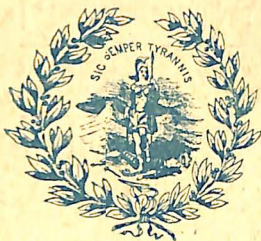


DECEMBER, 1897.



THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF PHILATELY IN VIRGINIA

VOL.

I

NO.

4



VIRGINIA PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

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— (2) 4 cents blue	30 00
— (3) 4 cents blue	40 00
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2c. on 2c. " 1876, " 10	4 25
1c. on 48c. rose of . 1863, " 10	3 75
2c. on 96c. bistre of . 1876 " 10	2 00
1c. on 96c. (new) of . 1876, " 10	1 25
1c. on 48c. official of 1876, " 10	4 00
2c. on 12c. " 1876, " 4	7 50
2c. on 12c. " 1876, " 10	2 25
2c. on 24c. " 1876, each	3 00
2c. on 24c. " 1863, per 10	17 50
2c. on 24c. " 1876, " 10	2 50

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(Watermark, Star.)

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— 1d. blue	12
— 3d. claret	1 50
— 4d. red	4 00
— 6d. vermillion	1 25
1d. on right half of 5/- pink	40 00
1d. on left half of 5/- pink	50 00

NEVIS.

(Grayish Paper.)

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— 6d. lilac gray	7 00

(Watermark, Crown C C.)

1879—1d. violet	1 50
— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown	5 00

(Watermark, Crown C A.)

1882-83— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, per 10	2 50
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THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 4.

JOHN PAALZOW.

HERE is perhaps nothing to afford a stamp collector "dyed in the wool" keener pleasure than to meet with a kindred spirit—talk stamps and inspect two bulky volumes well filled with magnificent and valuable specimens; to be entertained meanwhile by one of the "old school species"—not a "philatelist"—but a *stamp collector*, whose very name is linked with the history of one of the rarest postal emissions of the continent. It is Mr. John Paalzow, whose likeness adorns this page of our Christmas number, and whose ably-written philatelo-historical article on the stamps of Berge-dorf will add another page to stamp lore.

John Paalzow was born in Berge-dorf, Germany, October 28, 1849. Receiving a thorough schooling in his native city he was apprenticed to a merchant, which profession he followed until, in 1867, when at the age of 18, he came to America, residing first in Pennsylvania, then coming to Virginia, where—with an intermission of some years spent in North Carolina—he has since resided.

While in Philadelphia Mr. Paalzow studied Massage under the chief Masseur of the celebrated Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. Pennington, which profession

he now follows with eminent success; possessing the best references of the heads of the medical profession in Richmond. He is located at 1018 Park Avenue.

Mr. Paalzow began collecting stamps as a school-boy in Berge-dorf, and had accumulated, as far back as 1863, a collection of some 2,000 varieties, which at that time was considered nearly complete. This he sold for \$200. It was suggested to Mr. Paalzow that this collection would be

worth a fabulous sum to-day had he but kept it; but he still believes he acted wisely in selling then, "for," said he, "in common with all German school-boy collectors of that time, all my stamps were *trimmed to shape!*"

This sale caused an intermission of many years in his stamp career, until quite recently, through the enthusiasm of his children, whom he was aiding in their philatelic pursuits, he again became a devotee at Phila-

telia's shrine, founding another collection, which now contains some 5,000 choice varieties. Mr. Paalzow emphasizes the fact that he is *not* a "specialist," but "a most determined general collector."

Mr. Paalzow was elected Sales Manager of the Virginia Philatelic Association, which responsible position his thorough knowledge of stamps qualifies him to fill most efficiently.

DIETZ.



JOHN PAALZOW.



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
VIRGINIA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

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One Column, . . .	2.75	7.00	12.50	22.50
One Page, . . .	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

Copy should reach us by the 15th of the preceding month to insure insertion. To change standing ads, copy must be in by the 20th.

We will exchange one or two copies with philatelic publications.

Authorized Agent for Canada:

JNO. EDWARDS, 58 Rivard St., Box 379, Montreal.

Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., for transmission through the mails at Second-class rates, Sept., 1897.

RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER, 1897.

Merry Christmas!

THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST extends to its readers, the world over, its best wishes for

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

While our duplicates of 13c. Hawaii and "Post Office" Mauritius are insufficient in number to "go 'round," and a tin-whistle is "the one thing needful" to fill our own cup of Christmas joy; yet, grateful for the kind reception accorded our publication far and near, and ever alert to the interests of our friends

and patrons, a suggestion, at this season, may not be inopportune.

"Ye Merrie Yuletide" is the time for exchange of those tokens which evince our love or friendship for our fellow-beings. What could be more appropriate—what more appreciated by a dear friend, a son, or a daughter, who is enthusiastic on stamps, than the gift of an album, a packet of stamps, or some long-coveted set or single specimen, or a subscription to THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST?

Jewels and trinkets are as naught, in the sight of an ardent worshiper at Philatelia's altars, in comparison to the possession of new stamps to add to the old collection.

The columns of THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST present, this month, the most varied and excellent opportunities for satisfactorily disposing of the question, "What shall I tell Old Santa Claus to bring my boy?"

We have had personal dealings with the greater number of our advertisers, and can recommend them to our readers for integrity, and giving what they advertise.

We desire to be kept informed of the appearance of new issues of stamps of foreign countries, as well as of any changes in color of current stamps, surcharges, or other philatelic discoveries, and offer a one year's subscription to THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST for such information, and two unused copies of the stamp, well-centered, if promptly sent us, and giving as detailed an account of the stamps (such as values, colors, date of issue, etc.) as it is possible to obtain.

On receipt of from five to ten well-centered, unused sets of any *new issue* of postage stamps of Postal Union countries, we will remit promptly by return mail, the amount covering face value of

the stamps and postage, in addition to which we will give one year's subscription to THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST, and one inch ad. space for one month. We shall be pleased to offer our services in this line to our foreign contemporaries.

We have arranged with prominent stamp auctioneers to present our readers with brief accounts of sales and prices realized, and feel confident this new feature will be appreciated by the buying collectors.

The article by Mr. John Paalzow, on the Bergedorf Locals, announced last month, appears in this number, and will prove a valuable addition to philatelic literature.

Our Australian correspondent, Mr. J. G. Griffin, of the Sydney Philatelic Club, contributes the first of a series of instructing as well as entertaining letters, and we would urge upon our State Association to consider the exchange system suggested.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Chapman celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage on the 4th of last month, on which occasion every member of the family donated liberally to the Von Stephan Fund.

Communications relative to the business department of this magazine should be addressed to the business-manager, Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr.; those intended for the editorial department to Mr. Aug. Dietz.

