

I am yet to meet a collector personally or by correspondence, who approves the action of the Literary Board in that matter.

Were I to advertise stamps in the official journal that are authentic beyond a question of doubt, and should they not be known by J. H. Houston and should he take it in his head to state for publication that such stamps were never used, on his opinion you would probably publish an attack upon my advertisement.

I would naturally believe that the Literary Board would write him and inquire on what authority he bases his statement.

It is altogether different when a statement is made by a person who may be recognized as an authority on the subject he writes.

Hoping that you will give this communication your impartial consideration.

Respectfully, C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

[NOTE.—We publish Mr. Rothfuch's letter to the Literary Board because we consider that he was misused in this particular by them. Mr. Rothfuch's statements were clear and backed by evidence, while Mr. Houston's were his own opinions only. This is perhaps a fair sample of the reason why the *American Philatelist* lost so much prestige in the year just past.—ED.]

SOME FACTS ABOUT PERUVIAN STAMPS.

Editor METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

DEAR SIR:—It is only to-day that I am able to write you about the Peruvian stamps which have been compiled already by our society taking into consideration only genuine and authentic decrees about the matter, and which compilation was attacked by some people who found their money at stake, having given orders to a gentlemen here in Lima, to get for their account stamps with fancy surcharges. I wrote once already to Mr. Aug. Dejonge, the President of the S. I. P. S., about this affair, thinking that with this the question would have been settled; but seeing yet in many price lists the same fancy stamps marked, I feel it my duty to have the whole story known to every philatelist in order that he may not spend his money in fancy stamps. Before I go on with my article, allow me to state here, that I have all these *accommodation-surcharges*—the only expression I can use in connection with them—and not only unused but also used by the post-office here in Lima, and that it would be the easiest thing for me, to say that they are genuine, because that would increase the value of my Peruvian collection.

Mr. Henry L. Calman in his article, The Stamps of Peru, published in Vol. I. No. 2 of the *American Journal of Philately* commences

his list by stating that because he has never seen the P. S. N. C., 1 oz. 2 rls., red, is impossible that same has existed. I beg to explain that this stamp has been officially used, but is one of the rarest stamps, only 58 of them having been used; the remainder was burnt in March 1859, together with some old duty stamps. I had the honor to send a used specimen to Mr. Dejonge, who I hope has shown it to the members of the S. I. P. S. Mr. Th. G. Koester, Claremont Road, Forest Gate, Essex, on his visit here in Lima has also seen it, and has a first class specimen in his collection; Mr. Fr. Steiger, at present in Switzerland, has also one; there are some more yet, the location of which I cannot remember at present.

This settles the P. S. N. Co's., stamps.

With regard to the stamps of 1853, viz. 1 centavo, green, and 2 centavos, carmine, catalogued by Mr. Calman, I am sorry to say that I have to sustain that which was said by our society; the letters Mr. Calman publishes, are just the proof that we were right. And to prove it better yet, I will now give the story about these stamps and the others, published in Vol. I. No. 2 of the *American Journal of Philately* pages 49 and 50, guaranteeing all I say, because I myself had something to do in this affair, as you will see later on.

Mr. G. B. Calman of New York, used to purchase his Peruvian stamps from a special and intimate friend of mine, Mr. Cesar A. del Rio, who is yet alive, and most willingly will certify to all I say. Mr. del Rio received in 1884 an order from Mr. G. B. Calman, to send a large amount of Peruvian surcharges, advising him to draw for said amount on him, Mr. del Rio went to the post-office offering to buy for a large amount from them, in case they would give the permit to put the surcharges on them, which he desired, and to allow him at the same time to use same for the mail leaving Dec. 4th or 5th, 1884, per steamer Bolivia. As the amount was large, \$600 more or less, and cash rather short, the permission was given, of which the use was made. I myself got from Mr. del Rio at that time 10 stamps of each kind for their face value, which I bought in order to distribute them amongst the members of our society, and which can be easily proved by following gentlemen, members of our society, who are yet alive:

Mr. W. C. Dawson, Mr. A. B. Leon, Mr. Fr. Steiger, Mr. S. Gomez-Sanchez, Mr. Enrique A. Martin, and Mr. C. G. Calderon.

Now you will ask, how I came to know about that issue; there I have to speak a few words about myself. My business is banker, broker, buying and selling drafts, etc. As Mr. del Rio wanted the money he came to me

and sold me the drafts, No. 15 at five days sight for \$300 U. S., and No. 16 at twenty days sight for \$364 U. S., on Mr. G. B. Calman, and knowing Mr. Calman as a stamp dealer I asked him about it. Of course Mr. del Rio had no reason whatever to conceal the truth, and that is how I knew about this *Special-Favor Issue*. Mr. G. B. Calman cannot deny all these facts, because I sent the bills through the British Bank of Colombia for recovery, and the same were duly honored.

Of course I kicked up a big row about these stamps, but was told by Mr. del Rio that he had done it on special order. With all that I wrote to my friends not to touch them, and some of them took my advice. Meanwhile, Mr. Calman, who didn't like to lose his money, wrote to Mr. del Rio asking him to get a certificate from the post office that the stamps were really genuine, which he did, and secured the two letters which are also published in the same journal. That is all right, but what is all wrong is the translation; therefore I take the trouble to translate them correctly, showing how they really read, asking you to publish these correct translations, and refer your readers to pages 48 and 49 of the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, No. 2.

The correct translation reads as follows:

LIMA, February 4th, 1885.

Private (not "important")

SR. D. GUILLERMO CARRERA.

Accountant (not "auditor") of the General Post-Office, City.

DEAR SIR: I beg you to state at the foot of this, whether the list of stamps, which I accompany, and which I bought in this *Administration*, on December 2d last, for account of my correspondent, Mr. G. B. Calman, in New York, is, or is not right.

Advancing my thanks, and requesting you at the same time to return me the mentioned list, I have the honor, etc.. etc.

(Signed) C. A. del Rio.

Answer from the Accountant (not "Auditor").

SR. D. CESAR A. DEL RIO, City.

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your esteemed of the other side, I tell you that the stamps you mention have been sold in the Cash Department of this Post-office, according to the order and disposition of the Directory General of the Post Office Department of this capital.

Yours, etc. etc.

(Signed) G. M. CARRERA.
Accountant of State and Post Department.

This is the correct translation, and everybody can see that the letter written to the Accountant is *private* and has no official character; I am sure that Mr. Carrera would never have

answered this letter, if he could have known the purpose for which it was to be used, and it was only answered at the personal request of the party interested, not acknowledging at all that the stamps mentioned are an *official issue*. I hope that this *Favor Issue* will be done with now, and that collectors will take good care not to spend their money on these bogus stamps.

In worse condition than these stamps, we have yet some so-called Arequipa ones, but which really are swindles, and about which I shall let you know more, if so desired by you.

I am afraid, that I have been rather too long about this subject, therefore I will stop this time, advising all stamp collectors to be careful about Peruvian stamps; compare them with our catalogue and should they have any doubt about some surcharges, send them to me or any member of our society, who will do their very best to explain to them all about their genuineness. We are working now at the supplement of our catalogue, which shall be published in the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, in case the board of managers will allow us to do so, because printing in Peru is very dear, and we cannot afford to spend our money without being able to sell the same.

In case you or any other philatelist desires any more information concerning Peruvian stamps, etc., I shall always be most happy to give them to the best of my ability, and for the benefit of the members of those societies, whose member I have the honor to be.

Thanking you very much for your permission to make use of the columns of your paper, I remain, yours, very truly,
P. O. Box 162, PAUL ASCHER.

Lima, Peru, May 2, 1890.

[NOTE—We know Mr. Ascher very well, having had large business transactions with him for many years, and his word may be implicitly believed in. He has lately written us that the other information which he alludes to is nearly ready to send us; therefore our readers may expect its appearance shortly in these columns.—ED.]

CEYLON SURCHARGES.

New York, Sept. 15th, 1890.

Editor METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to know the cause of the many varieties of surcharges of Ceylon stamps, I some time ago, wrote to a correspondent there, and have just received a reply, which may be of interest to the readers of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, especially those who collect to suit their own fancies, and who do not allow themselves to be dictated to, or follow a leader, as a flock of sheep would an old ram, regardless of consequence.

The secretary was instructed to furnish a list of the members of the club to the secretary of the National Philatelic Society with the request that he copy same and forward it to the secretary of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and also that he request the secretaries of these two societies to furnish the Brooklyn Club with a list of their members.

The object of having these names is to facilitate notifying of special or joint meetings.

Mr. Jno. M. Sheridan was nominated as Brooklyn manager of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, and on ballot was elected.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht was elected as active member No. 84.

After some informal talk the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

ALVAN DAVISON, Secretary.

MINUTES OF A JOINT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY, STATEN ISLAND PHILATELICAL SOCIETY AND BROOKLYN PHILATELICAL CLUB HELD NOVEMBER 23rd 1890, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER CONSERVATORY, NO. 44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The meeting was called to order at 8:50 p. m. by chairman, Joseph Rebert.

Present: Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, T. C. Bacon, M. C. Berlepsch, R. R. Bogert, Henry Clotz, C. B. Corwin, G. W. D. Crittenton, August Dejonge, Erik Enequist, Henry Greunel, Alex. Hodand, Joseph Holmes, M. Meyenburg, L. S. Morton, Charles Muecke, Joseph Rebert, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, J. M. Sheridan, William Thorne, Edmund Turner, and G. H. Watson.

Communications were read: from Messrs. Corwin and Scott, announcing their retirement from managing board of METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Morton, Messrs. Corwin and Scott were dropped from the board of managers of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

The representatives of the three societies nominated Mr. G. H. Watson for the position of editor. Mr. Watson declined to accept the position. The board then nominated Mr. Duncan S. Wylie. Mr. Scott nominated Mr. F. W. Hunter. At the election sixteen ballots were cast for Mr. Hunter and six for Mr. Wylie. Mr. Hunter was formally declared elected.

The board nominated Mr. R. F. Albrecht for the position of business manager. On motion of Mr. Bogert, Mr. Albrecht was declared business manager.

On motion of Mr. Bogert, the chairman, was

authorized to appoint a committee of two to audit Mr. Scott's accounts as business manager of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST. Messrs. Clotz and Watson were appointed.

Mr. Bogert read a letter which he received from Mr. Corwin, and which accompanied the manuscripts of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST which were surrendered by the latter to the former.

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Secretary.

The Kansas City Philatelic Society of Kansas City, Mo., met on Monday evening Nov. 3, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Parrish, 1408 Johnson avenue. The following officers were elected: President, W. J. Parrish; Vice-President, Geo. A. Bullard; Treasurer, Thomas P. Faxon; Secretary, Will R. Winch. Meeting weekly. Papers please send sample copies, care of president.

WILL R. WINCH, Sec.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1890.

EDITOR METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the November number of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, and am somewhat surprised at the article of Paul Ascher in regard to the much written about Peruvian surcharges. As same calls for a reply from me, I hasten to send you same, although I do not often appear in print. I must, however, express my great surprise, that you, as editor, print an article of that kind without first ascertaining the truth of the statements contained therein. As the letter has been in your possession four or five months, there certainly was sufficient time to ask me to verify the statements so positively made by Mr. Ascher, and about which there could be no trouble if Mr. Ascher had written the truth. I think I could stake my reputation in the philatelic world against that of Mr. Ascher, and your duty, therefore was to make the necessary inquiries before publishing anything attacking the integrity of one of the members of one of the societies that publish the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST. As Mr. Ascher correctly states, Mr. del Rio was my agent in Peru, and as at that time surcharges were coming up from time to time from that country, I sent him a standing order in the fall of 1884 for two thousand each of low values, and fifty each of higher values, of every kind of surcharge or new issue that may be issued by the post office. I, however, did not

as Mr. Ascher charges, give him an order for any specific surcharges, as I had no idea at the time what would be issued or what could be had. When I received the shipment referred to in January, 1885, I certainly had every reason to think that they were legitimately issued, particularly as my correspondent's letters at the time, and for a few mails thereafter, were prepaid with some of the same stamps which Mr. Ascher now tries to throw doubt upon. If he is so well acquainted with my correspondent, he certainly will have no difficulty in obtaining my original order and thereby prove his statement. I do not for a moment doubt that Mr. del Rio told Mr. Ascher he had bought the stamps for me, let I venture the assertion that Mr. Ascher knowingly and wilfully distorts the conversation in order to strengthen his very weak case.

His attack upon the translation of the letter of Mr. Carrera is ridiculous, as any fair minded reader can readily see. Whether Mr. del Rio marked his letter "private" or "important" has no bearing on the question, nor does it make any difference whether Mr. Carrera is Auditor or Accountant; the latter may be much the more important office for aught I know.

Mr. Ascher acknowledges that the stamps were sold and used by order and permission of the postmaster-general, and I suppose that the postmaster-general afterwards reconsidered his action and stopped the further issuing of the ridiculous surcharges, but they are therefore no less official or legitimate.

It seems to me that Mr. Ascher was simply actuated by disappointment in not being able to get a quantity of them for himself, and I leave it to your readers if I am not justified in selling the stamps as legitimate issues. If I had not been convinced of my position, I certainly would not have written for a certification of their being official, and I only did so feeling confident that I would get same.

To sum up the whole matter, I feel that I have been vindicated in my position by Mr. Ascher's letter, despite his distortions and false statements. Yours truly,

G. B. CALMAN.

NOTE.—I desire to reply to Mr. Calman as follows:

1. Mr. Ascher's letter was received about the 24th of May, and I at once wrote to a responsible firm in Lima as to his standing, receiving, the latter part of July, information that he was of good standing in the community. The matter for the August METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST was the all arranged for, so his letter could not be inserted in that number. I was away from New York from August

7, till September 8, and Mr. J. W. Scott prepared the September number, but there was no room. I prepared the October number myself, but again there was no room and so the letter was left over until the November number. I am thus prolix in details as Mr. Calman seems to think the letter should have been published earlier.

2. Mr. Calman's brother makes a positive statement about these stamps in the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I., pages 48, 49 and 50, which seems to contain all that he is able to produce in behalf of these surcharges. Mr. Ascher now has made a counter argument and certainly is entitled to space to tell his side of the story.

3. I can find nothing in Mr. Ascher's letter attacking Mr. Calman's integrity.

4. I fail to find the place in Mr. Ascher's letter where he states that Mr. Calman ordered these surcharges. On the contrary he distinctly states that Mr. del Rio offered to give a large amount from the post office, in case they would give the permit to put the surcharges on them, which he Mr. del Rio desired, etc. It seems to me that Mr. Ascher plainly states that it is to Mr. del Rio we are indebted for these "ridiculous surcharges," to quote Mr. Calman.

5. It does make a great deal of difference in Spanish countries whether a letter is marked "private" "Particular" or "Important." In postage when addressed to a government official in the former case it simply means that the official is addressed in his private, and in the latter that he is addressed in his official capacity. I know, if Mr. Calman does not, that an auditor is a far more important official than an accountant, in those countries.

6. It is quite apparent that Mr. Calman did not personally order these surcharges to be placed on the stamps, inasmuch as he was not in a position to know that such monstrosities could be turned out by the Peruvian post office department.

I cannot construe Mr. Ascher's letter as either claiming these surcharges were personally ordered by Mr. Calman, or as attacking in any way Mr. Calman's integrity, nor can I see that Mr. Calman has disproved any of Mr. Ascher's statements.

C. B. CORWIN.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1890
Editor METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to say a few words in regard to the meetings of the National Philatelic Society.

How is it that every member does not feel that it is his duty to be present and lend his aid to making our meetings both pleasant and instructive? There is no reason to prevent

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and false surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatelique Sud-Americaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Prescott's account of the Conquest of Peru by Francisco Pizarro had a peculiar fascination for our boyhood, and the collection of the postal issues of the land of the Incas, with their varying surcharges and postmarks which must be studied in the light of the stirring events of its modern history, constantly recalls scenes and places made famous in the ancient story. The numerous articles that are constantly being published concerning these very perplexing stamps attest that the interest of other collectors in them is no less than our own. When, therefore, the editor of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, having obtained permission of the Société Philatelique Sud-Americaine to reproduce its valuable work in English, requested me to undertake its translation, I readily consented. The original was written for those fully conversant with the various types, so that it seems occasionally desirable to amplify some of the descriptions, to facilitate the distinction of varieties by those less familiar with them than the members of the society. As the translation progressed it was compared with every article and catalogue relating to these issues known to me, and many little details, noted by such authorities as the Catalogue of Moens, Meyer, Moschkau, Evans, the monograph of Moens, the entire studies of Rommel, the articles of Bacon, Buhl, Bogert and Corwin, of Calman and others, that seem of sufficient interest, have been added as notes to aid the collector in passing judgment on the numerous frauds, which, having been described in leading catalogues, have consequently maintained a place in collections. These additions have been so printed that the reader will easily distinguish them from the original work.

The "Coleccion Postal," by Dr. Jose Davila Condemarin, Director of Posts (Lima, 1870), is frequently cited by the society, and Moens, as a rule, reprints in French the full

text of the official documents therefrom. Unfortunately we are all left without so reliable a guide as to the issues later than 1870, and we could have wished that the society had reproduced the text of such official decrees of later date as it quotes.

The postal service of Peru, according to this authority, was established in 1772. Postage stamps, though suggested by Davila as early as March 7th 1851 and sanctioned by the Government some two months later, were not provided until the decree of October 19th 1857 authorized the issue of stamps of 1 dinero, 1 pé-eta and $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, and another six months had passed before these were ready for issue. Meantime an official letter of November 15th and circular of November 23d 1857 authorized the trial of a provisional issue on December 1st 1857. The translation of all these is given in full by Moens.

CATALOGUE.

PART FIRST.

Postage Stamps Issued in Peru up to November 30, 1881.

A.—Stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, December 1st, 1857. Oblong stamp; unperforated; very finely engraved, in color on coarse bluish paper; steamship in the centre of an oval of engine turned work, with the designation of the weight of the letter above and the value below. The four corners filled out by parallel vertical lines to form the rectangle, in these the capitals P. S. N. C. All the inscription in white.

1. 1 Real for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, steamship sailing to left, blue.
2. 2 Reals for 1 oz. weight, steamship sailing to right, red.

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Note 1.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company never used these stamps. It presented, free of charge, a large quantity of them to the general direction of posts at Lima, that the system of prepayment by postage stamps might be tried. These stamps were provisionally employed at Lima, at Callao, and at Chorrillos for the three months, from the 1st of December, 1857, to the 28th of February, 1858. (See "Coleccion Postal," p. 195). The other stamps of the same type and of other colors were never used. They are essays, fancy stamps or forgeries, which are often found with postal cancellations.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Most authorities are agreed that only the 1 Real was used by the Government, and the assertion of the society that the 2 Reals was also used has been much commented upon. In the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST for November, 1890, will be found a letter of Mr. Paul Ascher repeating the assertion, in behalf of the society, that the 2 Reals red, was issued, though only fifty-eight copies, he says, were actually used, and the rest were burned.

In the official circular of November 23d, 1857, is the statement that "this system may be extended later to the prepayment of letters sent by steamship." Moens records that the company used in 1858:

- 1 Real, blue, on bluish white paper.
- 2 Reals, red-brown, on bluish white paper.

In 1859:

- 1 Real, carmine, on white laid paper.
- 2 Reals, blue, on same paper.

Also later, on white wove paper, date unknown:

- 1 Real, blue, carmine, yellow, green.
- 2 Reals, blue, carmine, yellow, green, brown;

all of which except the yellow and green, he says he has seen duly postmarked, though it has been pretended that these stamps were reprinted and sold at the office of the company at Liverpool, he received the yellow and green stamps from his correspondent at Lima, and feels fully authorized to believe that they were all actually used by the company.

Before the actual issue of the three values provided for in the decree of 1857, a new decree dated January 25th, 1858, authorized the issue of a stamp of Un Dinero to be sold for 1 Real and another of Un Peseta to be sold for 2 Reals, to go into effect fifteen days thereafter in the Provinces of Lima and Callao, and thirty days after its date in the rest of the Republic. By another document this decree was approved and the date for the sale of

these stamps was fixed for March 1st, 1858. The three values authorized by the law of October 19th, 1857, were, however, issued on the date fixed by the second decree and circular. They, as well as the two succeeding issues were engraved on stone at Lima by D. Emilio Prugue. The text of all the above documents is given in full by Moens' Monograph.

The arms of Peru present on a shield, in the upper left blue (horizontally lined) quarter, a golden llama standing on ruddy earth; in the upper right silver (white) quarter, a ruddy tree on a bank of the same color; in the lower red (vertically lined) half, a golden Horn of Plenty, fruit of same, and ruddy leaves. The tree represents the cocoa plant.

B.—Postage Stamps, Official Issue by order of the Government of Peru.

March 1st, 1858. Stamps nearly square; unperforated; lithographed in color on white wove paper. Arms with laurels and branches, or flags, on a circular disk of solid color, edged with pearls, *bounded by an exterior white and colored circle*. Outer frame, of parallel lines crossing at the corners, forming four rectangular labels and four squares, with the inscription "Porte Franco" above, value in full below, "Correos" at each side. The ground between the circular frame is shaded by perpendicular wavy lines. The front legs of the llama are close together, and very perpendicular.

3. Un (1) Dinero, dark blue, (shade, light blue).
4. Una (1) Peseta, carmine, (shade, rose).
5. Medio ($\frac{1}{2}$) Peso, yellow, (shade, golden yellow).
6. Medio ($\frac{1}{2}$) Peso, carmine, (same type).

The half peso is inscribed "Medio Peso" at the left, "o 50 centimos" at the right and "correos" below.

Note 2.—The stamps of the half peso were used only during four months, it having been then declared by decree of June 18th, 1858, that their use was not necessary (See "Coleccion Postal" p. 195).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The description in the original, to which we have added the words in italics, is still somewhat unsatisfactory, for the first value has only the laurels and branches, the second the flags only, while the third has the laurels and branches on the flags, and in all three there is a wreath above the shield. The inscriptions on the top and bottom label are in colored block capitals, those at the sides in colored italic block capitals. The period after "Correos," is to be noticed as a ready means of distinguishing the two lower values from those of the third issue. Moens' Monograph notes the following details which are important:

(a) The shield in all three values is 7mm. high. (b) The 1 dinero measures $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., and has 11 lines in the top and side bands and 12 in the lower band.

The 1 peseta measures 21 by 21mm., and has 11 lines in the top and right bands and 12 in the left and bottom bands.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ peso measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and has 11 lines in the top, bottom, and left band and 12 in the right.

(c) The llama is depicted with ears, stands back from the middle line and its tail touches the side of the shield.

It may be of interest to note that so far as can be judged from specimens of the 1 dinero, No. 3, and 1 peseta, No. 4, we have examined, the stamps of the issue of 1858 were intended to be placed about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart on the sheet both horizontally and vertically, but, as they were not perfectly aligned either way, we find the distance varies from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in different specimens.

Those interested in variations of shade will notice that the color of the 1 dinero is given by various catalogues as dark blue, blue, bright blue, pale blue and greenish blue; that of the 1 peseta as carmine, rose, bright rose, red and brick red; that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso as yellow, orange yellow, golden yellow, buff yellow and lemon; with the error as carmine, rose and red.

Moens and Evans both consider the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso rose and red as errors arising from the insertion of a $\frac{1}{2}$ peso in the plate of the 1 peseta, but the society's catalogue does not mention this as the fact. Mr. H. L. Calman, however, some two years ago, found a strip of ten or twelve stamps long and two stamps wide, the upper pair of which were both $\frac{1}{2}$ peso stamps and the balance of the strip one peseta, and as two other pairs are known to him each being the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso red with the one peseta at its side, he advances the theory that originally these two values were printed from the same plate and in the same color, but that, as this was found to be inconvenient, a new plate for each was made and the color of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso changed

to yellow. It will thus be seen that there were at least two dies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso inserted in the plate of the one peseta. Rommel observes that the difference between the carmine or rose and the brick red is at least so great that they must be different colors and not due to the presence of more or less ink, atmospheric or other changes.

The same remark might have been made of the dark and bright blue of the one dinero, which might better be distinguished as indigo and sky blue.

The impressions of this issue are generally quite distinct.

January, 1859. Type similar to the preceding but the size of the stamp and the letters of the inscription a little larger.

7. Un (1) Dinero, blue (shade, milky blue).

8. Una (1) Peseta, red (shades, carmine and rose).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

This description certainly "leaves something to desire." The impression is lithographed on white wove paper; unperfected. All the catalogues distinguish the issue as having a distinct double outline to the frame. This is quite apparent to one who is familiar with these stamps, for the two outer and two inner lines of each band are much heavier than the other frame lines, but it is hardly a good test to those unfamiliar with the different types, especially as this type also has a period after "Correos." Moens' Monograph, which, by the way, gives the date as December 1858 from a cancelled specimen so obliterated, notes that the llama has advanced till in the one dinero its nose nearly touches, and in the one peseta actually touches, the middle line of the shield; that the one dinero measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 22mm., and has twelve lines in all four bands, while the one peseta measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and has twelve lines in the side and bottom bands and eleven in the top band.

Specimens, showing the position on the sheet of the one dinero of 1859, No. 7, that we have examined show that it was intended to place the stamps about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart in the horizontal rows and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart in the vertical rows, but as they were not perfectly aligned we find specimens $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart horizontally and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2mm. apart vertically. Of the one peseta, No. 8, of this issue, we have no copy showing parts of two adjacent stamps, but as we have more than one specimen with a margin of full $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on both top and bottom, and others with an equally wide margin at both sides, there can

be little doubt that there was intended to be about 4mm. between the stamps in both the horizontal and vertical direction. The two values of this issue were therefore not arranged in the same manner in the sheets.

The shield in both measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The tail of the llama does not touch the line of the shield. In all the specimens we have seen the body of the llama is nearly or quite solid color, and frequently there is an inroad of the color of the ground upon the left side of the shield and above the flag. In many specimens there are but faint traces of the fine wavy lines of the spandrels or the finer lines of the labels, so that in some instances the double frame lines, letters of the inscription and the colored circle stand out distinctly in color on an apparently white ground. These specimens have been sometimes chronicled as a distinct variety.

The lovers of shades will find the colors given as: one dinero, dark greenish blue, pale greenish blue, blue, slate-blue, milky blue, sky-blue; one peseta, carmine, rose, vermilion, brick-red, red, and red-brown. Rommel makes the same observation as before upon the two shades of red.

Moens' Monograph also gives the text of an official letter dated at Lima, December 15, 1860, in answer to another dated November 12, 1860, from which it appears that 8,633 pesos worth of the stamps of the preceding issues were burned. From this Moens deduces the date of the following issue.

1860-1861. Type and size very similar to the issue of 1858, but the ground between the central disc and the frame is shaded by zigzag lines. The front legs of the llama are spread apart.

9. Un (1) Dinero, blue.

1st Variety, horn of plenty on a white ground.

2nd Variety, zigzag lines do not meet.

3rd Variety, horn of plenty on white ground and the zigzag lines do not meet.

10. Una (1) Peseta, carmine.

1st Variety, horn of plenty on a white ground.

2nd Variety, whole background of shield white.

3rd Variety, the flags entirely white.

Note 3.—The wearing of the lithograph-

ic stone caused all the varieties of this issue of 1860-1861.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Judging by the confusion generally apparent in the arrangement of these three issues in collections, and often in dealers' stocks, that we have examined, the list of zigzag lines given in the text again "leaves something to be desired," certainly by one who has only a single specimen in hand. "Zigzag" conveys the idea of sharp angles to most persons, and the lines of the background of these stamps, and particularly of the one peseta, do not in all cases form sharp points, but turn slightly into one another in most places. The diagonal direction of their straight parts in this issue is very marked, being at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the vertical and horizontal lines of the stamp, while in both the preceding issues the angle with the perpendicular is not the half of this. The llama stands clear, both of the dividing line and the side of the shield; white spots are generally very apparent on its body.

(To be continued.)

IT gives us great pleasure to state that the government of Colombia has had introduced into the congress of that republic a bill, abolishing the issuing of any stamps hereafter by any of the individual States making up its composition, also making it a penal offence to issue any provisional stamps of any sort. This is a step forward. We have always thought hanging was too good for some of those fellows. It is quite evident that a philatelist is in power somewhere near the head of affairs in Colombia.

AGAIN the *Philatelic Record* is to experience a change in the editorship. We learn that the philatelist who assumed the chair upon the retirement of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, has retired from his position and will hereafter conduct a like office for *Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal*. We sincerely trust that the *Record* will be kept up to its former standard by its new proprietors, Messrs. Theodore Buhl & Co.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatque Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. I., page 286.)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Passing over this summary disposition by Note 5 of some of the cherished curiosities that interest many collectors, with the remark that both Moens and Evans chronicle No. 11 in red, rose and vermilion shades, cut diagonally, and so used postally, we observe that the description of Nos. 11 and 12 given in the text needs a little amplification and qualification, not because they can be mistaken for any other issue, but because it may lead to error to describe them as of the same type, as the details of the design in the two values are quite unlike, for while in both values the arms are in white relief on a white circular disc, and the inscriptions are in colored block capitals on four white bands with colored edges, in the 1 dinero, these bands are curved away from the circular disc, each pair meeting in the corner in colored ornaments, and there is a period both before and after "Un Dinero" and an ornament both before and after "Correos." In the 1 peseta, however, the bands follow around the disk and are simply rounded at their ends, and there are no periods or ornaments. While both values are framed by an exterior colored line. in the 1 dinero there is a white line with a second very fine colored line inside of the exterior frame, though frequently the two colored lines run together and blend into a very heavy colored line. In the 1 peseta, however, there is a white line with a heavy colored line ornamented by a row of white pearls inside the frame line, though frequently these two colored lines run together and form a very heavy colored border. In the 1 dinero, again, the white ground between the frame lines and the top and bottom bands is ornamented by colored flourishes, and between the frame lines and the side band, with colored diamonds, the triangular spaces between the bands and circle having also colored ornaments. In the 1 peseta the triangular spaces between the

frame and circle are ornamented by colored flourishes.

