctured by the first two machines, and as any stamps that Archer *may* have operated on had to be purchased by him, none produced by these two machines were ever officially issued. It is possible that some may have been distributed by him to his friends, and to those whom he deemed could further his views, and some may even have been used on letters, for there was nothing to prevent him from using or disposing of those not spoilt in his trials; but we think that rouletted specimens on old letters must for the most part be considered as due to private enterprise.

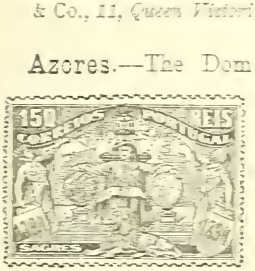
We are aware that the above is somewhat at variance with many statements that have been made, but Archer's own account of his experimental machines has doubtless been overlooked. The history appears a little confused until it is analysed; but we have taken the above dates as given by Archer himself in his examination before the Committee of 1852. We need scarcely add that the third machine perforated 16. We have also been officially informed that after the purchase of the machine together with the patent rights it was never used, as, like most new machines, it was a very bad piece of engineering, and required thoroughly remodelling by an experienced machinist before it was fit for real work.

* From dated specimens the use of these in the country would appear to have been in October, November, and December, 1850. Archer states as his belief that after the first lot were sent out the Inland Revenue Department ceased to send any more.

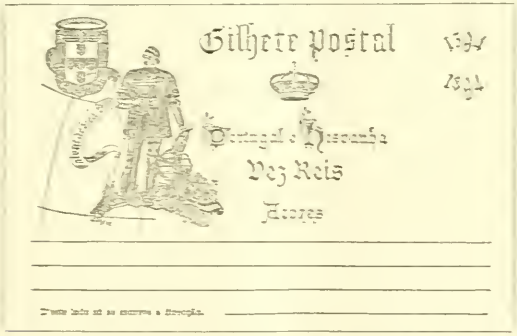
Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

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."

Azores.—The Dom Henrique series of Portugal has been over-printed in black with "AÇORES" in small capitals, these islands having been discovered in 1434 and 1448 by navigators protected by Dom Henrique. The over-print is at the foot of the two first types and at the top of third. It is not necessary to enumerate the series, as it is the same as that for Portugal.



The post card has also been overprinted in the manner shown in the annexed engraving.



Argentine.—It seems that a single line perforating machine is employed for the Argentine stamps, for the *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the ½, 1, 2, 5 centavos imperforate horizontally, and the 2 and 10 c. imperforate vertically.

Bamra.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a post card which from its description will be an interesting deviation from the hackneyed designs of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. In the right upper corner is a stamp with a fancy portrait of a Potentate with a very elaborate crown within a rectangular frame, with the value in words below. The inscription on the card is "BAMRA STATE POST CARD" in one line, followed by two lines of native characters similar to those on the adhesives. The impression is heavily typographed on thin grey-blue card. Size 126 × 84 mm.

Post Card. ½ a., green on grey-blue.

Belgium.—In chronicling the letter envelope of 10 centimes we omitted to state that the stamp is not of the new type, but of the old type, fitted up with the Belgian addition to the fourth commandment.

British Central Africa.—The four shillings, slate-grey, of British South Africa, adapted for this territory, has been surcharged in black with "THREE SHILLINGS," in two lines of block type. 3 shillings on 4s., slate-grey and red; surch. in black.

British Bechuanaland.—The *I. B. J.* lately stated that the English wrappers of ½ penny and 1 penny had been overprinted in *red*, similarly to the black overprint. We have not seen them, and confess that we are somewhat doubtful; but we think that there is no reason to doubt another announcement, that the reply card of 1d. + 1d. of the Cape of Good Hope has been overprinted in black for this territory.

Post Card. 1d. + 1d., brown on buff; overprinted in black.

Canada.—We understand that the size of the current post card of 1 cent has been reduced to 140 × 85 mm. The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles the wrapper with stamp of 1 cent of the current type in the new colour used for the post cards.

Post Card. 1 cent, grey-black on buff; *altered size.*
Wrapper. 1 ,, ,, straw.

The same journal also mentions that a correspondent has the 3 cents on laid paper on covers postmarked in 1869, which is somewhat earlier than the date usually assigned; also the reply card of 1 cent with the error of having the stamps on the left postmarked Sept., 1884.

Ceylon.—The issue of the Postal Union Card of 5 cents, similar in design to the reply card of the same value, is announced. Size 140 × 90 mm. *Post Card.* 5 cents, blue on white.

The definitive envelope for local use has now been issued, and has a stamp of 2 cents of the wrapper type in the right upper angle, and to the left the following inscriptions within a frame: "District Letter Envelope, price 2½ cents" underlined, followed by "This envelope will not pass through more than one Post-office, will | only be delivered when called for, and will not be redirected." Size 136 × 79 mm.

Envelope. 2 cents, green and black on pale green.

Ecuador.—Mr. Seebeck has at length come to the rescue, after the Republic had been compelled to have resort to every conceivable surcharge; and we have a full series of portraits of the president Rocafuerte. So many pictures, only varying in colour, are rather tame. The impression is on plain white wove, and the perforation 12.

1 centavo, blue.	20 centavos, black.
2 centavos, sienna-brown.	50 ,, orange.
5 ,, green.	1 sucre, carmine.
10 ,, vermilion-red.	5 sucres, dark blue.

The same design is also printed in black, and overprinted in carmine at the top with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in graduated type for official use.

Official. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, black, overprinted in carmine
1 sucre, black, overprinted in carmine.
Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on white wove; 153 × 90 mm.
10 ,, carmine on amber wove ,,
Post Cards. 2 ,, brown and black on rose.
3 ,, blue and black on lilac.

Fernando Po.—We learn that a new series of stamps of 1, 2, 5, and 10 c. de peso have been prepared, though only the last of these values has been as yet issued. The design is the same as that of the Cuba stamps, with the heading changed.

10 c. de peso, violet-brown.

Germany.—It appears that Germany is about to join those countries which do not provide stamped envelopes. A notice has appeared, under date of 12th February last, authorising the use of stamped envelopes and wrappers up to 12th June next, after which, up to the end of the year, they will be allowed to be exchanged.

Great Britain.—Thanks to Mr. Philbrick, the flutter caused by the announcement in the *London Philatelist* of an extraordinary envelope with silk thread, "Dec., '80," has been allayed. It should read, "*Die* 80." We also lately saw an envelope where there was a "misfire" under the coloured impression. The feeder put *two* blanks in the press by mistake, the upper one of which only received the coloured impression, and then he put the under one in the press a second time. The presses act with such rapidity, quite independently of the feeder, that it is only wonderful that more mistakes have not occurred and do not occur. The new set of presses lately erected will emboss in colour half a milllon of banker's cheques in eight hours.

Hawaii.—The issue of the new stamps has been made in five values, each of a different type. The 1 cent shows the Arms of Hawaii on a shield with supporters, with "HAWAII" above, and "ONE CENT" underneath, on scrolls; the 2 cents shows a view of Honolulu in a rectangular frame, with "HAWAII" in the upper part, "TWO CENTS" in the lower, and "POSTAGE" on the sides; the 5 cents represents the statue of Kamehameha I. within a horse-shoe shaped frame, inscribed "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAGE," and the numeral of value in the lower angles; the 10 cents shows a five-rayed star, with "HAWAII" on a scroll below, and the value; the 20 cents shows a portrait of the President of the Provisional Government, Mr. S. B. Dole. The impression is on plain white paper; perforated 12.

1 cent, yellow.
2 cents, sepia-brown.
5 ,, carmine-red.
10 cents, green.
20 ,, blue.

Japan.—This anniversary nonsense is assuming such proportions that it is becoming a complete nuisance. We have two stamps of

large dimensions, being oblongs of 25 × 35 mm., with chrysanthemums in the centre within a circular band, with Japanese characters in the upper part, and "IMPERIAL WEDDING 25 ANNIVERSARY" in the lower part. The rest of the stamp is filled in with scrolls, &c. on a ground of vertical lines. In the upper part is a tablet with Japanese characters, and in the lower part "IMPERIAL JAPANESE POSTAGE" and the value in small discs. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12½. We certainly admire the good taste of the Japanese in using only two small values for internal postage to mark the domestic event of the silver wedding of the present Emperor. It is not often that a silver wedding of a husband aged forty-one takes place.

2 sen., vermilion. | 5 sen., French blue.

Madeira.—The Dom Henrique stamps and post card have been issued here, but without being surcharged.

Mauritius.—The colour of the 15 cents approaching so closely to that of its predecessor the 16 cents, has been changed to blue.

15 cents, blue; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Montenegro.—The post card of 5 nov., with its corresponding reply, is now printed on pale buff card, in place of blue. (*Philatelic Record*, vol. xv., p. 256.) The *London Philatelist* remarks that there are two types of the single card, one as shown in the reference above, and in which there is a variety consisting of the omission of "L" in POSTALE.

In the second type the first line of the inscription is wanting, and in the second there is one error of "KAPA" for "KAPTA."

In the reply cards the first part is found with four lines of inscription, the second with three, and there are varieties of "C RTE" for "CARTE," "REPONSÉ" for "RÉPONSE." In fact, the post cards of Montenegro have for some time past furnished the specialist with a bountiful supply of errors; in nearly every packet one is to be found.

Post Cards. 5 nov., black on buff.
5+5 „ „ „

Mozambique.—A correspondent informs us that the stamps chronicled in our last number are the result of a third batch of surcharges, of which 2000 were surcharged "JORNAES" and 2½ reis, and 3000 "PROVISORIO" and 5 reis. There is also a third variety of this latter, consisting of the "5" to the left being 5 mm., and the "5" to the right 4½ mm.

5 on 40 reis, chocolate (1886), sur. in black; *third variety.*

With reference to the surcharges on the 40 reis (1886), mentioned in our number for August last, as reported by a contemporary, our correspondent writes that all these surcharges were made at Delagoa Bay, where he was at the time, and that only 3 sheets of 28 stamps, each making 84, were surcharged with the new value of 5 reis in *real*, as the postmaster decided that black was preferable. The surcharges were made singly on the stamps, and therefore the story

in our September number that a whole sheet was found surcharged doubly is an error, as in fact very few specimens are found with double surcharge. This is as to the first lot, but he adds that a second batch of 2000 were surcharged "JORNAES" and "5 reis" in blue. The third lot is that referred to above.

Nicaragua.—We are now able to supplement our list of last month with the following adhesives, which we omitted to say are on plain white wove paper, and are perforated 12.

25 centavos, yellow-green.	2 pesos, blue-green.
50 ,, violet.	5 ,, brown-red.
1 peso, brown.	10 ,, orange.

The whole of the above values, as also those chronicled last month, are printed in orange-red, and overprinted in black for official use with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," *à la* Seebeck.

The envelopes, with stamps of the same type, and of white wove paper, are as follows:

Envs. 5 centavos, dark blue; 10 centavos, slate-grey. Size 158 × 91 mm.
20 ,, red. Size 220 × 99 mm.
30 ,, brown; 50 centavos, violet. Size 240 × 182 mm.

There is also a wrapper of 1 centavo, in addition to those of 2 and 4 c., all of plain buff paper.

Wrapper. 1 centavo, blue on buff.

The post cards have the stamp in the right upper angle.

Nossi-Bé.—This dependency, known so favourably to collectors for its contributions to their pages, has now a series of its own, like the other French colonies, so that it is not necessary to say more than that it is a complete one.

Peru.—We learn from the *A. J. of P.* that the postal authorities in Peru, not wishing to be behind other countries in accommodating collectors, have determined to utilise some old stock by hand stamping the stamps with the design of a bust of the late President Morales Bermudez. We wish collectors joy of this prospective addition, made doubtless for their gratification.

Portugal.—The Portuguese have "resurrectionised" Dom Henrique the Navigator, who was born in 1394, for the purpose



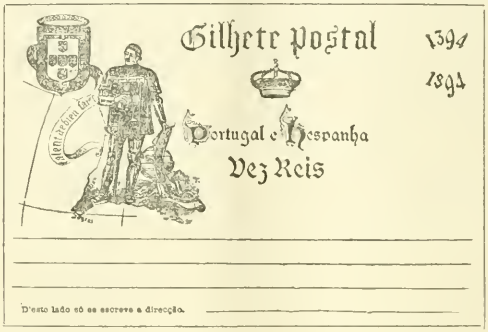




of asking collectors to pay for a monument to his memory, to be erected at Oporto. Of the values from 5 to 100 reis 500,000 of each value have been issued, and 30,000 of each of the higher values. There are three designs, the first belonging to the stamps from 5 to 20 reis, and showing Dom Henrique on the prow of a caravel, without his hat; the second design, figuring on the stamps

from 25 to 100 reis, shows Dom Henrique looking at the first expedition, with the date under him of 1419; while the third design, belonging to the stamps from 150 to 1000 reis, shows the same individual with outstretched arms, the right resting on an armillary sphere and the other on a globe, with a lion *couchant* in front. Besides the centre design, there are in all the three types various allegorical figures, which may give rise to as many jokes as were made about the Mulready envelope. The first two designs are lithographed; the third, comprising the higher values, is engraved in line, the whole having been executed at Leipsic.

There is also a post card of 10 reis, in which we are introduced to the same gentleman in armour, with the royal arms on a shield



and the motto of Dom Henrique, "TALENT DE BIEN FAIRE," on a scroll, all in the left upper angle. To the right is "BILHETE POSTAL" with a crown underneath, followed by "PORTUGAL E HESPANHA—DEZ REIS" in two lines, while in the right upper angle is 1394—1894. The artist is said to be Pastor, but who Pastor may be we, in common with our contemporaries, are unable to say. The card, however, was printed at the Mint in Oporto.

The whole issue was in use ten days, from the 4th to the 13th March, and a special obliterating mark was made use of, consisting of a circle, with "CENTENARIO" across it, above which is 1394 and below is 1894. The stamps are oblongs of 20 × 30 mm., and the perforation is 14.

5 reis, orange.	75 reis, carmine.
10 ,, red-violet.	80 ,, sea-green.
15 ,, orange-brown.	100 ,, pale brown on buff.
20 ,, violet.	150 ,, carmine-red.
25 ,, green.	300 ,, blue on salmon.
50 ,, lilac.	500 ,, violet on pale violet.

1000 reis, black on straw.

Roumania.—The new stamps began to make their appearance on the 15th March, showing the portrait of King Charles similar to that shown in our January number, but each value is in a frame varying in design, except that the 50 bani will, it is said, be of the same type as the 5 bani. In all the stamps "ROMANIA" is in the upper part, and the value in the lower part.

At present only the 10 and the 15 bani have been issued, and the other values will be issued only as the stocks of the stamps of the old issue become exhausted, or at any rate prior to the 1st of July next, when the old issue will cease to be available for postage purposes. The impression is on the paper watermarked PR, and the perforation is 13. It is said that the stamps mentioned in our last as having been printed on the PR paper were printed on that paper by mistake, and are likely to become scarce, as but a limited number were so printed.

10 bani, green ; wmk, PR ; perforated 13.
15 ,, rose-red ,, ,,

Salvador.—We have to supplement the list we gave last month with three Columbus stamps of high values—2, 5, and 10 pesos. According to the description at the foot of each stamp, which is of the Columbus pattern, the picture on the 2 pesos represents "Columbus before the Council," that on the 5 pesos "Columbus protecting the hostages," that on the 10 pesos "Their Majesties receiving Columbus."

2 pesos, dark blue, perforated 12.
5 pesos, carmine, perforated 12.
10 pesos, dark-brown, perforated 12.



The envelopes are of white wove, embossed with a stamp having a central design similar to that of the smaller adhesives. The colour of the 3 centavos was given in our last as maroon, but it is rose. The size of those of 1, 3, and 5 centavos is 154 × 88½ mm., that of those of 10, 11, 20, and 22 centavos is 159 × 91 mm.

The post cards have a stamp in the right upper angle similar to that of the small adhesives. The inscriptions are in black, on an underprint of the volcano, and sun with rays.

Post Cards. 1 cent, brown and green on light green.
2 cents, blue and pale brown on light green.
2+2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, maroon and yellow-green ,,
3+3 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Samoa.—Several of our contemporaries announce the issue of a stamp of 5d., made by surcharging the 4 pence, blue.

It would appear that there are two types of this surcharge. In the first it is "**FIVE PENCE**" in black sans-serif capitals, and the original value barred with a thick and thin line, and in the second it is "5d.," with the original value barred, all in red.

5d. on 4 pence, blue, surcharged '**FIVE PENCE**" in black.
5d. ,, ,, 5d. in red.

St. Marie de Madagascar.—A complete set of French colonials of the new type have been supplied to this dependency.

South Australia.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a change of the tone of colour of the 3 pence, though, as it is still with the old perforation, it is not of very recent date.

3 pence, bright green ; perf. 10.

At last we have the long-expected twopence-halfpenny and fivepence issued on the 1st March last; and as we hope to give engravings of these stamps in our next, we shall content ourselves with saying that the head of the Queen is very similar in size to that on our own stamps, and is to the left side of the frame, the right in the twopence-halfpenny showing a kangaroo, and in the fivepence the Arms of the colony on a shield. The value is in words only at the foot. The impression is on Crown SA paper, and the perforation is 15.

2½d., ultramarine ; wmk. ♕ SA ; perf. 15.
5d., brown-violet ,, ,,

Sweden.—M. Swen Dymling sends us the post card of 10 öre of the current type in a darker shade than we have yet seen it.

Post Card. 10 öre, carmine on cream.

He also refers to the notice in the *Nordisk Fil. Tid.* of the discovery of the 1 krona service stamp in an imperforate condition, and to a report that a 5 öre postage stamp, both of the current issue, had escaped the perforator. All things are possible, however improbable they may be.

Tobago.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that since the 10th February last the one shilling, yellow-brown, has the watermark of ♕ CA.

1 shilling, yellow-brown ; watermark ♕ CA.



Zanzibar.—We give an illustration of the surcharge mentioned in our last.

TELEGRAPHS.

Ecuador.—There is a Seebeck series for 1894, with the portrait of President Rocafuerte within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "TELEGRAFOS DEL ECUADOR," and in the lower part with the value. In the lower spandrels are the numerals of value, and in the upper are lightnings. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 12.

10 centavos, yellow-green.
20 ,, vermilion.
40 ,, brown.

Great Britain.—*Electric Telegraph Co.*—Mr. Morley has found of the series 1864 R.G.—H.W. the following, perforated *15*.

Eighteen pence, rose.
Two shillings, green.
Three shillings, blue.
Four shillings, brown-black.

The three shillings is in the collection of the late Mr. Tapling.

Nicaragua.—We were misled last month as to the values and colours being those of the series for 1894. They are those of the series for 1893, which we had not before received. The series for 1894 has just been issued, and the stamps are similar to the postage stamps for 1894, but in different colours, and overprinted at the top in black with "TELEGRAFOS" in graduated grotesque capitals.

1 centavo, vermilion-red.
2 centavos, iron-grey.
5 ,, yellow-green.
10 ,, brown.
20 ,, violet.
25 centavos, sienna.
50 ,, dark blue.
1 peso, orange.
2 pesos, carmine-red.
5 ,, green.
10 pesos, lake-red.

STAMPS OF ST. HELENA.

By Hamil Ferrier-Kerr.

(*Continued from page 79.*)

GROUP III.

The 2d. Value.

This stamp first came out in March, 1868. The *Philatelist* for that date mentions its issue. It is peculiarly stable in its colour, shades being very hard to find. The paper throughout the issues is of the same thickness, and there are not many varieties of surcharge to be found. The dates of the various perforations are the same as in the penny value. The height of the letters is always 3 millimetres.

Synopsis.

(1).

1864–76. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ 2d., yellow (slight shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	15½	14½	...	15½	18	...	18

(2).

1882? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14. 2d., yellow.

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	15	14½	...	15½
14	...	15½	*15	...	15½

(3).

1883? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 14. 2d., yellow.

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	15½	14½	...	15½	*15	...	15½

GROUP IV.

The 3d. Value.

This stamp is first noted in the *Philatelist* for March, 1868, as perf. 12½. The paper is very uniform in thickness, but the colour of the stamp varies a good deal. The dates of issue are the same as in the 1d. value, with the exception of the last issue, which was in May,

1887. I have not found the 3d. wmkd. CC and Crown, and perf. 14. None of the catalogues mention it; so I suppose it does not exist. The height of the letters is always 3 mm.*

Synopsis.

(1).

1868 (March)-1876. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½. 3d., violet (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	18	16	...	18
*14	...	17½	16½	...	18
14½	...	18	*17	...	17½
15	...	18	17	...	18

(2).

1882? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14. 3d., violet (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	18	*14	...	17½
14½	...	17	*15	...	18

(3).

1887 (May). Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. 3d., violet (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
*14	...	17½	14½	...	18
14	...	18	15	...	18

GROUP V.

The 4d. Value.

The first mention I can find of this stamp is in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1863; but, from the notice of its issue in the *Timbre-poste*, we may conclude that it was issued at the same time as the imperforate penny—September, 1863. In the imperforate state it has the same peculiarities of paper as the 1d. Shades are very numerous in every issue. In the imperforate state it is rather a difficult stamp to find with satisfactory margins, but the colour should always tell the collector whether the perforations have been clipped off or not. The best way I can describe the colour is: Varying shades of bright rose, which invariably give the stamp the appearance of having been soaked in water, and the impression is slightly blurred. The shades of the perforated issues are much deeper in colour, quite carmine, and altogether cleaner looking. The various dates of issue are the same as the 1d., with the exception of the last issue on Crown CA paper, which is April, 1890, and printed in blackish brown. There is a note in the *Stamp News* for May, 1893, which speaks of the 4d., perf. 12½, with a double surcharge, the words measuring 19 mm., but no mention is made of the bar.† With reference to the 4d., wmk. CC and Crown, and perf. 14, I have never seen one. Gibbons catalogues it, but does not price it. Moens catalogues and prices it, but I very much doubt if he can produce one. All the reference lists are silent about it; so, until one is produced, we may conclude there is no such stamp. If it does exist, it would in

* Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have shown me this stamp wmk. CC and Crown, imperforate. The word measures 18 mm., the line 14. It has very good margins, parts of two stamps being seen round it; but it must stand on its own merits, as one should never be certain of an abnormal variety like this unless seen in a pair.

† It exists of course without the surcharge.

my opinion be by far the rarest stamp of St. Helena. The height of the words is always 3 mm.

Synopsis.

(1).

Sept., 1863. Wmk. CC and Crown. Imperf. 4d., washed rose (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
16	...	16½	16½	...	17
16	...	17	17	...	17

(2).

1864–75. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½. 4d., carmine (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	18	16	...	17
14	...	18½	*16½	...	17
14	...	19	17	...	17
14½	...	17½	*18	...	20
*15	...	18			

(3).

1882? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14. 4d., carmine (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	16	*15	...	16
14	...	17	16	...	17
14½	...	16½			

(4).

1890 (April). Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. 4d., black-brown.

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	17	14½	...	17

GROUP VI.

The One Shilling Value.

This is first noted in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1864. The paper is very uniform in thickness. There are a large variety of shades to be found. The later issues are of the same dates as the penny value. It has not been issued on CA paper.

Synopsis.

(1).

1864 (April) –76. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½. 1s., green (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	17 × 2½	16½	...	17 × 3
14½	...	16½ × 2½	*16½	...	18 × 3
*15	...	17 × 2½	17	...	18 × 3
16	...	17½ × 3	*17½	...	18 × 3
16	...	18½ × 3	18	...	17½ × 3
16	...	18½ × 3	18	...	18 × 3

(2).

1882? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½ × 14. 1s., green (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
18	...	17½ × 3	18	...	18 × 3

(3).

1883? Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 14. 1s., green (shades).

Line.		Word.	Line.		Word.
14	...	17 × 2½	14½	...	17 × 2½
*14½	...	16½ × 2½	*15	...	17 × 2½

GROUP VII.

This is first noted by the *Philatelist* in March, 1868. There is only one perforation, and one surcharge. This stamp seems to have been very little used. Cancelled specimens, as is indeed the case with most of the St. Helena stamps, are hard to find.

Synopsis.

1868. Wmk. CC and Crown. Perf. 12½. 5s., orange (slight shades).
Line 14 mm. Word 18 × 2½ mm.

GROUP VIII.

The Halfpenny Value.

This stamp was issued in October, 1884. The first printing of it was evidently done with unsuitable ink, as it presents a blurred appearance, and fails to show the full beauty of the design. In the next printing this has been rectified. The colour of the impression varies from deep bluish-green to pale yellow-green, a wide range.* The height of the letters is always 3 mm.

Synopsis.

(1).

1884 (Oct.). Rough print. Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. ½d., green (shades).

Line.		Word.		Line.		Word.
14	...	17½	|	14½	...	17

(2).

1884? Fine print. Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. ½d., green (shades).

Line.		Word.		Line.		Word.
14½	...	17½	|	14	...	17

GROUP IX.

The 2½d. Value.

This stamp was sent out by Messrs. De la Rue in September, 1893, so it will have been issued in November of last year. It is printed on the CA paper. The measurements of the value on the sheets I have seen seem to vary very little. They are as follows: The whole value from the *outermost* part of the upward curl of the "2" to the outward curl of the "d." is from 6 to 6½ mm. The "2" measures from 5 good to 5½ mm., and the "½" measures from 6 to 6½ mm. The line varies.

Synopsis.

1893 (Nov.). Wmk. CA and Crown. Perf. 14. 6d., ultramarine (slight shades).

Letters.		Line.		Letters.		Line.		Letters.		Line.
6–6½	...	13¼	|	6–6½	...	14	|	6–6½	...	14½

The following is a reference list in chronological order. The letters (a) and (b) under the "word surcharge" column are the short and tall letters of the surcharge 2½ and 3 mm. respectively. All measurements are in millimètres.

* I have a copy of the ½d. with a double surcharge one over the other. The words measure 17 mm., the lines 14 mm. It exists also without a surcharge.

CHRONOLOGICAL REFERENCE LIST.

Date.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perf.	Word Surch. Type.	Word Surch. Length.	Length of Line Surch.
1856.	6d.	blue (shades).	Star.	Imperf.			
		1863.					
1863 (Sept.).	1d.	red (shades).	CC & Crown.	Imperf.	a	17	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	18½	18½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	19	19
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	16½	16½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	16½	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	19	19½
,,	4d.	washed rose (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	16½	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	16½	17
		1863–68.					
1864.	1d.	red (shades).	CC & Crown.	12½	a	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	15
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	16½	14
1868 (March)	2d.	yellow.	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14½
,,	3d.	mauve (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	15
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14½
1868.	4d.	carmine (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	19	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	15
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14½
1864 (May)	1s.	green (shades).	,, ,,	,,	a	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	16½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	15
1868 (Aug.)	5s.	orange.	,, ,,	,,	a	18	14
		1871–75.					
1871.	6d.	milky-blue.	CC & Crown.	12½			
1875.	,,	ultramarine.	,, ,,	,,			
		1874–75 (long bar).					
1874-75.	1d.	red (shades).	CC & Crown.	12½	b	17½	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	16½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	17½
,,	2d.	yellow (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	18	18
,,	3d.	mauve (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	18	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	16½
,,	4d.	carmine (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	16½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	20	18
,,	1s.	green (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	16½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	17
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	17½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	18
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	18
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	16½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	16	18½

Date.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perf.	Word Surch. Type.	Word Surch. Length.	Length of Line Surch.
		1882 (?).					
1882?	6d.	grey-blue (shades).	CC & Crown.	12½×14			
		1882 (?).					
1882?	1d.	red (shades).	CC & Crown.	12½×14	a	17	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	15
,,	2d.	yellow.	,, ,,	,,	b	15	14
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14½
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	15
,,	3d.	mauve (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	15
,,	4d.	carmine (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	16	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	16½	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	16	15
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	16
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14
,,	1s.	green (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	18
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	18
		1883 (?).					
1883?	6d.	grey-blue.	CC & Crown.	14			
		1883 (?).					
1883?	6d.	grey-blue.	CC & Crown.	14	a	17	14½
1883.	1d.	red (shades).	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	15
,,	2d.	yellow.	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	14½
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	15½	15
,,	1s.	green (shades).	,, ,,	,,	a	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	16½	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17	15
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	16½	14
		1884–93.					
1884 (Oct.)	½d.	green (rough print).	CA & Crown.	14	b	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14½
1884 (later).	,,	green (fine print).	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14½
1887 (Nov.)	1d.	red (shades).	,, ,,	,,	a	17	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	a	17½	15
1887 (May)	3d.	violet (shades).	,, ,,	,,	b	17½	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	14½
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	b	18	15
1890 (April)	4d.	black-brown.	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	b	17	14½
1887 (May)	6d.	grey (shades).	,, ,,	,,			
1893 (Nov.)	2½d.	ultramarine.	,, ,,	,,		6–6½	13½
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,		,,	14
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,		,,	14½
		Errors.					
1874–75.	4d.	carmine (double sur.)	CC & Crown.	12½	b	19	?
,,	,,	,, (no surcharge).	,, ,,	,,	no	sur-	charge.
(?) 1868.	3d.	mauve.	,, ,,	Imperf.	b	18	14
1884.	½d.	green (double surch.)	,, ,,	14	b	17	14
,,	,,	green (no surcharge).	,, ,,	14	no	sur-	charge.

COLLEGE STAMPS AND INFRINGEMENTS OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE POST-OFFICE.

By J. R. F. Turner.

There appeared in the February number of this journal an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Westoby, entitled "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post-office," wherein the College stamps were referred to at some length. Without wishing to place the matter in the light of a controversy, there is so much to be said "on the other side" that I gladly take advantage of the editor's offer to touch upon the points at issue.

In order to simplify matters, and avoid continual reference to Mr. Westoby's doubtful contentions, I think it will be best if my remarks for the most part resolve themselves into a series of questions and answers, it being distinctly understood that my conclusions differ from those generally arrived at in the paper in question.

(1) Is the term "postage" applicable to College issues, or, in other words, are they postage stamps?

The majority of collectors would undoubtedly answer this question in the negative, but a calm consideration of the pros and cons rather proves this popular notion to be altogether wrong. For both Government and College stamps served exactly the same purpose; *i.e. franked* the letter, and as all the leading philologists give the definition of postage as "*Price paid for the conveyance of a letter,*" the term must equally apply to either Government or College issues. Moreover as it was so defined long before stamps were ever thought of, and being, properly speaking, an adjective, any stamp that franks a letter is obviously a *postage* stamp. Consequently the only real differences between the College and Government stamps lie in (*a*) the manner of their issue, (*b*) the names of the issuing bodies.

(2) Have the College stamps better claims on philatelists than the Circular Delivery stamps, and German or other Continental Locals?

In answering this question in the affirmative I beg to point out that the college emissions were for a *bonâ fide* postal purpose, not a single one ever being manufactured for the sake of collectors, who, in fact, have only quite recently taken them up, and before Professor Napier's highly instructive monograph on the subject appeared in the *Monthly Journal* of January last, a very small percentage of philatelists were aware even that such things existed. On the other hand we know that a large number of Foreign Locals, as well as some of the Circular Delivery stamps, were produced solely for collectors, besides which both the latter classes have been, and are being, largely reprinted or forged. And taking into account the university associations of the College stamps, and the curious and unique phase of postal issues they illustrate, from a philatelic point of view there can surely be no comparison between them and either the German and other Continental Locals, or Circular Delivery stamps. And another point, though perhaps a small one, against the last-named is the fact that circulars are not letters, and therefore cannot be considered full-fledged postals.

(3) Were the college stamps, post cards, and envelopes issued *in defiance of the law?*

Most certainly not; for every college that had recourse to them did so in the belief that it was acting within its legal rights. Professor Napier's remark, "that the reason why so few colleges ever adopted stamps was because the feeling prevailed that their use was illegal" clearly applied to those colleges which did NOT issue them.

(4) Did the issue and use of the college stamps infringe the Post-office prerogative?

This is a most complicated question, and all I can do is to enumerate a few facts, which without warranting a decision one way or the other, will tend to strengthen the case in favour of the colleges.

Prior to 1871 the custom at practically all the Oxford colleges was for the sender of a letter to write his initials on the outside of the envelope, the charge, generally a halfpenny, being included in his weekly battels, or, as we should more correctly style it, account. In this way the initials *franked* the letter. When in 1871 Keble College was established, the authorities, doubtless wishing to improve on so troublesome a method, at once issued stamps, post cards, and envelopes; and other colleges afterwards following suit, in 1885 no less than seven of them in Oxford, and three in Cambridge, were collecting the fee charged for the conveyance of local correspondence by means of stamps. When therefore it is remembered that the Post-office, which must have been cognisant of their existence, took no steps to assert the Post-office prerogative for fourteen years, it really seems that the authorities themselves were doubtful as to whether they had the legal power to prevent the colleges continuing their issue. In 1885 the new Postmaster-General, probably taking a more pessimistic view of the case than those adopted by his predecessors, intimated to the colleges that he believed the Post-office monopoly was being interfered with, and that unless the stamps were withdrawn from circulation proceedings would be taken. This ultimatum had the desired effect; for the colleges took fright, and sooner than risk all the expenses of a case, at once suppressed their stamps.

As the case was never contested it is by no means certain that the Post-office would have gained the day. Anyhow in Hilary Term of 1886 we find that Keble, unlike the other nine colleges, was not content with returning to the old system, and utilised provisionally for a period of about three weeks an ordinary correspondence card, together with an envelope, both of which were stamped in blue with the college arms, the card on the left-hand corner and the envelope on the flap, these being sold and used in precisely the same way as the obsolete issues had been.

In the meantime the college authorities determined what form their issues should permanently take, and brought out an envelope in two sizes, embossed with the college arms on the flap without colour, *which have been in constant use ever since, and are still on sale to members of the college at 8d. per dozen*, and frank letters to any part of Oxford. The Post-office authorities are fully aware of this mode of procedure, one practically similar to the issuing of stamps, as it also is to the 'initials' plan adopted by the rest of the colleges at the present day.

It necessarily follows, therefore, that if one course was illegal, all of them are, for the "infringement," if any, is in carrying the letter, and not in the stamp employed; but if so, how comes it that the Post-office has not long since asserted its rights? And until this question is satisfactorily answered the matter, in my opinion, must rest in abeyance.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By E. D. Bacon.

In the *Philatelic Record* for June, 1891, I had a short paper on the earlier issues of the Electric Telegraph Co.; and I propose to supplement this with a few particulars on some of the other companies' stamps, which I have not seen noted up till now.

South Eastern Railway Company.—About four years ago I was fortunate enough to come across a few used specimens of these stamps, which, as collectors of this interesting class of labels know, are among the rarest of the private companies'. With the exception of one copy, which was a duplicate, I passed the specimens on to the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, and they are now included in the National Collection.

On referring to Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's work, *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, I find it stated, at pages 345 and 346 that only 25,000 of these stamps were ever printed. The perforation of the set is said to be "12," and no mention is made of varieties in the control numbers. It will, I think, simplify matters if I first of all give a list of the specimens in the collection I have mentioned.

9d.,	perf. 12,	control number	9506;	used "Jan. 22," but no year given.
9d.	,, ,, (pair)	,,	9512 & 9513	,, ,,
1s.	,, 13	,,	33,503;	used 28.8.5 (65).
1s. 6d.	,, 12	,,	14,471;	used 23.1.65.
2s. 3d.	,, 9 (two)	,,	1040 & 1067;	used 28.10.64 & 24.1.5 (65).

The collection also contains a damaged but unused copy of the 1s. with the perforation cut off, the control number on this specimen being 1249.

From the fact that a copy of the 1s. is found numbered 33,503, it follows that there must have been more than 25,000 specimens printed in all. It seems certain therefore that there were more than the "two printings" spoken of by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby.

The perforation, as will be seen, varies from 9 to 13. The low control numbers on the two specimens of the 2s. 3d. value show that these were early printed copies. And if the further fact is borne in mind, that at the time these stamps were issued (Sept. 1st, 1860) Mr. Charles Whiting, the printer, was perforating the first adhesives of Prince Edward Island with a machine which gauged 9, we may feel certain that the stamps first issued were those with this perforation. Probably therefore all the six values first bore the perforation of 9; but as some stamps would be more used than others, the later printings would not include all the values; consequently I do not expect full sets existed with the other perforations. The stamps being so rare, it seems unlikely that collectors will ever know the exact number of perforations of the various values; but when we remember the wonderful discoveries that have been made of late years, I do not look upon this case even as quite hopeless.

As regards the control numbers, there are three varieties of type. The three specimens of the 9d, the 1s. with the number 1249, and the two copies of the 2s. 3d. have the figures 4 mm. in height. On the

1s. 6d. the numerals are much larger, measuring 4½ mm. in height; while on the 1s., numbered 33,503, the figures are the smallest of all, being only 3 mm. in height.

The stamps were obliterated in pen and ink with the initials of the clerk who received the message, and who usually added the day of the month and year.

The English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company.—In mounting the specimens of the stamps of this company at the British Museum I was struck with the differences that exist in the numerals of value, and I at once saw that there were several varieties of each, a fact which has not been noticed before. I accordingly asked Mr. Walter Morley, of Tottenham, who I knew had some of the "remainder sheets" of these stamps without control numbers, to lend me a sheet of any values he possessed. He very kindly sent me an entire one of the 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s., and the four bottom rows of a sheet of the 5s., which were all he had of that value.

The stamps are lithographed on thin white wove paper, which is entirely without watermark, and there is no marginal inscription to any of the sheets. The stamps are arranged in ten rows of ten, in two blocks of fifty each, and there is a rather wider space between the two blocks than there is between the other rows. The two blocks in the case of the 1s. are inverted, so that the two centre rows of the sheet are *tête-bêche*. From an examination I have made, I find that there are 50 varieties of the "value" for the 1s. and 4s.; that is to say, the two blocks shew the same varieties. This is not so in the case of the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., as I find the "value" on every stamp of these two sheets is of a different type, thus making 100 varieties of each. Not having seen a sheet of the 5s., I cannot say what number of types there are of this value. There are but few, what one would call prominent varieties, found, but I have noted the following on the sheet of the 4s.: The fourth stamp of the second row, and, of course, also of the seventh row, has no tail to the numeral, *i.e.* 4 instead of the usual 4. Slight defects may be found in the "value" on some of the stamps, but on comparing these with the same types on the second block they are seen to be merely due to imperfect printing.

The question of the number of types may be further complicated by more than one lithographic stone having been used, and I believe that this actually occurred in the case of the 4s. and 5s. My reason for thinking so is that in a specimen of the 4s. I have examined in the "Tapling Collection" there is a large period after the stroke for shilling instead of the short wavy line which exists on all the fifty types on Mr. Morley's sheet. I have also seen a copy of the 5s., which has a large numeral "5," quite different to the forty stamps on the part sheet I have mentioned, the figures of which are all smaller. No doubt the stone was cleaned after the number of stamps ordered at each time had been struck off, and every fresh printing made would consequently shew new varieties as regards the "values."

Bonelli's Electric Telegraph Co., Ltd.—The stamps of the first issue are uniformly given as perforated 12½ in Mons. J. B. Moens' last edition of his *Catalogue*, while the 3d. of the second issue is said to be perforated 13. I find on measuring the specimens in the "Tapling Collection" that the perforations gauge as follows:

1861.	3d., 12½, 13. 6d., 12, 12½.	9d., 12½, 13. 1s., 12½.	1868. 3d., 12½.

I have little doubt that this list can still be added to.

United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, Limited.—In the second issue of this company's stamps Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby describe a variety of the one shilling, which they consider is lithographed from a transfer taken from the original plate, and not surface-printed, as the rest of the stamps are. In support of this theory, they state that the variety is "readily distinguishable from the latter by the blurred background, and by the paper not having the glaze upon it." I have examined a specimen of the variety in question, and on comparing it with an early one shilling of the issue, I find that the stamp is printed from a re-engraved die, on which the central background has been entirely altered. From its appearance I believe that this variety, like all the other stamps of the company, was printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and that it is also surface-printed and not lithographed. The specimen in the "Tapling Collection" is on bluish paper.

The perforation of the first issue stamps measures 15½ horizontally and 15 vertically, while that of the second issue is just the converse.

Universal Private Telegraph Company.—In the description of these stamps I have not seen it noted that the control number on the 6d. is in blue, while on the 1s. it is in black. I have never come across specimens of either the 3d. or 9d.

In writing these notes I have not included any of the particulars that were given on these stamps in the *Fiscal Philatelist* of last year, or elsewhere; and I therefore believe that they will be found to contain matter that is altogether new to collectors.

MR. WILLETT'S COLLECTION.

When we noticed Mr. Hastings Wright's stamps shown at the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, in January last, we had not space available to do more than make a passing reference to the very fine collection brought by Mr. Walter T. Willett on that occasion. We now are able to present our readers with some account of this very remarkable and successful attempt to form an album on lines which must commend themselves to every philatelist who has a touch of the genuine spirit.

It is only within the last three years that Mr. Willett has seriously set himself to the task, but from the beginning he had a clear perception of what he intended, and has had the resolution to keep to the limits he imposed on himself, with a result far surpassing what might have been anticipated. .

Every collector of pictures, china, engravings, or articles of "bigotry and virtue" gets taught, often by dear-bought experience, that while it pays to collect the very best and highest in quality and example, medium, or indifferent specimens—hateful alike to gods and men—fetch little or nothing if one ever desires to get rid of them. What is first-rate always commands the market, and often proves a highly-remunerative investment. Recognizing these truths, Mr. Willett began with a resolute determination to accept only perfect and first-rate examples, and has had the strength of purpose to adhere to this guiding principle, with the result of brilliant, clean pages of the choicest

examples, all unused and in the finest condition—very few lack their original gum.

It follows the collection is one of the most enjoyable ones we ever saw, perfect in all its parts, steering clear of "bloating," but full of interest and instruction, both in what to take and what to avoid.

And now, as Leporello in *Don Giovanni*, we will recite briefly *Il Catalogo* of the more noticeable features of this model album.

In the one penny, black, of 1840, several fine early pairs. Mr. Willett also possesses an original notice to Postmasters, dated April, 1840, issued from the Edinburgh Post-office, to which is attached a pair (vertical) of the 1d., black. This notice is remarkable, as it states the Twopence is not yet ready, the plate not being completed, but copies will "shortly be issued." Two V.R.'s—one on a very yellow toned paper, and one from an old family collection.

The reprint on large Crown paper, inverted watermark. A pair, R–F, R–G, very fine impression.

Of red, one penny, Maltese crosses; many fine shades, including a pair of the rare orange tint.

Die I. Small Crown, p. 16. Three pairs, one on blue paper, very fine; and a single brilliant red, early; clear impression.

The same, p. 14. Several good copies, one showing a very worn plate.

Die II. Small Crown, p. 16. Four good examples; p. 14, three pairs, two on blue, one a very striking shade; and several singles.

The same. Large Crown, p. 16. A pair, old shade; a fine pair, 1858, carmine tint, with margin of sheet; p. 14, pair, orange tint; and many other fine shades.

1864 series. Letters in four angles. All the plate numbers in fine copies; and a pair, plate 116, Cardiff, imperforate, H–S, I–S.

Two Pence. Small Crown. Plates 1 and 2; no white lines; a magnificent strip of three, M—A, B, and C; a fine shade. Also a resplendent copy, watermark inverted.

Plates 3 and 4, white lines; imperforate. A copy, slate-blue, on very thin, almost pelure paper. It is noticeable while the Crown paper was issued indifferently for this and the 1d., no 2d. has been seen by us on quite so thin paper as we find for the 1d. Several fine pairs.

Same, perforated 16. Pair, plate 4; wide lines.

Same, perforated 14. A similar pair, and two singles.

Large Crown, p. 16. Pair, plate 5, and several singles; p. 16, single, plate 6, thin lines; p. 14, pair, plate 5; p. 14, pair, plate 6.

These last three pairs are a little cut into by the perforations on their lower edge, but are remarkably fine.

All the plate numbers from 7 to 15 in fine single copies.

Three Halfpence. A fine lilac-rose, with the blue gum, and without SPECIMEN.

One Halfpenny. All the plate numbers, including 9, in fine single copies.

This concludes the series of Messrs. Perkins and Bacon's line-engraved stamps.

The Embossed Stamps.

6d., dark purple, violet-red, Die I. Single copies of each colour.

10d. Die I., fine; also Die III.; pair, Die IV., brilliant.

1s., green. Die I., on yellowish paper, thick; Die II., pure white, thin paper. This last is exceedingly scarce.

THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS OF DE LA RUE.

Fourpence, rose-carmine. Small garter: Two copies on thick blue safety paper; two copies on a somewhat thinner, mottled paper; one copy on a thin hard paper, slightly *bleuté*. Medium garter: One copy, the rarer pale shade of rose, on thin white paper.

All these six stamps are magnificent copies, the result of much sifting and rejection.

All the other plate numbers, and colours and watermarks, including a pair of plate 3 and a pair of plate 4, hair lines.

The supposed recent discovery of plate 3, *with hair lines*, has turned out, as we predicted, to be only plate 4, thickly printed, so as to blur one of the two 1's at each end of the tablet. The change of bit, showing a larger form of garter with thicker lines after plate 7, is very apparent in the specimens in this collection.

6d. A fine pair of plate 1. Plate 3, another pair with the hair lines; a very fine shade. Plate 6, dark shade, emblems; plate 6, dark shade, spray; plate 6, light shade, spray. Plate 11, deep chestnut shade, fine; and a full selection of all the remaining plates.

1s., green. A very dark pair, plate 1; six singles, two very pale shades. Plate 3, figure 2, not "put to press"; imperforate; a pair, made by joining two copies which had been severed; D–C–D–D, with margin of sheet to right. No perforated copy of this plate is yet known. All the remaining plate numbers, including some beautiful shades, especially a dark plate 4.

9d., bistre. No copy of plate 3, hair lines, is in the collection, nor, of course, is plate 5, Mr. Wright's copy being the only one as yet known.

Threepence, carmine. All the plates in very fine copies. Plate 3, with white dot. A most magnificent pair imperforate from the top row, A–K, A–L, with the entire upper margin above them, containing the plate number. Oddly, on the upper curve of the figure 3 is a little white spot, as if to suggest this plate had that secret mark. The perforated and used example from this plate in the Tapling collection still remains the only perforated copy as yet brought to light.

The 10d. call for no remark.

2s., blue. Deep and very light shades in pairs; red-brown, fine pair.

5s., carmine. Plates 1 and 2, two shades of each (Cross); plate 4 (Anchor), on white and on *bleuté;* current type, pale and dark shades on white.

2½d. All the plates, colours, and watermarks complete in single copies.

8d. A strip of three horizontal, in the red-brown (suppressed) colour, besides several including a fine pair in orange.

10s., grey. Two copies on (Cross), one on (Anchor) paper; four of the current blue, one a superlatively deep shade of ultramarine.

£1, *upright rectangle.* Light and dark shades on (cross *patée*); one on Anchor, white paper. Oblong—one copy on (Crown) paper; two shades on (Orb); one green on (Crown).

2s. 6d. Fine copy on (Anchor), *bleuté*, and three shades on white.

1d., Postage and Inland Revenue, lilac, Type I., seven pearls. Pair, light shade, "receipt coloured"; pair, dark, "issued to London Postmasters."

3d. (1887), current type. Several pairs on paper, varying from canary to orange-yellow, with great differences in shade of colour of the impression also.

I.R., official. A full set, including the £1, purple-brown, on Orb, also on Crown, and the same, green on Crown.

GOVERNMENT PARCELS.

A like complete set of all known values.

We do not particularize other stamps, but the collection is complete in all the ordinary stamps.

Mr. Willett also has excellent copies of the Mulready covers and envelopes, 1d. and 2d., as well as an artist's proof on India paper, and the set of Spooner's caricatures (twelve), and the larger rare "Mull-Rooney" "you must kick hard," &c., besides the three essays of the Postal Committee—two envelopes, buff, and the cover, green, several "Harwood's envelopes," and the Whiting essay on card, in harp, from the *Art Journal* of 1848.

Altogether the impression on seeing this collection was that a more attractive lot would be difficult to find. Its owner, though he has often paid highly for his treasures, can view them with solid satisfaction when he knows his patience and far-sightedness have brought it into the front rank of English collections, among which, *for its extent*, in beauty of specimens and brilliancy of effect, it ranks second to none.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

THE Philatelic Society, London, proposes to hold an Exhibition from the 8th to the 10th May, commemorative of the 25th year anniversary of its foundation. The circular informs us that "The Postage Stamps *portion* of the Exhibition" is to consist of rare stamps only, the *bonâ fide* property of any of its members. We are not told what the other portion is to consist of, but we conclude that it is intended to admit postal curiosities, &c.

* * *

AN Exhibition of Postage Stamps and Philatelic Literature is to be held at Milan, which will open in May next.

* * *

AN Exhibition of a similar nature is to be held in Paris, from July 23rd to November 23rd, in the "Palais de l'Industrie." This is under the patronage of the chief notabilities among the French Philatelists, and representative patrons from Russia, Italy, Austria, the United States, &c., among which is Great Britain, represented by Mr. Philbrick. Particulars may be had from the special commissary, M. de Raffalovich, 28, Rue Caumartin, Paris. The stamps of amateurs will be exhibited in the following order: Europe, from 24th July to 24th August; Asia and Africa, from 25th August to 24th September; America, from 25th September to 24th October; Oceania, from 25th October to the close.

[We are compelled, through want of space, to hold over reports of Societies' meetings.—ED.]

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. MAY, 1894. No. 185.

CAREFUL perusal of the evidence taken before the Committee in 1852 on the proposals of Archer to perforate the postage stamps, and also to manufacture them by surface printing, which was required for the observations we made in our last number on his perforating machines, discloses a few points incidentally mentioned by some of the witnesses that may be of interest to collectors.

Extracts from Evidence on Archer's Proposals.

One of the great difficulties which Archer had to surmount was caused by the inequality in the length of the sheets of stamps. He states that before commencing to lay down the lines of punches for his last machine, he obtained a sheet of stamps from Messrs. Bacon and Petch, and was assured that the sheets were all alike in size, but when the trial took place it was found that there were considerable variations, especially in the lengths. Mr. Edwin Hill advised that the length of the engraved portion of the plates should be measured, when it was found that there were differences which Mr. Bacon said were owing to the stamps not being placed at exactly even distances from each other, a matter of no moment when the stamps were separated from each other by hand; but he also stated that it was impossible to render the plates and sheets exactly alike. A new press was, however, made by Messrs. Bacon and Petch which remedied in a great measure the defect in the construction of the plates.

There was still another disturbing factor which was inherent to the system of printing from line-engraved plates, consisting of the damping of the paper and the nature of the press. Not only was the plate heated, but when the damp sheet was laid upon it, the

whole passed under a powerful roller, which necessarily stretched the paper, and that in a degree varying according to its dampness and texture. Our readers may remember a very interesting paper which appeared in the *Record* for April, 1889, on the line-engraved stamps of Ceylon, in which Mr. W. B. Thornhill examined the variations in the length of these stamps. It was thought by some that this might be attributable to shrinkage. To us it appears that it was more probably due to stretching. This defect in the sheets of the line-engraved stamps continued up to the last, and was, as we have said, provided against by the introduction of a rack which lengthened the longitudinal action of the punches.

We mentioned that it was probable that in 1855 the consumption of stamps did not exceed 50,000 sheets per week. We see that Mr. Edwin Hill, in his evidence, gave the value of all the stamps issued from 1840 to the end of 1851, when the value was a little over £1,200,000. There was a considerable increase in the number of the stamps sold during that year, caused by the Exhibition; but taking the increment of each year from 1851 to 1855 at about £140,000, we find that the weekly consumption in 1855 was about 32,000 sheets, 98½ sheets being found to be equivalent to £100, composed of 97 sheets of stamps of 1d. and 1½ sheets of those of 2d.

Mr. Bacon also mentioned a great inconvenience attendant on the use of large plates. On each plate there were 240 heads, but if one only out of all this number failed, whether from inequality in the steel or any other cause, though all the rest were perfect, yet the plate had to be put on one side. It is easy also to conceive the danger there was of a mistake being made by a workman in transferring the impressions from the roller to the plate. A mistake in one was fatal to the whole.

It does not appear that the essays made by Mr. Branston were submitted in the proposals made in 1851 by him and Archer for the manufacture of the stamps by surface printing. These essays were produced to the Committee in 1852, but we have failed to find the least intimation that any of them were perforated. In fact, everything tends to the belief that no stamps were perforated by the machine after 30th September, 1850.

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.*"

Belgium.—We have received the Antwerp "Sabbatical" of 5 centimes in green on *white*. The other values have been duly issued.

5 centimes, green on *white*.
10 ,, carmine on blue.
25 ,, blue on pink.

Benin.—The words "GOLFE DE" is suppressed on these stamps, which now bear the inscription of "BENIN" only.

Bermuda.—The *Post Office* has found the "One Penny," 1874, surcharged on the 3d., buff, watermark Crown CC, perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. 1d. on 3d., buff; watermark ♕ CC; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

M. Maury has received a post card of $\frac{1}{2}$ penny with stamp of the current type. *Post Card.* $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, blue on buff.

British Central Africa.—When we last month chronicled the 3 shillings surcharged on 4 shillings we had received a letter from the office of the Company stating that this stamp was obsolete, but had not then received a specimen of the definitive stamp. This is of the type of the other values for British South Africa overprinted in black with B. C. A.

3 shillings, ochre-brown, value in green; perf. 14.

British South Africa.—The stamp mentioned above has been issued without overprint for use in Mashonaland.

3 shillings, ochre-brown, value in green.

Canada.—With reference to the recent discovery of a stamp of 5 cents 1876 on *laid* paper, the *Timbre-Poste* remarks that discoveries of this nature are somewhat rife at the present time. The last that the editor saw were of Mexico 1858 and 1872, and in these the laid lines were fraudulent.

Cashmere.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the following of the current types:

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, grass-green on white thin wove.
$\frac{1}{2}$,, red ,, thin laid.
2 annas ,, orange ,,
2 ,, ,, green ,,
4 ,, grass-green on white ,,
8 ,, black ,, ,,

It is reported that these stamps are on the point of being superseded by a new issue manufactured in England.

Chefoo.—A second edition of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent appears to be printed from a new die, as the shading and clouds are now much more

distinct. The 5 cents is likewise in a new shade. We have also received a post card of ½ cent and a letter card of 1 cent with the stamps of the improved type.

½ cent, green ; *improved die.*
5 cents, orange-brown.
Post Card. ½ cent, grey-green on cream ; size 143 × 95 mm.
Letter Card. 1 ,, brown-red on pale blue ; size 140 × 90 mm.

Chili.—A new post card of 2 centavos has been issued for the correspondence with the Argentine Republic on the other side of the Andes. The stamp is bright blue in place of green-blue, and the card is pale grey-blue, in place of yellow. The post card of 3 centavos for the Postal Union no longer bears the words "CARTE POSTALE," but only "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CHILE" in two lines. *Post Cards.* 2 centavos, bright blue on pale grey-blue.
3 ,, red-brown on grey.

Congo.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the issue of two new reply cards of 5 + 10 centimes and 15 + 10 centimes, the first for the interior and the other for the exterior. They are similar to the issue of 1889, except that the stamps bear the portrait of the King, Leopold II., and the stamps are printed in different colours according to the values.

Reply Cards. 5 + 10 centimes, green and carmine on blue.
15 + 10 ,, blue ,, straw.

Cyprus.—We learn that a new wrapper was issued on 1st April with stamp of the type of the adhesives.



Wrapper. 10 paras, carmine on buff.



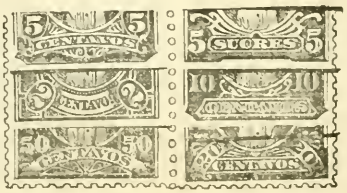
Diego-Suarez.—The annexed engraving shows the new tablet for this Dependency.

Dutch Indies.—In May of last year we chronicled the issue of the 10 cents in *brown*, which ought to have been *red-brown*. We have now to chronicle a value of 30 cents of similar type in light green.

30 cents, light green ; perforated 12½.

Ecuador.—The annexed illustrations show Mr. Seebeck's designs for the stamps, &c. of the present year, which we have already chronicled. The frames of the adhesives it will be seen vary at the bottom of each value.













German East Africa.—In common with many of our contemporaries we have fallen into the error of announcing the issue of the reply card of 10 + 10 pfennig surcharged with 5 + 5 pesa. As its issue was announced by a German journal of great repute we thought it was correct. It has not yet been issued.

Gold Coast.—The stamp of 20 shillings, which had been withdrawn on account of the theft of a considerable number of them, has now re-appeared in new colours, being printed in purple-brown on red, with the name of the colony and the tablet of value in black.

20 shillings, purple-brown and black on red ; wmk. ♕ CA ; perf. 14.

Hawaii.—We annex engravings showing the types of these stamps. By a slip of the pen last month we wrote 20 cents instead of 25 cents as the highest value.



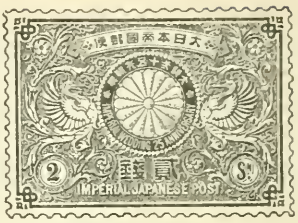








Japan.—The annexed engraving shows the design of the "Silver Wedding" stamps of the Emperor and Empress of Japan.



Johore.—The 4 cents has been surcharged in black with "**3 cents,**" and a horizontal line through the lower tablets.

3 cents on 4 cents, purple and black; surcharge in black.

Labuan.—The *P. J. of G. B.* has received the Borneo stamps in new colours, overprinted with "LABUAN." The North Borneo Company is certainly trying the patience of collectors.

1 c.,	black	and	lilac,	surcharged in black.
2 c.	,,		blue	,, ,,
3 c.	,,		bistre	,, ,,
5 c.	,,		green	,, ,,
6 c.	,,		red	,, ,,
12 c.	,,		vermilion	,, ,,
18 c.	,,		brown	,, ,,
24 c.,	blue	and	violet	,, blue.

Mexico.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* states that the returned letter stamp is no longer lithographed but engraved, and perforated 13½.

No value, brown; perf. 13½.

Nandgaon.—From the *Timbre-Post* we learn that the stamp of ½ anna, described in January of last year, has been re-drawn in 16 varieties in 4 rows. The varieties are closer together than before, being separated by a wavy line, and the exterior frame of the sheet is composed of two lines, the inner one being wavy. There is also a stamp of 1 anna similarly printed, and in red like the 2 annas, which it is possibly intended to supersede. The impression is on thin white wove paper.