The Von Stephan Fund is steadily increasing in popularity, due to the efforts of a number of enthusiastic admirers of the great Postmaster-General. In a later number we shall present a group of the most prominent workers in this noble cause.

In a personal letter directed to us Mr. Carion takes occasion to express his appreciation of the position taken by THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST re the Cochinchine controversy, and furnishes us with additional facts and information which, in compliance with our expressed readiness to place our columns at the disposal of either party to the case, and for the sake of justice and fair play, we present to our readers in another column.

Mr. Carion enclosed for our inspection the complete set of these contested Cochinchine stamps, as well as those of Ste. Marie de Madagascar.

From these sheets we purchased several specimens of the "Cochinchine" contested stamps, and to arrive at the truth in the matter, have forwarded one of these stamps to the Postmaster at Baclieu, and requested him to inform us whether or not this is a genuine officially surcharged "Cochinchine" stamp of his Colony.

On receipt of his reply, we shall publish both his and our communications in full.

It Has Come!

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of Scott's 58th Standard Catalogue as we are about to close our forms, which fact precludes an extensive review of the work. In general style, arrangement, and size it is in keeping with its predecessors, though the printing and cover of the 58th are an improvement. We suppose the compilers are still "figgerin" at the value of the ½, 6 and 8c. Canada Jubilees. Well, next to the stamps themselves, every collector needs "Scott's," and, great Scott! it's a good thing to have in the family.

Prepare your ad in time for our great New Year's Number.



Mr. E. F. Gamb's Singapore correspondent states that Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan with seven other smaller States, were lately amalgamated and placed under the rule of one officer (the British Resident), while before each State had its own officers. All these are now called by the name of Negri Sembilan, and the stamps in use are the 1, 2, and 5 cents old issue and 3 cent of the new—*Era*.

The last remaining local post of the Chinese Empire, that of Shanghai, has, it is stated, been discontinued. The permanent stamps of China are the only ones now in use.—*Philatelic Monthly*.

A collector who has resided in this city (Providence, R. I.) for many years, is authority for the statement that one of the clerks of the Providence post-office in the forties said, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, not a single Providence local was sold at this office. This is interesting in view of the fact that canceled Providence stamps on the cover are not infrequently offered.—*Era*.

T. L. Green.

Mr. T. L. Green, recently elected to the office of Exchange Superintendent of the P. S. of A., suddenly passed from our midst at his home in Mt. Olivet, Ky., on November 8th. His malady was heart-disease.

He was a justly popular citizen, and his sudden demise will be a blow to Philately. His family has the sympathy of all collectors, and especially of the members of the P. S. of A.—ERWIN FISCHER.

A Stamp Display for 1898.

BY ERWIN FISCHER.

FOUR months have passed since the Philatelic Exhibition was held at London. It was a grand exhibit, and well patronized by Europeans, although several collectors from the United States attended. The next large Stamp Exhibit to be held in Europe will be at the Paris World's Fair, in 1900.

The United States never has yet had a worthy Philatelic Exhibit and it is time for us to come together and plan such an exhibition for 1898.

New York being the convention city for three societies in 1898, it is most probable that that city should be chosen for the event, which could be held in the club rooms of a local society of that city.

These three societies will at least draw 200 outside collectors to the city, and with about 400 active collectors of New York, the exhibit could most assuredly be made a grand success.

Let the dealers of the country join in this cause and lend their aid by exhibiting their goods and varieties, appoint committees to encourage their members to exhibit collections; let the publishers take up the subject in their publications, and further, let each society make a representative display.

This would be a grand exhibit, and if every collector will do his part, it will easily eclipse the recent show at London.

We call the attention of our patrons to the fact that our forms close promptly on the dates stated in our editorial heading, and copy for change in advertisements reaching us later than the 20th cannot be provided for.

The new permanent 1 cent and 2 cent of Newfoundland are probably in use by this time.

The Bergedorf Locals.

BY JOHN PAALZOW.

AMONG the many States of Germany that discontinued the issue of individual stamps when, in 1868, the North German Postal Union was established and a series of general stamps for all was put into use, there are few whose emissions have appreciated in value as those of Bergedorf. It is natural that this should be so, particularly used specimens, for, from the size of the place even during the six years of the existence of these stamps, comparatively few, especially of the higher denominations, could have been used.

Before going into the history of these stamps it may be of interest to relate something about the town of Bergedorf itself, which, among the many German Principalities, occupied the unique position of being the joint property of the two Free Cities, Lübeck and Hamburg. The earliest historical mention of the existence of this little town is in 1166, when, in a treaty of peace between the Bishopsrics of Hamburg and Ratzeburg, Bergedorf is considered. In 1420 the Hansa-towns, Lübeck and Hamburg, declared war upon the Duke of Saxony, who then owned Bergedorf, and after a short but decisive campaign, took possession of the castle and town, retaining joint possession of the same until 1867 when Lübeck ceded its interest to Hamburg, which latter

city is sole possessor of the town and its surrounding territory. The government of the so-acquired possession of the two Hansa-towns was first a joint tenure; then a rotation in office, first Hamburg being in control, then Lübeck, for a period of four years each, until finally it was modified to the effect that a governor, who had charge of all affairs, was jointly appointed.

The Senates of Lübeck and Hamburg sent a deputation annually for a week's

"visitation" to Bergedorf, which deputation then revised all matters pertaining to public affairs, heard complaints, etc. This form of government continued until the cession to Hamburg by Lübeck of all its interests in Bergedorf.

In the "old Germany," at the beginning, and even in the first quarter of the present century, the postal facilities were rather meager and of a primitive character as we regard them with our *fin de siècle* eyes. The Princes of Thurn



FRANZ PAALZOW,
Hon. Member Virginia Philatelic Ass'n.

and Taxis had held for several centuries the privilege of carrying the Imperial mails and they had attempted to establish, in 1788, a post-office in Bergedorf, but the authorities did not approve of it and so the office was closed. Fifty years later, in 1838, an arrangement was made with Prussia to establish an office in Bergedorf, and it was then that my father, Franz Paalzow, was sent by the Postmaster General to be the first Prussian Postmaster in Bergedorf. In 1846 Prussia gave a six months' notice that

it would not longer continue the office and at the expiration of that time, on the 31st of March, 1847, it was closed as a Prussian and opened the next day as a Lübeck-Hamburger office with the former Prussian Postmaster at its head. The Senates of the two cities had long wavered as to whether it would be advisable to establish an office, for it was thought that the cost would exceed the revenues, since at first the service of the post-office did not extend beyond the limits of the town of Bergedorf, but in the ten years succeeding the establishment of the office, a carrier service to the surrounding country was instituted and mail was carried regularly once a day throughout the whole of the territory belonging to the town and through part of that belonging to Hamburg individually. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that the service extended almost to the suburbs of Hamburg, and a letter from Hamburg to the village nearest that city first went by railroad to Bergedorf and then by carrier to within ten minutes walk of the corporate line of the city of departure.