Some curious regulations concerning the reception, care and use of the Lecocq machine used in the manufacture of these and the other embossed stamps of Peru are preserved in full in Moen's Monograph. From these an outline of the process of manufacture may be worth inserting here. The machine is very simple and can be worked by any one. It prints the stamps one by one on a continuous band of paper, about 24mm. wide, or just wide enough to receive the stamp and leave a margin. The stamps are about 3mm. apart. A single set of rollers and dies were furnished for each value. The band of paper enters the machine and is first impressed with the colored frame. It may be noticed that the colored lines are all sunken except where the ink has spread over parts intended to be white. The paper, advancing, is next embossed with the arms, and then gummed before it leaves the machine. The stamps of this issue were thus finished, but in a later issue (see No. 19) a rouletting or separating attachment was added.

Where the band of paper ended another band was pasted to it, the joint being about 8mm. wide, and it often happened that a stamp was printed partly over this joint both in this and the other embossed issues. As the impression is particularly heavy upon the double part, the upper colored portion may be soaked from the other, leaving a stamp part of which is colored and the remainder embossed in white. As this species of half and half, color and albino, is sometimes offered as a "variety" it may be well to understand its origin, as it is a case where the collector should preserve the whole or none. We have seen both Nos. 11 and 12 thus printed over the joint and offered as albinos. The same "varieties" are found and offered of the stamps numbered 16, 17, 18 and 19 which, being all made by the

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ally, for we have not found any of them chronicled, but by the kindness of Mr. Corwin we are able to state some at least of those issued postally "afterwards" as we have seen them with authentic postal cancellation; generally Ancahs, 1882, various month dates.

To be continued.

REVIEWS OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

The History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico. Compiled by Fred. Geo. C. Lundy, Member of the London and Dresden Philatelic Societies, for the Publishers, 1891. C. H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Company, 1007, 1009, and 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis.

The publishers have sent us a copy of this, for review, with their compliments. We cannot speak understandingly of its contents, as we are one of those philatelists who can find no attraction in the accumulation of fiscals; however, we do not attempt to decry the philatelic predilections of others, believing in *chacun a son gout*, and knowing that such things are enjoyed by many, particularly in the United States. The pamphlet in question is a well printed and fine appearing one of 43 pages (including blank ones), but the illustrations are very bad indeed, with the exception of a very few, which present a good appearance. It is a pity the publishers did not confide this branch of their work to an eastern artist, who, we will venture to say, would have turned these illustrations out in much better shape. We are informed that a number of errors of both omission and commission exist in this pamphlet, which is a pity, as a work of this elaborate character should certainly be correct enough to be considered the standard. We notice that the price of the work is 75c. without a cover, and 25c. with a cover, and, therefore, would advise all those ordering it to be particular to state that they want one with a cover, thereby saving 50c. It is generally the case that covers add to the cost of any pamphlet or

book, but, in the present instance, the cover is apparently regarded by the publishers as a positive detriment, and the book covered is priced accordingly.

The American Journal of Philately—December and January.—This periodical we consider, next to our own, the best published in the United States. The position it occupies is practically unique, inasmuch as it has busied itself for a year or two, failing the reception of much original matter for publication, in reproducing the best articles appearing in the foreign magazines; by so doing it has conferred a great favor upon American philatelists, most of whom never see the periodicals in which these papers first appear. At present this magazine is reproducing a translation of a paper upon "The Postage Stamps of France," taken from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, which is the most elaborate of any that has hitherto appeared upon this topic, and which is of a highly interesting nature. The December number contains a paper upon "The Wrappers of Victoria," of the most comprehensive character, while in the January number we find some remarks on New South Wales watermarks and memoranda about the earlier issues of New South Wales, both full of interest. The *pièce de resistance* of this periodical, however, is the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, by Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman, which has now been running since August, 1889, and which has only progressed as far as the Dutch Indies, so voluminous and comprehensive is this work. There is no question but that this is the most acceptable general catalogue ever published, and, withal, the most accurate. There are, of course, many omissions of minute varieties, but this is not to be wondered at when one reflects that the authors are not collectors, and that it is the collector who loves to delve into the intricacies of our science, and to bring forth facts not gen-

board, in the room, the names of four gentlemen who had been nominated for membership in the society and who were unanimously recommended as members by the Committee. These names will be ballotted for at the general April meeting. The business of the evening was the compilation of the society's Reference List of the Stamps of Labuan. The President, having called Mr. Charles Gregory to the chair, read a paper upon this subject, illustrating same with his own fine collection of these stamps, many fine collections being also shown by other gentlemen present, by means of which the reference list, as noted by the President, was added to in several instances. After the verification of the specimens, the Reference List, as amended, was adopted as that of the society and handed to the Government Committee for publication in the representative journal of the society.

It was arranged that the stamps of Bremen should be considered at the general April meeting, when Mr. Hermann Determann will read a paper on this subject.

The President announced that Mr. Thorne had contributed a table, Mr. Hobby its mate, Mr. Clutz, ballot box, gavel, bulletin-board and stationery and Mr. Corwin twenty five chairs, for the use of the society, for which the donors were cordially thanked. The Treasurer stated that he would be unable to obtain possession of the fine room in the same building, leased by the society, until May 1st, but in the mean time temporary quarters were afforded in room No. 6. The Meeting adjourned at 10 30 p. m.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secy. pro tem.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

BROOKLYN, March 17, 1891.

The 64th regular meeting was opened with President Scott in the chair, and the following members present: Rasmus, Nast, Gregory, Holt, W. S. Scott and Davison.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. Newkirk of Brooklyn, was elected as active member No. 90, and Henry Gremmel as active member No. 91.

The treasurer handed in a list of delinquent members, and on motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to write them.

The resignation of H. L. Calman was received and accepted.

After much informal philatelic talk the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

ALVAH DAVISON.

Correspondence.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF PERU.

Editor METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST:

SIR:—In the Translator's Note on page 271, of the February number, it is stated that as far as can be judged from specimens examined, the 1 peseta 1858, No. 4, were intended to be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart on the sheet. As is usually the case *after an article is printed* information is forthcoming that has been looked for in vain when the article was in preparation, and we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Bogert for the sight of a vertical pair of these stamps which are only 1 mm. apart vertically, but have a margin of about 2 mm. at each side and about the same margin above the top and below the bottom specimen. Such specimens we are informed are rare; we hasten to mention these facts which seem to show that while the majority of the stamps on the sheet are placed as intimated in the Note, the two middle horizontal rows probably are placed nearer together.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

St. Louis, March 9, 1891.

BOGERT & CO., RISE TO EXPLAIN.

Editor METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST:

DEAR SIR:—The remarks in the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST for March, page 274, in reference to the auction sales are plainly intended to apply to us, as the date given, and the Antioquia stamp specified abundantly prove.

Your statement that we "promptly and without hesitation bid \$34," is not true, our first bid being about \$28. We can show certificates to this effect from a number of persons who were present at said sale.

We always try to act in the fairest manner possible at our sales, and at this same sale of January 16th, we purchased nearly 100 lots at from 40 to 90 per cent. of our bids. Furthermore we can prove that we have purchased for your own account at one half of your limit.

Under these circumstances we are justified in demanding a prompt retraction and apology.

Yours, etc.,

R. R. BOGERT & Co.

New York, March 23d, 1891.

[NOTE.—Our time is too valuable to waste any more of it upon this small affair. It makes but little difference whether their first bid was \$28 or \$34, the principle is the same.—Ed.]

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

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[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II., page 2.)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. (Continued.)

Similar design, surcharged in black "1872 Ancachs 1873" 10cs. blue.

Similar design, surcharged in black "1874 Ancachs 1875" 10cs. brown.

Similar design, dates engraved "1876-1877" 10cs. purple.

Similar design, dates engraved "1878-1879" 10cs. yellow.

The description given of the postal issues of 1866-67 by the Society is somewhat meager, although the presence of the second llama distinguishes these three stamps from all others, postal, telegraph or fiscal. The design, engraved by the American Bank Note Co., New York, is altogether fanciful and represents no part of the Peruvian arms at any period so far as known. In all three values the nearest llama is nearly white while the one behind it is colored. Perhaps, since our attention has been called to the subject by M. Moens, we are a little fastidious about llamas, but the colored llama in the lowest value, which is apparently intended to be feeding, has a striking resemblance to a very weary mule toiling up the mountain. In the other values both llamas are looking up as if startled.

In the 5 centavos both llamas stand in a shield and in the other values in an oval. The mountains are depicted somewhat differently and the words "Porte Franco" on a wavy ribbon in colored letters appear only in the lower value. The inscriptions are "Correos 5 Peru" in white capitals in a curved label bordered by a white line at the top "Cinco Centavos" in similar letters and straight label at the bottom; "Correos del Peru" on a wavy ribbon at the top, "Diez Centavos" on a foliated band at the bottom, with "10" in white numerals on each side of the oval; "Veinte Centavos" in somewhat larger letters than in the other values on a belt surrounding the oval, "20" in white numerals placed diagonally

ally in the four corners and "Correos del Peru" as before at top. The E of "Correos" is accented in the 10 and 20 centavos of this issue. With the fall of the Dictator in 1868 these stamps were withdrawn from service, but according to Moen's Monograph, a fact not mentioned in the Society's catalogue, they were reissued in 1874, the remainders being first used up and then new printings had which can only be distinguished from the early issue by the shades, the new 5 centavos being a pale green on white paper, the red and brown less brilliant than formerly.

Proofs of the originals in the normal colors on India paper of all three values, and of the 5 centavos in bright green, on ordinary paper, unperforated, are catalogued.

It is interesting to note that Jose Davila Condemarin in resuming the Direction of Posts after the fall of the Dictator, at once issued a circular dated at Lima, July 18, 1868, a part of which has been quoted as relating to fiscals used postally, which speaks of the new issue which succeeded the foregoing as if the issue were a mere change in color from the issue of 1862, No. 11, ignoring the interim entirely, for it begins: "New stamps for the prepayment of letters have been made on the special machines owned by the Postal Department, which stamps are in white relief in a green frame. Persons who possess old stamps in white relief in a carmine frame can exchange them at any post office for stamps of the new issue. After the first of August next, prepayment by the old issue will not be permitted."

July, 1868;—Square stamp, unperforated, printed in color with white relief, with the Lecocq Machine; type and inscriptions similar to the issue of November 18, 1862, No. 11, but a part of the arms and all the circular disk in color.

16. Un (1) Dinero, green (1st shade,

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yellow green) (2d shade, blue green, sometimes by defective printing reading "diniro," or "dinlro" for "dinero.")

Variety—The whole of the arms in white relief in a green circle.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

There is another variety or rather error, of which we have seen specimens, which is chronicled by Moens and also by Evans, in which the arms are reversed.

With regard to the description it must be observed that the majority of specimens that have come under our notice do not differ from the former 1 dinero, red, No. 11, in any detail except that the arms are in white relief on a colored disk. These seem to be the "variety" described by the Society. Occasionally clear, heavily embossed specimens, show the depressed lines of the ground of the shield in color. These seem to be those chronicled as the normal issue by the Society. As the arms were cut into the surface of the die, the depressed lines of the impression were necessarily made by the portions of the surface left and when the ground was colored would take more or less of the ink. It seems to have been an accident of printing rather than of design whether these lines appear in color or not.

Meyer's catalogue gives the two colors, yellow green and blue green, which Rommel notices to be so distinct that they could only be produced by the use of different inks.

This stamp has never been issued perforated or rouletted as has been stated, nor do the fabled half peso and one peso of this type exist. See also translator's note after Note 5 for albinos and copies on double paper.

On the 1st of May, 1869, the minister, A. Manuel J. Ferreyos, found it necessary to communicate to the Postmaster-General the decision of the Government that thenceforward all the stamps of Peru should be printed by the Post Office Department. It would appear, therefore, that, notwithstanding they had been ignored by Davila, the productions of the American Bank Note Co. had continued in use. By a decree of September 15, 1869, the letter rate between Lima, Callao and Chorrillos was again reduced to 5 centavos, and a special stamp of that value authorized. The 20th of September, 1870, Davila reports that he had had the die made containing, as usual, "secret marks" to guard against counterfeits and to be made on the Lecocq machine and printed in carmine. "In the meantime the green stamps of 5 centavos will continue in use." (See text of these documents, Moens monograph). Though it was not until April, 1871, that the stamps were to be put into use,

Le Timbre Poste chronicled them as used, and gave the design as early as July 1870.

April 1871, square stamp, unperforated, printed in relief and color on white paper (with the Lecocq machine). Arms and a locomotive in the center. In the frame the inscriptions: above "Lima," at the right "Callao," at the left "Chorrillos" and below, the value.

17. Cinco, 5 centavos, vermilion. (Shade: pale red, sometimes with the error of impression "allao" for "Callao.")

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

To the description given it may be well to add that the frame consists of an exterior single lined rectangle, four interior lines crossing at the upper corners and forming three short labels at the sides and top with a longer label across the bottom and two small squares in the upper corners. Inscriptions on the labels as noted, the numeral 5 in each corner square. The arms occupy the lower two-thirds of the central square, the locomotive the upper third. All the lines, letters, numerals, locomotive and arms are in white relief on a colored ground. A curved ribbon, inscribed "Porte Franco," runs round the sides and beneath the arms. There is no punctuation.

The variety of this type chronicled arises merely from the ink having covered the letters, and we have other specimens in which the *a* and *o* are covered, only "Call" being legible. The shades chronicled by all authorities are pale red, vermilion and brick red though the decree calls for carmine. Rommel says all the shades depend merely on the amount of ink used. See Translator's Note after Note 5 for albinos and double paper.

The *Coleccion Postal* of Davila terminates with 1870, and none of our authorities furnish us with the text of any documents relating to later issues.

February, (?) 1872, Square stamp, unperforated, same type as No. 12, color only changed.

18. Una, 1, peseta, golden-yellow.

March 1, 1873. Upright rectangle, rather smaller than the preceding, rouletted above and below the stamp but not at the sides; printed by the Lecocq machine in color and relief on white paper. In the central square a white llama upon a colored ground. In the surrounding frame, the inscriptions: "Correo" above;

"Lima" below, "Porte Franco" at the left and "Dos Centavos" at the right (intended for local use in Lima).

19. Dos, 2, centavos, ultramarine blue.

20. Dos, 2, centavos, pale greenish blue.

Variety, ultramarine blue not rouletted.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The frame consists of outer and inner single lined rectangles. There is no punctuation. All the lines, letters and the llama are embossed in white on the colored ground. The roulette consists of cuts 5mm. long and 1mm. apart placed 2mm. above and below the colored impression, and thick as if made by a thick edge. and, as a rule, more or less colored.

This stamp in either shade is of great rarity used, and such specimens command a high figure. Unlike Nos. 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18, the stamps appear on the band one above the other, instead of side by side, the roulette running across the band. Specimens printed over the places where the bands were joined have therefor double paper at the top or bottom, and not at the sides (See Translator's note after Note 5.)

1874. Rectangular stamps, perforated (12) engraved at New York, printed in color on white paper, impressed with a small grill on the back. Sun in a glory, with or without arms, inscriptions in white in various frames.

21. Dos, 2, centavos, pale red violet, numerals in the four angles; sun and arms in an oval in the center; inscriptions, "Correos del Peru" above, "Dos Centavos" below, "Dos" at each side.

22. Cincenta, 50, centavos, Russian green, larger in size. Sun and mountain in the center; inscriptions in a frame "Peru" above, "Correos" below, "Cincenta 50 Centavos" at the sides.

23. Un, 1, sol, flesh, size of the preceding. Sun only, with human face; numeral in the four corners. Inscriptions: "Peru" above, "Correos" below, "Un Sol" at each side.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

These stamps are the work of the National Bank Note Company of New York. It appears that, as before observed in note to Nos. 13, 14 and 15, the series was completed by reuse of the ungrilled 1, 10 and 20 centavos made by the American Bank Note Company.

It may be remarked that in the 2 centavos the tree in the arms is on a horizontally lined ground (azur) instead of on white (argent) as it should be, though, as a rule, the entire ground fails to show any lines. The numerals in the corners are on shields at the top, and at the bottom on ovals above the lower label; the upper inscription is on a doubly curved label; the lower inscription on a straight label extended across the bottom; the side inscriptions on a small straight label. The sun is concealed behind the arms, only the glory being visible. In the 50 centavos the sun is about half risen behind the mountain; the oval containing it has four square offsets pointing towards the four corners of the stamp; the labels form a rectangular band, the numerals are placed horizontally in small ovals, the ground from the center to the edge is filled by fine colored lines, perpendicular above and below, horizontal at the sides, mortising in the corners and terminated by a frame of five parallel lines at right angles to the ground lines, shaded to form a bevelled edge. The 1 sol has the corner numerals placed diagonally on pieces nearly square with their interior corners cut off. The top and bottom labels are curved towards the edge of the stamp; the side labels are straight and connected with the corner pieces by two zigzag lines crossed twice. The ground is of horizontal lines above and below, and of perpendicular lines at the sides of the central panel, which is rectangular, with corners cut. The spaces between the corner pieces are shaded to represent a bevelled edge. In this value the whole sun is visible, and as the word "Sol" means both sun and dollar in Peru, one might easily conceive that a pictorial pun was intended in depicting the full sun on the whole dollar (one sol) stamp and but half of the sun on the half dollar (50 centavos) stamp.

(To be continued.)

~~M~~ R. H. CLARK, of Worthing, England, has sent us some specimens of 1½, 6 and 9d. English Government Parcels, which manifest at least two printings. On the 6d. and 9d. there is a perceptible difference in the T of Govt one type being thicker and higher than the other; the G's of the 6d's appear to be also of two types. The T's on the ½d. are also of the thick and thin type, while the V of the thick type incline slightly upward toward the top of the stamp at an angle of about five degrees.

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[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II., page 37.)

NOVEMBER 15, 1876. Rectangular stamp, perforated 12, impressed with the grill on the reverse, engraved at New York, printed in color on white paper. Arms and sun in an oval, inscriptions: "Correos del Peru" above, value below, on the label at the bottom "Franqueo," in the upper angles the numerals of value.

24. Diez, 10, centavos, green.

Variety, same stamp unperforated.

NOTE 7. This stamp, 10 centavos, blue, is catalogued by some dealers as an error, but the existence of such a stamp has never been authenticated. All the copies which have been submitted to the experts furnish good reason to believe that it never did exist, for they all prove to have been originally green, and to have been changed to blue by means of acids. They cannot be considered at the present time to be other than the products of a speculative mystification. It is easy to satisfy oneself about them, by putting a drop of hydrochloric acid on the blue stamp. If the primitive color was green, and had been changed to blue by the use of acid, it will not change again, but if the color has always been blue, like No. 25, the drop of acid will change it to a pale greenish blue.

SEPTEMBER 1877. Same type as the preceding, perforated (12), grilled:

25. Cinco, 5, centavos, dark blue.

1878. Same type as the preceding, perforated (12), grilled:

26. Veinte, 20, centavos, carmine.

1879. Same as No. 25, perforated (12), grilled:

27. Cinco, 5, centavos, ultramarine blue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The stamps numbered 24, 25, 26 and 27 were made by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and replaced those of the types Nos. 13, 14 and 15. The general design is the same in all, with slight variations in the details. The tree is erroneously placed on a horizontally lined ground (azur) instead of white (argent), though, as these lines were all faint, there is a tendency in the ground of all parts of the shield to print white. Only the glory of the rising sun is seen above the arms, the remainder of the oval is horizontally lined with straight lines above, and wavy lines below. The oval is surrounded by a band of color between white lines. The ground outside is cut into various fancy panels by differently grouped parallel lines. All the numerals and letters are white. The grill of all this series measures 10½x15½mm. and consists of 14x12 squares.

JANUARY, 1879. Similar type to that of the issue of 1877, perforated (12), grilled, but in the center the sun alone, with a human face and the coat of arms omitted.

28. Un, 1, centavo, orange-yellow.

JANUARY, 1879. Similar type to No. 21, perforated (12), grilled:

29. Dos, 2, Centavos, deep violet.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The similarity in type of No. 28 and the issue of 1877, Nos. 24, 25 and 26, is not very marked. All have the numerals of value in the upper corners and the inscription on an oval band, but the word "Franqueo" found on the 1877 issue as well as the coat of arms is

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wanting in No. 28, the sun in the glory filling the central oval and the numerals repeated in the lower corners. The groundwork of the issue of 1877 is what is called panel work, formed by different arrangements of short and long parallel lines, while that of No. 28 is foliated work, bounded by curved colored lines.

With regard to the color it may be observed that Nos. 31 and 29, respectively given as red violet and deep violet, are chronicled by Meyer as lilac, violet and blue violet, Evans and Moens giving the shades mentioned in the text. Moens and Meyer also chronicle the stamp as issued in blue, in 1884. Rommel says the latter is only a proof and the lilac and red violet are the same shade originally, but that it is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. It will be noticed also that when the stamps of this issue were surcharged in January, 1880, the color of the 1 centavo, type 28, was changed to green and that of the 2 centavos, type No. 29, to rose or pale carmine. Unsurcharged specimens of both these are common enough but we learn from

NOTE 14a. Often the stamps 1 centavo green and 2 centavos deep rose, (which we have chronicled with surcharges, Nos. 30 and 31, 47 and 48, 53, etc.) are found without any surcharge, but they were never issued by the Post Office without surcharges.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

These are all the types and colors of stamps issued for the prepayment of postage, without surcharges, with the exception of certain provisionals described by the Society under Part IV., until the reissue of the 10 cents type of No. 24, with the color changed to grey in 1884, and of the entire series in new colors in 1886-7. There was however a series of Postage Due stamps which are treated of separately by the Society in Part V. The color of the 50 centavos of type 22 and the 1 sol of type 23 was changed to rose and blue respectively, but none were made without the horseshoe surcharge. Upon these types and colors were imprinted the numerous and perplexing "Surcharged Series." The paper money of Peru having depreciated to about $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of silver money of the same denomination, we learn the reason of the first surcharging from

NOTE 8. For some years the Post Office in Peru had received in payment for all postage stamps their face value in paper money, also at face value. By a decree of the General Direction of Posts, of

January 5th, 1880, it was ordered that stamps used for the prepayment of letters to foreign countries should be paid for in silver and surcharged "Union Postal Universal-Peru-Plata." (Decree and circular of January 5th, 1880, archives of the Post Office, Lima.)

JANUARY 6th, 1880. Same types as the preceding issues of 1874 to 1879, perforated (12), grilled, in the same colors, Nos. 30 and 31 excepted; surcharged by a hand stamp with an oval band, formed of an exterior and interior colored line, inscribed above "Union Postal Universal" and below "Peru," across the centre "Plata," with ornamental dash above and below: stamped with red or dark blue printers' ink, rarely with black ink or aniline ink.

30. (Type No 28) Un, 1, centavo, green, surcharged in red.

31. (Type No 29) Dos, 2, centavos, dark rose, surcharged in dark blue.

32. (Type No 27) Cinco, 5, centavos, ultramarine, surcharged in red.

33. (Type No 22) Cincuenta, 50, centavos, Russian green, surcharged in red.

34. (Type No 23) Un, 1, sol, flesh, surcharged in dark blue.

JUNE-JULY, 1880. Same stamp as No 31 with color changed.

35. (Type No 29) Dos, 2, centavos, dark rose, surcharged in black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

All the above, with the exception of No. 35 with black surcharge, are chronicled by various authors with the surcharge reversed and Nos. 35 and 32 with double surcharge. The absence of the 10 and 20 centavos is noticeable. The 10 centavos with red surcharge is chronicled in the late catalogue of the Scott Stamp Coin Co., a manifest error, as the stamp does not exist so surcharged. It will also be noticed that the Society does not mention any prepaid stamps with a reprinted surcharge of this oval alone.

In answer to an inquiry of the translator as to why the stamps of 10 and 20 centavos were not surcharged with the oval Peru, the Society answers through Mr. Paul Ascher: that in 1879 several cases containing stamps of

these values were seized on board the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Bolivia" by a Chilean man of war, and, therefore, stamps of their values and colors were declared null and void by the Peruvian authorities and none existed at the time the other values were so surcharged; that as the die for making this surcharge "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Peru" in an oval was destroyed by the postoffice in 1881, no reprints from it are possible. (See further "Translator's Note" after Note 10.)

We have lately been favored with the manuscript of the Addenda to the work of the Society, compiled by Messrs. Paul Ascher and William C. Dawson, and shall incorporate the stamps, therein recognized by them as authentic, in their proper places, distinguishing them as addenda by enclosing them and such remarks as are additional to the original work in brackets []. Attention is here directed to the reissue of No. 36 mentioned in these addenda under the Special Provisional Issue of May, 1889.

NOTE 9. As most of the post offices on the coast of Peru were conducted by the Chileans, during the occupation of the Capital (January 17th 1881 to October 22, 1883), the General Direction of Peruvian Posts, which was located at Lima, resolved to change the surcharge of postage stamps for foreign postage by replacing the word "Peru" by "Lima." (Communication No. 10 January 28th, 1881. Archives of the Post Office at Lima.)

JANUARY 28, 1881. Same stamps, (Issues of 1874-79, perforated (12), grilled, same colors with the exception of Nos. 36 and 37.) with a similar type of surcharge (by hand), only the word "Peru" in the lower part of the oval band is replaced by the word "LIMA"

36. (Type of No. 28) Un, 1, centavo, green, surcharged in red.

37. (Type of No. 29) Dos, 2, centavos, dark rose, surcharged in blue.

38. (Type of No. 27) Cinco, 5, centavos, ultramarine, surcharged in red.

[38a. (Type of No. 25) Cinco, 5, centavos, blue, surcharged in red.]

39. (Type of No. 22) Cincuenta, 50, centavos, Russian green, surcharged in red.

40. (Type of No. 33) Un, 1, sol, flesh, surcharged in blue.

NOTE 10. The stamp No. 39, 50 centavos, Russian green, with the surcharge "Union Postal Universal—Lima—Plata," was even more rarely used than No. 40, 1 sol, with the same surcharge. The latter exists with false surcharge made with a rubber stamp and blue ink. Nearly the entire issue was preserved by the Department until 1883 when they were issued with the addition of the "triangle" surcharge. (See Nos. 72 and 74.)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Attention should be paid to the addition of No. 33 a. from the Society's Addenda in the above series.

Here again the absence of the 10 and 20 centavo stamps from the series is noticeable. It should be observed however that the 10 centavos was issued with surcharge similar to that of this series, since the publication of the Society's work, and will be found duly noted in their addenda in the Special Provisional Issue of May 1889, No. 233.

The answer of the Society through Mr. Paul Ascher to the inquiry of the Translator as to why the 10 and 20 centavos stamps did not appear unsurcharged with this "Oval and Lima" is the same as that for the like absence of these values from the series with the "oval and Peru." The dies for making this surcharge they also state was destroyed by the postoffice in 1881, and reprints therefrom are therefore likewise impossible. But they add that *because of the demand from abroad for these surcharged stamps, which was very large, a second die of "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima" was made in 1884, the letters of which are a little larger and thinner, and with this false die nearly all the values of this issue and of the deficit series were surcharged by the postoffice, and it turned out to be a very good bargain for them.* Collectors will be surprised, with this information in their possession, to find, in a careful comparison of the originals and the reprinted surcharge, how easily one may be distinguished from the other, and that this has not been pointed out before. The word "Plata" particularly, as all the letters are one-half a mm. higher in the false than in the originals, and, consequently, the angle of the two strokes of the letter A is sharper; the shape of the letters P and T also being quite different, affords an almost instantaneous test for distinguishing the two dies. The more recently issued, No. 233, though ordinarily very faintly surcharged, appears to have been done with the remade die.

PART II.

Peruvian Postage Stamps Issued In Peru by the Chilians between December 1st, 1881, and October 22d, 1883.

DECEMBER 1881 TO JANUARY 1882. The Peruvian issues of 1874 to 1879, perforated, griddled, and surcharged with the CHILIAN ARMS, in red, blue or black printers' ink.

NOTE 13-part. As the Chilians never made use of aniline inks, all surcharges of the Chilian Arms in aniline inks of any color are false, and it is therefore useless to call attention to any such false surcharges, whether found on stamps mentioned in this work as genuinely surcharged with the Chilian Arms, or on others not so surcharged originally.

41. (Type 28) Un, 1, centavo, yellow, arms in blue.

42. (Type 29) Dos, 2, centavos, dark violet, arms in black.

43. (Type 27) Cinco, 5, centavos, ultramarine, arms in red.

44. (Type 25) Cinco, 5, centavos, dark blue, arms in red.

45. (Type 24) Diez, 10, centavos green, arms in red.

46. (Type 26) Veinte, 20, centavos, carmine, arms in blue.

[46a. (Type 26) Veinte, 20, centavos, carmine, arms in black.]

JULY 1882. Same type, color changed.

47. (Type 31) Dos, 2, centavos, dark rose, arms in black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

As oddities are chronicled the 1 centavo, yellow, arms in blue reversed. 5 centavos, dark blue, arms in red reversed. 50 centavos green, arms in red reversed!