½ anna, dark yellow-green.
1 ,, red.

Natal.—In February last we mentioned that a number of post cards of 1½ pence had been transformed into cards of ½ penny by simply barring the word "penny." M. Maury states that he has received specimens of these from an unexceptionable source, and we therefore chronicle them.

Post Card.

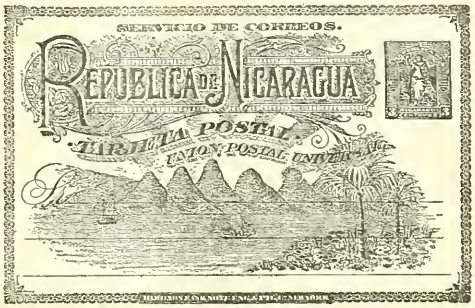
½ penny on 1½d., brown on buff; "PENNY" *obliterated in black.*

Niger Coast Protectorate.—The issue of a new series is announced, with portrait of the Queen, as in the last issue, and each value has a frame of a separate design, differing from the former types. The stamps are engraved in line, and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

½ penny, green.
1 ,, red.
2 pence, carmine.
2½ pence, blue.
5 ,, dark violet.
1 shilling, black.

Nicaragua.—The annexed engravings show the type of the adhesives and the post card furnished by Mr. Seebeck, as already chronicled.





Norway.—The 10 öre has been altered like those mentioned in our March number. The post card of 5 öre has also "BREVKORT" now in one word.

10 öre, rose, *modified type;* perf. 13½.
Post Card. 5 „ blue-green on bluish-white; *modified inscription.*

Nossi-Bé.—The type of the stamps for this Dependency is shown in the annexed engraving.



Obock.—Triangular stamps of 10 fr., in red and lilac; 25 fr., in brown and blue; and 50 fr., in lilac and green, are announced. They differ a little in design from the stamp of 5 francs. Probably, if collectors are not in a hurry to secure them at present prices, they may fall in price to as many centimes.

Philippines.—It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a true chronicle of the issues. The *London Philatelist* announces a 6 c. de peso in a "new colour," but does not say what the new colour is; however, some modifications must, we believe, be made in the list we gave in March. We know of a stamp of 6 c. de peso in brick-red which must be added; the colour of the 8 c. de peso should be altered from violet-brown to red-brown; and the colour of violet-brown given to a stamp of the value of 20 c. de peso. It is further stated that the 2 c. de peso, carmine, is used exclusively at Manilla, and that it is printed in brown for the general use.

2 c. de peso, brown.
6 „ brick-red.
8 c. de peso, red-brown.
20 „ violet-brown.

Porto Rico.—Notwithstanding what was said in our February number, the 5 and 10 c. de peso have, according to *Der Philatelist*, been issued.

5 c. de peso, brown-red.
10 „ olive-green.

Roumania.—In addition to the values of the new series already issued we have to add the 1½, 3 and 5 bani. The value in the 1½ bani is now given as 1½ *bani.*











1½ bani, black ; watermark P.R.
3 ,, brown ,,
5 ,, blue ,,

The 25 bani will be issued at the end of the month, and the 50 bani shortly after, the latter being of the type of the 5 bani.

25 bani, violet.
50 ,, orange.

A wrapper has also been issued with stamp of the new type, as also a post card of 5 bani.

Wrapper. 1½ bani, black on greyish paper.
Post Card. 5 ,, blue on greyish.

Ste Marie de Madagascar.—The engraving shows the design of the stamps lately added to the French Colonial list.



Salvador.—We now give pictures illustrative of Mr. Seebeck's supply of Columbus stamps, and also of the stationery, all of which we have already chronicled.











San Marino.—We do not know if collectors are already surfeited with these stamps, but the colours of the 2 and 10 centesimi have been changed, and other values added. We suppose that we are indebted to M. Bickel for these dear-at-any-price additions. The stamps are perforated 14.

2 centesimi, blue.
10 ,, green.
15 ,, red-violet.
65 ,, red-brown.
2 lire, yellow on brown.
5 ,, maroon on green.

The colour of the post cards of 10, and the reply card of 15 centesimi ($7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$ c.), has also been changed.

Post Card. 10 centesimi, green on pale blue.
Reply Card. 15 ,, ,, ,,

Siam.—We have the 24 atts surcharged with "4 atts," in which the English characters are bolder than in the previous issue, and measure 10 mm. in place of 8 mm.

4 atts on 24 atts, purple and blue, surcharged in black; *new type.*

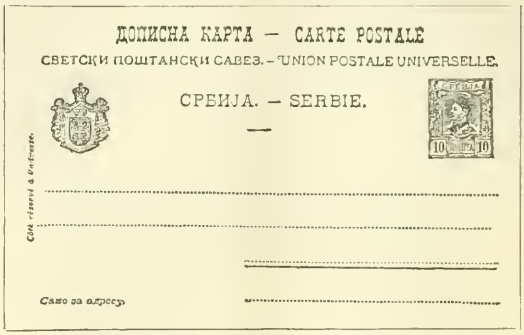
The *London Philatelist* reports that the post card of 1 att has been similarly overprinted with "4 atts."

Post Card. 4 atts on 1 att, red on yellow surcharge.

Servia.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* chronicles a new postal union card of 10 para, the inscriptions, in Servian and French, being in

red, with stamp of the current type to the right, and Arms to the left, below which are two long and two short lines for the address. Size 148 × 95 mm.

Post Card. 10 paras, red on buff.



South Australia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps of 2½d. and 5d., with which we cannot say we are enamoured any more than many of our contemporaries. It is said that the kangaroo in white gaiters is evidently contemplating a leap out of its confined position, and equally uncomplimentary remarks are made on the design of the 5d. The dies show the work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but the rest is only a very humble imitation.





The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* chronicles the post card of 1 penny with overprint of thin O. S.

Service Post Card. 1 penny, brown, overprinted with thin O. S.

Tonga.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the ½d. on 1d. and 2½d. on 2d. surcharged in black instead of red, as chronicled by us in October last.

½d. on 1d., blue, surch. in *black*.
2½d. on 2d., green ,,

Trinidad.—The halfpenny green comes to hand overprinted with **O. S.** in black. Whether other values have been similarly treated is not yet known.

Official. ½ penny, green ; overprint in black.

Western Australia.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of March publishes a letter from Mr. Levine, of the "Western Australia Philatelic Society," stating that, according to the Act, postage and revenue stamps are allowed to be used interchangeably up to the value of 1 shilling only. Any higher values cannot therefore be *legitimately* used for postage purposes.



Zanzibar.—From the *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that there has been a local surcharge and overprint with designs shown in the annexed engravings. It is said to be only to the extent of 500 rupees.



½ anna, 5 on 1 c., black on blue, surcharge in red.
1 ,, 10 on 3 c., grey ,, ,,
2½ ,, 25 on 4 c., violet on blue, surcharge in black.
5 ,, 50 on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharge in black.
10 ,, 1 fr. on 40 c., red on yellowish ,, ,,

TELEGRAPHS.

Great Britain.—In the year 1892 the colour of the 10 pence embossed stamp was changed, as it took the colour which had before been given to that of 1½ pence. The embossed stamp on the telegraph form $A\frac{S}{M}1$ was also then changed to brown, but we understand that no form $A\frac{S}{M}1\frac{S}{E}$ has been issued with the stamp in the altered colour, and that this latter has ceased to be issued. Our attention was called to our neglect in announcing this change of the colour of the stamp by seeing it noticed in a contemporary, but it dates from 1892.

Form $A\frac{S}{M}1$, brown on yellow.

Electric Telegraph Co., 1861.—Mr. E. D. Bacon writes us that he has found some special features in the printings of the stamps of 1 shilling where the tablet for the control number is uncoloured, which appear to indicate clearly the order of printing and use. Our readers will find these varieties noted by Mr. Philbrick in his "Notes" on these stamps.

Luxemburg.—The stamps are perforated 11½ in place of 14 except that of 5 francs. The *Timbre-Poste* states that it has known the 1 franc so perforated for some time past, but has only recently met with the other values.

5 centimes, grey ; perf. 11½. | 50 centimes, green ; perf. 11½.
10 ,, orange ,, | 1 franc, vermilion ,,

New South Wales.—Stamped telegraph forms of 6d. and 1s. were issued on the 27th February last.—*Vindin's Phil. Monthly.*

6d. (type of postage stamp of 1872), pink.
1s. (,, ,, 1876), black.

Nicaragua.—*Issue of* 1891.—In Moens' Catalogue an illustration is given of the type of the overprint of "TELEGRAFOS" as being that of the series of 1891. We have specimens of the entire series of 1891, commencing with 5 centavos, lilac, overprinted

with "TELEGRAFOS" in sans-serif capitals like the issue of 1892. The type of overprint shown in the above-mentioned illustration was a local one, made in violet with a rubber stamp, and has only as yet been found applied to the engraved *postage* stamps of 1 centavo, brown, and 5 centavos, blue. This overprint is 14½ mm. long, and is in capitals of 3¼ mm. in height. Other values of the postage stamps besides the 1 and 5 c. may probably have been similarly overprinted. There is also another local overprint hand-stamped in violet, for a specimen of which we are indebted to Dr. F. Kalckhoff, in which "Telegrafos" is in thick letters, and this has only as yet been found on the postage stamp of 5 centavos, blue.

5 centavos, purple, overprinted in dark blue "TELEGRAFOS."
10 ,, light blue ,, carmine ,,
20 ,, ochre ,, dark blue ,,
50 ,, brown-orange,, ,, ,,
1 peso, red-brown ,, ,, ,,
2 pesos, dark green ,, carmine. ,,
5 ,, carmine ,, dark blue. ,,
10 ,, vermilion ,, ,, ,,
1 centavo, light brown (postage), overprinted in violet "TELEGRAFOS."
5 centavos, dark blue ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, "Telegrafos."

Dr. Kalckhoff has also found the following additional local overprints:

5 centavos, blue, overprint in violet "TELEGRAFOS" in thin narrow Roman capitals of 3½ mm., length 15 mm.
2 centavos, vermilion, overprint in violet "TELEGRAFOS" in thin sans-serif capitals of 3½ mm., length 17 mm.
5 centavos, blue, overprint in black "TELEGRAFOS" in Albion lower case, with capital initial of 3½ mm., length 25½ mm.

Issue of 1893.—In the list we gave in our March number of the issue for 1893, as we stated in our April number, the 2 centavos, brown, overprinted in blue, was omitted. Dr. Kalckhoff has a specimen obliterated February 2, 1893.

2 centavos, brown, overprinted in blue.

United States.—*Commercial Union Telegraph Co.*—The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles some stamps issued by this Company, the design consisting of a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "COMMERCIAL UNION," and in the lower part "TELEGRAPH CO.", with a rosace in the centre, and exterior circular border within a rectangle. The central design is crossed horizontally by a band, inscribed "COMMUTATION," and there are vertical tablets at each side. The control number is stamped in the lower part. There are three varieties of the stamp, (1) "25 CENTS" on both the left and right vertical tablets; (2) "20 WORDS" on the left, "25 CENTS" on the right; (3) "20 WORDS" on both of the tablets. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation is 12.

(1) 25 cents, yellow.
(2) 25 cents, green.
(3) No value, rose.

THE EXHIBITION OF RARE STAMPS HELD BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by an exhibition of rare stamps, contributed exclusively by its members, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May.

The Committee in charge of the arrangements had fitted the large room at Effingham House with sloping glass cases, and laid on electric light on a most bountiful scale, with flexible tubes in addition, so that every facility for viewing the exhibits was afforded to visitors. A hearty welcome was extended to all who presented a member's card, or gave some reference or introduction, and the result of this wise liberality was evidenced by the large attendance and numerously-signed visitors' book. Many of the Committee too, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, acted as cicerones, and pointed out the most salient features of interest to strangers, and even to veterans, who gladly availed themselves of thus being put *au fait* by those who knew where the rarities were to be found. Mr. Tilleard, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Garth, Mr. Castle, Major Evans, and Mr. Nankivell especially thus distinguished themselves. To their efforts the public owes that the press writers were duly supplied with those accurate details which appeared in the daily papers for the general interest. The collection—to which, as will be seen below, most of the leading amateurs of the day contributed of their best—contained specimens of nearly every rare stamp known from every quarter of the globe. To summarize those on view would be impossible; it is easier to name those conspicuous "by their absence."

Of these, of the first rank, can be named only the 2 cents, first issue, Hawaiian Isles, and the British Guiana, 1 cent, red, 1856, oblong, which is the great pride of M. Ferrary's collection, and the sole copy recorded.

In the second line, the 13 c., Hawaiian, first issue, variety with dice-box after value; two types of the 30 cents, and one of the 15 c. Réunion; and British Guiana 4 c., 1856, oblong, on the *blue* paper, can alone be named as missing; but all these stamps were represented, and the varieties of types only wanting.

This is a surprising result, and bears witness to the energy and universality in collecting of the members of the Society, as well as a practical answer of an unchallengeable and uncontroversial kind to the meandering vaticinations of the gentleman who contributed the article on "The Stamp Collecting Craze" in the May number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

The notices in the daily press—the *Times*, *Standard*, *Telegraph*, etc., with the host of smaller papers—have been ample, and conceived in a generous spirit, totally different from the old ideas which tolerated philatelists as amiable enthusiasts, at best one degree out of a lunatic asylum.

Many distinguished visitors, including in the royal party the Dukes of Coburg and of York, who spent a long time in viewing the Exhibition on May 10th—inspected the show, while the attendance of members and of the general public was far in excess of any preceding occasion in this country.

No accident or mishap marred the undertaking from start to finish, and the London Society is entitled to the warmest congratulations on having scored a huge success, and done more to popularize and extend Philately than its most sincere friends could have hoped.

To come to the exhibits and begin with those of the dignitaries and officers of the Society.

H.R.H. The Duke of York.—The Duke's exhibit, carefully selected and arranged by Mr. Tilleard, included, in Great Britain, all the more interesting plate numbers of the various register sheets, notable among which were the threepence, ninepence, and shilling, all secret marks, with the ninepence, plate 5. There were also the first shilling and sixpence on the blue safety paper, all imperforate and in perfect condition. The series extended to the current 4½d., 5d., and 10d., with the two continuous lines round the pane, and the 1½d., and 6d. without the external lines.

A specimen of the one penny lilac, "Inland Revenue," 1863-67, watermark foul anchor, with the left margin of the sheet, and three copies of the special stamp printed for S. Allsopp and Co. to the left was noted as "available for postage," but suppressed when the small one penny receipt, netted corners, was issued. In colonial and general issues the Hon. President showed a strip of brilliant copies of the Victoria 2d. emblems, in slate-blue, on horizontally laid paper; several fine fillets and lithographed Mauritius; New Zealand 1d., on wove paper; and a pair of the 1s., green (N. Z.), imperforate, unused; 1d., imperforate, Bahamas; Barbados, no values expressed, pairs of the green, blue, and red, on *bleuté;* an entire sheet of Cape Verde 100 r., lilac, surcharged *Guiné* in *small black lettering;* Turks Islands, 1s., prune colour, 6d., black, surcharged 2½d. in *small* figures; and the nearly unique Trinidad, mauve, surcharged "halfpenny" in block lettering, unused; and a very fine block of six U. S. locals, City Despatch Post, before the CC was added, black on greyish paper, with full sheet margin.

The Earl of Kingston (President) sent Great Britain, a proof before letters on plate paper of the Mulready cover in black, addressed in Rowland Hill's handwriting, also an autograph letter from him to B. Boothby, Esq., on 26.1.42., giving statistics of the results of the reduced charge of one penny on the revenues of the Post-office; two interesting memorials of the introduction of penny postage and its great originator.

M. P. Castle.—The exhibit of the Vice-President was one of the most attractive in the room. *Facile princeps* in the Australian Colonies, he fairly astonished the *cognoscenti* by his 50 immaculate unused Sydney Views, comprehending many blocks and pairs, and all the varieties of type, paper, and colour in their utmost beauty. To measure his strength in European stamps, one had but to turn to those of Naples to find a lovely copy of the Trinacrie in blue, unused, flanked by three used examples of the same; while of the blue cross, ½ tornese, no fewer than seven unused and twenty-four used, all different types, filled the sheet.

In Parma, issue in colour on white paper, eighteen specimens; and in Sweden thirty-four of the first issue, all unused; Spain, the issues to the end of 1855; France, first Republic, 15 c., green; Austria, Mercury, yellow, fine pair, unused; Tuscany, 3 lire; Switzerland and Roumania, including that rarissime the 81 para. The Vice-President had a magnificent series of unused stamps, while in Great Britain a pair of the first blue 2d., a 1s., green, embossed in a very dark shade, with other unused copies completed an extremely strong exhibit.

Douglas Garth (Hon. Secretary).—In Hanover, Tuscany, Parma, Switzerland, and Turkey this collection was *hors ligne,* including

Modena with all the errors, and in the German States the selection was full and remarkably fine, the examples being in mint condition. Evidently, in quitting his old collection of Indian stamps, Mr. Garth has turned with unabated energy to those of Europe, his series of which bids fair to become as perfect as its predecessor in his (philatelic) affection.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.—H.R.H. shewed the rarer old issues of Spain, Switzerland, Bergedorf, the entire sheet of Serjeant Triquetra's New Caledonia, and a unique collection of Russian proofs, mostly of the 5 kop. in various attractive shades of colours and all in pairs. The Grand Duke's collection shewed the beauty of these stamps, which scarcely yield to any issue hitherto produced in perfection of design or execution. It is a pity they are so often seen in an inferior condition.

W. B. Avery, Birmingham, contributed Mauritius—most brilliant unusued specimens of the 1d. and 2d. Post-office, the latter especially striking; several fine copies of the first one penny and two pence; three of Réunion—15 c. unused and fine, another rather clipped and discoloured, as was also the 30 cents, but of the rare type on the sheet. Hawaiian—first issue 5 cents; 13 c., type with the curved ornament after the value; a strong fleet of the steamers of Buenos Ayres in lovely copies. Great Britain—a pair V.R., a block of six of the one penny, black, reprint (large crown, inverted), lettered

I.A.—I.B.—I.C.
J.A.—J.B.—J.C.;

an entire pane of twenty of the 3d. rose, secret mark, imperforate, with full margin shewing the current number 218, lettered AA. to AD. and EA. to ED.; a like pane of the 6d. lilac, with hair lines, current number 212, same lettering; House of Lords (Temporary) envelopes, 1840, red imprint, small size on yellow wove, also on bluish paper, laid vertically, size $130\frac{1}{2} \times 90\frac{1}{2}$ mm., entire, with autograph of the Earl of "Ellenborough" and postmark 4 Feby., 1840—the *only* entire specimen yet seen. It has the left flap truncated, and the lettering is very like that on the smaller envelope, though a fresh setting of the type. The line below is differently placed with respect to the legend, the lower line of which terminates with a final dot, wanting in the smaller size. House of Commons envelope, in black, 1d., large size; Houses of Parliament, in black, 1d., large size, postmarked in 1840—also entire.

United States.—Among many Postmasters' stamps used before the Government issue may be noted Brattleborough, on original envelope; Milbury, stated to be extremely rare, but a stamp which would hardly inspire confidence in itself without a material guarantee; St. Louis, 10 c., four copies, shewing two dies; Providence, R. I., entire sheet of the 5 c. black, shewing the 10 c.; a very varied collection of Local Confederate stamps, including among many gems—Baton Rouge, 2 cents, green; Livingstone, Ala., 5 c., blue, engraved die on envelope; Mobile, 2 c., black, pair, both on envelope, 5 c., blue; Nashville, 10 c., green; besides many of less authentic claims, some suggesting recollections of Dr. Petrie's various "finds," and several curious and interesting postmarks which franked letters.

C. N. Biggs shewed fine Spain and Philippines, and good many Mauritius.

W. W. Blest.—A beautiful selection of New South Wales, in excellent condition; New Zealand, 1s., green, on blue paper, *unused*. Very fine specimen of this extremely rare stamp unobliterated. In the rest of this colony the collection was wonderfully complete. New-

foundland, every known stamp in beautiful copies, to enumerate which would but repeat the list of issues. It was one of the great features of the exhibition. Western Australia, fine selection ; Natal, 9d. and 1s., embossed, in excellent condition ; Cape, the wood-block errors, and the famous pair *se tenant*, one being the 1d., blue, the other the blue 4d., in fine condition ; British Guiana, first issue ; fine copies of all values, including a 2 c., circular, on rose—one of the six or seven copies known to be extant; another is in the British Museum; M. Ferrary holds the only known pair, and a third copy ; and one or two are in America. This stamp, while not fetching the price of a Post-office Mauritius, is far rarer, as some twenty of the latter are known to be in the hands of different collectors. 1856, oblong, 4 cents, on red and on blue surfaced paper. (The latter on blue paper was not represented in the Exhibition).

Dr. A. Boswell.—This exhibitor was strong in Natal and Queensland, his rows evidencing care in the selection of fine examples ; St. Vincent, all the rarer stamps ; Madagascar, the 5 c., green, genuinely postmarked.

A. W. Chambers.—A remarkably complete collection of Nevis, chiefly entire sheets of all the values and papers in "mint" condition.

W. Cowland also shewed Nevis. Many fine specimens, including the 1/- on *bleuté*, and a good selection of early Spain, unused.

R. Ehrenbach.—This exhibitor's case contained an unequalled series of rarities in German stamps, prominent among which was an entire sheet (20) of the 3 pf., red, Saxony, reconstructed, and an unused pair of the error ½ gros. in black on light blue, issue 1851, with such trifles as a pair of blue Schleswig Holstein 1850, *used;* the dark blue Thurn and Taxis, 3 kr. and 1 gros. with sheet margins ; and a horizontal strip of Lubeck containing two copies of the error. In its way this case was not surpassed, and the condition of the specimens left nothing to desire.

Major Evans sent a trial for the Mulready cover in black, with wide lines on the front and engine work on the back. Ditto, 1d. covers, two unchronicled stereo plate numbers. Proof Mulready cover before letters in black, with imprint "1869, from the original brass block."

[The original block in the Museum at South Kensington is of *gun metal*, not *brass*.]

Soruth. Entire sheets of the earliest issue on white and blue papers.

W. Harrison.—This exhibit was not so large in number as remarkable in quality. Among the chief items, Canada, 12d., black on laid paper, in perfect condition, and a nearly, if not absolutely, complete series of the surcharged Departmental Stamps of South Australia, all unused and as fresh as when issued.

C. J. Lambert.—In Newfoundland, of the *orange*-vermilion, a full set unused, the 1s. cut rather close ; British Guiana, the three first circular stamps, several cut square ; 4 cents, red, oblong, 1856, three copies ; Provisionals, 1862, nine copies, three of each value, and one type of each variety. A good unused Connell ; 1s., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, both used ; South Australia, 1s., purple, imperforate ; Natal, 9d., blue, fine copy ; and several good Mauritius, early issues.

P. J. Lloyd.—South Australia, 2d., second issue, block of 12 unused, rouletted, brick-red shade ; Natal, a fine selection.

H. Lowe.—Ceylon. Very perfect copies of the 4d., 8d., and 9d. imperforate, on original entire envelopes.

J. N. Marsden.—Cape Verde, 1881 issue, entire sheet of 40 r., yellow, with the error "Moçambique"; Great Britain, collection of values with inverted watermarks; 4d., doubly perforated; 2s., blue, plate 3, lettering H C—C H, postmark diamond, enclosed in oval of thick bars.

W. Matthews.—A varied page, on which was a fine fillet Mauritius; Bermuda, 1d., imperforate, pale carmine (very scarce), and several good St. Vincents.

E. J. Nankivell exhibited an almost entire collection, scarcely a selection, of his magnificent array of Transvaal, including every known variety and error. The sheets and blocks, wide and narrow roulettes, various surcharges in red and black, inverted and normal, thick and pelure papers, were a perfect study, shewing what patient research can accomplish when devoted to one country only.

G. B. Nicholl.—In a very choice exhibit of stamps of Great Britain were remarkable:

3d., rose, plate 5, on deep grey-blue paper (spray), p. 14, overprinted SPECIMEN diagonally in Roman capitals. A similar specimen is in the national collection in the British Museum.

4d., small garter, rose on blue, safety paper, unused.

4d., medium garter, unused, fine deep shade on white paper, shewing margin of right side of sheet.

1d., lilac, current, pair, imperforate; 10d., lilac, current, imperforate.

½d., green, 1880, ½d., blue-black, 1884, and 1d., Venetian-red, 1880, all imperforate.

£1, oblong, green (Crown), imperforate.

6d. and 1/–, embossed, in pairs, marked [Specimen].

1/–, plate 13, in red, on (spray) "Govt. Parcels"; 1/–, plate 13, in lilac, perf. 14.

Four unused copies of 2d., blue, without lines, one very fine.

2/–, red-brown, block of six.

3d., rose, plate 3, secret mark, imperforate, $\frac{\text{G A.}}{\text{A G.}}$

1d., black, reprint (large Crown), A K.

1d., red, Archer's roulette.

"I.R. Official" and "Govt. Parcels," complete series of all values hitherto issued.

H. R. Oldfield.—A very fine collection of early Swiss stamps, chiefly on their original envelopes, including the 4 and 5 c. Vaud.

F. A. Philbrick sent curiosities, among which was the only purely fiscal stamp shewn in the room, the 2s. 6d., 1784, being the stamp prepared for the North American Colonies which caused the war and ultimate loss of the Provinces to Great Britain.

This copy is believed to be unique, as the stamps were all destroyed in the Boston riots, and the records at Somerset House contain only an impression of the die, dry struck on the register book. A postmark of Dockwray's "Peny Post Payd," 1683—the first penny post ever started in England.

Also a block of nine one penny red, with Archer's roulette, dating from October, 1847; another block of 1d. red, on the Dickinson paper, with margin shewing the plate number, 11; several envelopes dated in 1850, with stamps rouletted by Archer's second machine, made on the fly press principle, proofs in colour of Wyon's heads for the 10d. and 1s. embossed stamps, and of the 2d. envelope, die 1, in *yellow* and *pink*, the latter pierced for date plugs; also the temporary envelopes of the

Houses of Lords and Commons, in red and black, of 1840, one of the former directed in the handwriting of F. M. the great Duke of Wellington ; and the envelopes for the Houses of Parliament, in black, including the extremely rare 2d. of which M. Ferrary holds the other known copy.

F. Ransome shewed a good example of the Connell stamp, some fine Canadians, and Newfoundland stamps, with several wood blocks, Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. P. E. Raynor.—Western Australia. 4d., blue, octagonal, swan inverted in border, *unused.*

Victoria. 6d., orange, beaded oval, *unused;* the most magnificent copy hitherto seen, as well in colour and margin as condition. A gem of the first water.

Great Britain. 2s., blue, plate 3, letters $\frac{\text{J. S.}}{\text{S. J.}}$, postmarked rather heavily with a circular obliteration, like that used in the parcel post.

Gordon Smith shewed the only Telegraph Stamps in the room. British and Irish Telegraph Company, 6d. and 1s., control numbers in red and in black ; Universal Private Telegraph Company, 6d., control number in blue (4075) ; 1s., control number in black, pair (543–4) ; United Kingdom Telegraph Company, 3d., yellow, an obliterated copy bearing no control number.

South Australia, a choice selection of fine examples befitting the accomplished author of the recent work, among which perhaps the most noteworthy was 2d., orange-red, first type, perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Mrs. Tebay exhibited an Indian card, the precursor of all the cards used in these dominions of the Empress-Queen.

Dr. C. W. Viner—Victoria, a splendid copy of the "Too Late" Stamp, lilac and green, unused ; a strip of six 6 rpp., Zurich, shewing all five types from the worn plate, on white thinnish paper, without red lines on ground ; a block of six 4 rpp., Zurich, similar in all respects, but showing only three types.

H. Watts.—Peru, a full series of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, including red on *bleuté*, single and *pair*, unused ; blue, two unused, on *bleuté;* red and blue on laid paper, unused.

W. T. Wilson.—Mexico, a strong series, including 1864, Juarez, 1 r., red, and 2 r., blue, *both postmarked;* excellent selections of Ceylon and Labuan, with the rarer varieties ; Roumania, good copies of the circular 27 p., 54 p., and 108 paras.

Great Britain, 10d., red-brown, plate 2, used copy, lettered $\frac{\text{K.R.}}{\text{R.K.}}$, postmark London, 18.11.67, on a letter sent by Crosse and Blackwell to Bombay.

A. de Worms.—Fine copies of early Mauritius. In Ceylon the chief gems of his unrivalled collection, in which an unused copy of the 1/–, violet, no watermark, imperforate, was conspicuous, as also three copies of the rare 2d. (CC) *vert pomme*, two unused, and a block of seven unused 5d. CC in the red-brown colour. British Guiana and East India were also well represented.

Great Britain. V.R., pair.

4d., small garter, on very blue safety paper, in deep rose, bright unused specimen.

1d., large Crown, die II., 1858, pair, perf. 16.

1/–, embossed, very deep green shade.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE STAMPS.

By W. A. S. Westoby.

When I wrote the article on the "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post-office," my object was neither to magnify nor to decry the Circular Delivery stamps or the College stamps, but to show by reference to the report of the proceedings before the Court of Queen's Bench that the systems under which they were issued were infringements of the law, for if this was so in the case of *printed* circulars, *à fortiori* it was so in that of *written* communications. It naturally followed that if the systems were illegal the stamps grounded on them had no *locus standi* as postage stamps. Mr. Turner now comes forward in the last number of the *Record* as the champion of the College stamps, resting their claims not so much on the legality of the system, as that the Post-office either tacitly acquiesced in it or refrained so long from asserting its privileges, that a species of prescriptive right of use was set up, but he admits that when it did, the College authorities were so alarmed that they instantly submitted, though some of them proceeded to devise other means by which they imagined the law might be evaded with impunity. He formulates his pleas in a catechismal style by way of question and answer, and however satisfactory the answers may be to his own mind, I think they will fail to commend themselves to philatelists for reasons which I will state as briefly as possible. I will now take the questions in order.

(1) Is the term "postage" applicable to College issues? or, in other words, Are they "postage stamps"?

Mr. Turner admits that the majority of collectors would undoubtedly answer the question in the negative, but he alleges that they would be wrong according to all the "leading philologists," who define "postage" as "Price paid for the conveyance of a letter." I should like to see "the leading philologist" who defines "postage" without reference to "post," and confines it to "a letter." Webster, whose authority as a "leading philologist" can scarcely be disputed, defines "postage" to be "The price established by *law* to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a *public post*." Mr. Turner omits the essential features which are printed in italics, and himself reduces the stamps to a lower rank than those of the Swiss Hotels, as at any rate these have the merit of being used for legitimate purposes.

(2) Have the College stamps better claims on philatelists than the Circular Delivery stamps, and German or other Continental Locals?

To prove this, the chief argument seems to be grounded on the assertion that the College stamps were for a *bonâ fide* purpose, and not a single one was manufactured for the sake of collectors. It would not be difficult to point to many Continental Locals which are free from this latter taint, but the Circular Delivery stamps were also originally issued for a *bonâ fide* purpose, and not manufactured for the sake of collectors, and yet I think that most philatelists look upon them as rubbish that would never have survived had it not been for certain album makers who put spaces for them, as they did for the productions of Scheerenbeck and others. Any collector who has resided on the Continent well knows that the College stamps were hawked about

enough there, where I bought Kebles of all colours, Mertons, &c., off English dealers' 20 c. sheets. It was said that there was no sale for them in England, and even on the Continent they were a drug, as the album makers gave no spaces for them in their printed albums. The argument based on the fact of the absence of forgery or reprint does not go for much in their favour, at this is not frequently done unless the originals are worth the forging or reprinting.

(3) Were the College stamps issued in *defiance* of the law?

I did not impute *wilful* defiance, but every act done against the law is in defiance of it. I now learn that it was ignorance of it, and I unreservedly accept the explanation that is offered; but it must be borne in mind that there is a maxim as old as Justinian, that "Ignorance of the law excuses no man." One thing I think cannot be disputed, that the object of the invention was to enable the members of a college to transact the business of their local correspondence at a cheaper rate than the Post-office, or at all events at more convenience to themselves, and it is obvious that whatever was so abstracted from the Post-office was at the expense of the community.

(4) Did the issue of the College stamps infringe the Post-office prerogative?

This is rather a legal question, and I should like to know if the college authorities, who, it is said, were ignorant of the law, ever asked advice from those who were conversant with it. I am perfectly aware that my opinion may not be worth much, but I should think that the system where the sender initials the letter and pays the halfpenny for its delivery in his weekly account, constitutes the messenger his servant *pro hac vice*, and consequently there is no infringement of the statute, though I differ from Mr. Turner as to where the franking power resides. He considers that it resides in the initials; I, on the other hand, think that the halfpenny is the principal factor. But I have before me the printed regulations of one of the colleges respecting the use of the stamps which shows a system that was as clearly an infringement of the law as smuggling is, which is an infringement of the privileges of the Treasury, and is another form of reaping a personal benefit at the expense of the community. That the Post-office never opened, and perhaps even shut, its eyes for *years* to what was going on I am fully aware, but its legal adviser says very pertinently, that no conclusion can be drawn from the circumstance that it did not deem it necessary to interfere prior to 1885. In that year the legal authorities of the Post-office, who through the district inspectors, were cognizant of what had been going on, put their veto on the further continuance of the system. As to the mode now adopted in Keble I can well imagine that the Post-office acts on the principle *de minimis lex non curat*. If any, however, have qualms of conscience about using it, they can readily quiet them by a reference to the solicitor to the Post-office.

Taken by themselves the stamps were not illegal, and anyone was at liberty to produce them or similar ones. Neither on the face of them or of the Circular Delivery stamps was there any assumption that they were *postage* stamps, for even Lincoln, which was the only college that ventured beyond a mere ticket, called its stamp a "message." The breach of the law lay in the system, to carry out which the stamps were employed.

Since writing the above I have seen an article in the *London Philatelist* by Mr. Turner, who now it appears designates the stamps as the "Oxford University Emissions"!

DIES I. AND II. OF THE ONE PENNY OF 1840.

A Summary of a Paper by the Earl of Kingston, President of the Philatelic Society, London, read before the Members of that Society.

At the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 27th April, Mr. Castle, the Vice-President, in the chair, a short paper by the President, the Earl of Kingston, was read on his behalf by Mr. Bacon on the somewhat difficult question, as many collectors find it, of the distinctive marks differentiating the stamps of one penny printed from the die as retouched by Humphrys in 1854, and commonly designated Die II., from those printed from the original die, Die I., as engraved by Frederick Heath in 1840.

The President classified what he considered to be the chief points of difference under six heads, remarking that those numbered 3, 4, and 6 were almost always visible, at least sufficiently so to enable the die to be identified, however heavily the specimen might be obliterated, or however defective the printing might be.

As No. 4 depended on the differences in the ear, a drawing of the human ear, marked with the designations of the various parts adopted by anatomists, accompanied the paper, and served to explain to those present the terms used.*

1. *The Nose.*

In Die I. the line of profile of the nose is concave, and gives it a somewhat pinched appearance. The line of the nostril is straight.

In Die II. the bridge is raised, the nostril is curved, and the lobe next the face is rounded.

2. *The Mouth and Upper Lip.*

In Die I. the mouth is open.

In Die II. the mouth is closed, the lips are fuller, and there are more lines of shading.

3. *The Eye.*

In Die I. the eyeball is softly shaded.

In Die II. the shading is in coarser lines, which cause the eyelid to look as if cut up into segments.

4. *The Ear*, which is the surest of all the tests.

In Die I. the foss of the helix or curve at the edge of the ear is plain, and extends to the lobe. The edges of the concha are well defined.

In Die II. the shading lines are coarser, and extend across the helix and antihelix. The concha loses its well-defined shape, and becomes confused.

* It may render this portion more intelligible, in the absence of an illustration, to note the parts which constitute the external portion of the human ear. The pinna or auricle collects the sounds, which are conveyed by a tube to the internal ear. This pinna or auricle is of an oval form with the margin folded in a rim-like form, which is called the helix, and the depression immediately within is termed the groove or fossa of the helix. Within the latter is a large elevation called the antihelix, which presents, at the upper part, a well-marked depression called the fossa of the antihelix. In the centre of the pinna is a deep hollow, called the concha, which conducts to the opening of the auditory canal, in front of which are projections called the tragus and antitragus. The pinna is terminated by the lobule or lobe, forming the lower portion of the ear.

5. *The Cheek.*

In DIE I. this part is stippled.

In DIE II. the lines cross each other diagonally.

6. *The band at the back of the Ear.* By this it is understood that the President means the lowest knot of hair in the chignon.

In DIE I. the hair looks as if twisted loosely. The general appearance is soft.

In DIE II. the hair is coarser and more hardly defined, and is in appearance more like a hempen cable.

The above is a summary of the paper, which will be published *in extenso* in the *London Philatelist.* A cordial vote of thanks to the President for his paper, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. Philbrick, was carried by acclamation.

We are glad to see that this question has been so ably handled, as it is one of great interest to collectors of English stamps. For the purpose of studying questions of this nature there is no better mode than having an enlarged photographic copy of the stamp taken. An enlarged photograph enables the student to comprehend the entire design within the field of vision, an advantage which an examination by a magnifying glass does not possess.—ED.

NOTES ON CERTAIN STAMPS OF THE ELECTRIC AND UNITED KINGDOM TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

BY FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK.

THROUGH the courtesy of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons I have recently had an opportunity of seeing the records remaining in their establishment of the stamps of the Electric Telegraph Company.

The series dated 18—61, RG—HW, was printed from transfers taken from one engraving, and the values in the central tablet altered for each plate, as required.

In this series I saw the original engraving, with the central tablet bearing the value, with groundwork without any value inscribed; the upper tablet on which the control numbers were printed having also the word "No." which is printed in the colour of the stamp.

The proof engraving is in black, on plain wove thick paper of a yellowish tone. The proofs of the values are on a separate piece of similar paper, and run in two columns, as follows, viz.,

ONE	EIGHTEENPENCE
SHILLING	THREE PENCE
TWO	SIX PENCE
SHILLINGS	HALF A CROWN
THREE	TEN
SHILLINGS	SHILLINGS
FOUR	FIVE
SHILLINGS	SHILLINGS

all in open block or sans serif letters, as appear on the stamps. The word "sixpence" is of a distinctly smaller type than that in the earlier series, R. G.—J. S. F., but the letters themselves are somewhat stouter; a fact not hitherto noticed.

In the earlier set, which from figures written on imperforate proof copies in the colours of the issue, seems to date from August, 1862,

the one shilling had at the left end of the control tablet the word number, abbreviated "No.", to which was afterwards added at the right end a capital "A." This "A" does not appear on the imperforate proofs of the 1s. and 2s., which are so common, but in which the coloured groundwork is left.

This central tablet had the *guilloché* work of the ground removed in the shilling, after the first batch was printed, so that the control figures thenceforth appear on a white ground. In the collection at the British Museum is an intermediate copy shewing traces of the "A" which had not been completely removed, and another copy from which it is entirely obliterated.

Thus of R. G.—J. S. F. one shilling there exist, besides the earliest one with the coloured tablet, which is found perforated 12 and also 12½, numbers 8230 and 78,527.

"No. A." tablet with groundwork.

"No." the A partly removed, traces of the top and right foot of the "A" very visible, tablet plain.

"No." the A entirely removed, tablet plain.

These three are all perforated 12½, and the black control figures are respectively 127,251, 191,437, and 240,667, their sequence giving the presumable order of the printings.

The complete letter "A," therefore, is only found in the second printing with the white tablet of the first series; is partly removed in the next printing, and wholly effaced in those subsequent.

In this series the tablet too is plain in the four and five shilling values, but the ground left coloured in all the others, probably because the colour of the stamps was dark in the former, so that if the ground work had been left, the control numbers would be less distinctly seen.

In the series RG—HW the shilling has always the control tablet white and the A completely effaced. There is a slight variation also in the one shilling of this series from the former, the N of "No." is larger and broader, and there are two dots, not quite vertically placed under the o, in the place of the one dot of the J. S. F. set. Although, as above stated, the values of half a crown, four shillings, five shillings, and ten shillings were prepared, yet Messrs. Waterlow's records do not shew any printing of either of them in this set, nor have any copies been found by collectors. As these last three values were not in great use, no doubt the stock on hand, when Mr. Weaver became Secretary on 1 January, 1864, lasted till the Company was transfered to the Post-office in December, 1869.

The paper used had the maker's name watermarked in the sheet in open, double-lined Roman capitals, "Waterlow and Sons," parts of which may be found on some specimens.

The following stamps of the Electric and Telegraph Company of the last series RG—HW, with the date 18—61 at the ends of the lower tablet, all bearing a clean-cut *perforation of 15*, appear recently to have come into the hands of Mr. Walter Morley. The values and colours are as follows:

Threepence, brown ochre.	2 shillings, green.
One Shilling, orange-yellow.	3 „ blue.
Eighteenpence, rose.	4 „ brown-black.

The normal colour of this last value is a positive black, but in the stamps in question this, though termed "brown," is really black of a clear lightish printing, due probably to the introduction of some ingredient into the ink, some fluid which gave it a brownish tint, as is sometimes seen in black stamps; *e.g.* the first 20 centimes stamp of the

French Republic. The 2s. 6d. in brown is of a totally different colour, a true brown, but is not known except in the earlier series with the initials R. G. and J. S. F. The above stamps bear no control numbers.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who manufactured the Electric Telegraph Stamps, were in 1869 using a perforation of 10, as is shown by the set of British Guiana stamps (1863), which were so perforated by them, they having been previously perforated 12, 12½, and also 13. The firm never made use of a perforation of 15 until the end of 1869 or the beginning of 1870, when they introduced a set of punches of that gauge, which was afterwards employed for the British Guiana (1863) stamps from 1 to 24 cents.

It must also be remembered that in 1870 the Government had taken over the Electric Telegraph Company with the other telegraph companies, for at the end of 1869 the Electric Telegraph Company transferred its undertaking to the Post-office Telegraph Department, and all stamps in stock were destroyed.

From these facts it appears to be tolerably clear that the stamps in question are remainders, which were never in the hands of the Company, as they bear no control numbers, and could not have been perforated by the makers till late in 1869 or subsequently.

These reasons were fully weighed by the members of the Philatelic Society, London, at their meeting on the 27th April ; and it was further noticed that the colours were peculiarly light shades of these stamps. The meeting unanimously agreed that the so-called "brown" of the 4s. was a brown shade of black. It was further considered that although the Company was not absolutely transferred to the Government until the end of 1869, yet as the negotiations with the Company and the passing of the Act of Parliament for the acquirement of the telegraphs had been a subject for discussion throughout the year, it would hardly be likely that more stamps would be ordered than were absolutely required for the service. The general opinion was that the stamps were genuine remainders, but had never been issued by the Company for service, and therefore ought strictly to be considered rather as interesting curiosities than stamps employed for service.

The United Kingdom Telegraph Company.—Mr. Bacon has done good service in calling attention to the perforation of these stamps, both of the 1862 and 1863 issues, the sizes of which are the same, 30 × 25 mm. The earlier series has the longer side vertical, the later has the longer side horizontal ; the former is perforated 15 × 15½, the latter, evidently by the same machine, the perforation being identical, 15½ × 15.*

* In thus describing the perforations I have adopted the system first devised by Dr. Legrand, and universally followed since by all Continental writers and catalogues, viz., to name the vertical side first, the horizontal side after. There seems to be some little misunderstanding on this point in England, as a different order in naming the sides has sometimes been followed. It was a matter of indifference which system was adopted at first, but uniformity is certainly desirable, for a variation not only induces uncertainty, but also tends to isolate English catalogues and collectors from their Continental *confrères*. I have taken some little pains to trace the matter to its origin, and find that Dr. Legrand took the vertical side to measure first, because in the great majority of cases that side was longest, and most frequently gave a full space of 2 centimètres to be measured. Whatever the reason, once adopted, there seems no valid ground for departing from the practice ; it can cause no misapprehension, and a uniform rule is certainly the most convenient. As we adopted Dr. Legrand's system, and as

Mr. Bacon too is perfectly right in thinking that the one shilling second issue was not lithographed. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. never printed in lithography. The variety of this stamp mentioned in P.&W., p. 339, paragraph immediately above the Synopsis, is typographed, a fact we were not certain about when the book was published in 1881.

This type is quite distinct from the former plate of the shilling of this issue, and may be readily recognized by the background, which is more confused, and has not the uniform straight but broken lines of the former plate. In the second, the rows have irregular breaks joining the horizontal lines, so as to present the appearance of a maze; whereas in the former, one could pass with a clear run between the rows, in a straight line from side to side of the stamp. In the latter the way is barred, if not entirely stopped, by the breaks which join the rows. The variation is very apparent when the two types are placed side by side, but is rather difficult to describe succinctly. I hope, however, the above remarks will be clear, and help collectors to distinguish the two varieties.

I have recently met with a proof of the Threepence of this second issue in bright purple, but when the issue was printed for use the colours of the former set were adhered to, probably to prevent confusion in the office.

This proof is on white wove paper, unwatermarked, and is interesting, as the only colour trial of these stamps that has yet come to light, and is now I believe chronicled for the first time.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF FISCALS.

The Leeds Philatelic Society have arranged to hold an Exhibition of Revenue and Fiscal Stamps of all countries, including stamps available for both postage and revenue, but excluding stamps used solely for postage. The exhibition will be held during the last week of June in the Leeds Museum, Park Row, close to the railway stations. The lighting is perfect, and the direct rays of the sun cannot reach the exhibits. The use of the museum cases secures the double advantage of facility of examination behind plate-glass and the security of lock and key. In addition to this the exhibits will be insured, and every precaution taken. The admission will be free to all who pay the ordinary penny admission fee to the museum. The promises of assistance already received, and the Society's previous great success with an exhibition in 1890, and also the fact that this would appear to be the first purely fiscal exhibition ever organized, warrant the Committee in believing that it will be a great success in every way. They will be glad to enlist the assistance of all fiscal collectors as exhibitors. The exhibition is of course to commemorate the bi-centenary of the passing of the first Stamp Duty Act on the 29th June, 1694, in the reign of William and Mary. Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries,

W. Denison Roebuck, f.l.s., Sunnybank, Leeds.
John F. C. Sieber, Guiseley, Leeds.

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its adoption is universal, there can be no hesitation in taking it as a whole, nor can I see any object in departing from it in this one respect. The matter is now of more importance to be generally understood than in former days, when there was less attention given to compound perforations than now; and as *minutiæ* are so much regarded I venture to hope all who chronicle such points will join in making the usage uniform.

Miscellanea.

St. Helena Stamps.—Mr. Beckton writes us that in the Reference List of these stamps which appeared in our last number he has noticed the following omissions :

6 pence, blue, watermark "Star," *perforated.*
6 pence, carmine-rose (error), imperforate.

* * *

Spain.—The police in Spain have shown great activity of late in hunting out the makers of other illicit things besides bombs. In Malaga they have arrested Mr. Placido Ramon de Torres, a gentleman not unknown to fame; Mr. Gabriel Jumenez, who abstracted an obliterating stamp from the Post-office with which to improve the wares; and Mr. Miquel Rodriguez Sancho, the young gentleman who made the Melilla rubbish. In Madrid a manufactory of forged stamps in full work has been discovered, at the head of which was Mr. Salvador Diaz Guerra, who worked at the Mint, where the real stamps were made, during the day, and in the night on his own account at his residence, where he carried on an important trade, as his stamps were printed from copies of *clichés* abstracted from the Mint, and disposed of at 50 per cent. discount.

* * *

Victoria.—Our good friend the *Timbre-Poste* exclaims against the recent addition to the inscription on the 1 penny letter card, prohibiting anything to be enclosed in it, and asks, What can it matter if anything is enclosed in a letter card, as the price is fixed by the weight? Certainly it cannot if the charge is by weight, but it happens that this is not the case in Victoria. The letter card rate is the same as that of the post card, with the single exception that an extra charge is made to New Zealand, which is now, since March, 1890, included within the circuit of the 1d. post card. For all circulation within the Colony, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania the postage is the same on a post card as on a letter card. The sole advantage that the post card has is that it is sold at face value.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Baron de Worms.
President—M. P. Castle.

The eighth meeting of the season was held on Monday, January 29th, at 7.45 p.m., ten members being present, the President in the chair. Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, Hastings E. Wright, and A. Upton were elected members of the Society. The President then proposed that Mr. Pfenninger be elected Librarian to the Society; this was seconded by the Vice-President and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Pfenninger gave a most interesting and detailed description of the numerous forgeries of the early Swiss stamps, and exhibited a large number of specimens of the many different types, several being extremely well executed and difficult of detection. He demonstrated the difference between the forgeries and the genuine stamps by means of greatly enlarged photographs of the latter, thereby pointing out the most minute details. These were taken by Mr. Pfenninger himself and were proof of his great proficiency in the art of photography. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pfenninger.

The ninth meeting of the season was held on Monday, February 12th, at 7.45 p.m., eleven members present, the President in the chair. The following donations to the Society's library were received, *Scott's Standard Catalogue*, 1894, and *Die Postwerthzeichen des Herzogthums Braunschweig*, from the President; a large number of pamphlets, journals, catalogues, etc., from Mr. Willett, and a copy of *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The best thanks of the Society were accorded to the donors for their kindness. Mr. J. W. Gillespie then exhibited his fine collection of Holland and Colonies, on which he read a long and most carefully prepared paper, dealing not only with the various issues, but giving also detailed lists of the numerous perforations, extracts from official documents, etc. He also mentioned that of the unpaid letter stamps there were in each value several differences in the design. Among other stamps in his collection may be noted imperf. specimens of several of the later issues, a 20 c. of 1868, perf. 10½, etc. The President on proposing a vote of thanks observed that as the meeting had heard one of the best papers yet read before the Society, he trusted that Mr. Gillespie would allow it to be published in the *London Philatelist*, to which Mr. Gillespie signified his acquiescence.

The tenth meeting of the season was held on Monday, February 26th, eleven members being present, the President in the chair. The President having announced that Baron de Worms, the honorary president, was about to present a book-case to the Society, a most cordial vote of thanks, proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Willett, was unanimously carried, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the same to Baron de Worms for his very kind gift. The President then exhibited the last portion of his splendid collection of Victoria, including all issues from 1863 to the current set, and gave a description of the principal and most interesting varieties. He said that many were very rare, unused, and difficult to obtain in that condition, especially the "Laureated" series with errors of watermark.

The eleventh meeting of the season was held on Monday, March 12th, eleven members being present, and two visitors. Mr. W. T. Willett in the chair. Mr. Thomas read a very interesting paper on the stamps of Roumania, and showed his collection of the same. He regretted that the first issue was not represented, and mentioned that it was perhaps the most difficult of all European countries to obtain complete. Of the subsequent issues he exhibited a large number of shades and different perforations, especially in the Paris and local printings of the 1871 type, among which was the 5 bani, blue, error of colour. The President showed some very fine specimens of the first issue of Roumania, including the 81 paras in perfect condition, unused. The Secretary presented, on behalf of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, a copy of *South Australia* to the Society's library, which he was requested to acknowledge with best thanks.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, March 28, eleven members and two visitors being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President Mr. Willett took the chair. Mr. H. Davis was elected a member of the Society. Considerable interest was taken in inspecting Mr. Woodman's collection of United States, comprising nearly all issues complete; the 1869 series and the "Departmentals" being specially fine; of the former he showed the whole set unused, besides several good specimens of each value used.

The thirteenth meeting of the season was held on Monday, April 9th, ten members being present. The President in the chair. Messrs. S. H. Cotten, G. F. Gordon Dill, and W. E. Hughes were elected members of the Society. The Vice-President then read an interesting paper on the stamps of Belgium, in which he gave a very concise description of each issue. He demonstrated the same by exhibiting his fine collection, containing most

varieties, unused as well as used. The President also showed some very fine specimens of the earlier issues unused. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his paper.

27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. A. de Worms, *Hon. Sec.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.

The eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Thursday, February 1st, 1894. The Vice-President in the chair, supported by twelve members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Munn read a paper upon the stamps of Gambia, illustrating the same with his collection of the stamps of this country, which included entire sheets of most of the values. Mr. Munn's paper was much appreciated and caused a discussion upon the arrangement of the water-marks on the 1888 issue.

The twelfth meeting of the session was held on February 16th, 1894. The President in the chair, supported by nineteen members and one visitor, Dr. Moore. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Two new members were duly proposed. The President welcomed Mr. Castle to the first meeting he had been able to attend, and stated that upon hearing Mr. Castle was visiting Manchester, he had asked him to bring a portion of his collection to show the members, which request had been most kindly acceded to.

Mr. Castle then addressed a few words to the meeting, after which the members looked over the part of Mr. Castle's collection he had brought with him, consisting of Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand.

It is needless to add that the collection was much admired and appreciated.

The thirteenth meeting of the session was held on March 2nd, the President in the chair, supported by fourteen members. Dr. Moore and Mr. Litchfield were elected members of the Society. The President gave an address upon the stamps of Ceylon, a very complete series of these stamps being shown by several members, including nearly all the imperforated stamps in pairs. The Secretary showed Cape of Good Hope 3d., CC and Crown pair, one with and the other without the surcharge, thick figure 3. The President showed a collection of over seventy Mulready envelopes.

The fourteenth meeting of the session was held on Friday, March 16th, 1894, seventeen members being present, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary read a paper on the stamps of Gibraltar, pointing out the two types of surcharge on certain values of the 1889 issue. All the known varieties were exhibited, including many minor varieties not mentioned in the leading catalogues, as likewise entire sheets.

The fifteenth meeting of the session was held on Friday, March 30th, 1894, sixteen members being present, the Vice-President in the chair. Mr. Greenhow was elected a member of the Society. The Treasurer read a paper on the Papal States, pointing out the manner in which these stamps were printed, and that the number on a sheet varied many times in the same values, and in addition dealt with the almost innumerable varieties of paper employed in the printing of these stamps.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park. W. Dorning Beckton.

[Note.—Although the present number has been enlarged to 28 pages, the Editor regrets that he is compelled to hold over the Proceedings of several Philatelic Societies and other matter in type.]

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. JUNE, 1894. No. 186.

WE have for some time past been seeking evidence as to the date when the paper watermarked with the "Large Crown" was first introduced, for the impression of the line engraved stamps. We have satisfied ourselves that direct evidence is not to be obtained, and we are therefore driven to resort to secondary evidence. The paper was manufactured by Mrs. Wise up to about 1866, under the firm of "Wise & Co," of Rush-Mills Northampton, and from 1866 to 1881 by Dr. Faircloth, trading under the name of the same firm. The mill was then disposed of to Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, and again changed hands in 1889. The oldest workers in the mill are unable to give any reliable information, and all we know is that the moulds were made at the mills and the "bits" for the watermarks made by what is termed the "Die process." Of course the paper, whether small or large crown, was only known at Somerset House under the generic term of "Crown paper," irrespective of any variety in the watermark.

Date of use of Large Crown paper.

There were three stocks of paper, one at the mill, another at Somerset House, and a third at the printing establishment of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Two plates appear to have been registered on the 8th June, 1855, the impressions from both being on paper with "Small Crown." The next registration appears to have been on 12th November, 1855, when impressions from 12 plates were registered, five of which were on "Small Crown" paper and seven on "Large Crown," showing that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. had then both papers in use in about equal proportions.

We will now give the dates of the earliest stamps we have seen watermarked with "Large Crown." We have seen five of the

1 penny dated in August, 1855, the earliest being 18th August. We have seen a like number of stamps of 2d., the earliest being dated 21st July, 1855. These have been shown to us by the Vice-President of the Plymouth Philatelic Society on the original letters, most of which were posted in Lombard Street, and there can be no doubt of their perfect authenticity. Although we have notes of several others which have been shown to us from time to time, yet these are the earliest that we have *seen*. We are aware that in the January number of *The London Philatelist* Mr. Hastings Wright speaks of one being found dated 16th July, 1855, but on examination the specimen he quotes turned out to be on "Small Crown."

On looking through a correspondence of the period between July, 1855, and the end of the year, we, however, remark that very few of the stamps are found on paper watermarked with "Large Crown." They are but few and far between, and we cannot find that any preponderance in "Large Crown" is shown even in December of that year, nor can we find that this exists generally till about February, 1856. Still, the facts are that specimens are known of the 2d., used, in July, 1855, and of the 1d. in August, 1855, and therefore it appears probable that the paper began to be furnished in June of that year. We shall be glad if any of our readers can carry the dates into still closer quarters, though possibly for all practical purposes, involving no fixed date, we have arrived at one sufficiently near.

One thing should be borne in mind, that the demands on the printers were by no means uniform. Mr. Bacon, in giving his evidence before the committee in 1852, said that the average number of sheets printed in 1851 were 3834 per day, but at times they were called upon at a week's notice to furnish extra supplies, as 20,000 sheets were demanded for Edinburgh, another day 20,000 for Dublin, Glasgow, &c., in fact for the great distributing centres. This involved a double supply for the week, while their presses could only turn out 5400 per usual working day. We merely mention this to show that while in one week the printers might only require forty reams of paper, another week they would want eighty.

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.*"

Angola.—A stamp of 50 reis has appeared similar in design to that known as the essay for Portuguese Congo; it therefore appears probable that as this and a stamp for Portuguese Indies have appeared of this design, it has been adopted by the Government.

50 reis, pale blue; perf. 12.

Antioquia.—The *P. J. of America* says, that in a parcel of stamps received from South America a copy of the 1 centavo (type of 1892) was found in blue on white.

Argentine Republic.—When the stock of obsolete postage stamps was destroyed the envelopes were spared, and are now used for official purposes, the stamps having been obliterated with a patch of black ink. Two curiosities are recorded by the *Timbre-Poste*—one in the envelope of 10 centavos, in which the stamp had been impressed on the left, and thus escaped the obliteration, which is on the right, and another of the 12 c., which was stamped in the middle of the inside.

Benin.—The *A. J. of P.* states that the obsolete stamps of 1, 2, 4, and 20 c. exist with the overprint "BENIN" in black.