At the "visitation" of 1860 the question of postage stamps for Bergedorf was discussed and the postmaster was authorized to have specimens prepared and submit them to the next visitation for approval and adoption. The stamps were therefore ordered and the lithographic establishment of Herr Fuchs in Hamburg engraved the stones for the proposed issue. There were five denominations, comprising the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 schillings, one value each for the respective postal charge to the different countries in Germany, for at that time no uniform rate had been established.

Bergedorf stamps are the only ones ever issued of which each denomination is of a different size, beginning with a smaller square for the lowest value and

increasing in size as the value increases. Other countries have issued smaller size stamps for low values, for instance Brunswick and Mecklenburg, and in our day South Australia and Victoria; but nowhere else do we find a whole series treated as in Bergedorf. The design engraved upon them was half the coat of arms each of Lübeck and Hamburg. Lübeck having for its emblem the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman or German Empire, which, upon its breast bore a shield with fishing-net, Lübeck's distinctive mark. Hamburg's emblem is the familiar one of the three towers, reprinted upon its stamps. So Bergedorf, being their joint property, had one half of the coat-of-arms of each as its own, which, upon the stamps, is surrounded by a circle of pearls. The letters in the union square of the stamps, L. H. P. A., stand for Lübeck-Hamburger Post Amt. (Post-office). These stamps were printed in black upon colored paper as follows: the half schilling on *light lilac*, the one schilling on *white*, the one and one-half schilling on *yellow*, the three schillings on *claret* and the four schillings on *brown* paper. Of this first printing there was made only one sheet each, and samples of them were submitted to the "visitation." The writer, though then only a lad just entering his "teens," remembers very well seeing them prepared for submission, a block of either six or eight of each kind on a large sheet of foolscap to show how they would look when placed upon an envelope. When these stamps were presented to the visitation the conclusion was reached that the values of 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 schillings were all right, but the colors of the other two denominations were ordered to be changed, the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling on *blue* paper and the 3 schillings *blue* on *rose* paper and in these colors the set was issued. Long before the samples were submitted to the

authorities, Mr. Moens, of Brussels, having in some way heard of the proposed issue, requested my father to send him some specimens. This was done, and when, afterwards, the colors of the half and three schilling stamps were changed, Mr. Moens asked for the balance of the sheets of the first printing of these two stamps, which are nothing more or less than specimens or proofs, and having obtained possession of these two stamps, he catalogued them in his lists. On account of this action of Mr. Moens they have been catalogued as a real postal issue, when in reality never one of them did postal duty, and when it comes to quoting *used* specimens of them, one may at once set them down as forgeries, of which, unfortunately, there are a number on the market, and it is unsafe to buy even used copies of the real issue unless they are on the original cover. When, in 1868, these stamps, with nearly all other individual State stamps were withdrawn for the stamps of the North German Postal Union, Mr. Moens purchased the remainders and also the original stones from which they were printed, and since then the printing has gone forward merrily and the market is flooded with reprints, which are certainly not official, but due entirely to private enterprise.

The cancelation at Bergedorf was done with a square brass stamp, similar to that of Hamburg, having, as far as I remember, four bars on it. Certainly I know that it was square, for often, in cancelling with it, I used it first one way, then across; in that way canceling the stamp as with a number of small squares. The lower values ought not to be so rare, especially the half-schilling, for that was for a time the rate of postage to Hamburg, with which place naturally there was the greatest intercourse, and it was also used to a large extent upon circulars sent out by the

agents of the Hamburg Lottery into Mecklenburg, where the lottery was forbidden, the government there running one of its own. Therefore these agents could not send their circulars through the Mecklenburg post-office in Hamburg, as there they would have been at once refused, but by sending them from Bergedorf, a good many escaped the watchful eyes of the authorities and reached their destination. The one-schilling stamps in the first years of its existence did duty to pay letters to Hamburg, to which place, however, the charge was lowered to a half-schilling in about 1864. The one and a half and the three-schilling were used to prepay postage to Lauenburg and Mecklenburg and the four-schilling went into Prussia and the other countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

What adds to the scarcity of used specimens is the fact that, while stamps were sold, it was not obligatory to put them upon the letters, and prepayment of postage in money was allowed and simply marked as paid upon the letters. I have in my possession now the half-schilling stamped envelope of Hamburg used in Bergedorf on a letter to me, with no other stamp on it, although twelve times its value was necessary, in addition, to prepay the letter to the United States—the balance was merely marked "paid." If its prepayment had been in two three-schilling Bergedorf's and they neatly canceled upon the envelope, the old expression of a thing being worth its weight in gold would not be applicable, for the value of that envelope would be above rubies.

The new U. S. postal cards are being printed by the West Virginia Paper Co., Piedmont, W. Va. The contract calls for 50,000,000. The contractor, Albert Dagget, will print the cards under government supervision.—ERWIN FISCHER.



The International Stamp for October, came to hand as we were closing our forms, and just a day too late for review in our November number. It is a sterling publication, and contains a selection of choice matter. To begin, there's a well-written article by L. Townsend Reckard, on the "Counterfeit 7 Grote Bremen," in which he describes in minutest detail the points of distinction; The genuine, he writes, is lithographed on orange-tinted yellow paper; a double-lined shield is in the center of the stamp in which eighteen vertical lines are drawn. The counterfeit, Mr. Reckard states, is lithographed on wove paper of a faded yellow variety, lacking the brightness of the genuine, and there are only *fifteen* lines instead of eighteen. This alone would be sufficient to enable one to detect the offender, but the author has given this stamp a thorough study and described the differences to the smallest details.

"The 1861 Issue," by Gordon C. Corbaly, dealing with the war stamps of the United States, is another article of merit. Mr. Corbaly writes, that at the breaking out of the war large quantities of stamps were on hand in Southern post-offices and the postmasters being no longer responsible to the authorities at Washington, straightway sent these stamps North, being valueless South, to be sold or used at a profit. The Department, aware of the possibilities of fraud offered, adopted measures to defeat this danger, by issuing an entire new set of stamps. The preparation of these stamps was entrusted to the National Bank Note Company, of New York. The stamps at first issued, (August 14th, 1861), were rejected by the Washington officials, and the contractors required to prepare new plates

of all but the 24 and 30 cent values. The second issue appeared about a month after the first. The stamps of set number one are the so-called *premieres gravures*.