The latter is probably a printer's error for 10 centavos.

Attention must be particularly called to the addenda of the 20 centavos, black surcharge. No 46a in this series, which we possess both cancelled and uncanceled, as in the original work (See Note 13j N. B. below) the stamp is said to exist as genuine only with the surcharge in blue.

We notice also that this value is surcharged in the ordinary very dark blue with an ultra-

marine cast, and also in a dull light blue which we have not found on the 1 centavo yellow.

In answer to the Translator's inquiry as to whether the 50 centavos, green, and 1 sol, flesh, were ever surcharged with the genuine die of the Chilian arms alone, either by officials or others, the Society answers, through Mr. Ascher, that the 1 sol, flesh, was surcharged with the genuine die of the Chilian Arms in blue, with the intention of being used, but was never officially put into circulation, because, two days after the surcharging was done, the Chilian authorities delivered over the post-office to the Peruvian authorities, and the young man who knew about this surcharge took along all of them without delivering them to the Peruvian authorities. Therefore they differ in opinion from Mr. E. C. Eberhardt of Valparaiso, and maintain that the 50 centavos, and 1 sol, with the Chilian arms alone, were never officially issued for postal purposes.

NOTE 12. No 47 is rarely found genuinely cancelled as it was in circulation only a few days and nearly the entire stock was put away in the vaults, as the Chilians at that time were issuing the then current Chilian stamps, for use at the Peruvian offices under their control.

NOTE 14b. In July the Chilian postal authorities issued Chilian stamps of the 1877-1881 issues, and of the values of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, at such Peruvian Post Offices as they controlled. These stamps were not surcharged, but can be recognized by the cancellation marks they bear. At the offices at Lima and Callao they were cancelled by postmarks with dates and at other places by postmarks indicating the province or city, such as Paita, Salaverry, Eten, Ica, Pisco, Pisco Vapor, Mollendo, etc.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The following Chilian stamps have been catalogued by several leading authorities as identified by the Lima or Callao postmarks with dates as used in Chili. Mr. Buhl adds the names of several other places after each, though Mr. Calman does not remember to have seen any, that he considers genuine, from other places than Lima or Callao.

1877-78, Series of Chili, numerals crossed by "centavos."

2 centavos, yellow, postmarked Lima, Callao, Iquique.

10 centavos, blue, postmarked Lima, Callao, Païta.

20 centavos, green, postmarked Lima, Callao.

1878-85, Series of Chili, numerals above "centavos."

1 centavo, green, postmarked Lima, Callao, Païta, Pisco

2 centavos, carmine, postmarked Lima.

5 centavos, lake, postmarked Lima, Callao, Païta, Ica, Mollendo.

5 centavos, blue, postmarked Lima, Mollendo.

50 centavos, violet, postmarked Lima.

NOTE 11. Although the Chilean occupation of Lima began in January 1881, the post-office there remained under the management of the former Peruvian clerks up to November 30th, 1881, when the Chileans took full possession of the offices. During the first few days of December 1881, the Chilean authorities issued the ordinary Peruvian stamps of the late issues, they then issued for a short time as prepaid stamps, the surcharged Peruvian unpaid (Deficit) stamps, already used in October 1881 as unpaid stamps by the Peruvians with the surcharge "Lima-Correo" in the double circle (Nos. 198 to 202). About the end of December 1881 they began the issue of the Peruvian stamps surcharged with the Chilean arms, [and finally in July 1882 they substituted the ordinary Chilean stamps].

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

A number of fraudulent surcharges of the Chilean Arms are described in the Society's Note 13, part of which has been inserted above, all the stamps noted with each fraudulent surcharge being therein grouped together. It has seemed to the translator that it would be more convenient to rearrange this note, first describing the several kinds of frauds and then enumerating all the fraudulent surcharges of each value together followed by the interesting comments of the Society in each case. The letter before each indicates the order in which they are grouped by the Society.

NOTE 13 part. The same person who surcharged the obsolete issues mentioned in Note 4, and sent them so surcharged in large quantities to dealers in Europe, the United States and elsewhere, who men-

tioned them in their catalogues, [compare however, Translator's Note on Note 4], having free access to the postoffices at Lima while they were occupied by the Chileans in 1882 and 1883, also surcharged a large quantity of the then current Peruvian stamps, with the genuine die of the Chilean arms in various colors. It must be understood that stamps surcharged in some of these colors were never actually used for postage. Such of these as have been identified beyond question are here mentioned [as with the "genuine die" but false colors under A, B, C]. *A, B, C*

About the end of 1883 and in 1884 certain youths at Lima imitated the die of the Chilean arms, and surcharged a large quantity of various values of unused stamps in a variety of colors. Such of these as have been identified beyond question are here mentioned [as with "false arms" in the colors specified under D, E, F, G, H, I]. *D, E, F, G, H, I*

But as both the person who employed the genuine die, and all those who have used false imitations of it, besides making the surcharges here enumerated, also surcharged a large quantity of stamps of the official values in the official colors, and as the genuine surcharges are often so badly printed that the false are the more easily mistaken for the genuine, it is safer in all cases for the collector to accept only such specimens as have unquestionably done postal duty.

As there are several false dies imitating more or less exactly the genuine dies of the Chilean arms, it is not always easy to distinguish the false from the true, but as a general rule the following differences may be observed. The star in the shield is smaller, or rather its five points are shorter and more blunt, in some of the false than in the genuine. In some false dies the form and arrangement of the plumes is the same as that of the genuine, but the plumes in these are in solid color, that is without the white spots that are to be found in the genuine. In other false

dies the white spots exist, but the plumes themselves are too erect, that is they are not turned down and back so much towards the shield or the upper end of the branch on the left side, as those of the genuine die, and the lines shading the shield are coarser than those of the genuine die. The black ink is also blacker and the blue ink is of a lighter blue in the false than in the genuine impressions.

(To be continued.)

AUCTION SALES.

ALTHOUGH poorly attended in point of numbers there being but 17 buyers present the first night and 14 the second, the 108th sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd. (Part II. of the great Lehmann sale) held on April 28 and 29 was certainly very successful in so far as prices obtained for rare stamps was concerned. The bidding was very animated and high prices ruled. We give our usual list of stamps selling for 85 or over:

Maderia, 1868, 5r., imp. unused	822.50
" 1869, 80r., perf.	7.25
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very fine	14.50
" " " fine	8.00
" " " fine color, cut close	11.50
" " " later impression, very fine	7.25
Mauritius, 1848 1d., damaged, pair	10.00
" " 2d., fine impression, nicked	12.50
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., later impression, very fine	9.30
Mauritius, 1858, Britannia, very fine	6.50
" " surch. 4d., green, close at left	12.50
Mauritius, 1858, small head, 2d., very fine	8.25
Mauritius. 1858, Greek border, 1d., fine	8.00
Mauritius, 1858, Greek border, 2d., pair	10.00

Mauritius, 1876, 1/2d. on 9d., red surch.	16.00
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1856, 4-4 sch. roul., unused	16.00
Mexico, 1864, 3c., brown, unused	15.50
" 1867, 8r., green on brown, cut close.	10.50
Mexico, 1868, Error, 50c., blue and pink, perf.	65.00
Mexico, 1868, 6c. brown, imp. Autotado	7.50
Mexico, 1884, 10 pesos, unused	7.50
Guadalajara, 1867, 1/2 real on white wove	7.50
Cuernavaca, 1867, 2r. black, on orig. letter	6.00
Patzcuaro, 1868, 2r. blue, orig. letter	19.00
Natal, 1857, 6d. green	5.25
" 1858, 1d. blue, unused	9.50
New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh. badly damaged	20.25
Newfoundland, 4d. orange vermilion, stained	6.55
Newfoundland, another, cut close	5.00
" 4d. scarlet vermilion, beauty	8.25
Newfoundland, 6d. orange vermilion, oxidized one side	8.50
Newfoundland, 6d. orange vermilion, grand	9.00
Newfoundland. 6d. orange vermilion, badly oxidized	6.00
Newfoundland, 6 1/2d. scarlet vermilion, beauty	22.00
Newfoundland, 1sh. orange vermilion, miserable specimen	21.00
Newfoundland, 1sh. scarlet vermilion, fine color but cut very close	40.00
New South Wales, 1d. Sydney, plate 1, extra fine	6.80
New South Wales, 1d. Sydney, plate 1, very fine pair	22.00
New South Wales, 1d. Sydney, plate 1 retouched, fine	5.00
New South Wales, 3 ditto, fine, on bluish from 7.25 to	8.50
New South Wales, 2d. Sydney, plate 1, fine	13.75

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatique Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II., page 63.)

Note 13, part, continued.

Collectors should pay more attention to these forgeries, which have been recognized in Peru to have been made by striking imitation surcharges, in similar colors, upon the same values and colors of postage stamps as those actually so issued, and the foregoing observations will assist in the detection of these falsities. No mention would have been made in this work of such forged stamps, or rather surcharges, as are enumerated below, as had no genuine counterparts, and which can therefore only be considered as speculative inventions, had they not been mentioned as genuine in the catalogues of several foreign dealers.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

It is with great diffidence that we venture any comment on Note 13 and this issue. It will be noticed that, while the Society states that the person who used the genuine die to surcharge stamps in the wrong colors, also surcharged a large quantity with the genuine die in the correct colors and upon the correct stamps, no tests are given for distinguishing these from those made officially. No explanation is given as to how the conclusions of the Society were arrived at, as to what values in what colors of stamp or surcharge were authorized or actually issued, or as to why the eccentric individual, who had such unusual opportunities to exercise his fancy for the combination of red and yellow on yellow, deep violet and red violet, and of violet on green, did not extend his performances to the other combinations possible, some of which were invented by those who used false dies. The Society undoubtedly had some data upon which to determine which values were officially authorized

to be surcharged, and with what colors, but they seem to deny or ignore the possibility of any error on the part of the person or persons who officially surcharged these stamps, and to intimate that every specimen bearing the genuine die in a wrong color, must be attributed to the fancy of this youth who is stated to have had such exceptional opportunities. Possibly some explanation and data will be forthcoming later, and tests suggested for distinguishing the stamps made officially from those made by this individual, who is stated by Rommel to have been a certain NOVOA, son of the Chilean Ambassador.

After a careful examination of large numbers of the stamps bearing the surcharge of the Chilean Arms, both in collections and the stocks of several of the largest dealers in the country who have extended to us the privilege, we feel sure that it is quite possible to select undoubted specimens of all the varieties pronounced authentic by the Society, but we fear that there are many that even an expert would not care to pronounce upon absolutely, and that he who is particular in his choice is as apt to reject, as unsatisfactory, genuinely surcharged specimens, as the careless collector is to accept the false, and this for two reasons. First we are forced to believe that the postmarks are of little assistance, as not a few, but many, of the unquestionably false surcharges are postmarked with apparently genuine cancelling dies. We say apparently, because there were so many various cancelling dies in use in Peru at the time of the currency of this issue (some of which seem to be in use still), some of which were so large that only a portion could be placed on a stamp, some apparently makeshifts in temporary use, that the study of the postmarks of Peru would be more difficult than the study of its stamps and the possibilities of improper use of genuine cancelling stamps, or successful imitation and entirely fraudulent invention are very great. The

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proportion of satisfactory postmarks, to serve as guides to the whole number we have examined, is very small. But secondly; all these stamps are plate printed and then grilled. From some cause or other the colored lines stand up slightly from the paper as well as parts of the grilles, and as the surcharges from both the genuine and false dies are struck by hand, many of them are so lightly impressed that the ink does not reach the paper in all places, or so heavily impressed that the ink has spread. In both cases those minute details of the design of the surcharge, which it is necessary to observe to distinguish between the genuine and the false, are entirely obscured. Besides, the genuine die is too finely engraved to print well as a hand stamp, unless the ink was just right and the force used well calculated. Bearing in mind that all the minor details are not always distinguishable, it may be observed, that if the upper curve beginning with the left point of the left plume were continued with the same radius beyond the point where it begins to turn down, it would pass along the top of the middle plume to its point and along the top of the right plume to its point. This test alone would suffice to recognize several of the false dies. The points of all the plumes are sharp, formed by twolines, both curved upwards; the point of the left plume points directly downwards, that of the middle plume directly to the side, and that of the right plume just a little downwards.

The plumes start from a thick covered line about half a millimeter above the point of the shield. The plumes are outlined with heavy lines, the under line forming the point curves upwards and is crossed over to the opposite line of each. There are a few fine shading lines, only apparent in very clear copies, for if the ink is too thick or too fluid, the ground is so covered that these lines cannot be seen, but two white spots are generally apparent in the two parts of each plume, though the top of the middle plume often seems to be covered with color. The top of the shield has a medium sized central point formed by curved lines, the lines from the side points, which are about half as high, also curve near the points and the connecting line is straight on its lower side, and thickens into a small colored point about midway on each side between the central and side points. Each branch has a single terminal leaf, below which are three pairs of leaves, and below these four groups of three leaves each; and the ends of the branches are crossed. The leaves are outlined; each has a central line shading it, but if the ink is not just right are apt to want some of the details or print nearly solid. The star

is outlined by a colored line, which, if the ink is not just right, prints too heavy and makes the star look too small. Its points also are often filled with color. The lines of the shield are very fine and numerous and do not print well over the grille or blur if there is too much ink.

Comparing the first false die with this, we find its general outlines correspond and the plumes print nearly solid in color as mentioned in Note 13, and the star has too short points, but from the peculiarity of the genuine die above mentioned, this test is not easy to apply. But this die has only six instead of seven sets of leaves on the left and a terminal leaf. We have been unable to count those on the right in any specimen we have seen. It is by far the most deceptive of the false dies ordinarily seen, from its close resemblance to the blurred impressions of the genuine. It is to be found both with cancelling marks over and under the surcharge.

The second false die shows plumes that are all too flat; the central one is too short; there is too little white space between it and the others. The ends of the right and left plumes extend too much over the end leaves of the branches, and are too nearly at the same level, there being not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. difference in their distances from the top of the shield, while in the original there is fully 2 mm. difference, and these points are at least 1 mm. further apart than those of the original. We have been unable to find a copy sufficiently clean to enable us to count the leaves which seem to be solid. There is a spot of white on the right and left plumes but none on the middle plume in any of the few copies we have seen of this falsity, which were all unused.

The third false die shows plumes that have a number of small white spots in some impressions, but they in no way resemble those of the original. The plumes are too heavy and too short; their points are too blunt, there is too little white space between them, they are bunched together, and their extreme width is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. too little. The points of the plumes are much too far above the shield and, to compensate, the terminal leaves of the branches are both brought up entirely above the level of the top of the shield, and the top pair are also too high. The inner leaf of this pair is the genuine does not extend higher than the upper side point of the shield. There are only 7 sets of leaves on the left, instead of 7 and a single terminal leaf. The top of the shield is formed of two strongly curved lines, the central point much too large. The star is not badly done.

The fourth false die also shows white lines

in the plumes as if they were shaded with alternate white and colored lines. the plumes are too slender, the body too straight, the ends too blunt with too much clear space between the plumes, which start directly from the point of the shield, and stand up too much as mentioned in Note 13. All the top points of the shield are too small, and the tops look flat. The three top leaves of the branches only are fully outlined, the rest are indicated only by single lines.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF ST. HELENA.

BY CHARLES B. CORWIN.

(Read before The Philatelic Society, New York, May 13, 1891, and then adopted as its Reference List.)

St. Helena is, perhaps, the best known of all the lonely islands in the world; it is situated in the South Atlantic ocean about 1,200 miles from the nearest coast of Africa, and is ten and one-half miles in its greatest length, by seven miles in its greatest breadth, containing an area of 47 square miles. The island was discovered by Juan de Nova Castella, a Portuguese navigator, on May 22d (St. Helena's Day), 1502, who named it St. Helena in consequence thereof. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Dutch, and by them was ceded to the English East India Company in 1674. This company retained possession of the island until 1834, when it was formally made over to the British crown. Its value in former years consisted in its being a convenient halting place in the homeward voyage from India, a value which was enhanced by the fact that at that time the Cape of Good Hope was colonized by, and in possession of the Dutch.

On account of its inaccessibility, caused not only by the precipitous nature of its coast, presenting as it does either a natural scarped face of cliffs ranging from 600 to 1,200 feet in height, or the mouths

of ravines protected by forts and other military works, but also by the fact that vessels upon the outward voyage can only touch at this island with great difficulty on account of the easterly trade winds which carry a vessel far to the south and west, it was chosen by the Allies as the place of confinement for Napoleon Bonaparte, who lingered there in hopeless captivity from 1815 until his death in 1821. But about 6,000 acres, say one-fifth of the entire surface, are available for cultivation, but not more than 500 are actually so treated. In the centre of the island are uplands of a volcanic nature, rising in one instance into an eminence of 2,700 feet, called Diana's Peak; these uplands feed large numbers of goats. There are several plains, the largest of which is Longwood, where stands the house in which Napoleon lived. The only place of any note on the island is Jamestown, which is situated upon James' Bay, the one good harbor of the island. It has no manufactures or trade to speak of, all supplies being imported, about the only business done being the supplying with provisions and water of ships returning from the East Indies. The climate resembles strongly that of Madeira, the lowest winter temperature rarely indicating less than 55 or 60°. The entire population is between 5,000 and 6,000, whence it naturally follows that used stamps are far rarer than unused, save in the case of the imperforate sixpennies which were issued before there was any general interest in stamp collecting.

The stamps of this island have always been favorites with philatelists, not only from their beauty of design, which is excelled by but few, but also from the fact that they present but few difficulties to the ordinary collector whose sole aim is to fill the blank spaces in his album. The collections which will be exhibited to-night will show us that this latter idea is a fallacy and that when one takes into

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatique Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II., page 78.)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE—continued.

The star is too small and apparently not lined all round. The ground of the shield appears to be dotted as well as lined, but this may be only bad printing in the specimens examined. This surcharge ought not to deceive anyone who has seen a genuine one, though specimens occur duly post marked. The fifth false die much resembles the fourth, the plumes standing up in the same manner, but they are heavier in the body, and their ends are formed of short straight lines instead of curves, and the plumes are apparently shaded by vertical lines. The top of the shield is formed by two deep curves; the star is too small, the lines on the shield are coarse and distant, the leaves of the branches are too large, and there are only six sets with no terminal leaf on each side. The branches are however crossed.

The sixth variety appears to be a rubber stamp made from the fourth. It has only been found by us impressed in violet rubber ink and too much of that. Pains have been taken to impress this on unused stamps, and even to make reversed surcharges, and also to impress it, both right side up and reversed, upon specimens duly cancelled.

It must be borne in mind that these descriptions are all taken from specimens selected with care and that many of these details are not to be recognized in ordinary impressions. We consider it useless to attempt to list the varieties we have found of each of these surcharges, as each of them has doubtless been applied to various values, and we have found most of them in every color specified in the catalogues, particularly those mentioned by the society as wrong. We merely repeat those chronicled as false by the society in their note rearranged as before stated.

Note 13.—(Part)

(a) 1 centavo yellow, type 28, genuine arms but red.

(b) 1 centavo yellow, type 28, genuine arms but yellow.

(c) 1 centavo yellow, type 28, false arms in black.

N. B.—This stamp was never issued with the Chilean arms alone except with the arms in blue (No. 41).

(d) 1 centavo green, same type, false arms in red.

N. B.—This stamp was never issued either unsurcharged or with Chilean arms alone. All issued by the Chileans were surcharged with both the "arms" and "horseshoe" (No. 48).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Mr. Buhl also mentions this 1 centavo green with the arms surcharged in red and in black, which he pronounced false. This is particularly worthy of note, as the same variety is catalogued as genuine in several recent lists. Mr. Buhl, however, thinks the 1 centavo yellow with red surcharge may be a genuine error.

(a) 2 centavos red violet, type 21, genuine arms but red.

(b) 2 centavos red violet, type 21, genuine arms but yellow.

(f) 2 centavos red violet, type 21, false arms in black.

(f) 2 centavos red violet, type 21, false arms in blue.

(f) 2 centavos red violet, type 21, false arms in *rose*.

N. B.—This stamp was never issued in any condition by the Chilians, as it was out of use before their advent.

(a) 2 centavos deep violet, type 29, genuine arms but red.

(b) 2 centavos deep violet, type 29, genuine arms but yellow.

N. B.—The only genuine surcharge of this stamp with the Chilian arms alone is that with the arms in black (No. 42).

(g) 2 centavos deep rose, type 31, false arms in black.

(g) 2 centavos deep rose, type 31, false arms in blue.

N. B.—The only genuine surcharge of this stamp with the Chilian arms is that with the arms in black (No. 47) which is quite rare cancelled (see Note 12).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Mr. Buhl also mentions as false the 2 centavos, pale rose surcharged with the arms alone in *rose*.

(h) 5 centavos dark blue, type 25, false arms in *violet*.

N. B.—The only genuine surcharge of this stamp with the Chilian arms alone is that with the arms in red (No. 44) and (No. 49).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Care must be taken to observe that the N. B. does not refer to the same value in *ultramarine*. Type 27, chronicled as No. 43 also with red surcharge.

(c) 10 centavos green, type 24, genuine arms but *violet*.

(i) 10 centavos green, type 24, false arms in *blue*.

(i) 10 centavos green, type 24, false arms in *yellow*.

(i) 10 centavos green, type 24, false arms in *black*.

(i) 10 centavos green, type 24, false arms in *red*.

(i) 10 centavos green, type 24, false arms in *purple*.

N. B.—The only genuine surcharge of this stamp with the Chilian arms is that with the arms in red (No. 45).

(j) 20 centavos carmine, type 26, false arms in *blue*.

(j) 20 centavos carmine, type 26, false arms in *black*.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

We here omit the N. B. in the original catalogue to the effect that the only genuine surcharge of this stamp (20 centavos carmine) with the Chilian arms is (No. 46) with the arms in blue, as in their addenda they now insert the 20 centavos with the Chilian arms in black. The character of the 50 centavos green and 1 sol flesh surcharged with the arms has already been discussed in a former note.

January, 1882. Types similar to the issue of 1874-9, perforated (12), gridded and surcharged with the inscription: "Union Postal Universal" in black capitals in a band curved into the form of a horseshoe, the word "Peru" in larger similar capitals across the opening below. (This surcharge was printed on the stamps at New York by the manufacturers.) Surcharged also by hand with the Chilian arms in various colors.

48. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe black, arms *red*.

49. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, horseshoe black, arms *red*.

50. Cincuenta (50) centavos, rose, horseshoe black, arms *blue*.

51. Cincuenta (50) centavos, rose, horseshoe black, arms *black*.

52. Un (1) sol, pale blue, horseshoe black, arms *red*.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The following errors have been chronicled by several authorities:

49a. cinco, 5, centavos, dark blue, horseshoe black, arms reversed, *red*.

49b. cinco, 5, centavos, dark blue, horseshoe black, arms on each side of horseshoe, *red*.

51a. cincuenta, 50, centavos, rose, horseshoe black, arms black, inverted.

52a. un, 1, sol, pale blue, horseshoe black, reversed arms *red*.

52b. un, 1, sol, pale blue, horseshoe black, inverted arms *red*.

It may be well to recall again that part of Note 14b which states that these stamps were succeeded in July, 1882, by the issue of the stamps of Chili. The larger part of the Society's Note 13, already given as relating in its general remarks to the issue with the single surcharge of the Chilian arms, is intended to apply to this issue also, and the Translator's Notes thereon so far as they describe the fraudulent dies, will serve to identify those false dies found in this series. The position of Note 13, which applies directly to this issue is as follows:

Note 13 (part). The same cataloguers who have chronicled the fraudulent surcharges of the Chilian arms alone before enumerated have also chronicled stamps surcharged with Chilian arms over other surcharges. As no stamps with similar genuine surcharges were ever actually issued, there is reason to believe that such forgeries were made outside of Peru.

Such are the following:

10 centavos, green, horseshoe in black, arms in red.

20 centavos, carmine, horseshoe in black, arms in red.

20 centavos, carmine, horseshoe in black, arms in black.

20 centavos, carmine, horseshoe in black, arms in blue.

50 centavos, Russian green, horseshoe in black, arms in red.

1 sol, flesh, horseshoe in black, arms in black.

1 sol, flesh, horseshoe in black, arms in blue, on which the horseshoe surcharge also is false.

N. B.—Those fiscal stamps surcharged with the Chilian arms and the inscription "Caja Fiscal Lima" which are found post-marked have no official postal character.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

It may be well to recall that the 1 centavo, yellow, 2 centavo, red violet, blue violet and deep rose, 10 centavos, green, 20 centavos, carmine, 50 centavos, green, and 1 sol, flesh were never genuinely surcharged with the horseshoe, as the colors of the 1 centavo, 2 centavos, 50 centavos, and 1 sol were changed when the horseshoe surcharge was added. The

history of the ordering of these changes, and the addition of the horseshoe by the manufacturers, and the reasons for the omission of the 10 and 20 centavos entirely from the issue, as also the reasons for the non-issue of the 2 centavos with horseshoe and arms would be interesting details which the society has, however, not given. It should be noticed also that the 2 centavos red, 50 centavos rose and 1 sol blue, were never made without the horseshoe surcharge. Unfortunately we have mislaid the only specimen of the forged horseshoe surcharge we remember to have seen, and cannot therefore describe it, though possibly it has been added to other values and colors besides those enumerated by the Society. It must be noticed also that the general remark in Note 13, before quoted, intimating that there were a large number of stamps of the proper value and colors surcharged with the genuine die in the proper colors, by the individual who made the fancy surcharges of the Chilian arms alone in unusual colors in 1882-3, applied to this issue also, though the Society enumerates no such varieties, nor any impressions of the genuine arms in unusual colors, horseshoe, nor any application of the false arms on stamps genuinely surcharged with the horseshoe. It seems a little singular that the fancy of one who had such unusual opportunities for making oddities, and who had "large quantities" of stamps with the genuine horseshoe should have confined itself to making "reprints" of these with the arms in the proper colors, at the same time that he was making fancy impressions on the large quantities of stamps he had without the horseshoe surcharge. As both the series with and without the horseshoe, but with the arms, were out of issue in July, 1882, the operations of this individual in 1882 and 1883 must have produced at best unauthorized reprints. Perhaps it would be possible to ascertain where he obtained his stamps, and thus throw some light on the reasons of this eccentricity.

Concerning the 2 centavos red, with horseshoe and arms surcharged with the triangle, see Note 17 further on, after horseshoe and triangle.

PART THIRD.

Postage Stamps Issued by the General Post Office Department in Lima, from October 23, 1883, to September 15, 1886.

October 23, 1883. Types of the issue of 1874-79, perforated (12), grided and surcharged in black with the inscription

"Union Postal Universal" in capitals in a band curved into the form of a horseshoe, the word "Peru" in larger capitals across the opening below.

53. Un (1) centavo, green.

54. Dos (2) centavos, red.

55. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue.

Note 15.—These stamps were issued only during a single day, October 23, 1883. The specimens found postmarked with later dates up to November 30 of the same year must have been bought on October 23 by some person who used them later. There are specimens of the succeeding issue on which the triangle is so lightly stamped or placed so far toward the edge of the stamps that it is hardly visible, which must not be taken for Nos. 53 to 55.

Note 261.—The specimens surcharged with the horseshoe alone, that is without the Chilian arms of:

50 centavos rose, type 50, with horseshoe alone,

1 sol blue, type 52, with horseshoe alone,

were stolen from the post offices during the Chilian occupation, and not issued in that condition. However, though it is more than probable that the offices at Lima and Callao did not sell these two stamps for the purpose of prepaying postage on the 23d of October, 1883, it would be especially interesting if a specimen should be found abroad with such an indisputably genuine cancellation as to show that it had been really issued by the post office, though we have seen specimens with false cancellations. Among the surcharges, mentioned in the catalogues, which seem to have been made abroad as they are not known in Peru, is the 1 sol flesh, type 23, surcharged with the horseshoe alone, a stamp which never existed.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

As this false horseshoe is found on the 1 sol, flesh it is well to bear in mind that the 50, green, 20 carmine, and 10, green likewise never existed with the genuine horseshoe, and to examine any specimens of the 5, 2 and 1 cen-

tavos to see that the colors are correct and the horseshoe genuine. It will be noticed that the 2 centavos with horseshoe is always red not rose. Those cataloguers who maintain the belief that the 1 centavo green, and the 2 centavos rose, without surcharge, were actually issued for postal use notwithstanding the statement of the society to the contrary (see Note 14a), are generally agreed to assign their use to about this period.

Note 16.—On October 23, 1883, the Peruvian employees again took possession of the post offices at Lima. The only postage stamps which the Department had at its disposal were such of the former Peruvian stamps as the Chilians turned over to it. Some days afterward the Department obtained a large supply of various stamps which a commercial house had preserved in its safes. To prevent the loss to the revenue which might result from the use of other stamps in private hands the Department resolved to surcharge all the stamps it issued with a triangle and the inscription "Peru." Two dies (types 1 and 3) were used, but as they rapidly deteriorated they were several times repaired, giving rise to at least four distinct types.

Type I.
Peru in small capitals,
interior lines double, side
rectangles open.



Type II.
Peru in small capitals,
interior lines single, ter-
minating in interior arabes-
ques.



Type III.
Peru in larger capitals,
interior lines single, ter-
minating in interior arabes-
ques.



Type IV.
Peru in large capitals,
interior lines single, ter-
minating in arabesques
extended beyond the an-
gles of the frame.



TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

It is again with diffidence that we offer comment on the above. The details of these triangles are too minute to produce uniformly good impressions as hand stamps, particularly

on the griled and plate printed surface of the stamps. Very many impressions are too much blurred for the details to be distinguished, many others are struck over other surcharges and still others largely obscured by the postmarks. The difficulty of distinguishing accurately these details is shown by the great difference in the illustrations given by the various catalogues of the several types to which attention will be called more particularly in the descriptions we shall attempt of each variety.

TYPE I. The outside lines join and form a perfect triangle. The inner lines join and form a perfect triangle. Parallel to each side of the inner triangle is a second line forming a second inner triangle. There is an open rectangle in the middle of each member of the triangular frame, with solid black dots on each side, and a thick V shaped ornament in each angle. The impressions are not uniform, the dots, rectangle and angle ornaments most frequently seem to touch the second inner triangle; often the side lines are broken or wanting and in some specimens the angle ornaments appear to be a trefoil attached to the line. None of the illustrations show these peculiarities perfectly. That in the Lima catalogue is the best. Moens and Calman have not correctly represented the type of the word "Peru" and this is a point that should particularly be observed, as one familiar with the type in which this word is printed in the four varieties, can readily distinguish them thereby. This word is in ordinary capitals in all types. In this variety the upper corners of the P and U are nearly the same distance from the side lines of the triangle as the top and bottom of the E and R are from the bottom line and the sun, and the letters are of medium size. A careful examination of the form of each letter will also be an assistance, as when once recognized their peculiarities are quite marked.

TYPE II. The outside lines form a perfect triangle. The inner lines are single. There is an open rectangle in the middle of each member of the triangle with solid colored spots at the sides rather square in form. The inner lines curve out near the angles, and there is a colored spot inserted between these, thus forming a sort of trefoil in each angle. In this variety the word "Peru" is in noticeably smaller Roman or ordinary capitals, and is nearer the sun than the lower member of the triangle.

The letters are again badly rendered in the engraving with Mr. Calman's article. Moens does not illustrate the type but describes three varieties of it, his triangles 2, 3 and 4. The first (his 2) is distinguished by a small circle in

the centre of the sun, and appears to be that illustrated in the Society's work, and as it is found on all the values with the horseshoe surcharge also, and on most of those with the ovals also, and on several of those with the triangle only. We take this to have been the original form, which wearing somewhat gave rise to Moens' next variety (his 3) described as having the word "Peru" distant 1 mm. from the sun and the sun without the circle. Possibly still more wear (but it appears to us mere spreading of the ink in the majority of the specimens we have examined) produced what Moens gives as his 4 type, with the word "Peru" very near the sun. Meyers mentions only two varieties of the triangle, that with closed angles, apparently including Types I., II. and III. of other authors, and that with open angles, including Type IV. and perhaps Type V. The ornaments in the angles of this Type II. do not always print exactly like any of the illustrations, sometimes the angles of the inner triangle seem to be slightly spread apart, and the color does not fill the large angle ornament. These may be mistaken for specimens of triangle No. 3 unless it is borne in mind that the word "Peru" is always in the same smaller letters and the rectangles open in Type II., while the letters are larger and the rectangles solid in Type III.

TYPE III. The outside lines form a true triangle. The interior lines do not meet at the angles, but are curved out and are then connected by two short curved lines to form the angle ornament, two shorter curved lines being added behind this. The rectangles and dots are all solid. The word "Peru" is in much longer letters, the P touching the frame. The U being without the right end of the cross bar in its right member is a little way from the frame. The sun has a white or colorless centre, often a very large one. But the corner ornaments do not always print as described, being not infrequently more or less filled with color. The illustration in the society's work gives a good idea of the type, but there are too few dots at the sides of the rectangles. The illustration with Calman's article is better except the letters. This is Moens' Type 5, but we find no specimens at all resembling his illustration of it.

TYPE IV. The outside lines do not join at the corners, but stop at about the width of the frame from the point where the angle would be. The inner lines do not meet, but are curved round towards the outer lines. What was the original form of the ornament inserted in the space thus left it would be hard to determine from the variety of the impressions made by it. That illustrated with Mr. Calman's ar-

ticle is a common one, it may be described as being formed by a curved continuation of the inner lines till they meet, and then a round ball added to the ends with a smaller one added at each side and all filled with color. The majority of specimens do not show this form, but seem to be composed of curved prolongations of each interior line, widened at the ends with other similar lines inside of these, and a spear shaped ornament between. As the ink often fills up parts of the angular ornaments, the collector can sometimes only distinguish the general effect of open angles. The rectangles in the side members are in outline. The letters of the word "Peru" are smaller than Type III., slightly larger than Type I., much larger than Type II., and do not quite touch the side lines. The sun has an open centre.

Note 16, part. The triangle Type IV. has been counterfeited. The false is larger, being 16½ mm. high and 18 mm. wide at the base, while the genuine is only 15 mm. high and 17 at the base. The arabesques at the three angles are longer than in the true.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

We have apparently in the Society's original publication an illustration of what is declared by the Society to be the false surcharge. For the illustration there given of Type IV. measures 16½ by 19 mm., is larger than the other illustrations, and corresponds with the illustration given by Mr. Calman's article as his Type V., and the description of Moens of his Type VII. We can find nothing like this of the size of the other types, all the specimens we have examined of the ordinary dimensions showing much heavier ornaments in the angles.

This forgery of Type IV., which we now illustrate, has only to be seen to be recognized, and though it is accepted as genuine by Mr. Calman and M. Moens, and we have it on the 5 and 10 centavos, both duly postmarked with apparently genuine postmarks, as well as unused specimens of other values, we can only regard such specimens with suspicion. No one can be positive as to whether the surcharge of a triangle or a postmark was first applied to these stamps, nor, even if one could tell which was first applied, do we think any reliance can be placed on a Peruvian postmark as a certificate of authentic postal use. Some



further light and investigation is clearly desirable to establish the real character of this Type V., which the Society says:

"May be found on different stamps even in the 20 centavos carmine, which never having been in circulation after the Chilian occupation, was never surcharged with a triangle.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

It is catalogued also on:

- 1 centavo green, horseshoe and triangle, 5.
- 1 " " " oval Lima and triangle, 5.
- 1 centavo green, oval Lima, red and triangle, 5.
- 1 centavo yellow, triangle, 5 alone.
- 1 " green, " " "
- 2 " violet, " " "
- 5 " dark blue, " " "
- 5 " ultramarine, triangle, 5 alone.
- 10 " green, triangle, 5 alone.

(To be continued.)

COUNTERFEIT PROVIDENCE.

The plate was made by a man named Hidden, and what has become of it is a question stamp collectors would like to have reliably answered. Stamp dealers from all parts of the country are anxious to get hold of it, but no one seems to know where it is. It is believed that when the stamp went out of circulation, Mr. Hidden gave the plate to a friend of his named Sayle, and that he turned it over to the Rhode Island Historical Society. Search has been made among the valuables of that society, but no trace of it can be found. When Mr. Hidden found that the sheets were becoming so valuable, he made endeavors to get the plate back, but failing, he determined to make a new plate, relying upon his memory for the design. The result was remarkable, although the stamps struck off the second plate differ in many little details from those of the first. His memory was unfaithful to him in one important particular—he had forgotten to put the 10-cent stamp in the right-hand top corner, and made a sheet of twelve 5-cent stamps.

and this is the only one that collectors of these stamps have since been able to refer to in arranging their collections. The album that is now announced is apparently to be a very imposing affair the pages being 36 centimetres long by 30 wide. This will make them more than an inch larger each way than our Staten Island sheets. It is to be issued in parts of 40 pages each and Part I is now on sale the price for it being fixed at fr. 2.50. This part is devoted entirely to the Revenue Stamps of Portugal and her colonies. Part II will shortly appear and will comprise Austria and her tributary countries. Part III is to be given to Germany, Part IV to Switzerland and Part V to the Scandinavian countries.

This is all that is announced so far but we have no doubt that this work will give considerable impetus to Revenue Stamp collecting and will afford those who are interested in that branch of Philately a great deal of assistance and satisfaction.

CHAS. GREGORY.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT GERMAN STAMPS.

From the German, by William Hirsch.

THE latest issue of the stamps of the German Empire have a peculiar mark, which is an excellent preventive against forgeries, and thereby also a means to establish their genuineness. Namely: Its proof consists in the following test; If the stamp is moistened with a little concentrated ammonia, it will show diagonal lines of a pale reddish color, which will disappear, however very soon after the application has been made, and thus not permanently deface the stamp.

The chemical solution that reacts in the above manner is applied at the gumming process, and therefore Postal cards and stamped envelopes lack this curious characteristic.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1837 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Soci t  Philatique Sud-Am ricaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II, page 139.)

OCTOBER, 23d, 1883. Same stamps as Nos. 53, 54 and 55, surcharged with the *horseshoe* and the additional surcharge of one of the four types of the *triangle*.

56. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe and triangle 1, black.

Variety. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe and triangle 1, blue.

57. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe and triangle 2, black.

Variety. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe and triangle 2, blue.

58. Un (1) centavo, green, horseshoe and triangle 3, black.

59. Dos (2) centavos, red, horseshoe and triangle 1, black.

60. Dos (2) centavos, red, horseshoe and triangle 2, black.

61. Dos (2) centavos, red, horseshoe and triangle 3, black.

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62. Dos (2) centavos, red, horseshoe and triangle 4, black.

63. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, horseshoe and triangle 1, black.

Variety. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, horseshoe and triangle 1, blue.

Variety. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, horseshoe and triangle 1, red.

64. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, horseshoe and triangle 2, black.

Note 16 part. In several catalogues stamps surcharged with the triangle in different colors from those mentioned are listed which were either never issued by the post office, or at least the part of such issue has not yet been ascertained. Among these are:

1 centavo, green, horseshoe black, triangle red.

2 centavos, violet, horseshoe black, triangle black.

10 centavos, green, horseshoe black, triangle blue.

10 centavos, green, horseshoe black, triangle black.

50 centavos, green, horseshoe black, triangle red.

1 sol, blue, horseshoe black, triangle blue.

1 sol, blue, horseshoe black, triangle green.

Note 13 part. Among the fancy surcharges made by those youths at Lima is the 2 centavos red, with the horseshoe in black, and the triangles Nos. 59 to 62 with the additional surcharge of the *Chilian Arms* in blue of the false die. A the 2 centavos red was not surcharged with the triangle until after the Chilians had turned over the post office to the Peruvians, the combination of the triangle with the *Chilian Arms* is absurd.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The logic of this observation does not commend itself to us. One could readily understand that the Peruvian authorities would not desire to make use of stamps that recalled the fact of the *Chilian* occupation, and would naturally have selected from the remainders turned over to them on October 23d, 1883, such as did not bear the *Chilian Arms*. As the 2 centavos, red, with the horseshoe, issued on the 23d October,

seems to have been among these remainders it was issued for use both with and without the triangular surcharge. Had it even been surcharged with the *Chilian Arms*, the addition of the triangle would have produced the specimens pronounced absurd, just as those with the horseshoe and triangle were produced. The observation is the more unnecessary as the 2 centavos, red, horseshoe and *Chilian Arms*, is unknown, and the presence of the false arms sufficiently condemns the specimen. But in addition to the stamps mentioned, either as authentic or doubtful by the Society, we find catalogued either by Moens or Buhl:

1 Centavo, green, horseshoe, triangle, No. 1, black, both reversed.

1 Centavo, green, horseshoe, triangle, No. 1, black, double.

1 Centavo, green, horseshoe, triangle, No. 4, black.

1 Centavo, green, horseshoe, triangle, No. 4, black, double.

5 Centavos, blue, horseshoe, triangle, No. 4, black, double.

Of these, those with type No. 1 are evidently errors of impression.

We are not surprised to be told that only the three values, 1, 2 and 5 centavos, with the horseshoe, were surcharged with the triangle since we have learned (see translator's note) that some of the 50 centavos, and 1 sol, were surcharged with the *Chilian Arms*, though not issued, and borne away as trophies by the young man who knew of the surcharging, and others were stolen from the post office. (See note 26.) Though we are still curious to know why the 2 centavos, red, horseshoe, escaped the surcharge of the *Chilian Arms*, and the question at once suggests itself how it happened that the 2 centavos was surcharged for use with all four triangles, while only types 1, 2 and 3 of the 1 centavo, and types 1 and 2 of the 5 centavos are recognized by the Society as having been really issued. Their answer to our inquiry that they obtained their information from the Post Office officials as to which values were surcharged with the various types hardly suffices, as the 1 and 5 centavos, with triangle 4, were evidently surcharged with genuine dies. Indeed it is a matter of surprise that we have four series, horseshoe and triangle, oval "Peru" and triangle, oval "Lima" and triangle, and triangle alone, in which all four types of the triangle appear upon some values and are recognized by the Society as genuine and actually issued, while the same types on other values of the same issues are rejected, for in answer to our question they repeat that Types I and III only are original dies made by Mr. Vandenbrande, an engraver in Lima, and that it was by retouching these, when worn, that Types II and IV were produced by him. They add however that "even in March, 1890, Mr. Vandenbrande rearranged these dies, thus producing a variety slightly differing from all four." We should have expected this series to have been con-

lined to triangles 1 and 3, but the 5 centavos does not seem to be known with triangle 3, and instead triangle 2 is recognized on all three values.

The 1 centavo green, horseshoe, with a red triangle, it must be borne in mind is not the one issued since the publication of the Catalogue in 1887, for that belongs to the Special Provisional issue of May, 1889, duly chronicled in their Addenda as No. 232. But as the 5 centavos is found with triangle 1 in red, it would be interesting to know why 1 centavo, green, should not also be genuine with triangle 1 in red. The 2 centavos, green, and 50 centavos, green, never having been genuinely surcharged with the horseshoe, any such specimens chronicled with the triangle added can be easily disposed of. The 1 sol blue, with horseshoe and triangle, even in blue would not be an impossibility, and the blue surcharge on the pale blue stamp might appear to be green, but we regard such a combination as an improbable one.

Moens also catalogues the 1 centavo green, with the horseshoe, triangle No. III, in black, and, in addition, the double circle inscribed "Lima-Correos" in red, both in the correct position and reversed. This with others is disposed of by the Society as one of the fancy stamps made in 1884, in

Note 26 d. Surcharged "Lima-Correos" in double circle bright red and besides the triangle, Type II or III, on the 1 centavo green with horseshoe (No. 53) and 2 centavos dark violet (No. 29.)

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 1883. Stamps of the issue of January 6, 1880, (Issues of 1874-1879 surcharged with the oval and Union Postal Universal-Plata-Peru) surcharged also with one of the above described triangles:

76. Cincuenta, (50), centavos, dark green, oval red, No. 33, triangle 1, black.

77. Cincuenta, (50), centavos, dark green, oval red, No. 33, triangle 2, black.

78. Un, (1), sol, flesh, oval blue, No. 34, triangle 1, black.

[78 a. Un, (1) sol, flesh, oval blue, No. 24, triangle 4, black.]

Note 16, part. In various catalogues are enumerated stamps in different colors from those issued by the Post Office Department, surcharged with the triangle, or rather perhaps colors which are not known to have been issued, such as:

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" blue, triangle black.

2 centavos, rose, oval "Peru" blue, triangle black.

2 centavos, rose, oval "Peru" black, triangle black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

To these might have been added as mentioned in the catalogues:

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 1, black.

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 2, black.

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 3, black.

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 4, black.

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 4, black reversed.

1 centavo, green, oval "Peru" red, triangle 4, black, both oval and triangle reversed.

5 centavos, ultramarine, oval "Peru" red, triangle 1, black.

5 centavos, ultramarine, oval "Peru" red, triangle 2, black.

5 centavos, ultramarine, oval "Peru" red, triangle 3, black.

5 centavos, ultramarine, oval "Peru" red, triangle 4, black.

1 sol, flesh, oval "Peru" blue, triangle 2, black;

and, as the 1 sol flesh, with the single triangle 4 on the oval, is now recognized by the Society's Catalogue (Addenda 78 a) as genuine, we may now add as an oddity:

1 sol, flesh, oval "Peru" blue, triangle 4 black, twice.

Here again, as in the previous series, we are confronted with the unexpected. If Types I and III are the earlier, we should have supposed that they alone would have been used on such values of the series of January, 1880, as were found among the remainders in the post offices, or were obtained elsewhere, (See note 16). On the contrary, we find no mention, either by the Society or elsewhere, of the two recognized values with triangle III, and the recognition not only of the earlier type 1, but also of the later types 2 and 4.

Then we have these 1 centavos green, and 5 centavos ultramarine with the red oval, the 2 centavos rose and 1 sol flesh with blue or black oval, some mentioned by the Society as not known to have been issued, and others by other catalogues with all four types of the triangle designated, and as these existed with genuine oval in these colors, they are what one would expect to find with the additional triangle, especially as the same values with the other oval "Lima" are recognized as having been issued, and is difficult to believe that such minute points as the kind of oval surcharge on each value should have been attempted in official records, or, if attempted, should have been done without mistaking one oval for the other in

the hurry incident upon the preparation of these stamps for use. It is still more difficult to understand the use of these various types of triangle said to have succeeded each other. It appears to be desirable to further investigate the circumstances under which these several series were issued, with a view of determining whether or not reprinting has been going on and the triangle added to unauthorized values, and bogus or remade dies used, since we are assured the original was destroyed in 1881, or whether these four series were simultaneously in use for a sufficient time to have worn out the earlier types to be followed by the later ones.

Note 26 i and k, parts. Besides the false issues made in 1881, above enumerated in Note 26 a to h, we add certain series which are mentioned in the catalogues, which seem to have a foreign origin, since they are unknown in Peru.

K. Surcharge "Lima Correos," in the double circle red and triangle in black, on

- 1 centavo, golden yellow.
- 1 " green, without horseshoe.
- 2 centavos, dark rose.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " green.
- 20 " carmine.
- 50 " green.

1 Sol, flesh.

and the same surcharge, but the triangle in red on

- 20 centavos, carmine.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1883.

Stamps of the issue of January 28, 1881, (issues of 1874-1879, surcharged with the oval "Union Postal Universal-Lima") surcharged also with one of the above described triangles.

65. Un (1) centavo, green, oval red, No. 36, triangle 1, black.

Var. Un (1) centavo, green, oval red, No. 36, triangle 1, blue.

66. Un (1) centavo, green, oval red, No. 36, triangle 2, black.

67. Dos (2) centavos, rose, oval blue, No. 37, triangle 1, black.

68. Dos (2) centavos, rose, oval blue, No. 37, triangle 2, black.

69. Dos (2) centavos, rose, oval blue, No. 37, triangle 4, black.

70. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 1, black.

Var. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 1, blue.

71. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 2, black.

[Var. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 2, blue.]

[71a. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 3, black.]

[71b. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, oval red, No. 38, triangle 4, black.]

72. Cincuenta (50) centavos, dark green, oval red, No. 39, triangle 1, black.

73. Cincuenta (50) centavos, dark green, oval red, No. 39, triangle 2, black.

74. Un (1) sol, flesh, oval blue, No. 40, triangle 1, black.

75. Un (1) sol, flesh, oval blue, No. 40, triangle 2, black.

[75a. Un (1) sol, flesh, oval blue, No. 40, triangle 4, black.]

Note 16, Part.—In various catalogues are enumerated stamps surcharged with the triangle in different colors from those issued by the Post-Office Department, or rather, perhaps, in colors which are not known to have been issued, such as :

1 centavo, green, oval blue, triangle black.

2 centavos, rose, oval blue, triangle blue.

2 centavos, brick red, oval blue, triangle black.

5 centavos, dark-blue, oval red, triangle black.

20 centavos, carmine, oval blue, triangle black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

To this list of stamps catalogued but not recognized by the Society, may be added the following :

1 centavo, green, oval red, triangle, 3, black.

1 " " " " " 4, black.

1 " " " " " (reversed) triangle 4, black.

1 centavo, green, oval red, triangle, 2, blue.

2 " rose, " blue, " 3, black.

2 " " " black, " 4, "

50 " green, " red, " 3, "

50 " " blue, " —, "

50 " " red, " 4, "

As an error or curiosity should be noted,

2 centavos, rose, oval blue twice, triangle 1, black.

We are here confronted with the same perplexing problem as in the preceding series. All the stamps of the series of January, 1881, it seems, were surcharged with the triangle, and we should have expected only Types I and III, but again we find that the Society has ascertained that the 5 centavos with all four types is authentic, it being noticed that Types 3 and 4 are in their addenda, while they approve the 2 centavos, rose, and 1 sol flesh with Types I, II and IV, and the 1 and 50 centavos only with Types I and II. It is at least worthy of note that Type III appears only on the one value admitted genuine, that the additional stamps mentioned in this list are, with one exception, what we should have expected to have been made, and complete the list of all four Types in all the values except the 1 sol with triangle III. Now all the triangles of these additional Types and values, which we have been able to examine, have every appearance of having been made with genuine dies, and if those on one value are admitted as having been used, must not some better reason than official records or mere official memory be given before the others can be rejected as made for collectors, especially as some of them bear the supposed earlier type. Again, if 5 centavos with blue triangle 2 is genuine, why is 1 centavo with the same a false or fancy stamp?

Of the stamps mentioned in note 16, however, it must be said that the 1 centavo green, though catalogued with the blue oval alone with both "Peru" and "Lima," as well as with both ovals and a triangle by various authorities, is not authenticated any more than a 20 centavos carmine with any oval, alone or in combination, for which the reason has already been given. A 2 centavos rose with oval and blue triangle is neither impossible nor improbable, and the 2 centavos brick-red, and 5 centavos, dark blue, are errors of description much less flagrant than the catalogues are frequently guilty of. The 50 centavos with a blue oval is quite improbable. It is, however, very probable that a more careful examination of the specimens catalogued would reveal the fact that the oval was made with the false or reproduced die. Some such we have found ourselves, but as one cannot examine all the specimens from which the lists quoted were made, we prefer not to particularize. It is sufficient to repeat that nearly all values with the false oval alone are known to exist.

Note 17.—From the 23d of October, 1883, on which date the Peruvian employees, under the Director General M. Camilo Salmon, took possession of the Post-Offices at Lima, up to the 1st of January, 1884, all stamps of the later Peruvian issues were indifferently surcharged with the triangle, and were not issued in series, but at various dates and intervals. The precise date of issue of all such stamps has not been ascertained, but

only the date of the following series: After the entrance of the actual Director, General M. Francisco de Paula Muñoz, the series was officially ordered to consist of the 1 centavo, yellow, 5 centavos, ultramarine, 50 centavos, green, and 1 sol flesh with the triangle only, 2 centavos red with horseshoe and triangle, and 10 centavos pearl-gray, no surcharge. This series, with the change of the 5 centavos, dark-blue, and surcharged with the sun and Correos Lima, continued in use until the 31st of May, 1886.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1883.

Stamps of the issue of 1874-81 without previous surcharge, but surcharged with one of the above described triangles.

DECEMBER 13th, 1883.

79. Un (1) centavo, yellow, No. 28, triangle 1, black alone.

80. Un (1) centavo, yellow, No. 28, triangle 2, black alone.

81. Un (1) centavo, yellow, No. 28, triangle 3, black alone.

82. Un (1) centavo, yellow, No. 28, triangle 4, black alone.

83. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, No. 27, triangle 1, black alone.

84. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, No. 27, triangle 2, black alone.

[84a. Cinco (5) centavos, ultramarine, No. 27, triangle 4, black alone.]

[84b. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, No. 25, triangle 4, black alone.]

OCTOBER 24, 1883.

85. Diez (10) centavos, green, No. 24, triangle 1, black alone.

Var. Diez (10) centavos, green, No. 24, triangle 1, blue alone.

86. Diez (10) centavos, green, No. 24, triangle 2, black alone.

87. Diez (10) centavos, green, No. 24, triangle 4, black alone.

December 1st, 1883.

[87a. Diez (10) centavos, green, No. 24, triangle 3, black alone.]

88. Cincuenta (50) centavos, green, No. 22, triangle 1, black alone.

89. Cincuenta (50) centavos, green, No. 22, triangle 2, black alone.

90. Cincuenta (50) centavos, No. 22, triangle 3, black alone.

91. Cincuenta (50) centavos, No. 22, triangle 4, black alone.

92. Un (1) sol, No. 23, triangle 1, black alone.

93. Un (1) sol, No. 23, triangle 21, black alone.

94. Un (1) sol, No. 23, triangle 3, black alone.

95. Un (1) sol, No. 23, triangle 4, black alone.

To be continued.

CHRONICLE.

BY WILLIAM C. STONE,
ADDRESSES.



AUSTRIA. (II. 140)—It is reported that there is a specimen of the 2 kreuzer 1850, in red, in the philatelic museum of Herr Friedl at Vienna. It is attached to a copy of the 3 kreuzer in its usual color. Is it an error or what?



Mr. C. Witt has favored us with a copy of the current 5 Kr. red, showing the two lower circles in their pristine condition, no trace of the 5 appearing in either. A perfect 5 appears in the upper left circle, while only the upper left diagonal half of the 5 shows at the upper right. This is a curious error which, we fancy, must have been caused by some foreign substance having been placed between the type and the stamp, while the latter was undergoing the torture of surcharging.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—In the same museum is also said to be a specimen of the 30 centes. 1850, printed on both sides.

BAMRA. (II. 129).—Some of our contemporaries report a full set of the adhesives of the type of the envelope stamp.

- 1-4 anna, black on red.
- 1-2 " " " green.
- 1 " " " yellow.
- 2 " " " red.
- 4 " " " "
- 8 " " " rose lilac.
- 1 rupee, " " " "

There is a bare possibility that there is a mistake concerning these stamps, as M. Moens thinks they are the same as the last setting of the old design which has in some way become confused with the envelope type.

BOLIVIA. (II. 25).—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 50 cent. of the first issue, yellow and blue, which the editor believes to be reprints with forged cancellation marks.

BHOPAL. (II. 84).—The 1-2 anna with letters in corners has been re-engraved; the error "NWAB" occurs on each of the 32 varieties and there are several minor faults.

1 1-2 anna red, imperf. and perf. 7.



BRAZIL, Empire of. (II. 46). The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 10 reis orange Jornaes stamps of the 1889 issue imperforate horizontally.

BRAZIL, U. S. of. (II. 140). The 100 reis of the 1890 Jornaes stamps is said to be lilac rose instead of carmine according to the *Monthly Journal* while the *Stamp News* announces the issue of a similar value, pale violet on rose, "of the latest type." Are these the same stamps and of which 1890 issue do they form a part?

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. The *Stamp News* is authority for information that the British South African stamps have been surcharged "B. C. A." in black for use in the countries north of the Zambesi under the administration of Consul General Johnstone of Nyassaland.

- 1 penny, black.
- 2 " green and yellow.
- 4 " brown and black.
- 6 " pale blue.
- 8 " rose and black.

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[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II, page 167.)

Note 16, Part.—The following stamps are enumerated in the catalogues, the issue of which in the colors named has not yet been proved.

1 centavo, green, triangle of several types, in orange.

1 centavo, green, triangle of several types, in black.

2 centavos, pale red violet, triangle of several types, in black.

2 centavos, dark violet, triangle of several types, in black.

2 centavos, rose, triangle of several types, in black.

5 centavos, dark blue, triangle of several types, in black.

20 centavos, carmine, triangle of several types, in black.

20 centavos, carmine, triangle of several types, in red.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

In this list in Note 16 might also have been inserted the 20 cents carmine with the triangle No. 5 in black, already commented on, and the comment of the Society, that that value was not in circulation after the Chilean occupation, and consequently was never officially surcharged with any triangle, applied equally to the 20 centavos in the above list. Of the 5 centavos, dark-blue with triangle, it should be observed that the addenda now recognizes (84b) that, with triangle 4, is authentic. In Note 26 (c) it is further stated that the "Surcharge of the triangle in black, Type III, put on the postage stamp dark-violet 2 centavos (No. 29) which was never used with this surcharge," is one of the false stamps that appeared for sale in 1884. The same reason would apply to the 2 centavos pale red violet, as both were out of use before the advent of the Chileans. The 2 centavos rose and 1 centavo green, are possibilities, though both are improbable. The 1 centavo green with orange triangle, is very un-

likely to have been issued, and cannot be a mistake for the same stamp with red triangle issued after the publication of the Society's catalogue.

As oddities are mentioned in the catalogues: 1 centavo, yellow, triangle No. 1, black, reversed 1 " " " " 2, " double. 10 " green, " " 2, " three times. Which need no comment.

There are also mentioned in the catalogues the following stamps, not recognized nor even mentioned by the Society. They differ from those enumerated as genuine only in the color of the surcharge, the type being correct, and as the variety of No. 85 in blue is recognized, there seems to be no good reason why the following should not also be authentic:

1 centavo, yellow, triangle No. 2, blue
5 " ultramarine, " " 1, "
5 " " " " 2, "
10 " green, " " 2, "
50 " " " " 2, "

It seems proper to note that as Types 1 and 3 are acknowledged to be genuine on the 1 centavo yellow, they were in existence as late as December 13th, 1883, unaltered, as that is the date of issue of that stamp. It would seem to follow, from the statement that these dies were made over into Types 2 and 4, that all of the stamps of the preceding three series with triangle, were made after Dec. 13th, 1883. In other words that the four series with the triangle were not only in use, but made simultaneously and indiscriminately for at least a period of about eight weeks. The absence of triangle 3 on 5 centavos is to be noted.

16TH JANUARY, 1884, Rectangular, perforated (12), grided on the reverse, engraved at New York in color on white, arms and sun in an oval, inscriptions above, "Correos del Peru," below the value: on the label below the word "Franqueo," in the upper angles the figures of value.