1 c., black on blue; overprint in *black*.
2 c., brown on straw ,,
4 c., violet-brown on blue ,,
20 c., brick-red on green ,,

Brazil.—The *Echo de la Timb.* chronicles the issue of the 700 reis of the type of 1890, Southern Cross.

700 reis, brown.

Bulgaria.—The issue of the 5 stot. on thin paper, perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$, is announced by our contemporaries.

5 stot., green, on *thin* paper; perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Cape of Good Hope.—The halfpenny wrapper stamp is now in bright green.

Wrapper. ½ penny, *bright* green on whity-brown.

Chili.—Our contemporaries report that the stamp of 2 centavos has been re-engraved. The numeral in the new engraving is larger than before, and the word "CENTAVOS" is shorter by 2 mm.

2 centavos, dark rose; rouletted.

Ceylon.—It is currently reported that by order of the authorities of the Post-office the whole stock in hand of surcharged stamps has been destroyed. It would have been better for collectors and for the reputation of the Post-office in Ceylon had this been done long ago.

We have received a wrapper $12\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$ inches of white wove paper, with stamp of the wrapper type in violet, and with instructions in a double-lined frame at the top of the wrapper, which is tapered, but not gummed.

Wrapper. Two cents, violet, on plain white wove.

The letter card chronicled by us in January appears in fresh garb. The new edition is better printed, and has also a line of instructions at the bottom as to the opening, and on the reverse



side as to additional postage. The perforation is closer than in the first edition, and the horizontal line is alone continued to the outside. *Letter Card.* 5 cents, black on blue.

Colombia.—A stamp of simple design has been issued, the object of which is to pay the charge of furnishing the sender with a proof that his letter has been received by the addressee. Within a circular band inscribed "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" are the letters "A R" in fancy type, and at the bottom "CENTAVOS," on a straight tablet, with the numeral of value above, and also in the two upper angles. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 13.

Receipt Stamp. 5 centavos, vermilion; perf. 13.

A contract for a new supply of cubiertas was advertised in the official journal of 6th November last.

Cook Islands.—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the colour of the current 1d. has been changed.

1 penny, dark blue.

French Colonies.—To save repetition, we note under this head that all the colonies have, according to M. Maury, been supplied with an envelope of 25 centimes in black on rose. The sizes are the same as those of the 15 c.

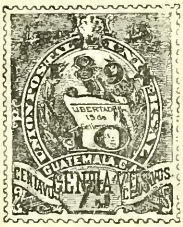
Envelope. 25 c., black and red on rose.

Germany.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that the German stamps have a secret mark of the design shown in the annexed engraving, which is visible by damping the stamp with alkali, when it takes a violet hue. We have not experimented ourselves, and insert this on the responsibility of our contemporary.



Great Britain.—While we were passing through the press last month, Mr. Morley wrote us that he had found a copy of Plate 17 of the 4 pence, on "Large Garter," in green, the obliteration leaving the number of the plate intact on both sides. We have some idea that this is the second that has been discovered, but we do not find that it has been hitherto chronicled.

4 pence, green; watermark *L.G.; Plate* 17.



Greece.—The *I. B. Zeitung* chronicles the postage due stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 lepta as coming to hand imperforate.

Guatemala.—We have received a specimen of the 75 cents, carmine, surcharged in black with "10 CENTAVOS" in two lines and 1894 above.

10 centavos on 75 c., carmine; surcharged in black.

Hawaii.—Post cards of 1 and 2 cents have been issued, the first having the palace of the Government as the design of the stamp, below which is the value "AKAHI KENETA," and is for use in the islands. The second has for its design a map of the Pacific, showing where the islands are to be found, and is for the Postal Union. Both the cards have borders.

Post Cards. 1 cent, red on salmon.
2 cents, green on white.

Italy.—A contemporary chronicles a stamp of 45 centesimi of the same type as that of 25 c.

45 centesimi, grey; wmk. "Crown"; perf. 14.

Of course there is a post card commemorative of the Exhibition



at Milan, of which it is said 30,000 copies have been printed, with the inscriptions in all the colours of the rainbow. The card is headed "ESPOSIZIONE POSTALE FILATELICA INTERNAZIONALE," and has a tablet to the left with inscriptions.

10 c., blue, green, and red on white.

On the occasion of the visit of the Queen of Italy to the Exhibition, 100 special post cards were offered to her with suitable inscriptions.



Johore.—The *Indian Philatelist* states that the 6 cents, purple and blue, has been surcharged with "**3 cents**" like the 4 cents, and that the 5 cents and 1 dollar have suffered a similar fate.

3 cents on 6 c., purple and blue; surcharge in black.
3 ,, on 5 c., purple and green ,, ,,
3 ,, on 1 dol., carmine and green ,, ,,

Kerguelen Islands.—We are informed by M. Maury that an entire set of adhesives and postal stationery of the new colonial design is to be issued for this French dependency. The *Timbre-Poste* has referred to the geographical dictionaries for the description of these islands, and finds that they are in the Indian Ocean 47°54″ lat., and 67°62″ long.—"sterile and *uninhabited*." The postal requirements cannot therefore be overwhelming.

Labuan.—We cannot say much for the taste of the North Borneo Company in the choice of their colours for this hybrid issue. We thought that Labuan was incorporated with North Borneo for political and trading purposes. Why not for philatelic purposes also?



















Lagos.—In January of last year we mentioned that the post cards of 1½ pence had been turned into penny post cards by a stroke of a pen dipped in red ink. We now read that the reply cards of 1½ + 1½ pence have been divided and treated in the same way, one having been received with the further addition of a pen stroke across the word "REPLY."

Liberia.—The stamp of 5 cents which about three months since appeared imperforate is now issued rouletted.

5 cents, carmine, centre black; *rouletted.*
Official. 5 ,, ,, ,, ,, overprinted O.S.

Mauritius.—The 15 cents having taken the colour of blue it is necessary to find a fresh colour for the 8 cents. It is said that this will be issued in brown.

Mexico.—The official stamp was issued in blue on the 5th May last, but it is said that only enough have been printed to last up to June 30th, when a stamp of a new design will take its place.

We have also received a new edition of the post cards of 2 and 3 centavos, of the design shown in our number for September last. The colour of the card is dull buff, with the inscriptions and rule-work in green.

Official. No value, pale blue on watermarked paper.
Post Cards. 2 cents, brown-red and green on buff.
3 ,, vermilion-red and green on buff.

Morocco.—The 5 centimos of the Mazagan Marakech series has been surcharged in black with "20 centimos" in two lines. Doubly-distilled essence!

20 centimos on 5 c., green; surch. in black.

Natal.—The annexed engraving shows the simple way adopted for employing the postage cards of 1½d. as halfpenny ones.



Niger Coast Protectorate—We are indebted to Mr. Harewood for a series of these stamps, chronicled in our last. For the most part the perforation is 14, but we also find 14 × 12½.

If we may judge by the variation in the colour of the stamp of 5 pence of the original issue, there was more than one printing. The original colour was a dull violet, the second is grey-violet, as appears from specimens sent us by Mr. Healey.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 2½d. surcharged with "HALFPENNY" in two varieties, one in sans-serif capitals and the other in italics, the surcharge being in two lines, and the original value barred. We presume this surcharge to be in black.

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the reception of the 2 pence, green and carmine, with surcharge, in blue, of "HALFPENNY" in 10 varieties, and with the words "OIL RIVERS" barred.

Porto Rico.—The issue of the 4 c. de peso is announced:

4 c. de peso, violet.



Portuguese Indies.—We learn that the 1 tanga has appeared of the type of the Portuguese Congo essay.

1 tanga, rose; *new type*.

Roumania.—Specialists in watermarks can find these stamps with watermarks of "R P" as well as "P R."

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste*.

Biejetzk.—We have a new stamp of 3 kopecks, but in four different colours. The design is that of the Arms of Tver and Biejetzk. The inscription from the left to the right signifies "Rural post of Biejetzk," and below is "Government of Tver." The impression is in black on coloured paper.



3 kopecks, black on white.
3 ,, ,, bright rose.
3 ,, ,, blue.
3 ,, ,, lilac rose.

Bogorodsk.—Since the first January last a new set of stamps has been in circulation, of which we annex engravings showing the type. The first of these is for paid letters; the second are





postage due stamps. A recent regulation of the authorities has fixed the rate to be charged by the rural post as follows:—2 kopecks for *banderoles*, 4 kopecks for letters and information, 8 kopecks for registered letters, and 20 kopecks for packets of the size of ¼ sheet; out of which the manager of the rural post

receives as remuneration 1 kopeck out of 4 kopecks, 2 kopecks out of 8 kopecks, and 4 kopecks out of 20. Stamps and postage due stamps have been issued for the above purposes of the types shown above. They are lithographed on white paper and perforated 11½.

2 kopecks, indigo.	8 kopecks, green.
4 ,, dark blue.	20 ,, ultramarine.

Postage due.

2 kopecks, yellow-bistre.	8 kopecks, carmine.
4 ,, red.	20 ,, rose.

Bougoulma.—The stamp of 1889 has been redrawn, and the new one was put in issue on 22nd February last. The colour has been changed, and the stamps are perforated 11½. The numeral is also larger.



2 kopecks, red.

Elizavetgrad.—The colour of the 2 kopecks, and that of the 5 kopecks, has been changed.

2 kopecks, red-brown.	5 kopecks, golden yellow.

Griazowetz.—Six stamps, each printed in six colours! It is seldom that a collector can reap such a harvest in one single issue. The stamps are all of the value of 4 kopecks. All the varieties are on one sheet, and are all perforated 11½.

1. The first very much resembles the Totma stamp, and bears the inscription at the top of "Administration of Griazowetz," and at the bottom "Postage stamp | price four kopecks" in two lines; the numeral of value is in the four angles.

2. The second is a twisted pole with other additions which are shown in the engraving. The horizontal inscriptions signify "Four kopecks" at the top; on the left of the pole "Postage | stamp," and on the right "of the rural post." The arched inscriptions signify "Griazowetz | Administration."

3. The third type differs but little from that shown in our number for November last.







4. The same may be said of the fourth type, except that an inscription takes the place of the Greek pattern of the frame at the top and bottom.

5. The fifth type is original, and shows a driver with a package marked "4" on his right arm, and in his left hand is a whip. There are the usual inscriptions on the stamp.

6. The sixth type shows a coil of ribbon with inscriptions similar to those on the other types. The numerals of value are in the angles.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 4 kopecks, brown, green, violet, orange, blue, red-brown.







We are not informed why there should be so many colours or types, but conclude that the administration desires to suit the taste of every one if possible.



Louga.—A new stamp of the value of 7 kopecks has been issued. It is lithographed on white paper and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

7 kopecks, blue.

Morschansk.—The *Monthly Journal* describes a new stamp with Arms within a circular band, carrying an inscription. There is a further inscription on an arched scroll above, and the value in words on a label below, all in a rectangular frame, with the numerals of value in circles in each angle. Perforated 11.

5 kopecks, red and blue.

Ochansk.—Among the archives of the administration, a stamp of the annexed design has been found, which was printed to the extent of 1785 copies, and was the earliest issued, the date of issue being 1872. The stamp of somewhat similar type, which was hitherto thought to be the earliest issue, is therefore deposed, and comes second. The impression is on white paper.



3 kopecks, bright blue.



The stamps of 10 kopecks, 1891, being no longer in use, have been surcharged to the extent of 1380 with a large numeral "2."

2 kop. on 10 kop., blue and gold; surcharged in black.

The order for stamps of 2 kopecks having been executed, *it is said* that the surcharged stock has been burnt. By a fortunate mistake one of the sheets of the newly-issued stamps has escaped being perforated.

2 kopecks, yellow-green; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

An envelope of the type of January, 1892, with plain ground, has been issued. Size 142 × 116 mm., of white laid, and with stamp to the right. *Envelope.* 5 kopecks, carmine.

Opotchka.—The stamp of 1885–89 is no longer rose, but blue.

5 kopecks, dark blue ; perf. 11½.

Ossa.—The stamp of 1891 not having been found sufficiently ugly has been redrawn to make it so, and a few more bees have been added. The ground is still in horizontal lines, and the impression is in red on white paper.



2 kopecks, red and green ; perforated 11½.

Ostrow.—A stamp of 3 kopecks resembling that of 5 kopecks, and bearing similar inscriptions, has been issued.

3 kopecks, green ; perforated 13.

Ourjoum.—On the 14th December last a duck of a stamp was issued replacing that of 1891. The inscription has been modified, and instead of the Russian for "Rural Postage Stamp of Ourjoum," it is now "Rural Post of Ourjoum." Lithographed on white paper, and perforated 15.



2 kopecks, lilac.

Oustioujna.—There are six varieties of the stamp shown in our February number, which appeared in a horizontal row repeated four times on the sheet. There is also a variety not perforated horizontally. This stamp has since March last been replaced by an issue on green and on red paper, with the same six varieties.



3 kopecks, black on green.
3 ,, ,, red.

Oustsysolk.—An envelope of 5 kopecks has been issued for registered letters with a stamp on the right of the design shown in the annexed engraving, the inscription at the top signifying "Registered." The paper is white wove.

Registered Envelope. 5 kopecks, red and black ; frame in ultramarine.

Smolensk.—Some time or other the rural administration of Smolensk issued a stamp, but whether they are still in use does not appear to be known. We annex an engraving, the groundwork being composed of lines crossing diagonally so as to form "Vs." The inscriptions signify Post of the rural district of Smolensk, value 5 kopecks. The impression is in black on a groundwork of rose, and the stamp is not perforated.



5 kopecks, black and rose.

Stawropol.—This is a new candidate which came forward on the 5th of January last. We give an engraving showing its likeness to that of Jeletz, Bielozerk, &c. It is printed on white wove paper and perforated 11½.



3 kopecks, bright blue.



Totma.—This is a new candidate for philatelic honours, and is described as having the shields and ribbon in red, the rest being in gold on a blue ground, with the inscriptions in black on yellow ground. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation is 11½. The issue was ordered by a decision of assembly of the district on 6th October, 1893, and was made on 1st January last.

3 kopecks, black, yellow, red, gold, and blue.
3 ,, ,, ,, vermilion ,,

Zadonsk.—The annexed engraving shows the design of a stamp which made its appearance in October or November last. It resembles the 3 kopecks, carmine, but the numeral in the centre is smaller and the branches on the sides shorter.



Since then the 1 and 3 kopecks have been re-drawn. The central numeral is larger, the branches on the sides are thinner and longer, and there is a little difference in the crown. The stamps are perforated 11½.



The 5 kopecks is of the type of 1888, but is now in orange.

3 kopecks, orange; perf. 11½.
1 kopeck, violet; perf. 11½.
3 kopecks, red and blue; perf. 11½.
5 ,, orange; perf. 11½.

Samoa.—The two types of 5d. on 4 pence appear to have been superseded by a stamp of 5 pence of a somewhat original design. It is an oblong rectangle of 25 × 21 mm., and is divided vertically and horizontally by uncoloured bars like a St. George's Cross. The horizontal bar is inscribed "Samoa Post," and in the upper portion of the vertical one is a Crown and in the lower portion "5." In the left upper right compartment is an uncoloured five-rayed star, and in the two lower compartments "Five" in the left and "Pence" in the right. The impression is on white paper, watermarked with "Star N.Z," and the perforation 11½.



5 pence, vermilion; wmk. star "NZ," perf. 11½.

Sierra Leone.—Registration envelopes, sizes F, G, and H2, have been supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The stamp is round, and bears the inscription "SIERRA LEONE REGISTRATION FEE, TWOPENCE."

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue; sizes F, G, and H2.

Soruth.—The *Monthly Journal* recently described a stamp of the 1868 type, in which the inscriptions were in Gujrathi in place of Marathi; the letters in the former are better formed, and have a more regular top line. In the last number of the same journal it is said that several other varieties of these type-set stamps have come to hand, which however seem to be dependent for the most part on the colour of the impression and of the paper, though a new value of 2 annas is found among them, the impression being in black on yellow.

Soudan (French).—M. Maury chronicles two stamps of the obsolete colonial design surcharged with "SOUDAN FAIS" and the new value.

15 cent. on 75 c., rose; surch. in black.
25 ,, 1 franc, olive ,,

A full series of thirteen adhesives, three envelopes, two letter cards, and a single and reply card has been prepared for this dependency, the inscription being "SOUDAN FRANÇAIS."

Straits Settlements.—The *A. J. of P.* announces a change in the colour of the 12 cents.

12 cents, *claret;* wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

Tahiti.—The *Echo de la Timb.* chronicles some *very rare* surcharges of "TAHITI" slanting and "1893 TAHITI" affixed in divers fashions on the French Colonial stamps of the 1877 and 1881 types. The surcharges are in black.

Type 1877.	1 c., 2 c., 4 c. (in green and in violet), 35 c., 75 c. surch. "TAHITI."			
Type 1881.	5 c., 10 c., 75 c. surch. "1893 TAHITI"			upside down.
	10 centimes	,,	,,	four times.
	75 ,,	,,	,,	three times.
Postage Due.	3 ,,	,,	,,	twice.
	20 ,,	,,	,,	upside down.

Zululand.—A forerunner of a series for this territory has, it seems, made its appearance. It is a stamp of one penny, of a design somewhat similar to the Seychelles. The tablet on the left side is of solid colour, with "POSTAGE" in uncoloured letters, and that on the right is similar, but the inscription is "& REVENUE."

1 penny, purple, tablet in rose; wmk. ♕ CA; perf. 14.

TELEGRAPHS.

Philippines.—The issue of the following of the Arms type is announced:

1 c. de peso, yellow-brown.
2½ ,, chocolate-brown.
5 ,, orange-red.
10 ,, dark blue.
25 ,, carmine.

THE POST CARDS OF VICTORIA.*

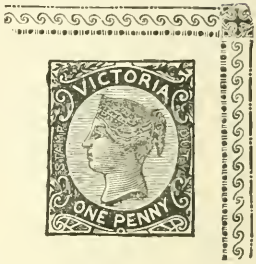
(*Continued from page 76.*)

6.

Date of Issue.—1st January, 1885.

Stamp.—Type of the duty adhesive of one penny of January, 1885.

Frame.—Rectangular, composed of fancy, moveable type $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide with ornaments in the angles of 4 mm. square. Size $4\frac{5}{8} \times 3$ in. (117 × 76mm.)



Inscription.—In two lines set up in moveable type; 1st line, "POST CARD" in long primer copper-plate capitals with arms of Type A between the words; 2nd line, "THE ADDRESS," &c., in bold italic nonpareil capitals, followed by a full stop.

Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of nine impressions.

Card.—Thick, smooth buff, light and yellowish; and white, bluish, and rosy-white. Size $4\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{16}$ (125 × 84 mm.).

1 penny, rose (shades), on buff, pale buff, yellowish buff.
1 ,, ,, ,, on white, bluish-white, rosy-white.

VARIETIES.

The varieties, except those dependent on the depth of the colour and the tint, or thickness of the card, appear to be accidental or due to the wear of some of the electrotypes.

Inscription line 2, no full stop after "SIDE."

Note.—Mr. D. H. Hill remarks that the issue on white card began on 20th July, 1885, and lasted for about three months, when the buff card was resumed. It was due to the exhaustion of the supply of buff card, and is the *only* instance in which the official cards were issued in white.

7.



Date of Issue.—1st June, 1886.

Stamp.—Type of adhesive duty stamp of 1 penny of July, 1886.

Frame.—None.

Inscription.—First line, "POST CARD," in long primer expanded capitals, with arms of type A between the words. Then follows the following in three lines of Roman pearl, 87, 75, and 61 mm. long:—

☞ NOTE.—On affixing an additional one penny stamp to this card it may pass through the post to any of the following Colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji.

Under this is a line of 8 mm., with diamond in the middle, and then the instructions, "THE ADDRESS," &c., followed in ionic nonpareil capitals, by a full stop.

There are two settings up of the type of this card.

(1) The *middle* letters of Fiji come under the "A" of "South Australia."
(2) The *two last* letters of Fiji come under the "A" of "South Australia," and there is a comma after those words.

* In the Varieties recorded under 1 and 5, pages 75 and 76, the causes should be stated as "accidental *or* due to injuries or wear of some of the electrotypes."

Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of 36 impressions.

Card.—Buff and pale buff, smooth. Size $4\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (124 × 83 mm.)

1 penny, red-brown (shades), on buff and pale buff.

VARIETIES.

The varieties—except those due to the depth of the colour, of the impression, and the tint of the card—appear to be accidental or due to the wear of the electrotypes.

In (1) (*a*) No comma after "South Australia."
(*b*) No full stop after "Fiji."
(*c*) A period between the letters "BE."

In (2) The same varieties (*a*) and (*b*) are found, as also
(*d*) No full stop after "SIDE."

8.

Date of Issue.—July, 1887.

The card is exactly similar to the last except in the three line inscription, which reads as follows :

☞ This card may pass through the post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies ; namely, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji.

There are four settings up of this card, as shown by the variations in the three-lined notice.

(1) The last letter in "Fiji" is under the right-hand curve of the "r" of "Western" in the line above, and the full stop under the first stroke of "n." The "A" in "Australia" in the second line has the apex exactly under the "i" of "without" in the line above.

(2) Same as (1), except that the apex of the "A" in "Australia" comes between the two first letters of "without."

(3) The last letter of "Fiji" is exactly between the "r" and "n" of "Western," and the full stop in the centre of the "n."

(4) The last letter in "Fiji," and the full stop, are under the "n" in "Western."

1 penny, red-brown (shades) on buff and pale buff.

VARIETIES.

The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding issue.

In setting up (1) there is in some a faulty "O" in "ON" of the instructions, in others a faulty "S" in "ADDRESS."

In the 3rd card of the sheet in setting up (4) there is no stop after "Fiji."

Note.—The cards vary somewhat in size. We find specimens 124 × 80 mm.

9.

Date of Issue.—3rd January, 1889.



Stamp.—Type of duty 2d. adhesive of December, 1886, set in ornamental frame.

Frame.—Ornamental frame so disposed as to allow of the frame enclosing the stamp in the right upper angle, and the Arms type D in a similar frame in the left upper angle, to complete the rectangle. Size of frame $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{16}$ in. (122 × 80 mm.)

Inscription.—Engraved on wood by R. Jenny, of Melbourne ; and the inscriptions are similar to those of the post card of threepence shown below, with the exception that on the label, under the arched inscriptions, is "By the long sea route," in italic bold small pica, in place of "Viâ Italy."

Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of 23 impressions.

Card.—Grey-buff, varying in depth of tone, buff.

3 pence, violet on brown-buff (shades).

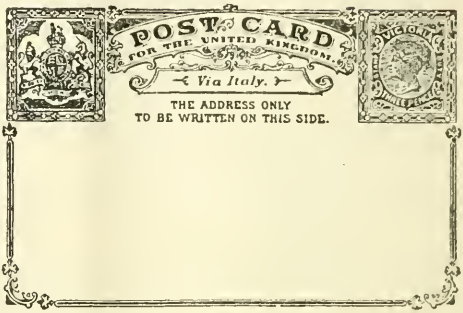
10.

Date of Issue.—3rd January, 1889.

Stamp.—Type of duty 3d. adhesive of January, 1885, in an ornamental frame.

Frame.—Similar to that of 9.





One woodcut was made for this and the preceding card, the stamp being inserted in the electrotype taken from the woodcut.

Inscription.—Similar to that of 9, with the exception of the words "By the long sea route," for which the words "Viâ Italy" are substituted in bold italic.

Impression.—Same as in 9, on green card.

3 pence, carmine on green.

11.

Date of Issue.—10th March, 1890.

Frame.—None.

Stamp.—Type of adhesive 1 penny of January, 1890, *Phil. Record*, vol. xii., p. 59.

Inscription.—As in 7 and 8, with Arms of similar type, but the three-line notice in lines of 83, 87, and 80 mm. is as follows:

☞ This card may pass through the post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies; namely, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand, but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to Fiji.

There are four settings up of this card, which may be distinguished as follows:

(1) The last two letters of "Fiji" in the notice are under the "A" of "Australia" in the line above.

(2) The last letter of "Fiji" and the full stop are under the "A" of "Australia," and the "l" in "additional" is exactly under the "l" of "Wales."

(3) Similar to (2), but the "l" in "additional" is to the right of the "l" in "Wales."

(4) The full stop only after "Fiji" is under the "A" of "Australia."

Impression.—From electrotypes, in sheets of 36 impressions.

Card.—Light buff, smooth and of fair substance, size 126 × 82 mm.

1 penny, brown-orange, brick-red on light buff.

12.

Date of Issue.—September, 1891.

This issue is the same as 8 overprinted with "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION" in Egyptian capitals above the top border. "FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM" and "*By the long sea route*" are barred. The stamp is sur-

charged with "$1\frac{1}{2}$", the numerals on the sides barred, and a double horizontal bar across "TWOPENCE."

$1\frac{1}{2}$d. on 2d., grey-buff and buff, surcharged in vermilion.

13.

Date of Issue.—September, 1893.

Similar to **11**, but with Arms of Type **E**.

There is probably more than one setting-up of the inscriptions, but up to the present time only one has been notified.

Card.—Light buff, smooth.

1 penny, brown-orange (shades) on light buff.

14.

REPLY CARDS.

The reply cards in Victoria are issued open and unfolded, the impressions being printed *à tête bêche*.



Date of Issue.—20th December, 1882.

Stamps.—Type of 1d. adhesive, 1883.

Frame.—None.

Inscription. — First line in the upper centre, "VICTORIAN" in sans-serif brevier, with initial in larger type; second line, "POST CARD" in ionic expanded brevier, with initials in larger type. On the message portion, the third line, commencing to the left, is "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in small grotesque capitals. Under the first words is "To" in script, below which are three dotted lines, two of 100 mm., and the third of 70 mm. long; and in the left lower angle, "THE ATTACHED CARD IS FOR THE REPLY," in sans-serif capitals. On the reply portion the third line is "(REPLY)" in italic capitals, and below this to the left is "To" in script, with dotted lines for the address, as in the message portion.

Impression.—From electrotypes in sheets of six.

Card.—Thick rough buff, of which there are several shades. Size $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (150 × 113 mm.) 1d. + 1d., mauve on rough buff (shades).

15.

Date of Issue.—November, 1885.



Similar to **14**, except that the stamp is overprinted in mauve with "STAMP DUTY," similarly to the adhesives of 1885, "STAMP" reading upwards, and "DUTY" downwards. Of this there appear to be two varieties, one in which the words measure respectively 7 and 5 mm., and the other in which they measure 8 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; but, as in some of these the reading of the words is varied, we have some doubts respecting them, and abstain from chronicling them.

1d. + 1d., mauve on rough buff (shades), stamp overprinted "Stamp Duty."

16.

Date of Issue.—September, 1891.

Similar to 14, but overprinted in vermilion with "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION" in Egyptian capitals immediately under "POST CARD." The stamps are also surcharged with "$1\frac{1}{2}$d." similarly to **12**.

$1\frac{1}{2}$d. + $1\frac{1}{2}$d. on 1d. + 1d., mauve on buff (shades), overprinted in vermilion.

RECENT PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

A Complete Priced Catalogue of the Postal and Telegraph Adhesives of Great Britain is the title of a work published by Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. It is a very pretty catalogue, got up with considerable pains, and deserves more than a perfunctory notice. It is compiled by Mr. Hilckes, with the aid of Mr. Ewen, while Mr. Morley has lent his assistance in the pricing of some of the stamps, which is the only romantic portion of the work. The Catalogue may therefore be regarded as a dealers' one, though two amateurs have given the benefit of their knowledge on various points. We hail its appearance with satisfaction, for we are glad to see these stamps in all their points of view. For the first time in a catalogue of stamps we see varieties of obliteration recorded. We have always found the study of these to be interesting, but unfortunately amateurs have been so bent on collecting unused specimens, that it seemed a hopeless task to try to induce them to look at others. Some years since we endeavoured to prevail on the late Mr. Vipond to continue the paper he commenced in the *Philatelical Journal*, but without success; and now, looking at what we see in the present Catalogue, we regret to find that so little advance in the study of them seems to have been made during the last twenty-two years. This part of the Catalogue must only be considered, however, as tentative, for there are a dozen obliterating marks that we know of which are not mentioned.

With regard to what is stated respecting the registration sheets, there appears to be rather a mistaken notion about these. When plates were ready to be registered, a Commissioner attended to see an impression struck from the plate. When special paper was adopted for the different values—the "garter" for the 4d., the "heraldic emblems" for those of 3d., 6d., and 1s.—it frequently occurred that when fresh plates required registration the printer had not in hand any paper adapted for the value. In this case a warrant, usually for six sheets, was issued, and impressions from the new plate taken on them. This did not apply to the "crown" paper for the line-engraved stamps, as the printers had this always in stock, nor to cases where Messrs. De La Rue had paper of the requisite kind on hand at the time. For example, stamps on the small anchor paper were always in printing, and at other times large supplies of different paper were in stock to execute orders.

We are indebted to Mr. Ormond Hill for this explanation, who, or his father, Mr. Edwin Hill, originated the system of the warrant for six sheets in cases where it was required, as also the control marks on the sides of the sheets, indicating the value that was to be printed on the sheet, rendered necessary by various values taking the same kind of paper.

As regards plate 1 of the 2d. of 1840, it is true that it was not hardened, but it was in use up to the time when plate 2 was completed on the 31st July, 1840. Mr. Gill, the very intelligent engraver at Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., informed us that many plates were used without being hardened; and we know a collector, who has better eyes than we possess, who believes he can distinguish between impressions from plates 1 and 2 of the 2d.

Turning now to the surface-printed stamps, there are some errors in dates as to the 4d., and fifties and sixties are hopelessly mixed up—that is a small matter, however, and every one is liable to mistakes of the pen—but we fail to see any ground whatever for making the *watermark*

of the "large garter" a topsy-turvy one in 1867; the legend, moreover, between the upper and lower panes shows that it was not so; and the occurrence of the watermarks upside down is not due to the paper, but to the printer.

Respecting what is termed the "garter of 1873," in which the lines are more distinct and appear to be thicker, the facts are, that up to the end of 1864 the paper was handmade, and the watermarks made by bits affixed to the moulds. In 1865 a new paper was introduced, machine-made, the watermarks being made by a "dandy," which did its work in a different manner. On July 2nd, 1870,* a new "dandy" was supplied furnished with similar bits, which we are told were somewhat better stamped, and was made by another manufacturer, who since that time made the dandies for the postage stamps. He never supplied any other garter dandy than the one of July, 1870, whence it follows that the paper in use in 1873 was that made from the dandy of 1870. We may also add that the "garter" bits were never made from wire. They were all made by the "die process," and those for the "Large Garter" were all struck from one and the same die. We consequently cannot wholly agree in the note in the *Addenda* regarding the "large garter" watermark.

The illustrations in the work, reduced after the manner of Senf, are for the most part well done, but it would have been better not to have illustrated the mark in the angles of the stamps of plate 4 of the 4d. than to put it just where it ought not to be.

Our space will not permit of entering on a full discussion of some other points; but we would add one word regarding the sixpence on "safety paper," used specimens of which are priced. We have seen a good many specimens of these, but it is not the real safety paper upon which the registered sheet was printed. Every specimen that we have seen bears marks of atmospheric or extrinsic influence. The history of this experiment will never be accurately known. Mr. Ormond Hill says, that according to the best of his recollection the suggestion for using prussiate of potash emanated from the laboratory at Somerset House, but it was abandoned on account of the complaints of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who found the paper so extremely difficult to print upon. The stock in hand was probably returned to the makers and repulped, which may account for some paper appearing subsequently which was of a mottled description, not so thick as the real safety paper, and which when kept in the damp for a time became more blue.

We think it is to be regretted that any attention is given to unintentionally inverted watermarks. At best they are only owing to the want of care on the part of the pressman. As for the "ivory heads," they are very pardonable in a dealer's catalogue, as they are essentially a dealer's variety.

In the *Addenda* there is a note regarding Archer's perforations, in which it is stated that there were *three* official trials. This was not so, as has been already recently stated in the pages of the *Record*. All the specimens known, showing a roulette perforation made by Archer, were either essays made by him as a sample of what he proposed in October, 1847, or any he may have privately done in his experiments before he completed the only perforating machine, which was officially tried. No rouletting machine by Archer or anyone else was ever *officially* tried on postage stamps, though Messrs. De La Rue & Co. applied a rouletted edge to the fiscal stamp they produced for Mr. Lowe's intended Match Tax, which "Parliament declined to sanction."

* The annual consumption of garter paper in 1870 was about 25,000 sheets, adapted for 240 stamps.

How far the dates of usage of the stamps are correctly given we have not verified, except in some few instances, in which we agree with those given. Our readers will find very useful information in the work, and we recommend it to their study, as most of the blemishes can be corrected with a pen, and it is most handily interleaved, so that any one may record his own special observations.

* * * * * *

In common politeness we ought to have given the first place to the stranger, but as the subject of the following work seemed to follow as a corollary on some of our remarks on the preceding, we have put it as No. 2 of our new works. The little book that we have most earnestly to recommend to the notice and the study of all collectors of German stamps is a catalogue of the obliterated stamps of the various States of Germany* that have issued stamps, showing the nature of these obliterations, and the dates when they were used. As the various specimens are priced, some idea can also be formed of the degree of rarity of the divers obliterations. The work is due to M. A. Reinheimer, of Francfort s/m., and is illustrated with no fewer than 690 types of obliterating marks that have been used in Alsace, Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Brunswick, Bremen, German Empire, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, North German Confederation, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, and Würtemburg. If our readers will consult its pages, they will see for themselves what we have before asserted, that the Germans are patient and painstaking philatelists, as well as essentially methodical in arranging their matter. There is not a known obliteration which is not recorded, and which cannot be found *at once* by a reference to these pages. The work might have carried still farther by giving a list of the names of the Post-offices where the hand-stamps with numbers on them were employed. In Germany this would not, we believe, be difficult, as the numbers appertaining to the Post-offices were published from time to time. We hope that the example set by M. Reinheimer will induce philatelists in other countries to devote some of their time to the investigation of the obliterating marks. In very many countries they mark a period when the stamp was in use, and serve to fix the date of its usage.

* * * * * *

A dainty volume has just been published in Milan, bearing the title of *Manual of the Collector of Postage Stamps*, and forming one of the Manuals Hoepli, which are as celebrated in Italy as the Manuals Roret were in France.† The author of the work is Signor Jacopo Gelli, and the principal portion consists of what he terms the "Dizionario filatelico," or a catalogue of stamps of the world, with a list of prices which he deems to be about the present market value of the several stamps. These are simply mentioned as being perforated or imperforate, without giving any particulars of the gauge of perforation, which would have been impossible in a work of the dimensions of the present one. We do not purpose to criticise this portion of the work, or we might point out several errors that a cursory inspection of some countries have shown us. But this is preceded by an interesting introduction, consisting of some historical notes, then an explanation of

* *Illustrieter Preiskatalog der Deutschen Postalischen Enwertungsarten*, bearbitet von A. Reinheimer, mit 690 Abbildungen. Verlag vom Internationalen Philatelisten-Verein. Dresden, 1894. 8vo. pp. 50.

† Manuali Hoepli, Manuale del Raccoglitore di Francobolli. Milano, 1894. 1 vol. 32mo., bds., pp. 468.

sundry philatelic terms, and a complete money table of the values found on stamps. The author then gives a short philatelic bibliography of the principal works published on stamps, followed by a list of the philatelic journals of the various countries of the world in which such periodicals are published. The publication of the work at a very moderate cost will do much towards popularising the collecting of stamps in Italy, and is a satisfactory sign of the times.

* * * * * *

A work of much more than ordinary merit has just made its appearance in Italy on the stamps of Modena, and is from the pen of that distinguished philatelist Dr. Emilio Diena.* It is a strange circumstance in the history of stamps that the date of the well-known first issue has never been satisfactorily settled. It is almost universally given as the 4th September, 1852, though Dr. Diena, who resides at Modena, in the jubilee number of the *Timbre-Poste* in 1887, wrote that he had found stamps obliterated as early as June and July of that year. He has now exhumed all the official correspondence and the various decrees attendant on the project for the employment of stamps to show that the real issue took place on 1st June, 1852. A supply of paper for the 5, 10, 15, 25, and 40 centesimi was delivered between the 13th and 25th May, when nothing remained to be done except to print and gum the stamps. The colour of the paper for the 10 centesimi was rose, and that for the 40 centesimi most probably in the lighter shade of blue (cilestro). The colour of the 25 centesimi seems to have been the cause of some trouble to describe. It is called persico, paglierino, and minio. It is shown that on the 26th May, 1852, 600 sheets of the 5 and 10 c., 497 of 15 c., 248 of 25 c., 72 of 40 c., and 80 of 1 lira were taken into stock, the actual issue taking place on 1st June. The paper of the 1 lira was white, with a large "A" in watermark, being the initial of the maker, Agostino Amici, and was in sheets adapted for 260 stamps, in 13 rows of 20. The *cliché's* were stereotyped, except the lower inscriptions, which were set up in movable type, which accounts for the numerous typographic errors occurring in them, of which a full list has been given of those which have been postally used.

But we must stop and content ourselves by recommending the study of the work to all those who take a real interest in these stamps, which to our mind have a peculiar feature as examples of the very few that were printed from stereotyped frames and type-set inscriptions. It is fortunate that they have been treated by such an able philatelist, who has produced a work that must take its place as a standard treatise in every philatelic library.

We have omitted to state that the work is illustrated with various cuts, with three plates in heliotype and four plates in zincotype, the latter showing the postmarks.

NOTE ON THE TWOPENCE (QUEEN ON THRONE) OF VICTORIA.

We lately had the opportunity of closely examining the vertical strip of five stamps of the 2 pence Victoria (Queen on throne) referred to in our number for May of last year. Our argument was then founded on the short account found in the *London Philatelist*, which, however, is

* *L. Francobolli del Ducato di Modena.* Emilio Diena. Modena, Societá typografica Modenese, 1894. 8vo. pp. 225.

not quite accurate, as the letters on the left are only *partially* cut off, though the printing of those parts which remain is in all but two instances so imperfect as to render them almost as useless as if they were actually wanting. The letter on the left side of the bottom stamp is cut through, having only about half of it, which, however, is fairly distinct. But we will examine the stamps in order.

There is nothing in the remains of the letter on the left of the first stamp inconsistent with its being "U." The right-hand letter "Y" is perfectly distinct.

In the second stamp both letters "T—X" are plain.

In the third stamp the letter "I" on the right side is plain, and the remains of the letter on the left show that it is "D."

In the fourth stamp the whole of that part of the left block carrying the letter is cut away. The letter on the right is "W."

In the fifth stamp half the letter block on the left is cut away, leaving what is without doubt the head and tail of a "C." As regards the letter on the right, said to be "M," we have closely examined this, and have shown it also to others on whose judgment we can rely. Were the letter an "M" it would be of an entirely different character from any of the other letters which are clearly visible on the right side of the slip, for the slanting strokes are heavy, whereas all the other letters are mere skeletons. Neither would it correspond with any of the other five letters "M" on the sheet. We are convinced that it is a Roman "V" superposed on "H," and was probably an attempt on the part of the lithographer to correct the error so far as related to that on the right side of the stamp, which ought to have been "V."

We forwarded our diagnosis to Mr. Hill, and have his authority for saying that he is now satisfied that the whole vertical row on the left side was repaired by the substitution of the stamps Nos. 20, 19, 29, 18, and 28 respectively, especially as the horizontal pair S—W G—M have been discovered, and shown in April last at a meeting of the Victoria Philatelic Society. His vertical pair of W—A W—A must belong to another portion of the sheet or to another transfer.

Specimens of these errors are so rare that it seems probable that they occurred in the execution of the contract of Campbell and Fergusson of 19th May, 1854, under which 3 millions were delivered, of which 1½ million were afterwards destroyed; and the colour of the impression, as also the state of the transfers, lends additional weight to this supposition.

Notes and Queries.

HANKOW.—The quantities supplied of the first issue are said to have been 26,000 of 2 cents, 15,000 of 5 cents, and a like number of 10 cents, and 10,000 of each of 20 and 30 cents.

* * *

PORTO RICO.—The artist who designed the Columbian stamp of Porto Rico is said to be one Pedro Blanes, aged 14 years. It is said that 54 of these precious stamps passed through the post, the whole of the rest being "taken up" by the speculators. We extract this intelligence from the *Coll. de Timbres-Poste* for the especial benefit of "Jubilee" collectors.

* * *

SOMALI COAST.—Under this heading we recently mentioned a very questionable issue of Obock stamps overprinted for Djibouti, which we had been told was a port on the Somali Coast. M. Maury

tells us that it is a little station, a dependency of Obock, not even a hamlet of a few cabins, with a French population of one or perhaps two persons. We understand that stamps of 5, 25, 50 c., and 1 f., have been made by surcharging values of Obock, but we refrain from recording them.

* * *

UNITED STATES.—As many collectors may be interested to know how the 2000 millions of stamps of the Columbian issue are divided amongst the respective values, we extract the following from the official returns :

1 cent . .	439,252,300	50 cents . . .	199,666
2 ,, . .	1,461,289,700	1 dollar . . .	54,470
3 ,, . .	11,227,800	2 ,, . . .	23,129
4 ,, . .	19,026,550	3 ,, . . .	18,281
5 ,, . .	35,247,000	4 ,, . . .	17,419
6 ,, . .	4,329,200	5 ,, . . .	17,885
8 ,, . .	10,649,600		
10 ,, . .	16,484,210	Total to Postmasters	1,999,983,200
15 ,, . .	1,546,740	Direct to Department .	16,800
30 ,, . .	599,250		
		Total	2,000,000,000

and a total face value of 40,064,995 dollars. There were also about 107 millions of envelopes issued.

We are informed by the *Philatelic Era* that since then the Postmaster-General has received into stock the remainder of the stamps on the contractor's hands to the following amounts :

1 cent . .	9,942,750	15 cents . .	30,210
2 ,, . .	3,296,550	30 ,, . .	18,000
3 ,, . .	273,450	50 ,, . .	44,084
4 ,, . .	155,000	1 dollar . .	580
5 ,, . .	1,050	2 ,, . .	22,421
6 ,, . .	378,350	3 ,, . .	9,369
8 ,, . .	6,850	4 ,, . .	8,931
10 ,, . .	32,730	5 ,, . .	9,465

making an addition of 14,029,791 to the 2,000 millions.

The contract for the supply of stamped envelopes for the next four years has been awarded to James Purcell, of Hudson, New York, for 692,620 dollars per year, being 115,000 below the price of the next lowest tender, that of the Morgan-Plympton Company.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The one shilling, 1861, Electric Telegraph Stamp.*—Mr. E. D. Bacon has pointed out an error in the account of this stamp as given by Mr. Philbrick in our last, which, unless corrected, might lead to confusion. The error was due to an imperfect note, and we have, with the permission of the author, re-arranged the result as follows :

1. With engraved tablet, *without* "A"; perf. 12 and 12½. Nos. 8,230 and 78,527.
2. With plain tablet, *with* "A"; perf. 12½. No. 127,251.
3. With plain tablet, *with* "A" partly erased ; perf. 12½. No. 191,437.
4. With plain tablet, *without* "A"; perf. 12½. No. 240,667.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are in the "Tapling Collection," in which there is also a specimen of No. 1 with control number 87,064, perf. 12, and another numbered 39,942, with perforations cut off.

The 1 penny Inland Revenue Stamp (Type 2); 1868 to 1877.—Referring to the paper by Mr. E. D. Bacon in our March number the author writes us that he has recently had an opportunity of comparing the dates of registration of the plates given in the album of the "Tapling Collection" with a list of dates furnished by the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House. He finds that the specimen numbered plate 49 in the

Museum should be plate 47, and that plates 48 and 49 were never registered. Further, plate 144 of the one penny, with "orb" watermark, was registered 20.1.81, and there are two registration sheets of plate 140, one on "small anchor" paper registered 28.5.80, the other with watermark "orb," labelled "Altered Plate," 10.2.81.

The 3d. "Inland Revenue" stamp, 1860.—Mr. Morley has shown us two used specimens of the 3 pence Inland Revenue (1860), embossed on Whatman paper, Die C, 4.4.60, perforated rather roughly $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12; the dates of usage being 28.5.60 and 15.4.61. These perforations strike us as not being official. The stamps were created by Act 23 Vict. c. 15 (3 April, 1860) to pay the duties on Dock Warrants, and it seems to us to be probable that the perforation was done by one of the large Dock Companies, who were the principal parties to make use of these stamps. The official perforation of the other embossed values made in 1871 is $12\frac{1}{2}$, and differs totally in its character, being clean-cut, and with larger holes.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Sir,—In your May number you publish what you describe as a summary of a paper written by me on "The Penny Dies of Great Britain," and read before the London Philatelic Society on April 27th.

This paper was reserved for publication in the Society's journal at the special request of members. No person was authorized to send notes on the subject to the *Philatelic Record*, or to any other stamp paper.

Your summary deals quite incorrectly with my paper, rendering it practically useless for reference.

I devoted a great deal of time and attention to the subject, and I consider it extremely unfair that it should by your means be presented to the philatelic public in this inaccurately-condensed form.

Seeing the injustice you have done me (unintentionally I am sure), to say nothing of the right of the Philatelic Society, London, to complain of your forestalling a paper which was to appear in their official organ, I beg you will kindly insert this letter in your next issue.

Your obedient Servant, Kingston.

Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon,
June 9th, 1894.

We willingly comply with Lord Kingston's request to insert the above letter. He only does us justice in saying that any "injustice" to him was entirely unintentional on our part, and we can but express our regret if such has been the case. On one point we plead guilty in calling our notice of this interesting paper a "summary." It was not. It was only intended as a "sketch," and we can assure our readers and the President that we desired, from the short notes we had, to give an accurate account of the various points examined so carefully by him. Wherein we are wrong we are not told, but it will doubtless be seen when the paper appears *in extenso*, as we thought it would have done ere now in *The London Philatelist*. In common with other members of the Society we received a special invitation to hear the paper read, and, with all due respect to the accomplished President, we fail to see that it is any fault of ours that our columns happen to be the first to call attention to his able and painstaking researches on a point of such general interest to the philatelic community.—Ed.

Note.—Owing to pressure of our space we are again compelled to hold over the reports of societies' meetings.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. JULY, 1894. No. 187.

NO history can be considered as complete which is simply a register of facts or events, and fails to indicate the policy which was the mainspring that brought about each particular event. We all want to know the exciting causes and the steps which led up to the event, as well as the motives that guided the actors. As applied to the history of the postage stamps of a State, this has lately been specially brought before us in the history of the stamps of Modena, referred to in our last. We do not know when we have ever perused a history more interesting than that of these stamps as portrayed by Dr. Diena. He commences by the Convention with Austria of 21st November, 1849, and shows, by the documents he has disinterred, the trouble, the delay, and all the difficulties the Grand Ducal Government experienced in endeavouring to provide that the postage stamps should be manufactured at the Imperial printing establishment at Vienna, which dragged along so slowly that the non-fulfilment of the Convention itself began to be imminent. It was then only that the Grand Ducal Government itself determined to take in hand the manufacture of the stamps, when a fresh series of correspondence began, and we find that every point in the history of the creation of the stamps necessitated some despatch or other between the various Ministerial offices and the Post-office. But we have at last a perfect history, and we feel somewhat envious.

Stamp History.

With regard to our own stamps, thanks to Sir Rowland Hill's *History of Penny Postage*, we know the struggles of the principal actor in the inception of the system, the difficulties there were to contend with, and the manner in which they were finally overcome. We also know the reasons which influenced the Government in the choice of the mode of manufacture of the adhesive stamps and postal envelopes. We know why the colour of the original one penny stamp was changed from black to red; why the obliterating

mark was changed from red to black; why two white lines were introduced into the twopence, &c., &c.; but this history as regards the stamps ceases long before the embossed stamp of one shilling was introduced. We gather the history of all the subsequent issues by shreds and patches, "here a little and there a little," and even then we do not always arrive at discovering the reasons why certain things were adopted. Most of the principal changes have been brought about by the exercise of the Englishman's privilege of grumbling. He grumbles at the Post-office, he grumbles in the *Times*, and at last the Post-office, in order to stop him, gives in, and sends in hot haste to the Inland Revenue department for the gag. To this we owe divers matters, such as the extra coat of British gum to the line-engraved stamps because the British public could not make them stick; but we also owe to the same source a great many stamps, such as the embossed shilling, followed up by the ten-pence and six-pence. But there are points in the stamps themselves for which we frequently do not know the reasons. Thus, for instance, like every other collector, we knew that the watermark on the first stamp of fourpence was changed after a very short reign, and that on the first issues of the 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. was changed in 1867, but until a short time since we were unacquainted with the reasons of these changes, and as we have never seen them stated in print we will endeavour to explain them. The "Crown" having been adopted for the original stamps of one penny and twopence, it was natural to propose a "garter" for the fourpence; but when this was first used, it was thought by some that it would be better that the watermark should not by any chance interfere with the Head, and it was therefore ordered to be made larger so as to encircle the Head. In deciding on the watermarks on the paper for one shilling a similar idea prevailed, and they were placed at the four corners of the stamp. This plan continued in use so long as the paper was hand-made, but when it became a question of superseding hand by machine-made paper, the small "bits" were so badly adapted for arranging on a "dandy," and the fears of interfering with the Head had ceased to operate, that it was determined to adopt a new design of a "spray of rose." Such is this little episode in the history of the surface-printed stamps, and we confess that until quite lately we did not know the reasons why these watermarks were adopted and changed. To some, therefore, of our readers it may also be a revelation.

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.*"

Argentine Republic.—A post card of 4 centavos, with stamp of the current type, and with the inscription "CARTA POSTAL," has, according to the *Phil. Bor. Courier*, been issued. Size 142 × 86 mm.

Post Card. 4 centavos, grey-green on buff.

Austria.—According to the same journal, the two values in gulden of the current issue have exchanged colours. This is said to be an error.

1 gulden, on carmine ground; perf. 10½; *error.*
2 ,, on blue ,, ,, ,,

Benin.—We annex an engraving showing the type of the new issue.



Brazil.—Wrappers of 40 and 60 reis, with stamp of the type on the current wrapper of 20 reis, are stated to have been issued. Size 374 × 136 mm. *Wrappers.* 40 reis, blue on buff.
60 ,, brown ,,

According to the *Austria Philatelist* a post card of 40 reis has been issued, with design on the front similar to that on the letter card, and with the head of Liberty stamp. Size 134 × 88 mm.

Post Card. 40 reis, blue and orange on yellow.

British Guiana.—The 1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars (1890), surcharged one cent, have been withdrawn from circulation, and declared not available for the prepayment of postage from the 1st June last.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have at last received the one penny of the new type, which is a pleasing contrast to some of the stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.; but the effect, to our mind, is marred by a too heavy ground. The design shows the figure of Hope standing, and resting the left arm on the stock of an anchor, with a view of Table Bay behind, all within a band of oval form, separated into three parts by scroll work, and intercepted at the foot by a tablet inscribed "ONE PENNY" with "POSTAGE" underneath. The band is inscribed "CAPE | OF GOOD | HOPE," and in the upper spandrel are white discs carrying the numeral of value. The impression is on white paper watermarked with "Foul Anchor" of about 15 mm., but as the cable rises upwards from the ring before making the first coil, the whole length of the watermark is about 16½ mm. The perforation is 14.

1 penny, rose; wmk. "Foul Anchor," perf. 14.

Chefoo.—To the better executed stamps of ½ cent and 5 cents already chronicled may be added the 1 c. and 10 c.—*Timbre-Poste.*

1 cent, carmine; *new edition.*
10 cents, yellowish-brown „

Chinkiang.—We are threatened with an inundation of stamps from the Celestial Empire. There are no fewer than twenty-one treaty ports in China, if we include Macao, which seem to be likely to follow the example of Shanghai and others, and issue series of stamps. The port of Chinkiang has now issued a series which, from the accounts we have received, are all of one type, with a river view and what we suppose to be the famous cast-iron pagoda. This is inclosed within a circular band inscribed at the top "CHINKIANG," and at the bottom "POSTAL SERVICE," the inscriptions being separated by tablets on each side carrying the numeral of value. At the foot of the stamp is the value in words on a scroll. The issue was to take place on the 1st July. It is not said whether they are wholly or partially perforated. The impression is on plain white paper.

½ cent, red.	5 cents, orange.
1 „ blue	6 „ yellow.
2 cents, brown.	10 „ mauve.
4 „ green.	

Chungking.—A stamp has made its appearance of somewhat large dimensions, about 36 × 25 mm., an upright oblong rectangle, having for the design a creek and junks sailing, with a background of rock, &c., and a pagoda on the top. In the frame is "CHUNGKING" at the top, and the value, "2 CANDARINS," (*sic*) at the bottom, while on the sides are various Chinese characters. The stamps appear to be printed in horizontal strips of 10, and are perforated vertically between each stamp 12½, the outside stamps only on the interior. The impression is in red on yellowish-white paper, and 2000 were, it is said, printed; but as these have been exhausted to provide for the wants of collectors, another edition of 10,000 is stated to be in the press. The stamp is the happy idea of the "Chungking Transport Company, Limited," and so far as we have been able to ascertain its use is purely imaginary, and it has no philatelic value whatever, and we believe it ought to be gibbeted rather than chronicled.

2 candarins, red.



Colombia. — The annexed engraving illustrates the stamp described in our last.

Cochinchina.—According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the unpaid letter stamps have been overprinted longitudinally in black with "COCHINCHINE."

5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 centimes, black; overprint in black.
1, 2, 5 francs, brown „ „

Djibouti. — We chronicle two stamps with great reluctance, but as we find our contemporaries have done so, we have little choice left to us but to follow in their wake. The stamps are large oblong rectangles of about 50 × 29 mm., so that one of our contemporaries has asked whether they are to be affixed to the letters or the letters to them. The frame is very wide, allowing of a large numeral of value in the two upper angles on uncoloured discs, under which, on the sides, are full-length figures of native warriors. In the top part is a scroll with R at one end, F at the other, and between is the inscription, in three lines, "PROTECTORAT | DE LA | CÔTE DES SOMÂLIS," while in the bottom part is "DJIBOUTI | 1893–94," in two lines within an oval, with discs at each end containing oriental characters. At the lower angles is "SERVICE" on one side, "POSTAL" on the other. In the centre is a landscape. The impression is on white dice-pattern paper, and the stamps are not perforated.



1 centime (Ces), black, centre claret.
2 centimes ,, claret ,, black.

Egypt.—We learn from the *Stamp News* that a reply card of 3 + 3 mil. has replaced the provisional one made by surcharging that of 5 + 5 mil. From the description it appears that the inscription on the message part is "CARTE POSTALE—AVEC RÉPONSE," and the Arabic equivalent is to the right. On the reply part the inscription is the same, except that the word "AVEC" and its equivalent is omitted.

Post Card. 3+3 mil., brown-violet on buff.

Great Britain.—The full series of sizes of the Registration Envelopes of the new pattern, with stamp and flap on the face, has just been completed by the issue to the public of size H, 8 × 5 inches. It is in every respect similar to its fellows, except for a variation in the imprint of the contractor's name under the flap.

Of this imprint Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Limited, favour us with two varieties. In both, the word LIMITED is printed with a capital M larger than the other lettering of the word, and reading "LiMited," while the word "Contractors" in one variety is in capitals of 1½ mm., in the other it is in smaller capitals, and the final "s" omitted.

One or other of these varieties exists on all the envelopes of this size and pattern at present procurable; in fact, we have not yet met with one without these peculiarities.

It may be interesting to remark this size does not appear to be in great demand, as the old form, flap at back, is still the only one procurable at some offices.

We have also, for the special benefit of collectors of errors in

printing, to chronicle a rather remarkable mistake, which, so far as we know, has only been found in the smallest size, F, of the new series.

In the foot note below the table of insurance rates on the back the word "published" is misspelt "publisbed."

We believe that these printings are from stereo blocks, so that the error is the more remarkable.

But after all, as we have more than once expressed ourselves, these matters of stationery possess only a meagre interest in a philatelic point of view, and we feel a certain reluctance in "chronicling" such "small beer," for the first of these errors is only in the imprint, which is wholly unofficial, and constitutes no essential part of the envelope. We may add that a specimen of the error in size F appears to be only found occasionally in a packet.

Registered Envelopes.

2 pence, ultramarine; size H; new pattern, with *errors in imprint.*
2 ,, ,, ,, F ,, ,, *error in inscription on back.*

The check letters at the foot of the sheets of the stamps of one penny are advancing in their course through the alphabet. Letter S has now appeared.

The 5 shillings of the current type has been found perforated 12.

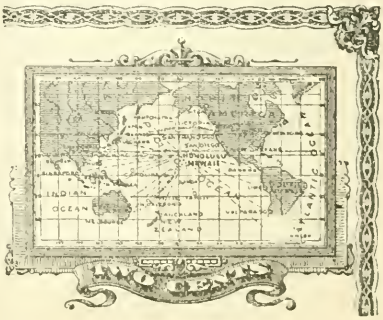
5 shillings, carmine; wmk. "Large Anchor"; perf. 12 (*error*).

Hawaii.—Annexed are engravings of the post cards recently described.









Japan.—The *Revue Philatelique* states that there are two varieties of the single card of 1 sen (1876) and the reply card of 1 + 1 sen (1884) dependent on the inscription at the bottom of the frame. In the older impression this inscription reads: "Dai Nipon tékohu séfu okurashijo schikéro séso (Empire of Japan, government, ministry of finance, done at the mint)." In the later impression the word "schikéro" is replaced by "insazukioku" (national printing office). This latter variety is readily to be distinguished from the other, as the first three letters of the word "insazukioku" resemble "JEP."

Post Cards. 1 sen, blue on white; *variety.*
1 + 1 ,, carmine ,, ,,

Kewkiang.—This treaty port has, according to *A. J. of P.*, issued a series of stamps, the design of which is very simple, consisting of Chinese characters in a small upright rectangle, which are said to be "Kew Kiang," in the centre of a rectangular frame, inscribed on the sides "KEWKIANG," at the top "LOCAL POST," and at the bottom the value in words. The rectangular spaces in the angles have Chinese characters in the upper ones and the numeral of value in the lower. The space between the small rectangle in the centre and the frame is filled in with ornamentation, which is said to differ slightly in each value, but of this there appears to be some doubt. The stamps are perforated 11½.