The Weekly Philatelic Era for October 23, has fully come up to what it was advertised to be. Sixteen well-filled pages, and its edition doubled. Referring to our article on the Moresnet stamps, *The Era* says: "They are fakes pure and simple. There is no Moresnet post-office, but the commune is served by the Belgian office at Montzen, and the German office at Herbersthal. Correspondence is prepaid by either Belgian or German stamps, according to the office patronized." Interesting notes from San Francisco, Washington, Boston, New York, Providence, Chicago and Toronto go toward making an exceptionally fine number. In the Toronto notes *The Era's* correspondent accuses *The Philatelic Bulletin*, of Salem, Mass., of "the rankest kind of plagiarism." Whew!

The following weekly numbers have come to hand regularly.

The Philatelic Messenger from St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, is among the best of our Canadian exchanges thus far received. Karl Kramer makes an able attack on the large discounts offered by dealers. The author makes a good point in suggesting to dealers, "when possible, advertise what others do not, and you will not need to cut prices in order to make sales."

The "Pennsy" for November is fully up to the high standard set for itself and contains an able article on "Shade Collecting," besides many half-tones accompanied by biographies, among which we were pleased to find that of our Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr., business manager of *THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST*.

Another "Commemorative Issue" to Chronicle! Bre'r Chapman's *Perforator*. This fine sixteen-page November number is headed, "Commemorative Issue" in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's marriage. An excellent half-tone of Miss Amy L. Swift accompanied by a biography of this talented and versatile philatelic authoress, takes the place of honor in this number as the one who has done much for the success of *The Perforator*. The next picture is a family group, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and Wilfred A., their son. Happiness is pictured on the intelligent faces of the group.

Limit of space prevents an exhaustive review of this festive number, still we would extend to Bre'r Chapman and family our most sincere congratulations, and best wishes for a long life of continued usefulness.

The Baker's Falls Stamp, Vol. I., No. 1, published by the Baker's Falls Stamp and Publishing Company, Sandy Hill, N. Y., is a new-comer. The editor in his "announcement" says: "there's room for one more"—(we've heard this same remark made by a trolley-car conductor on a rainy day); he also tells us his "intentions are to begin at the foot of the ladder and climb up." All right, old man, but unless there's a proof-reader put on who can spell "philatelist," "stamp," "simpathy," etc., *a la* Dan Webster we fear our friends will stay at "the bottom."

The New York Philatelist for November is a "bang-up" issue. We were especially delighted with the article by "Veritas."

The Columbian Philatelist for October has just reached us. Lack of space prevents a review of its varied contents.

The Philatelic Advocate from Berlin, Ontario, for November is before us. The October number announced a "surprise" in store for its readers for November, and it consists of—well, we'll let the editor speak: "We think the fact that a Canadian journal has appeared on time with twelve pages and cover is quite a surprise." That's right, old man; guess that other fellow will crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after him now, or come out in a green cover—the proper hue to express his feelings.

The California Stamp, from San Francisco, is quite a neat new-comer. Chas. D. Lowe is editor and proprietor, with the well-known Wm. A. McDonnell as associate and review editor. In his bow to the philatelic public, the editor emphasizes the necessity of a *regularly* issued philatelic paper on the Pacific Coast and will devote his energies to the much-neglected "average" and young collector. We wish this new paper much success.

The Metropolitan Philatelist for November is to hand. An exceptionally neatly gotten-up magazine, with contents far above the average. It presents detailed particulars regarding the new Victoria "charity" stamps, and chronicles many new issues.

The Stampman has assumed the position of official organ of the Q. C. P. S., with its November number just received. The society is to be congratulated on its wise selection.

The Home Worker for November, contains chapter III. of "A Romance of Philately," by Mollie Morris; the first installment of the "Postal History of the Native Indian State Charkhari;" besides a quantity of interesting matter philatelic.

We acknowledge receipt of the following philatelic publications, etc.:

Evergreen State Philatelist for November; *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies* for October; *The Texan Philatelist* for November; *The Herald Exchange* for November; *The Omaha Philatelist* for November; *The Philatelic Monthly* for November; *The Junior Collector* for November; *L'Étoile Philatélique* for October, (Italy); *Der Briefmarkenhändler*, Berlin, (Germany); *The Wave*, Alden, Mass.; *The Youth's Realm*, Boston, Mass.; *The World's Exchange*, London; *The Lone Star State Philatelist* for November.

Walter Morley's (London, N.) interesting booklet on Fiscal, Telegraph and Postage Stamps, illustrated.

J. T. Starr Stamp Co.'s new price list of U. S. Stamps. for 1897-'98.

Wm. Bradbury's (Ipswich, Eng.) wholesale price list of stamps.

R. F. Albrecht's Special Catalogue No. 3.

We have received from Mr. Rudolph C. Bach, his "B. N. A. Packet" as advertised. It is well worth the price.

We regret that the October number of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (London), edited by Maj. Evans, reached us too late for review in this number.

An esteemed contemporary has "discovered" that the figure 1 in the right upper corner of the Cabot issue 1-cent stamp is reversed, thus—I, and "would like to receive further information in regards to this stamp."

We presume the writer thinks this an error on the part of the engraver, when in fact it is not. The artist has merely taken the liberty of deviating from the general custom of showing the "tongue" of the figure on the left side, and to attain "balance" in his design has placed the "tongue" of the opposite figure on the opposite side.—No error there.

The Von Stephan Memorial Fund.

RECAPITULATION.

THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST, in its initial number, proposed the project of erecting a monument to the late HEINRICH VON STEPHAN, founder of the Universal Postal Union, and originator of the postal card. To this end philatelists everywhere

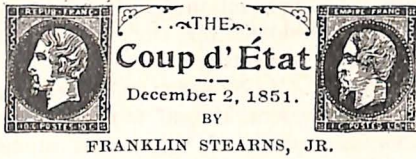


HEINRICH VON STEPHAN.

are invited to donate to the VON STEPHAN MEMORIAL FUND *One Unused Stamp of their respective country's issue, accompanied by the autograph signature of the donor.* Such donations will be credited in these columns; the stamps sold at auction, and the proceeds, along with the autographs mounted in an album, forwarded to the proper authorities for the purpose above stated.—Ed.

DONATIONS.