95. Diez (10) centavos, pearl grey, grided.

28TH APRIL, 1884, same type, stamp No. 25, surcharged in black with a sun with rays in the centre, and the inscriptions, above "Correos," below "Lima."

97. Cinco (5) centavos, dark blue, sun and Correos Lima in black.

See note 26 h.

Note 18. The General Direction of Posts at Lima, having ordered the provincial authorities to surcharge the postage stamps of 5 centavos with a mark to indicate the place of their use (see Note 20), caused the stamps of 5 centavos dark blue, issued from the offices of Callao, Lima, and their dependencies to be surcharged with a sun and the words "Correos" and "Lima." (Decree of April 24, 1884, in the archives of the Post at Lima.)

Note 20. On account of the disorder prevailing in several provinces on account of the changes of government, and in the cities of which the guerrillas had taken possession, several post offices had lost their stamps, which caused the General Direction of Lima to issue a circular, dated April 12th, 1884, to the twenty administrations which then represented all the postal districts of Peru: 1 Lima, 2 Huacho, 3 Casma, 4 Trujillo, 5 Chiclayo, 6 Piura, 7 Cajamarca, 8 Chachapoyas, 9 Moyobamba, 10 Huaraz, 11 Ica, 12 Chala, 13 Arequipa, 14 Moquegua, 17 Puno, 18 Cuzco, 19 Apurimac, 20 Ayacucho, 21 Huancavelica and 22 Cerro de Pasco. (the districts 15 Tacna and 16 Iquique were then occupied by the Chilians,) to surcharge the blue stamps of 5 centavos with a mark before sale to the public, in order to show their legality and the place of their origin. (Office of April 12, 1884, in the archives of the Post at Lima). Nevertheless several heads of offices extended this extensive proceeding to stamps of other values. Thus we find surcharges of the names of cities and other surcharges on other stamps besides the 5 centavos.

Note 26, part. In the early part of 1884, there were offered to collectors several series of postage and postage due stamps

recently surcharged with different dies formerly used by the Post to authenticate various issues. Among these surcharges several were put on stamps which had never been so used by the Post Office, either for prepayment or the collection of unpaid postage, consequently these series can only be considered as false issues. These different surcharges were also made in different colors, and in several cases two or three surcharges were put at the same time on the same stamp. Among these series are the following:

(f.) SurchARGE "Union Postal Universal-Plata. Lima," in a blue oval and besides the surcharge of a sun and "Correos * Lima *" in black (of No. 97) on stamps:

- 1 centavo, green, without horseshoe.
- 1 " yellow.

(g.) SurchARGE "Lima-Correos" in a double red circle and besides the sun and "Correos * Lima *" in black on the stamps:

- 1 centavo, green, without horseshoe.
- 1 " yellow.
- 2 " dark violet.

(h.) SurchARGE of the sun and "Correos * Lima *" in black (as that of No. 97) alone on postage stamps:

- 1 centavo, green.
- 1 " yellow.
- 2 " dark violet.
- 2 " dark rose.

It goes without saying that these three series never existed, and that no credit should be given them, although cancelled specimens of them existed.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

As we shall have occasion later to consider this note 26 at length, further comment here is unnecessary.

- 1 JUNE, 1886. Same types as the stamps of the issues of 1874 and 1879, perforated 12, but not grilled, and in different colors.
- 98. Un (1) centavo, slate violet. Sc 104
- 99. Dos (2) centavos, pale green. - 106
- 100. Cinco (5) centavos, orange. 102

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The Addenda to the Catalogue of the Society recently furnished us, chronicles the following stamps of the types of the regular prepaid stamps, surcharged for official use, numbered to succeed the numbers of the stamps mentioned in the body of their catalogue, but which it seems more convenient to insert here, as

[1884. The 10 centavos, grey, (No. 36) grilled, surcharged in violet *De oficio* in two lines, surrounded by an oval, was used during the civil war for the correspondence of General Caceres.

234. Diez (10) centavos, grey, grilled. FEBRUARY 15, 1890. The current prepaid stamps surcharged in red with a rectangle containing the word "Gobierno" in small capitals, diagonally.

235. Un (1) centavo, slate, Type 98.
236. Dos (2) centavos, green, Type 99.
237. Cinco (5) centavos, orange, Type 100.

238. Diez (10) centavos, black, Type 103a.

239. Veinte (20) centavos, blue, Type 103.

240. Cincuenta (50) centavos, rose, Type 101.

241. Un (1) sol, sepia, Type 102.]

[To be continued.]

THE EMBOSSEING ON U. S. STAMPS.

BY JOHN WALTER SCOTT.

(Read before The Philatelic Society, New York, Oct. 7, 1891, and then adopted as its Reference List.)

Regrets are always vain, and we are all prone to bewail lost opportunities, especially in the stamp line, but I must be pardoned if I insist that I have lost more and better opportunities than any of you; for instance, when the idea of embossing the backs of the U. S. stamps to allow the cancelling ink to penetrate the fibre of the paper was first proposed, I was on most intimate terms with the manufacturers and perfect knowledge of all the details was open to me, but I must admit that I never for one moment supposed

101. Cincuenta (50) centavos, red. 114

102. Un (1) sol, sepia or blackish brown. 115

15 SEPTEMBER, 1886. Type of No. 26.

103. Veinte (20) centavos, dark blue. 112

[28th OCTOBER, 1886.

[103a. Diez (10) black, type of No. 96, without grille.] 110

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

The above compose the current issue. The colors of the later received specimens are somewhat different from those first issued. The earlier 1 centavo called slate violet was a duller darker shade, which might be made by the addition of a trace of black to a deep ultramarine blue, while the recent specimens are of a tint that might be made of a strong sky blue and a trace of red. The earlier 2 centavos also was as described, a pale green, while later specimens are much darker and occasionally are of a very dark green. The 5 centavos varies also in the depth of color from very pale to very deep orange.

The 10 centavos, with grille, though described as pearl grey, is really a black which appears lighter or greyish on account of the very fine straight lines in the background of the oval and the border forming the panel. In the 10 centavos without the grille these lines are strengthened and the tone of the impression is therefore deeper. There is also considerable difference in the depth of color of the 20 centavos blue, very light medium and very dark specimens being easily selected. There seems to be very little difference in the two higher values as yet. It will be noticed that the 10 centavos without grille is added from the Addenda of the Society as is also the following:

[SPECIAL PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

In May, 1889, the stock of the 1 and 10 centavos (Nos. 93 and 24) ran out, and the following provisional issue was made by the General Post Office at Lima for use until a fresh supply could be obtained from New York:

36 revived. Un (1) centavo, green, with oval "Union Postal Universal-Lima," in red.

232. Un (1) centavo, green, with horse-shoe in black (No. 53) and triangle No. 4 in red.

Note.—This and the variety described under No. 63 are the only authentic instances in which the triangular surcharge has been used in any other color than black or bluish black.

233. Diez (10) centavos, green, (No. 24) with oval "Union Postal Universal-Lima," in red.]

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[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II, page 181.)

PART FIFTH.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. We have here departed from the order of the Catalogue of the Peruvian Society, because the stamps described in this part, though properly classed by themselves, either preceded the provisional issues described in Part IV, or were issued and in use simultaneously with the prepaid series already described.

JULY, 1874. Rectangular stamps, much higher than wide, engraved on steel at New York, printed in color on white paper, perforated 12, with grill impressed on the back. Above, steamship in an oval, llama facing to the right in a shield below. Inscriptions, "Peru" in small colorless capitals in curved label, "Correos" in larger colorless capitals in straight label, across the centre in a waved band "Deficit o Franqueo" in small white letters, below the shield value in colorless numerals on a small shield, at the sides of the shield value to the left and "centavos" to the right, in large colorless capitals on various bands. All the labels, bands, etc., bordered by white lines.

- 12- 188. Cinco (5), Centavos, vermilion.
 13 189. Diez (10), Centavos, golden yellow.
 14 190. Veinte (20), Centavos, blue.
 15 191. Cincuenta (50), Centavos, brown.

Note 24. The varieties of color that are sometimes found, of these Postage due stamps, e. g., the golden yellow (No. 189). changed to brown and the blue (No. 190) changed to greenish sky blue are only chemical changlings.

The Deficit stamp of 2 centavos green can only be an essay, for it was never issued. So also the prepaid stamp of two centavos (type of No. 21) chronicled under the date 1884 in certain catalogues and which is unknown in Peru.

NOVEMBER, 1879. Rectangular stamp (2-3 as high as the preceding) engraved on steel at New York, printed in color on white paper, perforated 12, with grill impressed on the back. In the centre the arms of Peru. Inscriptions: Above "Deficit" below figures of value on shield "un centavo" on curved band at each side.

192. Un (1), Centavo, bistre.
 28 JANUARY, 1881. The same Postage Due Stamps as preceding, surcharged with the double oval with the inscription "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima."
 193. Un (1), centavo, bistre, oval black blue.
 194. Cinco (5) centavos, vermilion, oval black blue.
 195. Diez (10) centavos, golden yellow, oval black blue.
 196. Veinte (20) centavos, blue, oval red.
 197. Cincuenta (50) centavos, brown, oval dark blue.

Note 26. part. In the early part of 1884, there were offered to collectors several series of postage and Postage Due Stamps recently surcharged with the different dies formerly used by the Post Office to authenticate various issues. Among these surcharges several were put upon stamps which had never been

so used by the Post Office, either for prepayment or collection of unpaid postage, consequently these series can only be considered as false issues. These different surcharges were also made in different colors, and, in several cases, two or three surcharges were put at the same time on the same stamp. Among the series are the following :

(a) Surchage "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima," in red or blue oval, on the Postage Due Stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos (as ordinarily Nos. 193 to 197) and besides on the

1 centavo bistre, the same surcharge in red.

20 centavos, blue, the same surcharge in blue.

50 centavos brown, the same surcharge in red,

which never existed. These surcharges in red are very pronounced and the ink is redder and thicker than the original, which was more oily and a brick red shade. These blue surcharges are lighter in shade than the originals, the new ink having been more fluid, the letters are thinner than in the originals, the ink on which was also blacker.

N. B.—The genuine Postage Due Stamp of 20 centavos, blue, with the surcharge "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima" in oval in red is very rare, but it was issued at the same time as the other values of the same series. (Communication No. 10., 28 January, 1881. Archives of the Post Office, Lima.)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Those of this series which we have seen, comprising all values, are easily recognized by the lettering of the word "Plata" the die being the remade die described in the note after the series of postage stamps issued at the same time (with the oval "Lima").

20 OCTOBER, 1881. The same Postage Due Stamps surcharged with a double circle with the inscription "Lima-Correo" and two small stars.

198. Un (1) centavo, bistre, surcharge brick red.

199. Cinco (5) centavos, vermilion, surcharge brick red.

200. Diez (10) centavos, golden yellow, surcharge brick red.

201. Veinte (20) centavos, blue, surcharge brick red.

202. Cincuenta (50) centavos, brown, surcharge brick red.

Note 25. These stamps surcharged "Lima Correos" were issued by the Peruvian Postal Administration as Postage Due Stamps, (Decree of October 20, 1881. in the archives of the Post Office at Lima). The issues can only have taken place at Lima and at Callao from that date to the 30 November of the same year, when the Chilians took possession of the Post Offices of these two cities, and used these same stamps as prepaid stamps until the month of January, 1882. (See Note 11).

The stamp 1 centavo bistre, surcharged with the circle "Lima Correo" alone in brick red, is still more rare than the others of the series, for, of the two thousand stamps that were so surcharged (according to the said decree), the Offices used but a small part and the Chilians none; nearly the whole issue remained in the central office until the month of March, 1884, when the Peruvian administration reissued these Postage Due Stamps with the additional surcharge of the triangle.

Note 26 part. Among the false series mentioned in the beginning of this note that appeared in the early part of 1884 are these series :

(b) Surchage "Lima-Correos" in double circles, bright red, on the Postage Due Stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c. (as above Nos 198 to 202) and, besides, the Postage Due Stamp, 5 centavos, red, with the same surcharge in blue. As to these surcharges in red, see the remarks on their color in Note 26 (a) preceding. As to the blue surcharge it can be affirmed that it never was genuinely issued.

(g) Surchage "Lima-Correos" in double circles, bright red, and besides the "Sun and Correos Lima" in black on the Postage Due Stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos. It goes without saying

that this series never was issued and should not be considered as genuine although cancelled specimens exist.

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1883. The same Postage Due Stamps, surcharged with the double oval and inscription "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima" and besides the triangle of the various types used on the postage stamps of December, 1883.

203. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, oval dark blue, triangle 1, black.

204. Un (1) Centavo bistre, oval dark blue, triangle 2, black.

205. Un (1) Centavo bistre, oval dark blue, triangle 3, black.

206. Un (1) Centavo bistre, oval dark blue, triangle 4, black.

Variety, Un (1) Centavo bistre, oval dark blue, triangle 1, blue.

207. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, oval dark blue, triangle 1, black.

208. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, oval dark blue, triangle 2, black.

209. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, oval dark blue, triangle 1, black.

210. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, oval dark blue, triangle 2, black.

211. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, oval dark blue, triangle 4, black.

212. Veinte (20) Centavos, blue, oval red, triangle 2, black.

[212a. Veinte (20) Centavos, blue, oval red, triangle 4, black.]

213. Cincuenta (50) Centavos, brown, oval dark blue, triangle 1, black.

214. Cincuenta (50) Centavos, brown, oval dark blue, triangle 2 black.

(To be continued.)

THE "SIX" CENT BRITISH HONDURAS.

In our number for last September, we issued a note of warning, from Mr. Henry Clotz, with respect to the "SIX" on 10 c. on 4d. lilac British Honduras, which at once stamped it as a spurious effusion from information at his command. On Sept. 18th, Messrs Durbin & Hanes, our esteemed friends in Philadelphia, wrote

us as follows: "On the 22nd of May, we wrote to the Postmaster of Belize, British Honduras, making a sketch of the "SIX" cent stamp surcharged in letters and asking him if it was a genuine issue. We inclose, for your inspection, his answer; this conflicts in a remarkable degree with Mr. Clotz' letter in your Sept. number. As our letter is under the seal and signature of the Postmaster we think it should stand better than Mr. Clotz' 'some one told me.'" The letter enclosed by Durbin & Hanes was as follows:

(Seal of the British Honduras.)

General Post Office,
Belize, 4th June, 1891.

Messrs Durbin & Hanes,
Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—

In reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to say that there were issued some stamps of the kind mentioned by you, but not many in numbers,
Yours truly,

(Signed) CARL METZGER.

Postmaster.

Preceding the word Postmaster, after the signature of Carl Metzger, were some hieroglyphics which might mean something or anything, but which we thought were merely preliminary flourishes. The receipt of this information, and the possession of this supposed official letter, weakened our faith in the data furnished by Mr. Clotz, but we possessed our souls in patience and awaited developments, which speedily presented themselves in the *Monthly Journal* of Sept. 30th, '91, wherein we saw reproduced the undermentioned letters received by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., of Ipswich, England, and written by another Postmaster of British Honduras. The letters read:

"General Post Office,
Belize, 24th June, 1891.

"Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of to-day's date, I beg to inform you that no stamp of the kind mentioned by you, that is surcharged with the word "six," was issued by this Department to the public.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,
"W. J. McKINEY."

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamp, stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatigue Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II, page 200.)

PART FIFTH.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Note 26. (e) Among the false issues of 1884 is the following :

Surcharge "Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima" in blue or red oval, and besides the triangle of types II, III, or IV., on the Postage Due Stamps 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, as upon the genuine series No. 203 to 214. The same tests will serve to recognize these false stamps as for those of the series mentioned in the Note 26 (a) Also some times the oval will be seen to have been struck over the triangle, especially in the 20 centavos blue.

N. B.—The original ²⁰⁴ Postage Due Stamp (No. 212) was rarely used, but its issue is attested in the Communication No. 13, of December 10, 1883, in the Archives of the Post at Lima.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. All the stamps bearing this combination of surcharge reprinted are easily recognized by the oval surcharge which is made with the remade die of 1884, the original having been destroyed, as mentioned in note after the series of postage stamps so surcharged. (See Met. Phil. Page 60, Vol. II.).

31 MARCH, 1884. Postage Due Stamp No. 192, surcharged with the double circle inscribed "Lima Correos" and besides the triangle.

230. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, circle brick red, triangle 2, black.

231. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, circle brick red, triangle 4, black.

Note 26 (d) part. Among the false

stamps that appeared in 1884 are the following :

Surcharge "Lima-Correos" in the double circle, bright red, and, besides, the triangle of type II or III, upon the Postage Due Stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos. The red ink of these surcharges is the same as that of the other reprinted series. The only stamps of this series that were officially issued are Nos. 230 and 231, the 1 centavo, bistre.

Note 26 part. Among the false stamps that appeared in 1884 is the following series :

(h.) Surcharge "San and Correos—Lima" in black like No. 97, alone on the Postage Due Stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos. It goes without saying that this series was never issued, and that it should not be thought genuine although cancelled specimens exist.

JANUARY-JULY, 1884. The same Postage Due Stamps surcharged with the triangle alone.

215. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, triangle 2, black.

216. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, triangle 3, black.

217. Un (1) Centavo, bistre, triangle 4, black.

218. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, triangle 1, black.

219. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, triangle 2, black.

220. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, triangle 3, black.

221. Cinco (5) Centavos, vermilion, triangle 4, black.

222. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, triangle 2, black.

223. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, triangle 3, black.

224. Diez (10) Centavos, golden yellow, triangle 4, black.

225. Veinte (20) Centavos, blue, triangle 2, black.

226. Veinte (20) Centavos, blue, triangle 3, black.

227. Veinte (20) Centavos, blue, triangle 4, black.

228. Cincuenta (50) Centavos, brown, triangle 2, black.

229. Cincuenta (50) Centavos, brown, triangle 4, black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The presence of Types I and III, in this series also shows that these types were still in use up to January, 1884, and, as Types II and IV, which were made from Types I and III, appear also on the four series of postage stamps with the triangle surcharge, and on the two series of Postage Due Stamps with the triangle surcharge, it follows either that all these series were made simultaneously, and issued as occasion required, or that the several values were prepared as wanted with whatever triangle happened to be in use, and irrespective of the surcharges they previously bore.

In the fifth supplement to Meyer's Catalogue (1886) is the statement that a well known Mr. del Rio bought, at the local Post Office of Lima, a large quantity of Postage Due Stamps, and in other notes are mentioned some of the postage stamps, as well as so purchased and obtained from the administration that they should be provided with fancy surcharges; and, to give them an official character, del Rio was permitted to pass a whole set of these stamps through the mails, which he did. Of this set the catalogue says it will enumerate the following:

1 centavo, brown, 5 centavos, red, 10 centavos, orange, 20 centavos, blue, 50 centavos, brown. Postage Due Stamps, surcharged with circle and "Lima-Correo" red and also with a triangle in black.

10 centavos, orange, and 20 centavos, blue, with oval "Lima" in red and a triangle in black.

5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos with sun and "Correo-Lima" in black.

5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, with sun and "Correo-Lima" in black, and in addition the circle and "Lima-Correo" in red.

1 centavo, brown, oval, "Lima" in red, 20 centavos, blue, oval "Lima" in blue, 50 centavos, brown, oval "Lima" in red.

In the *American Journal of Philately*, New Series, Vol. I, page 47 (1888), Mr. H. L. Calman gives a list of stamps and certain correspondence relating thereto, which purports to authenticate the list of

stamps purchased by Mr. Cesar A. del Rio for G. B. Calman, these enumerated being the five values of Postage Due Stamps surcharged in four different ways:

"Blue surcharge triangle, "Correo-Lima," "Correo-Lima and red surcharge," "Correo-Lima and blue surcharge." Also the postage stamps 1 centavo, green, 1 centavo, yellow, and 2 centavos, violet, with the two surcharges "Correo-Lima" or "Correo Lima and red surcharge," the postage stamps 1 centavo, green, and 1 centavo, yellow, surcharged "Correo Lima and blue surcharge," and the 2 centavos violet, surcharged triangle, and also triangle and red surcharge.

Exactly what stamps are intended by this list we shall not attempt to guess, and, besides, the remarks that accompany it seem to admit that other stamps were included in the purchase not specified in the list. In the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST Vol. I, Nos. 8 and 9, at pages 200 and 220 will be found a statement by Mr. Paul Ascher, concerning this purchase of del Rio and Mr. G. B. Calman's answer thereto, from which it appears that the gentleman in Peru was responsible for the "absurd surcharges." Whether the Meyer's Catalogue and the *Amer. Journal of Philately* refer to the same transaction of this accommodating provider of fancy surcharges for the dealers who patronize him, and the collectors who rely on the dealers who are thus deceived, we are unable to state, but as Mr. Ascher says that he obtained a full set of those foisted on Mr. Calman we have sent to him for it.

Now in Meyer's Catalogue, same supplement, it is further stated that in 1885, two series, the first consisting of the 1 centavo, orange, 1 centavo, green, 2 centavos, violet, 2 centavos, carmine, and the 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos Postage Due Stamps, and the second of the 1 centavo, green, and 1 centavo, orange, with the addition of the oval "Lima" in blue, the 1 centavo, green, 1 centavo, orange, and 2 centavos, violet, and the 5 values of the Postage Due Stamps surcharged with the circle and "Lima-Correo" in red, were surcharged with the sun and "Correo-Lima" in black, making 9 stamps with this single surcharge, and 10 with it in combination, by the accommodating postmaster in Lima, for a certain sum above their face value. These the Catalogue states were obtained by a "dealer's pool." The face value of this lot is stated at \$8.10, from which it says can be estimated the number of these "objects" provided for collectors.

PART FOURTH.

Postage Stamps Issued provisionally by the various Departmental Post Offices in Peru, from the commencement of the Chilian occupation of Lima, January 17th, 1881, until the Unification of the Peruvian Republic, December 4th, 1885.

A. *Issues of the Departments recognizing the Government of Arequipa.*

Note 19 part. During nearly all the time of the Chilian Occupation of Lima (from January 17th, 1881 to October 22d, 1883) as well as the time of the government of the Provisional President, General Miguel Iglesias, (from October 23, 1883 to December, 1, 1885), the Departments of the South: Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Ayacucho, and Moquegua, recognized the Peruvian Government established in the City of Arequipa, presided over for some time by Rear-Admiral Lizardo Montero and afterwards by General Andres Avelino Caceres, to-day (1887) the Constitutional President of Peru, who succeeded in uniting the various factions of the Republic on the 4th of December, 1885. The General Direction of Posts established at Arequipa made several issues of postage stamps, either by surcharging fiscal stamps of that Department, or by printing special postage stamps in that city. By the vicissitudes of the Civil War, however, some of these provinces were several times occupied by the forces of the Government of Lima, and, during these periods, the post offices of such provinces used stamps issued by the General Direction of Posts at Lima. These are marked in the catalogue with an asterisk.

To be continued.

A WARNING.

COUNTERFEIT NOVA SCOTIA SIX-PENCES.

A few days since, we received a sheet containing 27 6d. Nova Scotia, accompanied by a note from a prominent N. Y. dealer in which he asked us what we "thought about such a fine lot." We replied that we didn't *think* concerning this lot, but that we *knew* they were all forged.

Our first glance at the stamps impressed us unfavorably without any definite reason therefor; there seemed to be an unreal appearance about them.

Upon testing them by a critical examination we discovered that every one was

a forgery, and made a few notes on the subject to which we now give publicity.

The *paper* is of a coarser texture than that of the genuine stamps, and has a rough feel to it when your finger is passing over it; it is moreover, of a peculiar shade of blue entirely different from any we have seen in the genuine.

The *color* is a dark yellow green, about halfway between the light yellow green of the early issues, and the deep bluish green of the late issue; this color also is not matched by any genuine specimens we have ever seen.

The *design* is very faithfully imitated, although the stamp is a lithograph while the genuine are engraved; this gives a somewhat coarser appearance to the whole stamp.

It is so good an imitation that the aid of a glass is required and, as well, even with that aid, a very close examination in order to accurately note the differences. The easiest test is that of a comparison of the figure "6" which appears four times on the stamp; this can be determined by the naked eye, as in the imitations, the figures are of a different shape and are less heavy than in the genuine. The eight points of the four stars enclosing the heraldic flowers are more irregularly shaped than in the genuine and differ entirely in all minute details.

The shading at the upper part of the inside of the crown also differs; in the genuine this shading is somewhat broken at the top, while in the forgery it is very regular.

The stem of the rose at the top of the stamp in the genuine comes well down in the lower point of the star and inclines a trifle to the right; in the forgery it ends about halfway down the point and inclines to the left.

The white curved line surrounding the central design, has a line of color following it on the outside and inside in the genuine; the forgery presents no such line on the outside, and on the inside it is very faint; the difference in this line

Jan'y (?) 1883, A. 1-2d pale dull green.
 1d. pale to deep rose-red.
 1d. purplish-rose.
 2 1-2d. pale ultramarine.
 4d. pale dull gray.

Early in 1884, 6d. olive-brown.
 1sh. pale to deep orange-brown.

1889, B. 1-2d. deep dull green.
 1d. deep dull rose.
 2 1-2d. deep ultramarine.
 4d. deep dull gray.

NOTE.—A careful inspection of many specimens reveals the fact that the first four values were issued in 1889 in much deeper colors than before, as listed above.

From 1879 on the various 1d. stamps have been bisected, by permission, and each half used as a ½d. stamp; they may be found thus treated in all the varieties of the 1d. issued since that date. These halves are found cut both vertically and diagonally; we have never found them cut horizontally.

XII.

Stamps of Series XI., surcharged FEE in black Gothic capitals (the surcharge measuring 4 x 12 mm.) and used postally.

1-2d. dull green.
 1d. pale rose-red.
 1d. purplish-rose.

NOTE.—I list these with all reserve, as I fancy,

at best, they were but postmarked, or passed through the post, by favor. I have seen a copy of the ½d. postmarked Nov. 29, 1883, of the first color of the 1d. postmarked Apl. 5, 1885 and Aug. 16, 1888, and of the second color of the 1d. postmarked Oct. 29, 1886.

XIII.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Jan'y 1, 1885, A. gray - black figure of value.

1-2d. gray-black.

1d. "

2d. "

3d. "

4d. "

5d. "

6d. "

8d. "

1sh. "

? B. Jet black figure of value.

1-2d. gray-black.

1d. "

2d. "

3d. "

4d. "

5d. "

6d. "

8d. "

1sh. "

NOTE.—Two very distinct groups of these may be found, the difference being in the figures which are separately printed in.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamp, stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857 to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatlique Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

(Continued from Vol. II, page 223.)

PART FIFTH.

POSTAGE-DUE-STAMPS.

I. AREQUIPA.

JANUARY, 1881. Rectangular stamp (22x

29 mm), a little larger than the ordinary postage stamps of Peru, impressed in color on thin white paper, more or less transparent, unperforated. In the centre the arms of Peru, supported by flags and surmounted by the laurel wreath, the

sun in a glory in the background, on an oval disk with lined ground, surrounded by a colored oval band bordered within and without by a white line, and inscribed in white capitals "Departatos del Sur" above, "Timbres, 1881-1882," below. Above the oval in each corner the numerals 10, outlined in white, and across the top of the stamp, a white rectangular label, bordered with white pearls, inscribed in colored capitals, "Diez Centavos." Diagonal bands below, and irregular shaped bands above the oval, shaded, indicating the form of a shield, leaving small white triangles in the lower corners. Below all, across the bottom of the stamp, on a colored rectangular label, bordered with white pearls, "Peru" in white capitals.

The stamp is surcharged in black characters with the word "Provisional" in a semi-circle, and the figures "1881-1882" across its diameter. This stamp and the next (No. 105) were originally intended for fiscal stamps.

104. 10 centavos blue, 1st shade, pale blue.

104. 10 centavos blue, 2d shade, greenish blue.

104. 10 centavos blue, 3d shade, dark blue.

[104a. Same, with the black surcharge "Provisional, 1881-1882," in large type.]

Note 19a. All the different issues of stamps made at Arequipa were counterfeited in 1885 and 1886. The concoctors, without doubt, succeeded in procuring for this speculation the original plates to make innumerable re-impressions, and, in a few cases only, when the original plates were not at their disposal, were they obliged to imitate the designs. They also surcharged these reprints with imitations, more or less correct, of the surcharges which had been struck on the original stamps.

This provisional stamp, 10 centavos blue of 1881-1882, was reproduced with some variations in the design and three

counterfeit surcharges. As the design of the false is always the same we will point out the differences by which it may be recognized at a glance. The figures 1 and 8 of the date 1881, in the lower part of the oval band which surrounds the arms, are a little inclined to the left in the genuine stamp and are placed above the space between the letters *R* and *U* of the word "Peru" at the bottom of the stamp. On the false stamp these figures 18 are placed more perpendicularly, and more in the middle of the lower part of the oval, and above the letter *R* of the same word, "Peru."

JANUARY, 1881. Same date. Form and size (21x30 mm.) similar to the preceding. Poor impression on ordinary newspaper, not transparent, unperforated. Design similar to the preceding, but the inscription in the oval band is "Departamentos del Sur," "Timbres, 1881-1882." Two horizontal colored lines across the top, but no band or label; the figures 25 in color in each upper corner on a rectangular white space. Below the oval on each side, a diagonal band and a triangular colored space ornamented by white arabesques. Below this a colored band dotted with white and inscribed with the word "Peru" in white capitals. Below this "25 centavos" in colored letters in a white space, bordered below with two straight lines. The letter *V* of this word "centavos" resembles a *b*. This stamp is also surcharged in black with the same surcharge as the preceding stamp "Provisional 1881-1882."