½ cent, purple on white.	10 cents, black on yellow.
1 ,, black ,,	15 ,, red on yellow.
5 cents, blue ,,	20 ,, green on white.
6 ,, yellow ,,	40 ,, black on red.

Labuan.—The issue of reply cards of 1 and 3 cents with stamps of the type of 1879 is announced by the *Ph. Borsen Courier.*

Post Cards. 1 + 1 cent, lilac on buff.
3 + 3 cents, green on buff.

Mexico.—The annexed engraving shows the type of the post card described in our last.



New South Wales.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a variety in the two smaller sizes of the registered envelopes of 3 pence.

The smallest size which we have hitherto seen is 135 × 83 mm., but the *T.-P.* now gives it as 131 × 83 mm., which is equivalent to

our size F. In this, the stamped flap is to the *left*, with the imprint under it of "Mc Corquodale and Co. Limited, Patentees," as before. The lines of the inscriptions on the face are 91 and 75 mm. by 2½ mm. instead of 86½ and 70 mm. by 2½ mm. The word "Registered" is in *small* letters, and the frame measures 57 in place of 55 mm.

In the size 152 × 93 mm. the stamped flap is to the right, but there is *no* imprint. The lines of inscriptions on the face are 102 and 88 mm. by 3 mm. instead of 86 and 69 mm. by 2½ mm.; and the frame with "REGISTERED" in capitals within it measures 50 instead of 55 mm.

Reg. Env. 3 pence, carmine, inscriptions in red (?); size 131 × 83 mm.
3 „ „ „ size 152 × 98 mm.

Nicaragua.—It appears that among the remainders of the 1893 an unchronicled value of the official series has been discovered, being the 25 centavos, slate, overprinted in red. The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles among these remainders the existence of the 2 centavos, printed in error in dark brown, the colour of the 1 peso, and mentions that the envelopes of 5 and 10 centavos measure 149 × 86 mm. instead of 194 × 86 mm., as chronicled by us in February of last year. We thought at the time that the size was an error, as that of 20 c. was given as 194 × 94. The 1 c. wrapper is 165 × 265 mm. in place of 201 × 265 mm.

Official. 25 centavos (1893), slate, overprinted in red.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—Our publishers have seen the half of the 1 penny, blue, of the first issue divided longitudinally and surcharged "½" in red. Mr. C. A. Cole, to whom they were indebted for forwarding this stamp, states that only 120 were issued to the postmaster of Opobo.

"½" on half of 1 penny, blue, surcharged in red.

Obock.—We do not think we have mentioned that M. Schöller chronicles the letter card of 25 centimes as now bearing the oblong stamp with the group of natives in the centre. This is the only value he had seen.

Letter Card.
25 c., black and blue on rose. *New issue.*



We illustrate the type of the stamps mentioned in our number for May last. As will be seen, the stamp of 5 francs is issued in the modified type.

Porto Rico.—We always seem to be in a fog with regard to these stamps. Last month, on the faith of a contemporary, we announced the 4 c. de peso in *violet*. M. Maury, who has just received it, says it is in *black-blue*, and the 6 c. de peso is orange, which the *I. B. J.* describes as brick-red. The violet must be of a

very deep shade to have another reading of black-blue. These values, with one of 80 c. de peso, are to be added to the list given by us in January and February last, but we have as yet no further intelligence of the 5 and 10 c. de peso which *Der Philatelist* stated had been issued, as mentioned by us in May last.

6 c. de peso, orange.
80 ,, red-brown.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Charkoff.—A small alteration has been made in the stamp of 5 kopecs for this rural post. The ground on which the large numeral of value reposes has been modified, and is now solid in place of dotted. The inscriptions, &c., have not been varied. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.



5 kopecks, bright ultramarine.

Gadiatsch.—The original type of the stamp for this rural post which was abandoned has, it seems, since the 2nd May last been restored, but with "МАРКА" underneath. It now comes to hand in the following colours :

3 kopecks, dark blue, Arms in red.
3 ,, violet ,,
3 ,, blue-green ,,
3 ,, yellow-green ,,

Malmyche.—The stamps which were in blue, and after that in 1888 were in rose, are this year in bright blue, but they are printed in sheets of sixteen, in four rows in place of forty.

2 kopecks, bright blue.

Ossa.—A new transfer has been made of the stamps of 1889, and the numerals as also the colours have been modified. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 11½.

4 kopecks, reddish-bistre.
8 ,, pale blue.

Sarapoul.—This stamp, after having been chronicled in brown, orange, blue, and green, is also to be found in rose, as appears from a specimen in this latter colour, obliterated May, 1893.

2 kopecks, rose.

Smolensk.—The stamp described and shown in our last is, according to advice received from Ouprawa, the work of one Lawroff, and has never been used in this rural post.

Tscherdina.—The stamp of 2 kopecks printed in rose in 1891 was printed in grey on 7th December last, and since the 8th February last has appeared in yellow. The perforation is 11½ in both cases.

2 kopecks, *grey* (December, 1893).
2 ,, yellow (February, 1894).

St. Lucia.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that it has received the 5 and 10 shillings of the current type, but we do not see how these differ from those chronicled by us in August, 1891.

Samoa.—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a sheet of 60 of the four cents, blue, surcharged "FIVE PENCE" in black, and with a bar, consisting of a thin and thick line, over the original value, which was erroneously described in our April number as a "thick and thin" line. These were issued in November last, and were in use for only three weeks, when the issue with the numeral, as shown in our last, was made in red as being more patent, and remained in use till 26th January. The surcharge is very roughly done, at all kinds of distances from the bar, and in one stamp, the last on the second row, there is no bar, but "PENCE," the lower line of the surcharge, falls over the original value. This would lead us to suppose that the surcharge was first affixed, and that the barring of the value was a subsequent operation.



Most of our contemporaries describe the new stamp of 5 cents as being in carmine. To us it looks like vermilion with a rosy tint in it, but we may be colour-blind.



Sierra Leone.—The engraving illustrates the stamp on the Registration Envelopes.



Soudan (French). — We give an illustration of the type of the series for this dependency.

Straits Settlements.—It is stated that the 32 cents, orange, has been surcharged in black with "THREE CENTS."—*Ph. Bor. Cour.*

3 cents on 32 cents, orange, surch. in black.

Tolima.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles an error found in an imperforate block of 20 stamps of the 5 centavos, brown, of 1886, in which the transfers were carelessly taken, so much so that two of the 10 centavos are found inserted by mistake.

10 centavos, *brown* (1886); *error*.

Uruguay.—The *A. J. of P.* has received specimens of the new stamps, the issue of which has been so long expected. The designs of the various values up to 1 peso are similar to those of the issue of 1889–90, but two new values of 2 and 3 pesos have been added to the series, the designs of which we will reproduce in a subsequent number. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 14.

1 centesimo, blue.
2 centesimos, brown-red.
5 ,, rose.
7 ,, green.
10 ,, orange-yellow.
20 centesimos, brown.
25 ,, vermilion.
50 ,, lilac.
1 peso, light blue.
2 pesos, carmine.
3 pesos, dull violet.

A registration label of the usual form with a large R on the left, and with "R. O. DEL URUGUAY" at the top, "TREINTA Y TRES" at the bottom, and No. before the central blank space has been issued, according to *Der Philatelist*, perforated, but the gauge is not mentioned.



Reg. label. 33 centesimos, blue on white; perforated.

Zululand.—The annexed engraving is illustrative of the new series as described in our last.

TELEGRAPHS.

Chili.—The *Collect. de Timbres-Poste* says that the telegraph stamps (1883) have been reduced in size, but at present only that of 2 centavos has come to hand.

2 centavos, bistre.

Great Britain.—We call our readers' attention to a notice in our present number announcing the discovery of a proof copy of one of the lost values of the Continental series (1861) of the Electric Telegraph Company.

8 shillings, black.

Nicaragua (1891).—Dr. F. Kalckhoff writes us that he is satisfied that the Seebeck series of 1891 were lithographic transfers from the plates of the postage stamps, and an examination of our own series leads us to agree with him. In giving the list of the local overprints on postage stamps, which we did in our May number, there is some confusion, partly arising from the imperfect representation as given in the engraving in Moens' Catalogue, and partly from a misunderstanding on our part, Dr. Kalckhoff having repeated his discoveries in a second letter, which we took as being in addition to those mentioned in the first. In fact, independent of the Seebeck series, there are three local varieties overprinted on postage stamps, as known at present.

(1) 1 centavo, light brown, overprint in blue (violet?), in Albion lower case; length 25½ mm., with capital initial of 3¼ mm., or, as we make it, 25 mm.

5 centavos, blue, overprint in black, similar to the above.

NOTE.—The first of these is what is shown in the engraving in Moens' Catalogue.

(2) 5 centavos, blue, overprint in violet in thin narrow Roman capitals of 3½ mm., length 15 mm.

(3) 2 centavos, vermilion, overprint in thin grotesque capitals of 3¼ mm., length 17 mm.

It should be added that the sentences commencing with the second line from the top of page 120 are a jumble arising from the circumstances mentioned above.

DISCOVERY OF A STAMP OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF 1861.

Some time since we inserted a paragraph in the *Record* requesting our readers to communicate to us any information they might possess regarding the series of stamps issued by the Electric Telegraph Company for its Continental Service, the particulars of which may be found in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 323, where there is an engraving of the sole value then brought to light, and of which only one specimen is known to exist. The stamp is an oblong rectangle 36 × 26 mm., printed in black, issued, as stated on the stamp itself, in 1861, and bearing the initials R.G. and J.S.F., both in monogram. It was known however that there were three other values—eighteen pence, four shillings, and eight shillings—as the Post-office had communicated this fact to the authors of the above-mentioned work, after reference had been made to some of the books of the Company that had been handed over when the transfer of the undertaking was made to the Post-office. The specimen from which the engraving was taken was perforated 12½, and was traversed vertically by a thick black line, not as a mark of obliteration, but as a more ready mode of distinguishing it from the series for the Inland Service, the use of the Continental series being to defray the cost of transmission of despatches to Denmark, Hamburg, and Hanover.

Our appeal bore no fruit, and we did not receive a single communication till a few days since, when Mr. Philbrick announced to us that by a fortunate chance he had become the possessor of a proof copy of the highest value, which had been sent in 1861 to the party from whom he obtained it by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who lithographed the stamps for the company. It is a proof, because it is not perforated; it has no control numbers upon it, and no vertical line, but is simply pen-marked in red ink, the impression being in black. Of course, this is not positive evidence that the issue was in black, though it is highly probable that it was, and that the other as yet undiscovered values of eighteen pence and four shillings will prove also to be in black.

The stamp is similar in design to that of the three pence, except that the value within the oval, which is in two lines of sans-serif uncoloured capitals, the top arched downwards and the lower arched upwards, is changed to "EIGHT | SHILLINGS" similarly placed.

It is remarkable that after having been 33 years in a collection this stamp should have come to light in the manner it has done, and we congratulate Mr. Philbrick in having become the possessor of this long-lost variety. The only known specimen of the three pence is now in the collection of M. de Ferrary.

NOTE ON THE SPLIT ONE SHILLING STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

By Frederick A. Philbrick.

A correspondent lately forwarded me the envelopes of six letters posted in Otago in 1858, when the postage rate to England for a single letter was sixpence.

In all these six instances the postage was paid by half of a current one shilling stamp divided vertically down the centre.

Oceania refers to an official notice, in the *Colonial Gazette* of 1859, that stamps of the value of sixpence would be issued for public use on the 8th August, 1859. At the time these six letters were transmitted no postage stamp of such value existed, and hence the necessity to use a combination of lower values or a moiety of the one shilling to pay a sixpenny rate.

Mr. Bacon states (*London Philatelist*, vol. i. p. 276) that no sixpenny stamps for this colony were printed in England, and that the plate of this value, with a ream of "star" paper, was despatched by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. on 21st January, 1859; hence the *Gazette* notice above quoted shows that in the interval the plate had arrived out, and the new sixpenny stamps been prepared for the public use.

The dates and marks of the posting of these six letters were—

Otago, 16th August, 1858 (two letters).
„ 31st August, 1858.
„ 19th October, 1858.
Dunedin, 21st October, 1858 (two letters).

The last two were franked by the halves of a one shilling, on "star" paper of the first, or London printing by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., colour yellowish-green; and the two halves show they formerly constituted one and the same entire stamp.

The other four bore halves of the colonial printed shilling on stout blue wove unwatermarked paper. All the stamps were imperforate. The envelopes were all addressed to London—one "*viâ* Marseilles," the rest without route indicated, and to different members of the same family, in various handwritings. Of their genuine nature I have no doubt. Unfortunately most had had the stamp with a large margin of the envelope cut out, and it had been refitted to its place; but the corresponding post and other marks clearly showed they were restored to their original positions. On referring to the *London Philatelist*, February, 1893, p. 50, will be found a notice by Mr. Ernest G. Pilcher, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, on this subject. The writer gives some details of interest on these "split" stamps, from the information of Mr. Edward D. Butts, who was made Postmaster at Dunedin on 1st March, 1859, in succession to Captain Elles, by which it appears this severing of stamps was started under the reign of Captain Elles in the Post-office, where the split parts were affixed to the letters by the officials. They were never delivered to the public in this condition. Mr. Butts says there was a good supply of 1s. stamps on hand, but that no *official sanction* (by this I rather gather he means none *formally*) was given to this practice. Probably it was too small a matter to require the intervention of the heads of the office, and the rule to affix the halves in the office, so that the letter was never out of official possession till delivered to the addressee, precluded fraud. He

adds that it was not continued after March, 1859, when he took office, as he had a good stock of stamps on hand, and probably a 6d. rate was then paid by 2d. stamps to the amount.

When Mr. Butts wrote he was not aware of the survival of any specimens; the colony would be a less likely place to find them than the mother country. Their scarcity must be great, for stamps on envelopes are more likely to be destroyed or lost than those on the letters themselves, few people being methodical enough to preserve their old envelopes.

The possessor of these envelopes who turned them up among his family papers has been fortunate in finding them, and in thus contributing an interesting detail of a temporary expedient, which may claim a place in the columns of the *Record* for the benefit of philatelists, and the preservation of authentic materials for the historian of the future.

Notes and Queries.

France.—To whichever of the late ministries is owing the idea of a competition among French artists for a design for a new issue of postage stamps, it was a wise one. Upwards of 600 designs were sent in, and the result has been that not one has been found to possess any such special merit as to entitle it to the first prize; but five designs have been mentioned honourably, and a sum of 500 francs awarded to each. Once more the government has proved that it is useless to open a competition for the purpose. After all there is nothing so good as Barre's head of Ceres, which figured on the stamps of 1849, the nearest approach to anything good being, in our opinion, that of M. Lechevrel, an engraver. The allegorical representations of France are poor. In the absence of any which has received a national approval every one has an idea of his own as to what it should be, in face, figure, and dress.

* * *

We are convinced that the national grief for the assassination of the late President was too deeply felt to have required the envelope of 5 centimes, green on buff, to be put into mourning by the addition of a black border and a portrait of M. Carnot in the left upper angle, with Hommage | au | President Martyr in three lines underneath, while a design of *drapeaux* figures in the right lower angle, under which is the name of the designer, illegible, but *not J. A. Saye.*

* * *

When the late Mr. Joshua B. Bacon was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1852, he said that one of the chief elements of expense in his process was that if there was a failure in one head out of 240 the plate had to be put aside. In a recent number of the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* M. Maury states that at first M. Hulot made his galvano-plastic plates in one piece, but that he subsequently altered this method by making the printing plate to consist of separate *cliché*s set up in a "forme." By this means if one head failed he could replace it immediately without the necessity of putting the whole plate aside.

The first stamps were printed in hand-presses, and were charged at the rate of 1 fr. 50 c. per 1000; but when the price was diminished, and gradually fell to 50 c. per 1000, steam-presses were resorted to, and the work was not executed with the fineness for which the earlier issues are remarkable.

For twenty-seven years, during which M. Hulot had the manufacture of the French stamps in his hands, he was a species of tyrant, intent only of defending his monopoly against all the world; and when in 1876 M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, required him to have a deputy capable of continuing the manufacture if for any reason he should fail, his answer was given so cavalierly that the Minister the same day signed the order for his dismissal. To render the situation more difficult he refused to part with his machinery, which he transferred to a gallery or private museum, and there it remained till his death in 1892, and was sold by auction in November, 1893.

By the contract made with him in 1869 the plates became the property of the State, as also the secrets of the manufacture. The plates were therefore handed over in 1876, when M. Hulot was dismissed, but the secrets were not divulged for the best of reasons—that there were none to divulge. M. Hulot was not the only stamp manufacturer who pretends to possess secret processes, which after all are no mysteries.

* * *

Great Britain.—Referring to the Note in our last respecting the *One Penny Inland Revenue Stamp* (*Type 2*) *1868 to 1877*, Mr. Philbrick informs us that the re-registration of 10.2.81 is marked in the Register "After alteration of Plate," which was then divided into two panes of 120 stamps each, placed one above the other. The plate numbers were in pen and ink, and there were no marginal inscriptions, but the name "C. J. Herries," the Chairman of the Inland Revenue Department, was watermarked six times in the margins round the stamps.

* * *

In our remarks on the Large Garter watermarks at page 155 of our number for last month, the omission of a line has made us say what is not quite in accordance with the facts. The Garter bits on the moulds for the hand-made paper and those for the first "dandy" were from one and the same die; those on the "dandy" of 1870 were similar but a little smaller. Mr. Philbrick has been so good as to take the measure, and finds that the major axis of the internal oval of the garter in the dandy of 1870 measures 17 mm. instead of 18 mm. Naturally, the bits for this latter dandy were struck from another die.

* * *

Kewkiang.—The following letter will be read with interest by those collectors who are desirous of possessing this new series. It is addressed to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. by a person whose name and address are given, and appears in the *A. J. of P.*:

Dear Sirs,—The Municipal Council of Kewkiang, China, have just issued a new set of stamps to be used between that city and other Chinese ports. The stamps are from ½ c. to 40 c. Now, I represent a company who have secured 95,000 of the ½ c. issue. The total issue is 100,000. Of the 95,000, I have 50,000 to be disposed of in America, 10,000 are to be sent to England, 15,000 to the Continent, 5,000 to Australia, and 15,000 to Asia. The remaining 5,000 are to be used for postage in Kewkiang.

Now, knowing that you are very large dealers, I am going to offer you the entire 50,000 and get your bid on them. The stamps will be delivered as soon as they come from the engraver. The Municipal Council have placed 100 dols. in New York City with an advertising firm to advertise the issue.

I shall not offer this chance to anyone until I hear from you. Of course I will furnish guarantees from the Council of Kewkiang that no more than 100,000 will ever be issued. They will melt the dies, and get out a new issue at once.

An early reply is solicited.

This is the way collectors are treated. About £90 has cornered the ½ cent. Another correspondent states that an "indignation" meeting has been held by the council, but the fact of the sale with a speculative object is not denied.

* * *





Russian Levant.—The 20 kopecks, red, on a network of blue, of 1865 has been for some time past among the very rare stamps, and even at its first appearance was a difficult one to obtain. The forger has been trying his hand at this; but though the genuine one is lithographed and roughly done, yet the imitation is worse, and the network is very coarse. There are other differences also, which may be seen by comparing the two engravings here given—the first one representing the genuine stamp, and the second the imitation.

* * *

St. Helena.—The Governor of this island, in his last annual report, states that every item of the revenue shows a decrease except that of the postage stamps, due to the contributions from collectors.

* * *

Turkey.—The 25 piastres, black and grey (1884), is now worth nearly ten times its original value, and offers a temptation to forgers, which they have availed themselves of. We annex enlarged photo engravings of the imitation and the genuine, the latter of the two engravings being that of the genuine.



Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Baron de Worms.
President—M. P. Castle.

The fourteenth meeting of the season was held on Monday, April 23rd, at 7.45 p.m., eleven members being present. The President in the chair. The Secretary stated that as there was a somewhat large balance in favour

of the Society, he proposed that £5 should be granted to the Librarian for the purpose of purchasing philatelic books. Mr. J. W. Gillespie seconded the proposal, which was carried after some discussion. The Secretary also read some notes on the stamps of Mauritius, and illustrated the same by his collection, in which each issue was well represented, with exception of the first, of which he showed photographs. The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary, which was seconded by Mr. Stafford-Smith, and passed.

The fifteenth meeting of the season was held on Saturday, May 15th, seven members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. A copy of *The Stamps of the British Empire*, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and *The Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland*, from Mr. W. Morley, were received as donations to the library, and accepted with the best thanks of the Society. The Secretary read some notes on the stamps of British Guiana, and showed his collection of that country, which contained fine specimens of the early issues and the provisionals of 1862. He also showed a large number of "forgeries" kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Mr. Gillespie proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary, which was seconded by Mr. Thrupp, and carried.

The sixteenth meeting of the season was held on Monday, May 21st, ten members and one visitor being present. The President in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from the Vice-President, regretting his inability to read his promised paper on the Stamps of Luxemburg. After a discussion with regard to business for the next session, it was decided to follow the precedent of the last, and to invite members to read notes and papers on special countries, with a view to a more complete and closer study of the stamps. It was held advisable to restrict the number of issues to be discussed each evening, and the Secretary was requested to call attention, when forwarding notices, to Rule 12: "That every member attending any meeting of the Society must bring his collection of the stamps named for study at such meeting." The Secretary stated that as the list of members had not been sent for publication this year, he proposed doing so at the end of the present session, which was agreed to. It was arranged that members wishing to use books in the Society's library during the recess between the sessions, could do so by communicating with the Librarian, Mr. O. Pfenninger, 79, West Street, Brighton. The Secretary presented to the library a copy of the Catalogue of the Philatelic Exhibition of 1890, which was accepted with thanks. The President showed a large number of very fine specimens of the Swiss cantonal stamps, including all the rarieties unused.

A. de Worms, *Hon. Sec.*

27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

List of Members.

Biggs, C. N.
Brown, Colonel A. M.
Castle, M. P.
Castle, S. M.
Clark, H.
Cotton, S. H.
Cruttwell, W. H. G.
Davis, H.
Dill, G. F. Gordon.
Gillespie, H. J.
Gillespie, J. W.
Griffith, H.
Harrison, W.
Hodgson, G. G.
Hughes, W. E.
Manwaring, E. E.
Marshall, C. F. D.
Pfenninger, O.
Rean, W. H.
Redman, J. H.
Sang, E. J. W.
Smith, H. Stafford.
Thomas, A. H.
Thrupp, R. J.
Upton, A.
Willett, W. T.
Woodman, R. J.
Worms, Baron de (*Hon. President*).
Worms, A. de
Worms, P. de
Wright, H. E.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Established May, 1890.

President—Oliver Firth.

The eleventh meeting of the session was held on Saturday, 17th March, Mr. W. Beckwith, ex-President, in the chair, and there were also present twelve members.

The donations consisted of the current numbers of Stanley Gibbons' and Mekeel's journals from their respective publishers.

Novelties were shown by Mr. J. W. Duffield (St Helena 2½d., Liberia, Hawaii, and Portugal), and Mr. Duncan Bennett (Liberia).

Mr. Eugene Egly, Hon. Treasurer, read an exhaustive paper on the "Federal Stamps of Switzerland," illustrated by his fine series of these stamps. Several other members also exhibited their Swiss stamps, and at the close a vote of thanks to Mr. Egly was passed.

A paper was then read by the Secretaries which they had received from Mr. John Bell, in which he gave a full and interesting account of the "Postal Arrangements as they were and are in Samoa." It is contemplated to offer this paper for publication to one of the philatelic magazines, as it contains original information derived at first hand in the island. A full series of the stamps of Samoa was shown in illustration, including the surcharged 5d., and at the close a vote of thanks to Mr. Bell was unanimously accorded.

The twelfth meeting was held on the 7th of April, Mr. John H. Thackrah, senior Vice-President, in the chair; there were also present thirteen members.

The donations included the current numbers of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, the *Philatelic Chronicle*, and *Briefmarken Offertenblatt*, from their publishers, and the bound volume of the *Fiscal Philatelist*, given by Mr. Roebuck, for all of which thanks were voted.

Two new members were elected—Mr. Francis E. Clarke, and Mr. John H. Tillotson, both of Headingley.

Novelties and curiosities were shown. Mr. J. F. C. Sieber brought a curious case of perforation in the British penny, red-brown, small crown, perf. 16, perforated diamond-wise, the stamps showing two sides of the diamond. Mr. Fleming and Roebuck also showed novelties.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith, one of the Secretaries, then gave a continuation of the description of the stamps of Victoria, taking types 8, 9, 10 of *Oceania*. Most of the stamps were shown either by himself or Messrs. Thackrah, Fleming, Duffield, Jefferson, and Beckwith, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

The 58th meeting was held on Saturday, 21st April, 1894. Mr. J. F. C. Sieber presided, and ten other members and one visitor were present. Novelties were shown by Mrs. Beardsell (Antwerp and other Belgian stamps) and Mr. W. B. Simpson (the same). Mr. T. K. Skipwith showed a copy of Rider's "British Merlin" for 1757, bearing an impressed twopenny duty stamp, which had been lent by Mr. T. Huntley. On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Treasurer, the fourth rule was amended so as to make a written resignation necessary for the termination of membership, and also to define more clearly the position of the associates or junior members.

The subject for the evening was the middle period of the stamps of Brazil, or the issues of large stamps bearing the head of Dom Pedro II., which were to have been described by Mr. A. N. Skipwith. In his unavoidable absence, however, the task was undertaken by Mr. Roebuck, whose remarks were illustrated by Mr. Skipwith's excellent collection, supplemented by those of Messrs. Duffield, Jefferson, and other members. At the close a vote of thanks to Mr. Skipwith and Roebuck was passed.

THE fourth annual meeting was held on Saturday, 5th May, 1894 (anniversary of the first penny stamp). Mr. John H. Thackrah, senior Vice-President, occupied the chair, and was supported by ten members and associates. The retiring President (Mr. O. Firth) and the Rev. T. S. Fleming sent apologies for unavoidable absence. A hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. for the gift of their newly-published work on *The Stamps of the British Empire* and to Mr. Walter Morley for the new *Handbook of Revenue Stamps of Great Britain*, was passed. It was also resolved that the Secretaries congratulate the London Philatelic Society on the attainment of the twenty-fifth year of its existence.

The Annual Report was then read by Mr. T. K. Skipwith, one of the Secretaries, and was of a very satisfactory character, the Society being in a flourishing and healthy condition. The exhibits at the fourteen meetings held have been both numerous and interesting, and at eleven of them papers have been read or particular stamp-issues described. The membership has increased and is now twenty-six, consisting of twenty full members and six associates or junior members under twenty-one years of age, and the attendance at the meetings has averaged a little over eleven at each meeting, as compared with eight during the two previous sessions. The library has been materially added to by the purchase or donation of various valuable standard works as well as current periodicals, and the Hon. Librarian reports that the members make good use of the library. The books are now housed in a commodious bookcase in the meeting-room, the cost of which has been partly defrayed out of the Society's funds, and partly by a special subscription among the members. The Exchange Club had been carried on with much vigour and success, and the Society has been under great obligation to Mr. A. N. Skipwith for his efficient discharge of the very onerous and laborious duties of Exchange Manager.

The Report concluded by mentioning that the Secretaries had practically completed the Syllabus for the Session of 1894–95, and that the Committee recommended that an Exhibition of Revenue and Fiscal Stamps of all Nations, and particularly of the British Islands, be held during the last week of June to celebrate the Bi-Centenary of the passing of the first Stamp Duty Act during the reign of William and Mary, on the 29th of June, 1694, and stating that the offers of support they had received warranted the belief that such an Exhibition would be as great a success as the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition held in Leeds in 1890, from which the Society dated its foundation, was. The Balance Sheet was read by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. Egly, and both it and the Report were unanimously adopted. In the course of the discussion the members present approved of the proposed holding of an Exhibition, and offered their best support to the Committee in making the arrangements.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. Mr. T. K. Skipwith, to whom the Society is so largely indebted for his services as one of its Secretaries throughout its existence, was chosen President. Mr. John H. Thackrah and Mr. W. B. Simpson were re-elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. J. F. C. Sieber was chosen as his colleague to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Skipwith becoming President. Mr. Eugene Egly and Mr. F. J. Kidson were re-elected as Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Librarian respectively.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the retiring President and to Mr. James Yates, and the Leeds Public Library Committee, after which the evening was devoted to the exhibition of stamps and comparison of collections. One of the most interesting exhibits was by Mr. John H. Thackrah, who showed the English penny, red, large crown, perf. 16, with double perforation at top, and postmarked Jan. 29, 1858, which appears to be the earliest yet known date. Mr. Kidson showed a set of the seven stamps of North Borneo surcharged for Labuan.

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, *Hon. Sec.*

Sunny Bank, Leeds

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Vernon Roberts.

The sixteenth meeting of the session was held on Friday, April 13th, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by sixteen members. The Vice-President gave notice that the Committee at their meeting next week would fix the date of the Annual General Meeting, and if any member wished to bring anything forward at the annual meeting, he must forthwith notify the Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for presenting a recently published book to the Library. The Hon. Secretary then read a paper on the stamps of British India, of which a fine assortment were exhibited, including the first issue in blocks and strips unused, and the ½ anna, red, including a pair of the latter, out of the collection of Mr. Abbott.

The seventeenth meeting of the session was held on Friday, April 27th, 1894, the President in the chair, supported by nineteen members and one visitor, Mr. Brown. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A hearty welcome was given to Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, who caused the members much pleasure in allowing them to go through a very large number of stamps which he had with him, and all seemed to enjoy a very pleasant evening.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park. W. Dorning Beckton.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President.—A. R. Barrett.

Vice-President.—R Tyeth Stevens.

The ninth meeting of the third session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1894, at 7.30 p.m.

Present—the President in the chair, seven members, and two visitors.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for a copy of their recently published work on "South Australia," presented by them to the library of the Society.

As the stamps of this colony formed the subject of study for the evening the gift was opportune, and highly appreciated.

The tenth meeting was held at the same place on March 7th.

Present—the President in the chair, six members, and two visitors.

Mr. J. W. Miller was elected member of the Society.

The Vice-President (who acted as Hon. Sec. in the absence of Mr. Levy) reported the receipt of a bound copy of the *Stamp News Annual*, 1894, from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. It was resolved that the Hon. Sec. write a letter of thanks to the donors.

The evening was passed in the study of "Watermarks," the subject being introduced at the request of the members present by the Vice-President. The watermarks of the postal adhesives of Great Britain were discussed, the members being assisted in their study by sheets illustrating the various designs, prepared and presented to the members by the Vice-President.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Vice-President for the interesting way in which he had dealt with the subject, and also for the illustrations he had so kindly provided.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the session should be devoted to a continuation of the study of "Watermarks," and that members should be invited to bring with them any stamps in their possession, the watermarks of which appeared doubtful. Asher Levy, *Hon. Sec.*

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. AUGUST, 1894. No. 188.

THE exhaustive monographs of Herr Lindenberg, President of the Berlin Philatelists' Club, and Curator of the Post Museum, at Berlin, on the envelopes of the various States of Germany, which are now in course of publication, are destined to confer on collectors of these interesting stamps the greatest benefit that has as yet been offered to them. These envelopes have been always to us a favourite study, and were the subject of the first paper we ever read before the Philatelic Society of London, on the 13th November, 1869. The postal changes in Germany which followed the war of 1866 had a short time previously caused a general clearing out of the old stocks, and we were fortunate enough to become possessed of many envelopes whose existence up to that time had been only a matter of report. Many of these have now practically become almost unattainable, although the collectors of envelopes have been and are still sadly out of proportion with the collectors of adhesives. Thanks however now to the labours of Herr Lindenberg we hope that more attention will be given to the study of them. These treatises are in course of publication separately by Dr. Brendicke, in Berlin, and in such a portable and convenient form that they may readily accompany our readers in their vacation rambles. The first six, comprising the envelopes of Brunswick, the two Mecklenburgs, Lübeck, Tour and Taxis, and the North German Post Federation, are to be had bound in a little volume, the study of which will afford not only relaxation but instruction.

Philatelic Literature of German Stamps.

The envelopes, therefore, of Germany are well supplied with a historian, but the history of the adhesives has in many cases yet to be written. M. Moens sometime since did good service by his treatises in the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* on the stamps of Saxony, the two Mecklenburgs, Tour and Taxis, Prussia and Schleswig-Holstein;

but German writers on the adhesives of the various States have for the most part confined their writings to special features regarding particular stamps, which are found scattered throughout the pages of the numerous philatelic journals emanating from Germany. We see this by referring to the laborious work on the *Philatelic Bibliography of Germany*, by Herr Suppantschitsch, which has now been completed. To refer to the subjects in an alphabetical order, the adhesive stamps of Baden are now in the best of hands, as they are at present the subject of a monograph by Herr Lindenberg, in course of publication in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, from which we have, by the kind permission of the author, drawn largely in the history of these stamps we are about to bring before our readers, but which has been delayed by causes beyond our control. The history of those of Bavaria we have already attempted, but any information regarding these we found to be scattered through various periodicals, though the whole of the official documents connected with them have been collected together by Herr C. Joris, the President of the Bavarian Philatelic Society of Munich, and the late President O. Sedlmayr, and published in the supplements to *Das Postwertzeichen*. The stamps of Bergedorf have been the subject of study by Herr Arthur Wülbern, who is also the author of a monograph on those of Heligoland, and more recently by Herr O. Rommel, whose work appeared only last year. What is known of the Bremen stamps must, it would appear, be gathered from articles principally by Herren F. Meyer, J. H. Anheisser, and Dr. Brendicke. Those of Brunswick have been treated of in articles by Herren L. Berger, E. Huxhagen, and G. Fouré. There does not appear to be any regular account of the German Federation and Empire stamps, as the early history of the German stamps is that of the stamps of the various States now comprised in the Empire, and what has been written is chiefly from the pens of Drs. F. Kalckhoff and Brendicke and others. Interesting papers on the stamps of Hamburg have been furnished by Herren Lindenberg and A. Wülbern. The stamps of Hanover have given occasion to many papers, among which we may mention contributions from Herren Lindenberg, A. Püschl, and H. Lübkert. The principal articles on the stamps of Lübeck are due to Herr H. Wilde, in the *Bazar* and the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*. Very little notice has been taken of the stamps of the two Mecklenburgs, which seem to have attracted far less attention than their envelopes, nor do the stamps of Oldenburg appear to have

had the advantage of much study from philatelists except in short papers denouncing forgeries or treating of separate stamps. The history of the adhesives of Prussia has yet to be written in a connected form, though many useful articles are to be found in the periodicals. Herr Lindenberg has treated on the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein in the annals of the Berlin Club, and has also written on those of Tour and Taxis. Any historical account of the stamps of Wurtemberg more complete than that of M. Moens has still to be written, and in these we think that there is an ample field for study and investigation.

It is most probable that the above is a very imperfect summary, but as we said we have only looked to the work of Herr Suppantschitsch as a guide to what has been written in Germany on German Stamps.

Locals.

The recent influx of treaty-port stamps from China for local use has naturally led us to reflect as to how far we ought to chronicle them. With one exception, those which have lately been issued appear to have just as good a title as the stamps of Shanghai, which have been chronicled for the last nine and twenty years—*Timbre-poste*, November, 1865—and that also through a slough of tinkering which must have been done for the use and behoof of collectors. We fully anticipate that similar manipulations will attend the course of these new issues, but though the stamps have no better claim to be recognised than that their local use is allowed, we think that we ought not to exclude them as locals, though we consider that the example set by one of our contemporaries of classifying them as Chinese locals is a good one, and is worthy of being followed. We are aware that we are open to a charge of inconsistency because we omitted to chronicle German locals, the use of which is permitted, but in common with many of our contemporaries we gave it up, because we failed to be able to draw a line between those which were made really for business purposes, and those which were made for merely speculative ones. The Scandinavian locals are in a different position, as they are for the most part, if not entirely, issued in virtue of concessions from the government, and we have chronicled these, though we must admit that the concessions have in some cases been much abused. Russian locals are also issued by the rural assemblies in conformity with the laws of the Empire. We are glad that the laws of our own country are sufficiently

stringent to prevent the coming Parish Councils from issuing locals, or we might be inundated. We grumbled over chronicling some of the treaty-port stamps in our last, and have therefore taken this opportunity of stating the course we shall adopt, though much at variance with our own opinion, which is that the admission of such-like stamps is prejudicial to the true interests of Philately. Philatelists have a field quite large enough without encumbering themselves with stamps which are "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring." Pretenders that come forward with nothing but rotten claims, we shall at all times do our best to unmask and exhibit in their true colours.

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."*

Abyssinia.—Although these stamps, manufactured in France, were despatched to Abyssinia in June last, yet the issue was not expected to take place before the end of August. That little circumstance does not however interfere with their being on sale in Paris, on terms so reasonable as to render it useless for those who require them to send to Abyssinia for them.

Some time since the present Negus, or ruler, Menilek II., was moved to put the coinage of Abyssinia into better order, and to enter the Postal Union; and M. Legrange, the engraver to the Paris mint, was charged with preparing the necessary dies for the coinage. On the obverse is the head of the King, and on the reverse a lion with a banner. M. Mouchon has copied these for the two designs of the postage stamps, which we will not describe further, as we shall give engravings of them, except to say that the head of King Menilek II. is shown in profile to the right, with a tiara ornamented with rows of precious stones surmounted by a cross. This, according to M. Maury, represents the royal crown, which is in massive gold, and weighs about 20 lbs. This is the design on the four stamps of the value equivalent to 50 c. and under. The three stamps of higher value have the lion passant gardant with a similar crown, and with a banner in the left fore paw, having a cross at the end of the staff, the pennant being in the national colours—green, yellow, and red. The monetary unit appears to be a taler or talari, originally an Austrian coin of 1780, bearing the

effigy of Maria Theresa, equivalent in value to 4 francs. This is divided into 16 guerches, one guerche being therefore equal to 25 centimes.

The stamps have been manufactured at the French factory in the Rue d'Hautville, the impression being on white untinted paper, and the sheets are similarly disposed to those of the French postage stamps and similarly perforated.

¼	guerche,	green ;	Head of Menilek II.
½	,,	rose ,,	,,
1	,,	blue ,,	,,
2	guerches,	brown ,,	,,
4	,,	lilac-brown ;	Lion and banner
8	,,	lilac ,,	,,
16	,,	black ,,	,,

Angola.—To the value announced in our June number may now be added the following of the same type :

5 reis, yellow.
20 „ violet.
25 „ green.



Austria.—The *Timbre-Poste* has been informed that the envelope of 3 soldi has just been reprinted. It is of the same form as that of 1867, but the paper is yellowish-white glazed, and has no watermark.

Envelope. Reprint. 3 soldi, pale yellow-green.

Danubian Steam Navigation Company.—This Company has, according to the same journal, issued a stamp of 20 kreuzer, consisting of large numeral in a rectangle surrounded with a circular band inscribed "D.D.S.G." and "D.G.T." with "KR." below, above the flukes of an anchor. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 11½.

20 kreuzer, pale blue.

Bahamas.—Of the registration envelopes mentioned by us in February last, three sizes, G., H 2, and K. are known as having been issued.

Belgium.—It is said that the 5 centimes Antwerp Exhibition stamp, which we received on a letter in green on *white* in lieu of green on *pink*, is either a proof, or one which had been doctored by solar or chemical means, as the issue on pink has not been interrupted. However it duly did duty without question.

Bhopal.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces some changes in these stamps. The ¼ anna, green, has been re-drawn in 32 varieties, and is chiefly remarkable by the "C" in the left lower angle, forming a "G." In the 16th stamp NAWAB is clearly NAWAH. The impression is on greyish-white wove paper.

The 1 anna, brown, has also been re-drawn in its 24 varieties, and may be distinguished from the preceding issues by the lettering

of the value in the tablet at the foot not being entirely within the frame. The impression is on paper similar to that of the ¼ anna.

The 8 annas, in greenish-black, as announced by us in November last as being on thin laid paper, is now on wove paper.

¼ anna, blue-green, yellow-green.
¼ „ yellow-green, green; perforated 6.
1 „ dark brown.
8 annas, greenish-black, on *wove* paper.
8 „ „ „ „ perforated 6.

Cape of Good Hope.—We illustrate the new type of the one penny described in our last.



Chinese Locals.—*Chunking.* We hasten to correct our notice of this stamp as it appeared in our last. We are informed on good authority that the "Chunking Transport Company, Limited," has nothing to do with this interloper, and that it must be due to the private enterprise of some caterer for collectors.

Kewkiang.—We have now received the complete series of these stamps, and will correct what we said in our last. The half cent was not of the same type as the other values, but showed within the frame a large pagoda to the right; in the left lower angle a building and trees, and in the left upper angle the characters said to represent "Kewkiang." This was printed both on rose and yellow paper. Why there should be impressions on two kinds of paper we are not informed, and do not know except that it possibly might be to make the entire series one of the facial value of one dollar. After the "cornering" of this issue of ½ cent, one of a new design was substituted showing a river with a bridge over it, and mountains in the background. The value is in small capitals at the top, and "LOCAL POST" in similar capitals at the bottom, immediately above which, in an arc corresponding with the circle enclosing the central design, is "KEWKIANG." The issues consist of the following:

½ cent, black on rose; 1st type.
½ „ red on yellow „ „
½ „ black on rose; 2nd type.
½ „ red on yellow „ „

1 cent, black on white.
2 cents, red „
5 „ slate on yellow.
6 „ yellow on white.
10 cents, black on yellow.
15 „ red „
20 „ blue on pink.
40 „ black on red.

The perforation of 11½ is done by a single line machine.

Cuba.—M. Maury observes that though there was a dearth of stamps of 5 c. de peso, happily for collectors the "authorities" neither surcharged the existing stamps nor cut them into fractions; but two notices inserted in *La Gaceta* informed the public that until the arrival of fresh supplies, stamps of 5 c. de peso, blue, of 1882—head of Alfonso XII.—would be put in issue.

According to the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* there is a new issue of the post cards of 2 and 4 c. de peso. The type remains the same as before, but the colours are altered. Under the words "ISLA DE CUBA" are four lines for the address, the first commencing with "Sr. D." There is no frame. Size 148 × 96 mm.

Post Cards. 2 c. de peso, brown-violet on buff.
4 ,, red-violet ,,

Cyprus.—The issue of some high values of the current type is announced, the values being printed in a different colour from the rest of the stamp.

9 piastres, light-brown and carmine.
18 ,, black-grey and brown.
45 ,, black-violet and blue.

Egypt.—We chronicled last month the reply card of 3 + 3 millièmes; the single card of 3 millièmes has also been issued.

Post Card. 3 millièmes, brown-violet on buff.

French Colonies.—*Bénin.* The slack season—some call it by another name—appears to have set in, and we must now expect a full supply of minor varieties to crop up, according as dealers have time to examine their stamps more closely. The stamps of the French Colonies stand out in bold relief as most perfect examples of the mode in which a simple overprint can be varied. The *Timbre-Poste* now chronicles a number of varieties in the last horizontally overprinted issue for Bénin, in addition to the upside-down printing and double overprints, consisting for the most part of the absence of or a wrong accent over "E," "R" in place of "B," a broken-footed "E," and the "B" being small, as also in italic. These occur in several of the values.

Soudan.—An examination of the new series for Soudan Français also discloses numerous errors. The absence of the cedilla seems to give rise to a variety running through the entire series. Is it that the inscriptions on the tablets are set up in movable type? We suppose that this must be the case, and that the errors arise from the overwork of the readers.

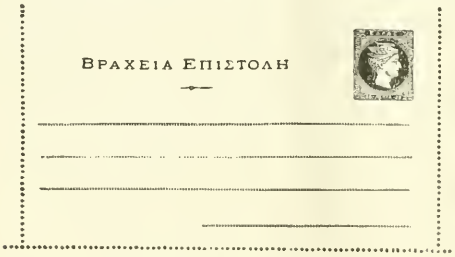
Great Britain.—After a siege as long as that of Troy, the Post-office has finally capitulated on the question of admitting cards with adhesive stamps. They are to be permitted as soon as the regulations are drawn up, which we presume will not take many months, but which we think we could accomplish satisfactorily in half-an-hour. There will therefore be an increased demand for halfpenny adhesives, which are now in letter "M." We shall not further discuss this question here, but refer our readers to the *Record*, vols. viii. p. 97, xi. pp. 22, 130, and xiv. p. 49. The Post-office has only half finished its work by this concession, but should have reverted to its original plan of selling post cards at their facial value, as is done in all other civilised countries.

Greece.—An envelope of 20 lepta, bearing the head of Mercury, enclosed in an elaborate oval frame with Greek pattern, has appeared. In the frame at the top is inserted a tablet inscribed "ΕΛΛΑΣ," and at the bottom is a similar one inscribed ΛΕΠΤΑ, while on the sides are the numerals of value. The size is 144 × 111 mm.



A letter card of similar value has also been issued, with a stamp similar to that of the adhesives. It bears the inscription ΒΡΑΧΕΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ, and has directions at the foot outside the perforation as to the mode of opening. Size 142 × 84 mm.

Envelope. 20 lepta, carmine on azure.
Letter Card. 20 ,, ,, on blue; interior white.





Guatemala.—The following addition to the engraved series has been issued some time since.

25 centavos, orange-red, *engraved.*

The following provisionals in addition to the 10 c. on 75 c. are announced.
2 c. on 100 c., mauve, surcharge in dark blue.
6 c. on 150 c., dark blue ,, red.
10 c. on 200 c., orange ,, ,,
10 c. on 75 c., carmine, *doubly* surcharged in black.

Johore.—It is stated by more than one of our contemporaries that the number of stamps surcharged with "3 cents," as chronicled by us in our numbers for May and June, is as follows:

On 4 cents, 10,000	On 6 cents, 3,500
On 5 ,, 4,000	On 1 dollar, 1,000

It is said also that the stamps of 2 cents, purple and yellow, were also to be favoured in a similar manner.

Nabha.—The bicoloured stamp of 1 rupee has been overprinted for this State.

1 rupee, carmine and green, overprint in black.

Nandgaon.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us the 1 and 2 annas stamped with a rubber stamp M.B.D. in an oval, as described in our number for November of last year.

Official. 1 anna, red, overstamped "M.B.D." in violet.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Norway.—The post card of 5 öre appears with the recent alteration in the inscription on the stamp.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on white; *altered stamp.*

Philippines.—There is a change in colour of the post cards of 2 and 3 c. de peso of 1892. In place of brown-violet for the 2 c. de peso, and orange for the 3 c. de peso, they are now respectively reddish-violet and dark blue. The cards have frames, and their size is 148 × 96 mm.

Post Cards. 2 c. de peso, reddish-violet on buff.
3 ,, dark blue ,,

Porto Rico.—There is a fresh issue of the post cards of 2 and 3 c. de peso. The disposition of the cards remains as before. There is no frame, and the size of the cards is 148 × 96 mm.

Post Cards. 2 c. de peso, dark blue on buff.
3 ,, carmine ,,

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. received a letter from their correspondent at the end of last month, who informed them that the 5 and 10 c. de peso then in use, were those of 1892, and that there had been no fresh issue.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Congo.* The issue of the entire series of the new type is now announced, consisting of



5 reis,	orange-yellow.	75 reis,	carmine.
10 ,,	lilac.	80 ,,	yellow-green.
15 ,,	red-brown.	100 ,,	brown on yellow.
20 ,,	light violet.	150 ,,	carmine on rose.
25 ,,	green.	200 ,,	dark on light blue.
50 ,,	sky-blue.	300 ,,	dark blue on buff.

Guinea.—A similar series, but with only nine in place of twelve values, is announced for Portuguese Guinea. The values not issued for this colony are those of 15, 75, and 150 reis.

Straits Settlements.—According to the *Coll. de Timbres-Poste* the extract we made last month from a contemporary is not quite correct. The 32 c. has been printed in bright rose and surcharged with "THREE CENTS" in thick capitals. From the same authority we also learn that the 5 cents is now brown and the 8 cents blue.

5 cents, dark brown. | 8 cents, blue.
"THREE CENTS" on 32 c., bright rose, surcharged in black.

Perak.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the stamp of 5 c. of the Tiger type has been reprinted with "Service" in black for official use. It is said that the "Tiger type" is doomed, and is to be replaced by the figure of an aboriginal.

Service. 5 cents, blue, overprint in black.

Tonga.—The 1 penny, light blue, has been surcharged "½d." in black. ½ penny on 1d., light-blue, surcharged in black.

Trinidad.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two more values overprinted with "O.S." in the manner mentioned in our number for June last. *Official.* 1 penny, rose, overprint in black.
4 pence, grey ,, ,,

Turks Islands.—The issue of a stamp of 5 pence of the Seychelles type is announced with the name and the tablet of value in rose. 5 pence, yellow-green, tablet in rose.

Uruguay.—We failed in our last to give the types of the 2 and 3 pesos. That of the 2 pesos shows a head symbolical of Liberty; that of the 3 pesos the Arms on a shield. The stamps are manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and, like the other stamps lately produced by that firm, reflect great credit on its stamp department.





NOTES ON CERTAIN INVERTED WATERMARKS IN THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the Editor.

There is an observation in the last number of the *Record* to the effect that no history can be considered as perfect which is simply a register of facts, and fails to indicate the reasons that brought about each particular event. Though this completely expresses our opinion, yet, when we come to apply it to the history of stamps, we find ourselves frequently brought face to face with facts and events for which we can assign no adequate reason, and for which very possibly no such reason exists. There is a resemblance with the story told of the contract with M. Hulot for the manufacture of the French stamps. By the terms of his contract he was bound, whenever the contract was terminated, to disclose all the secrets of the manufacture; this he failed to do for the best of all reasons, because there were no secrets to disclose. There had only been a mystery made of what was no mystery. We do not know if any of our philatelic friends have ever tried to invent a reason why Messrs. De La Rue & Co. should have printed the Receipt and Draft stamps [1853] and the early issue of the "Draft on demand and Receipt" [1854] upside down, and continued to do so during the whole time that the "foul anchor with double-lined stock" was the watermark, until it was changed to "foul anchor with single-lined stock," when they printed it in its proper position with the cable curling downwards. The question has often puzzled us, and we have entirely failed to discover any reason that has the semblance of probability about it. They began so, and the stamps were accepted, and probably, even if they discovered the mistake later on, they persevered during the fourteen months that the paper with the double-lined stock was in use for these stamps, rather than admit it by reversing the sheet in the printing, is about the best solution that we can divine. And what renders this upside-down printing still more curious is, that at the same time Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. were printing the "Life Policy" stamps [1853]

on the very same paper, but with the anchor in its recognised proper position, and they also printed the one shilling and sixpence "Customs" on the same paper and in a similar manner.

Then again, between 1867 and 1872—a space of five years—Messrs. De La Rue & Co. printed the fourpence with the garter upside down; that is, with the buckle at the top. We had long noticed that specimens of the "medium garter" were frequently met with, more especially among those printed on white paper, with the buckle at the top; but that between 1857 and 1867 specimens on "large garter" paper printed upside down were very uncommon. When, however, we came to specimens from plate 9, registered 2.11.66, which was put to press very soon after, we found specimens with the buckle at the top as common as those with buckle at the bottom; that specimens of plates 10 and 11 with buckle at the bottom were scarcely known to exist, but that during the period that plate 12 was in use the upside down printing, though constant at first, wholly ceased during the latter portion of the period that this plate was in use.

A friend, on whose accuracy we can thoroughly rely, lately took the trouble to examine carefully a large number of specimens of the fourpence "large garter" throughout the continuance of its existence, and has furnished us with the notes that he made. He noted that from 1857 to 1872 the garters are identical, whether printed with the buckle at the bottom or at the top, the major axis of the interior oval measuring 18mm. From 1872 to the period when the "crown" was substituted for the "large garter," the major axis measures only 17mm., besides there being some other small variations in the design.

The printing on "large garter" began at the end of 1856, while plate 1 was in use, and during the whole of the time that this and plates 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 were in use, a period of upwards of 10 years, the impressions on all, with accidental exceptions, were with the buckle at the bottom. But about the middle of the year 1867, while plate 9 was in use, the impressions begin to be found almost invariably with the garter inverted, that is, with the buckle at the top, and this continued till 1872, a period of about five years, during which time plates 10, 11, and 12 had been brought into use.

These are the results of our friend's investigations regarding the printing up to 1872. We should now add that during the period from 1867 to 1872 plates 11, 12, 13, and 14 were registered, but in all these the registration sheets have the buckle at the bottom. We mention this because it is additional evidence, corroborative of what we now state, that exhaustive enquiries from those then in office, and to whose management the supply of postage stamps was entrusted, have fully convinced us that the upside down printing between 1867 and 1872 was *not* the result of any direction emanating from the "authorities," nor is any record of this peculiar printing to be found.

No traces, moreover, of any reason are to be found in the records of the establishment of Messrs. De La Rue and Co,, notwithstanding most diligent search has been made; and the partner in the firm who at that

time superintended the stamp manufacturing branch of the business is no more. Although the watermarked legends in the margins of the sheets show no difference between the top and the bottom—the only difference being shown by the buckles on the garter being at the bottom or at the top, and the legend between the upper and lower panes—yet it is clear that such a persistent printing with inverted garter between 1867 and 1872 cannot be due to accident. We are therefore compelled to look to all the circumstances attendant on the manufacture at that period, and endeavour to ascertain whether they present any particular features from which a possible reason for this inverted printing can be deduced.

Up to the year 1867 the paper on which the fourpenny stamps were printed was hand-made, for though machine-made paper had been furnished many months previously to that date it does not appear to have been called into use, as the registered sheet of plate 10, dated 22.12.66, is on hand-made paper, and is the last that is so. The "bits" for the hand-made paper were supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and were struck from a die by a metal engraver employed by them. The machine-made paper which immediately superseded this was watermarked by a "dandy," supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and furnished with "bits" struck from the same die that had been employed for those used on the moulds of the hand-made paper.

In the early part of the year 1867 a change was made in the paper watermarked with "Heraldic Emblems," which up to that time had been used for the stamps of threepence, sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling—this paper was hand-made, the new paper to be substituted for it was machine-made, and watermarked with a "spray of rose." To the stamps above named two new values, the tenpence and the two shillings, were added, and the sheet of plate 1 of the tenpence, registered 22.3.67, is the first example to be found of the use of the new paper; but it was gradually substituted for the hand-made "Emblems" paper as the stock of the latter became exhausted, the last consignment of hand-made paper for the stamps in this category being made in 1866.

It has been suggested that the upside down printing of the fourpence in 1867 being coincident, or nearly so, with the change of the watermark in the threepence, sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling, and its adoption for the tenpence and two shillings, was possibly intended to mark some change also in the fourpence. If this were so, why then did it cease in 1872? Why should it not have gone on to the end of the chapter, when "garters" and "sprays" were both alike swept away by the "Crown"? We think that this hypothesis is untenable.

Again, When the new values of tenpence, two shillings, and five shillings were added to the other five values, then printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., is it not possible that some alteration was made in the terms of the contract with that firm, and that the upside down printing of the fourpence was to mark the point of departure under some modified terms? This hypothesis we have also examined, and are assured that it is completely groundless.

It seems to us to be puerile to leave the question in this state without making some suggestion of our own; but knowing how dangerous it is to put forward a theory unsupported by facts, we put this forward with the greatest diffidence, its only merit possibly being that it does not run counter to facts. For some reason or other—which Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have themselves entirely failed to discover—the upside down printing in 1867 which was coincident with the introduction of machine-made paper, may have been adopted to mark the commencement of the impression on that paper, which was then on its trial for postage stamps, although it had been in use for some years previously for certain fiscal stamps. Once begun and accepted it went on till 1872, when a new paper, or rather a paper watermarked with a new garter, was introduced. In the year 1870, Mr. Ormond Hill, the Deputy Comptroller, applied to a manufacturer of "dandies," and gave him an order to make a new "large garter" dandy which was to be a three sheet one.* This "dandy" was not furnished with "bits" supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and they were not identical with those supplied by that firm for the moulds of the hand-made paper and the dandy employed for the machine-made "garter" paper of 1867; they were somewhat better struck, and, as we have said, were a trifle smaller. The new dandy was delivered 2nd July, 1870; but no paper produced from it appears to have been brought into use until the latter part of 1872, when the upside down printing ceased, for we have not found impressions on this paper with inverted "garter" except accidental ones. The inverted printing may therefore be said to have ceased with the 18mm. "large garter," the 17 mm. "large garter" showing it in its proper position with buckle down.

As has been already said, we put forward this suggestion with very great diffidence, but we have done it with the object of ascertaining if possible the opinions of our philatelic friends on the question, and we shall be glad to open the pages of the *Record* to any discussion of it or to any suggestion.

It is true that it is a matter of secondary importance in comparison with the fact of the difference in the size, &c. of the garter of 1872, which continued in use until the paper was superseded at the end of 1880 by that watermarked with "Crown," as no other garter "dandy" was made subsequently to that of 1870. We are much indebted to the friend who made the measurements for us, and our obligations are not confined to him, for we have received every assistance possible from the "authorities."

* The dandies for the present "Crown" paper are four-sheet ones, requiring therefore 960 "bits," the same number as was required of the small "bits" for a single sheet mould of the "Emblems" paper. It has been noticed that in the latter paper, there is frequently to be seen a watermarked line of connection between the two lower "emblems" and those at the top of the stamp below it. The "bits" were sewed to the mould with wire about No. 40, and in passing from one set of "bits" to those on the next lower stamp the maker passed his wire thread over the top of the mould instead of under, or detaching it, and the wire thread therefore left a watermark.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By Frederick A. Philbrick.

Since the publication of the last part of the Appendix to the joint work of Mr. Westoby and myself, a considerable period has elapsed. Although the results of many careful investigations announced in the interim have not shown much of absolute novelty, yet they have been of considerable interest, and directed attention to matters not hitherto sufficiently elucidated, and which we intentionally left for further research.

From time to time in the interval I have received various enquiries from compilers of catalogues and collectors raising points of difficulty, and asking for information.

It seems, therefore, that the period has arrived when it is desirable to give some account of the present state of knowledge, and of such investigation as I have been able to make on a variety of the topics that these enquiries have suggested.

Postmarks, the study of which has been hitherto somewhat neglected, are attracting the attention of philatelists, especially in Germany. Our English letters are not without interest, as every collector of franks knows.