N. P. Strause, N. C.	four 2c. current
Mrs. Davison, Va.	2c. current
W. Russel Brown, Can., two 1c. Jub. and 1/2c. cur't	
Earl E. Matter, Ga.	2c. current
H. A. Chapman, Conn., "Quintet Packet," val., 22c.	
Georges Carion, Cal.	3c. current
Rudolph C. Bach, Canada	5c. Jubilee
L. H. Mutch, Me.	1c. and 2c. Columbian
H. A. Chapman, Conn.	5c. current
Mrs. Victorine A. Chapman, Conn.	5c. current
Wilfred A. Chapman, Conn. 10c. Special Delivery	
R. W. Jones, Va.	2c. coin
J. T. Starr, Mich.	New issue 1/2c. Canada
Miss Lorette Davison, Va.	2c. Columbian
Mrs. Peyton, Va.	2c. Columbian
Mrs. Pollock, Va.	two 1c. Columbians
Miss Emily Palmer Stearns, Va.	5c. Coin
Miss Roxie R. Wilkinson, Va.	5c. coin
Miss Lilian T. Stearns, Va.	5c. coin
W. H. Adams, Va.	3c. current
E. H. Harris, Va.	2c. current
E. R. Melton, Va.	2c. current
J. P. Clayton, Va.	2c. current
R. L. Patterson, Va.	2c. current
R. S. Nelson, Ala. pair 3c. due and 1/2d. Lee-	
ward Is.	
R. S. Nelson, Ala., strip of 3c. current Special De-	
livery, Plate No. 257.	
Henry Meisel, Va.	2c. current
Joseph H. Beattie, N. Y. 1c. unused obsolete Due	
Martin Hayden, New York City, . . . 6c. Columbian	



II.

ALTHOUGH Napoleon allowed to escape him no occasion for asserting that he was without further personal ambition, we now see, in the light of history, that his hopes were ever for the Empire. He was a strange President. He surrounded himself with all the semblance of royalty a much-strained consistency permitted. He endeavored in every possible manner to educate and inure the people to the idea of royalty, that the consummation of his plans might not prove too abrupt a transformation. His frequent tours through France more resembled imperial progress than presidential simplicity. He waged a constant yet silent combat with the Assembly, whose fears of his ambition he allayed with pacific messages couched in words well chosen to convey the impression of a lofty desire to perpetuate the Republic and to advance his country under such a form of government. Yet his speeches were directed to a creation in the minds of the people of a distrust of the Assembly, which he represented as constantly opposing his plans for the amelioration of their condition, and they were also couched in phrases of diplomatic subtlety that gradually produced a reconciliation to the idea of an Empire, and directed the public mind to regard him as its savior by evoking souvenirs of the heroes of France and artfully portraying a comparison favorable to himself.

In May, 1852, within a few days of each other, were to expire the powers of the President and the National Assembly. People, especially the middle and

lower classes, feared from this simultaneous cessation of authority a resulting jeopardy of peaceful conditions. This fear Napoleon and his partisans artfully maintained and used to their profit.

The defeat in the Assembly by 351 votes to 347 of a proposal to abrogate the law of May 31, 1850, which had greatly restricted universal suffrage, still further prejudiced the people against that body and placed in the hands of the President his best cards. Had this popular proposal been enacted a law, the people would have entertained confidence in the Assembly, and the *coup d'État* would have been impossible.

The Assembly was an asinine body, divided into jealous factions. It played right into the President's hands. Had it been truly republican, had it passed such popular republican measures as were submitted for its consideration, Napoleon's plans could never have been consummated. It signed its own death-warrant when, on November 6, 1851, it defeated a bill by which the President of the Assembly would have been empowered to call on the army and all authorities whose aid it might deem necessary. It thus deprived itself of all effective means of resistance and left in Napoleon's control the potent military organization.

The *coup d'État* was now ripe. It was fixed for November 20th, but, owing to Louis' characteristic irresolution before action, it was postponed to the 25th, then again to December 2d, a date selected because it was a double anniversary; that of the coronation of Napoleon I. and of Austerlitz.

On December 1st the Assembly tranquilly debated without fear, little dreaming that it was holding its last session. During the night of December 1st the decrees and proclamations to be posted throughout Paris at day break the next morning were sent to a printing-house,

the doors of which were closed and guarded by a company of gendarmes to prevent the exit of the printers. By 2 A. M. December 2d all were printed, and at 2:30 M. Maupas, the prefect of police of the *coup d'État*, summoned the police commissioners, and having told them a plot had been formed against the President, ordered the arrest of sixteen representatives. At 6:30 A. M. they were all in Mazas prison, among them Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, two of Napoleon's antagonists in the presidential election. In the morning the Parisians were surprised on reading on the walls the several proclamations and the decree dissolving the National Assembly and the Council of State; re-establishing universal suffrage by abrogating the law of May 31, 1850; convoking the people in their general assemblies and establishing the state of seige throughout the extent of the first military division.

A responsible head elected for ten years; ministers depending solely upon the executive power; a Council of State preparing laws and supporting them in debate; a legislative body debating and passing the laws, to be elected by universal suffrage, without balloting for a list; a second Assembly, composed of all the illustrious men of the country, as a balancing power, a guardian of the fundamental compact and the public liberties, were the alluring promises of the proclamation to the people, and they

were asked to sanction the powers asked by the President for the welfare of France by re-electing him.

At 10 A. M. Napoleon mounted his horse to present himself to the troops, many thousands of whom had since morning been occupying all the important streets. They gave him a warm reception. The National Guard, the reliance of the Assembly, was nowhere to be seen. Their drums had been destroyed to prevent sounding the roll-

call. The Assembly held several meetings, and at one of them, attended by 250 members, Louis' deposition was decreed, but they were all arrested and spent the night at the barracks of the quai d'Orsay, being removed in carriages next morning between a double line of soldiers to Mazas and other prisons. With them went the last hope of the Assembly, which had said, "He will not dare"; "Not one soldier will march against the National Assembly"; "The entire people



EUGÉNIE MARIE DE MONTIJO.

will arise in defence of the Law and Constitution," and they did arise, but with sarcasms and jests at the dignified procession. Most of the members were, however, speedily released, but a few were treated quite severely, and General Cavaignac was marched off to the fortress of Ham and confined in the chamber Napoleon had occupied during his six years' incarceration.

On December 3d, the insurgents began to gather and erect barricades, but

they were not molested until 2 P. M., December 4th, when desperate fighting ensued for three hours, in which numbers of soldiers and civilians were killed and wounded, many of the latter inoffensive spectators. All was over by 5 P. M. On the next day Paris was as serene as ever, but serious disturbances continued to break out in other portions of France for several days, and their repression was terrible. Transportation to Algeria, banishment and imprisonment were the punishments of thousands.

The *coup d'État* was a complete success. The plebiscite was held December 20th and 21st, and the people almost unanimously sanctioned the powers asked by Napoleon and re-elected him for a term of ten years.