105. 25 Centavos, carmine,

Note 19b, part. The genuine stamp is extremely rare, having been in circulation only a few days. It is so badly printed that some examples are found full of white gaps, such as "centa—os" for "centavos," "5" in place of 25 in the small white rectangles at the top, etc. Some copies have the figures 25 reversed.—(4) The false imitation has scarcely any arabesques in the angles

between the bottom of the oval and the label containing the word "Peru" while in the genuine the arabesques are plainly visible, particularly on the right-hand side. Besides, the supports of the oval which form the corners of an octagon, upon which the oval seems to rest, and which separate the oval from the lower triangles of the frame are wider (1 1-2 mm.) than in the genuine, in which they are 1 mm. only. (5.) The false stamp is also found with the surcharge of a double circle and "Arequipa" in black, a surcharge which the genuine stamp never had.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. An oddity in the shape of No. 105, 25 centavos, carmine, surcharged "Provisional 1881-1882" twice is catalogued. We look in vain for any mention in the Catalogue of the Society of several stamps that are mentioned by most catalogues such as:

No. 105. Surcharged Arequipa in the double circle in blue.

No. 105. Surcharged with an additional surcharge, 1883, in larger black numerals.

No. 105. Surcharged with an additional surcharge, "Habilitado, 1883."

We can only mention these stamps without further comment, as no reliable information seems to have been published concerning them.

In the description given by the Society it is stated that the *n* of "centavos" is slightly askew and that the genuine stamp was never surcharged "Arequipa and circle" in black. Among all the examples of this stamp which we have examined, the only ones which have the *n* of the word "centavos" askew, certainly those in which this peculiarity is the most marked, the *n* being very much tipped to the right, have all the marks of the counterfeit and some such copies have the false black surcharge "Arequipa and circle." On the other hand all the copies we have examined which agree with the description of the genuine in all other particulars, the *v* resembling a *b*, color carmine, few arabesques in the lower angles, supports or bands under the oval narrow, etc., have the letter *n* practically in the proper position, and none of them have the surcharge "Arequipa in double circle." We have therefore omitted the remark about the letter *n* being askew as it is evidently erroneous. Besides Dr. L. Vierordt, in the Postwerth Zeichen Kunde states in regard to both the 10 and 25 centavos, 1881, Nos. 104 and 105, that in 1887 a certain Donato Cusicanqui of La Paz, Bolivia, sent sheets of these false stamps to Hamburg, which being sent broadcast to dealers and pronounced genuine by a certain so-called expert, were for a time accepted as good everywhere, and the genuine were rejected

as bad with the result that the best European collections contained the false and not the genuine. The error, he says, has been discovered and corrected. He adds to the description given by the Society, that in the genuine 25 centavos there are four lines of dots to the left of "Peru" in the label, and only three in the false. Owing to the poor printing the number of these lines of dots is not always easily counted. He also says that the two parallel colored lines between the stamps extend clear across the sheet in the genuine and are broken between each two stamps in the false. We have not had the privilege of seeing full sheets of either genuine or false, but have observed that many copies of the false are so cut as to conceal this defect, while in a number of the genuine, which we take to be the stamps from the sides of the sheet, these lines do not extend quite as far as the side lines of the stamp, so that this text may be misleading. Other remarks that he makes concerning the shading of the flags seem to us useless to repeat owing to the bad printing of the genuine stamps.

FEBRUARY, 1881. The stamp No. 104 surcharged as described with a second surcharge of the double circle and Arequipa in red.

106. 10 centavos blue (shade dark blue.)

Note 19 a part. (1.) The false (stamp described under No. 104 Note 19a) has also been surcharged with a double circle with the word "Arequipa" in black, in which the tail which distinguishes the Q from an O is only a large dot or blot, while in the genuine surcharge of "Arequipa" in the double circle the tail of the Q is but little inclined and has the form of the tilde which in Spanish is placed over the letter N, and the genuine surcharge is red.

(2.) A second false surcharge found on the false stamp is "Arequipa" in the double circle in black, and has the tail of the Q in the form of a very sharp angle formed of curved lines, the first shorter and thinner than the second. In this false surcharge the two horizontal bars of the letter E are longer than in the genuine.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Two oddities in the shape of No. 106 10 centavos blue, Arequipa in circle, red reversed, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the same stamp used for 5 centavos, are chronicled. Again we look in vain in

the catalogue of the Society for a stamp very generally catalogued: No. 104, 10 Centavos blue with the surcharge "Provisional 1881-1882, and an additional surcharge 1883 in large black numerals.

Concerning these also we can give no further information. Dr. Vierordt also, in addition to the remarks of the Society about these stamps and the circumstance of their being mistaken for genuine—quoted above, adds, that in the 10 centavos the diagonal distance from the upper left hand corner to the lower right is 35 mm in the genuine, while it is only 34 mm in the false. He calls attention also to the fact that the outer white border line of the band about the oval ends over the P of Peru in the genuine, and over the E in the false on the left side, and might have added that the similar line on the right side ends over the left member of the U in the genuine, and over the right member of the U in the false. He says that two of the white dots of the line under the upper label are under the N of Centavos in the genuine, and only one in the false.

MARCH 8, 1883. Rectangle smaller than the preceding, 20 x 24. Impression in color on white ordinary paper, unperforated. In the center in color on white ground the arms of Peru, with laurel wreath above and branches at the sides, surrounded by a colored oval band with the inscription in white letters: above "Franqueo," below "Diez centavos;" ornaments between; double white curved lines above and below, in the two angles above the oval in white figures on colored ground "10;" in the corresponding angles below the oval, white arabesques on colored ground; on a colored rectangular label bounded by white lines at the bottom of the stamp in white letters the word "Correos;" borders of short parallel lines forming the panel on the sides and at the top.

107. 10 centavos, vermilion 1st shade; rose.

107a. 10 centavos, vermilion 2d shade; red-brick or brownish on account of the oily state of the ink.

APRIL, 1883. The same stamp as the preceding, surcharged with a double circle and inscription "Arequipa" in blue.

108. 10 centavos, vermilion. 1st shade; rose.

108a. 10 centavos, vermilion. 2d shade; red brick or brownish on account of the oily state of the ink.

Same value 10 centavos red, of the same design as the preceding but without the little arabesques in the angles below on each side of the oval, instead of which there is only a simple triangle. Surcharged with the double circle and "Arequipa" in blue.

109. 10 centavos, vermilion (shade, brick-red).

NOTE 19c. Of the stamp 10 centavos vermilion, 1883, No. 107, with arabesques in the lower angles, there are two false series.

a. The first is a reimpression made on the original plates, in different shades of vermilion—even orange red.

b. In the second the design is slightly changed. In the first the two figures (10) in the upper angles are unequal, that is, those on the right are smaller than the corresponding figures on the left, and the knot of the ribbon below the arms is larger and better drawn than in the second, and the four letters "Cent" of the word "Centavos" occupy the space in the lower oval beneath the space comprised between the two projecting leaves of the branches which surround the oval. In the second the two figures (10) on one side are nearly the same size as the two on the other side, the knot of the ribbon is narrower and badly drawn, and the space of the lower part of the oval beneath the space comprised between the two leaves mentioned is occupied by part of the letters "z cen." (6 and 7). These two different falsities surcharged "Arequipa" in the double circle in black, instead of blue. The same remarks concerning the false surcharges, relating to the letters Q and E as before (Note 19a 1 and 2) apply to these also.

To be continued.

CANNOT FIND ANOTHER
INSTALLMENT

used, the 1884 issue made its appearance before the stock of 85c. violet on thick paper had become exhausted.

This ends my paper for this evening,

but if later on I can, after familiarizing myself with the later issues, give you any further information I shall be pleased to do so.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857, to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatque Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

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(Continued from Vol. ~~XXI~~, page 245.)

PART FOURTH.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

TRANSTATOR'S NOTE. The reader will readily have corrected the error in the heading of article on page 242, Vol. III, to read as above, instead of Part Fifth.

Since the publication of that part of our translation, we have received from a most reliable source, the information that the surcharges of 1883 and Halibitado 1883, on numbers 105 and 104 Arequipa 25 cent red and 10 cent blue, mentioned in the notes on pages 244-245, Vol. III, are put on, both the genuine and false stamps, by private persons, and have no official origin. Page 245 continues as follows:

APRIL, 1883-1884. Fiscal stamps used postally.

Rectangular, unperforated, printed in color like half relief, on white paper. Arms in white with flags, laurels and rays of the sun above, in the centre; numerals "1883" on the left side and "1884" on the right side in color; value in two lines below and "Peru" at the top for 10 centavos, No. 110, and the 1 sol No. 112, which the 25 centavos, No. 101 has "Veinticinco" at the top and "Centavos Peru" in two lines at the bottom. Frames different for each value,

110 10 centavos, blue.
111 25 " violet.
112 1 sol, brown.

Note 19. (d) Of the fiscal stamps 10 centavos blue No. 110, 1883-1884, postally used the false imitations are:

9.—First, the waste paper of the printing office, so badly printed that the inscriptions, and particularly the numerals on the two sides are almost illegible and the color pale blue. No surcharge.

10.—Second, reprinted from the original plates and better executed than 9, the color blue but the stamp surcharged "Arequipa" in the double circle in black of the second false type of surcharge note a. 9. a. 2. The genuine stamp had no surcharge.

Note 19. (e) Of the fiscal stamp 25 centavos violet (No. 111) 1883-1884, postally used the false imitations are:

11. First, reprinted on white paper, less carefully printed than the genuine, and without surcharge.

12.—Second, the above reprint surcharged on black with "Arequipa" in the double circle of the second false type of surcharge, Note 19, a. 2. The genuine had no surcharge.

Note 19. (f) Of the fiscal stamp 1 sol, brown (No. 112) 1883-1884 partially used the false imitations are:

13.—A reprint in pale brown, more or less badly done. Frequently sheets of the waste paper of the printing establishment has been sold on which there are only blots and streaks of color of the stamps, and the inscriptions are almost illegible. No surcharge.

14.—A second reprint less badly executed in pale brown or olive, and surcharge in black with a triangle composed of thin lines inscribed "Habilitado-Arequipa." The genuine had no surcharge. None of the genuine stamps, Nos. 110, 111 and 112, were ever used by the post office with this triangle surcharge.

N.B.—Other fiscal stamps of Arequipa, Pano, etc., which at times have been partially used but are not mentioned in this catalogue, for example, a 10 centavos, dark grey or brown, surcharged "Cajafiscal-Pano" in a triangle have no official postal character.

15.—Reprint in stone (bistro) lighter than that of the genuine, surcharged in black "Arequipa" in the double circle of the second false type of surcharge *Note 19, a. 2.* The genuine stamp had no surcharge.

N.B.—We have also seen these reprints of Nos. 110, 111 and 112 with false cancellations: "Ayacucho" in a circle and "Arequipa" in an oval.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The false surcharge "Habilitado" in a triangle mentioned in *Note 19 (f) 14* above is also chronicled on No. 110 in the Stamp Journals of February, March and April 7th, 1876.

The *Philatelic Record* for January, 1884, also, chronicled a 5 soles orange yellow on thin paper, very like the 25 cent red (No. 105) 5 s in upper corner "Cuico Soles" at the bottom, of which no mention is to be found in the book translated.

MAY, 1884. Stamps of the ordinary issues of 1877-1884. (Nos. 28, 25, 95 and 26) surcharged with a double circle inscribed "Arequipa" in black, amber, purple or violet, according to instructions

from the General Director of Posts of Lima, April 24th, 1884.

N.B. These issues marked with a * were made when the province was subject to the Government of Lima. See *Note 19, Vol. II, page 223* and *Note 20, Vol. II page 180.*

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The last cited note, it will be seen, says that some postmasters subject for the General Director of posts at Seima, surcharged not only the 5 cents *vos*, but other values. The note continues.

In the departments subject to Arequipa, the same was done with the stamps issued by them, (other values than the 5 centavos were surcharged) but we have been unable to yet obtain a complete list of the stamps so surcharged by the authorities of all the 20 districts, nor of those, the double series, of the districts dependent on Arequipa. This is because some of the authorities did not surcharge thin stamps with the name of the district, or of the city, but with some other die, for example: Huecho with a "T," Hucraz and Chiclago with "Franca" in different type, etc., the place of origin of which is not readily distinguished; also there are still other marks in the form of stars, rosettes, squares, etc., whose place of origin is yet to be learned. The Society is proceeding, with the aid of the General Direction of Posts, to ascertain from the authorities of those districts whose surcharges are not yet entirely understood, the authentic dates, etc., etc., and will publish the result of its researches in a supplement to this catalogue, as soon as the information is satisfactory and the full series known. Postage stamps were also sometimes surcharged by the Exchange Post Offices, in the "Receptorias" of the provinces and even in places of less importance, where stamps were sold. In this catalogue only the principal administrations and the Exchange Post Offices are considered as authorized by the General Direction to surcharge stamps. We will, however, give in the supplement, the series of all other authentic surcharges also.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. It will be noticed in the following list, that several stamps included in [] were mentioned in *Note 22*, of the original work translated below, as stamps concerning which positive information had not then been obtained, but which are mentioned as genuine in the addenda furnished the translator, further information having been obtained concerning them.

*113. 1 centavo, orange, No. 28, circle and Ariquepa in aniline purple or violet.

*114. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, circle and Ariquepa in aniline purple or violet.

*115. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, circle and Ariquepa in black.

*Curiosity 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, circle and Ariquepa in black and also again in purple or violet.

*116. 10 centavos, pearl grey, No. 95, circle and Ariquepa in black.

*117. 20 centavos, carmine, No. 26, circle and Ariquepa in black.

*118. 20 centavos, carmine, No. 26, circle and Ariquepa in purple aniline.

[*243. 50 centavos, green, No. 22, circle and Ariquepa in black.]

[*244. 50 centavos, green, No. 22, circle and Ariquepa in purple and aniline.]

[*245. 1 sol, flesh, No. 23, circle and Ariquepa in black.]

[*246. 1 sol, flesh, No. 23, circle and Ariquepa in purple and aniline.]

Note 22 part. It must be remarked that many dies which were employed before and after this period as cancelling dies, and are still so used, served to surcharge stamps provisionally. Consequently those cancelled stamps have often been taken for surcharged stamps, and one cannot, off-hand, accept all the stamps mentioned as surcharged in the catalogues, most of which are evidently cancelled stamps, and others, probably, only fancy surcharges.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The original note is followed by the long list of such supposed unauthentic stamps of all the different provinces which it seems more convenient to, as to quote under the description of admitted stamps of such provinces. Besides those of Ariquepa, mentioned below, the note originally embraced Nos. 243 to 246 above, and it must be added

that we have seen Nos. 113 to 118 and Nos. 243 to 246, surcharged with the false types of surcharge mentioned in *Note 19*, a. 1 and 2, as well as with evidently false imitations of the genuine type. Not content with this other stamp, originally cancelled stamps of which probably exist have been manufactured with the false dies, such as 1 centavo orange, with or without the triangle; 1 centavo orange, with Chilian arms in blue, 10 centavos green, with and without triangle; 50 centavos green, with triangle; and undoubtedly others, the surcharges being in various colors, red, orange, and blue. The conclusions are often on stamps cancelled in various ways, and care has not been taken to know the value surcharge under the cancellation marks.

Those mentioned by the Society are :

2 centavos, dark rose V. P. V. Ariquepa, etc., in blue.

10 centavos, green V. P. V. Ariquepa, etc., in red.

20 centavos, carmine V. P. V. Ariquepa, etc., in red.

APRIL 16th, 1885. Rectangular stamps, unperforated, printed in color on white paper. Arms with flags and laurel wreath on a white central oval, surrounded by a colored oval band with white edges and inferior colored line, inscribed "Correos del Peru" above, and "Cinco Centavos" below in white Roman capitals. White lines and a roughly lined exterior back ground, indicate the form of a shield in the upper corners, of which the numerals 5 and 5; a colored band defined by white lines across the bottom of the stamps is inscribed in white letters "Trangneo" Surcharged "Ariquepa and circle."

119. 5 centavos olive, in black.

shaded dark olive, in black,
variety, in bluish.

Note 19. (g) The false imitation of these stamps are :

16.—Reprint from the original plate, olive, on white newspaper, gummed, but without surcharge, which was never in circulation.

17-18.—The same reprint surcharged with the two false imitations of the surcharge Ariquepa in the double circle, *Note 19, a. 1 and 2.*

(To be Continued.)

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

"Vera Pro Gratiis."

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1893.

No. 2.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857, to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatque Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

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(Continued from page 6.)

PART FOURTH.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

APRIL 16th, 1885. Rectangular stamps, unperforated, printed in color on white paper. In the center a large odd shaped shield of Peru, bordered by a heavy colored line and broad exterior white line on a vertically lined rectangular back ground side and edges, bevelled by irregular horizontal colored lines on white ground. Solid colored label at top, inscribed "Franqueo" in white letters, solid double waved ribbon at sides and bottom of the central shield, bound by white lines on both edges, and inscribed in white letters "Diez Centavos," repeated on each side of a small colored tablet with white edges bearing white numerals of denomination. The bevel is continued across the bottom in a waved line to indicate a shield shape, and the whole enclosed by a

heavy colored line completing a rectangle, the lower corner filled in by rough vertical paralld lines.

120.—10 centavos, slate; shade, dark slate.

121.—10 centavos, slate, surcharged, Arequipa and circle black; shade dark slate, surcharged, Arequipa and circle black.

Note 19. (h) The false imitations of this stamp are:

20 and 21.—Reprint from the original plate, on white newspaper, gummed, surcharged with the false imitations of the Arequipa in circle surcharge Note 19, a, 1 and 2.

Note 19. (j) 30. We find mentioned in certain catalogues still, the stamp 10 centavos slate, No 120, surcharged "Arequipa" in the double circle in blue. We cannot now state whether this is a surcharge or a cancellation, or whether the stamp is false, or the surcharge false, or whether the whole is a fancy production.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. There is little doubt that the stamp and surcharge are both from genuine dies, and the specimen from which the certain other catalogue recorded such a stamp, was duly cancelled, and its whereabouts since the currency of this No. 120 are pretty well established. It may nevertheless, be a fancy or accidental production.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1885. Rectangular stamps, unperforated, printed in color on white paper. Portrait in an oval faintly lined horizontally, bounded by a broad white line, above solid colored label bounded by a similar white line above and at the ends, and following the outline of the oval inscribed "Correos del Peru" in white capitals. Below on a double waved similar band, the value in full letters in white capitals. The rectangle completed by a solid colored ground ornamented in white scrolls, etc.

122.—Portrait of Rear Admiral Miguel Grau († 8th October, 1879, at the battle of Punta Anyamas.) Numeral of value below, 5, dividing the word "Cinco Cents." Surcharged with "Arequipa" and the double circle in black.

5 centavos, pale blue.

123.—Portrait of Colonel Francisco Bolognesi († 7th June, 1880, at Arica.) Numerals of value, 10, in each upper corner, "Diez Centavos." Surcharged with "Arequipa" and the double circle in black.

10 centavos, pale olive.

Curiosity 1. The unpaid stamp 5 centavos, vermilion, No. 187, surcharged "Franca" in small letters and triangle No. II, used postally.

Curiosity 2. The unpaid stamp 1 centavo, brown, No. 191, surcharged "Franca" in small letters and triangle No. 2, used postally.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. We have also seen the unpaid letter stamps, No. 187, 5 centavos red with Arequipa in the double circle, the 10 centavos yellow with the surcharge "Lima" in oval and Franca in small letters, the one and two centavos with "Lima" in oval and triangle 4 and Franca in small letters, none of which are mentioned in the societies' catalogue; and while unable to pass an opinion on them, consider them worthy of mention as curiosities

either of cancellation, frauds or possibly accidental curiosities.

Note 19. (i) The false imitations of No. 122 are: 23 reprints from the original plate, exactly like the 122, but without surcharge, which was never officially issued by the post office; 24 and 25 reprints of No. 122 with the false types of the Arequipa surcharge. (Note 19 a. 1 and 2) in black.

Note 19. (j) The false imitations of No. 123 are 27. Reprint from the original plate, exactly like No. 123, but without surcharge, which was never issued in this condition by the post office. 28 and 29 same reprint with the false types of the Arequipa surcharge. (Note 19 a. 1 and 2.)

Note 19. (i) N. B. The reprints of Nos. 122 and 123 were made when these two stamps were withdrawn from service, in large quantities from the original plates. They are not official but made by private parties, who had obtained the plates. They are exactly like the originals, but as neither of these stamps were issued officially without the surcharge, and as the false surcharges can be recognized, the falsities can be avoided.

Since the month of December, 1885, proofs of these two stamps, Nos. 122 and 123, without surcharge, printed from the same plates, but both in light blue and pin perforated, or with very small perforations, have existed. They were never made by the postal authorities.

Note 19. N. B. after 30. As all the forgeries of the stamps of Arequipa mentioned in this Note 19, except those of the first five numbers (a) 10 centavos blue, 1881-2, and the false surcharges (a. 1 and 2), (b) 25 centavos, carmine of 1881-2, and (c. b.) 10 centavos, vermilion of 1883, were made by means of the original plates, well preserved, and as it is very difficult to distinguish some of the false surcharges, such as that of Cruzco, it is not easy to avoid these "mystifications." The best means to protect oneself against these counterfeits will always be, as we have said before, to

obtain copies really having done postal duty and cancelled with marks that leave no doubt as to their authenticity.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The last quoted note is intended to apply to all the stamps of Arequipa, and the stamps of the same design used in other provinces, such as Cuzco, as we shall see further along. We are surprised that none of these stamps used in Pano are mentioned by the society as imitated, although such undoubtedly have been and are circulated among collectors.

We have personally seen imitations of every stamp of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Moquegua and Ayacucho mentioned in the societies' work as well as all the imitations thereof and many others, besides not omitting a few made with the cuts prepared for various catalogues and stamp journals, and therein we have an additional warrant for our contention that all such cuts, as well as photographic illustrations, should be either enough larger or smaller than the originals to make their fraudulent use impossible to the dishonest.

Nor can we avoid repeating, that if the only hope of obtaining authentic stamps of a country whose postal authorities permit obsolete plates to get into the hands of private parties, and these be used for reprinting, and even make themselves such reprintings of surcharges as are described in Note 26, in Meyer's catalogue, and in Vol. I of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, or whose postmasters receive obsolete issues in quantity from dealers to be surcharged to order, as is well known to have been done, there is very little protection in postmarks, which can be still more easily applied, or in specimens supposed to be on the original letters, particularly as we have had occasion to remark before, as the genuine postmarks are so numerous that to obtain any useful knowledge of them would be a far more difficult task than that of studying the stamps themselves.

At the end of Note 22, we find the following additional reference to Arequipa:

Note 22 part. A losange, horizontal, in black bounded by double lines, with the inscription "Franca" covering two stamps, is often found on Peruvian stamps. It is an old cancellation mark of the postal district of Arequipa. Another losange crossed by two parallel lines, with "Franca" between them, is only a control mark used by the Chilean postal employees in Peru upon official or other correspondence exempt from paying postage. And although

stamps are to be found with this control mark, they cannot be considered as official issues as they were never issued as such.

2. PUNO.

February, 1881.—The stamp, No. 104, of Arequipa (large rectangle with arms, etc.) printed on thin paper and surcharged with "Puno-17-M," in a double circle similar to the "Arequipa" surcharge, in lake or violet ink.

124. 10 centavos, pale blue, shade dark blue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The stamp, No. 105, of Arequipa (large rectangle, with arms, etc.) printed on ordinary newspaper, similar design to the above, surcharged "Provincial, 1881-2," and "Puno-17-M," the companion of No. 124, as No. 105 is of No. 104, is mentioned in Note 19-30, among the stamps concerning which the society is not yet able to express an opinion as to whether the surcharges are genuine, merely cancellations, or the products of forgery or fancy. The original stamp is stated by the society to be very rare. Without attempting to assert any opinion of our own, we state that the stamps which bear this surcharge which we have examined are apparently genuine originals; that the surcharge seems to be, as well the cancellation marks, the same as that in the blue 10 centavo stamp and one is surprised that there should be any question as to the authenticity of this variety. Many a surcharge of other countries, with much less apparently in its favor passes unchallenged, but so great and varied have been the operations of the falsifiers of Peruvian stamps that suspicion hangs over every specimen the collector is called on to examine.

March, 1883.—The stamp, No. 107, of Arequipa (small rectangle with arms) printed as before, with the surcharge "Puno-17-M," in double circle, in blue ink.

125. 10 centavos, vermilion, shade brick red.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Let no too trusting collector suppose that the Peruvian Society has mentioned none of the so-called reprints or forgeries of these three types of Arequipa, 104, 105 and 107, surcharged Puno in their Note 19, that none exist. It would certainly be less difficult to counterfeit the Puno than the Arequipa surcharge, and while as yet the translator has

been unable to positively identify any surcharge "Puno-17-M," as forged, he has nevertheless met with the forgery of No. 104 and No. 107, surcharged "Puno-17-M," in the double circle. Possibly the original die was accessible to those who obtained and so freely used original plates.

APRIL, 1884.—The ordinary issues of Peru of 1874 to 1879. Surcharged with "Puno" in the double circle, "1 Abr." in centre and "M" below.

[247 * 1 centavo, yellow (No. 28) surcharge lake.]

[248 * 5 centavos, ultramarine (No. 27) surcharge lake.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.—The two stamps, it will be observed, have been added here from the society's addenda. Like the following numbers 126 to 129, also marked with a *; they were made when the province was subject to the Government of Lima. (See note 19 [page 223, vol. II, No. 22, part under Arequipa, Note 20, page 180, vol. II] and continuation of same under Arequipa. We have seen also the 2 centavos (No. 21) with this same surcharge, but the society does not recognize it as genuine.

MAY, 1884.—The ordinary issues of Peru, 1874-1879, surcharged with the double circle and "Puno-17-M."

126 * centavo, golden yellow, No. 28, surcharge lake.

127 * 2 centavos, red violet, No. 21, surcharge lake.

128 * 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, surcharged lake.

129 * 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, surcharge violet.

See notes concerning * etc. last preceding.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTES. The 1 centavo, yellow, No. 28, surcharged with triangle No. 4, No. 82, and also with the "Puno-17-M," surcharge cancelled Puno, Pral in circle with date, the 20 centavo, carmine red with "Puno-17-M," and similar cancellation, the 1 centavo, yellow, No. 28, 2 centavos, No. 21, red violet and perhaps others with the same surcharge, but dated 8 Sep. apparently and duly cancelled, are among the unmentioned things which collectors are offered.

APRIL, 1885.—Stamps of the types of Nos. 119 and 120 of Arequipa, but surcharged with "Puno-17-M," in double circle in black.

130. 5 centavos, olive and dark olive,
131. 10 centavos, slate and dark slate.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Among the stamps mentioned in Note 19-30, of the character of which the Society does not yet feel authorized to speak, are those of Arequipa, No. 123 (Gran) 123 (Bolognese) surcharged "Puno" in double circle.

RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

The study of the Russian Rural Stamps or Local Stamps as they are often called, is very interesting from a philatelic point of view, but unfortunately it seems to have been very much neglected by American collectors. This is attributable chiefly to two causes: the difficulty in reading the inscriptions, and the general lack of knowledge concerning their status.

The reading of the stamps is very much easier than it appears at a first glance, and half an hour's study of a Russian alphabet will enable almost anyone to decipher the inscriptions, for the same words appear on nearly all the stamps.

In the minds of many collectors who view the subject superficially, the Russian locals are considered as belonging to the same class as the Danish and Norwegian, or even the German and U. S. locals issued by companies or private individuals. This is a very serious misapprehension, for the Russian locals are regular official stamps, issued by the various municipalities or governments (provinces), in order to supplement the service of the Imperial post-office.

Few people realize the vast area of Russia and how sparsely populated a great part of it is; many fairly important towns are over a hundred miles away from any railway line or navigable river, and consequently, difficult of access; it can thus be readily understood, that under these conditions, the delivery of the mails in certain districts would be not only unremunerative, but even very costly.

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

"Vera Pro Gratiis."

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1893.

No. 3.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857, to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatque Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

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(Continued from page 20.)

PART FOURTH.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

3 Cuzco.

FEBRUARY, 1881. The stamp of Arequipa, No. 104, (large rectangle with arms) on thin paper, surcharged, inset with the double circle inscribed "Arequipa," and in addition in black with an oval inscribed "18" — "Distrito" in white on a colored ground and surrounded by 16 square colored dots all enclosed in a colored oval frame.

132. 10 centavos, blue.

The same stamp of Arequipa, No. 104, (large rectangle with arms) on thin paper, surcharged in red with double circle inscribed "Arequipa" and in addition in black with an oval enclosing the word Cuzco surrounded by points all in color.

133. 10 centavos, blue.

The same stamp of Arequipa No. 104, (large rectangle with arms) on thin paper,

without the Arequipa surcharge and surcharged in black with an oval enclosing the word Cuzco surrounded by points all in color.

134. 10 centavos, blue.

Note 19 a 3. The imitation stamp of this type of Arequipa (see note 19 a under Arequipa) surcharged with a black oval inscribed "Cuzco" without points, imitated from the surcharge of No 136 (see note 19 c 8 just below), has no counterpart among the genuine stamps as this surcharge of No. 136 was never used on the genuine stamps of the type of No. 104.