There are various marks to be met with, particularly in the Penny and Twopenny posts, which are well deserving of collection, and among the earliest of these, those of Dockwra's Penny Post, established in 1680, are of much interest. Those known to me are all hand-stamped on the letter in black ink, and the device is a triangular band with the corners voided somewhat in a "V" shape, with the legend "PENNY POST PAID" in Roman capitals, one word on each side, while the centre in a copy before me has "T" with letters "F R" below it, which are supposed to be the marks of the sorting office; another figured in Joyce's *History of the Post Office*, p. 38, has simply "L" in the centre, supposed to stand for Lyme Street, being where Dockwra himself resided.

Three varieties are known, all however cut out from the letters: (1) "PENY POST PAYD," (2) "PENY POST PAID," (3) "PENNY POST PAID," which range themselves in antiquity as above, if the orthography is to guide us.

Dockwra's undertaking—his name is spelt variously, other forms being Docwra and Dockwray—was soon the cause of litigation at the complaint of the Duke of York, who had a patent from the Crown as Postmaster-General, and deemed this an infringement of his privileges, in which view the courts of law supported him; but the convenience of a penny post in London led to a revival of the scheme with the Duke's consent, he receiving a substantial payment in return. From that time till 1855 Penny and Twopenny posts continued and increased in London and many places in the provinces. Postmarks too of a Threepenny post show that such a fee was charged when the delivery was a wide one, *e.g.*, Upper Edmonton, "3 Py., P. Paid."

As a rule these marks are found in red where the fee had been paid, but in black where it had to be collected on delivery. Similarly, the marks franking official correspondence were in red surmounted by a crown, and bore the word "FREE," while if to be delivered by a local penny post, "To pay 1D. only" was stamped in black on their face. The delivery by the General Post-office, and the rules of prepayment in 1840, gradually extinguished these subsidiary posts, which received their first great blow by the abolition of the franking privilege.

Franks have usually been collected chiefly on account of their autographs, but they are by no means without interest to collectors of matters illustrating our postal history.

In anticipation of the reduced and uniform rate of postage to one penny coming into effect on 10th January, 1840, a single uniform rate of 4d. was established on 5th December, 1839. From a series of letters addressed from London to a country solicitor, and of which some particulars will be found further on, it seems the old practice was followed, and the unpaid letter at this period was hand-marked in ink "4d." on the face at the Post-office, in black ink when not prepaid, in red ink when paid on posting.

The usual red paid circular postmark was applied to the face of the latter letters, but a black postmark on the reverse of those unpaid.

As soon as the penny rate came in, and prepayment or double postage was obligatory, London paid letters bore a large long figure 1 stamped in red on their face, as well as the red paid postmark; but letters posted in the country do not appear to have been thus marked.

At this period the temporary Penny Postage envelopes for the Houses of Lords and Commons, and those of 1d. and 2d. for the Houses of Parliament, were put into use for members of the legislature using them at Westminster only.

A more extensive series of these than is described in Philbrick and Westoby has been brought to light by researches since the publication of that book, and several interesting varieties have been exhibited which are fully described in a paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, which will shortly appear in the *London Philatelist*.

I should be very grateful if any of your readers can communicate to me particulars of all such as he knows, that my list may be complete; even cut specimens often furnish valuable information.

Of the line-engraved series of the one penny and twopence, made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., it will be remembered that the original die for this stamp was engraved by Heath, and served as the matrix from which the rollers for the plates of the one penny, Nos. 1 to 204, and the twopence, Nos. 1 to 6, all inclusive, were constructed.

This original die is distinguished as DIE I., and afterwards (or rather an impression on steel taken from it), had the lines retouched and deepened by Humphrys, in 1855. This latter or "strengthened" die is distinguished as DIE II., and from it the second series of one penny stamps ending in 1879 with plate No. 228 (which three later plates by the way were never printed from), and the twopence, plates 7 to 15, were all constructed.

Penny stamps from both dies were in concurrent use and indiscriminately issued for the public service in 1855. Further, the watermark in the paper used for both values, the one penny and twopence, was changed from small to large Crown, and in a similar manner stamps on each paper were concurrently issued to the public without distinction being made by the Post-office authorities or the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The inconvenience attending the sheets of stamps being issued imperforate, and the consequent need of separating those required for use in the post by scissors or other cutting instruments, naturally attracted the attention of the public, who were obliged to use them, and ultimately was brought before the notice of the officials at the Post-office and of the Stamp Office.

The name of Henry Archer will at once occur to the reader as that of the patentee of the earliest perforating machine in official use. But before he perfected his patent, Archer made, as stated in our work,

several more or less successful attempts to perforate stamps by rouletting, some particulars of which are given on page 65.

It will be noted on a perusal of our remarks, that the cutting edges of his roulette wheels became speedily blunted in use, and had to be constantly sharpened and re-set, hence it is evident that stamps so operated on, are not as collectors would say a "true gauge," in other words the cuts are not uniform in the sheet.

In October, 1847, Archer considered his roulette machine so far perfected as to submit specimens of its work to the Post-office, and from an examination of some of those stamps it is clear that irregularities in the length of the incisions then existed.

In a square block of 9 copies (3 × 3), from one of the sheets submitted to the Post-office in October, 1847, now before me, the vertical lines show the sheet was placed under the rollers face upwards, and then reversed and cut horizontally from the gummed side; the incisions have a "Y" shape at each end of the cut caused by the thick end of the dent attached to the wheel depressing and marking the paper. The cuts show a good uniform and regular piercing, but themselves are not identical in the whole of the circumference of the cutting wheels, they run at irregular intervals, and this has enabled me by measuring the identical recurrence of variations to state that the wheels were about $\frac{3}{4}$-inch in circumference: they were ranged in parallel lines, but did not run quite truly on their axis, hence the lines of incisions are frequently far from straight.

It is almost certain moreover that Archer was not the only individual whose ingenuity was about this time directed to the subject, and from the ease with which a simple hand roulette wheel or runner can be used to divide any line of paper desired to be severed, no surprise need be excited by the existence of specimens to which some such contrivance has been applied.

It must also be remembered that such perforation can be easily made on any stamp, thus a used copy detached from the original letter can be manipulated so as to present a very deceptive appearance.

These remarks accentuate the point so properly insisted on by Mr. Wright in the paper he read on 12th January, 1894, before the Philatelic Society, London, that unless preserved on the original envelope, and even then without an undoubted history, such specimens must always be viewed with a certain degree of doubt. A skilful operator can easily commit a fraud by choosing a postmarked stamp and accurately fitting the postmark to vestiges of the old marks on a used cover; hence the special importance of having a clear record of any specimen before it can be accredited as genuine and used at the assumed period.

I have been led to these remarks by observing that all the copies shown at the meeting at the London Society referred to were detached from their envelopes, and hence did not bear on the face the necessary evidence of authenticity. However, unused specimens with original gum can be so readily made from imperforate copies that the *provenance* and history of all such must be insisted on.

Detached *used* copies stand in a still more doubtful position, and require the clearest additional testimony in their favour, while even those purporting to be on original letters demand much careful scrutiny.

Recently I had occasion to go over the bundles of his London agents' letters kept by a country solicitor in his office. These existed in an unbroken series from 1832 till 1879, and by the rule in the office the envelope or cover, whether with a stamp or not, was pinned to the letter, and the bundles put away yearly. The number of letters was

considerable, being at least one, frequently two, sometimes five or six a day in the busy time of the legal year, and the bundles had remained intact until I examined them. Of their absolutely genuine nature and condition not the least doubt can be entertained. During the years now in question the agents' office was opposite the Lombard Street Post-office, E.C., where these letters were posted several times a day. The posting clerk's duty was to purchase and affix the stamps in the Post-office itself on each visit he made, as stamps were not allowed to be kept in the office by the clerks. Hence the letters show the various stamps in issue at the Lombard Street office on the days the letters were dispatched, and give, so to speak, a running or stock-book record of the different varieties from time to time on sale there.

The great bulk are one penny stamps, but a few twopence or higher values occur.

Till 1850 all the stamps are imperforate; the obliteration in red by the ordinary Maltese cross, no number in the centre, started in May, 1840, and continued till the end of February, 1841, when similar post-marks are continued, but in black ink. Later on a number was inserted in the centre of the mark, and a small cross added to it. The stamps were all the black one penny, red stamps began in 1841, the defacing mark being in black.

In the bundle of 1850 I found eight envelopes, the stamps on which evidently bear marks of some attempts to sever by mechanical means.

The first is dated 26th January, 1850, posted at Lombard Street, and has two red penny stamps, obliterated with the barred oval containing figures in a central diamond. They are distinctly rouletted by a cutter making small incisions, and the top edge of the pair is cut less wide than the lower, owing to the vertical lines of the dents not running straight. The peculiarity of this specimen is that the machine cuts a curved piece out of the lower edge of the left stamp, removing "ENNY" of "ONE PENNY." It looks as if the sheet had slipped, or had a cockle there and got caught, but the wheel re-asserted itself and went on overcoming the obstacle, resuming its proper line.

On 18th February is a clear well-done roulette, but showing on the left edge the line of incision with a break, set at an angle to the rest of the line.

1st March, 1850, vertical pair 1d., cut into in a curving line on the right edge, no marks on the other three edges.

On 6th March another, showing a small curved cut on one side, similar to but not so marked as the specimen first described.

24th April, 1d., red, fairly regular on all four sides, with two blue twopence, white lines imperforate, also on the envelope.

On 30th October is a vertical pair of the 1d., badly cut into at the lower edge, where the legend and corner letters are removed. The left side line of incisions is very irregular, and no trace of perforation exists between the top and bottom stamps. The lower edge seems to have been doubled under the runners. This specimen was posted at Gray's Inn.

24th December, 1850, 1d., red, a disgraceful mutilation, cutting the upper left cross half away, then curving in a bow outwards infringing on the letter, and going in a very irregular line into the next stamp lower down, of which the word "POSTAGE" and nearly a quarter of the stamp is severed and left with the upper stamp. On the top and right side the incisions run fairly true.

Now if such is the "find" from a single bundle of about 200 letters of 1850, one may reasonably hope for further results by other seekers, and I may perhaps suggest that in a solicitor's office, where letters are kept and indorsed, the best hunting grounds ought to be met with. It

has been suggested that all the above, and the similar copies of the Twopence next mentioned, were the work of some hand roulette or runner, used in the particular Post-office by the clerks to sever the stamps, so as to be ready for immediate sale to applicants for single or a few copies; and the noticeable irregularities in rouletting on some of the sides only may be thought to give countenance to this supposition; but it is theory only, and I have found no information of an official nature to support it, though it may fairly be said to involve no improbability in itself. Perhaps some former Post-office official may be able to remember if any such practice existed in his time; one would be glad to ascertain the fact from such a source.

Specimens are recorded as found in a merchant's correspondence by Mr. Levy from the West of England, but all these of mine were London letters, and with two possible exceptions the stamps were certainly sold and affixed in the state they now appear at the Lombard Street Post-office.

I found also two copies of the blue 2d. with white lines, roughly perforated by a rouletting machine. They come from the same correspondence, but unfortunately had become loose from the letters, so that all I can say is that the later one was used in May, 1850, and bears the postmark, figures in the barred oval in black, the other, which is still more roughly rouletted, is postmarked Maltese cross in black, and I am unable to assign the date. Has anyone else met with these rouletted twopences? If so, it will perhaps assist to further elucidate the dates of which I venture to publish these rough notes.

Mr. Ewen has lately shown me an original envelope postmark of Plymouth, 13th December, 1850, with 1d., small Crown, Die I., perf. 16. The perforation is clean cut and perfectly regular, and the specimen bears its genuine character on its face. Mr. Ewen has since presented it to the National Collection, where it is now on view. I have little hesitation in accepting it as the work of the first perforating as distinguished from the earlier rouletting which Archer made; it is known the machine did its work very well till tried in actual practice, when owing to mechanical faults it broke down. This is a very interesting specimen historically, for it shows that an excellent perforation had been made, and was in use so early as 1850, though it appears probably to be the result of a trial by Archer and not officially issued.

If I am right in my suppositions, it looks as if Archer had practised rouletting in 1847, that by the end of October, 1847, he submitted a sheet to the Post-office in a state perfect enough for the inventor to ask for an official trial of the machine, and that the first perforating machine had produced a well-cut stamp by the end of 1850.

It is known that the machine he submitted failed when tested for service, and had to be considerably altered and modified at the suggestions of Mr. E. Hill and of Mr. Napier—after which it was rendered sufficiently effective to be worked at Somerset House, on the 1d. draft and receipt stamps of October, 1853. For stamps of this size the machine was set to a gauge of $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and the punches were set to 16 when it was first tried by the department, on 50 sheets of one penny stamps, 27th January, 1854.

I hope the Editor will give me space to make a few remarks at a later period on what the correspondence shows in the eventful year 1855, when we get the *chassée-croisie* of the penny Dies I. and II., the large and small Crown watermarks and the perforations 16 and 14.

(*To be continued.*)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have by no means exhausted the recent works which lie on our table, but some demand a certain amount of study in order to appreciate them. There are two, however, that require only short notice, as their respective merits are patent. A small work by Dr. Legrand, bearing the title of *Alphabets et Chiffres Orientaux*, has been recently published in Brussels by J. B. Moens, which must prove of the greatest possible use to the collectors of Oriental stamps. The name alone of the author of this little work is at once a guarantee for the worth of it, and though it only consists of about 32 pages 8vo, yet the patience that must have been employed in its composition would have sufficed to produce a much larger one on a less intricate subject. We must also add a word of praise to the printer of these characters, so strange to an European. The work travels over all the countries from Greece to Japan, and contains no fewer than twenty-two tables of letters and characters denoting numerals. Sundry explanatory notes are also interspersed, so that the philatelic student with this little work in his hand, though not acquainted with the language of the inscriptions on the particular stamps, can spell out for himself the principal part of what he wishes to know.

* * *

That important work, the *Bibliography of German Philatelic Literature*, by Judge V. Suppantschitsch, has just been completed, and now forms a volume in 8vo of 750 pages. The labour involved in its production must have been prodigious, and not of a very entertaining nature, and requiring most methodical arrangement. Upwards of 100 periodicals have been collated, and the subjects of the various monographs arranged under the heads of the subjects discussed, and also under the names of the various authors. The sum of Judge Suppantschitsch's labours is a work commending itself to every one who desires to ascertain the results of the studies of German philatelists on particular stamps.

* * *

We have now received the third number of the *Indian Philatelist*, and we cannot but congratulate the Editor and the contributors to its pages on the matter that has every month been provided for its readers. In the present number is an excellent monograph on the Indian post cards, by the Exchange Secretary of the Bombay Philatelic Society. We have waited till this third number, that for July last, before noticing this new periodical, and it has grown better each number. We cordially wish it every success, for it is so much better to get our Indian philatelic news direct than to depend upon a second-hand account, or wait for the stamps to come to our hands.

* * *

We have also a new philatelic periodical, the *Philatelic World*, of which we have received the first number, that of July last. It is published in Calcutta, it therefore gives us the Bengal news. We are glad to see that philately has so many votaries in the East, and we trust that this venture will prove to be a successful one. If so it will do much to advance collecting, especially among the European population, who we hope will support it in its laudable endeavour.

DIES I. AND II. OF THE ONE PENNY, 1840 & 1854.

We feel it due not only to the *Record*, but also to the noble lord the President of the Philatelic Society, London, to remark that having now had the opportunity of perusing his paper on the "Re-touch of the One Penny, Great Britain, in 1854," and of comparing it with the sketch which we published in our number for May last, we fail to see the inaccuracy in the notes furnished to us, although they were necessarily brief, which we were led to expect. We may have omitted what possibly to others may appear to be matters of importance, and failed to convey the full meaning. On this, however, we need not dwell; for as the paper has been published in entirety in the July number of the *London Philatelist*, our readers can judge for themselves how far we may have misapprehended the gist of his lordship's interesting researches, which we cordially recommend to the careful study of our readers, the great majority of whom take more than ordinary interest in all that pertains to the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. It is true that during the last ten years philatelists, who have studied these stamps, have attained such a practised eye, that they scarcely ever fail to distinguish accurately between the Dies, and we have for years ceased to be startled by such things as the positive discovery of a specimen of Die I., "large crown." To the great majority of students the President's diagnosis will be invaluable, as showing them where to look for those points that constitute the infallible tests.

FORGERIES.

The following has been sent to us for publication:

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

New Forgeries.

The Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following dangerous forgeries which have been brought under their notice:—

Turkey.—Gibbons' type 3134. Issue 1884-1887, 25 piastres, black and grey, and 25 piastres, carmine and yellow. Very dangerous forgeries. These are also reported to the Association by Mr. W. Stotzer, Berlin.

United States.—Issue 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents, with reversed centres. Very dangerous forgeries of both these values have been seen by the Association emanating from Paris. They are both made up most cleverly from genuine specimens — the central design being peeled off without injuring the back of the stamp in any way, then reversed and replaced under high pressure. Collectors and dealers are advised to closely examine any specimens that may be offered.

Victoria.—Gibbons' type 3389 and 3390. Issue 1874-9, 1d., green on *yellow;* 1d., green on *grey;* 2d., lilac on *green;* 2d., lilac on *buff*. A number of the ordinary varieties on white paper, changed to the tints enumerated above, have lately been placed on the market. The paper has a stained and blotched appearance, the colouring matter not having been evenly distributed, whilst the postmarks are of a later date than the originals.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply. Fredk. R. Ginn, *Hon. Secretary.*

143, Strand, London, W.C., *2nd August* 1894.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to a most dangerous forgery which made its appearance a short time ago. It is the Spanish stamp of issue 1865, 12 cuartos unperforated, and perforated, with inverted head. The manipulation is carried out in the following manner: A real stamp is taken, and by chemicals the red colour of the centre removed; the centre thus becomes white, and is carefully scraped down very thin. Now another real stamp is taken, and the head is cut out just outside the inner blue line, and also scraped down very thin. This head is then placed upon the white centre of the above described stamp, and being put under great pressure becomes so even that it absolutely defies detection—the only slight difference which is noticeable at first sight is the colour of the red in the centre, which is paler than in the proper stamps.

I happened to be in Paris at the beginning of this month, and a friend of mine warned me of the existence of these forgeries, and also told me they are being made in Paris. After my return home I soon received a letter from abroad containing two of these precious things, one was perforated, one unperforated. I knew very well they were forgeries, but I could not find out how it was done. I put the one stamp in water and left it there for half of the day, but it came out intact! I bent it about from the back, put it under a strong microscope, measured it in all ways, in short I spent several hours, but in vain. Next day I met a very prominent philatelist, and invited him to come and look at the inverted heads. He came with a friend of his, and now the three of us started a most minute examination, but could find nothing. I put the stamps in boiling water, but they came out just the same as they were put in. We had already given it up when it occurred to me to try the outside of the stamp. I simply bent the stamp from the outside, and there behold, the centre peeled off so nicely that we were all taken by surprise! We examined the stamp again with the result I have described above. Hoping you will give publicity to this matter,

I remain, yours very faithfully,

188, Piccadilly, London, M. Giwelb.
Aug. 14th, 1894.

[It would seem from the above letter, and from the communication from the Philatelic Protection Association regarding the united stamps, that the French are turning their attention to inverting the central designs on stamps, and we may be favoured with a large number of such-like varieties. We therefore invite collectors to be more than ordinarily careful if stamps of this kind are sent to them.—Ed.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

We note the following, which have lately appeared in the pages of our contemporaries.

Kewkiang.—The following notice heralded the issue of these stamps on the 1st June last:

"The Municipal Council of Kewkiang (China) having decided to establish a special postal service, has issued a complete series of stamps, costing one Mexican dollar, as follows:

"40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 5, 2, 1, ½, ½ cents.

"The Council has decided to limit the issue to 100,000 copies of each value. The stamps may be obtained from the Postmaster.

"Office of Local Post,

"Kewkiang (China)."

URUGUAY.—The recent issue was preceded by the following notice :

"By order of the General Direction of the 2nd of this month, a new issue of postage stamps of the following prices and colours will be put in circulation :

Of 2 cents, like those issued 1st December, 1889, maroon-red.
5 „ „ „ „ „ carmine.
7 „ „ „ 1st May, 1890, green.
10 „ „ „ „ „ orange.
20 „ „ „ „ „ maroon.
25 „ „ „ „ „ red.
50 „ „ „ „ „ lilac.
1 peso „ „ „ „ sky-blue.
2 pesos, colour vermilion.
3 „ „ violet.

"A term of 90 days is fixed from the date indicated for withdrawing from circulation those in use of equal value ; the exchange of these for those of the new issue must be made in the last 30 days of the time allowed, for which operation the State Post-offices have the necessary authority.

"The public is informed that at the expiration of the above-mentioned delay the postage stamps of the withdrawn issue will be considered as having no value for postage purposes.

"Montevideo, 1st June, 1894.
"The Secretary's Office."

* * *

ZULULAND.—The following Proclamation preceded the issue of the Postage and Revenue Stamps described in our June number :

"PROCLAMATION

"*By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson, "K.C.M.G., &c. &c., Governor of Zululand, &c. &c.*

"Whereas under and by virtue of the provisions of Zululand, Proclamation No. II. of 1887, the Law No. 2, 1869, of the Colony of Natal, received, and now has the force of Law within the territory of Zululand, and whereas it is expedient to amend the Law in force in the said territory by depriving certain provisions of the same of legal force, and to make other provisions instead thereof :

"And whereas Sec. 3 of the said Natal Law No. 2, 1869, in force in Zululand, empowers the Governor by Proclamation to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as postage stamps :

"And whereas it has been deemed expedient to provide for the issue of stamps to be available for both Postage and Revenue purposes,

"Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and make known as follows :

"1. Sections 1 and 2 of the Natal Law, No. 2, 1869, in force in Zululand, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed ; but such repeal shall not affect, alter, or apply to any act or thing done, or left undone, any legal right accrued, or any legal liability incurred or imposed under the provisions of the said sections, before the date of this Proclamation.

"2. The stamps defined and prescribed hereunder may, after the date of the issue of this Proclamation, be used, and shall be deemed available for both Revenue and Postage purposes, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Law hitherto in force in Zululand.

"3 And I do hereby direct, appoint, and define, that from and after the date of these presents the following stamps may be used, and shall be deemed available for both Postage and Revenue purposes, that is to say,

"Lilac coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Zululand."

"'½d.,' in letters of green, and having the words 'Postage and Revenue' printed thereon.

"'1d.,' in letters of red, and having, etc.

"'2½d.,' in letters of light blue, and having, etc.

"'3d.,' in letters of bronze, and having, etc.

"'6d.,' in letters of black, and having, etc.

"Green coloured adhesive stamps having the inscription 'Zululand.'

"'1s.,' and having the words 'Postage and Revenue' printed thereon.

"'4s.,' in letters of red, and having, etc.

"Red coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription 'Zululand."

"'£1,' in letters of lilac, and having, etc.

"'£5,' in letters of black, and having, etc.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

"Given under my hand and seal at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this 18th April, 1894,

"WALTER HELY HUTCHINSON,
"*Governor of Zululand.*

"By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand.

"J. WINDHAM,
"*Secretary for Zululand.*"

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Thursday, May 31st, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by ten members.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and likewise a letter from the President regretting his inability to be present.

The Vice-President then called for the Hon. Secretary's Report, which was in the following terms:—

"The meeting to-night brings to a close the third session of the Society. During that session 17 meetings have been held, at which there has been an average attendance of 16 members. In addition to the ordinary meetings there have been 19 lists meetings. The programme foreshadowed in the last Annual Report has been faithfully carried out, and in addition papers of an interesting character have been contributed by six members, who hitherto had not contributed to the work sought to be accomplished by the Society.

"There are however two events for which the session will be memorable. The first of these is the publication of the first work of the Society, and the second the Lime-light Exhibition given on the opening meeting, whereby the difference between certain rare genuine stamps and well-executed forgeries of the same was demonstrated. The latter exhibition is believed to have been the first instituted by an English Society, and proved so great a success that other societies which have not already done so would do well to follow.

"The Society feel much indebted to Mr. Ridpath, who contributed so much to the success of the Lime-light Exhibition.

"The members during the session have had opportunities of an exceptional character of examining rare stamps, an advantage which is sometimes not appreciated at its just worth.

"The Committee beg to express their thanks to the Editor of the *Manchester City News* for the liberal way in which he has allowed such full reports of the Society's meetings to be inserted in that paper. The thanks of the members are likewise due to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., Mr. Brown, and others, for gifts of books to the Library, and for other assistance greatly beneficial to the Society.

"During the session Mr. Munn was appointed to write the special reports for the *Manchester City News*, and the meeting to-night will be asked to ratify such appointment, one which has proved of so much value to the Society.

"During the last session the Society held its first dinner, the arrangements for which were delegated to Mr. Gibson. An abler M.C. it would well-nigh be impossible to find.

"It is a matter for congratulation that more members have during the past session contributed papers and taken part in the discussions which have followed, and in selecting Central and Southern Europe as the basis for the syllabus for the ensuing session it is hoped that the wide scope afforded thereby, and the great interest attaching thereto, will have the effect of inducing those who have not already done so to come forward, and signify their willingness of doing that without which the interest in the Society would very soon be on the wane."

Upon the motion of the Vice-President the above report was adopted and directed to be entered in the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted the balance sheet, which had been duly audited, and showed a satisfactory surplus. It was resolved that the balance be passed.

After a few observations by the Chairman, the election of officers and the committee for the ensuing session was proceeded with, and resulted as below.

President—Vernon Roberts. *Vice-President*—F. Barratt.
Hon. Sec.—W. Dorning Beckton. *Assistant Hon. Sec.*—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst. *Hon. Librarian*—J. H. Abbott.

E. P. Collett. | W. Grunewald.
G. F. H. Gibson. | W. W. Munn.

In answer to a question the Secretary informed the members that the rules provided a list of the members should be published once a year, and the Committee had decided this list should appear after the report of the annual meeting.

W. Dorning Beckton, *Hon. Sec.*

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

Abbott, J. H.
Angelo, H. R. St.
Barratt, F.
Batty, E. T.
Beazley, F. J.
Becton, W. D.
Blockey, G.
Bowker, C. C.
Castle, M. P.
Collett, E. P.
Coote, C. H.
Duerst, G. B.
Edmonson, C. J.
Ehlinger, E. A.
Farrer, E.
Fildes, E.
Flohr, J.
Gibson, G. F. H.
Greenhow, H. P.
Grunewald, W.
Hanmer, W.
Heginbottom, J. E.
Hesketh, J. R.
Hughes, T. C.
Kingston, The Earl of
Lake, F. W.
Litchfield, M.
Moore, Dr. J.
Munn, W. W.
North, J. C.
Pemberton, P. L.
Petrie, E.
Philbrick, F. A., Q.C.
Ranck, H.
Ridpath, T.
Roberts, F.
Roberts, Vernon.
Simpson, J. W.
Wallace, A.
Watson, A.

Note by the Editor.—We should esteem it a favour if during the next season the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies would omit from their reports, or allow us to excise, all ordinary routine business. Our limits are confined, and we have frequently during the past season been compelled to defer the notices to an inordinately long period. Any subjects of special importance, and any papers that present features of general interest, we will do our best to insert at once.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. SEPTEMBER, 1894. No. 189.

ALTHOUGH Philatelists may be considered to be ordinary mortals, and to be occupied at the present time with rambling and relaxation, yet we find that the outcome of the Philatelic work during the past season is only just now coming to hand, and that we are compelled to occupy ourselves with examining a number of recent works that lie on our table. But we require a little repose like our brethren, and must defer our examination of these (some of which are important works) for a short time, and now only notice a few current events.

Exhibition of Fiscals.

The exhibition of fiscal stamps announced to be held at Leeds in June last, in commemoration of the passing of the Stamp Duty Act of 29th June, 1694, was duly carried out, and as a first attempt at an exhibition of fiscal stamps must be said to have been an unqualified success. We were glad to see so many familiar names amongst the exhibitors, showing that though there may be those who specially devote themselves to the study of fiscal stamps, yet that many collectors of postage stamps are also alive to the importance of extending their studies, at all events to some classes of fiscals. If we study the postage stamps of any country, we can scarcely do it thoroughly without taking some notice of what it was also doing in the way of fiscal stamps. We showed an amusing example of this only last month, where one contractor was printing stamps with the watermark in one position on fiscal stamps, while a rival contractor at the same time was printing postage stamps on exactly similar paper with the watermark in the opposite position. One must be wrong clearly, and we endeavoured to show which party in our opinion it was. This is only one instance of the benefits which result from the contemporaneous study of postals and fiscals, but we confess that

we have very little sympathy with that class of fiscals which are merely the medium of advertising, such as the Match and Physic stamps of the United States, nor do we see the great utility of collecting tobacco wrappers and bung labels. In a foreign collection of these latter we once saw figuring the imposing red hand so well known in England, with the legend round it "Full up to the bung." We did not undeceive the collector as to the fiscal nature of the stamp, for it would have been cruel to have done so, and possibly he might moreover have been a collector even of tramcar tickets, as such people were once said to exist, though possibly now they have, like the dodo, become extinct.

We must not close these remarks, however, without offering some tribute to the obligations we are all under to Mr. Lundy, who, along with Mr. Morley, has endeavoured to stir up Philatelists to take a greater interest in the collection of fiscals. We regret that his efforts have not been crowned with the success they deserved. He has been at great pains, expense, and trouble to make his catalogue of English fiscals as complete as the little support he met with rendered it possible, and there is scarcely a stamp among the English fiscals—except the Medicine and Card labels—which are not deserving the notice of Philatelic students. We ought to add, that at the close of the Leeds' exhibition some of the exhibits were sent to Plymouth for exhibition there.

Post Card Regulations.

Since our last number the regulations for the use of post cards bearing a halfpenny adhesive have appeared. They are not exactly as we should have framed them. To make sure before we went to the expense of ordering a supply, we submitted a specimen in bright red—harmonising, as we thought, with the colour of the halfpenny adhesive—to the Post-office, and were told that it would be accepted provided that the size was not larger than that of the actual post cards, nor less than something like *carte de visite* size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. ($82 \times 56\frac{1}{2}$ mm.). There was no limitation as to colour. After exhausting all the shades of plain colours we may possibly be favoured with some elaborate designs *à la Seebeck*, or those which figure on the backs of some of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s playing cards. It is to be regretted that the regulations did not confine the privilege to white cards, or what passes as white; but the authorities have opened the door widely, and they will not now find it easy to curtail the liberty of the colour. The public has now had its own way, and we do not believe that

it will use its liberty to any great extent. It will be difficult to find as good cards at 10d. per 100 as the Post-office supplies at that price. Hitherto for foreign purposes we have almost always employed a white post card with an additional halfpenny stamp in preference to the penny flimsies. As no fresh rule has been made which touches those circulating within the Postal Union, we believe that plain cards with a penny stamp will not be admitted for foreign purposes.

German Congress.

Between the 14th and 17th July our German Philatelic brethren held their Annual Congress at Kiel, on the invitation of the Kiel Society. Some 200 Philatelists were present, and the visitors were received by the Kiel Society with the greatest hospitality. The principal papers that were read were by Dr. Brendicke, on "The Future of Philately," in which he explained the necessity of specialising; by Dr. F. Kalckhoff, on the "Preservation of Stamps," in which he warned collectors against the use of hot water, bad gum, and exposure of stamps to light; "On the Stamps of Heligoland" by Herr Lindenberg, in which he gave from official sources the number issued of each value, and the dates when they were printed and issued. The list is necessarily too long for mention here, but it may be found in the August number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, from which we borrow our account of what took place. Herr Leon Brummer reverted to the question of the reprints of the Bavarian stamps, and expressed himself as now perfectly satisfied that no reprints of these stamps had ever been made. The visitors seemed to have enjoyed their three days immensely, for besides the actual work done, the proceedings were diversified by the usual prandial accompaniments, and a visit to the works of the Nord-Ostsee Kanal, a canal which is to join Kiel to Hamburg, and is thus destined to connect the Baltic with the German Ocean. The Congress will meet next year at Mannheim.

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."*

Afghanistan.—In our January number we described a stamp of 1 abasi of a new design, with a representation of a mosque in a small circle within an oblong rectangle, the remainder of the stamp being composed of inscriptions. The *Timbre-Poste* has received the same stamp on two more varieties of *pelure* paper. The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles varieties on orange and lilac-rose.

1 abasi, black on yellow, orange.
1 ,, ,, violet, lilac-rose.

In addition to these, three new stamps have been received, of a design varying from the former; the mosque is smaller, and the inscriptions differ. These stamps are of the value of 2 abasi and 1 rupee, and of 2 abasi for registered letters. Until we are able to give engravings of these stamps, showing the points of difference between the stamps of the same value on the sheets, it will suffice to say that the first of these is in sheets of 24, in six horizontal rows, each stamp differing more or less from the others. The 1 rupee is in twelve varieties, in six horizontal rows. The 2 abasi for registered letters is also in twelve varieties, in six horizontal rows, and differs from the first materially in the inscriptions. They are all printed in black, on green *pelure* paper.

2 abasi, black on green.
1 rupee ,,
Reg. Letters. 2 abasi ,,

Angola.—The following may be added to the new series:

80 reis, light green.

Austria.—We read in the August number of *The Philatelist*, 1869: "A singular vagary of the postal authorities of the Austrian Empire has caused the issue of post cards double the size of visiting cards, costing 2 kreuzer each." Such was the announcement of this innovation twenty-five years ago. Little was it imagined then that these cards would have worked themselves so entirely into the economy of the post throughout the world. One country after another has adopted them, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of their birth has been marked by the issue of a post card, in the frame of which the names of all the principal countries that have since adopted them are inscribed, with the date when

the usage commenced. It is not official, but the border has been printed on the ordinary post card of 2 kr.

Private Post Card. 2 kreuzer, brown on buff.

A series of the current stamps is noted by some of our contemporaries without the values. As these are overprinted, we see nothing remarkable save that they have been obtained minus the second printing.

Bavaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that *Der Philatelist* has seen the unpaid letter stamp of 1862 with the error in the inscription of *Vom Empfänge* without the final "*r*." Considering that this error was noted by the French Society in its catalogue of these stamps in 1878, we fail to see that the discovery made by *Der Philatelist* is more than has been known for years past.

Belgium.—M. Maury has received the 2 centimes in its new colour.

2 centimes, red-brown.

Brazil.—The issue of a letter card of 200 reis is announced with stamp of similar type to that on the letter card of 80 reis. To the left of the picture is "CARTA BILHETE"—"(CARTE LETTRE)" in two lines, printed in black. There are four lines for the address, the first being preceded by "M." The colour of the card is grey-blue, white inside.

Letter Card. 200 reis, dark violet and blue on grey-blue.

British Bechuanaland.—We are reminded that we have omitted to chronicle the current one shilling of Great Britain, overprinted for this territory similarly to the other values.

1 shilling, green, overprinted in black.

Cape of Good Hope.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles the issue of an envelope of a halfpenny for book post matter in two sizes, 136 × 79 mm. and 222 × 98 mm., of white paper, bag shape, and with stamp of the type shown in the annexed engraving.



The same journal also chronicles an envelope of 2½d. of azure paper, size 140 × 78 mm.

Envelopes. ½d., blue-grey on white.
2½d., olive-green on azure.

Ceylon.—The *I. B. Z.* chronicles a reply card of 5 + 5 cents, similar to that of 1892, on white.

Post Card. 5 + 5 cents, blue on white.

China.—We are told that we are likely to be favoured with a special issue of three stamps, commemorative of the Queen-*regent* attaining her 60th year in November next. As the present Emperor was born in 1871, we wonder how old he is to be before he begins to reign.

Chinese Locals.

Chinkiang.—The issue mentioned in our July number did not take place on the 1st July, as had been announced, the stamps not being then ready, and it was deferred till the 6th August. As we gave the values and colours second-hand, we find these latter differ somewhat from the actual stamps, for a series of which we are indebted to Messrs. W. King & Co. The impression is on thin white wove paper, and the perforation is 11.

½ cent, rose.
1 ,, light blue.
2 cents, light brown.
4 cents, ochre.
5 ,, emerald-green.
6 ,, mauve.
10 cents, vermilion.

Hankow.—The first supply of stamps of 2 cents, violet on lilac, being exhausted, and no more lilac paper being obtainable, a quire of another colour has been made use of, and 10,000 have been printed on paper of a rosy buff colour. A similar misfortune has befallen the 5 cents, which is now on yellow paper.

2 cents, violet on rosy buff.
5 ,, green on yellow.

Kewkiang.—The engravings annexed show the two types of the half cent and those of one and 5 cents, as described in our last.









Colombia.—The *Post Office* reports the current 1 centavo as now being in carmine on buff.

1 centavo, carmine on buff.

We have but little faith in the provisional stamps said to be employed by the post-office of Garzon. The story is that in this post-office the supply of stamps of 1 centavo and 1 peso was exhausted, and that thereupon a small ticket was issued, printed in black, with the inscription "R. DE C. | GARZÓN 1894 | NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS | PAGO $0.01 | " or "UN PESO." Now another of 1 centavo comes to hand with "Junio de 1894" in place of "1894" set up afresh in a rather larger framing than the other two. Possibly we may now have another with Julio or Agosto if collectors only take the bait. The first two were printed in black on white paper, ruled blue.

Cuba.—The post card of 10 c. de peso has re-appeared in green.

Post Card. 10 c. de p., green on buff.

German East Africa.—Although we had information from a semi-official source at Berlin that the reply cards of 5 + 5 pesa on 10 + 10 pfennig had not been issued, yet Messrs. W. King and Co. obtained them as early as October from the territory itself, and used copies have now been seen dated in March last. Our correspondent therefore was misinformed.

Guatemala.—We were somewhat surprised to find that we had written "mauve" for "red-brown" in mentioning last month the recent surcharge on the 100 centavos. The *Echo de la Timb.* states that the surcharge of 10 r. on 200 c., orange, is in dark blue.

India.—The larger sized registration envelope has been received with the stamp overprinted in black with "On H. M. S.", and with "On Her Majesty's Service" in the left upper angle of the face.

Off. Reg. Env. 2 annas, ultramarine, overprint in black; size H. 2.

Labuan.—We dislike referring to the late manipulations in these stamps, but we think some limit should be placed upon the British North Borneo Company in this respect. The late issue, lithographed on plain paper, is an episode in the history of these stamps which we refrain from qualifying, though we may indulge our own opinion.

Mexico.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that there are two settings-up of the Postal Union card of 3 centavos, one in which "Union Postale Universelle" is 43 mm. long, and the other where it is only 41 mm.

A post card of 5 centavos, with the inscription "Servicio Postale Mexicano" in a wavy line, the arms in the upper left angle, and the numeral stamp, in blue, on the right, are in the upper part of a frame in which the "servicio interior" are introduced at the top and bottom. The words "Targeta Postal" in two lines also form part of the inscription, and are below the curve of the word "Mexicano." There are three lines for the address, two long and one short one, which latter is in the same line with the instructions. Above the lines to the left is "*Señor*" in script; size 140 × 88 mm.

5 centavos, blue and red on white.

Mozambique Company.—The 2½ reis of Mozambique has been overprinted with "Compa de | Mocambique" in black.

2½ reis, brown; overprinted in black.

New South Wales.—An intercolonial letter card of 1½d. was issued on July 2nd. The stamp is merely an adaptation of that used for the three halfpenny post cards, the only difference being the introduction of the words "Penny halfpenny" in the label underneath the circle containing the numeral of value. The inscription on the face is "New South Wales | Letter Card," with the Royal Arms. There are the usual instructions, "The

address only to be written on this side." "To open the card tear off at the perforation." On the reverse side are the directions that the card "will pass without additional postage to Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia, but that an additional stamp of ½d. is required for Fiji. If anything is enclosed, the letter card will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter."

Letter Card. 1½d., red on dark grey.

Norway.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the stamp of 50 öre as having the lettering altered as in other lately issued values.

50 öre, brown-red.

Paraguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the whole series is to be found with "*Oficial*" in italics, and to render the disposal easier the stamps are sold in sheets obliterated!

Oficial.

1 cent,	green;	overprint in black.	9 cent,	brown;	overprint in black.
2 ,,	red	,, ,,	10 ,,	violet	,, ,,
5 ,,	ultramarine,	,,	15 ,,	orange	,, ,,

20 cent, rose; overprint in black.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Congo.*—The annexed engraving shows the type of the 2½ reis forming part of the new series.



2½ reis, chocolate-brown.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Morschansk.—The first engraving below shows the stamp chronicled in our number for June last.

The successor of this stamp appeared at the commencement of the present year. The design is shown in the second engraving, and resembles that of January, 1880, the inscriptions also being similar. It is also printed with the Arms in carmine, the two tablets in lilac, and frame and inscriptions in copper-coloured gold. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 11½.

5 kopecks, gold, carmine and lilac.







Orgueyeff.—The third engraving shows the type of the stamps described in our January number.

Schadrinsk.—The type 1871, of which there are stamps in all colours, has just been reprinted on plain white paper, but the impression is clearer than that of the stamps of the current type.

5 kopecks, carmine.
5 ,, gold.

Salvador.—The *A. J. of P.* reports the 2 centavos 1893 as surcharged "un centavo" in blue diagonally from lower left to upper right. 1 c. on 2 c., red; surcharged in blue.

Shanghai.—The *Echo de la Timb.* states that the prodigiously active establishment in the Rue d'Hauteville is now overprinting the French home stamps with "CHINE" for the use of the French office in Shanghai.

South African Republic.—A stamp of sixpence of a new type, which we look upon as the precursor of the new series, has made its appearance. The rectangular frame has the corners canted, so as to make the stamp an irregular-sided octagon. The background is lined horizontally, and on it are Arms with flags. On a plain arched tablet above is "POSTZEGEL | Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK," and on a straight, plain tablet at the foot "6 PENCE." The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 13.



6 pence, light blue.

Tonga.—Messrs. W. King and Co. send us the 1 shilling, brown, surcharged with "HALFPENNY," and the 8 pence, mauve, surcharged with "2½d." vertically, and above each of these surcharges is the word "SURCHARGE" in small block type. This seems to me to be somewhat superfluous, as the stamps are for prepaying use, and not for unpaid letters. *Vindin's Phil. Monthly* reports that a new issue is in contemplation with the portrait of the reigning Sovereign.

"HALFPENNY" on 1 shilling, brown; surch. in black.
"2½d." on 8 pence, mauve ,,

United States.—The first of the stamps manufactured by the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing" has made its appearance. This stamp of 6 cents differs but very little from its predecessor, but there is a distinguishing mark in the upper angles of a small triangle with a trefoil leaf. In point of execution the Government has not gained by the change of contractors, if the present stamp is to be taken as a specimen of the work.

There are great changes to be made in the newspaper and periodical series. In the new series the values of 2, 6, 8, 24, 48 60, 72, 84, and 96 cents, 1 dol. 92 c., 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 dollars are to be suppressed, and some of the vacant places to be filled by values of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars.

A postage due stamp of 2 cents has also appeared, which differs in many respects from the former issue, but principally by the letters U.S., which, instead of being at the sides, are in the upper angles. The size is also reduced to that of the postage stamps. The new type is a great improvement on the former one, and is creditable to the new contractors. The colour of the impression is darker than that of the late issue.

6 cents, brown-red; *new type.*
Postage Due. 2 „ dark claret; *new type.*

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

Grounded on Papers by Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, Published in "Vindin's Philatelic Monthly."

(*Continued from p.* 46.)

Type VII. "Emblems" (*continued*).

We will now resume our papers on these stamps, which we were unable to do sooner, for Mr. Hill has been prosecuting most laborious researches into that part of the history at which we have now arrived, and we, on our part, have been endeavouring to ascertain something of the history of the paper supplied from England in 1862 and 1863. Of the paper supplied by Mr. Saunders watermarked with the value in words, we have seen that the supply consisted of 65,000 sheets watermarked "One Penny," a similar number with "Four Pence," 12,000 with "Two Pence," 10,000 with "Three Pence," 20,000 with "Six Pence," and 3,000 with "Five Shillings."

The One Penny "Emblems," wk. "ONE PENNY."—The first printing from this paper was in June, 1860, when during that month a thousand sheets of one penny stamps of the "Emblems" type were delivered, and this was followed by seven other printings, so that up to July, 1861, a total of 3,660,000 stamps of one penny had been delivered, printed on the same paper, watermarked "One Penny," and all perforated 12.

The Two Pence "Emblems," wk. "TWO PENCE."—The supply of two penny stamps on laid paper was not exhausted till May, 1861, when 1,000 sheets were printed on the paper watermarked "Two Pence," and this was followed by four other printings on the remainder of this paper, so that up to May, 1862, the total number taken into stock was 1,440,000 stamps, all perforated 12.

The Two Pence "Emblems," wk. "THREE PENCE."—A further supply of two penny stamps being required in December, 1862, and the paper watermarked "Two Pence" being exhausted, 3,000 sheets, making 360,000 stamps, were printed on the paper watermarked "Three Pence." These were taken into stock in December, 1862, and January, 1863, all perforated 12.

The above constitute the whole of the values of the "Emblems" type that were printed on the paper watermarked with the value in words. The impressions of the One Penny in green show but little variation in colour, but those of the two pence commenced in lilac, more or less red in tone, and finished up in grey-slate, while those printed on the paper watermarked with "THREE PENCE" are lilac.

The 1d. "Emblems," wk. "single-lined 1."—The paper supplied by Mr. Saunders not having proved altogether satisfactory, as it was hard hand-made paper, not well suited for printing from electro plates, the stamp printer suggested that paper should be ordered from Messrs. De La Rue and Co., watermarked with a single-lined numeral. Accordingly 20,000 sheets of one penny and 40,000 sheets of four pence, watermarked with single-lined numerals of 1 and 4, were ordered, and the paper was received and taken into stock on 4th October, 1862. The paper was machine-made, and, as far as we can ascertain, was made for Messrs. De La Rue and Co. by Messrs. Joynson, who about that time manufactured for the same firm the paper for the envelopes sent out by them to Victoria, with the very complicated watermark running over the entire sheet. Mr. Hill describes the paper as follows: "The sheets measured $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and were watermarked 120 times with a single-line figure of value. The watermarks were in four panes as before, but not enclosed in rectangles. The top and bottom of the sheet was watermarked 'VICTORIA' 'POSTAGE,' in open block letters three-tenths of an inch high, the words being divided by a small St. George's Cross of equal height with the letters. In the side margins of the sheets a similar watermark was placed opposite the centre." The unwatermarked spaces between the panes vertically and horizontally was about $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, but varied a little in the paper for different values. A further supply of similar paper for two penny and six-penny stamps, watermarked respectively with single-lined numerals of 2 and 6, consisting of 12,500 sheets of each, was ordered, and taken into stock 2nd March, 1863.

The 2d. "Emblems," wk. "single-lined 2."—On the 14th April, 1863, the printing of the two pence commenced on this paper, and the first delivery into stock was made 20th April. There were four separate printings, and the total delivered into stock was 1,260,000 stamps, or 10,500 sheets. These were all perforated 12, and the colour of the impression went through reddish-lilac at first, then lilac, finishing up in slate-lilac.

With this issue all the printing of Type VII., "Emblems," was concluded.

TYPE VIII. "BEADED OVAL."

(1) THREE PENCE; (2) FOUR PENCE; (3) SIX PENCE.

THE THREEPENCE, ISSUED 31ST JANUARY, 1860.

The 3d. "beaded oval," blue, on laid paper.—In order to conclude the history of the "Emblems" type, the chronological history as regards the values other than those of one penny and two pence has

been somewhat interfered with, and it is necessary to go back to the middle of the year 1859, when the stock of the threepenny stamp, Type I., became nearly exhausted. It was now determined to have a new design, and the contract for constructing a steel die for it was given to Mr. Frederick Grosse, of Melbourne, who delivered the die in relief on 22nd October, 1859. The electro types necessary to constitute the forme of 120 were made by the Government printer of stamps, and on the 31st January, 1860, 500 sheets printed from the new plate were delivered, and Mr. Hill states that a few were issued the same day. A second similar supply was delivered on the 16th February, making a total of 120,000 stamps, calculated to be sufficient for a year's consumption. The whole of these were printed in blue, on paper laid horizontally, and were perforated 12.



The 3d. "beaded oval," blue; wk. "Three Pence."—The above supply seems to have lasted about a year, for we find that the next printing took place in December, 1860, on the paper watermarked with "THREE PENCE." In January, 1861, 500 sheets of this printing were delivered into stock, the issue taking place early in the same month. Between the above mentioned date and April, 1864, there were five separate printings in blue, the total amount being 600,000 stamps, all printed in blue, on the paper watermarked "THREE PENCE," and all perforated 12. It has been frequently noticed that specimens of this stamp are much discoloured; this, Mr. Hill is informed, was due to the gum, the paper not having been sufficiently sized, a defect which was subsequently remedied by the printer.

The 3d. "beaded oval," brown-lake; wk. "Three Pence."—The last printing of the threepence of this type was in February, 1866, and consisted of 500 sheets of the paper watermarked "THREE PENCE." The colour in this impression was changed from blue to brown-lake more or less bright. These were delivered into stock between the 22nd and 27th February, and the issue made to the public in the same month.

There was no further printing of the three pence of this type, and of the 10,000 sheets of the paper watermarked with "THREE PENCE" 9500 had been printed on; viz., 3000 with one penny, and 6500 with three pence.

THE FOUR PENCE, ISSUED 20TH APRIL, 1860.

The 4d. "beaded oval" on plain white wove.—The die for this stamp was also engraved by Mr. Frederick Grosse, the design being similar to that of the threepence. It was delivered by him on 12th December, 1859, and the first printing from the new type was made in April, 1860, the issue to the public taking place, as Mr. Hill is informed by the late Controller of Stamps, on the 20th of that month. The paper used for the impression was *papier d'Angoulème*, thin, surfaced, and without watermark. Seven thousand five hundred sheets—900,000

stamps—were printed on this paper in rose, and delivered into stock all perforated 12.

The 4d. "beaded oval," wk. "Four Pence."—On the arrival from England of the paper watermarked "FOUR PENCE" the printing on it was immediately commenced, and between June, 1860, and June, 1862, 64,500 sheets were printed, leaving 500 sheets only remaining. The colour of the impression was rose, varying in depth of shade, and the stamps were perforated 12.

M. Moens in his Catalogue notes this stamp as being found imperforate. Mr. Hill states that he has knowledge of two used specimens postmarked Melbourne 3 Sep. 1861, showing roulette perforation on some of the sides, the other sides being cut close, but can find no trace of any breakdown in the perforating machine about the date when they seem to have appeared. The existence of rouletted specimens is therefore established, and, as this is so, there seems little reason to doubt but that some sheets must have escaped perforation, and the stamps have been used either imperforate or rouletted.

The 4d. "beaded oval," wk. "Five Shillings."—A further supply of the value being required in September, 1862, and the paper ordered from England watermarked with single-lined numeral not having arrived, the 3,000 sheets watermarked "FIVE SHILLINGS" were issued to the printer, and between the 4th and 12th September were delivered into stock, the issue taking place almost immediately, the earliest postmark Mr. Hill has been able to note being dated 11 Sept. 1862. The impression was in pale rose, and the perforation 12.

The 4d. "beaded oval," wk. single-lined 4.—The paper ordered from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. watermarked with a single-lined numeral of "4" having been received during the first days of October, the printing on it commenced on the 6th October, and three days after, the first delivery into stock was made, the issue taking place almost immediately after. The earliest dated specimen found by Mr. Hill is 15th October, 1862. The first printing was of 10,000 sheets, but there were four printings made subsequently, the last being completed on 3rd August, 1863, the entire number of sheets delivered into stock being 28,000. The impression was in rose, varying only in shade. The perforation was 12, but one of $12\frac{1}{2}$ is also found and noted in *Oceania*. In 1863 some few sheets were issued imperforate and also rouletted, owing probably, Mr. Hill thinks, to the perforating machine being under repair. The earliest postmarked imperforate specimen with date found by him is 8th June, 1863, and of the rouletted 28th July, 1863. This was the last issue of the fourpence of Type VIII., a new type coming into use in September, 1863.

Mr. Hill finds an entry of repairs to the perforating machine in January, 1862, and also a note in the stamp printer's book that it was under repair early in October, 1864. He also finds that in a memorandum of 13th October to the Deputy Postmaster-General, the printer of the stamps mentions that he has had the use of the perforating machine in the Government Printing-office, which was superior to that in use at the Post-office. On his recommendation a new one was purchased on 25th October, 1864.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

By Frederick A. Philbrick.

(*Continued from page* 198, *ante.*)

To make clearer the remarks following it will be best to state in a tabular form the varieties and dates of the one penny red, found in the series of letters already described.

Die I. (Small Crown).

Perforated 16; first date, 24th February, 1854.
,, 14 ,, 16th January, 1855.

Die II. (Small Crown).

Perforated 16; first date, 3rd April, 1855.
,, 14 ,, 25th March, 1855.

Die II. (Large Crown).

Perforated 16; first date, 16th October, 1855.
,, 14 ,, 31st ,,

Die II. The same. Carmine shades.

Perforated 16; first date, 5th January, 1858.

Neither change of watermark (for both kinds were indifferently classed as "Crown" by the Storekeeper at Somerset House, and so issued to the contractors) nor change of gauge 16 to 14 are noted on the register.

The perforation was at this period and till long afterwards done at Somerset House by the Inland Revenue *employés*. Consequently the only means of arriving at the dates of issue is by examination of postmarked specimens.

But the change from Die I. to Die II. is on the register, and the latter first appears there on 15th January, 1855, while the Small Crown paper was still in use. The Large Crown paper is first seen on the register on 12th November, 1855; a batch of eight plates was approved, of which two were on Small Crown, and six on Large, all Die II.; but I have seen it on the penny postmarked, 31st July, and on the 2d. plate 5, on the 21st July, 1855.

No plate of the penny value had been registered since the preceding July, and the conclusion apparently is that about the latter end of June, 1855, the Large Crown paper was being issued to the contractors, Perkins, Bacon & Co., and probably the manufacture of the Small Crown paper had been at that period discontinued; the Large Crown paper was in general use by the succeeding October, and had quite superseded Small Crown, indicating that the stock of the latter was exhausted.

At Messrs. Perkins and Bacon's factory at this time the course was when a set of plates was ready to give notice to the Inland Revenue Department, on which a Commissioner attended at the Fleet Street

* The Editor would correct a printer's error in the last line but one of p. 198, where *chassé-croisé* has been misprinted.

The envelope bearing a stamp of 1d., Die I., perforated 16, mentioned in the same page as having been presented to the National Collection, was the gift of Mr. A. Levy, and not of Mr. Ewen.

factory, and impressions were taken in his presence, one of which was afterwards marked with the official approval and in due time placed in the Register Book.

It thus frequently happened that the date of printing for the service, if the plate was wanted for current use, preceded by days or even weeks the formal approval and registry. A glance at the table above is confirmatory of this, as stamps on Large Crown paper were certainly in general issue to the public from the Lombard Street Post Office by the middle of October, 1855.

Archer filed the Provisional Specification of his patent on 23rd November, 1848, and the complete specification followed on 23rd May, 1849. He there claimed for machinery as described in the drawings annexed, which perforated by "punching round holes"; but he also expressly claimed the right for other machinery which "might doubtless be devised to cut consecutive short slits instead, formed by straight cutting edges similar to a lancet point," to effect the separation of the labels.

This claim demonstrates very clearly that both roulette and perforation were in his mind, and the wording rather leads to the conclusion he then contemplated improving the machinery which produced the rouletted sheet he sent Rowland Hill in October, 1847. The drawings show a "plate in which is a set of pins" (punches) arranged to "pierce British postage stamps"—a row horizontally the width of the sheet, with thirteen off-sets of short rows, the whole forming a pattern like the head of a garden rake, to sever between each stamp vertically, thus involving a second descent of the punches to perforate the fourth side, and at the same time severing the margin of the sheet vertically. The drawing shews this plan, duplicated.

Many readers will remember a machine was shewn by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., at the London Philatelic Exhibition in Baker Street, where it was set to work to perforate sheets of the Mauritius, blue and red (Britannia seated), as souvenirs of the occasion. This was the first perforating machine used by that firm, and was set to a gauge of 11½.

It was not till after the Postal Committee of 1852 had sat that the Government acquired the right to use Archer's patent, and even then the machine had to be altered and modified by Mr. Napier before it worked properly at Somerset House.

The first use made of it was on the new Receipt and Draft stamps of October, 1853, and it was not applied to postage stamps till 27th January, 1850, when a batch of fifty sheets of the one penny was operated on, the punches having been reset to perforate 16.

From the end of January, 1854, the machine seems to have been regularly at work, but owing to too many sheets being put under it at once, many stamps were spoilt by the punches being badly centred on the stamps.

Every collector will know of copies which it is almost surprising were allowed to be issued. Some evidently were put a second time under the machine, leaving a much smaller and nearly square stamp, the sides being equal to the ordinary width.

After a time too the plates were more accurately laid down for perforation, and the workmen got better used to the work, and the spoilage and irregularities were less, though some of the earliest impressions were the cleanest and best cut.

Here I may digress perhaps to refer to the "oval" holes, which the late Mr. Tapling had faith in, and which were unduly accredited by Mr. Westoby and myself in our book. No punch or needle was ever

made to cut other than a circular hole. Sometimes the needles descended twice with a faulty operator, and cut two pieces out, and if the circles partially coincided the entire hole is more of an oval, but a good magnifier usually shows the cusp where the two circles impinge each other. At other times the double perforation produced a small saw-like line of fine dents, closely resembling a roulette at a casual view. The former error, or an accidental slipping or strain on the sheet when under the machine, would fully account for the "oval" holes, which are not to be reckoned as other than a mere accidental occurrence, and certainly not worthy of being classed as a variety.

But to return. A second perforating machine of better mechanical construction, with needles set to a gauge of 14, was made and got to work at Somerset House early in 1855, and the two machines, one producing a perforation of 16, and the other 14, used concurrently for a time.

The twopence, blue, was also perforated at first by the old machine. Mr. Levy notes 2d., Small Crown, perf. 16, as found dated 4th March, 1855. This must be plate 4. It seems that about this time both the 1d. and 2d. were indifferently perforated by either machine, as occasion served.