The Republic now existed only in name. Louis assumed all the pomp of sovereignty, yet he publicly disclaimed all ambition for the imperial title, but M. de Persigny, the man who, without Napoleon's knowledge, had him elected deputy in 1848, was now again without Louis' knowledge, to precipitate matters and have him acclaimed Emperor. The President was about to start on a tour of the South. De Persigny gave secret instructions to prefects of departments to have him received everywhere as Emperor, to nail him as Napoleon III. These instructions were carried out to the letter, and Napoleon's tour was an imperial triumph. So great, so general were these enthusiastic receptions that there was now no room to doubt that nearly all France desired the Empire, so an election was ordered and held November 21st and 22d, and Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor December 2d, 1852, that date being thereby made a quadruple anniversary. Louis' effigy now appeared on the stamps of the "EMPIRE FRANC" and those of the "REPUB. FRANC" ended their short-lived existence.

On January 29th and 30th, 1853, Na-

pooleon was married to Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, the Spanish Comtesse de Téba, who figured conspicuously throughout the Second Empire both socially and politically, and made him an excellent wife, for he had married her for love alone, without political reasons. She bore him one child, the Prince Imperial, who in after years met his death fighting bravely against the Zulus.

The End.

Culled from the Non-Philatelic Press.

The most rapid advance in the value of any article in philately has been in the French post-cards issued in commemoration of the Czar's visit to Paris. If they happen to have been through the post on the day of his Majesty's arrival in the city, and are therefore canceled with the stamp of that date, that fact is sufficient to enable them to find ready purchasers at \$1.00 each. Had anyone had any idea there would be such an advance, he might have addressed say five hundred post-cards to himself, the little pile of missives would then have been worth \$500.00.—*London Ex.*

Some of the denominations of the recent issue of Canadian Jubilee stamps seem to be rapidly becoming valuable from a philatelist's standpoint.

The ½c., 6c. and 8c. stamps appear to be particularly in demand.

A lot of 200 of the 6c. stamps changed hands last night, at a down-town hotel, at the apparently absurd figure of \$100. Not only was this the case, but the purchaser appeared to think that he had struck a good bargain.—*Montreal Star.*

25-CENT HAWAII.

A dole-ful look Queen Lil' bestows,
On Hawaii's filled with Dole.



Australian Notes.

BY J. G. GRIFFIN.

DURING the present year all sorts and conditions of men within the confines of the British Empire have vied with one another in their demonstrations of loyalty to the Throne and institutions of the motherland. Not to be outdone, we here in Sydney, New South Wales, have decided to establish a Queen's Jubilee Memorial Hospital for the relief of those who suffer from pulmonary complaints, to be known in future as the Consumptive Hospital.

We have a very good practice in Australia regarding all contributions and subscriptions toward charitable (apart from ecclesiastical) institutions. For every pound subscribed the Government gives another pound, consequently the moneys collected for this Jubilee Consumptive's Hospital all carry an equal amount from the coffers of the State. On the present occasion, however, this was not deemed sufficient, and the N. S. W. Government decided to give additional assistance by issuing a couplet of postage stamps, especially designed to further the establishment of the Hospital. The face values of these stamps are one shilling and two shillings six pence, and they were sold for these sums at all post offices throughout the Colony. But, for postage purposes, the former only franked a letter to the extent of 1d., or $\frac{1}{11}$ less than its cost; the latter might be used postally to the extent only of 2½d., or the same proportion—the difference, viz. : 11d. in the first and 2s. 3½d. in the second case, was handed over to the Hospital by the Government.

Only 10,000 of the 2s. 6d. and 40,000 of the 1s. stamps were issued. The former went quickly to a premium, and as much as 17s. 6p. has been paid for them, *seven times* their cost, while the latter have reached about double their face value, but have since declined. Thus the very substantial sum of £3,000 net, (after allowing for the postal charges), has been realized by the sale of these stamps, and has been appropriated to the purpose referred to.

In Victoria the authorities have adopted a somewhat similar course, but have not yet issued their stamps. That they will make a success of it goes without saying, for they have already had applications for over double the number of the 2s. 6d., and for considerably more than the 1s. lots. I have not seen the designs selected for use in Victoria, but it is to be hoped it will be better than those adopted in N. S. W. Amongst philatelists they have been called "Jam Labels," and they certainly resemble such more than they do postage stamps.

Fired by the example set by the London Exhibition, Mr. Basset-Hull, the able president of the Sydney Philatelic Club, has decided to get up an exhibition amongst the members of the Club, of "Sydney Views." He hopes to get together a thousand examples, and thinks that numbers of these rare stamps, now hid away, will be brought to light when his circulars are sent abroad.

How would it do for your Virginia Association to open correspondence with Mr. Basset-Hull, with a view to establishing exchange between your State Association and ours? The mere matter of distance between America and Australia is no bar to carrying on a profitable and agreeable philatelic exchange. But I would state, right here, that it would be useless to send ordinary Amer-

ican stamps—we have already an abundance of them. If, however, rare U. S., Departments (especially of the higher values), genuine locals, used Confederates, and early New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and West Indian stamps were sent, good, rare, old Australians would be sent in return.

The practice of collecting unused stamps is gaining ground in Australia. On the continent—especially in France—collectors refuse unused specimens, fearing forgeries—which seems childish, when forgeries can be so readily detected nowadays.

I shall hope to often send you Australian notes if your members are interested in Australian philately.

Boston Bits.

BY BOSTONIAN.

The stamp business in Boston is very quiet at present. Doubtless collectors are waiting for the new catalogue before they start in buying very heavily, but the old saying is: "There's always a calm before the storm," and dealers in general predict a busy season.

The first auction sale took place September 28th. I will quote a few prices on stamps in good condition: Navy 13c. unused o. g., went for \$1.10; 15c., in same condition, brought \$1.60; a complete set of Agriculture unused o. g., sold for \$15.95; 7c. State, unused o. g., sold for \$1.60; \$5.00 Columbian, used, brought \$2.30; Revenues, 4c. Playing Card, fine copy, sold for \$4.60. Most of the foreign stamps offered brought good prices, and on the whole they seemed to be in greater demand than stamps of our own glorious country.

Dealers are on the still hunt for our 10c. orange Special Delivery in an unused state, and it is claimed that it will soon be a very desirable stamp, as

unused copies are very scarce. Parties are also trying to corner the used ones.

An auction by the Colonial Stamp Co. is booked for November 23d and B. L. Drew is to have several later on.

Mr. Ernest B. Horn, of 11 Greenwich Park, Boston, has accepted the position as editor of the *Philatelic Bulletin* of Salem, Mass. As this gentleman has a varied experience in philatelic papers and literature, the *P. B.* will doubtless show an improvement under his guidance.