March, 1883. The stamp of Arequipa, No. 107, (small rectangle with arms) surcharged in black with the surcharge of No. 132.

135. 10 centavos, vermilion.

Same stamp of Arequipa, No. 107, surcharged in black with the oval having "Cuzco" and points in color within like No. 133.

249 10 centavos, vermilion.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. This stamp it will be seen by the [] is now added from the Society's addenda.

Same stamp of Arequipa, No. 107, surcharged in black with an oval consisting of a heavy colored line, with "Cuzco" in large heavy black letters, without any points.

136. 10 centavos, vermilion.

Note 19 c 8. The imitation stamps of this type of Arequipa No. 107, described in note 19 c, a and b, and the various colors under Arequipa are surcharged in black with an imitation of this oval "Cuzco" without points. It is very difficult to distinguish this false surcharge of Cuzco which imitates the genuine one on the stamps numbered 136, 138, 139, 144, and 145. In the genuine surcharge the three strokes of the letter Z are all of equal thickness, while in the false surcharge the diagonal stroke of this letter Z is thinner than the horizontal strokes.

MAY, 1884. The ordinary Peruvian Postage Stamps of the issue of Lima of 1874 and 1884 surcharged in black with a circle inscribed "Cuzco."

* 137. 5 centavos, No. 25, dark blue.

Same stamps, but surcharged with the large oval and Cuzco like No. 136.

* 138. 5 centavos, No. 25, dark blue.

* 139. 10 centavos, No. 96, pearl grey.

N. B. The stamps marked with an * were issued when the province was under the government of Lima. (See Notes 19 and 20, under Arequipa).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Among the stamps described in Note 22, as probably only cancelled stamps bearing impressions of dies which had been used before the time when they were used for surcharging as well as later as obliterating dies are the following of Cuzco, which have found their way into the catalogues: with a triangular design and Cuzco, in black.

1 centavos, Type 28, green.

2 centavos, Type 29, dark rose.

5 centavos, Type 25, blue.

10 centavos, Type 24, green, with the oval inscribed Cuzco in black.

1 centavos, No. 28, yellow, with "Cuzco" in large running English hand without oval.

1 centavos, No. 28, yellow.

10 centavos, No. 96, grey.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. To these may probably be added as cancellations only the 20 centavos carmine, and the 5 centavos blue, and 10 centavos green, all bearing the oval "Cuzco" and the two latter, also the Chilean Arms, mentioned in the various chronicles of new issues in the Stamp Journals of 1883-4.

Unpaid letter stamp of 1 centavo, No. 191, bistre, surcharged with a larger oval (39x28 mm.) inscribed "Franco" above "Cuzco," below with 10 written in black ink.

140. 10 centavos, bistre.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. This surcharge is too large to be put on the stamp and extends over into the adjacent envelope. It would seem therefore that the Post Office must either have set them on and sold them in this way, or had the stamp put on and surcharged when the letter was mailed, in which case the surcharge would seem to be more like a postmark than a prepaid stamp. We have had in our possession also a similar envelope with the surcharge but no stamp.

Unpaid stamp of 10 centavos, of 1874, No. 189. Surcharged with the same oval as the preceding, sometimes also with the numerals 10 or 1 written in with black ink, and sometimes with no numerals.

141 10 centavos, golden yellow.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The same remarks will apply to this surcharge as to that in No. 140.

APRIL, 1885. The stamp of Arequipa, Nos. 119 and 120 surcharge, with the oval and "Cuzco" with points in black.

142 5 centavos, olive.

143 10 centavos, slate.

The same stamp of Arequipa, Nos. 119 and 120 surcharged with the oval and "Cuzco" without points, in black.

144 5 centavos, olive.

145 10 centavos, slate.

Note 19 g. 19 and 22. The reprints of Nos. 119 and 120, are also offered, surcharged with the imitation of the oval

Cuzco without points, described under No. 136 above.

No. 19 i 26 and j 27. The reprints of No. 122 as described in Note 19 i and 23 above surcharged with the imitation of the oval Cuzco without points, which surcharge was never put upon the genuine stamps, and the reprint of No. 123, without any surcharge, the original of which was never so issued by the postal authorities, are very common.

4 MOQUEGUA.

FEBRUARY, 1881. The stamp of Arequipa, No. 104, thin paper, surcharged in aniline ink, with an oblong octagon, with an oval inside and the inscription "Moquegua" in two lines without the oval.

146 10 centavos, blue, surcharge redish or bluish violet.

MARCH, 1883. The stamp of Arequipa, No. 108, small rectangle with arms, and surcharged "Arequipa" in double circle in blue, surcharged again with the Moquegua surcharge as above described in violet.

147. 10 Centavos, vermilion, surcharge blue and violet.

146. 10 centavos blue, surcharged redish or bluish violet.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Though not mentioned by the Catalogue of the Society, both the false stamps of the above Nos. 146 and 147, with the Moquegua surcharge either very well imitated or possibly the original, are offered.

MAY, 1884. The ordinary stamps of Peru of the issues of Lima 1877 to 1879, surcharged with the "Moquegua" surcharge as described under No. 146.

148 *i centavo, yellow, surcharge red-violet.

149 *5 centavos, blue, surcharge red-violet variety, the shade of the surcharged discolored or changed to brick red.

N. B.—These stamps marked with a * were issued when the province was under the government of Lima (see notes 19 and 20, as cited under Arequipa).

1884. The ordinary stamps of Peru of the issues of 1877, 1884 surcharged with

the letters "Moquea" surrounded by a circle of dots:

[250. 5 centavos, blue, No. 25, surcharge violet.]

[251. 10 centavos, slate, No. 120, surcharge violet.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. These stamps, it will be observed, are inserted from the Society's addenda. Though not marked therein with a * they are evidently issued under the same conditions as Nos. 148 and 149.

APRIL, 1885. The stamps of Arequipa, No. 120, (large rectangle with arms) surcharged with the Moquegua surcharge described under No. 146.

150, 10 centavos, slate, surcharge violet.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The companion stamp No. 119 of Arequipa has also been chronicled with this surcharge; in fact the two, 119 and 120, were chronicled as new issues together. There would seem to be no good reason why both should not be equally genuine in the absence of proof of the contrary.

Note 19. 30 Among the stamps mentioned in certain catalogues, of which the Society has not definite information as to whether they are surcharged, cancelled or false or fancy surcharges are:

The stamp of Arequipa, No. 122, Green.
 " " " " " " 123, Bolog-
 Both Moquegua Surcharge. [nesi.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. While we are unable to state whether original impressions of these two stamps exist or not, we are quite certain that those we have seen are reprints, and the existence of the genuine can only be established by some authentic record.

Among the stamps mentioned in note 22 as probably cancelled and not surcharged, although chronicled in divers catalogues are those bearing

"Moqueh" in the circle of points, and and often also the large T in a circle in violet ink.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. We have, No. 150, with this mark and the T in circle. It will be noticed that the Society now accepts the 5 centavos blue No. 25, and 10 centavos slate No. 120 with the "Moqueh" and dots as genuine, (Nos. 250 and 251), but does not mention the other stamps found so marked. It may be interest-

ing to note that this mark has been found, without the T in circle, on various values of the issue of 1886, when it is beyond dispute a cancellation. The other stamps enumerated in No. 22, as probably cancellations are:

With the mark used for the Moquegua surcharge.

1 centavo, green, type 28, no other surcharge, red violet.

1 centavo, green, type 28, no other surcharge, red.

1 centavo, green, No. 30, U. P. U. Peru, red violet.

2 centavos, dark rose, No. 31, U. P. U. Peru, red violet.

10 centavos, green, No. 24, no other surcharge, red violet.

20 centavos, carmine, No. 26, no other surcharge, red violet.

20 centavos, carmine, No. 26, no other surcharge, green.

30 centavos, green, No. 22, no other surcharge, red violet.

5. AYACUCHO.

FEBRUARY, 1881. The stamps of Arequipa, No. 104, large rectangle, on thin paper, surcharged with a large oval, 24x19 mm, inscribed on a solid band between two white oval lines, "Correos" above, "Ayacucho below, with "Del" in white letters on the central colored oval.

151. 10 centavos, blue, surcharge black.

Note 19, 30 N. B. Among the stamps found with marks, the Society is not yet in possession of sufficient information to post definitely upon are:

10 centavos, N. 107. Type of Arequipa, with an oval enclosing the word "Huanca."

10 centavos, N. 107. Type of Arequipa, with an oval enclosing the word "Sicuaní."

10 centavos, No. 120. Type of Arequipa, with an oval enclosing the word "Sicuaní."

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. This completes the list and notes of the Society of the stamps issued in the provinces dependent upon the government established at Arequipa. No mention is made however of the following, which are

found in collections and are sometimes catalogued:

The 10 centavos, slate, No. 120, type of Arequipa, large rectangle with arms, no surcharge, apparently cancelled with the same cancellation of Ayacucho as that found on specimens of No. 151.

The 10 centavos, slate No. 120 type of Arequipa, large rectangle with arms, the sheet surcharged all over in black with repetitions of a large rectangle 40x23 or 24 mm., composed of a rectangular frame of two colored lines enclosing the words "Admon Pral de—Correos del Depts. de Apurimac-Abancay," in four lines of thin block letters, generally found in pairs in collections. Apurimac was postal district No. 19, (see note 20).

B. Issues of the Departments that remained under the control of the Government at Lima.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The heading of Part Fourth on page 222 and that part of Note 19 translated on page 223 of volume II refer also to what follows, and the reader will bear in mind that all the stamps included in [] are added from the manuscript addenda of the Society sent the translator.

Ordinary postage stamps of the issue of Lima of 1874 to 1879, and 1884, surcharged with the names of cities or other places where they were used, or with other marks indicative of their origin in accordance with the term of the decree of April 12, 1884. See note 20, page 180, vol. II.

1 PIURA.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. Ordinary Peruvian Stamps of 1874 to 1879, surcharged Piura in large block capitals 7 mm. high the entire word 13½ mm. long but no oval frame.

152 5 centavos, ultramarine No. 27, "Piura" black.

153 5 centavos, dark blue No. 25, "Piura" black.

154 20 centavos carmine, No. 26, "Piura" black.

155, 20 centavos green No. 22, "Piura" black.

[252, 5 centavos ultramarine, No. 38, "Piura" black, oval, Lima.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. No. 252, with oval Lima, is now accepted by the Society as a sur-

charge, In other catalogues and collections are to be found:

1	centavo, oval, Lima.
2	" " " "
1	" " " Peru.
2	" " " "
5	" " " "
1	" " " Orange

All bearing the same mark as the above which although they are not mentioned in any part of the Society's work must probably be set down as mere cancelled stamps, for we find in Note 22 the unpaid stamps of 10 centavos, No. 189, is yellow and 20 centavos No. 190, blue with the mark upon them, put down as probably only cancelled stamps and not surcharged ones. As a curiosity the following is placed after No. 160, although it would seem more properly placed here:

Curiosity 2. The unpaid stamp of 20 centavos blue, No. 190, cut in half and surcharged with the above type and used postally.

The same stamps surcharged "Piura" in smaller capitals 4 mm. high, without any oval frame.

156 5 centavos, No. 27, "Piura," red violet,

157 5 centavos, No. 25, "Piura," red violet,

158 20 centavos, No. 26, "Piura" blue,

20 " No. 28, " black

[253 5 centavos, No. 38, " " " and oval Lima.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. In other catalogues we find noted other stamps with the word "Piura" in the above type which are not mentioned in the lists of the Society either as genuine surcharges or as cancellations, though they are probably the latter. Such are:

5 centavos blue, No. 25, "Piura" in black.
5 " green, No. 30, " " " and oval Peru.

5 centavos blue, No. 32, "Piura" in black and oval Peru.

5 centavos blue, No. 38, "Piura" in black and oval Lima.

The same stamp (ordinary issue of Lima) surcharged with an oval 28 mm. long, enclosing the word "Piura" in heavy block letters.

159.—5 centavos No. 25, dark blue, Piura and oval black.

Note 22 part. The following stamps are found with this type probably, and as a cancellation and not as surcharge.

2 centavos, No. 21, violet, Piura and oval black.

5 centavos, No. 25, blue, Piura and oval black.

10 centavos, No. 24, green, Piura and oval black.

20 centavos, No. 26, carmine, Piura and oval black.

5 centavos, No. 63-4, blue and triangle, Piura and oval black.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The same or nearly identical mark has been found on other stamps than these above mentioned and is probably only a cancellation, although some of the specimens examined bear other cancellation marks also, such are:

1 centavo, orange with triangle 4.
1 centavo, orange with triangle 4 and round dated stamp.

10 centavos, gray-black, No. 241.
5 centavos, vermilion unpaid, No. 188.
10 centavos, yellow unpaid, No. 189.
10 centavos, yellow unpaid, No. 190.
20 centavos, blue unpaid, No. 191.

The same stamps [ordinary issue of Peru] surcharged with an inscription in a curve "Piura" and a band also in an arc which form together an oval; in the band the word "Vapor" and two rosettes.

160.—20 centavos, No. 26, carmine, Piura Vapor, black, curiosity, 1. The unpaid stamp of 10 centavos, yellow with No. 189, with the same surcharge "Piura Vapor" used postally.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. We should hardly have said that Piura was in a curve as stated in the catalogue. The surcharge is often very indistinct, but the word appears to us to be in a straight line. The band is only outlined by two curved lines and the lower one is brought round at the ends into a coil, called in the description a rosette.

Note 22 mentions the 1 centavo green, No. 36, with oval Lima and the 5 centavos ultramarine No. 38 with this mark as probably cancellations, but makes no mention of the following which are also known and are also probably only cancellations.

5 centavos, dark blue, No. 38 (a) oval Lima.
10 centavos, yellow, No. 189, unpaid.

Note 22 also mentions as probable cancellations;

10 centavos, yellow, No. 189, unpaid.

20 centavos, olive No. 190, unpaid.

With a rectangle crossed diagonally by the word "Piura."

2. PAITA.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. The ordinary stamps of Peru of 1874-1884, surcharged with a large oval, enclosing the word "Paita" in letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

161. 5 centavos, ultramarine, No. 27 surcharged red-violet.

162. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25 surcharged red. The same stamp surcharged with a similar oval 21 mm. long enclosing the word "Paita" in characters $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high with ornamental dash above and below.

163. 5 centavos, ultramarine, No. 27, surcharge black.

164. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

165. 10 centavos, green, No. 24, surcharge black.

166. 10 centavos, pearl grey, No. 96.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Various other stamps with the same mark not mentioned in the Society's work and many of them with an additional cancellation mark have come under the notice of collectors, and though probably only cancellations may be worthy of mention.

1 centavo No. 30, oval Lima

5 centavos, No. 32, oval Lima

Both Paita large letters no oval.

2 centavos, No. 62, horseshoe and triangle.

10 centavos No. 87, horseshoe and triangle.

Both Paita on small oval.

The same mark has also been used as a cancellation on the Chilean stamps of 1 centavo green, 5 centavos red, 10 centavos blue.

3. CHICLAYO.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. Ordinary stamps of Lima of 1877 surcharged with an oval 23 mm. long, inscribed *Franca* in large letters 4 mm. high.

167. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

[254]. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25,

surcharge "Franc" in small capitals without oval.

4. HUACHO.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. Ordinary stamps of Lima of 1876 and 1877 surcharged with a double circle with the letter T 13 mm. high in the middle.

168. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

169. 10 centavos green, No. 24, surcharge black.

Note 21. The postal authorities at Huacho surcharged the 5 centavos dark blue for sale in their department, with the seal bearing a large T in a circle in black and also for a few days the 10 centavos green, but very few copies of this last; hence though this mark is found on a large number of other postage stamps they must not be considered as surcharged stamps, for the mark only indicates that the letter addressed abroad was not sufficiently paid and the seal T "Taxed" has been put on the stamp by accident instead of on the envelope of the package.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. This explanation seemed to dispose absolutely of a large number of hitherto doubtful stamps bearing this mark, such as:

5 centavos, blue with triangle and T

10 centavos, yellow unpaid with triangle and T and various stamps of the 1886 issue so marked which are still inserted in the various catalogues. But in the addenda of the Society we now find heralded as genuine, notwithstanding the above note, the following:

[255. 10 centavos grey, No. 96, like 169, surcharge black]

[256. 10 centavos grey, No. 96, surcharge violet.]

5. ANCASH.

(Postal District of Huaraz.)

APRIL-MAY, 1884. Ordinary stamps of the issue of Lima of 1877, surcharged with the word "Franca" in large black letters.

170. 5 centavos, dark blue.

Note 22. The Society sets down the 10 centavos, green, with this surcharge as a cancellation.

JUNE - SEPTEMBER, 1884. Ordinary stamps of the issues of 1876 and 1884, Nos. 24 and 96, surcharged with a little seal similar to the impression made by the end of the key to the American lock called "serrure a pompe," having the center hole square and eight holes in the octagon which surrounds it, hand stamped in black ink. This surcharge was put on by the guerillas of Col. Jose Mercedes Paga, at Huaraz when he seized the post offices of that district and the province in favor of the General Caceres against the provisional president, Miguel Iglesias.

171. 10 centavos, green, No. 24, black surcharge.

172. 10 centavos, pearl grey, No. 96 black surcharge.

[257. 5 centavos, blue, No. 25, black surcharge.]

[258. 10 centavos, green, No. 24, black surcharge, and also "Franca" in large, square capitals like No. 170.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. As these stamps and those that follow (Nos. 173 and 259), are somewhat rare, and as the description of the two surcharges, which we have translated literally, may not be understood, particularly as the locks designated as American and French "serrure a pompe" are apparently not known by their names in this country, it will be well to notice that these surcharges are small, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter, that on Nos. 171, 172, 237 and 258, being a broad colored ring, with a colorless square hole in the middle and 8 small round colorless holes in the ring itself, while the surcharge on Nos. 173 and 259 is simply 7 small black trapezoids arranged in a circle.

The same stamps surcharged with a small seal similar to the impression of the end of the key of the French lock, called "Serrure á pompe," having the hole in the middle round and the surrounding circle divided into seven small trapezoids, hand stamped in black ink.

173. 10 centavos green, No. 24, black surcharge.

[259. 5 centavos blue, No. 25, black surcharge.]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. We have also No. 173 with the additional word "Franca" like No.

258, but it is not mentioned in either the list or notes of the Society.

[1884. Same stamp, ordinary issue of Lima, 1876, with the word "alerta," written with a pen diagonally across the stamp in black ink.

260 5 centavos, blue, No. 25, surcharge-black.]

AUGUST-OCTOBER, 1884. The fiscal stamp of 1878-1879, perforated, printed in color on white paper, "10 cs." and "1878-1879" in the center. "Republica" in scroll and "Peruana" in straight band at top; Arms of Peru with "10 cs" in small shield at each side of arms, at bottom, "Diez Centavos" at each side.

Surcharged for postal use officially "Correo y Fiscal" in small black letters, and besides with the old surcharge "Franca" of No. 170.

174. 10 centavos, yellow.

175. 10 centavos, yellow, without "Franca."

6. PASCO.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. The ordinary stamp of Peru of 1877, surcharged with an octagonal double lined frame 27 mm. long by 12 mm. high, enclosing "Pasco" in large block capitals 6 mm. high.

176. 5 centavos, dark blue, No. 25 surcharge vermilion.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. Although not mentioned in the Society's catalogue or notes, quite a number of stamps other than the above are offered to collectors or to be found in collections. Such are the

5 centavos, ultramarine, with surcharge, vermilion.

5 centavos, dark blue, with surcharge, violet

1 " orange with triangle, " red.

2 " rose, " " oval Lima, surcharge red.

10 centavos slate with triangle, surcharge red, and the 1 centavo orange, 5 centavos, dark blue; 10 centavos, green and slate, surcharge-black, of which the former are made probably for the benefit of collectors, and the latter black are probably cancellations.

(To be continued.)

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

"Vera Pro Gratiis."

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1893.

No. 4

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857, to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatiquie Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

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(Continued from page 43.)

PART FOURTH.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

7. CHALCA.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. The ordinary stamps of Peru of the issue of 1877 and 1884 surcharged with a double circle inscribed "Chalca:"

177. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge in black.

178. 10 centavos pearl gray, No. 96, surcharge in black.

8. PISCO.

(Exchange office.)

APRIL-MAY, 1884. The ordinary stamps of Peru of the issue of 1877 surcharged with an oval enclosing "Pisco."

179. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

9. ICA.

APRIL-MAY, 1884. Stamps of the ordinary issues of Peru of 1877 to 1884 surcharged with an oval 21mm. long by 15mm. high enclosing "Yca" in large block letters 7mm. high.

180. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

181. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge red-violet.

182. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge purple-violet.

5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge blue.

183. 10 centavos gray, No. 96, surcharge red-violet.

Note 22. The stamps which bear this mark probably as a mere cancellation are:

1 centavo green, horseshoe and Chilean arms, black surcharge.

2 centavos red, horseshoe and triangle, red-violet surcharge.

1 centavo yellow, red-violet surch.
 10 centavos green, black surcharge.
 20 centavos carmine, black surch.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The Chilian stamps, 1 centavo green and 5 centavos rose, used in Peru are occasionally found with this mark evidently as a cancellation. See also Translator's Note below.

Same stamps surcharged YCA 6mm. high and below a curved band terminated by rosettes and enclosing the word "Vapor." No oval.

184. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, surcharge black.

185. 20 centavos carmine, No. 26, surcharge black.

Note 22. The following bearing this mark as a cancelation probably are:

1 centavo yellow, triangle, Yca Vapor red-violet.

5 centavos blue, no other mark, Yca Vapor red-violet.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The following stamps have also been chronicled with these marks:

5	centavos	unpaid	vermilion	with	tria.	} Yca.
10	"	"	orange	"	"	
20	"	"	blue	"	"	} Yca
5	"	"	vermilion	"	"	
10	"	"	orange	"	"	} Vapor
20	"	"	blue	"	"	

And "thereby hangs a tale." A certain well known dealer sent from the United States a quantity of unused Peruvian stamps with a request for an equal value of surcharged "Yca" stamps in return. As a reward of his enterprise he received with other stamps which have original counterparts, the above which have not, so far as is known, nor is it known whether any of the stamps he received in return were original remainders or whether his own stamps surcharged to fill the order were returned to him.

The mark "Yca Vapor" apparently used as a cancellation as well as for other purposes before and after it was used as a surcharge is found on various other stamps and it may be interesting to note also upon Chilian stamps used in Peru.

MAY-JULY, 1884. Same stamp as No. 184. with the surcharge "Yca Vapor" and besides a small circular seal $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter with a color-

ed script T on a colored ground. This surcharge was put on the stamps by the guerrillas of Col. Armando Ziamudio who siezed the district of Ica and its postal department in favor of the General Caceres against the provisional president, Miguel Iglesias.

186. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, "Yca Vapor" in black, seal in vermilion.

187. 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, "Yca Vapor" in black, seal in carmine.

[262. 10 centavos gray, No. 96, with seal in carmine.]

[10. CHACHAPOGAS.

[[Capital of the Dept. of Amazonas.]

[1884. Same stamps of the ordinary issue surcharged with a star formed of five double framed losenges.

[261. 5 centavos blue, No. 25, star black.]

Note 23. In the most approved catalogues a large number of postage stamps marked with Chilian seals, horseshoes, ovals, names of cities, triangles, etc., are enumerated, the greater part of which belong to the false issues described in the notes to this catalogue and the issue of many of the rest is very doubtful, and the Society has been unable to even see specimens of them or learn of their actual existence. Therefore as the authenticity of all such stamps cannot be absolutely denied, as some of them may have been used for a short time in the confusion which occurred from time to time during the war of 1881 to 1885, we request, in the concluding remarks of these notes, all collectors to inform us of any specimens that may have escaped

our notice and to submit them to our examination, in order that the difficult question of the Peruvian surcharges may be definitely solved in a supplement or in a second edition of this catalogue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The notes of the Society were all placed together at the end of the original catalogue. In this catalogue so much of each as refers to the several issues has been placed in the text descriptive of that issue, a much more convenient arrangement for the reader and one necessitated in a continued article. But some portions of the notes are so comprehensive and apply to so much that precedes and follows them that some repetition has been necessary to keep them in the mind of the reader. Possibly they have not been repeated often enough. In separating the notes from each other and particularly in separating several parts of the same note, we may have lost in force what has been gained in convenience. Taken together the transactions recorded in Note 13 with the genuine and false Chilean arms, in Note 16 with the dies of the triangle, in Note 26 with the oval dies Peru and Lima, the circle Lima and the Sun and Lima, in Note 19 with the plates and imitation plates and dies of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco and others, in our note of invented Yea and Yea Vapor, presents a forcible illustration of the disastrous results of that mistaken leniency for so-called reprints, which added to the insane demand for varieties which stops not to inquire whether they are invented or actual, has enabled the unscrupulous reprinter, equally blamable official and certain not over particular dealers to fill the market, the album and catalogue with a crop of weeds very difficult to eradicate.

This difficulty is increased by the uncertainty which still hangs over the character of some of the forty or more stamps already mentioned in the parts of Note 22 quoted and our additions thereto as probably canceled stamps or inventions, and not genuinely surcharged specimens. The following are also mentioned in the same Note 22 as of the same nature.

"Ancon" in a double oval on 5 centavos blue.

"Ancon" in a double oval on 20 centavos carmine.

"Baranca" in a double circle on 10 centavos gray.

"Chancay" in an oval with dots on 5 centavos dark blue.

"Chimbote" in a large oval covering two stamps.

"Conception."

"Corros" surcharged in a horse-shoe on 1 centavo orange.

"Frias" in an oval on the 10 centavos stamp.

"Ilo" in a similar frame to that of Moquegua.

"Jauja" in an octagonal frame.

"Jauja" in a rectangular frame.

"Lomas" in a large oval covering two stamps found on the 1, 2, 5, 10 centavos of 1877 and 10 centavos gray.

"M" in a small long octagonal frame with dots found in red on the 10 centavos gray.

"Samanco" in a double circle on 10 centavos gray.

"Samanco" without frame once or twice crossed.

"Samanco" without frame once or twice crossed with the word "Aleita" written with a pen added, found on 5c. dark blue, 10c. gray, 50c. dark green and triangle.

Besides these the following marks on stamps possessed by several collectors have not yet been admitted to our lists because up to the present time no authentic information has been obtained as to their origin or character. These we shall classify later.

"Eten" in oval, irregular letters, black on 5c. dark blue.

"Eten" in oval, irregular letters, black on 10c. green.

"Juli" in oval, black on 5c. dark blue.

"Pimentel" in double oval, red violet on 5c. dark blue.

"Receptoría de Huancani" in a half circle in blue on 10 centavos green.

"Salaverry" long letters in octagonal frame, covering two stamps, in black on 5c. dark blue.

"San Jose" in an oval in black violet on 5c. dark blue.

Small rosette with seven points in black on 5c. dark blue.

Small square with five rings above and at the two sides, in black on 5 centavos dark blue.

Star composed of five losenges of double lines in black on 5 centavos dark blue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. With this completion of Note 22 we have finished the entire catalogue and notes referring to the adhesive stamps of Peru. By some oversight on page 59 of Vol. I., June, 1891, on the second column after the description of the stamps with the "oval Peru," a part of Note 26 was omitted which enumerates certain stamps chronicled with this surcharge which are pronounced false by the Society as they are unknown in Peru. These are:

- Note 26, part.*
 5 centavos dark blue, No. 25, oval Peru in carmine.
 10 centavos green, No. 24, oval Peru in red.
 50 centavos dark green, No. 22, oval Peru in black.
 1 sol flesh, No. 23, oval Peru in black.
 1 centavo green, type 28, oval Peru in blue.
 1 centavo yellow, No. 28, oval Peru in blue.
 5 centavos blue, No. 25, oval Peru in blue.
 10 centavos green, No. 24, oval Peru in blue.
 20 centavos carmine, No. 26, oval Peru in blue.
 50 centavos green, No. 22, oval Peru in blue.

Some of these stamps are possibly errors of description in the catalogues but we have seen a number of them which bear a false type of the surcharge which we have also found on some stamps which are well known with the genuine type. As it has been before stated, only one die of this surcharge was used, and that destroyed so that reprints could not be made, it is evident that a false die has been manufactured somewhere to

supply the supposed demand. A careful examination of any specimen suspected with an undoubted genuine will hardly fail to discover whether the specimen bears the genuine or false surcharge.

On page 60 also after the description of the stamps bearing the "oval Lima" surcharge omission has been made of a part of the same Note 26 which enumerates false surcharges of that type as follows:

- Note 26 part j.* Surcharge Union Postal Universal Lima alone on:
 2 centavos dark rose, type 37, surcharge black.
 2 centavos violet, No. 29, surcharge blue.
 20 centavos carmine, No. 26, surcharge blue.

(To be continued.)

CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

ARGENTINE.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo which we noted on pink paper turns out to be what may be called a "soaker," being produced by private enterprise.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—M. Moens says that the lately listed 4 shilling stamp surcharged on the 2s. 6p. is a "fumisterie."

BELGIUM.—The "anti Sunday delivery" stamps are actually being issued. Decrees issued the fifteenth of May announced their coming and fixed June 1 as the date for the issue of the 10 centimes, the rest being held back for a later date. The design is that of the 35 centimes with French and Flemish inscriptions, an oblong label being added at the bottom with "Ne pas livrer le dimanche — Niet bestellen op zondag" in two lines. The label is separated from the rest of the stamp by perforations

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

"Vera Pro Gratiis."

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1893.