Gradually, and by the latter end of the year 1855, the stock of Small Crown paper was exhausted, and the perforation of 14, which experience proved to be preferable, superseded the smaller one, and the old machine less used. My series shews that between April and the middle of July, 1855, the Lombard Street office issued penny Small Crown, Die II., interchangeably with Die I.; the numbers being in the proportion of ten of Die I. to three of Die II. By 11th October the last copy of Die I. had been issued; thenceforth Die II. is alone found. Watermark Large Crown is concurrent all the later part of the year with that Small Crown till the 31st October, after which no Small Crown is found.

It will be remarked that Lombard Street, as an important office in the centre of the bankers' quarter, obtained a supply of perforated stamps very soon after they were first made.

They were sold there, as seen, by 24th February, 1854, and after the end of that month no more imperforate stamps were issued.

Thus the sheets were put on sale within four weeks of their first perforation, and stamps of Die II. within about six weeks of this die being registered.

I doubt if these periods can be ascertained much more exactly for the general use; but copies sent out by special favour are known, postmarked the day or day but one after the manufacture.

For some reason not yet explained—perhaps not worth enquiring into—recourse was had in 1858 to the old 16 machine, for the penny stamps, then perforated; these were necessarily Die II., Large Crown, and were printed in a more carmine than brick-red shade. Specimens are not very plentiful, and unused ones much sought for by collectors.

All through Messrs. Perkins and Bacon's contract, which ended with 1879, the paper supplied to them came from one manufacturer, Mr. Wise, of Rush Mills, and was contracted for at a certain weight per ream delivered. Hence to make the ream to the stipulated weight a number of thin sheets were put in to countervail any rather thicker than usual, and thus very thick and very thin paper may be found in the same batch of stamps.

This remark applies to the one penny value more specially, though both the 2d. and 1½d., dull carmine, may be found on papers of very varying thickness.

The action of the coloured ink on the damped paper used in printing was very variable, depending much, if not entirely, on the degree of moisture absorbed by the latter. At the parts of the stamp where little ink was deposited in many cases it hardly penetrated below the surface, although in other places on the same stamp its effects are very plainly seen through the whole substance. The lines of the head being fine, printed lightly, and left less ink than on the surrounding parts, hence the somewhat fancifully named "ivory heads," which simply depend on the ink not having been absorbed through the entire surface of the stamp, the head part being thus left with the paper unaffected on the reverse side, so that it appears a sort of white island in a bluish or greenish sea.

I am very much inclined to think the gum was not a factor in causing the discoloration of the stamps, but that it was due entirely to some ingredient in the ink operating through the moist paper in printing.

The register sheets were never gummed, and some of them are as uniformly blue as I ever saw in a gummed specimen.

That the amount of moisture absorbed by the particular sheet had much to do with the discolouration I think is shewn by some of the register sheets, which in parts are very blue and in patches hardly affected, the lines of division going irregularly through the stamps, thus proving that the ink on the surface did not uniformly cause discoloration, if parts of the paper were too dry to absorb as freely as the rest.

One rather odd fact appears from the letters in my series. In August, 1854, the Lombard Street office passed several letters stamped with a square cut out embossed envelope—dies index numbers 74 and 75—affixed as an ordinary stamp. As the envelopes were blue, and these "cut outs" on creamy white Dickinson paper with the threads, the matter was very apparent, and in more than one of the five examples I met with, it is accentuated by an ordinary penny stamp being affixed by the side of the "cut out." This would hardly be permitted nowadays, the office regulations expressly forbidding this use of cut envelopes.

THE 9 KREUZER, GREEN, OF BADEN, 1851.

PHILATELISTS were somewhat startled a short time since by an announcement of the discovery of a specimen of the 9 kreuzer of Baden, 1851, in green, in place of its normal colour of violet-rose. As tricks had been so often played with the 9 kr., in which the original colour can so readily be discharged from the paper, it was at first regarded with suspicion, as it was thought more than probable that the stranger was a chemical. It appears, however, to be a genuine error, or rather a misprint, hitherto unknown and unchronicled, and we think that we cannot do better than relate the circumstances under which it has been discovered as told by M. Lindenberg, in a recent number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. It appears that in the early part of the present year a stamp of 9 kr., in the bluish-green colour of the 6 kr., were sent to M. Lindenberg by a gentleman of good social position who collected only superficially, and who stated that he had shown the stamp to a dealer, who said it was a counterfeit, but which he considered could scarcely be the case as he had taken it himself, with a number of stamps of 6 kr., green, direct from a mass of old letters. There was

only a small piece of the original letter attached to it, but it bore what appeared to be the genuine obliterating stamp, "2" (Achern). M. Lindenberg confesses that he was greatly astonished at this hitherto wholly unknown misprint, nor was he less astonished when a few days later Baron von Turckheim showed a similar 9 kr., green, at the Berlin Philatelists' Club, on an entire letter, and remarked that he possessed a second similar one, which he sent to M. Lindenberg on the following day. Both of these letters were addressed to the father of M. von Turckheim, at that time Counsellor of Legation in Carlsruhe, and later on attached to the Baden Embassy at Berlin, by his brother, who was then at the family residence of the Turckheims, at Altdorf. One of these letters, dated 27th July, 1851, bore the departure stamp of Orschweier (No. 106), the other, 25th August, 1851, that of Ettenheim (No. 41). According to the information of M. von Turckheim, Ettenheim was the nearest Post-station, Orschweier the nearest railway station to Altdorf, and letters could be sent by post from either of these places. The postage from both places to Carlsruhe was 6 kruzer, so that evidently the stamps were intended to represent 6 kreuzer stamps. M. von Turckheim stated that he had found these letters among numerous others franked with the green stamps of 6 kreuzer. There was nothing in the attendant circumstances to raise any suspicion of the two stamps being counterfeit, and the personal consideration of the party forbade it. The colour corresponded exactly with that of the 6 kr.; the one first referred to was of slightly lighter tone, which may have arisen from the paper to which it was affixed; however, it was so trifling that it may be disregarded.

We are therefore compelled to see an official misprint in these stamps, and the question is how it occurred. Whether a *cliché* of 9 kr. found its way into the "forme" of 6 kr., or whether one or more sheets of the 9 kr. stamps were inadvertently printed in green in place of rose. M. Lindenberg inclines much to the latter of these hypotheses. He says, if all the sheets of 6 kr. had a wrong *cliché* in them, there would have been 8,036 such errors, as that number of sheets were printed; that it is not probable that a few sheets only were printed with the error, and that on its being discovered a proper *cliché* was inserted in place of the wrong one; for those stamps which had been wrongly printed would have been removed from the sheets and destroyed, and the circumstance would have been officially recorded. That it is more probable that one or more sheets of 9 kr. stamps were inadvertently printed in green, and this might easily happen when, as in this case, the manufacture of the stamps was something new, and those who had to control the work had not acquired the necessary experience to insure exactitude. People looked rather to the colour of the stamps, and judged of their respective values by that. The "6" and "9" also were alike in form, and might easily be confounded one for the other, especially as the full stop after the numeral, showing which way it is to be read, is very small. Nothing however is known of this misprint from the official records, though there is a record that the 6 kr. stamp was accidentally printed in yellow, as a letter bearing a 6 kreuzer in yellow was sent from the Post-office of Adelsheim to the General Post-office.

It may seem to flavour very strongly of presumption on our part to offer any opinion upon this matter; but we have made some study at various times as to modes in which errors in printing have occurred, and we think it is far more probable that the error occurred by the printer accidentally taking the impression from the wrong plate, than

than that a *cliché* of 9 kr. found its way into the "forme." There appears to have been only one printing, of 8,036 sheets of 90 stamps each of 6 kreuzer in green, previously to the dates on the letters. To suppose that the error ran through the whole of these is, to say the least, highly improbable; if partially, the "forme" either contained the error when first set up, or it must have been set up a second time. If it were in those first printed, then the error must have been discovered, and, as M. Lindenberg says, the misprinted stamp would have been removed, and the error noted when the stamps were taken into stock. A second setting up of the "forme" is more improbable. We thought at first that the miscount in the sheets of the 6 kreuzer of the first impression might have some connection with it, as the quantity in stock of that value on the 25th February, 1851, was short by 3 sheets of 90 stamps each, compared with the number mentioned in Counsellor Kachel's report, a circumstance which we shall use later on when we come to consider how the stamps were printed; but this would rather tell the other way. That the misprint should have been discovered after a lapse of more than forty years is most curious and interesting, and the great care that the accomplished President of the Berlin Philatelists' Club has taken in investigating the facts, clearly demonstrates that the error is a real one. We do not pretend to have given a literal translation of his paper, but we believe that we have given a correct version of it.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Austrian Philatelist* arrived at its 9th number on the 1st August last. This periodical is exceedingly well edited and printed. It hails from Prague, and has the support of such philatelists as Suppantschitsch, Glasewald, &c., besides being the organ of various philatelic societies, more or less important. It ought to command as great success as attends the other older German philatelic journals.

* * *

Messrs. Senf Brothers have sent us a copy of their *Illustriertes Postwertzeichen Katalog* for 1894, which is the best catalogue we know of in pocket form, as it consists of about 700 pages, $7 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick. There are about 20,000 stamps catalogued, and it is illustrated with 2,800 reduced engravings inserted in the text. The prices affixed are those which they with their great experience deem to be about the market value of the various stamps.

* * *

We have received a copy of the third edition of M. Edmond Frémy's price catalogue of the stamps of France and its colonies, including not only postage, telegraph, newspaper stamps, and postal stationery, but also fiscal stamps, issued up to July, 1894. We need scarcely recommend this catalogue to collectors of French stamps and of its colonies. These latter have become so complicated in consequence of the enormous number of surcharges, that a separate catalogue of these stamps will be found handy and useful.

* * *

Those who find amusement in making up sheets of English stamps will find great assistance from a small threepenny pocket album published by Mr. W. Hadlow and Mr. Walter Morley, which is systematically arranged for collecting the varieties of lettering required for reconstructing a sheet. There is a page for each of the twenty letters, and ruled spaces for each of these letters in combination with the first twelve. We were not aware that attention had been directed to this game of patience, which in the case of the one penny, where there are over 150 numbered plates, will require some time and trouble to play out, but to those who attempt it the little book will prove an excellent aid.

Notes and Queries.

Plymouth Philatelic Society.—The Secretary of the Exchange branch requests our attention to the recent alteration in the rules, which allows of the admission of corresponding members, who participate in all the advantages of the branch enjoyed by ordinary members. Applications should be made to the Exchange Secretary of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, Belvidere, Mannamead, Plymouth.

* * *

Great Britain.—We have satisfied ourselves that the authors of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* were perfectly correct in stating that the original die from which the line-engraved stamps of one penny and twopence were manufactured was engraved by Charles Heath, from a drawing made by Henry Corbould. The confusion arose from an entry in the books of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. of a payment to Mr. Frederick Heath on April 7th, 1840. The share of Mr. Frederick Heath in the honour appears to have been confined to his giving a receipt on behalf of his father for the cost of the engraving.

* * *

We have received an announcement of a new hand-book, of which Dr. Legrand is to be the author. The announcement comes from Messrs. E. Bernard & Co., who are running the Paris Exhibition, in which postage stamps form an important portion. They are now touting for advertisements, which is expressed as follows in the circular:

"Convinced that our new book shall soon be in the hands of all the *timbrophiles*, we think it should be very profitable to adjoin to the book a few pages reservated to the publicity, interesting the collectors."

Further, we are promised that in remembrance of the timbrologic section at the "Book's Exhibition," we shall publish in a few days, with licence of the Administration: 1° a Postal-card—2° a Letter-card—3° an Envelope; the three things are illustrated; they are stamped by the Post-office.

"These things, which interest all the timbrophiles, will be alone sold into the Book's Exhibition of the Industry's Palace.

"If you will apply yourself to the sale of them, we shall send you any specimens with our terms."

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. OCTOBER, 1894. No. 190.

IT is not always that a question between the public and the Post-office—in which its master, the Treasury, must necessarily be included—has been settled to the perfect content of both parties. The Lords of the Treasury say that "the Postmaster-General is of opinion that the advantages which will result from the extension to the public of permission to use adhesive stamps for private post cards are very considerable. The commercial public benefit decidedly by being able to use their own cards, which may be kept in stock without risk of loss, say from fire, theft, or damage. Further, the necessity for immediate payment of large sums for stamps is avoided. To ordinary members of the community the advantage is also great, inasmuch as many occasions arise when official cards are not available, and private cards (coming within the regulations) will no doubt be found very convenient.

Private Post Cards.

"The Post-office, which *has long been in favour* of the change, gains from an economical point of view. Under the present system the small margin of profit (about £22,000) on the material, is insufficient to cover the loss entailed by selling the cards, and any diminution in the supply of official cards will diminish the cost of handling, registering, storing, conveying, and checking stocks."

The present Postmaster-General stated in the House of Commons that the late Mr. Fawcett was in favour of doing away with the restriction, which had become an acknowledged anachronism that ought to be removed, and yet the late Mr. Raikes, in reply to a communication from the late Mr. Tapling, without expressing any opinion of his own, replied to it by sending him a report of some half dozen pages from the department, setting forth a ready-made string of the most ridiculous objections to the restriction being removed, all of which are just as applicable at the present day as they

were then. These have now doubtless been burnt, and Mr. Tapling's reasons in favour of allowing adhesive stamps on the cards have been substituted for them, and with all the fervour of new converts the Post-office is shouting *Io triumphe*.

The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the extension of the New Postal contract with Messrs. De La Rue for the supply of postal and fiscal stamps and postal stationery (which expires on 31st December, 1898) for a further period of three years, up to 31st December, 1901, on conditions which the Inland Revenue Department consider of great importance. The new contract provides for greater security for the supply in the event of any calamity from fire, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. will also relieve the office at Somerset House from the necessity of keeping such large supplies of postal stationery in stock as they are obliged to do at present, since the larger demands for postal stationery will be sent direct from the factory of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

The Lords of the Treasury in their Minute of the 6th August last say, "Both departments" (the Post-office and Inland Revenue) "speak in the highest terms of the manner in which Messrs. De La Rue have hitherto carried out the terms of their contract, and of their readiness to adopt every suggestion made to them for the acceleration or improvement of the service." We have frequently felt bound to criticise their work, though we believe that the faults were not so much owing to them as to the parsimony of the "authorities." Of late years more enlightened counsels have prevailed, and the contractors have had more opportunity of showing how well these little labels that have revolutionised the postal systems of the world can be manufactured.

Exhibition Honours.

The Antwerp Exhibition is about to close, but the stamps are still current, we believe, till the end of the year, when Belgium will again be reduced to one set of stamps until the Tervueren Exhibition, when possibly there may be another special. We understand that at the Milan Exhibition the prizes for the postal section have been paper ones, and we are not aware that anything more was expected. At Vienna, however, there was a flaming announcement of gold and silver medals, &c., and we learn by the *Timbre-Poste* of July last that one of the former was adjudged to M. Moens for his philatelic publications. This was however worse than a paper one, and reminds us of a certain other official announcement that a gold

medal was accorded for a philatelic publication, but which never got beyond that point, not even to a multi-coloured diploma, or the distinguished honour so dear to Chinamen of a yellow jacket or a peacock's feather. M. Moens was informed that he would have the prize which had been adjudged to him, if he would produce a receipt that he had paid 500 florins, when he would have the gold medal in a handsome case, or he might have a diploma in *fourteen* colours for two florins, and a magnificent frame, with a glass included, for ten florins. Needless to say our friend did not see the joke of paying £40 or £50 for the trouble and expense of sending his philatelic publications to Vienna. Dealers are, we think, beginning to find that exhibitions of stamps are not paying matters. We doubt if Chicago even proved to be a very lucrative field. The conditions of the Bernard Exhibition in Paris were such that dealers who had any regard for their stamps could not submit to them. A peripatetic library, however, is not exposed to so much danger as an exhibit of stamps. Still, whatever prizes are adjudged, some sort of faith ought to be kept with the exhibitor.

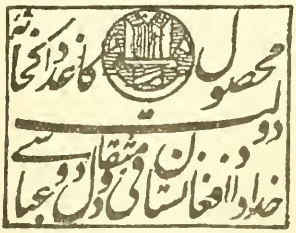
Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

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."*

Abyssinia.—The engravings annexed represent the two types of the two stamps described in our number for August last.







Afghanistan.—We now illustrate the 2 abasi as chronicled last month.

Angola.—We have already chronicled the issue of the 5, 20, 25, and 80 reis of the new type; the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* notifies the issue of the other values of the series.

10 reis, violet.
15 ,, chocolate-brown.
75 ,, carmine.
100 ,, brown on buff.
150 reis, carmine on rose.
200 ,, blue on light blue.
300 ,, blue on salmon.

Belgium.—In these times, when postage stamps of the higher values seem to be the order of the day, it is difficult to understand the official notice quoted by the *Timbre-Poste* to the effect that the stamps of 5 francs will be withdrawn on the 31st October next. For the last ten years the Post-offices have not kept these stamps in stock, though frequently asked for them. The government, probably to "shut up" the enquirers, has now taken the effectual mode of doing so by withdrawing the value altogether.

China.—It is almost needless to say that we had not seen a despatch received by the *New York Herald* when we wrote what we did last month. This despatch says that the "Dowager Empress is now exercising supreme power in the empire." The notion however of a national celebration of her 60th birthday, in which postage stamps were to figure, has under the present circumstances been, it is said, definitely abandoned.



The current French stamps have been overprinted with "CHINE" for use in the French Post-offices in Shanghai and Tientsin.

5 c., green on greenish, surcharged in red.
10 ,, black on lavender ,, ,,
15 ,, blue on white *quadrillé*, surcharged in red.
20 ,, red on green, surcharged in black.
25 ,, black on rose ,, red.
30 ,, brown on buff ,, black.
40 ,, red on straw ,, ,,
50 ,, rose on pale rose ,, ,,
75 ,, black on yellow ,, red.
1 fr., bronze-green on straw, surcharged in black.
5 fr., purple on lavender ,, ,,

Chinese Locals.—We have just received the expected issue for Tientsin, which we will describe next month.

Chefoo.—The post-mistress of Chefoo, according to the *Philatelic Journal of America*, announces that 50,700 wrappers of ½ cent. have been ordered from Messrs. Schleicher and Schrell, of Duren, Germany. Collectors will therefore soon be supplied if they have not already come to hand. The stamp is of the same dark type as the adhesive.

Wrapper. ½ cent, dark green on manilla.

Kewkiang.—The 100,000 of the first design being exhausted, a new one has been issued showing a rock with houses, and a pagoda on the top. The value "ONE CENT" is on a horizontal tablet at the top and "KEWKIANG" on a similar tablet at the bottom, the numerals

of value being in the lower angles. In the upper angles are Chinese characters, as also in the upper spandrels.

1 cent, black on white; perforated 11½.

Wuhu.—A series of stamps, for the sight of which we are indebted to Mr. D. Benjamin, has lately made its appearance. They are *not* the issue of the treaty port, which has no municipal council, but are due to the bright idea of a Mr. Arthur Knight Gregson, who advertises that he has established a local post at Wuhu. The stamps are therefore not a local but a private issus. However, we have chronicled them in order that our readers may be aware of their true character should they happen to meet with them. There are nine values and two types of the ½ cent to make up the round dollar. There are five types.

1. A river with rice growing on the banks.
2. Water fowl on a lake.
3. A very tall pagoda.
4. Golden pheasants feeding.
5. The Chinese character "Foo."

"Wuhu" is at the top of all the stamps, and Chinese characters in a quadrant or a triangle in the angles; at the foot is "Local Post," with the value in similar quadrants or triangles. The stamps are on very thin paper and perforated 12.

½ cent, green, type 1.	6 cent, blue, type 5.
½ ,, black ,, 2.	10 ,, red ,, 4.
1 ,, brown ,, 4.	15 ,, olive-green, type 3.
2 ,, yellow ,, 1.	20 ,, vermilion-red, type 5.
5 ,, rose ,, 3.	40 ,, ochre-brown, type 2.

France.—The postage due stamp of 30 centimes is no longer rose, but dull red.

Postage Due. 30 centimes, *dull red.*

Great Britain.—Mr. Ewen informs us that the copy of the 4 pence, vermilion, Plate 16, that he has recently found, was used at York, and is of a darker shade than usual. The plate was registered 4th August, 1874.

6d., vermilion, wk. "large garter," No. 2; *plate 16.*

Hawaii.—The *American Journal of Philately* describes an envelope of 10 centavos, 1881, size 150 × 85 mm., with the following inscription in red to the left of the stamp.

Special Delivery Envelope.

Special Despatch Letter.

(FOR DOMESTIC MAIL ONLY)

Leka Kuikawa.

☞ *State distinctly the residence or place of business of addressee*

and in a line under the last the same repeated in Hawaiian.

Exp. Env. 10 centavos, black and red.

Holland.—We have seen the current 10 cents, formerly a dull carmine-red, in bright red-rose.

10 cents, bright red-rose.

Honduras.—It is said that there is a series of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centavos, and 1 peso of the 1891 type, all printed in orange-yellow, and with "OFICIAL" in red, similar to the 1890 series, but they have only recently come to light. We have not seen them, and cannot say whether they are lithographed or printed from the plates. Of course they are part of the remainders, though we should still like to know how many were originally supplied, and how many remained in stock at the end of the philatelic year.

Johore.—The *Post Office* states that the new stamps have been received.

1 cent, purple and lilac. | 3 cents, purple and rose.

Labuan.—We referred last month to the lithographed re-issue of these stamps, and now add a list of them with the colours, which are only variations in shade of those of the issue of 1892.

2 cents, rose.	10 cents, brown.
6 ,, yellow-green.	12 ,, ultramarine.
8 ,, bright purple.	16 ,, grey.

40 cents, orange-yellow.

Mauritius.—The change of colour of the 8 cents referred to in our number for June last is said now to have taken place.

8 cents, red-brown.

Mexico.—We annex an engraving showing the type of the post card described in our last number.



Montenegro.—Rumours of what the new philatelic shepherd is going to do are very rife, and we shall doubtless soon have divers changes to chronicle. In the meanwhile we have a first-fruits, as the issue of four letter cards is announced, the two lower values of which have a heading in two lines, and instructions at the left side and on the back fold, while the two higher have "CARTE-LETTRE" added below the heading, and no instructions. All are of paper, azure outside and white inside.

There are three dotted lines for the address, the third underlined. The perforations cross at the angles.

Letter Cards. 3 nov., black on azure.
5 ,, rose ,,
7 ,, mauve ,,
10 ,, blue ,,

Newfoundland.—The ½ cent and 12 cents have appeared in new colours.

½ cent, black. | 12 cents, red-brown.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—A correspondent writing from Old Calabar, informs us that pending the arrival of a supply of stamps of one halfpenny from England, 960 stamps of the 2½d., blue, of the current issue were surcharged with "HALF PENNY" in small block letters, a specimen of which partially franked his letter. The old value is barred with two lines.

"HALF PENNY" on 2½d., blue; surcharged in black.

Nyassa Company.—These stamps belong to the genus *ephemeridæ*. A Portuguese company with a locale in London under the name of "The Nyassa Company" appears to have acquired a tract of land in East Africa, and finds it part of its duty to issue stamps, whether for postage, fiscal, or collectors' purposes does not appear. The design consists of a tower resembling a table pepper-mill in shape, within a circular band inscribed with the name of the company. At the top is "CABO | DELGADO" on a straight tablet, and at the foot "PROVINCIA | DE MOCAMBIQUE," both in two lines. The value is expressed across the central tower. They were issued imperforate, that is, they were to be had in sheets of 200 at the offices of the company, but we understand that they are now to be had perforated 14, though we have only seen them imperforate.

The stamps are lithographed. The series at first only consisted of the values 10, 20, and 50 reis, but it has been augmented by surcharging the 10 reis with 5, the 20 reis with 75, and the 50 reis with 100.

10 reis, rose; perf. 14 and imp.
20 ,, violet ,, ,,
50 ,, green ,, ,,
5 ,, on 10 reis, rose, surcharged in black; perf. 14 and imp.
75 ,, on 20 reis, violet ,, ,, ,, ,,
100 ,, on 50 reis, green ,, ,, ,, ,,

Orange Free State.—The *Post Office* is informed that the colours of the current issue have been changed, and there appears also to us to be an addition of two new values, the 2½d. and the 2s. 6d. The following is the list. The perforation is 13½.

½ penny, yellow.
1 ,, violet.
2 pence, rose.
2½ ,, green.
3 ,, yellow-brown.
4 pence, dark green.
6 ,, blue.
1 shilling, red-brown.
2s. 6d., orange.
5 shillings, carmine.

Peru.—We have waited some time to see whether the statement contained in the *American Journal of Philately*, to which we referred in April last, as to the overstamping certain old stock with the head of the President Morales Bermudez, had received confirmation, and as it appears now to be an acknowledged fact, we give a list of them. They were only, it is said, put on sale at the Post-offices in Lima.

1874. 2 cents, lilac.
50 ,, green.
1876. 10 ,, green.
1877. 5 ,, blue.
1879. 1 cent, yellow.
2 cents, rose.
1880. 1 cent, green.
1881-3. 2 cents, carmine. (U.P.U.)
5 ,, blue ,,
50 ,, red ,,
1 sol, blue ,,

Portuguese Colonies.

Guinea.—In our August number we stated that the new series did not comprise the values of 15, 75, and 150 reis. The *Timbre-Poste* now chronicles the 75 and 150 reis. It is to be remarked that the 5 reis is perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but all the other values $11\frac{1}{2}$.

75 reis, carmine on white. | 150 reis, carmine on rose.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste*.

Atkarsk.—There are forgeries of these stamps; the paper is bluish white; the letters are also larger and thicker.

Balaschkoff.—The same observation is also applicable here.

Bogorodsk.—There is a variety of the 10 kopecks of the issue of 1888, in which the oval inscription terminates with a large full stop. This is found both in the perforated and imperforate stamps.

10 kopecks, pale blue.

Bielozersk.—There is a change in the colour of the stamp of 1893. 2 kopecks, grey-green; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Bougoulma.—The thirty-eight parishes that compose the rural districts of Bougoulma have received their stamps numbered according to the alphabetical order of their names. As not all of these have an obliterating stamp, the numbering of the stamps has been adopted as a means of control. We do not see the logic, but we are not answerable for this. The fact remains, however, that they have been numbered for each parish.

5 kopecks, red; numbered in violet-blue.

Charkoff.—There is a variety of the 1883 issue, in which the numerals in the angles are different. There is also punctuation after the letter "к," except in the left upper angle.

5 kopecks, pale blue.

Kalnikoff.—The 3 kopecks of the type of 1872 is also found on *quadrillé* paper, greyish-white in tone.

3 kopecks, blue.

Koungour.—An inverted stamp is found in the issue of 1890 imperforate.

2 kopecks, rose.

Louga.—It seems that when the rate was altered in 1885 from 5 to 3 kopecks, an alteration was made in the figure on the postage due stamp by which it was made 3 kopecks.

3 kopecks, blue.

Malmyche.—It is stated that the stamp of 1875 is also found on *quadrillé* white paper.

2 kopecks, vermilion.

Nikolsk.—The stamp of 1889 also exists on yellowish paper.

2 kopecks, black, blue, green, and yellow.

Pereiaslaw.—The stamp of 1874 is also found on very thick paper.

3 kopecks, carmine.

The stamp of 1891 is at present dark blue on bright rose, and is perforated 12½.

5 kopecks, dark blue on bright rose; perf. 12½.

Schatz.—The stamp of 1889 exists perforated 12.

3 kopecks, rose; perf. 12.

Zadonsk.—The stamp of 1887 is known perforated 12½.

5 kopecks, blue and black; perf. 12½.

San Marino.—Because we chronicle certain issues, it is not that we recommend our readers to purchase them, but it is frequently in order that they may avoid doing so. The Post-office authorities of San Marino have lately acquired an unenviable notoriety by proceedings which rightly or wrongly have been ascribed to M. Bickel; but he writes to the *Timbre-Poste* to say that he has nothing to do with the stamps we are now mentioning; they are entirely due to a commission which issues them in commemoration of the inauguration of a new palace, and the installation of the regents, the Chevalier Marucci and Commander Tonnini, the latter of whom it is however said died in August last. There are three values—25 c., 50 c., and 1 lira, as also a post card, and these have been prepared to the extent of 150,000 francs. Besides this there is a special envelope or *Busta* of 5 lire, of which only 2000 have been made, and which are destined to enclose all orders for stamps for an amount not less than £20.

The design of the 25 centesimi shows a quadrangular building, with a smaller one on the top surmounted by a flag. The building itself is like a square tea-canister. This is enclosed in a band of four semicircles inscribed "PALAZZO DEL CONSIGLIO PRINCIPE E SOVRANO REPUBLICA DI S. MARINO XXX SETTEMBRE MDCCCXCIV." Above and below on straight tablets is the value "C. 25 BOLLO POSTALE 25 C." In the angles are medallions, the upper ones with portraits of the regents, the lower with Arms on shield.

The 50 c. shows the same design in a triangle within the rectangular frame, but the portraits of the regents in the upper angles are larger.

In that of 1 lira is a picture in the centre, said to be a representation of one of the apartments of the palace. This stamp is an oblong rectangle, but we think we need not describe the design, as all the features are repeated, but with a fresh disposition.

The post card has a view of the palace in the left upper angle, and portraits of the regents in medallions underneath. To the right is "REPUBLICA DI S. MARINO" in gothic letters in a curve, and underneath "CARTOLINA POSTALE," below which is "DIECI CENTESIMI." There is no stamp. It is said that 100,000 of these have been printed.

Lastly, the *Busta* of 214 × 161 mm. is adorned with a view of the palace, &c., with the Arms of the Republic, and in the angles the Arms of the four castles of San Marino, viz.: Serravalle, Faetano, Monte Giardino, and Fiorentino.

The colour of the impression of the stamps has not yet been given, but we will refer to this in our next.

St. Helena.—Rumours were lately circulated that a new series was to be issued, and the speculators at once began to buy up the current stock, and we read of one holding 107,760 of the ½d., another holding 47,880 of the 2½d., &c. An end has however been put to this by an official notification that no change is contemplated at present. It is said that the Post-office there has relieved some of the enterprising gentlemen from their purchases.

St. Thomas and Prince.—Messrs. A. Smith & Son have lately shown us specimens of the 40 reis, brown, surcharged on 25 June, 1891, with 50 reis within a single-lined frame with the surcharge horizontal and also inverted. We have only chronicled it hitherto as oblique.

The same firm has also shown us the "2½ *rs.*" on 10 reis, green, with surcharge in green, and the 40 reis, rose, with double surcharge of "2½ *rs.*," one in green, the other in black.

"RS. 50," in black, on 40 r., brown; surch. *horizontal* and *inverted*.
"2½ *rs.*" on 10 r., green; surch. in *green*.
"2½ *rs.*" on 20 r., rose; surch. (double) in green and black.

The other surcharges shown to us are conformable to those already chronicled by us; viz., the two types of 2½ r., in green, on the 5 r., black, and in black on the 10 r., green, and the 20 r., rose.

Siam.—The 64 atts has been surcharged with "1 Atts" (*sic*), and also with "2 Atts." From the *Post Office* we learn that the sheet of 120 is surcharged in blocks of 60, and that in the surcharge of 1 att there is one error in each block, the 7th stamp in the bottom row wanting the numeral. In the surcharge of

2 atts in each block of 60 there are seven varieties of the numeral, varying in size and different heads and tails.

1 atts on 64 atts, purple and brown; surch. in black.
atts ,, ,, ,,
2 atts ,, ,, ,, (7 varieties.)

For the amateurs of topsy-turvies a whole sheet has been printed with the surcharge of 1 atts upside-down.

South African Republic.—A post card, with stamp of one penny, of the type of the sixpence recently issued, has made its appearance. To the left of the stamp, which is the right upper angle, is ZUD-AFRIK REPUBLIEK" in a curve, "BRIEFKAART" in a straight line below, with two lines for the address, the first preceded by "*Aan*" in script.



Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff.



United States.—The engravings annexed illustrate the new stamp of 6 cents and the new type of the postage due stamps, which is certainly an improvement on its predecessor.



The *Philatetic Journal of America* states that a philatelist of Dayton, Ohio, recently discovered a 5 cent stamp of the 1890 issue, printed in the colour of the 4 cent of the same issue. He sent the specimen to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who in his reply stated that it was an error he could not account for, but recognised the fact that the stamp was a genuine error. The 5 cent Columbian envelope also exists in the official size, with the stamp struck in the colour of the 10 cent.

5 cents, chocolate-brown, 1890 (colour of 4 cents); *error.*
Envelope. 5 ,, slate-brown (colour of 10 cents); *error.*

During the recent strike of the American Railroad Union there appears to have been an interruption of the mail service at San Francisco between the 6th and 14th July last, during which time a service between Fresno and San Francisco was carried on by a bicyclist despatch, and an adhesive stamp and an envelope of 25 cents were used by the manager of the enterprise. The stamp is in lozenge-form, with a bicyclist in the centre within an oval frame carrrying the inscriptions. The stamp was originated and engraved by Mr. Donze, who, according to the *Philatelic Era*, has counterfeited his own stamps. We will only add that the adhesive stamp and that on the envelope bore "FRANSISCO," an error which it is said was subsequently corrected. The adhesives are lithographed in green, but the stamps on the envelopes are in red-brown. We have not seen either the stamp or the envelope, and borrow our notice from our contemporaries, but we may add that they are of no philatelic value whatever, and we are not alone in our opinion of their worth.

Uruguay.—Some of our contemporaries seem to have been somewhat puzzled over a registration label—

R R.O. del Uruguay
N° TREINTA Y TRES

in blue on white paper, and we should probably have been so also had we not remembered something about "Treinta y Tres" some time since. In December, 1881, we mentioned having received two specimens of the 60 centesimos (1859) with obliteration, and bearing in the middle "TREINTA Y TRES." In April, 1882, we mentioned that Dr. Wonner had sent us the following explanation, "Treinta y tres is the name of a village in the Cerrolargo province of Uruguay, the Post-office number of which is now 10." The label has no more philatelic value than the ordinary registration label.

TELEGRAPHS.

Great Britain.—Mr. Morley notifies to us that he has found the 9d. and the 1s. 2d. of the telegraph stamps of the South-Eastern Railway Company perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2s. 9d. perforated 9. The latter we can believe in, but the former we think is only a shrunk 12.

2s. 9 pence, green; perforated 9.

Mexico.—Mr. Morley has shown us a specimen of the 1 centavo, vermilion, "Renta del Timbre" of 1881, used for telegraph purposes, and bearing the appropriation of it to that service in a large oval handstamp.

1 c., vermilion (1881).

Salvador.—We have from the same source the 1 real, green (1882), imperforate, the stamp having a satisfactorily large margin.

1 real, green; *imperforate.*

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BADEN.

THE use of postage stamps in Baden, although commencing in 1851, only extended over a period of not much more than 20 years, and yet the history of them up to the present time has been involved in a good deal of obscurity, as we found when last year we began to prosecute a study of them and to gather up the threads of their history, which seemed to be more than ordinarily entangled, for in the very country itself the stamps are now almost forgotten. Since then, however, that distinguished philatelist, Carl Lindenberg, by disinterment of official documents, has thrown light upon the obscure points in their history, and has most kindly given us permission to make use of the informa-

tion he has thus obtained. We hope therefore, in the course of these papers, to be able to lay before our readers a sufficiently connected history.*

By way of preface, we will merely state that the Grand Duchy owes its existence as such to Charles Frederic, Margrave of Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach, who in 1806 joined the "Confederation of the Rhine," and was created Grand Duke by Napoleon with enlarged territories. In 1833 his younger brother Leopold succeeded to the title on the deaths of his nephew and of his elder brother, and, dying in 1850, was succeeded by his second son Frederic, the present Grand Duke. The Grand Duchy, as now constituted, comprises an area of about 5850 square miles, of which the Odenwald and Schwarzwald occupy nearly four-fifths.

Previously to the wars of the French Revolution, followed by those of the first Empire, the postal service of Baden was in the hands of the house of Tour and Taxis; but when, in consequence of these wars, that service became dislocated, Baden, like Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Brunswick, withdrew from the monopoly that had been granted to the Princes of Tour and Taxis, and established administrations of their own for carrying on their respective postal services.

The first step towards the improvement of the postal intercourse between the various States of Germany was the Postal Convention of the 6th April, 1850, concluded between Austria and Prussia for the interchange of correspondence at certain rates agreed upon, and the other States of Germany were invited to adhere to the Postal Union thus established.

As regards the use of postage stamps, Article 18 of the Convention is as follows:

> Correspondence circulating within the States belonging to the Union must, as a rule, be prepaid, and this prepayment is to be effected by stamps as soon as practicable.

Article 19 goes on to provide that letters not prepaid are to be forwarded, but an additional payment of 1 sgr. or 3 kreuzer per loth is to be collected. In the case of letters not sufficiently stamped, double the deficiency is to be paid by the recipient.

Bavaria, which had already in 1849 issued postage stamps of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer for internal use, speedily gave in its adherence to the Convention, as appears from a notice dated 25th June, 1850, in which it is further announced that a stamp of 9 kreuzer would be issued on 1st July following. Saxony also proceeded to join, as appears by an Ordinance dated 15th June, 1850, although postage stamps, with the exception of that of 3 pfennige for articles under band, were not issued until 1st August, 1851.

Baden likewise determined to join the Union, but for that purpose it

* The investigations of Mr. Lindenberg are now in course of publication in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. Thanks are also due to Dr. F. Kalckhoff, M. Reinheimer, Mr. Kurz, and others for their assistance.

was necessary that a law should be passed by the Legislative Chambers, which would not meet until the autumn. The Government however decided to lose no time, and on 27th June, 1850, the Ministry of the Grand Duchy directed the Post and Railway Department to institute inquiries as to the mode of manufacture and the cost of production of the stamps then issued or about to be issued in other German States, and the assistance was asked of M. Kachel, Counsellor to the Mint, who had acquired experience in the production of the Baden paper money. It must be conceded that Counsellor Kachel brought great intelligence to bear on the solution of the question as to the best system to be adopted, and about the middle of September, 1850, he made his report on the various modes of production and the advantages and disadvantages attendant thereon, concluding it by recommending the following propositions :

1. The adoption of machine-made paper coloured throughout with destructible colours of light tones.

2. That the size and disposition of the Bavarian stamps should be followed, the impression to be in black by the ordinary book printing press from plates in relief.

3. A dark numeral of value in the inner square on a ground of light engine-turned work in relief.

4. The small squares in the four angles to be filled in with an ornament of guilloches.

5. The spaces between the small squares to be filled in with small letters, the spaces being sufficiently large to allow of the introduction of sixteen to twenty letters.

He further recommended that the supply of paper should be obtained from the mills of Franz Buhl, at Etlingen, and the plates from the printing establishment of C. Neumann, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and that the printing should be done at the Court printing office of Hasper at Carlsruhe.

M. Lindenberg states that essays of the stamps as proposed by Counsellor Kachel, exist in the Imperial Post Museum at Berlin, the design being similar to those of the first issue of Bavaria, with "BADEN" substituted for "BAYERN." They are in watercolour, with the outlines in pencil, and are 1 kreuzer, black ; 2 kr., orange ; 3 kr., blue ; 6 kr., claret, 9 kr., green.

On the 23rd September, 1850, the General-direction transmitted a report on the introduction of the stamps to the Grand Ducal Ministry, approving the propositions of Counsellor Kachel, and suggesting that the proposed inscriptions should be "BADEN" at the top, "FRANCO-MARKE" at the bottom, both in large characters, "Deutsch-Oesterreichischer Postverein" on the left, and the date of the Convention, or the notification of the number of miles within which the stamp was available, on the right. It was finally settled, as we shall see, by inserting "FREIMARKE" at the bottom, "Deutsch-Oestr. Postverein" in the left side, and the date of the convention, "Vertrag, v. 6 April, 1850," in the right side. The

report mentions that the stamps might be introduced on the 1st January, 1851, but the various preliminaries occupied so long time that the issue was subsequently deferred to the 1st May, 1851.

The Second Chamber having on the 16th October, 1850, unanimously voted the entry of Baden into the Union, and it being certain that this would be confirmed by the First Chamber, the Ministry on the following day issued an order for the immediate preparation of stamps of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr., and the direction and supervision was entrusted to Counsellor Kachel, who was also informed of the number of stamps that would be required every three months.

M. Lindenberg states that on the 10th November, Counsellor Kachel reported his proceedings with regard to the paper proposed to be supplied by Buhl, accompanied by samples. He recommended that a year's provision should be purchased, which according to the calculations would require twenty-four reams—one of rusty-yellow for the 1 kr., seventeen of bright yellow for the 3 kr., four of green for the 6 kr., and two of red for the 9 kr., each sheet measuring 18·2 by 16·2 Baden zoll,* and adapted for containing 360 stamps, the 1 kr. in "formes" of forty-five, and the three other values in "formes" of ninety, and each ream containing 500 sheets. The contract was accepted at the price of 8 fl. 40 kr. per ream, and the whole was delivered (less about 9½ quires) on 20th December. A few quires of the bright yellow paper were of a darker shade than the rest, but were accepted on the understanding that this would not again occur.

It may here be remarked that the real colour of the various kinds of paper delivered differed somewhat from the official colours. That for the 1 kreuzer, described as rusty-yellow, was a dull drab; that for the 3 kreuzer was an orange-yellow, of which, as has been said, there were two tones; that for the 6 kreuzer was a full green of a bluish tone; and that for the 9 kreuzer, described as red, was in reality rose-red with a violet hue. This latter was the most sensitive of all, and during the period that it was in use not only varied much in tone as it came from the manufacturer's hands, but was subject to atmospheric influences and readily amenable to chemicals, which discharged the colour for no purpose whatever except to make a variety entirely unknown.

The preparation of the dies, as proposed by Counsellor Kachel, was entrusted to the house of C. Neumann, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and it was agreed that the original dies should first be prepared, and after these had been submitted and approved, galvano-plastic reproductions should be made, 50 of 1 kr., and 100 of each of the other values, so as to make the printing "formes" of forty-five and ninety respectively, the remaining blocks being in reserve. The diamond characters employed for the Baden paper money were to be made use of for the inscriptions on the sides, and the price was to be 330 florins for the work; but the firm had under-calculated the expense of this, and when the dies

* A Baden zoll is about 30 mm. The sheet would therefore be about 21½ × 19 inches.

and electro casts were delivered, a further payment of 100 florins was made by way of compensation. *

Design and Dies.—The original die, engraved on copper, may be said to have consisted of two parts, the rectangular frame and the circular portion carrying the numeral of value. † The ground of this central portion on which the numeral reposed was sketched mechanically, and the whole design was engraved in relief by employing aquafortis and heightening the relief by chemitype in gold. The vacant portions of the frame were filled in with lettering in movable type, "BADEN" at the top in German capitals, and "Freimarke" at the bottom in lower case with a capital initial. On the left was "Deutsch: Oestr: Postverein," and on the right "Vertrag v. 6 April 1850," all in diamond German lower case with capital initials, the same type as had been used in the Baden bank notes. The frame for each of the values was identical, but the background of the circular central portion of the die carrying the numeral varied in each value. In all the dies there were secret marks which were known only to a few of the principal officials.



Plate.—From the die so constructed, casts were taken in plaster as moulds for the electro-casts, which latter, after having been backed up and mounted, constituted the printing plate by arranging them in a printer's "forme." This, in the case of the 1 kreuzer, consisted of 45 galvano-casts in 5 rows of 9, about $4\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{16}$ inches (116 × 210 mm.), and in the case of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer of 90 electro-casts in 10 rows of 9, about $9\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{5}{16}$ inches (232 × 210 mm.), there being an interval of 1 mm. between the stamps. Naumann had been commissioned to furnish 50 such casts of 1 kreuzer and 100 of each of 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, which he did on 20th December except 2, but as he added 50 unmounted casts, these were accepted as an equivalent. ‡

* Naumann appears to have experienced considerable trouble from some of his plaster moulds having minute holes, or air-bubbles, in them, which consequently rendered the electro casts taken from them utterly useless.

† The numerals of value, unlike those in the Bavarian stamps, are followed by a full-stop. The numeral "1" has a divided foot, the "3" has a flag-like head, and the head of the "6" finishes with a ball distant 1½ mm. from the interior edge of the down-stroke, while the "9" is similar, but the ball is distant 2 mm. from the interior line of the down-stroke.

‡ According to Mr. Lindenberg the delivery of Naumann consisted of 1 original plate without numeral, 4 original plates of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer with numerals, 50 mounted electro-casts of 1 kreuzer, 98 of 3 kr., 102 of 6 kr., and 98 of 9 kr., besides 50 unmounted casts consisting of 13 of 1 kreuzer, 5 of 3 kr., 28 of 6 kr., and 4 of 9 kr., which could readily be completed and utilised.

(*To be continued.*)

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDED ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN "VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(*Continued from p.* 218.)

BEFORE proceeding with the remaining value of Type VIII., we would request our readers to draw their pen through the first heading in page 215. At the last moment we garnished the paragraphs with headings, and thoughtlessly added one too many, as our readers must have observed.

THE SIXPENCE, "BEADED OVAL." TYPE VIII.

The sixpenny stamps, Type VI., manufactured in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. remained in use till 1860, but on the 15th February of that year the Inspector of Stamps reported that these stamps were very unsuitable, more especially on account of their want of adhesiveness, and he suggested that a new die should be immediately prepared, similar in design to those of the three pence and four pence recently made, and that the old stock should be destroyed, of which there would probably be 1,125,000 on hand by the time that stamps of the new design were ready to be issued. These suggestions having been approved, Mr. Grosse was commissioned to prepare the die, which he delivered over to the Post-office on 3rd May following.

Watermark "Six Pence."—The first printing of the type VIII. was made in the month of October following, in orange, and was taken into stock during the same month. For this printing 1000 sheets of the paper watermarked "SIX PENCE" were given out, but it appears that 500 sheets were subsequently returned by the printer, for what reason Mr. Hill is not able to discover, though he thinks that it may have been from some accident happening to the "forme" after 500 sheets had been printed, though more than sufficient time to have constructed a new one elapsed before the printing from this type again commenced. However, 500 sheets, or 60,000 stamps only, were taken into stock, being the whole that were printed in orange. The earliest dated specimens known to Mr. Hill are the 25th and 27th October, 1860. The stamps as issued were all perforated 12.

Type IV.—When these 60,000 stamps were exhausted recourse was again had to the sixpenny stamps manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., which continued to be used till June, 1861. A further supply being then required, Mr. Robinson, the printer to the Post-office, had recourse to the old "forme" of Mr. Calvert, Type IV., and 150,000 stamps were printed in black on the paper watermarked "SIX PENCE," from that "forme," which consisted of 100 *clichés*. These were delivered into stock in June, 1861, the first delivery being made 21st June, 1861. The stamps were perforated 12.

Type VIII.—The printing was re-commenced in the month of August following, as 3000 stamps were delivered into stock during that month, 1000 more in September, and 2000 more in February, 1862, making a total of 6000 sheets, or 720,000 stamps. These were all printed in black on the paper watermarked "SIX PENCE," and were perforated 12. The earliest dated specimen found by Mr. Hill is 28th August, 1861.

This concluded the printing of the stamps of Type VIII., "beaded oval."

TYPE IX.

ONE PENNY, ISSUED SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Watermark "One Penny."—In April, 1861, the secretary to the Post-office reported that "it was necessary that an engraving should be made for a new penny postage stamp, the old plate being almost worn out and not giving a satisfactory impression." The report being approved, the contract for a new die was given to Messrs. De Gronchy & Leigh of Melbourne, who delivered it on 25th June following, the voucher for payment showing that the price was twelve guineas. The first printing began in September on the paper watermarked "ONE PENNY," the colour of the impression being green. In September 4000 sheets were printed, of which 1750 were taken into stock during that month, the first issue being made in the latter part of the same month. There were four other printings on the same paper, the last being in August, 1862, the entire number printed being 34,500 sheets, or 4,140,000 stamps. These were all perforated 12.



Watermark "single-lined 1."—The first printing of the one penny, Type IX., on this paper commenced in January, 1863, when 500 sheets were delivered into stock on the 19th of that month. Mr. Hill states that the last of this paper was used by November. It is therefore presumable that the 20,000 sheets received and taken into stock in October, 1862, were used up by that time.

Watermark "double-lined 1."—The paper watermarked with "single-lined 1" being exhausted, and no fresh supply from England being expected for some months, it was determined to borrow paper if possible from some of the neighbouring colonies rather than to print an issue on plain paper. The governments both of South Australia and Tasmania offered their assistance, and a supply was obtained from the latter, consisting of 24,000 sheets, in 96 books each of 250 leaves, watermarked with "double-lined 1," and a like number watermarked "double-lined 4," the sheets being each adapted to receive 240 stamps. The paper had been made up into books in England for the purpose of rendering them chargeable to a lower rate of duty on their arrival in Tasmania. The paper was received at Melbourne on 1st December, 1863, and as the sheets were double the size of those then employed, they were cut in half before printing, the whole being equivalent therefore to 48,000 sheets of each value adapted to receive 120 stamps.

The printing on the paper watermarked with "double-lined 1" began on the 2nd December, 1863, and the first delivery into stock took place two days after. There were three other printings, the last of which was completed 11th February, 1864, nineteen of the books having been used, making a total of 1,140,000 stamps delivered into stock.

Watermark "single-lined 1."—A further shipment of the paper watermarked "single-lined 1" having been received in March, 1864, the printing was resumed on this paper and continued so long as the type was in use. There were ten separate printings altogether on this paper, 31,000 sheets, or 3,720,000 having been received into stock by the 8th August, 1864. These were perforated 12, and also 12½ according to *Oceania*.

This concluded the printing from this type, the issue of which has hitherto been regarded as being preceded by that of the sixpence, black, with the large frame, and we cannot but congratulate Mr. Hill on the results of his investigations of the various printings of the three last types. We can well understand how difficult his task has been, but he has fully succeeded in clearing up many obscure points. Hitherto the date of the issue of Type IX., on paper watermarked with "ONE PENNY," has been given as 1862. Mr. Hill shows that it took place in the latter part of September, 1861; on "single-lined 1" in January, 1863; on "double-lined 1" in December, 1863, and again on "single-lined 1" in March, 1864. The history of the printings of the four pence, "beaded oval," has also now for the first time been made clear, the date of the first issue on plain white wove French paper having been fixed as the 20th April, 1860; on paper waterwarked "FOUR PENCE" in June, 1860; on paper watermarked "FIVE SHILLINGS" in September, 1862, and on paper watermarked "single-lined 4" in October, 1862. We have also seen for the first time a clear explanation of the reasons why the "FOUR PENCE," beaded oval, was printed on the paper watermarked "FIVE SHILLINGS," and also how that watermarked with "double-lined 1 and 4" came into the colony.

(*To be continued.*)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BRAZIL.—We have a copy of the following notice from the postal administration dated 20th July last.

"GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE POST.

"By order of the Director-General, and in execution of the provisions of Article 28 of the regulations of the 10th April of the current year, publication is made that on 20th August next the forms of prepayment referred to in the following description will be put in circulation.

"STAMPS.

"All the new postage stamps from 10 reis up to 2$ (2000 r.) measure 26 × 21 mm.

"The centre of all the stamps is in form of an ellipse of 11 × 15 mm., surrounded by a ribbon inscribed 'ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.'

"The right upper angle is cut obliquely by the word 'CORREIO,' printed on a white ground."

[The details of the stamps of 10, 100, and 1000 reis are here given, which it is almost impossible to render intelligible without an engraving.]

"The stamps for the rates of tens of reis have in the central ellipse a view of the entrance to the bay of Rio de Janeiro. This view, as also the value, is printed in blue in all the values. The rectangular framing is printed in the following colours: those of 20 reis in orange; those of 40 reis, as also for the single post cards, in light green; those of 10 reis in red; those of 50 reis in blue; and those of 80 reis, and for the double post card, in violet.

"The stamps of hundreds of reis have the effigy of the republic in the central oval printed in black, save that those of 100 reis have the numeral in red, while all the others have it in black.

"The rectangular framing forming the stamp is printed in the following manner: in those of 100 reis (for letters and letter cards) in red; in those of 200 reis in orange; in those of 300 reis in light green; in those of 500 reis in blue; and in those of 700 reis in violet.

"The stamps of thousands of reis have in the central ellipse an effigy of Mercury, which, as well as the values, is printed in violet and photographic colours, the one being for those of 2000 reis, and the other for those of 1000 reis.

"The rectangular framing of the stamps of 1000 reis is printed in green, that of the 2000 reis in black.

"LETTER CARDS.

"The letter cards of 100 reis have a stamp similar to those already described, and are printed on thick paper, grey on both faces.

"POST CARDS.

"The single cards of 40 reis are printed on similar paper, violet on the printed side, grey on the reverse.

"The double cards of 80 reis are printed on similar paper, yellow on the printed side, grey on the reverse.

"WRAPPERS.

"The wrappers will represent the rates of 20, 40, and 60 reis, and will be of light grey paper, embossed with the effigy of a woman, symbolical of the republic, surrounded with a band inscribed 'REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.' In the upper part of the band is the word 'CORREIO,' and in the lower part the value in figures, with the word 'REIS.'

"The colours of the stamp on the bands is as follows: for those of 20 reis green; for those of 40 reis dark yellow; for those of 60 reis chocolate."

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Extension of the contract for postage stamps.* The following Treasury Minute has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper:

"Treasury Minute, dated 6th August, 1894.

"The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them a letter dated the 1st inst. from Messrs. De La Rue, the contractors for the supply of stamps for the use of the Inland Revenue and Post-office Department, including those on post cards and wrappers.

"The contract terminates on 31st December, 1898, and Messrs. De La Rue now offer, on condition that it is extended for a further period of three years (*i.e.*, to the 31st December, 1901), to make the following modifications in its terms:

"1. The firm undertake, during the term of the contract as hereby extended, to work their gumming machinery and perforating machinery in such a way that half of each description of machinery shall be under different fire risks, and to put in hand at once, and complete within the period of eighteen months, and after completion to maintain, reserve machinery for gumming and also for perforating, sufficient at all times during the term of the contract as hereby extended, for the production of adhesive stamps under the contract.

"2. The firm undertake to build a fireproof strong-room in the basement of one of their factories used for their general trade purposes, and entirely separate from the factories used for the purpose of the supply under the contract, for storing therein the reserve machinery.

"3. The firm agree (a condition only rendered possible by the duplication of the gumming and perforating machinery) to the reduction of the period during which in the event of fire they are at present discharged from liability to continue the supply of material from six months to three in the case of adhesive stamps, and from three months to one in the case of post cards, wrappers, &c.

"4. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to be at liberty to order adhesive stamps from time to time in such quantities as may be required.

"5. If required to do so by written notice from the said Commissioners at any time during the term of the contract as extended, the firm are, within three months from the date of such notice, to transmit post cards, envelopes, and newspaper wrappers direct to the post-offices at such places not exceeding ten in number at any time as the Commissioners may fix upon, provided that the firm shall not be put to any expense connected with the transmission save the expense and labour of packing. . . . .

"The Board of Inland Revenue report that the modifications of the contract which affect their department will be of great importance.

"They will enable the Inland Revenue Authorities to make a corresponding reduction in the enormous reserve stock of postage stamps, post cards, &c., at present kept at Somerset House. The reduction in the stock will not only lead to a saving estimated at about £20,000 a year for the two next financial years, but it will enable a much better check to be kept on the stock, and will, for the first time, render possible a perfectly satisfactory system of stocktaking. It will further set free a great amount of valuable space which is required for other purposes, and which, but for this arrangement, would have to be provided in a less convenient situation—outside Somerset House—at additional cost to the State.

"In addition to these advantages, Messrs. De La Rue now undertake, if required, to pack and forward heavy postal stationery direct from their factory to the great provincial centres, instead of sending it to Somerset House to be distributed from there as at present. . . . .

"Upon a careful review of all the considerations affecting the question, the Board of Treasury are prepared to sanction the extension of Messrs. De La Rue's contract to the 31st December, 1901, subject to the modifications proposed."

* * *

"TIENTSIN LOCAL POST-OFFICE.—1. The Tientsin Local Post-office will be opened for the conveyance of mails on the 1st of August, 1894. Hours for the sale of stamps, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

"2. All mail matter should arrive 15 minutes before steamer is

advertised to leave ; anything later than this can only be forwarded by following steamer.

"3. All letters, newspapers, and book packets or parcels must be prepaid with the Tientsin L. P. O. stamps.

"4. All mail matter arriving here from Ching-kiang, Hankow, Kew-kiang, Shanghai, or other local Post-offices, *must* either bear the stamp of, or be marked "paid" by the forwarding L. P. O., otherwise postage will be charged on delivery.

"5. Postage stamps, value ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 cents, will be supplied and sold *only* over the Post-office counter."

[Then follow the rates of prepayment.]

"By order,

"A. Smith, *Postmaster.*"

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

With the July number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, that journal ceased to exist under the name that it has borne for the past seven years. In changing its name to *The Australian Philatelist*, it will by no means change its nature, except that the new name is more representative of progress. The original projector, Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, having changed the seat of his business from Sydney to London, his stamp business in Sydney was transferred to Mr. F. Hagen, who has become also the proprietor of the journal. His name is so well known among students of Australian stamps that the reputation of the journal will certainly not suffer in his hands, and he has moreover secured the assistance of those who have contributed, to establish the reputation which it has now acquired.