As my readers are, without doubt, interested in the market value of stamps, in preference to other notes, I shall beg the editor of your paper for a space to quote a few prices realized at B. L. Drew & Co.'s auction sale, held on the evening of October 18th. The stamps mentioned were listed as fine copies. 1868, 90c., grilled, used, bright color, very fine, brought \$10.25; 1869, 90c., lightly cancelled, bright, very fine, sold for \$13.50; unused \$1.00 Columbian sold for \$2.40; Columbian set complete unused \$14.40; Justice, 30c., used, fine, \$8.50. Among the foreign stamps I would mention the 13c. Hawaii 1853, unused o. g., which brought \$3.50; complete set of Newfoundland Cabot series, \$2.94; Gold Coast, 1894, 20s. P. O. state, \$51.00; New South Wales, 1885, (Scott's, No. 24) P. O. state, brought \$2.75. Taken as a whole, the sale was considered a success, although high prices were few and far between.

Doubtless, as the season advances, auction prices will hold better.

New York Correspondence.

BY LENNOD.

The long-looked-for revival of business has not as yet appeared. Trade is normal, and will remain so, until the new year. The appearance of 58th Catalogue is eagerly awaited. The demand is

not near as large as in former years; collectors and dealers alike are very much dissatisfied with the prices; but with all the grumbling it is impossible to collect without the stamp collectors' bible. It is recognized as the Standard and no other Catalogue will suffice.

The rage at present is collecting United States Revenues in blocks and strips. Mr. E. T. Parker is the prime mover of this "fad," and he possesses the finest lot of revenues in that condition that your correspondent ever had the pleasure of seeing before. To go into detail and describe this magnificent collection would occupy much valuable space in *THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST*. Mr. Parker will exhibit this collection at the Collector's Club and those fortunate enough to be present, can satisfy their curiosity as to the magnificence of this collection.

Very few dealers in this city hold any revenues to speak of in pairs and blocks, and those who are fortunate enough to possess any, are very independent with their prices.

Speaking about strips and blocks reminds me that any kind of U. S. or foreign stamps, are a scarcity on the market, that is, stamps that have been obsolete ten or more years. Very few are met with, and in Europe, especially France, it is considered a rarity to discover, or have in one's possession, a block or a strip of four or more of such stamps, although U. S. stamps in this condition are not valued as rarities in strips, blocks are seldom met with.

A stamp exhibition in 1898 is an assured fact, if every dealer and collector follows the footsteps of Mr. Frugillio of the Universal Stamp Co. This gentleman is endeavoring to work up some enthusiasm, and so far is meeting with most gratifying results. The project as outlined by Mr. Frugillio, is to raise a fund by popular subscription, and with

this fund to rent rooms to hold the proposed exhibit, to furnish said rooms, and all necessary expenses for the comfort of visitors; collectors and dealers will be asked to loan stamps, etc., for exhibition purposes, and if all respond, as the few mentioned, the "show" will be a certain expectation. The object in view is to hold the exhibition during the conventions, which will be held in this city during the summer of 1898. So far four societies have selected this city for their next convention seat, viz., Philatelic Sons of America, Sons of Philatelia, and the Empire State Philatelic Society. Local societies may possibly hold special meetings. I forgot to mention that Mr. Trujillio will, to give the fund a start, be at the head of the subscription list.

I received a curiosity by mail a few days ago; it is nothing but a postal card, but the size of it surprised me. It was exactly eleven inches long and seven inches wide. On the face of the card, the inscription was as follows, in large capital letters: "Business Men's Mail Card," "United States of America," "nothing but the address on this side," and "do not *write* on the *back* of this card." This line I read with surprise and then it dawned upon me that the card was issued by private parties; what made my suspicion more positive, was that a one cent stamp was affixed to the upper right hand corner, showing that the card is unmailable without the stamp. Printing appeared on back of the card.

U. S. 1855 12c.—"Am I as great as you father?"

U. S. 1851 12c.—"No, sonny, your hair is too long."

U. S. 1855 12c.—"Oh, well, I'll get 'trimmed.'"

U. S. 1851 12c.—"Oh, no! Then you'll be 'Samson-ised.'"

“Cochinchine.”

Editor The Virginia Philatelist :

As you have been kind enough to open to me the columns of your publication and notwithstanding the proofs of the genuineness of the surcharged unpaid letter stamps of Cochinchine, produced here about three years ago, and again recently, I will call the attention of the philatelic public to the following points, which I trust will be a reply to all questions, and which embody those points that seem to have been overlooked :

The postmaster at Baclieu has acknowledged the surcharge (Cochinchine) in his letter of May 11, 1896, in which he has taken pains to place the word “Cochinchine” in parenthesis.

The object of surcharging French Colonies’ stamps with the Colony’s name was to *cancel* the use (or validity) of the stamps so surcharged, or overprinted, in any other French Colony but the one of which they so bear the name.

The word “surcharge” is very improperly applied in such cases, as there is *no overcharge*, and the postmaster at Baclieu, who was certainly not a philatelist, and not acquainted with the philatelic term, “surcharge” has used in his letter of acknowledgement the proper word, explaining itself.

All the French Colonies’ stamps with the different Colonies’ names have been overprinted according to a ministerial circular of 1891, requesting *all* postmasters in the French Colonies to so overprint all remainders of postage and unpaid letter stamps, cards, etc., on hand in their post-offices.

It happens that the Ste. Marie de Madagascar stamps herewith sent are on the same sheet with the Cochinchine, which stamps have likewise been a subject of discussion. What has been said for the Cochinchine stamps is applicable to the Ste. Marie de Madagascar stamps.

The contention was, that what I call a “surcharge” is but an old postmark or cancellation without date.

At the date at which the provisional Ste. Marie de Madagascar stamps were issued, and received from this Colony, there was in the post-office of this Colony a *postmark* or canceling stamp *with date*, and in use since, at least, March, 1890, as I have an unused French Colonies’ stamp 25 centimes, black on pink, of the 1881 issue, bearing cancellation of this date. I have also a stamp of 1 franc Diego Suarez et Dependances bearing *surcharge* “Ste. Marie de Madagascar,” duly canceled with the postmark with date of April 4, 1895.

There was no discussion about the genuineness of the stamps or surcharge, but only a contention as to by which name the *blue overprint* Ste. Marie de Madagascar should be called, “surcharge” or “cancellation.”

What I have said before regarding the purpose of the surcharge with the name of the Colony, about the Cochinchine shows the word is used to designate an object very similar. The exact meaning of this overprint will be :

This stamp of Diego Suarez et Dependances which was to be received for prepayment of postage in any and all parts of Diego Suarez and its dependancies, has now its use canceled in any other part of this government, but in Ste. Marie de Madagascar (which is now separate from the government of Diego Suarez) of which country or government it now bears the name and where it can only be lawfully used.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGES CARION.

Stamp collecting is instructive as well as profitable. Foster it in the public schools and note the effect.

Watch for our New Year’s Number !