No. 5.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.*

General Catalogue, giving a full account of the Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards officially issued in the Republic of Peru, from December 1st, 1857, to September 15th, 1886. Arranged in chronological order, with notes referring to all the forged stamps and forged surcharges which have been identified by the "Société Philatlique Sud-Américaine," of Lima, in 1887.

[Translated from the French, with annotations, by JOHN K. TIFFANY.]

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(Continued from page 60.)

PART SIXTH. ENVELOPES.

1st January, 1875. Arms, with flags in center in white, "Correos" on colored rectangular ground above, "Centavos" in similar rectangle below, value in full colored letters on doubly waved ribbon just above "Centavos," and in colored numerals in small ovals at sides. Filled out to form an upright colored rectangle ornamented with pearls, horizontal lines, etc. Embossed in white on color.

1. 2 centavos dark blue on laid orange paper, 140x83.
2. 5 centavos green on white wove paper, 133x71.
3. 10 centavos vermilion on white wove paper, 138x78.
4. 20 centavos violet on white wove paper, 160x90.
5. 50 centavos carmine on white wove paper, 225x100.

1878.

6. 5 centavos green on laid amber paper, 138x78.
7. 10 centavos vermilion on white wove paper, 140x33.
- 1879.
8. 10 centavos vermilion on laid amber paper, 138x78.
9. 20 centavos violet on laid white paper, 160x90.
11. 50 centavos carmine on laid white paper, 225x180, cloth lined.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. No. 10 we are now informed was the same envelope as No. 5, No. 10 is therefore omitted by the addenda. There is a very great difference in the violet shades of the 20 centavos. The knives of these envelopes are very similar to those of similar sizes of the Plimpton earlier issues of the United States but are not identical. They all bear what is known as square gum. As curiosities we quote from Moens' Catalogue, 7th edition:

- No. 1 with a second stamp in color on front.
No. 2 " " " on back albino.
No. 6 " " " upper left corner in color.

No. 6 with part of a second stamp on the back albino.

12 February, 1882. The same stamps surcharged with the Chilian arms and the inscription "Caja Fiscal de Lima" in a curved line of block capitals surrounding the lower part of the shield, handstamped in red at the left of the stamp.

N. B.—Sometimes these envelopes bear another surcharge in double circle [27mm.] inscribed "Lima" above, "Principal" below with small rosette on each side, and "17 FB 82" between two lines across the center.

12. 2 centavos, No. 1, dark blue on orange laid, 140x83.
13. 5 centavos, No. 6, green on amber laid, 138x78.
- [27. 5 centavos, No. 2, green on white wove, 133x71.]
14. 10 centavos, No. 8, vermilion on amber laid, 138x78.
15. 10 centavos, No. 7, vermilion on white laid, 140x83.
16. 20 centavos, No. 9, violet on white laid, 160x90.
17. 50 centavos, No. 5, carmine on white wove, 225x100.
18. 50 centavos, No. 11, carmine on white, cloth lined, 225x180.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The Society makes no distinction between those envelopes with and without the black additional surcharge. Moens catalogues them all both ways.

15 September, 1886. Same envelopes as the issue of 1873 to 1879 surcharged with a large oval [32x29mm.] outlined by a single line, outline of an envelope in the center dated 1886 on upper flap, and inscribed "Lima" on the lower flap, half of rising sun above, branches below and at sides, an outlined ribbon at the top inscribed "Correos del Peru" and same at bottom, "Emission Habilitada" in light block letters. Printed in blue to left of original stamp.

19. 2 centavos blue, No. 1, 140x83, orange laid.
20. 5 centavos green, No. 6, 138x78, amber laid.
21. 10 centavos vermilion, No. 7, 140x83, white laid.
- [25. 10 centavos vermilion, No. 8, 138x78, amber laid.
22. 20 centavos violet, No. 4, 160x90, white wove.
- [26. 20 centavos violet, No. 9, 160x90, white wove.]
- [24. 50 centavos carmine, No. 5, 225x100, white wove.
23. 50 centavos carmine, No. 11, 225x180, cloth lined.

N. B.—The 2 and 5 centavos envelopes were only sold at the Administration of Posts at Lima up to the 17th of October, 1886, at which date these two issues were retired from circulation by order of the Government. These two envelopes were not sold either by retailers at Lima or at the post offices in other cities.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The envelopes No. 24, 25, 26, added from the Society's addenda were issued in 1887. We have also the following additional envelopes for special towns mentioned now in the addenda.

AREQUIPA.

1882. 5 centavos green on amber laid, No. 6, surcharged:
28. "Arequipa" in double circle in aniline lake.

PUNO.

1882. 5 centavos green on amber laid, No. 6, surcharged:
29. "Puno—1 Abr. M." in double circle in aniline lake.
30. 5 centavos green on white wove No. 2, same surcharge.
31. 10 centavos vermilion on white laid No. 3, with same surcharge.
32. 10 centavos vermilion on amber laid No. 8, with same surcharge.

Cuzco.

1882. 10 centavos vermilion on white laid No. 7, with:
33. "18 Distrito" in black.

PART SEVENTH.

POSTAL CARDS.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. In all the catalogues the cards numbered below 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are given as issued without the colored surcharge "Peru, Sun and Correos." No mention is made in the Society's Catalogue of any such issue nor is there even a note of explanation concerning them. These cards exist in collections and were described in the stamp magazines of the latter part of 1881 and are put down as of that date in many of the catalogues. The more recent catalogues now give the date as the end of 1883. We are unable to offer any solution of this mystery except that the Record in announcing the issue of 1884 states that the card described in 1881 was never issued. The stamp in these cards consists of the arms of Peru surmounted by the branches and draped with flags, etc., with the value in a curved line of outlined capitals and a numeral on each side above them, the whole measuring about 25x25mm., but not surrounded by a frame.

9 January 1884. Card without frame, stamp with arms and value in letters and figures in the upper left corner. Legend, "Union Postal Universelle" in an arc at top of card in ornamental letters, beneath this in smaller block letters also in arc the value and "Centavos Fuertes de Sol," beneath this again "Republica Peruana" in straight line of outlined Roman capitals, with ornamental dash above. In the upper right corner an outlined rosette of four lobes for another stamp or surcharge. In the middle over the legend and inscription which are printed in black is printed in color a surcharge composed of the sun with human face, the rays forming an 8-pointed star, above the sun "Peru," below "Correo" in ornaments [below this again are: "A," and then three solid lines for the address; "Este lado—

solo sirue para—la direction" in three curved lines of small script letters in the lower left corner, and the imprint American Bank Note Company, New York, in very small letters across the bottom.] The surcharge is in different colors, the remainder added in black.

1. 3 centavos, surcharge green.
2. 4 centavos, surcharge red.
3. 5 centavos, surcharge violet.

Double cards, the two parts united at top [first and fourth side printed], Buff card, design, inscriptions and surcharges similar to the preceding, the color only of the surcharge changed and beneath the stamp the inscription "Con repuesta pagada" in black.

4. 3x3 centavos, surcharge black. Variety on deeper buff card.
5. 4x4 centavos, surcharge blue.
6. 5x5 centavos, surcharge rose.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The card No. 6 exists with the surcharge "Sun, Peru, Correo" in black said to be an error.

19 February, 1884. The single card No. 3 but with four surcharges in pale lemon: in the middle the surcharge sun "Peru Correos," under the word "Correos" in the second curved inscription the word "un," a large numeral "1" [21 mm. high and 7mm. thick] so placed as to cover the old inscription "5 Cinco 5" of the stamp, and in the rosette in the upper right hand corner a long octagonal frame of a single heavy line with the inscription "Habilitado—Por —1—Centavo" in four lines.

7. 1 centavo black on white card, surcharge lemon.

Same single card as No. 3 in black with four surcharges in dark blue: in the middle the surcharge "Sun, Peru Correo." under the word "Cinco" in the second curved inscription the word "Dos," a large numeral "2" 17mm. high outlined shaded within and without, five ornaments above and seven below so placed as to cover the old in-

scription "5 Cinco 5" of the stamp, and in the rosette in the upper right hand corner a long octagonal frame of a single heavy line with the inscription "Habilitado—Por—2—Centavos" in four lines.

8. 2 centavos black on white card, surcharge dark blue (variety, surcharge light blue).

Double card same as No. 6, surcharged as No. 8.

9. 2x2 centavos, buff card, surcharged dark blue (variety, darker buff card).

1 November 1884. Same single cards as Nos. 1, 2, 3 but with two surcharges, the "Sun, Peru Correo" in the middle as before, and also a large numeral of value in color placed in the rosette at the right.

10. 3 centavos black on white card, surcharge dark green.

11. 4 centavos black on white card, surcharge vermilion.

12. 5 centavos black on white card, surcharge violet.

Double cards the same as Nos. 4, 5, 6, with the same two surcharges as Nos. 10, 11, 12.

13. 3x3 centavos black on buff card, surcharge dark blue, shades in lighter blue.

[Variety on darker buff cards.]

14. 4x4 centavos black on buff card, surcharge blue.

[Variety on paler buff card.]

15. 5x5 centavos black on buff card, surcharge violet.

10 March, 1885. Same single cards as Nos. 10 and 11 but with the colors of the surcharges changed [and the letters of the word "Peru" in smaller type than in previous single cards].

16. 3 centavos black on white card, surcharges dark blue.

17. 4 centavos black on white card, surcharges red-brown.

[Variety, surcharges in bright vermilion.

13 July, 1886. Same single card as No. 8 with the surcharges of a lighter blue. The only difference is that the word "Dos" in the second line of the curved inscription is over instead of under the word "Cinco" [and the word "Peru" in the smaller type as in 16 and 17.]

18. 2 centavos black on white card, surcharges blue.

[NOTE. In the description it should be stated that the word "Dos" is in larger letters than in No. 8, placed nearer together. The ink employed is also different, that of No. 8 being a bright blue and that of No. 18 a dull greenish blue. Note that in Nos. 16, 17 and 18 the word "Peru" of the central surcharge is in smaller letters than those of the preceding single cards, and a close examination of the reply cards shows that the letters of this word are not identical on the two parts of the card, one having the larger and the other the smaller type. In the more recent impressions of the smaller type the letters "E" and "R" appear flattened at the top as though the die had been damaged by a fall or a blow].

15 September, 1886. The same double card as No. 14 with the color of the surcharge changed.

19. 4x4 centavos black on buff card, surcharges vermilion.

[Variety, on lighter buff card.]

17 December, 1886. Same double card as No. 9 but the color of the surcharges changed to black.

20. 2x2 centavos black on buff, surcharges black.

17 December, 1888. Same single card as No. 16 with the letters of "Peru" of surcharge of the smaller type and shade of the ink of surcharges changed.

21. 3 centavos black on white card, surcharges indigo blue, variety light indigo blue.

April 18, 1888. Same single card as No. 8 but the word "Dos" in larger let-

ters and extended so as to cover the whole of the word "Cinco" of the second curved inscription.

22. 2 centavos black on white card, surcharged in light and dark indigo blue.

17 January, 1889. Same single card as No. 8 with the word "Dos" in the same type as the preceding No. 22 and the word "Peru" of the central surcharge in the smaller type as in Nos. 16, 17, 18, etc.

23. 2 centavos black on white card, surcharges in light and dark indigo blue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE. The numerous additions from the Addenda will be noticed so frequently in the above catalogue of post cards.

OBSERVATIONS.

The issues of postage stamps, etc., announced in this Catalogue have been verified by authentic specimens and by information from the postal authorities of Peru, so that the false stamps and imitations indicated in the notes are beyond doubt. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the care taken in the work, there may be some stamp of official origin or some information concerning imitations of which the Society has not been informed, so that the Society will with pleasure receive all communications on the subject.

The Society will give its opinion upon any Peruvian stamp sent to it by any collector for examination. All letters should however be prepaid and should contain stamps for return postage, and if valuable be registered. Letters not prepaid will not be received, but questions upon return letter cards will be answered on the return card.

All correspondence on the subject should be addressed to

*Sr. Secretario de la Sociedad Philatelia Sud Americana,
Casilla 136, Lima, Peru.*

TRANSLATOR'S CONCLUDING NOTE. Not a few collectors have expressed to the writer their discouragement and indisposition to make the special study necessary in gathering together the issues of Peru, on account of the large number of frauds exposed by the Society and the uncertainty which still hangs about certain marks, which may be surcharges or only cancelling marks, and consequently there has been some decrease in the enthusiasm with which the stamps of Peru were formerly sought.

It seems proper therefore in conclusion to say that the difficulties are more apparent than real. There are few countries whose stamps better repay study and few upon which so much actual history has been recorded. The revolutions marked by changes in the issues of stamps, the depreciated state of their currency indicated by the application of the first surcharges, the changing vicissitudes of the war constantly recorded in the later surcharges, and the final restoration of peace with its accompanying loss of territory, are all clearly indicated. The pathway is quite distinctly marked as to what should be sought and what rejected by the work of the Society. Nearly every authentic mark exists upon specimens easily obtainable which afford an easy means of comparison, and the determination of the authenticity of the less common varieties, the doubts that exist as to a few marks makes them the more easy to get, and they can easily be preserved separately until further developments are made by the Society. Not a few have already been made valuable by the addition of the addenda, and those who kept them have obtained their reward. The collector soon learns to distinguish the good from the bad by a little study and the practice obtained in comparisons of this kind is of constant benefit in other fields. All things considered, therefore, and from nearly every point of view, there are few more interesting series to the real student of stamps than those of Peru.

THE END.

THE BLACK NEW YORK.

In the June 1890 issue of this paper we published some interesting news regarding the 5c. black New York, having been used in Boston and commented on the circumstances which led to their use which had been a matter of conjecture for some time, it was supposed that the postmaster of such an important city as Boston must have been aware of the

the 5r. to be violet with bright ultramarine center.

Italy—A new 20c. stamp has been issued, with figures in the top corners and in center at the bottom.

20 centesimi, orange.

Mexico—The first official stamps 1 to 50c. of the new issue were surcharged in red, but this not proving satisfactory the color of the surcharge was changed to black.

Official stamps.

1 centavo, green,	red surcharge.
2 centavos, carmine,	"
3 " yellow-brown,	"
4 " vermilion,	"
5 " ultramarine,	"
10 " rose-lilac,	"
12 " olive,	"
15 " blue-green,	"
20 " brown-lilac,	"
50 " violet,	"

The following varieties of perforation of the numeral type exist.

1 centavo, yellow-green, perf. 5½.
3 centavos, vermilion, perf. 5½.
5 " blue, perf. 5½.
20 " vermilion, perf. 11x5½.

Mozambique Company—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received a new surcharged stamp issued by this Company, of which it is said but 3,000 were printed. The surcharge consists of the word "Provisorio" and "25" over the original value.

25 reis on 80r. green, carmine surch.

Natal—A vertical pair of the last surcharge "Half" on 1p. has been seen in which one stamp has double surcharge and the other is without surcharge.

½ penny on 1p. carmine, error.

New Zealand—The ½p. stamp listed in our June number is said to be perforated both 11½ and 10; according to the *Monthly Journal* but sixty sheets were perforated 11½.

Nicaragua—The following varieties have been seen.

1892. 10 centavos, slate, pair unperf. vertically.

1893. 5 centavos, blue, block unperf. horizontally.

Persia—A new 50k. has been issued, perf. 11x11½.

50 krans, green and gold.

Perak—The current 5c. has been printed in rose and surcharged "3 Cents," similar to the Selangor stamp chronicled in our March number.

3 cents on 5c. rose, black surch.

Peru—The 5c. of 1867 has also been reprinted in a new color, on white paper and perforated. It is announced that on Sept. 10 a special set of stamps will be issued in commemoration of the installment of President Pecinta. The set will consist of seven values and will be sold for one day only.

5 centavos, carmine.

Queensland—Mr. Gremmel has shown us a 2p. stamp of the new design without shaded oval.

2 pence, blue.

Samoa—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have received an envelope franked by half of a 1sh. stamp of the current issue, containing a letter to them from the postmaster in which he states that a fire occurred at the post office and almost all the stamps had been burned, hence the necessity for cutting up those that were left.

St. Vincent—The *London Philatelist* notes a pair of the unwatermarked 6p. dark bluish-green, rough perf. 15½, unperf. vertically.

Selangor—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 2c. of the tiger type is now printed in orange. Watermark Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2 cents, orange.

Servia—We have received a new series of unpaid letter stamps. They

ture in miniature of it. There is also a description of its color and denomination which will be a great help to collectors in arranging their sets, as the colors are not given in the International Album where the types were, which is very confusing."

Alvah Davison says in *Plain Talk*: "The illustrations of the various issues are about one-half the size of the spaces, and they are made in outlines, so the eye is not deceived by taking them for real stamps as they appear in the spaces. The catalogue value of each stamp is given in the space devoted to it, and the album thus combines all the good features of a stamp catalogue, while retaining its identity as an album. In albums heretofore published the different maps of the countries were printed about the same size, without regard to the size or area of the various places, but in the 'Best,' all maps are drawn to a scale showing the relative size, and at a glance it will be seen that China is only half the size of the United States,

while Angola is hardly the size of Florida. This is a very valuable feature and one which would place the book 'way up ahead' as a desirable album. The spaces for flags, coats of arms, etc., have been retained, and all issues brought up to date. The work appears in various bindings, the prices ranging from one dollar. It is impossible to get an album which will be able to suit all collectors but the album which I think will suit the greatest number and which combines more desirable qualities than any other, is Mr. Scott's 'Best Album.'

The METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST for January says: "One of the earliest issues of this, the newest departure in American stamp albums, lies before us. The general get-up and appearance of the album is very attractive and effective.

"We notice several new features in Mr. Scott's new album. There are never more than two countries on the same page, and not even that number unless the series is small and the countries in the same division of the globe."—*Adv.*

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per 10	Per 100
British Honduras 1895 1c. green	20c.	\$1 50
" " " 5c. blue	70c.	6 25
" " " 10c. violet and green	1 40	12 50
China new issue 1 can. rose	20c.	1 75
" " " 2 can. green	35c.	3 00
Peru surcharged with large head, 1c. yellow	15c.	1 25
" " " " " 1c. green	15c.	1 25
" " " " " 2c. violet	30c.	2 50
" " " " " 2c. scarlet	30c.	2 50
" " " " " 2c. rose	30c.	2 50
Guatemala 1c. on 2c.	50c.	4 00
Mexico Officials, blue	15c.	1 25
Straits Settlements 1c. green	15c.	1 00
" " " 3c. rose on 32c.	60c.	5 00
Newfoundland 1/2c. black	10c.	75
Luxemburg 1895 issue 1c.	5c.	40
" " " 2c.	10c.	70
" " " sets 1c. to 1fr.	9 00	75 00
" " " official 1c.	5c.	40
" " " " 2c.	10c.	70
" " " " sets 1c. to 1fr.	9 00	75 00

THE J. W. SCOTT CO., LIMITED, 40 John St., New York City.

porary the 1a. official has appeared with surcharge "M. B. D."

Official stamp.

1 anna, brown, violet surch.

Paraguay—The *Monthly Journal* notes a new official, the Columbus stamp being surcharged "Oficial" in italic capitals.

Official stamp.

10 centavos, blue, violet surch.

Perak—The 2c. has appeared in orange. According to the *London Philatelist* new stamps for all the Malay States (Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan) will soon be issued. The values are to be 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 50c., \$1, \$2, \$5, \$25 and \$100, the cents being in lilac and the dollars in green, with name and value of each stamp in a different color. The design of the cents values is to be a tiger, while the dollar stamps are to be larger and have a group of elephants in the center.

2 cents, orange.

Peru—The 1, 2 and 50c. with head of Gen. Bermudez have been surcharged "Gobierno" diagonally in heavy frame for official use.

Official stamps.

1 centavo, green and black, red surch.

2 centavos, carmine " " "

50 " green " " "

Queensland—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. of the re-engraved type.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green.

Seychelles—The 3c on 4c. has been seen with double surcharge.

3 cents on 4c., carmine and green, double surcharge.

Siam—A new officially sealed stamp of the regulation type has been issued here.

Officially sealed stamp.

Red, imperf.

South African Republic—We are indebted to Mr. Henry Gremmel for sight of two new provisionals, the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

violet being surcharged "1d." in italic type and bar over original value, in green; of these it is stated 900,000 were issued. The 6p. red revenue has been surcharged "Postzegel" in condensed gothic capitals in green and used postally; of these 90,000 were issued.

Provisional stamps.

1 penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., violet, green surch.

6 pence, red, revenue surcharged for postage.

Timor—The stamps of the 1887 issue have been surcharged with new value in same manner as the Macao stamps chronicled in our January number.

Provisional stamps. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1a. on 5r. black, red surch.

2a. on 10r. green, black surch.

3a. on 20r. red, green surch.

4a. on 25r. violet, black surch.

6a. on 40r. brown, black surch.

8a. on 50r. blue, red surch.

13a. on 80r. gray, black surch.

16a. on 100r. red-brown, black surch.

31a. on 200r. lilac, black surch.

47a. on 300r. orange, black surch.

Newspaper stamp. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3a. on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. brown, black surch.

Tonga—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a provisional set of adhesives, the 2p., type of 1892, being lithographed in blue on unwatermarked paper and overprinted "One Penny," "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." or "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." and the word "Surcharge" in carmine. The 1p. with "G. F. B." in red exists cut diagonally and used for $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Provisional stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, blue (diagonal half of 1p.) red surch.

1 penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. blue, carmine surch.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence " " " "

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " "

Travancore—The color of the 2ch. has been changed from orange to pale rose.

2 chuckrams, pale rose.

United States—Mr. Henry Gremmel recently showed us a wrapper for-

- 5 centimes, green on greenish.
- 10 " black on lavender.
- 15 " blue.
- 20 " red on green.
- 25 " black on rose.
- 30 " brown on bistre.
- 40 " red on straw.
- 50 " carmine on rose.
- 75 " black on orange.

1 franc, bronze-green on straw.

Mexico—It is reported that a new set is to be issued bearing map of the Republic. They will be larger than the present issue.

New South Wales—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* lists the following.

9 pence on 10p., brown, perf. 11, double surch.

New Zealand—The following varieties of perforations of current stamps have been noted.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose, double perf. horizontally.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " vertically.
- 1 " " " " horizontally.
- 2 pence, mauve, " " " "
- 2 " " " " vertically.
- 2 " " perf. 10x11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 3 " yellow, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10.
- 4 " green, double perf. horizontally.
- 4 " " perf. 10.
- 8 " blue, " " " "
- 8 " " " " with advertisements on back.

Paraguay—Two new provisionals have appeared, the 2 and 4c. oblong telegraph stamps being surcharged in black "Correos—5—Centavos" in circular band. It is stated that the whole issue was bought up by clerks in the post office, and not one copy got out to the public at face.

Provisional stamps.

- 5 centavos on 2c. telegraph.
- 5 " 4c. " "

Peru—The 1 sol of 1874 is said to exist surcharged with the bust of Bermudez in black.

Provisional stamp.

1 sol, rose, black surcharge.

Poland—The *Monthly Journal* notes the following.

10 kopecs, blue and rose on vertically laid paper.

Portugal—It is said that another speculative issue in celebration of the four hundredth year since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama is in preparation.

Queensland—Another variety of the 1 penny stamp has appeared, it being printed on unwatermarked paper with Crown and Q embossed on face. Perf. 13.

1 penny, orange, variety.

Roumania—A new 1b. of current design has appeared. The Levant stamps listed in our May number also exist with black surcharge.

1 bani, chestnut.

Levant stamps.

- 10 paras on 5b., blue, black surch.
- 20 " " 10b., emerald-green, black surch.
- 1 piastre on 25b., violet, black surch.

Russia—The following oddities have been seen.

- 1868. Horizontal laid lines.
- 1 kopec, yellow and black, imperf.
- 10 kopecs, brown and blue, " "
- 1879. On fiscal paper.
- 7 kopecs, wmk. hexagon pattern.
- 1884. 7 kopecs, diagonal half of 14k. surcharged "7".
- 1890. 14 kopecs, inverted center, blue and rose.

St. Vincent—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen 5sh., dark claret, wmk. Crown CA., perf. 12.

Salvador—The current 2 and 3c. have appeared with surcharge "Franqueo Oficial" in oval in black. It is probable that the entire series has been so surcharged, but the balance of the set we have not as yet seen.

card has been issued, with inscription reading "The address only to be written on this side; the address includes the signature and official designation of the sender."

Official post card.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, ultramarine.

Labuan—A new provisional card has been made by surcharging the current 8c. North Borneo card "Labuan—4—Cents" in three lines in black.

Provisional post card.
 4 cents on 8c. green, black surch.

Mauritius—6c. cards, single and reply, with stamp of type of the current 3c. have just been issued.

6 cents, lilac on buff.
 6x6 " " " " "

Mexico—Several new cards with the usual varieties and errors have appeared. They are similar to the preceding issue, but the Inland cards have three dotted lines for the address, and on all the little *fleur de lys* ornaments above the rows of balls at the sides have been omitted. All are on buff card. A new official card without stamp on gray has been issued.

Servicio Interior.
 2 centavos, rose, rose inscriptions.
 3 " brown, " " 20 balls at sides.

3 centavos, rose, rose inscriptions, 21 balls at sides.

Union Postal Universal.
 2 centavos, rose, green inscriptions.
 3 " brown, " "
 3 " " " " (direceion)

Official post card.
 No value, black on gray.

Netherlands—The following cards have been issued with stamp of same type as current adhesives:

2 cents, black and blue on pink.
 2x2 " " " " " "
 3 " brown on gray.
 3x3 " " " " "

New South Wales—The card has had the waratah removed from left side and the words "One hundred years" in stamp replaced by an emblematic waratah and leaves.

1½ pence, blue on straw.

Peru—A new 1c. card similar to the 1884 issue but with inscription in the octagon consisting of only three lines, has been issued.

1 centavo on 5c. black, red surch.

Philippines—The *American Journal of Philately* states that the 2 and 3c. cards of 1895 were issued on yellow, while the 1894 issue were on buff. A new 3c. card has been issued.

1895. 2 centimos, red-violet on yellow.
 " 3 " deep blue " "
 1896. 3 " brown.

Queensland—The current 2p. card is now printed on white card.
 2 pence, blue.

Roumania—The 10b. card has been surcharged for use in the Levant, same as adhesives listed in our May number.
 10 paras on 10b., red on buff, black sur.
 10 " " " " " violet "

Samoa—The following cards have appeared with stamp of current type:
 1 penny, blue on green.
 1x1 " rose " "

South African Republic—The following cards with stamps of current type have been issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on buff.
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
 1x1 " red and green on buff.

Zanzibar—The French 10c. card has been surcharged for use here.
 Provisional post card.

1 anna on 10c. black on greenish.
 1x1 " 10x10c. " blue.

LETTER CARDS.

Peru—A new letter card has been issued.
 3 centavos, vermilion.

- 2 sen, rose, head, Prince Kitashirakawa.
 5 " lilac, " " " "
 2 " rose, " " " " Arisugawa.
 5 " lilac, " " " " "

Jhind—The high value Indian stamps have been surcharged "Jhind—State" in two lines.

Provisional stamps.

- 2 rupees, brown and carmine, black sur.
 3 " green and dk brown, " "
 5 " violet and blue, " "

Mexico—The current series now come with a pin perforation 12. The 1861 2r. has been found in green on brown, color of the 8r.

1861. 2 reals, green on brown.
 1896. 1 centavo, green, pin perf. 12.
 2 centavos, carmine, " "
 3 " brown, " "
 4 " vermilion, " "
 10 " rose-lilac, " "
 12 " olive, " "
 15 " blue-green, " "
 1 peso brown, " "

Madagascar—*Le Timbre Poste* states that 21,000 lfr. stamps had the name "Madagascar et Dependances" printed in blue, in error, instead of rose. 1 franc, blue and bronze, error.

Montenegro—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that on Sept. 1 a special issue of stamps, 1n. to 2fl., in memory of the second centenary of the Petrovitch dynasty, was put in circulation. They are all of similar design, giving view of the Cetinje, with the dates 1696 and 1896 in the upper corners and the value in center and at bottom.

Commemoration stamps.

- 1 novtch, dark blue and brown.
 2 " dark lilac and orange.
 3 " brown and yellow-green.
 5 " blue-green and brown.
 10 " yellow and ultramarine.
 25 " dark blue and yellow.
 30 " lilac and brown.

- 50 novtch, carmine and blue.
 1 florin, rose and blue.
 2 florins, brown and dark green.

Paraguay—The 1c. has been issued with the value spelled "Centavo" instead of "Centavos."

Patiala—The high value India stamps have been surcharged for use here.

Provisional stamps.

- 2 rupees, brown and rose, black surch.
 3 " green and brown, " "
 5 " purple and blue, " "

Peru—The type of the surcharge "Gobierno" has been changed; the oval frame has been left off and the word now comes in plain condensed block type.

Official stamps.

- 1 centavo, ultramarine, black surch., variety.
 10 centavos, yellow, black surch., var.
 50 " rose, " " "



Queensland—We have received the 2½p. with plain background in oval. In other respects it is similar to previous issue.

2½ pence, rose, plain oval.

Santander—The 5c. of current type is announced in a new color.

5 centavos, yellow-green.

Selangor—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new 25c. stamp of same design as the low values of the current set.

25 cents, green and carmine.

Seychelles—To utilize the supply of 45c. stamps they have been surcharged for 18 and 36c. values. The surcharge is in one line in black. It is stated that 24,000 of the 18c. were made, and 12,000 of the 36c. which latter value was exhausted in a few minutes after it was placed on sale.

Provisional stamps.