* * *

A German work has been sent to us, being a Handbook with quarterly supplements, most profusely illustrated with autotype plates, the best executed that we have yet seen.* The book is in a neat form containing a great quantity of matter. The first part, that relating to Germany, is not yet completed, but the result stands as follows: The Empire absorbs thirteen pages of text, and two sheets of engravings ; Baden twelve pages, with one sheet of engravings; Bavaria sixteen pages of text, and two sheets of engravings; Bergedorf nine pages of text, and one sheet of engravings ; Brunswick fourteen pages of text, and four sheets of engravings ; Bremen fourteen pages of text, and six sheets of engravings ; Hamburg twenty pages of text, and nine sheets of engravings ; Hanover twenty-two pages of text, and eight sheets of engravings ; Lubeck twenty-four pages of text, and seven sheets of engravings ; the two Mecklenbergs fifty-two pages of text, and eighteen sheets of engravings ; the North German Confederation 140 pages of text, and nineteen sheets of engravings ; Oldenburg is in course of publication. We have been thus particular, because we think the work is one which is well worthy of all the recommendation we can possibly give it, and each State is complete in itself. So far as philatelic works are concerned, Germany is taking the highest place in number, and in the excellent way in which they are printed and illustrated. We say this without any disparagement of what has been done in England under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of London ; for it must be borne in mind that this Society was the pioneer, which pointed out the proper way in which treatises on stamps should be illustrated. Seven years since the Society produced its work on *Oceania*, and it is now eight years since we produced in the *Record* the first autotype plates of the first issue of Tasmania, illustrative of a paper on this issue by the late Mr. Tapling, who presented the plates to the proprietors

* *Permanentes Beibuch mit Lichtdrucktafeln*, von Hugo Krötzch. Erster Teil, Deutschland; Leipsig. Hugo Krotzsch. 352 pp. 12mo. (In course of publication.)

of the *Record*. We all know what progress photography has made during the interval, and it is not to be wondered at that as applied to the production of the types of stamps it has made similar strides. So far as these are concerned, we think that no publication that has yet appeared is illustrated in a manner superior to the little work now before us, which we cordially recommend to our readers. We can scarcely say what their experience is, but our own is that it is far more pleasant when we wish to refer to a type to find a correct representation of it than one of the awful caricatures that belong to five-and-twenty years ago.

Notes and Queries.

THE auction epidemic has set in again in such full force that it is likely to wear itself out. Our own opinion is that the auction institution has turned out to be a mistake both for collectors and dealers. To collectors who desire to get rid of their duplicates or of their collections, it may possibly present some advantages, though even this is doubtful, but in one point it has utterly failed, and that is in establishing any fixed market value for particular stamps, especially for those whose value is just what a collector who wants them is disposed to give for them. But it has tended to break down that sharp line of demarcation between dealers and collectors that previously existed, and which we think it was a pity to disturb. We are aware that this is not the popular view, but it is the outcome of a retrospect of thirty years.

* * *

THERE is another innovation which we think is a detestable though it may be a very convenient one. In former days it was a custom, which still prevails, for dealers to make up sheets of stamps, "All these one penny each." "All these threepence each," &c. Now dealers make up books of their best unused stamps, in which the specimens are hinged with bits of paper not always of the thinnest description. We have also seen unused specimens stamped on the back with the dealers' initials, but would never buy a copy so stamped, for it frequently showed through. The competition has grown so great that dealers send out stamps on approval to people that have so little regard for honour and honesty as to change the specimens for those of inferior value. This is their excuse. But the system of making up books of unused stamps is bad. It takes at least a fourth off the value of a stamp to interfere with the gumming on the back. We could mention two or three of the largest dealers known who have never put a stamp on a sheet or in a book; the consequence is that their unused stamps are as fresh as when first purchased, and entirely different to those which have been exposed to handling in the pages of a book. Of course this only holds good so far as unused stamps are concerned. In the case of used stamps it is very convenient to have them stuck into a book, as the various shades strike the eye much more when the stamps are in company than when separate. Why cannot a dealer in making up books of used stamps notify those of which he possesses unused specimens? Collectors sometimes fancy that an obliterated stamp is an eyesore in a collection. So it may be under certain circumstances, but a vamped-up unused specimen, of which we see many in these days, is in our opinion a far worse blot. A stamp that has been through the hands of the washerman and comes to hand fresh starched and ironed, is not to our minds a very attractive object, and yet we think there are many

little dealers who occupy their time and talents in their preparation. We have seen a good many specimens of such handiwork, more especially within the last three or four years. Are these exclusively collectors' cast-outs that go to auction?

* * *

New Postmarks.—As some curiosity has been excited by the recent alterations in the date stamps of the departure offices, it is well to explain what the meaning of the line above the day, the month, and the year signifies. A letter put into a letter-box remains in confinement there until the box is cleared, when it falls under the hands of the officials of the Post-office. It may also come from a distance. The object of the new stamp is to denote the approximate time when it reaches the hands of the officials of the Post-office, on the stamp. For this purpose a system of letters has been devised separated on the stamp by a star. The letters on the right are either A or P, standing either for ante-meridian or post-meridian, mid-day being represented by M*A, midnight by M*P. The first thirteen letters of the alphabet, omitting J, are supposed to be substituted for the figures on the dial of a clock. A representing 1, B representing 2, C representing 3, &c. of the hour hand. The same letters would also represent in the case of the minute hand 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, &c. The first letter therefore on the stamp denotes the hour, the second the minutes; thus 3.30 p.m. would be represented by CF*P, 8.45 a.m. by HI*A. It is simple, and avoids a multiplicity of separate pieces to make up the stamp, the utmost number required being three letters and the star.

* * *

United States.—The Hartford Company has announced that the designation of the envelopes will be altered from letters to numbers, and some other alterations also made. The following is the new list, and it will be seen that size B is discontinued, and sizes P and Q of the Columbian list have been added.

Numbers.	Formerly.	Sizes.	Quality.	Former Designation.
1	L	$2\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	1st only .	Small Note . No. 1
2	A	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	1—2—3 .	Full Letter . ,, 3
3	C	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$	1—2—3 .	Commercial . ,, $4\frac{1}{2}$
4	P	$3\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$	1st only .	
5	D	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$	1—2—3 .	Extra Letter . ,, 5
6	E	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{6}{16}$	Manilla .	,, ,, . ,, 6
7	G	$3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	1—2 .	Official . ,, 7
8	H	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	1st only .	Large Official . ,, I
9	I	$4\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$	1st only .	Extra ,, . ,, 8
10	M	$3\frac{9}{16} \times 4\frac{6}{8}$	1st only .	Small Baronial . ,, 10
11	N	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	1st only .	Large ,, . ,, 11
12	K	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$	Manilla .	Wrappers . ,, 12
13	F	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$	1—2 .	Legal . ,, 9
14	Q	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$	1st only .	

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. NOVEMBER, 1894. No. 191.

STAMP doctoring, as quite apart from stamp vamping, is, we think, capable of being divided into three kinds; the stupid, the fraudulent, and the useful. We will endeavour to show what we mean by an example. The stupid may be exemplified by the following extract from a magazine, dating nearly thirty years back: "In order to remove the red gum on the backs of some of the stamps of Hanover, it suffices to put them in a boiling solution of carbonate of soda. The red colour will speedily decompose from the effects of the re-agent, but without waiting till this is quite complete the stamp should be removed and plunged into cold water. The operation should only last as long as is absolutely necessary, one or two minutes, or the alkaline carbonate will affect the colour of the stamp itself." That generation, which may be termed the generation of idiots, has fortunately passed away.

Stamp Doctoring.

We cannot go deeply into the fraudulent doctoring, the great object of which has been either to make varieties, or to remove obliterations from stamps that had been cancelled. We find various recipes for this latter purpose. Chlorides, caustic-potash, oxalic, and azotic acids, the notable one of the *Savon de Marseille*, and to this collection of chemicals may be added naphtha and chloroform, which both play their parts. These, however, are only for the purpose of removing obliterations; but for changing colours cyanides and other chemicals are required, which it is not necessary to mention. All require careful and judicious handling, or the stamp itself becomes irretrievably damaged. The paper also becomes disintegrated, unless its fibres are subsequently drawn again together.

A cleaned stamp, that is, one so doctored, is an abomination to every real collector. A practised eye will almost always detect the blot at a glance without any further examination.

There is however a third species of chemical manipulation which is useful.

We know that in certain stamps the coloured ink used in the printing, contains an ingredient which becomes oxidised whenever the stamp has been much exposed to the air, or more especially to moisture. It is not difficult to divine what this ingredient is. It is metallic necessarily, and chiefly an oxide of lead. When attention was drawn to this, the Inland Revenue Department made it a condition in the contracts for the manufacture of the stamps that no lead should be used. Considering the number of postage stamps that were licked this was a wise provision. The public did not suspect that there was "death in the pot," but made a great fuss about the very poor stuff on the line-engraved stamps, ostentatiously described as "cement," and which was shown to be perfectly harmless, though they were clearly right in representing it as having a most abominable taste.

The oxidation of stamps is especially noticeable in the native-printed red Mauritius, in some of the one penny English, as also in the early envelopes. The red assumes a brown colour, but as this arises from the oxidising of the metallic oxide in the ink it can readily be removed, as is known to most stamp collectors, by a very simple application, which does not interfere in any way whatever with the stamp. A mystery appears to be made of what is no mystery at all, for we see in the pages of a contemporary an advertisement of what is termed the "Ideal Anti-oxidiser." But as the announcement goes on to say that oxidised stamps will be operated on at 6d. each, we conclude that the preparation is not to prevent oxidation, and that if a name is to be coined it should rather be termed a "de-oxidiser." However, if any of our readers wish to remove the oxidation from any of their stamps they will find that an application of peroxide of hydrogen will at once remove it. We are surprised to find that this is not more generally known, as the de-oxidising properties of this hydrogenised water are well known in the laboratory. It is sold in two degrees of strength, 10 and 20 vols, and a pennyworth should suffice to de-oxidise a whole sheet of stamps. It is perfecty harmless to the stamp, and does not interfere with the gumming on the back. There may be other chemicals which would answer the purpose, but of the virtues of the one we mention we can speak from practical experience.

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.*"

Angola.—A misfortune is reported as having occurred in this West African Portuguese colony. The stamps of 25 reis fell short, but the authorities were equal to the occasion, and surcharged 5,000 stamps of 2½ reis with 25 reis. This was done in blue-black with a circular stamp inscribed "CORREIOS DE ANGOLA" and "25 REIS" below.

25 reis on 2½ r., brown; surcharge in blue-black.

Austria.—The *I. B. Z.* reports the postage due stamp of 1 kreuzer as perforated 11½ in place of 10.

Postage Due. 1 kr., brown; *perforated* 11½.

The same journal states that on October 9th last a post card of 2 kr., bearing by mistake a stamp of 5 kr., was issued in the sixth division, and upwards of 200 disposed of before the error was discovered.

Post Card. 5 kr., *brown* on buff; *error.*

Azores.—*Horta.*—It is said that the stamps of 2½ reis having run short, the postal administration in Horta was officially permitted to cut those of 5 reis into two, each half being deemed of the value of 2½ reis. The same story is told of Funchal (Madeira).

Bavaria.—From the *I. B. Z.* we learn that a new wrapper of 3 pf. has been issued of whity-brown paper, watermarked with wavy lines horizontally.

The post cards without stamps and watermark bear the date of "'94," as also do the following, watermarked with lines vertically:

Wrapper. 3 pfennig, brown on whity-brown.
Post Cards. 3+3 pfennig, brown on buff; date "'94."
10 ,, carmine ,, ,,
10+10 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Bénin.—We have not quite finished with this interesting colony, as we read in the *Echo de la Timb.* that the overprint of "BENIN" is found diagonally, starting from upper left angle, in both black and red, on the 4, 5, 10, 25, 35, and 75 centimes; in black on the 1, 2, 15, 20, 30, and 40 c., and 1 f.; and horizontally in red on the 5, 10, 20, and 30 postage stamps. The overprint

was applied by a handstamp, and there was not any accent over the "E" in "BENIN" on the stamp. There are a considerable number of forgeries, many of which emanate from Bénin, but there is an accent in these, and the letters of the overprint are a trifle higher than in the genuine.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—A new value of the current type has been issued for the prepayment of printed matter and newspapers. ½ novcic, grey-black.

Brazil.—An earnest of the new series of adhesives comes to hand—enough to show what to expect.

10 reis, carmine and blue; Bay of Rio de Janeiro.
20 ,, orange and blue ,,
50 ,, dark blue and blue ,,
100 ,, rose, centre black; Effigy of Republic.
200 ,, orange ,, ,,

The *I. B. Z.* reports the issue of wrappers of drab-coloured paper, with the stamp as in the former issue. The colour of the 60 reis was announced as chocolate, but it is chronicled as mauve.

Wrappers. 20 reis, green on drab.
40 ,, orange ,,
60 ,, mauve ,,

Bulgaria.—The following postage due stamps, of the re-engraved type, perforated 11½, are announced.

Postage due. 15 stot., red-violet.
50 ,, light brown.

Chili.— The *I. B. Z.* describes a stamp for a purpose similar to that of the stamp of Colombia, chronicled in our number for June last—that is of evidencing the receipt of a *registered* letter. In our notice of the Columbian stamp, we omitted to state that it was for registration purposes; and the stamp should also have been described as being vermilion on *blue*. It was announced as having been issued in conformity with the resolutions of the Vienna Postal Convention of 1891 to pay for extra trouble. According to a notice of it in a Panama newspaper it was to be affixed on *all* receipts of registered packets.

The stamp of Chili bears the profile of Columbus, and has "CORREOS DE CHILE" at the top and "A. R." at the bottom, and is perforated 12. Unlike that of Colombia, it has no value expressed on it, but its price is 5 centavos.

Registered Letter Receipt. No value (5 c.), brown.

Chinese Locals.—With regard to these Chinese Locals it is clear that we have to do with sets of stamps which are nothing better than speculations, as to how far collectors will be found to purchase up issues made specially for them. For the future, therefore, unless we find that our readers wish us to continue to chronicle them, we shall refrain from doing so, and, so far as we are concerned, shall leave them to "stew in their own juice." There is a tendency at the present day, more than ever, to impose

rubbish upon collectors. When governments lend themselves to this we are powerless; but when individuals or bodies endeavour to foist their wares on collectors, we think we ought to do all we can to put a block in the way of their benevolent intentions.

We chronicle the issue for Tientsin, as we promised in our last to do so.

Tientsin.—We have the new issue, which is better than most of the locals hitherto produced. It resembles the Shanghai in design, but the dragon, on a white ground, is more fierce-looking and has formidable claws. In the upper angles and the sides of the frame there are Chinese characters, and in the lower angles are the numerals of value. "TIENTSIN" is at the top and "CENT" or "CENTS" at the bottom. The postage due stamps are the same as the others, except that "POSTAGE DUE" is overprinted on them in old English type in black. The impression is on thickish white wove paper, and the perforation is 12.

½ cent, green.	5 cents, yellow.
1 ,, light brown.	10 ,, blue.
2 cents, purple.	15 ,, rose.

Postage due. Similar values and colours overprinted in black.

Danish West Indies.—A card of 3 + 3 cents, resembling in type that of the current reply card of 2 + 2 cents, has been issued, corresponding to the single card of 3 cents (1889).

Post Card. 3+3 cents, carmine on white.

Dominican Republic.—According to the *A. J. of P.*, the post cards of 2 and 3 centavos, with their corresponding reply cards, have been overprinted with "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in black.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, red on buff; overprint in black.

2+2	,,	,,	,,	,,
3	,,	blue on buff	,,	,,
3+3	,,	,,	,,	,,

Ecuador.—The *Timbre-Poste* has found among a lot of cancelled stamps the following telegraph stamps used postally:

1 centavos	(1892),	slate;	overprinted in	carmine.
5 ,,	,,	yellow	,,	black.
10 ,,	,,	blue	,,	carmine.
20 ,,	,,	brown	,,	black.
10 ,,	(1894),	green.		
20 ,,	,,	red.		
40 ,,	,,	brown.		

Great Britain.—Something again wrong with one of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s printing presses. Mr. Ewen informs us that some stamps of twopence-halfpenny were found at Southampton which were printed upside down and on the gummed side. The whole of the sheet had been sold except eight copies, so that we are unable to say if the whole sheet was so printed, but we should think not. This was in the last week of October.

2½d., purple on blue; wmk. inverted; printed on gummed side.

Holland.—The 2 cents numeral type is now in olive-yellow, and the following stamps have, in addition to the 10 cent chronicled in our last, appeared in modified colours, and with the shading of the background strengthened; the young Queen's portrait will be redrawn next year. The perforation is 13.

3 cents, orange.	15 cents, yellow-brown.
5 ,, ultramarine.	20 ,, emerald-green.
7½ ,, fawn.	22½ ,, dark green.
12½ ,, blue-grey.	25 ,, dark violet.

1 gulden, lilac.

The colours of the postage due stamps are also in course of change to ultramarine-blue, with value in black.

The envelope of 5 cents and post card of the same value have appeared with the design re-touched.—*I.B.Z.*

Envelope. 5 cents, ultramarine, *retouched type.*
Post Card. 5 ,, ,, ,,

Honduras.—In reference to what we said last month, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, has not only been so good as to tell us how he obtained his copies of the official stamps of the General Bogran issue, but has sent us copies for inspection. He obtained the whole series from 1 centavo up to 1 peso, save the 2 c. and 10 c., direct from Tegucigalpa towards the close of 1891. Mr. Seebeck also states that the issue was made in 1891.

The specimens we have seen are printed direct from the plates, and bear a mark of two concentric circles of about 19 and 10 mm. in diameter stamped in lake.

Official. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centavos and 1 peso, orange-yellow (1891), overprinted "OFICIAL" in carmine-red.

Hong Kong.—That useful stamp, the 10 dollars fiscal, has received a new surcharge for postal purpose; viz., of 5 dollars in two lines of Old English characters.

5 doll. on 10 doll., rose; *surcharge in Old English* in black.

India.—The *Timbre-Poste* has had its attention called by the journal of M. Mahé to a retouch of the die of the 4 annas, green, of 1866, with the incurved angles. The retouch consists of a variation in the mouth and the commissure of the lips, as also in the forehead and the band of the hair.

4 annas, yellow-green, green and blue-green; 1st variety.
4 ,, blue-green; 2nd variety.

Italy.—The post-card of 10c. is dated "94."—*Timbre-Poste.*

Post Card. 10 c., carmine on rose; *dated 94.*

Liberia.—The current issue has, with the exception of the high values of 1, 2, and 5 dollars, been overprinted for official use with "O.S." in grotesque capitals. This overprint will not be

extended to the high values until the stock in hand of those overprinted "OFFICIAL" is exhausted.

Official.

1 cent,	vermilion-red,	overprinted in	black.
2 cents,	blue	,,	red.
4 ,,	green and black	,,	,,
8 ,,	olive-brown and black	,,	,,
12 ,,	carmine-red	,,	black.
16 ,,	mauve	,,	,,
24 ,,	bronze-green on yellow	,,	red.
32 ,,	blue-green	,,	,,

Mexico.—Messrs. A. Smith and Son have shown us a post card for the interior, of the same design as that of the postal union cards depicted in our number for July last, the inscriptions at the side being altered to "SERVICIO INTERIOR," and the French equivalents to "TARJETA POSTAL," and the instructions have been omitted. We do not know whether this issue preceded or has followed that depicted in our last number, but we suppose that it preceded it. The impression is in rose-red, on straw-coloured card, and the stamp in dull ultramarine. Size 141 × 80½ mm. We may add that the post card of 5 c., blue, of the design shown at page 207 of the *Record* of last year, does not exist.

Post Card. 5 cent., ultramarine and rose-red on straw.

Mozambique Company.—A series with a special design has been issued for this Company, having the Arms of Portugal, with elephants as supporters in the centre, and "COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE" on a horse-shoe band. In each of the lower angles is "Rs.," and the numerals of value are inserted on a tablet between. The impression is on plain wove paper, and the perforation is 11½.

2½ reis,	ochre ;	numerals in	black.
5 ,,	orange	,,	
10 ,,	lilac	,,	
15 ,,	brown	,,	
20 ,,	slate grey	,,	
25 ,,	green	,,	
50 ,,	blue	,,	
75 ,,	rose	,,	
80 ,,	yellow-green	,,	
100 ,,	brown on yellow ;	numerals in	black.
150 ,,	red-brown on rose	,,	
200 ,,	blue on blue	,,	
300 ,,	blue on salmon	,,	
500 ,,	black on white ;	numerals in	red.
1000 ,,	violet ,,	,,	

North Borneo.—The issue of two reply cards of 1 + 1 cent and 3 + 3 cents is announced. They have frames similar to the single cards, and bear the title of "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO." This title is also on the stamp, which is of the type of the former adhesives re-furbished.

Post Cards.

1 + 1 cent, red on buff. | 3 + 3 cents, blue on buff.

Portugal.—The *I. B. Z.* states that the following of the new issue are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, brownish-yellow.
10 ,, lilac.
15 reis, brown-violet.
20 ,, grey-lilac.

Portuguese Indies.—Our contemporary, the *D. B. Zeitung*, states that all the stamps of these Colonies, inscribed "PORTUGAL" in the upper part of the oval band and "INDIA" in the lower, have been issued, similar in values and colours to those of Portuguese Congo, as given by us in August last. We have no information at present of more than the one value in "Tanga," as chronicled by us in June last.

Queensland.—The same journal states that the colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence is no longer dark carmine, but rose.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, rose.

Roumania.—A post card of 5 bani, printed in blue on white card, and without frame, bearing a stamp of the new type, has been issued. *Post Card.* 5 bani, blue on white.

Russia.—We do not knowingly mention what are termed "bogus" stamps, and should not have referred to this, which relates to a post card of 4 kopecks, entirely printed in carmine in place of black, with a dotted stamp, and dating from 1891, had not the appearance of it been going the round of all the foreign journals. It was at first considered that the card was one of Finland, upon which the Russian stamp had inadvertently been printed, but as the Russian stamp has not a dotted ground this was untenable; and the *Timbre-Poste*, which has prosecuted the inquiries, is driven to conclude that the card is a Finland one, from which the corner circles have been removed by doctoring.

Moscow.—There is a slight alteration in the enquiry card. The overprinted inscriptions are in larger type, and are black in place of red.

Enquiry Card. 3+9 kop., red; overprinted in red and black.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste.*

Podolsk.—Modification in the type. The lower extremity of the star almost touches the exterior edge of the oval band.

3 kopecks, green.

Sapojok.—Recourse to the design of 1890, with the numerals in the inner oval on each side of the Coat of Arms. Design abandoned in 1891.

3 kopecks, carmine and green.

Salvador.—We have the 11 centavos, vermilion, surcharged in black with the numeral "1" above the centre of the stamp, and "Centavo" in Albion lower case at the foot.

1 centavo on 11 c., vermilion, surcharged in black.

San Marino.—The *Timbre-Poste* enables us to give the colours of the stamps described in our last. It is now the "silly season," and we are in doubts which is most affected by it—the parties who made the stamps or we who described them. If the latter, we will crown our silliness by adding the further particulars.

25 centesimi, blue and brown ; perforated 15.
50 ,, red and lilac ,,
1 lira, green and brown ,,
Post Card. 10 centesimi, black inscriptions on green, rose, blue, yellow.

Siam.—Messrs. A. Smith and Son have shown us 10 rows of 10 of the 64 atts, surcharged with "1 Att" and a like number with "2 Atts," as mentioned in our last, but these are free from any of the errors that the *Post Office* chronicled. They are evenly printed, though so heavily that in many cases the type almost pierces the paper. Those chronicled by the *Post Office* were doubtless a first edition.

"1 Att" on 64 atts, purple and yellow-brown.
"2 Atts" ,, ,, ,,

Straits Settlements.—The post card of 3 cents, with its reply, is now in rose.

Post Cards. 3 cents, rose on buff; size 138 × 88 mm.
3+3 ,, ,,

Switzerland.—The colour of the 12 centimes is in blue, of a darker shade than formerly, if we may judge from those last received on our letters. 12 centimes, blue, *darker*.

Trinidad.—In our May number we chronicled the ½ penny, green, as having been overprinted for official use with "O.S.," and in our August number added the 1 penny and 4 pence. The *I. B. J.* of this month completes the list.

Official. 2½ pence blue ; overprinted in black.
6 ,, grey-brown ,,
1 shilling, reddish-brown ,,
5 shillings, violet-red.

United States.—The new series of postage stamps is now rapidly coming to hand. The small addition in the upper spandrels consists of a double-lined right-angled triangle, with a curved hypotenuse, and in the interior, touching the inner line at the middle of it, are round dots. In the 2 cents there is a great variation in the colour; those first issued were carmine, but we have seen them in rose, which has penetrated through the paper to the back.

1 cent, blue.
2 cents, carmine, rose.
3 ,, violet.
4 ,, black-brown.
5 ,, brown.

The last three we have not seen except through the eyes of a contemporary.

The issue of the following additions to the Postage due stamps of the new type is announced.

Postage due. 1, 3, 5, and 10 cents, dark claret.

Venezuela.—The colour of the postal union card of 10 centimos, with its corresponding reply, has been somewhat modified.—*I. B. Z.*

Post Cards. 10 centimos, orange-red on white.
10+10 ,, ,, ,,

Victoria.—On the 22nd September last the halfpenny wrapper made its appearance in chrome-yellow, on plain wove creamy-white paper. The wrapper measures 275 × 110 mm., and is pierced with printer's rule in colour.

Wrapper. ½ penny, chrome-yellow on creamy-white; pierced.

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the envelope of 1 penny, in orange on white laid, size 148 × 80 mm.; also another, which bears a second stamp without colour, and which it terms an envelope of 1+1 penny. Further, the envelope of 2d., carmine, 147 × 90 mm., is in the same condition; while the registration envelope of 3d. has a blank stamp of threepence in the stamp frame. All this appears to us to be only evidence of the carelessness of the stamper, and to be nothing more than species of "miss-fires."

On the other hand, the *A. J. of P.* reports having received the envelope of 1 penny in red-brown on white laid.

The postage due stamps in red, with the centre in green, are now in use, and some of the values have been already issued. The series will consist of

½ penny, red and green.	6 pence, red and green.
1 ,, ,, ,,	10 ,, ,, ,,
2 pence ,, ,,	1 shilling ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,,	2 shillings ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,	5 ,, ,, ,,

Wurtemburg.—The service stamp "Portoflichtige Dienstsache" of 5 pf., violet, exists imperforate according to the *I. B. Z.*

The same journal also states that the envelope of the same value is now in green on light yellow.

Service. 5 pf., violet; *imperforate.*
Service Env. 5 pf., green on *light* yellow.

Zululand.—Two more values of the new series of the design depicted in our July number, consisting of the two extremes—the halfpenny and the £5 have come to hand. In describing the design in June last, we ought to have said that the name of the country as well as the value are both printed from the "duty" plate, the rest from the "key" plate.

½ penny, purple and green.
£5, purple and black on red.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BADEN.

(*Continued from page* 240.)

THE printing from the *clichés* furnished by Naumann* seems to have begun at once, as M. Lindenberg states that on February 25th, 1851, an inventory was made, from which it appears that the following quantities had been delivered into stock :

6,484	sheets of	45	stamps each of	1 kr., drab	= 291,780.
30,614	,,	90	,,	3 kr., yellow	= 2,755,260.
8,036	,,	,,	,,	6 kr., green	= 723,240.
5,076	,,	,,	,,	9 kr., rose-red	= 456,840.

So that by the end of February everything was prepared and ready for the issue.

It has been already stated that the sheets were adapted to receive 360 stamps in four panes of 90 each, except in the case of the 1 kr., where the number of panes was eight, each consisting only of 45. It is not known whether Hasper cut the sheets before printing, or passed them as many times under the press as there were panes to be printed. The entire sheet was not large, and we are told by a practical printer that the sheet was in all probability kept entire, and passed repeatedly under the press. This seems to be the opinion also of M. Lindenberg, and the fact that the sheets were gummed by hand and dried after printing is, we think, an additional argument in favour of the sheets not having been preliminarily cut up into fractions. M. Lindenberg also states that a vertical pair of stamps of the 3 kr., yellow, of 1853, is to be found in the Imperial Post Museum with an interval of 7½ mm. between them, a space too great to have occurred between two stamps in the same "forme." The accounts were however kept on the assumption of the sheets of 3, 6, and 9 kr. containing 90 stamps, and those of 1 kr. of 45 stamps. This was therefore what in England we term the Post-office sheet, which in certain values is only a portion of the entire sheet, and formerly consisted of one or more of twelve panes of certain values.

The cost of the entire impression, inclusive of the original cost of the dies and plates, amounted to 1429 florins 57 kreuzer, which was rather less than the cost of those of Bavaria, and much less than of those of Prussia, being about 20 kr. per 1000.

The object of the several values was as follows :

The 1 kr. represented the single rate on printed matter, circulars, newspapers, &c.

The 3 kr. represented the single rate on letters to be delivered within ten miles from the office where they were posted.

The 6 kr. represented the similar rate for distances between ten and twenty miles.

The 9 kr. represented the similar rate for distances beyond twenty miles.

* Owing to our bad writing, the name of this well-known house was incorrectly spelt by the printer in our last, and we failed to correct it in all cases.

The single rate weight was 1 loth. These rates were not confined to the limits of the Grand Duchy, but extended over the other States that had joined the German Austrian Postal Union, and so far as regards the postal communication within the Grand Duchy were not changed till the 1st October, 1858, when the 3 kr. rate was abolished, and no distinction was made between letters to be delivered within ten miles of the place of posting and those within twenty miles. The only other changes in the rates were made on the 1st May, 1859, when the rate for letters delivered within three miles of the place of posting was fixed at 1 kr., and this continued till the 1st October, 1862, when the single rate for all letters posted and delivered within the Grand Duchy was fixed at 3 kr., and the delivery tax of 1 kr., which up to that time had been charged, was abolished. On the 1st July, 1864, the rate on letters posted and delivered within the limits of distribution of the same Post-office was reduced to 1 kr.

An Ordinance of the 11th April, 1851, contained directions as to the prepayment within the Grand Duchy to the following effect:

"§ 7. *Prepayment.*

"On all objects sent by letter post in the interior the postal rate must be prepaid by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes.

"The stamps which correspond with the single rates can be used for the prepayment of the higher rates, and can be purchased at all the Post-offices in the country singly, or in any number desired.

"These stamps are to be affixed to the upper edge of the address side of the letters, by wetting the adhesive matter on the back of the stamp, and as many placed on the letter as will suffice for its prepayment according to weight and distance.

"The Grand Ducal Direction of the Posts and Telegraph will make arrangements for the sale of stamped envelopes in any locality where they are required.

"The prepayment of letters in the departure offices of the Grand Duchy can only be effected by stamps or envelopes of Baden. The employment of stamps of any other State or Postal Administration is not permitted, and letters so found are to be treated as unpaid. The same applies to used stamps of Baden."

The Director of the Grand Ducal Post-office also issued a circular, dated 11th April, 1851, relative to the sale and the account of the postage stamps to be put on sale to the public on the 1st May.

Under date of 22nd April, 1851, the Direction of the Grand Ducal Posts and Telegraph issued a code of regulations, among which are the instructions as to the cancelling of the stamps, which was to be effected at the receiving-office by a special handstamp of concentric circles with the index number of the Post-office in the centre. The Post-offices throughout the Grand Duchy were arranged alphabetically, and a consecutive number given to each, there being 163. Some changes were made in subsequent years by the discontinuance of the obliteration in certain Post-offices, or the discontinuance of the Post-office itself. In some cases the index number of the discontinued Post-office was transferred to another, and M. Lindenberg adds a list of 14 additional index numbers, 164 to 177, that were added in the course of time.

The issue took place on the 1st May, 1851, as had been ordered, and after furnishing the various Post-offices with their requisite supplies, it was evident that a second impression would soon become necessary, especially as the imperfect gumming or subsequent drying of the sheets of the first impression had rendered useless fifty-one sheets of the 3 kr. stamps, thirty-seven of the 6 kr., and twenty-one of the 9 kr., which, on 1st November, 1851, were ordered to be burnt, and on 28th August, 1852, the same was done with fifty-one, twenty-nine, and twenty-seven sheets of 3, 6, and 9 kr. respectively. A fresh supply of paper was accordingly ordered from Franz Buhl, which was delivered in June. On the delivery of the paper Buhl remarked that exception had been taken to the small difference in the colour between the paper for the 1 kr. and that of the 3 kr. in the first delivery, which he had endeavoured to remedy in the second one, and, moreover, it was not possible to reproduce in the second lot the identical colours of the first lot.

The printing was again entrusted to Hasper, who was ordered to make the "formes" to consist of 50 *clichés* for the 1 kr., and of 100 for each of the 3, 6, and 9 kr., and in order to bring them up to that number he was to make use of the *clichés* in reserve, each sheet to have eight impressions of the "forme" of the 1 kr., and four of the "formes" of the other values. Hasper commenced the printing on the 24th June, and completed it on the 9th August following, at which date he had delivered into stock

8,900	sheets of	50	stamps each of	1 kr., drab	= 445,000	stamps.
34,024	,,	100	,,	3 kr., yellow	=3,402,400	,,
18,353	,,	,,	,,	6 kr., green	=1,835,300	,,
4,928	,,	,,	,,	9 kr., rose-red	= 492,800	,,

The spoilage was 60, 104, 71, and 24 sheets of the respective values.

On the delivery Hasper reported that the sheets were small for the increased number of stamps, and recommended that they should be of larger size in future deliveries; that the printing should in future be done in summer, as there were great difficulties in drying the gum in winter; that the "forme" of the 9 kr in hand was much worn, and a renewal of it was urgently required; in spite of the greatest care being taken, the guilloched portions were filled with colour.

In this second printing the colour of the paper for the 1 kr. was much darker, that for the 3 kr. was brimstone-yellow, and that for the 6 kr. was yellow-green. M. Lindenberg says rightly that the stamps of this second printing cannot, in the face of Buhl's remark that it was impossible to reproduce exactly the same colours as before, be considered as a new issue, but only as varieties of the first. It is not possible to say when the stamps of the new printing began to circulate, as they were only brought into use according as the stock of the old printing was exhausted. From an examination he has made of a very large number, it seems clear that none were issued in 1851, and but few even are found during the first six months of 1852.

The stock in hand lasted throughout the year 1852, and it was not

till February 1853 that it became necessary to take measures for a new supply.

The total number of the first issue delivered into stock, after deducting those of the first printing that were destroyed, was :

1 kr.,	1st impression,	291,780	...	2nd impression,	445,000	...	Total,	736,780.
3 kr.	,,	2,746,080	...	,,	3,402,400	...	,,	6,148,480.
6 kr.	,,	717,570	...	,,	1,835,300	...	,,	2,552,870.
9 kr.	,,	452,520	...	,,	492,800	...	,,	945,320.

Second Issue.

The Administration decided to apply to the papermaker Buhl for a fresh supply of paper, at the price formerly agreed on, and as the kingdom of Wurtemberg had adopted the colour of yellow for its stamps of 3 kr., and the colour of the 1 kr. not being considered suitable, in order to avoid confusion it was determined that the new printing of the 1 kr. should be on paper quite white, the 3 kr. in the former green colour of the 6 kr., and the 6 kr. in the former yellow colour of the 3 kr., the 9 kr. remaining as before in red ; also that a larger quantity of paper and stamps should be made, sufficient for a consumption of two years at least, and for this purpose four reams of white paper, twenty-two of green, nine of yellow, and five of red were ordered. The size of the sheets for the 3, 6, and 9 kr. was enlarged and made the same as that originally supplied for the 1 kreuzer, which was a little larger than that for the other values, as it was printed in eight panes, and the margins took up more room. The paper was delivered by Buhl in March and April, 1853. As the account amounted to 475 fl. 4 kr., and the price in 1850 was 8 fl. 40 kr. per ream, it is probable that the order actually executed was for a larger quantity than forty reams, especially as it appears that after the printing twenty reams of green paper were returned into stock.

The Commissary of the Post, in his report on the printing, mentioned that the cost of printing would be reduced, if fifty more *clichés* were added to the "forme" of the 1 kr. The General Direction accordingly on the 30th May decided that these stamps should for the future be printed in panes of 100 instead of 50, and applied to Hasper to know if he could supply the *clichés* manufactured by the electro process. On the 6th June Hasper replied that he could undertake the work at 36 kr. each, and this was carried out on 12th August following.

The entire printing in 1853 consisted of :

15,214	sheets of	1 kr., white,	in sheets of	100 =	1,521,400 stamps.
12,772	,,	3 kr., green	,,		1,277,200 ,,
26,256	,,	6 kr., yellow	,,		2,625,600 ,,
17,570	,,	9 kr., red	,,		1,757,000 ,,

The cost of which amounted to 1187 fl. 30 kr., or about 10 kr. per 1000.

No public notice was given of the change in the colours, but a general order, dated 3rd June, 1853, conveyed the information to the Post-offices in the following way :

"You are hereby informed of a new impression of the postage stamps which will be sent you in a few days from the Grand Ducal General Post-office,

in which the colours are changed, for the 6 kr. yellow, for the 3 kr. green, and white for the 1 kr. All the Post-offices are informed of these changes, in order to render mistakes impossible. The new stamps are not to be sold to the public till the stock of the old ones is entirely exhausted."

From this notice it is clear that the stamps had not been issued prior to the 3rd June, 1853. The date of the 7th March, as given by Moens, and followed in most other catalogues, is therefore clearly inadmissible. M. Lindenberg has taken the trouble to examine many hundreds of stamps of 3 and 6 kr., and cannot find that any were issued in the new colours in 1853, and the earliest date he can assign is the 10th February, 1854. The 1 kr. on white seems to have been the one which was first used, the earliest dated one found by M. Lindenberg being 31st January, 1854. One thing is quite clear, that during the first half of the year 1854 by far the greater number of letters despatched even from the larger Post-offices bore the stamps of the first issue. No doubt it is possible, as the stamps had been printed during the summer of 1853, that a solitary specimen of the new issue may be found; but the Post-offices had evidently not received them by the 3rd June, and when they did receive them there was probably no immediate cause that they should put them at once on sale.

The stock of stamps of 3 kr. beginning to run short in May, 1854, a further printing of 30,000 sheets was ordered, and the Post-office Commissary was directed to superintend the manufacture, who on the 7th July reported that he had used up the whole of the remaining stock of green paper, amounting to 40,032 sheets, out of which 39,100 were free from fault, 932 were spoilt, 825 of which was due to the gumming. As these were printed on the same paper as that of the first printing, there is nothing to distinguish the two from each other.

There was no printing of any of the other values in 1854, but in April, 1855, a new supply became necessary, and five reams of white paper, twenty-five of green, five of yellow, and ten of red, were ordered from Franz Buhl. The Commissary of the Post-office charged with the superintendence of the printing, reported on 27th September that though the paper was exactly similar to the former in point of colour, yet that during the printing a number of sheets had been found that were not well made, and later on the colour of them would fly, and show differences in the stamps. The impression consisted of:

6,899	sheets of	1 kr., white = 689,900 stamps.
51,333	,,	3 kr., yellow = 5,133,300 ,,
6,611	,,	6 kr., green = 661,100 ,,
13,507	,,	9 kr., rose-red = 1,350,700,,

There was no printing during 1856, but the plates of 3 and 9 kr., which had shown signs of wear, were repaired by Hasper, who furnished twelve new *cliché's* for each of these plates.

M. Lindenberg remarks with regard to the paper, that for the 1 kr. it was quite white, but it varied much in thickness. Sometimes also it was soft, at other times hard, these irregularities being especially noticeable in the supply ordered in 1855. The impression also of the

1 kr. was irregular. In some cases the design was clear, while in most it was blurred, and frequently specimens were found in which the stamp looked like an imitation. The *clichés* of the 1 kr. were never renewed, and of course became worn in time.

The paper of the 3 kr. was always of a beautiful deep green. It was supplied in two lots, but it is impossible to distinguish any difference in colour between the two. This paper also shows the same irregularities as those mentioned above, and appears to have presented some difficulty in the gumming, which was done by hand. Some specimens show but very little gum, and it was further stated that the colour caused the gum to lose its adhesiveness, which was the reason for the change of the colour of this stamp to light blue in 1858.

The paper for the 6 kr. stamps varied very little, but whether these variations belong to the three separate supplies of this paper, or occur in the same supplies, is not clear, and they consist rather of shades of colour. The wear of the *clichés* is also very appreciable.

The paper for the 9 kr. furnished in 1855, was of a paler hue of red than that furnished in 1853, and shows considerable irregularities in its substance, and is generally of poor quality.

When on 4th May, 1857, the Post-office reported that the small amount of stamps in stock would very soon necessitate a new issue, it was remarked that it would be desirable to choose a fresh colour for the 3 kr., perhaps light blue, as experience had shown that the gumming of these stamps was difficult, and that in the opinion of competent judges this was attributable to the existing colour. On the 29th May application was made to the papermaker Buhl to ascertain if he could supply the blue paper, and if he would take back ten reams of the green paper then in stock. On the following day Buhl replied that he could only take back the green paper as waste at 5 kr. per lb., and that he could supply the blue paper at 86 fl. 40 kr. per bale, and thereupon the General Direction on the 5th June decided to use up the remainder of the green paper, and to postpone for the present the purchase of the blue, and on the 17th June, 1857, Hasper was ordered to proceed with the printing, his attention being specially called to the former bad gumming of the 3 kr. stamps.

In July, 1857, Hasper delivered the following stamps, printed on the paper then remaining in stock :

6,135	sheets of	1 kr., white = 613,500	stamps.
20,500	,,	3 kr., green = 2,050,000	,,
6,278	,,	6 kr., yellow = 627,800	,,
6,002	,,	9 kr., pink-red = 600,200	,,

We have been particular in copying the dates given by M. Lindenberg, because of the date that has been hitherto given for the issue of the 3 kr. on blue paper. Moens, who has been followed by other catalogue makers, gives this as the 17th June, 1857, whereas this was the date when it was determined *not* to print the new impression on blue, which, as we shall see, was not done until the year following.

(*To be continued.*)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Postage Stamps of Spain and its Colonies, form the subject of an important work that has lately appeared in Germany.* The author, Herr Rudolf Friederich, a member of the Berlin Philatelic Club, was for some time resident in Spain, and devoted himself to the study of the stamps, and the present treatise is the outcome of these studies. It is this which renders the work so valuable—the study on the spot. The first work attempted by the Philatelic Society of London was a catalogue of the stamps of Spain and its colonies, in the compilation of which it was assisted by the late Victoriano Ysasi, Vice-President of the Society, who from his knowledge of the country and people was enabled to be of great service. This was before the birth of the *Record;* but in one of its earliest volumes the larger work of Duro was carefully examined by Major Evans, for in that, for the first time, the official details of the printings and issues were given. The subject-matter of the work has therefore been always of interest in England.

The work before us starts with a few introductory notices relative to the geography, history, heraldry of Spain, the consumption of stamps, the money and weight denoted on them. It then commences a reference list of the various issues to which explanatory notes are attached. In the note on the vexed question of the 2 reales, blue, of 1851, the author offers no opinion, merely stating that Moens and others class it as an essay. We have always maintained that this was just as much an error in the printing as the 2 reales, blue, of 1855, in which we had a strip showing it between two copies of the 1 real, and taken from the entire sheet. We personally knew the history of this stamp, but regard the question as to its status as an essay or a stamp as of so little importance, that it is not worth while to endeavour to refute the arguments against its having been an error in printing, which we regard as being all founded on wrong bases. It is not often that we find an essay on the paper of the issue which has done postal duty, and been duly cancelled with the obliterating stamp in use at the period.

The first portion of the list of adhesives comprises the issues from 1850 to 1867. The second portion belongs to the period of the Provisional Government, in which the author examines the overprinted issues of 1868, and in these he differs somewhat from Moens, inasmuch as he considers that the overprint in three lines of "HABILITADO—por la—NACION" in blue on the 5, 10, 25, 50 mil. de escudo, 10 and 20 cent. de escudo, and 12 and 19 cuartos, to be official, as well as the similar overprint of the same values in black. The overprint in blue was, he states, in use in the whole of the south of Spain.

While we perfectly agree with the author that many of the overprints are forgeries, yet we never saw any suspicious ones until within the last three months of 1869. Herr Friederich states that the overprint of *Habilitado por la Junta Rebolucionaria* is, according to Spanish authorities, a swindling production. We received the 20 cent. de escudo with this overprint upon it in February, 1869, from a well-known Parisian philatelist, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Albis. We showed it to M. Mahé, who described it in *Le Timbrophile* for March, 1869. M. Moens certainly did not then believe in it, for he writes in March, 1870, that the stamp "was only known by *Le Timbrophile.*" It was, however, the first Habilitado of any type that we had seen in Paris, where we were then resident. The stamp was not an unused one, but had been torn in taking it from a letter, and it would require more than a general statement, from no matter whom, to convince

* *Die Postwertzeichen Spaniens und seines Kolonien*, Bearbitet von Rudolf Friederich, Mitglied der Berliner Philatelisten-Clubs. Berlin, 1894. Verlag von Dr. H. Brendicke. Royal 8vo, pp. 336.

us that the stamp was not genuine. How the 19 cuartos, rose, of 1867, came into the Biscay and Cadiz series we have never yet seen satisfactorily accounted for.

The next portion of the work consists of the issues under King Amadeus, 1870-73, followed by those of the Republic in 1873-74. The fifth portion consists of the issues during the reign of Alphonso XII., and the sixth of those up to the present day.

Part II. treats of official stamps, those issued for private persons, and the war stamps.

Part III. treats of the Don Carlos' stamps (1) those for the Basque provinces ; (2) those for Catalonia ; and (3) those for Valencia. In treating of (1) he shows no confidence whatever in the envelopes of 3 cuartos, which gave so much trouble when we were collecting at that period—trouble thrown away, for we now entirely disbelieve in them. In (3) he admits the ½ real, vermilion, thought by many to be very doubtful.

Part IV., which is the last in the work on the stamps of Spain, treats of envelopes, post cards, and letter cards.

This treatise on the Spanish stamps is followed up by another on the West Indian Colonies of Spain—Cuba and Porto Rico—and on the Philippine Islands and Fernando Po.

The early history of these stamps, especially those of the Philippines, has always been involved in a good deal of obscurity. Fortunately for philatelists a grand "find" was made about 1868, when the Manila Post-office was cleared out, and collectors were gladdened by the sight of sheets of all the values of 1854, except that of the 5 cuartos. Unfortunately the damp had made fearful work with much of the old stock, many sheets being stuck together, and the stamps as brittle as touch-wood. Collectors could scarcely believe their eyes when the first lot came over ; but they were soon satisfied that there was no imposition, and the whole was then sent to Paris. The issues between 1854 and 1864 have been the subject of great discussion : but we fail to see that any additional light has been thrown on the question of the several transfers of the four type 5 cuartos.

We have omitted to say that we feel somewhat alarmed at the number of types of the "2 R. Plata F." Cuba, surcharged with "Y¼." Nine of these on the "loops" paper is rather staggering, without counting those on the plain paper.

The arrangement of the various issues throughout both treatises is clear and very intelligible, showing most careful study. The work, moreover, is admirably printed, and illustrated not only with engravings in the text, but the types are all given on thirteen autotype plates for Spain, and seven for the colonies, which are executed in the best style of photography.

The two treatises, handsomely bound together, have been sent gratis to every member of the Berlin Society, with a presentation page signed by the President ; and we cannot close these few remarks without congratulating the Society on its appreciation of the work of one of its members, which ought certainly to meet with equal appreciation from those outside the Society, who devote their attention to the study of these stamps, the interesting character of which can only be known to those who take up the examination of them seriously.

* * *

Not only must we ask the indulgence of our readers, but that of the author, for our delay in referring to another work* that has lately appeared, and which demands more than a passing notice, as it emanates from the pen of that distinguished philatelist—we ask pardon, for its author will not accept the title—that distinguished timbrologist, Dr. A. Legrand. He has been too long silent, and we are rejoiced to see once more something from his pen. We have already, in the pages of the *Record*, vol. VII., p. 205, endeavoured to show what the stamp-collecting community owe to him, and we will not here repeat it, but merely say that until he began his

**Manual de l' Amateur de Timbres*, par Dr. A. Legrand (Dr. Magnus), Paris ; Libraire, E. Bernard et Cie, 1894. 8vo, pp. 396.

papers on watermarks and perforations, in 1865 and 1866, the importance of these elements had been unrecognised except by a mere handful of collectors, who could be reckoned on one's fingers. In the present work Dr. Legrand gives the result of his experience of over 30 years on various points, interesting more especially to the great body of collectors. It consists of no startling revelations, but is rather to be deemed one of those useful guide books adapted for those who would make a study of their stamps, and to those who are more advanced it brings together in a compact form so many points of useful information, that it may be considered as a ready book of reference.

The work is divided into three principal divisions—the stamp—the various kinds of stamps—subsidiary observations.

The first of these divisions treats of the general design, the heraldic portion, the legend, the money-value, the making of the plates, the impression, the colours, the paper, the watermarks, the gumming, and the perforation, in fact all the elements which combine to make the stamp. In the second division we are introduced to the various kinds of stamps—adhesives, stamped envelopes, stamped wrappers, post cards, money orders, telegraph stamps, fiscals, &c. ; the third division treats of the obliteration of stamps, surcharges, essays, reprints, forgeries, &c., with some final observations on the arrangement of a collection.

What is a stamp? is the first question propounded by Dr. Legrand. Our own notion of a postage stamp is that it represents the payment for a service rendered, but it has been diverted from its real purpose because the Post-office has been made an instrument of revenue, and therefore in most States a postage stamp represents a payment to the State for which it undertakes to perform a certain duty, retaining any balance of profit. In this it differs from a purely fiscal stamp, as this latter is not clothed with any obligation to do anything in return. This appears to be the view of Dr. Legrand, though we think he does not clearly express what the words "and Revenue" import on our own stamps. In certain documents the use of adhesive stamps by the general public was permitted by law. These duties were calculated to represent a certain sum per annum. The Post-office bought these duties from the Government for a certain annual sum, on the terms of postage stamps being allowed to be used for the purpose, and the values which could be so used were made "Postage and Revenue" stamps.

Some very useful pages as to the inscriptions and the money values on the stamps follow, and we come to the construction of the plates, whether by line engraving, typography, or lithography. In speaking of a species of line engraving on stone, Dr. Legrand has been unfortunate in selecting his example. He says "as a specimen of this sort of impression we may cite the 2 pence Victoria, Queen on the throne." The plate of this, consisting of 50 stamps, is still in existence, and is of steel. The first impression was from the steel plate, the subsequent ones from transfers on to stone. The latest impressions were evidently printed by very inexperienced workmen, who neglected to keep the transfers in proper condition, which got into a state somewhat similar to that of the "invisibles" of Trinidad, where the original was engraved on stone.

There is a very useful chapter on colours, on which subject Dr. Legrand, from his knowledge of chemistry, is an authority that cannot be disputed. It is well worth the attention of the advanced collector. It is only to be regretted that it could not be followed up by a closer application to those which appear on the stamps. If there is one point more than another in which the author excels it is in the arrangements of his subject. It adds so much to perspicacity, and none could attempt this difficult subject of the colours of stamps so successfully as Dr. Legrand.

We must however reserve other observations for another number. The author has treated concisely on so many points that we cannot conclude in a single paper all we have to say, and which we desire to bring before our readers. The work may be said to bristle with interesting subjects for study.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Great Britain.—We have received from the General Post Office a copy of the new regulations relative to private post cards sent abroad, which are as follows :

"Private Post Cards for Places Abroad.

"Private post cards bearing adhesive stamps of the value of 1d., and private reply post cards with penny adhesive stamps on each half, may now be sent as post cards to places abroad, provided that they are in conformity with the official post cards.

"These private cards, whether single or double, must be of the same size and substance as the official cards, and must have the words 'Post Card' printed on the address side, without the Royal Arms.

"The reply halves of private double cards, which will be available only for return to this country from places abroad, must bear in print the words 'Post Card—Great Britain and Ireland' and 'Reply.'

"Plain cards without any printed inscription cannot be sent abroad as single or reply post cards.

"The rules relating to the address side of the official single and reply cards for places abroad apply also to private cards; that is to say, nothing may appear on the address side but the stamps required for postage, postal directions (such as 'Registered,' 'Acknowledgment of Delivery,' &c.), the name and address of the recipient in writing, or on a gummed label not exceeding in size 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the name and address of the sender indicated in writing, or by means of a stamp, or any typographical process. Nothing whatever may be attached except adhesive postage stamps, or an addressed label as described above. Nor may a private card be folded, cut, or otherwise rendered different from the official card in shape or form.

"Any infringement of these rules will subject private cards for places abroad to be charged as letters."

* * *

Soudan (French).—The following is a copy of the Order relative to the surcharge of the stamps of 75 c. and 1 franc, as mentioned in our June number :

"The Governor of French-Soudan Offices, &c.,

"Considering that the stock of the colony of stamps of 15 c. and 25 c. is exhausted ;

"Considering that the stamps ordered from the Department have not yet arrived ;

"Considering that the colony has 950 stamps of 1 franc, and 1000 of 75 c. ;

"Seeing the urgency and the requirements of the service ;

"On the proposition of the Treasurer, decides

"The 950 stamps of 1 franc aforesaid shall be converted into stamps of 25 c.

"The 1000 stamps of 75 c. aforesaid shall be converted into stamps of 15 c.

"In order to prevent the purchase-up of these stamps, the prepayment must be made at the Post-office window by the agent of the Post-office himself, to whom the parties interested must hand their letters, with the amount of the prepayment.

"The Treasurer and the Chief of the Post and Telegraph Services are charged, each as it concerns him, with the execution of the present order, which will be registered and communicated wherever necessary.

"By the Governor. Kayes, 12th April, 1894.
"The Treasurer. (Signed) ALBERT GRODST.
"(Signed) FRAPIER."

[The above seems to be a respectable way of doing business. It is a pity that M. Poirier and others were not like-minded.]

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

1894-5.

President—VERNON ROBERTS. *Vice-President*—F. BARRATT.
Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON. *Assistant Hon. Sec.*—C. H. COOTE.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST. *Hon. Librarian*—J. H. ABBOTT.
E. P. COLLETT. | W. GRUNEWALD.
G. F. H. GIBSON. | W. W. MUNN.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, September 28th, 1894, the President in the chair, supported by 40 members and visitors, amongst whom were the Vice-President and Hon. Secretary of the London Society; the President and Hon. Secretary of the Oldham Society; the President of the Leeds Society; and the Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Society.

The President in a few opening remarks referred to the kindness of Mr. T. Ridpath in again giving his services in preparing and completing a most interesting series of Photographic Slides, which would be thrown on the screen. The members would remember that at the opening meeting last session a Lime-light Exhibition was held, whereby the difference between certain genuine stamps and well-executed forgeries were pointed out. On the present occasion the feature of the Lime-light Exhibition would be the illustration of different types of genuine stamps.

The following is a copy of the programme:

Subjects.	*Descriptions by.*
Zurich, 1843, 6 rappen, black, the five types	J. H. ABBOTT.
Zurich, 1843, 6 rappen, black, genuine and forgery	G. B. DUERST.
English, 1854, 1d., Dies I. and II.	W. D. BECKTON.
Roumania, 1865, 20 red, two types	G. B. DUERST.
Roumania, 1874, 10 blue, two types	
Baton Rouge	T. RIDPATH.
U.S. America, 1869, 15 cents, blue and brown, with and without frame, and the Government reprint	W. W. MUNN.
Oldenburg, two types of 1/10 Silbergroschen, blue	J. H. ABBOTT.
Baden, 18 kreuzer, green, genuine and forgery	G. B. DUERST.
Sydney Views, 1d., Plates I. and II., pair of each, the latter showing variety, no clouds	W. D. BECKTON.

Sydney Views, 2d., Plates, I., Retouch, II., III., IV., and V.	W. D. Beckton.
India, ½ anna, red, pair, and ½ anna, proof, in red.	J. H. Abbott.
Roumania, 1870, 3 bani, violet, two types	G. B. Duerst.
Roumania, 1879, 15 bani, flesh-coloured, two types	
France, 1870, Bordeaux issue, 20 centimes, Types I., II., III., and IV.	W. W. Munn.
Cape of Good Hope, 106, 1s., green, in blocks	
South Australia, 1884, ½d., lilac, perforated	T. Ridpath.
Victoria, 1850, 2d., the three varieties	W. D. Beckton.
Victoria, 1s., genuine and forgery	W. D. Beckton.
Naples, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 grani, lake	J. H. Abbott.
Lubeck, 1859, 4 schilling, green, block of six	G. B. Duerst.
Holland, Unpaid, the four types.	W. W. Munn.
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, genuine and forgery	J. H. Abbott.
Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5c., genuine and forgery	
Chili, watermark of the 5 centavos	J. H. Abbott.
Greece, 29 lepta, blue, Paris, early and late Athens	W. W. Munn.
Switzerland, Federal issue, genuine and forgery	W. D. Beckton.
Saxony, 3 pfennige, red, genuine and forgery	W. D. Beckton.
Great Britain, 5s., I.R., genuine and forgery	G. B. Duerst.
Bavaria, 6 kreuzer, Dies I. and II.	W. D. Beckton.

That the Exhibition was a success seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all present. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Ridpath for the high excellence of the slides and the faithful colours in which the stamps appeared upon the screen, and for the manner in which he manipulated the lantern.

Upon the motion of the President, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ridpath, who suitably responded. A vote of thanks was also passed to Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, Duerst, and Munn, for the descriptions given by them of the stamps, which was acknowledged by Mr. Duerst. Upon the request of the President, Mr. Castle shortly addressed the meeting, expressing on behalf of himself, Mr. Tilleard, and the other visitors, the very great pleasure the Exhibition had afforded them.

W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fortieth meeting was held at Dr. Murray's house. The President and nine others present.

The usual business was transacted; and Mr. J. F. Burnett then read his paper on "The Stamps, Cards, Envelopes, and Wrappers of Heligoland." The author gave an immense amount of information concerning the numbers issued, varieties, differences of reprints, &c., and expressed his thanks to Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. and Mr. Thos. Ridpath for the loan of an entire sheet, a number of cards, and blocks of most values; also to Mr. H. Hilckes and Mr. W. Morley.

The forty-first meeting was held at Mr. Burnett's house; nine present. Messrs. R. Sankey, Mr. Spaight and Mr. Jeeves were elected.

F. A. Bellamy, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1894–5.

President—A. R. BARRETT. *Vice-President*—R. TYETH STEVENS.
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.—A. LEVY.

THE first and second meetings of the session were held on the 11th and 25th of October, at 9a, Princess Square. In the absence of the President (temporarily called away on official duties) the chair has been taken by the Vice-President.

In arranging programme for the session it was decided to devote alternate meetings of the Society to monthly displays of the members' collections of various countries, and at the next meeting an exhibition of the postage stamps of South Australia will be held. As several members have specialized in this colony, it is to be hoped the show will be a fairly comprehensive one. The Vice-President gave an address on the various methods he adopted in forming and mounting his collection which, was very much appreciated by the members present.

Notes and Queries.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We extract the following paragraph from the *London Philatelist* for October.

DATE OF LARGE CROWN ISSUE.

"We have received a letter from Mr. O. Firth, of Hawthorn House, Baildon, in which he kindly sends the following interesting information, antedating the use of the 1d. by two and a half months.

"In the *Philatelic Record* for this month (p. 218) Mr. Philbrick gives the earliest date for the Large Crown paper as October 16th, 1855, and it is frequently given as of a still later date. I have a copy of the 1d. on slightly-blued paper, with postmark '23' in diamond on stamp; and alongside, 'Bradford Au. 28 1855'; on back is 'L. S., 27 Au 27, 1855' in frame of Maltese cross shape. This puts the date still further back."

Mr. Philbrick did not give the above date as that when the stamps on Large Crown were first issued, but merely that this was the earliest one that he had found in the batch of letters he had examined. We have a copy of the 1d. before us with a similar Lombard Street postmark of '21st Augt. 1855,' and also one of 2d. Large Crown with similar postmark, '23rd July, 1855,' and as late as the month of June last we, in a leader, gave the results of the investigations up to date, which it is clear neither Mr. Firth nor the Editor of the *London Philatelist* had read.

As Mr. Philbrick knows of the existence of these letters, it is clear that his observations have been misunderstood. Late investigations have proved beyond a doubt that stamps were issued on the Large Crown paper in July, 1855, but none have hitherto been found with an earlier date.

* * *

An extract from *Black and White* is recorded in the same journal, which as it stands is calculated to give an air of veracity to a mere newspaper paragraph, respecting the origin of the blue lines on

registered letters, in which the writer has drawn on his imagination for his facts—at all events the memory of his informant is not very accurate. Prior to 1878 registered letters passing through Cross Posts were enclosed in green covers addressed to the postmaster of the place in which the addressee resided, and he took a receipt for the enclosure on a form printed inside the cover. Those passing through the London Office were tied with a piece of *green* string, and green receipts sent with them. We give the following extract from the leading English Philatelic journal of the period, February, 1878 :

"Once more the English Post-office has signalised itself by a beneficial innovation. The registration fee has been reduced from 4 pence to 2 pence, whilst at the same time the French principle of compensation is admitted—the sender of a registered letter which is lost in transit being entitled to an indemnity of £2. . . .

"The registration envelopes are of two sizes. . . . Both have a linen lining, and in imitation of the green string put round registered letters are traversed in each direction by a blue line."

Then follows a detailed description of the envelopes. The green receipts remain as a memento. Who was responsible for printing the inscriptions in blue we do not know, but the lines in blue pencil were applied by the Post-offices on registered letters in plain envelopes, to imitate the lines on the new registration envelopes. The story as told in *Black and White* is therefore of the species known as the *coq-à-l'âne;* if the blue silk or worsted were ever used it must have been *since* the registration envelopes were introduced.

The Rules issued to sub-postmasters by the General Post-office, of which we have an old copy, printed shortly after the registration envelopes were introduced, order that cross lines should be drawn with a blue pencil, on all registered letters not enclosed in registration envelopes.

* * *

Mr. L'Estrange Ewen writes us that he has found a copy of the one shilling of 1884, overprinted "Gov^{t} Parcels," and used at Glasgow. We have always understood that the overprinted stock of one shilling (1873) plates 13 and 14, in orange-brown, sufficed to last till 1890, when the one shilling (1887) was similarly overprinted. From enquiries we have made, no record exists of any overprinted one shilling of 1884, and it could not have been made without being observed. We have seen a great many specimens of stamps thus overprinted, in which the overprint is not genuine. Mr. Ewen has great practical knowledge of English stamps, and fails to detect in this case any variation from the genuine. What adds to the difficulty in all these cases of overprinted stamps is that though Messrs. De La Rue and Co. profess that the overprint is from a plate in which the overprints are perfectly alike, yet stamp collectors find that this is not the case. The moulds for the plate were not always taken from *one sole* setting up, as we not only find variations, but they are repeated row after row.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XVI. DECEMBER, 1894. No. 192.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will please to note that their Subscription to "The Philatelic Record" terminates with the present number. Subscribers to Vol. XVII., for 1895, are requested to send their names and addresses without delay, accompanied by a remittance of 5*s.*, *to* THEODOR BUHL, LIMITED, 11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., *in order to avoid any error in making out the list of Subscribers for the New Year.*

THE collecting of stamps has frequently been likened to the collecting of coins, though we fail to see that the two have any special affinity, more than there is between stamp collecting and the collecting of books, pictures, or old china. All have a common origin in the inherent hungering to collect something, which is early developed in the boy who collects birds' eggs and butterflies. At all events, in collecting stamps we have not to seek the gems in the times of Marcus Aurelius, for the field of search is limited to little more than half a century. In 1840 a collection of adhesive stamps would have been limited to two specimens, and even ten years after a hundred would have pretty well exhausted all the issues. In the fifties, however, the numbers rapidly increased, and the collection of them commenced amongst a few. In the early part of the sixties, stamp collecting may be said to have fairly taken root, and we find the commencement of serious collecting in England. But it was groping in the dark; collectors did not know what other countries were doing, and if the fact was ascertained that stamps were in use, they were ignorant what the various issues were composed of. In December, 1861, M. Potiquet published a small catalogue in Paris, which, however, appears to have been but little known out of France; but in May, 1862, Mr. Mount Brown published a catalogue comprising about 1,200 varieties—the first catalogue that was published in

The first English Catalogue.

England—and its publication gave the first real impetus to stamp collecting in England.

"Who was Mr. Mount Brown?" we hear some of the younger collectors ask. We will endeavour to tell them, as it is well that they should know to whom they owe considerable obligations. He was born in the year 1837, and was educated at the City of London School. Early in life he was employed in the house of a firm of colonial outfitters in Leadenhall Street, and about 1860 commenced to collect postage stamps. He soon found that other collectors with whom he was acquainted had many which he did not possess, but by making exchanges he, before long, found that he had collected together about 300 stamps, which at that time was considered an immense collection. As he continued to find fresh stamps and to ascertain the existence of others, the thought struck him that if he could make a list of all these and circulate it, he should be able to arrive at a better knowledge of what stamps really existed, and perhaps be able to form a complete catalogue. But the question of the "ways and means" here interfered, and to solve this he hit upon the following expedient: He inserted an advertisement in two London newspapers, and in a Liverpool and a Manchester paper, to the effect that the advertiser would print a catalogue of his "large" collection, provided he could obtain the support of 200 others, who would each send him stamps for one shilling. To his surprise he received the whole amount within a fortnight, and at once set to work to complete the catalogue, which by dint of hard work he was able to publish in about six weeks. The first edition of 500 copies was immediately sold, and the following month a second edition of 1,000 copies was printed, containing about 1,300 varieties. This also was speedily disposed of, and in preparing a third edition he was greatly assisted by Dr. Rix, of St. Neots, who was an ardent collector, and this edition, which was published in December, 1862, comprised about 1,700 varieties. Of this edition 2,000 copies were also printed; all these were published by Mr. Passmore, of Cheapside, "under the Tree," where Mount Brown conducted his philatelic correspondence, which daily became heavier in consequence of the publication of the catalogue. Stamps also came to him in payment for copies of it from all parts of the world, by which he secured a large number of foreign correspondents.

The principal serious collectors at that time were the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Curate at the Temple, Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr.

Philbrick, and Mr. Hughes-Hughes. These frequently met on a Saturday afternoon at the Rectory House of Mr. Stainforth, who was the last rector of All Hallows, Staining, and were joined there by Dr. Viner and Messrs. Haslett and Mount Brown. We all know the prominent position that Dr. Viner occupied for many years, not only as the channel through which foreign stamps arrived, but as one of the chief guardians of philately during its infancy. Messrs. Mount Brown and Haslett were both engaged in commercial pursuits, so that matters relating to stamps were necessarily secondary ones as regards them. Mount Brown was, however, indefatigable, and a fourth edition of his catalogue, consisting of 2,000 copies, was issued in May, 1863, and, notwithstanding others had appeared in 1862–3, a fifth edition of a similar number was published in May, 1864, in which 2,400 varieties were recorded.

Mr. Mount Brown was the principal source from which came the American locals that graced Mr. Stainforth's collection, and other important stamps, such as the first "patimus" ever seen, which came into that collection through the same hands.

Up to this time Mr. Mount Brown had not done much business as a dealer in stamps, his primary object having been to improve his own collection; but the work of correspondence had now become so much increased, that the question presented itself that he must either go on with it and abandon his other business, or sacrifice the stamps. Unfortunately we think he decided on the latter course. Having acquired his knowledge of stamps so patiently, and obtained the position of a recognized authority, it is a matter of regret, which he must feel at the present day, that he did not turn it to account, and commence a regular business as a dealer. For more than 25 years he has had nothing to do with stamps, and we are convinced that no one regrets more than himself the choice he made, when he deserted an occupation in which he was deeply interested, and in which he could have combined much amusement with profit, for the dull routine of a city business.

Still, though he is no longer to be reckoned in the ranks of collectors, he has left his mark as one of the earliest promoters of collecting, and our publishers have therefore requested him to allow his portrait to figure in our little philatelic gallery.

Death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison.

PHILATELY has lost one of the most careful and intelligent of its younger votaries by the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison at the early age of thirty-six. He was elected a member of the London Society in February, 1889, and has since made his mark as a philatelic writer by his papers on the stamps of Portuguese India, which were published in the *Monthly Journal* as the joint work of himself and Lieut. Napier, R.N. Up to the time of his decease he was engaged in an exhaustive work on the stamps of Afghanistan, which was to have been published by the London Society, many of the plates for which had been prepared. He had also made a study of the stamps of Cashmere, and we need scarcely say that the stamps of both these Indian States present so many and so great difficulties that few philatelists have the courage to attack them. His untimely death has cut these labours short, but we trust that this further evidence of his talents as a philatelist will not be lost.

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* THEODOR BUHL, LIMITED, *11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."*

Azores.—*Ponta Delgada.*—The dearth of stamps of 2½ reis seems to have extended to this office, as we have the 5 reis, yellow, cut through diagonally, and made into two stamps of 2½ reis. It was used solely for printed matter, subject only to the 2½ reis rate, and was used on 24th November, the dearth lasting three days, and was applied in the office.



Brazil.—We give engravings showing the designs on the values of tens of reis and hundreds of reis.



British East Africa.—In consequence of a reduction in the rate of postage to England, of which we are informed by

the Company, it was necessary to provide the provisional values of 5 and 7½ annas, which was done by surcharging stamps of 8 annas and 1 rupee in black with the numeral of value in the centre, and "ANNAS" in sans-serif capitals underneath.

5 annas on 8 annas, blue ; surcharged in black.
7½ ,, 1 rupee, red ,, ,,

These provisional stamps have not had a long duration, as they have been already superseded by permanent values of the current type.

5 annas, black on light blue ; perforated 14½.
7½ ,, ,, white ,,

British Guiana.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles three stamped envelopes just issued in this colony. The ship is embossed in white on a coloured ground in a single-lined circle, and the motto "*Damus petimusque vicissim*" surrounds the central design ; "BRITISH GUIANA" above, and the value below, are on a reticulated ground in an outer circle. The 2 cents has a scalloped edge, and the 5 cents is made into octagon shape.

Envelopes. 1 cent, green, on white laid ; size 140 × 75 mm.
2 cents, carmine ,, ,, 145 × 90 mm.
5 ,, ultramarine, on white linen-wove ; size 135 × 105.

Bulgaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* is informed that the two stamps announced last month on the authority of the *Austria Philatelist* do not exist.

China.—The designs of the stamps to be issued commemorative of the sixtieth birthday of the Dowager Empress, have made their appearance, the series being composed of nine values all in candareen. The values up to 6 candareen inclusive are upright oblong rectangles, the other three or higher values are transverse oblongs. The whole bear the word "CHINA" at or near the foot, and have the numeral of value in the left lower angle in Arabic figures, while in the right one is "C[n]." As we shall give illustrations of the various types, which all differ, we will not now describe them, except to say that the dragon occupies a place in nearly all of them. We understand that this issue will supersede that of 1885, which consisted of only three values. Perhaps China contemplates entering the Postal Union, and has therefore provided itself with stamps of as high value as 24 candareen.

Chinese Locals.—Hankow has issued two new stamps of 2 cents, orange-yellow, and 50 cents, mauve. Chinkiang offers a post card of 1 cent. Other treaty ports, or parties residing there, propose to imitate their neighbours, and favour us with dollar series of stamps. The temptation to manufacture paper dollars appears to be too great. We hope that the issuers may fail to induce collectors to accept their productions.

Congo State.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the stamp of 50 centimes has at present the colour of that of the 5 francs.

50 centimes, grey.

The same journal describes an entirely new series, manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, consisting of six values, all different in design, five being various pictures in transverse oblong rectangles, while the sixth is an upright oblong rectangle. The central designs may be described as follows:

The stamp of 5 centimes shows a view of Port Matadi.

That of 10 c. a view of Stanley-Falls.

That of 25 c. the Falls of the Inkissi.

That of 50 c. the railway bridge building over the M'pozo.

That of 1 fr. an elephant hunt.

That of 5 fr. a native chief, being the portrait of Morangi, one of the Bangalas who came this year to Antwerp. His wife is sitting by his side, while he is standing with spear in hand.

The stamps are printed on plain white paper, the central subjects in black. The perforation is 15.

5 centimes,	black	and blue.	50 centimes,	black	and green.
10 ,,	,,	red-brown.	1 franc	,,	purple.
25 ,,	,,	orange.	5 francs	,,	carmine.

Djibouti.—When in July last we gave an engraving showing the design of the stamps of 1 centime and 2 centimes, we were not aware that we were to have a series of pictures descriptive of scenery in this New Protectorate of the Somali Coast. We now give engravings of the type up to 75 centimes, that of the 1 and 2 fr. and that of the 5 fr.

4 centimes,	blue,	centre brown.	50 centimes,	carmine,	centre blue.
5 ,,	red	,, blue-green.	75 ,,	orange	,, violet.
10 ,,	green	,, brown.	1 franc,	black	,, olive.
15 ,,	green	,, lilac.	2 ,,	rose	,, grey.
25 ,,	blue	,, rose.	5 ,,	blue	,, rose.
30 ,,	rose	,, green-grey.			







There is still another type in the form of a lozenge, which is appropriated to the two following values.

25 francs, rose and blue. | 50 francs, blue and rose.

Faridkot.—The 1 rupee of India of the new type has now, it is reported, been overprinted in black with "FARIDKOT" for this State.

1 rupee, red and green, overprinted in black.

Great Britain.—We are told that we last month cast an undeserved slur on one of the printing presses of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in mentioning that a remnant consisting of eight stamps of 2½d. had been found in the Southampton Post-office, printed on the gummed side and with the watermark inverted, and that the muddle should have been attributed to the feeder of the machine. A somewhat similar case of the one penny was also chronicled some time since by the *Monthly Journal*. How these escape the eyes of all those who subsequently handle the sheets is rather a mystery. How astonished the purchasers of the other 232 stamps of 2½d. must have been when they found that they had licked off the impression!

Another twopenny-halfpenny wonder has come to light after a quiet repose of nearly twenty years. This time the culprit is certainly not the machine, but the engraver. A veritable error has been discovered in plate 2 of the 2½d., registered 30. 2. 75. One of the stamps is wrongly lettered. The upper letters are "L—H," and the lower ones are "F—L." The discovery of this is due, we are told, to American eyes. It is one more proof of the good that philatelists do, whose eyes appear to be considerably sharper than official ones.

Grenada.—The registration envelope, size G, is now reported to have the stamp in deep grey in place of grey-blue. In other respects there is no change.

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, deep grey; size G.

Macao.—The issue of a full series of stamps similar to those mentioned below for Mozambique is chronicled for this colony by some of our contemporaries; but they are not likely to be issued for some months, if even they have yet got beyond Lisbon, and if prepared will probably be surcharged.

In the meantime Messrs. A. Smith and Son have shown us the 2½ reis of the new type, and nine values of the Don Luis type, surcharged with values in "avos" or cents near the top, and with Chinese characters near the bottom. The stamps are also all overprinted with "PROVISORIO," applied diagonally, in the same colour as the surcharge, save in the 2½ reis, where it is horizontal. The type of the overprint varies considerably, though for the most part it is in small antique Roman capitals. We give its approximate length.

½ avo on 2½ reis,	brown,	overprint and surcharge	black,	"PROVISORIO"	18 mm.	
1 ,, 5 ,,	black	,,	,,	red	,,	18½ ,,
3 avos on 20 ,,	rose	,,	,,	green	,,	22½ ,,
4 ,, 25 ,,	mauve	,,	,,	black	,,	19½ ,,
6 ,, 40 ,,	chocolate	,,	,,	,,	,,	21 ,,
8 ,, 50 ,,	blue	,,	,,	red	,,	17 ,,
13 ,, 80 ,,	grey	,,	,,	black	,,	16 ,,
16 ,, 100 ,,	red-brown	,,	,,	,,	,,	15 ,,
31 ,, 200 ,,	violet	,,	,,	,,	,,	17 ,,
47 ,, 300 ,,	orange	,,	,,	,,	,,	16 ,,

The 10 reis has not been surcharged, as the stock is exhausted.

The post cards for "Macao and Timor" of 10, 20, and 30 reis, of 1885, and the reply card of 30 and 30 reis, surcharged on 200 reis, slate (1891), have also been surcharged with values in avos and the stamps on them with "PROVISORIO." The 10 reis has "2 avos" with Chinese characters below printed in red on each side of the stamp and the value in reis barred. In that of 20 reis "3 avos" is printed in green above the tablet on each side of the stamp, and Chinese characters over the value in reis. That of 30 reis is similarly treated, but in red. The reply card of 30 and 30 reis has "5 avos" printed in black near the top of the stamp and the Chinese characters between the red surcharges of "30," which are barred with a thick black line.

Post Cards.

2 avos on 10 reis (1885), blue on straw, overprint and surcharge in red; "PROVISORIO" 18 mm.

3 avos on 20 reis (1885), rose on straw, overprint and surcharge in green; "PROVISORIO" 16½ mm.

5 avos on 30 reis (1885), green on straw, overprint and surcharge in red; "PROVISORIO" 17 mm.

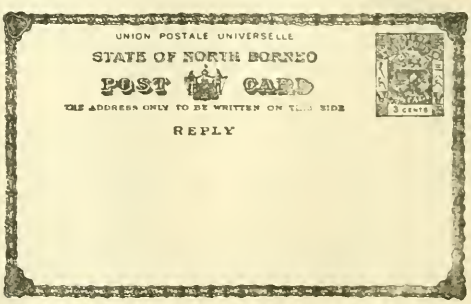
5 and 5 avos on 30 and 30 reis (1892), slate on yellow, overprint and surcharge in black; "PROVISORIO" 15 mm.

Mozambique.—A full series of stamps has been issued for this Portuguese colony.

5 reis, yellow.	25 reis, green.	100 reis, brown on buff.
10 ,, lilac.	50 ,, blue.	150 ,, carmine on rose.
15 ,, brown.	75 reis, rose.	200 ,, blue on blue.
20 ,, mauve.	80 ,, pale green.	300 ,, blue on salmon.

Mozambique Company.—We illustrate the type of the series chronicled in our last number.





North Borneo.—The above engraving shows the type of the reply cards chronicled in our last number.

Persia.—We received used and unused specimens of some of the values of the new stamps while we were passing through the press last month, but we understand that the issue took place early in the month, and that the new series consists of 1, 2, 5, and 8 chahi of one type, and of 10, 16 chahi, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 kran of a second and larger type. The first type has as its design a lion *passant gardant*, with a scimitar in its paw and a sun behind, on a ground encircled with branches of laurel, and a Crown at the top. The inscription underneath is "POSTES PERSANES," and above the Crown is an inscription in Persian. In the left lower angle is the numeral of value in Persian, and in the right in Arabic figures. The second type is of larger dimensions, and has the head of the Shah as its central design. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation of those of the first type is 13; in those of the second the perforation is 11. We have only as yet seen the following values:

1 chahi, mauve on white, Type I.; perf. 13.
2 ,, green ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,
8 ,, brown ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, orange ,, Type II.; perf. 11.
1 kran, red and yellow ,, ,,
2 ,, red-brown and light blue ,,

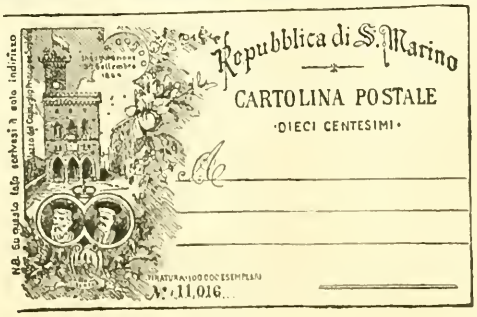
St. Helena.—The last stamps of a halfpenny received by the *T. P.* have the surcharge "HALFPENNY" 15 mm. long in place of 17 and 17½ mm. ½ penny, yellow-green, *short* surcharge in black.

San Marino.—We follow up our former notices of the New Palace stamps by giving engravings of them and of the post card.









Timor.—In August of *last year* we described a stamp of 30 reis surcharged on 300 orange of Macao. Our engraver seems to have forgotten it, as the engraving has only just now come to hand. A full set of the new type has now been issued.



5 reis, orange.		75 reis, rose.	
10 ,,	lilac.	80 ,,	pale green.
15 ,,	brown.	100 ,,	brown on buff.
20 ,,	mauve.	150 ,,	carmine on rose.
25 ,,	green.	200 ,,	blue on blue.
50 ,,	blue.	300 ,,	blue on salmon.

Tonga.—We illustrate the surcharge recently described.



Travancore.—The colour of the stamp on the envelope of 2 chuckrams has, according to *The L. P.*, been modified, and is now rose, and it is stated that it is lithographed in place of embossed. We are not aware that it has ever been seen or chronicled as having been embossed.

Env. 2 chuckrams, rose on laid.

Trinidad Principality.—We learn that a certain Prince James I. exercises some sovereignty in the island of Trinidad, not the Trinidad in the West Indies, but that in the South Atlantic. To what extent we are not informed, nor do we know, as we always thought that this island belonged to Brazil, and the gazetteers also say the same. However, a series of stamps with values in centimes and francs has lately fallen on us like meteors. No one knows exactly from whence they come. The design of the entire series shows a picture of a rocky island with a small sailing vessel in front within a frame, the counterpart of that of the 18 cents of the current North Borneo. At the foot is the inscription "PRINCIPAUTÉ | DE TRINIDAD," on the left side "TIMBRE POSTE," and on the right "ET FISCAL." The impression is bicoloured, the centre being in black, and the frames varying in colour in the different values. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The creation of these stamps is, it is said, due to the large trade in *carrots*, which are exported to a large amount, and grow to an enormous size. Not being able to find any account of the Prince in any of the usual sources of information, we thought he might possibly be connected with King Marić I. of the Sedangs; but M. Moens informs us that he is a certain Mr. Harden Hinckley. The following are the values and colours of the frames:

5 centimes, green frame.		50 centimes, orange frame.	
10 ,,	brown ,,	75 ,,	mauve ,,
25 ,,	blue ,,	1 franc	red ,,

5 francs, grey frame.

United States.—To the new series may now be added

10 cents (Webster), dark green.
15 ,, (Clay), dark blue.

The special delivery stamp has also been issued.

Sp. Delivery. 10 cents, blue.

Zambesia.—We are informed that a full set of stamps, including the 2½ reis, has been issued for this Portuguese settlement.

2½	reis, brown.	75	reis, rose.
5	,, yellow.	80	,, pale green.
10	,, lilac.	100	,, brown on buff.
15	,, brown.	150	,, carmine on rose.
20	,, mauve.	200	,, blue on blue.
25	,, green.	300	,, blue on salmon.
50	,, blue.		

Zululand.—We have been told that we have omitted to chronicle the surcharge of the English post cards of ½ penny and 1 penny and the replies, which date from a long time since, and we cannot find that we have mentioned them, though we received copies of them. In the halfpenny cards the word "ZULULAND" is in black below the instructions. In that of one penny the first line is barred, in the second line "GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND" are barred, and the third line is overprinted with "ZULULAND" in black.

Post Cards. ½ penny, red-brown on white, overprinted in black.
½+½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 ,, vermilion on buff ,, ,,
1+1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BADEN.

(*Continued from page* 264.)

IN consequence of the inferior quality of the paper furnished by Buhl for the former issue, it was determined to ask for tenders for the supply required for printing the stamps, an additional issue of which would become necessary in 1858. A specification with the samples was accordingly issued, but no manufacturers appear to have sent in tenders except the firm of Buhl Brothers, of Ettlingen, a distinct firm from that of Buhl Father, who had hitherto furnished the supplies, and on 30th August, 1858, it was decided to order from that firm six reams of white paper, five of light yellow, twenty of blue, and five of red, at the price of 9 fl. 45 kr. for the white, and 13 fl. for the coloured. The paper was probably delivered in September, the printing and gumming occupying the months of October and November, as the Commissary of the Post-office reported on 4th December, 1858, the entry into stock of

9,955	sheets of 1 kr., white	=	995,500 stamps.
27,814	,, 3 kr., blue	=	2,781,400 ,,
6,957	,, 6 kr., yellow	=	695,700 ,,
6,723	,, 9 kr., red	=	672,300 ,,

NO notice was given to the public as to the change of colour of the 3 kr., and Mr. Lindenberg has been unable to find any circular to the Post-offices, either in the Post-office journal or in the General Official

Acts. It is clear, however, that the issue could not have taken place before December, 1858, and Mr. Lindenberg, after a long search through an immense number of stamps, has not been able to find a used specimen of the 3 kr., blue, dated prior to 17th December, 1858, and even very few used during the early part of the year 1859. The date usually assigned of 17th June, 1857, as that of the issue, is therefore clearly inadmissible.

An alteration in the postal rates in April, 1859, whereby letters within a circuit of three miles were only liable to a single rate charge of 1 kr., necessitated an increased supply of that value, and as there was only one ream of white paper in stock, the Commissary of the Post-office was directed to purchase 9 reams from a paper warehouse. It was further decided to print the rest of the coloured paper in hand, and in July, 1859, the Commissary of the Post-office reported that the following stamps had been placed in stock :

20,635	sheets of	1 kr., white	=2,063,500 stamps.
13,510	,,	3 kr., blue	=1,351,000 ,,
9,950	,,	6 kr., yellow	= 995,000 ,,
9,462	,,	9 kr., red	= 946,200 ,,

The various printings of the several stamps of the second issue may be tabulated as follows : *

53. 1 kr., white, 1,521,400 ; 3 kr., green, 1,277,200 ; 6 kr., yellow, 2,625,000 ; 9 kr., red, 1,757,000.

854. 3 kr., green, 3,910,000.

855. 1 kr., white, 689,900 ; 3 kr., green, 5,133,300 ; 6 kr., yellow, 651,100 ; 9 kr., red, 1,350,000.†

1857. 1 kr., white, 613,500 ; 3 kr., green, 2,050,000 ; 6 kr., yellow, 627,800 ; 9 kr., red, 600,200.

1858. 1 kr., white, 995,500 ; 3 kr., *blue*, 2,781,400 ; 6 kr., yellow, 695,700 ; 9 kr., red, 672,300.

1859. 1 kr., white, 2,063,500 ; 3 kr., *blue*, 1,351,000 ; 6 kr., yellow, 995,000 ; 9 kr., red, 946,200.

These completed the printings of the numeral series.

The "Arms" Series.

Issue of 1861.

The neighbouring Kingdom of Wurtemburg had in 1857 abandoned the use of its numeral series, and adopted one showing the Arms of the State ; and as other countries were contemplating stamps of more elaborate designs than those of the numeral series of Baden, it was therefore not surprising that when it became necessary to have new printing plates, the Baden Government should consider whether it would not be advisable to make a change in the design, and also to

* We beg our readers to understand that all our figures are taken from M. Lindenberg's exhaustive papers on these stamps, and to these papers we would refer all our readers who desire to obtain further details, as the various reports and other documents are in these set out at length.

† We notice that in page 263 in the printing of 1855 we have accidentally transposed the colours of the 3 and 6 kr. The 3 kr. was of course *green*, and the 6 kr. *yellow*.

perforate the stamps. Mr. Lindenberg has given such an interesting account of the enquiries and proceedings which preceded these changes, that we must borrow considerably from his own words, and first consider what was done regarding the designs for the new series. The Direction of the Postal Administration conferred with Hasper, the printer, as to the change of the design, and on 11th October, 1858, the latter sent in his report, in which he gave his ideas on the matter, and the proposals he had to make, the principal of which were the following. That experience had shown that the ordering of coloured paper in small quantities caused a difficulty, and manufacturers demanded a large price for it, and it would, he thought, be more advisable to have a fine white paper for the stamps, and to print them upon it in colours. That he had communicated with some engravers, and asked for designs for the new stamps, to include the Arms of Baden. One of the engravers asked 11 fl. for each original die, of which six would be required, and the other only 40 fl. for the six dies. That in the printing the following should be taken into consideration : If the Arms of Baden were in recess, so that in printing they appeared in white relief, they would look well so long as they were not gummed and the stamps not used; but as soon as they were moistened and stuck on the letter they would lose their relief, and become a heavy white shapeless Coat of Arms, like those of Wurtemburg and Switzerland, and that it would be better that the inscriptions should be in white on a dark ground, and the Arms be finely engraved. The printing of the stamps would be only 1 fl. per 1000 more than before, and the reproduction of the original dies by electrotyping and mounting them type - high would be 30 kr. each. It remained only for the Administration of the Posts to provide a machine to perforate the stamps, and in this way security against imitation, convenience to the public, and elegance would be provided at a moderate cost.

Accompanying this report were three designs. The first a pen-and-ink sketch, measuring 42 × 32 mm., with the Baden Arms ; and on a scroll above was BADEN, and underneath "3 kreuzer 3," with "Freimarke" on the right and left. This large rough sketch had no frame. The second was done in pencil on a perforated blank obtained from the Austrian Post-office, containing the Baden Arms within a rectangle, and bore similar inscriptions, but "Baden" was in German capitals, and "kreuzer" in Roman capitals. This sketch came from the engraver who asked 11 florins for each die. The third design was also a rectangle 25 × 21 mm., and was with an extraordinary degree of fineness drawn in pencil. It had the Baden Arms in the middle drawn with great care. In the right upper angle on the white ground, the background was shown as composed of wavy lines. Round the Arms was a rectangular frame in which was "FREIMARKE" in the upper part, and in the other three sides "3 KREUZER." In the corners were small six-rayed stars. This design, which bore a close resemblance to that ultimately adopted for the Arms series, came from the engraver who offered to make the whole of the dies for 40 florins, and who was

probably Ludwig Kurz, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who subsequently engraved the dies, but the design itself was probably drawn by M. Klimsch, of Frankfort.*

The Postal Administration sent in its report to the Government of the Grand Duchy on 21st June, 1859, setting forth the necessity of having fresh plates provided for printing the stamps, as those in use were worn out, and that the question had arisen whether the design should not be changed; that the present design was antiquated; that the printing on coloured paper was not clear, nor were the stamps safe from imitation; that it would be better that the stamps should be printed on white paper in colours according to their values, and, as was then done elsewhere, the country be denoted by the head of its Sovereign or its Arms; and that in order to render the stamps perfect, secure from imitation, and their separation readier, they should be perforated as in England and France.

As to the design the Administration proposed that the new stamps should bear the Arms of the State, and not a bust of the Grand Duke, which it was not possible to execute satisfactorily in so small a space. It was proposed that the value should be at the foot, and "FREIMARKE" and "POSTVEREIN" on the sides, and that the colours should be black for the 1 kr., light blue for the 3 kr., light yellow for the 6 kr., and rose-red for the 9 kr., so as to agree with the colours of the stamped envelopes. A comparison was made of the actual and future cost on the basis of a consumption of 6,035 sheets of 1 kr., 27,025 sheets of 3 kr., 8,711 sheets of 6 kr., and 7,204 sheets of 9 kr., which was actually 1,019 florins per year, and would be 1,051 florins. This did not include the cost of the perforating machine, which would be about 1,200 florins, but which it was proposed to purchase in common with Wurtemburg.

This report was approved by the Ministry, and on 29th June, 1859, the Administration was authorised,

1. For printing the Baden postage stamps to obtain dies of the size, form, and execution according to the proposed design, but with the following modifications: In the lower part of the frame instead of the word "Freimarke" the values 1, 3, 6, 9 "kreuzer"; in the left of the frame the word "Freimarke"; and in the right "Postverein."

2. To purchase white paper for printing the whole of the stamps, which for the 1 kr. should be in black, for the 3 kr. in light blue, for the 6 kr. in light yellow, and for the 9 kr. in rose-red.

3. To furnish the outer edge of the stamps with perforation, so as to facilitate their separation.

4. Not to print any more of the stamps hitherto made, but which were to be employed until exhausted.

5. To purchase a perforating machine in common with the Wurtemburg Postal Administration for 1,200 florins.

The Postal Administration on 12th July, 1859, ordered the perforating

* Klimsch gave Kurz the design, from which he subsequently engraved the die.

machine at Vienna through the Ministry of Trade, and on the same day wrote to the engravers Ludwig Kurz, of Frankfort, and Friederich Eckard, of Karlsruhe, doubtless the two engravers mentioned by Hasper in his report of the 14th October, 1858, with the specification of the dies that were required. This specification stated that the design was to be a square of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Baden lines, or $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; that there was to be one original die in steel or copper for each value, and 110 electrotypes from each original die of the thickness of a Baden copper kreuzer, and these were to be mounted with metal. Proofs were to be sent before the reproduction, and the engraving to be corrected if required. The engraver was to specify the price at which he would undertake the work. A design carefully executed in Indian ink in the technical office of the Administration was enclosed, and a copy of it with the note "Gez. von. C. A. Weber" is now in the Imperial Post Museum.

The engraver Eckard declined to undertake the order under the conditions, but on 15th July Ludwig Kurz, of Frankfort, offered to undertake the work at the price of 10 florins for each die, and 48 kr. for each of the 110 electro-casts of each value. The cost of the whole would therefore be 392 florins. The order was given to Kurz on 24th August, 1859, and in October following he sent in a proof of the 3 kr. stamp. Some alterations were ordered to be made, and on 8th November he was informed that he might proceed with the other original dies. On the 23rd November he sent proofs of the 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr., and he then proceeded with the electro-casts, which he delivered by the 23rd December—111 dies of each value, except that of 3 kr., of which he delivered 110.

The receipt of the casts, together with the four original dies, was acknowledged by a letter addressed to Kurz from the Director of the Administration of the Posts and Telegraph, under date of 31st December, 1859, in which after acknowledging "the receipt of his communications of the 20th, 21st, and 23rd December with the casts for printing the stamps of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr., and the four original dies for the same values," he adds, "the Administration is perfectly satisfied, not only with the mode in which the order has been executed, but with the promptitude shown in carrying it out, and the Treasurer of the Post has been ordered to pay you the sum of 392 florins, the price agreed on, and 6 fl. 23 kr. for small disbursements, making together 398 fl. 23 kr."

Kurz, who is still living, though he has long since retired from business, states that the original die was engraved by him on copper in relief with the aid of aquafortis; that he made no application himself, but that it was through Hasper that the work was entrusted to him. The drawing from which he engraved the die was furnished to him by Herr Klimsch, of Frankfort, so that it is probable that the design enclosed in Hasper's report of the 14th October was the work of Klimsch.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ONE PENNY "INLAND REVENUE" STAMP OF 1860.

By W. A. S. Westoby.

Since the appearance of the paper of Mr. E. D. Bacon, at p. 71 of the *Record* for the present year, I have not had till of late an opportunity of examining the question he raised as to the date of the issue of the first stamp bearing the title of "Inland Revenue," but the facts appear to be as follows: The Act 23 Vict. c. 15 came into operation immediately on its receiving the Royal assent on 3rd April, 1860. By that Act a duty of one penny was imposed on Delivery Orders, Certificates of Births, Deaths, &c.; of threepence on Dock Warrants, and sixpence on Cost Book transfers. The last two duties were at once supplied by embossing stamps of these values on plain blue "Whatman" paper, on which was printed "Inland Revenue" in thick green block letters, while the one penny was provided for by overprinting the stamp then in use for "Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt" with "Inland Revenue" in red, and was so registered 4. 4. 60. The permanent stamp was at once prepared, and was registered 24. 4. 60., and in June took the place of the provisional overprinted one penny; but it did not take the place of the "Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt" stamp till two years afterwards. The last two plates of this latter stamp, numbered 38 and 39, were registered 27. 2. 61., or more than ten months after the registration of Plates 1 and 2 of the permanent "Inland Revenue" stamp. I have mentioned this because other philatelists may have searched for the dates of these stamps on receipts, as I have done through many hundreds, the result being that copies of the "Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt" are found plentiful during the first six months of 1862, and none of the "Inland Revenue" before nearly the middle of 1862; in fact, the latter stamp was first issued for special purposes only in June, 1860, but not as one superseding the "Draft on Demand or Receipt" till about 1st May, 1862. I have not been able to find any copy of the overprinted stamp used as a receipt or draft stamp.

NOTES ON PERFORATIONS.

We will continue our remarks on the work of Dr. Legrand by picking out one or two special subjects, and we cannot do better than note what he says with respect to perforations, as he is the author of the present system of their reckoning, which is now adopted by all amateurs. He tells us that he adopted the calculation of the number of holes within a space of 2 centimètres as the unit, because most of the stamps measured at least 2 cm. on the longer side. This mode of facilitating the

separation of stamps, which we call "perforation," is ordinarily called "*piquage*" by the French, in contradistinction to "*perçage*," which is where the "separation is facilitated by a simple displacement of the fibres of the web of the paper without loss of substance." In fact, in perforation the object is attained by punching out holes from the paper, in *perçage* by a pointed or edged instrument, and this latter mode is called "rouletting" in England.

The poverty of the languages is in fault in both cases. Both *piquage* and "perforation" are intended to convey the notion that the holes are made by punching out round pieces of paper from the web, while *perçage* and "rouletting" are intended to convey the meaning that the web is operated on by a piercing or cutting instrument.

Perçage, puncturing, or piercing appear to us to be far preferable to the term "rouletting," which supposes that the piercing or cutting is made by a rolling instrument; and philatelists have in England been driven to mix up perforation with rouletting, and the whole difference, as we conceive, between Dr. Legrand's intention is lost. Thus, for example, the Turkish stamps (1871), which the late Mr. Pemberton used to say must have been operated upon by a sewing machine, are generally described as perforated 7, 8, 9, &c. Then we have pin perforations, which is nothing more or less than a series of punctured holes.

The late Mr. Pemberton himself saw the difficulty and described the ordinary perforation as "machine made." That did not advance the matter, if perforation is to comprise only that system in which the holes are made by punching out discs of paper; but he made his definition wider, as he classed *perçage en points* under perforation as "pin perforated."

Again, rouletting is not a proper description of those stamps in which the separation is facilitated by printers' dotted rule, whether these consist of simple dots or elongated ones. There the paper is not removed, the fibre is crushed by the projecting portions of the rule. We see this in those stamps of Tour and Taxis, which are said to be "rouletted on lines of colour," and more recently in the wrappers of Victoria. It can also be done without colour, as in the case of some of the stamps of Victoria.

Rouletting fails to convey a correct impression, and a more generic term should be brought into the philatelic dictionary. The word *perçage*, or piercing, is to our minds a more appropriate one, and has the merits of going farther, though it possibly may not embrace the whole.

Of this *perçage* Dr. Legrand adheres to his original divisions, which shows how well he thought out the matter thirty years ago—time enough to have changed his opinions half a dozen times.

1. The *perçage* in straight line, like the stamps of the German Confederation of the North (1868).
2. The *perçage en points*, or in dots, like some of those of Mexico (1872).
3. The *perçage* in parallel lines, as in the 5 and 10 sgr., and 15 and 30 kr. of Tour and Taxis.
4. The *perçage en arc*, as in some stamps of Hanover and Brunswick.
5. The *perçage en scie*, like a saw, as in the stamps of Bremen.
6. The *perçage en serpentin*, as in the stamps of Finland.
7. The *perçage en pointe*, as in the La Guaira stamps.

Besides these, he says that there are kinds of unofficial *perçages*,

where the separation appears to be made by a roulette, like an instrument used by a pastry-cook. Of this we saw a remarkable instance some short time since in a one penny stamp, shown to us by Mr. Philbrick, where the line of separation was an undulating one, with about half a dozen undulations on the sides of the stamp, and about four on the top and bottom.

We do not think we are alone in our views, for if we turn to the catalogue of Major Evans we find he describes the Turkish stamps, 1871, as pin perforated 7, 8, 9, &c. When he comes, for example, to the stamps of St. Vincent he states that they are perforated 11½ to 15½, and that he has not found any perforated 11½ prior to about 1869. Now 11½ was the gauge of the *first* perforating machine employed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., which was a single line one, and was shown by that firm at the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition in 1890.

The London Philatelic Society, on the other hand, describes the perforation of 15½ as punctured; that is, the holes are made by simple displacement. We agree with Major Evans that it is a perforation, but whether it was done by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. is quite another question; for that firm for some time did not make use of a perforating machine, and we have been informed that when they began to perforate their machine was of a very crude description compared to those made use of at Somerset House, where some of the Colonial stamps printed by that firm were perforated for them. We have lately submitted a block of stamps of St. Vincent both to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and also to an old officer of the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House, who had the superintendence of the perforation there for many years. They both agree that the 15½ perforation was done by a machine furnished with punches, the reason of the imperfection being that the machine was not kept in proper order, the punches blunt, the holes in the matrix plate clogged. The same thing occurred at times in the steam-worked machines at Somerset House, but the sheets imperfectly perforated were there sorted out and put with the spoilage. It seems at first sight to be a simple operation, but we know how frequently it has occurred in other countries, that a machine perfectly in order to do its work has broken down under unskilled hands. A damp day may also cause the perforations to be imperfect and ragged.

We are far from thinking that Dr. Legrand's mode of measuring perforations is quite perfect, but it is as perfect as it can be made. It fails in this, that it makes no difference between, for example, such a perforation as that "*à la susse*" and one where the punches are small, as in the fold of some of our reply cards. Both may gauge the same, but this nomenclature seems to be without remedy. A punch which when new cuts a hole of a millimètre in diameter may so wear away that before it is condemned as unfit for use it cuts one of only half a millimètre; but there can be no doubt that the system, we may say *invented* by Dr. Legrand, is, notwithstanding the disturbing forces, as perfect a one as we can expect to arrive at.

Dr. Legrand, as we have said, tells us why he chose 2 centimètres as the unit, because it was the longer side, and this is generally the vertical side, of the stamp. For a long time only this side was measured, but specialists wished to go further and measure the horizontal as well, which scarcely ever, not even in our own stamps, is the same as the vertical. When this has been done in France, it has been the universal system to place the horizontal perforation after the vertical. Writers in this country have, however, complicated this simple rule by reversing

the order, and thus creating confusion, and we cannot but think it would have been more advisable to have continued to walk in the old paths.

But we are wandering from our subject, and would briefly sum up our own views, which are, that "perforation" should be confined to that system when a portion of the paper is actually removed, or intended to be removed, in which latter case it is imperfect, and that some more generic term should be substituted for "rouletting" when the substance of the paper is not removed; for rouletting is, after all, an anglicised French word, and conveys the idea of the process being effected by a wheel. It may do for what Dr. Legrand terms *perçage en ligne, en points* and *en lignes paralleles*, but it fails in that *en arc, en scie, en serpentin*, and *en pointes*. In the whole of these the *perçage* is continuous; that is, the entire line is partially cut through the paper. Any one may see this who attempts to separate the old Finland stamps without having previously completed the cutting through of the toothed line. The line is indented, not cut through the paper, and each sheet must have been operated on separately. It is of no use for a single philatelist to air his notions; the question should be taken up by philatelists generally, and we cannot but think that the London Society should take the initiative in improving our dictionary of terms.

EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN VICTORIA.

We are indebted to *The Australian Philatelist* for an account of this, the first Exhibition of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, which was held in Melbourne on the 15th September last, when there was an excellent display of postage stamps, post cards, envelopes, &c., representing nearly every quarter of the globe. Altogether there were exhibited 149 frames and cards and two albums, containing about 10,000 postage stamps, 400 post cards, and 700 envelopes. The exhibition was open from 2 to 10 o'clock, and the tickets collected showed an attendance of over 600. The exhibition is described as being most creditable to the Society, as so many rarities were shown, and every stamp was in the finest possible condition. Through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General, several frames from the Department were exhibited, containing photographs of the old and new Post-offices, and fancy designs made up of the postal and duty stamps of all the values.

Our space will not allow of our doing more than mentioning some of the stamps of a few of the exhibitors, of whom there were 26, and we select the following:

Abraham, D. S.—Victoria, various issues, including 6d., beaded oval, orange; Registered rouletted; 3d., lake, beaded oval (5); 4d., lake, ditto, &c.; West Australia 2d., brown on red (2); 6d., bronze (4); 4d., blue (5); one, ditto, rouletted; 1d., black, and 2d., vermilion, rouletted; first issues of each of the colonies, &c.

Ackland, W.—Various unused Australians, Sydney Views, and used Australians on original covers; plates of engraved and lithographed 2d. (Queen on throne).

Bear, Mrs.—24 Sydney Views, mostly in pairs; Victoria, 2d., half-lengths (8), fine background; N. S. W. laureated 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., all on original covers, forming a splendid exhibit.

Davies, Joseph.—A good general collection.

Donne, C. B.—Early Victoria in blocks; plate of engraved 2d., Queen on throne; duty stamps, 1d. to £10; proof sheet of 4d., emblems; sheet of 1d. Victoria on pink; a frame containing nearly all the issues of Victoria, unused, including 6d., orange, beaded oval, &c.

Derrick, A. J.—Rouletted stamps of Victoria complete, including 1d. and 3d., half-lengths, 6d., orange, 1854, serpentine, serrated and compound, and a large collection of other stamps of Victoria and of Tasmania, in which latter were nine copies of 1d., blue, a large number of copies of 4d., orange; South Australia, fine copies of first issues, including the 1s., orange; envelopes, post cards, and wrappers of Australia, unused and entire, &c.

Davies, Walter.—160 Afghanistan and Indian States, and many fine European stamps.

Friedman, A. J.—A very fine collection of unused stamps.

Hill, David H.—Used Victoria stamps complete from 1850 to 1885, including pairs of 2d., half-lengths, fine background; pair of Registered and Too Late; 6d., orange, beaded oval (3); 4d., beaded oval, rouletted, wmk. FOUR PENCE; 5s., blue on yellow (4); the duty stamps of Victoria complete, unused; plate of 2d., Queen on throne, engraved; sheets of 1872 Fiji stamps of 2 and 6 cents, and of Gambia, Labuan, &c.; early envelopes of Great Britain, Ceylon, Mauritius, unused, and many foreign post cards.

Hesselman, C.—Complete collection of Victoria envelopes, 1869, with every variety of size, shade, and flap ornaments.

Innes, S. E.—Victoria 4d., laureated, wmk. 8, and same without value label; Tasmania, rouletted, pin perforated, and serrated, &c.

Rundell, W. R.—Choice specimens of early New Zealand, Tasmania, West Australia, and Victoria.

Whelen, A. S.—Old issues of foreign stamps from 1840 to 1860, including Spain, Switzerland, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, Italy, Oldenburg, Finland, Moldo-Wallachia, Confederate States of America, &c.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST-OFFICE.

Extracted from "The Monthly Circular."

On looking at what has recently occurred in the English Post-office with respect to allowing private cards to pass with a halfpenny adhesive stamps, one cannot fail to be struck with the circumstance that, though successive Postmasters-General have been in favour of the permission being granted, there has been some stronger influence behind that has hitherto proved to be an insurmountable obstruction. A great institution like the Post-office, by which the whole business of the country is regulated and controlled, requires to be governed and administered on business principles, and how seldom have we found those principles united in the head of the Post-office, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary to the Treasury, who are the real administrators of its affairs. Perhaps we have had no man in office in modern times of greater business capacity than the late Mr. W. H. Smith. Besides this, in all he did his primary object was to do his duty to his country. When he was Secretary to the Treasury in 1877, he was naturally brought into

close examination of the mode in which the business of the Post-office was conducted, and the memorandum he left behind him when he quitted that office for that of First Lord of the Admiralty, is evidence of what he thought might be a solution of the anomalous position which the Postmaster-General holds, that of being the nominal head of the largest establishment in the kingdom, with absolutely no authority beyond that of a farm bailiff.

But we will let Mr. Smith speak for himself, for they are the words of the wise, and the reform sketched out by him is one that ought to and must be carried into execution sooner or later.

"*February* 11, 1877.

"My dear Northcote,—Will you consider whether the moment is opportune of entertaining suggestions for a change in the present system of administering the Post-office?

"It is a department of infinite detail. The gross revenue of upwards of £7,000,000 sterling is collected by pennies and shillings at a cost of more than £5,000,000; but every letter and telegram brings the servant of the Post-office into contact with the public in some shape or way. There are 40,000 of these servants, and the government is made responsible for all their errors and shortcomings.

"It is a vast government carrying trade, protected as a monopoly by Act of Parliament, but requiring the most careful watchfulness in management—more so than either the Customs or Inland Revenue, which collect revenue without giving back anything in return.

"The Postmaster-General has been frequently changed. He is regarded as a high political officer, and is expected to give assistance in Parliament to his government. In the past . . . it is notorious that Postmasters-General have not controlled or directed the policy and really managed the business of the department. It has been open to able and ambitious officers in the department to do practically what they pleased in the name of their chief, whose nominal responsibility completely covered their acts.

"The whole of the —— scandal arose in this way: he was daring and skilful, and not being responsible himself, he had no hesitation in setting the law at defiance behind the back of his chief, who was absolutely ignorant of his acts. I do not think he would have taken this course if he had been a Commissioner responsible to his colleagues and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"There is reason to believe that there is for the time a more general sense of responsibility at the Post-office, but the system which produced those evils remains.

"It is beyond the power of a Postmaster-General to obtain, during his short term of office, a sufficient grasp of detail and of principle really to direct and control his department. Is it worth while to examine whether a permanent Board, similar to those of the Customs and Inland Revenue, would not be a desirable substitution for the office of Postmaster?

"The relations between the Treasury and the Post-office are anomalous and difficult. The Postmaster cannot change the organisation of his department, or do any act tending to increase the cost of the service, without coming to the Treasury for approval. It is a Revenue department (which, however, must be managed with a view to the public convenience), presided over by a Cabinet Minister, and his recommendations are challenged by members of the Government of lower official rank than himself. The Treasury can, and often does, check the Postmaster-General in the course he is advised by his subordinates to pursue, but in the House of Commons he answers for his department as if he had no such responsibility. . . . . If there were a Board in his place, there would be continuity of management and of policy: there would be real subordination of departmental officers, and the relations between the Treasury and the Post-office would be as free from strain and difficulty as they are with the Board of Customs and Inland Revenue." *

* *Life of W. H. Smith*, vol. i. p. 307.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Great Britain.—The following Notice has been issued from the General Post-office :

"On and after 1st January, 1895, the charge for re-direction hitherto made on post cards, book packets, newspapers, and sample packets will be discontinued, and such packets will be re-directed free, under the same conditions as already apply to the re-direction of letters. Parcels will still be liable to additional charge for re-direction as at present.

"On and after 1st January, 1895, the following regulations will govern the disposal of undelivered post cards, newspapers, and book packets (including circulars) under 2 ozs. in weight :

"When such undelivered packets bear on the outside the sender's name and address, with a request for their return in case of non-delivery, the packets will be sent back to the sender direct from the office of delivery, and will be delivered on payment of a second postage.

"When such undelivered packets bear on the outside no request for their return in case of non-delivery, they will be disposed of at the head office of delivery, unless the contents appear to be of value, in which case the packets will be offered to the sender (if known), and delivered to him on payment of a second postage.

"These regulations do not apply to letters or to sample packets, or to packets sent at the book rate which are prepaid more than one halfpenny."

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. Wilson, Esq.
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.

Nov. 1. "*Queensland*, 1860-80," Mr. W. G. Walton.

This paper was illustrated by Mr. Walton from his own collection, which contained some fine sets of perforations of the early issues. Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, and others showed very good selections, including imperforations on originals, unused blocks of lithographs, besides a large number of script and Roman type watermarks.

Nov. 15. *A Display*—"*United States.*"

The chief attraction was Mr. W. B. Avery's superb collection, including most of the Postmasters' stamps and "locals" on originals. In these, as well as in the general issues, one page is devoted to each variety, which is shewn, used and unused, in all shades in singles, pairs, strips, and blocks wherever obtainable. "Providence" and other varieties were shewn in complete sheets. The pages of the early 5 c. (in all varieties), 30 c., 90 c., 1869 90 c., the inverted centres of 1869 issue, with departmentals, newspapers, etc., complete, were especially commented on.

As Mr. Avery had also brought with him his special collection of British North America, and his general collection of Africa, Australia, and America, most of the routine business was postponed, and the remainder of the evening devoted to these. British North America was shewn complete in all shades, varieties of paper, pairs, and blocks in many cases, complete sheets

in a fair number of varieties. But what attracted most attention was the fine range of shades shewn on the pages of N. B. and N. S. 1s., and the superb copies of 12d. Canada (wove and laid), with some very fine pages of the other pence varieties, including some scores of the carmine and orange-vermilions of Newfoundland.

In the general collection Mr. Avery has, with very few exceptions, an unused copy of every variety. It includes such rarities as *1d. and 2d. Post-office* Mauritius, first issue Reunion, *tête bêche* and rouletted pairs of Transvaals, British Guiana, complete except 2 c., rose, most of the varieties of type being represented by reconstructed sheets, as was the case in the early issues of the Dominican Republic.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery, which he most suitably and generously responded to.

W. A. S. Westoby, Esq. (Folkestone), W. C. Tyrrell, Esq. (Ludlow), Howard Weston, Esq. (Birmingham), were elected members. Two applications were postponed. Subscriptions were voted to the *London Philatelist* and *Vertrauls. Korr. p. V.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE second meeting of the session was held on Friday, October 12th, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by 21 members.

A letter from Mr. Griffiths was read relating to the stamps and postmarks in use in the Niger Protectorate. Several members pointed out that the information contained in the letter concerning the postmarks was incorrect, entire envelopes obtained from houses in Manchester doing an African trade, proving conclusively that the circular postmark was used for obliterating the mails.

The Librarian placed a number of publications on the table, which were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on Brazil, 1843 to 1890, dividing the stamps into three series; viz., the first native engraved series, including all the figure issues; those engraved by the American Bank-note Company, including the 1st and 2nd series of stamps, with the Emperor's head; and lastly, the stamps issued from 1881 to 1890, which were again printed locally. The stamps in period No. 1 were printed at the Mint at Rio, where most of the plates (both copper and steel) are still preserved. In 1869, owing to a representation by the American Bank-note Company, who were then printing the stamps, the same were printed upon paper which after the stamps were printed by a chemical action became tinted blue. A thousand sheets of certain values (10 r., 20 r., 50 r., 80 r., 100 r.) were sent as a trial, but the Post-office for some reason did not adopt the recommendation of the American Bank-note Company, who claimed it was impossible to efface the postmark from stamps printed upon this specially prepared paper, and no more sheets were printed.

THE third meeting of the session was held on Friday, October 26th, 1894, the President in the chair, supported by 20 members and one visitor. Correspondence was read. Mr. A. H. Harrison and Mr. Jones were elected members.

The President explained that, owing to the refusal by the Authorities to allow him to illustrate his proposed book on the English stamps with photographs, he had abandoned the idea of publishing it. He, however, had much pleasure in presenting to each member who had attended at least three of his papers with a copy of the book, recently published by Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., which contained nearly all the information in his papers, and was in his opinion a handy little work. After making the presentation the

President received a hearty vote of thanks upon the motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Vice-President.

The petition of *The Million* for the repeal of Sec. 7 of the Post-office Act 1884 was placed on the table by Mr. Ranck. A long discussion ensued, those in favour of the amendment of the Act pointing out that the Society had been deprived thereby of the work of the President on the English stamps, which was intended only for private circulation, and therefore the Authorities, in the exercise of their discretion, might well have acceded to the President's request; and further it was pointed out that if the letter and spirit of the law were carried out no publication at present existing in this country would be safe from confiscation. Many, however, considered that Sec. 7 was framed for the benefit and at the instigation of philatelists, and therefore in view of the interpretation at present put upon the statute by the Authorities, it was not becoming of philatelists to seek for the repeal of the section in question. Except in very exceptional circumstances it could not be said that the section in question justified the opinion set out in Clause 6 of the petition.

Owing to the differences of opinion it was decided to take no joint action, but to leave each member free to either sign the petition or refuse.

A very large number of rare Cape, including both woodblock errors and unused English, were placed in the specially-prepared frames which stood on the table for the first time.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when the ordinary business was concluded Mr. Munn postponed his paper until the next meeting.

W. Dorning Beckton.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

Notes and Queries.

Bahamas.—Rumour has been for some time rife that a new issue was contemplated, and the following circular, sent to the leading dealers, confirms it:

Nassau, Bahamas, 28*th Sept.*, 1894.

Dear Sir,—An issue of Postal stamps of entirely new design is contemplated by this Government. Will you kindly furnish me with an estimate of the value of stamps your firm would purchase in the event of such an issue being made?

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. A. Thompson.

Address: Postmaster, Nassau, N.P.

* * *

Tonga.—A curious story is told regarding the management of the Post-office in Tonga under the late Postmaster. It appears that stamps and registration envelopes had been received between July, 1886, and November, 1893, to the value of £55,517 1s. 6d., but that £28,741 18s. 2d. had only been entered up by him, and treated as stock. The question was, What had become of the other stamps representing £27,775 3s. 4d.? He appears to have sold these to collectors and dealers; but stated that they were obliterated before leaving the Post-office, and that no loss had therefore accrued. The sequel appears to be that he was acquitted on the charge of embezzlement, though he seems to have strangely misapprehended his functions as Postmaster.