THE auction season opened with the sale of the Schmidt collection at the Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York. The stamps were catalogued by the J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., and sold well. The collection contained no great rarities, still some of the prices realized will interest our readers:

- New York 5c., black, unsigned, slightly damaged, \$1.50.
 U. S. 1847, 5 and 10c., fine, \$2.20.
 U. S. 1851, 6c., red-brown, unused, fine and very rare, \$20.00.
 U. S. 1857, 24c., slate, unused, fine, \$3.30.
 U. S. 1857, 30c., orange, unused, fine and rare, \$5.00.
 U. S. 1857, 90c., blue, unused, fine and rare, \$11.50.
 U. S. 1861, 5c., yellow-brown, fine, \$4.00.
 U. S. 1861, 15c., black, unused, o. g., fine, \$5.10.
 U. S. 1861, 30c. and 90c., (latter poor), \$11.00.
 U. S. 1869, 24c., unused, o. g., bright specimen, rare, \$13.75.
 U. S. 1869, 30c., fine, \$1.55.
 U. S. 1869, 90c., unused, o. g., brilliant colors, very rare, \$27.00.
 U. S. 1872, National, 12c., purple, unused, o. g., fine, \$5.25.
 U. S. 1872, National, 24c., purple, unused, o. g. (little off center), rare, \$4.10.
 U. S. 1872, 30c., black, unused, o. g., fine, \$3.80.
 U. S. 1893, Columbian series, 1-50c., including shades and envelopes all unused (face value \$1.84) 22 pieces, \$1.80.
 Officially Sealed, "Post Obitem," unused, \$1.05.

- Interior, 1-90c., 1, 2, 3, 6, 15c., unused, duplicates, 12, \$1.92.
 Justice, 1, 3 (2), unused, 6, 10, 12c., rare lot, 6, \$4.20.
 Justice, 30c., purple, slight tear, evenly centered, rare, \$8.00.
 Justice, 90c., purple, fair copy, very rare, \$11.00.
 Navy, 7c., blue, fine, rare, \$4.00.
 Post Office, 1-90c., 1, 2, 6, 12c., unused, fine set of 10, \$3.30.
 State, 1c., green, unused, fine, \$1.90.
 State, 24c., green, unused, fine, \$3 20.
 State, 30c., green, unused, fine, \$4.25.
 State, 90c., green, fine copy, \$5.00.
 Treasury, 1-90c., complete, 24c., has lost a corner, 11, \$1.76.
 War, 1-90c., unused, fine, \$1.65.
 CONFEDERATE STATES. — Mobile, 2c., black, slightly damaged, but artistically repaired, very rare, \$6.50.
 Mobile, 5c., blue, used on original cover, very fine, \$3.10.
 Petersburg, 5c., red, fine, rare, \$4.00.
 General issues, 1861, 5c., 10c., unused and used, 1862, 10c., rose; 1863, 2-20c., including TEN cents, rare lot of 16 stamps, \$3 36.
 Bergedorf, $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4s., all unused originals; 5, 50c.
 Bremen, 1855, 7kr. yellow, a very rare stamp in used condition, \$4.25.
 Canada, 1857, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, unused, full o. g., even margins all round, an absolutely perfect specimen of this rarity, \$44.00.
 Ceylon, 1857, star, 4d., rose, clear and good margins all round, lightly cancelled, a great rarity, \$45.00.
 Ceylon, 1861, star 8d., yellow-brown, evenly centered, lightly cancelled, a very fine specimen of this rare and desirable stamp, \$14.25.
 Parma, 1859, 80c., yellow, unused, fine, very rare, \$9.00.



CANADA.—We have received, and illustrate the new Canadian half-cent stamp. It is the only variety to hand so far. We are indebted to Mr. R. C. Bach of Toronto, From what we can learn the others are to be of like design with the change in colors.



CHILI.—Postage due stamp. 100 centavos, red on yellow.

FRENCH MADAGASCAR.—1 centime, black on bluish, name in red; 2c. brown on buff, name in blue; 4c. purple on gray, name in blue; 20c. red on green, name in blue; 30c. brown on buff, name in blue; 1 franc, olive on greenish, name in red.

GERMANY.—We have received from our correspondent, Mr. Hugo Zeh and from Mr. P. Dächert, Germany, copies of the new letter-sheet, placed on sale November 1st, 1897. It is printed in red with the current 10 pfg. stamp in right upper corner, and Deutsche Reichspost Kartenbrief across the top in German type. It is intended for inland service only.

There is also, we are informed, a 20 pfg. letter-sheet, blue, for U. P. U. service.

LABUAN.—North Borneo stamps surcharged for this Colony; 18c. black and olive; 24c. black, blue, and lilac.

NIGER COAST.—Balance of set water-marked Crown C A. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green; 2d., carmine; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; 5d., purple; 1 shilling, black.

NORTH BORNEO.—18c. black and green; 24c. blue and lake.

ONE CENT

ONE CENT

Both types of the surcharge. (Another similar rule cancels the values at top.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We illustrate the surcharge, 1c. on 3c. issue of 1890-'95. ONE CENT black on 3c. mauve. There are two types of this surcharge as above.

QUEENSLAND.—1 penny, figures in all four corners, similar to 2d., orange red.

ST. VINCENT.—In addition to the two stamps of this Colony chronicled in our September No., there has been another new issue. The Three Pence on One Penny black on lilac, same design as previous issues. In sending us this new issue, Mr. William J. Durrant, of Kingstown, says: "these stamps are available for postage, though they were ostensibly issued for fiscal purposes. The import warrants which pass through the customs require a 3d. stamp—hence this new issue."



SWEDEN.—Color of 30 öre changed to yellow.

VIRGINIA.—An exceptionally fine New Year's Number of THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST is to appear in this State January 1, 1898. Advertisers should send copy before December 20, to insure insertion.

Virginia Philatelic Association

FRANKLIN L. KERNS, President.
FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR., Sec'y-Treas.
JOHN PAALZOW, Sales Manager.
C. F. W. MOSER, Counterfeit Detector.

Official Organ: THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST.

Association meets on the 10th of every month, at
8 o'clock p. m., at 13 N. Eleventh St.,
Richmond, Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., November 10, 1897.

Fellow-Members of the V. P. A.:

I herewith submit to you my report of the third meeting of our Association.

Members present: Messrs. J. J. Bunce, H. C. Scott, Jr., Aug. Dietz, Thomas Christian. E. P. Lyons, Jr., John Paalzow, W. P. Shelton, and F. Stearns, Jr.

Mr. Thomas Christian presided in absence of the president, Mr. F. L. Kerns.

Moved by Mr. Dietz, and seconded by Mr. Scott, that the sphere of the Virginia Philatelic Association be extended, and that hereafter it shall be general in its character and receive as members all desirable applicants resident in the United States. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded by Messrs. Dietz and Scott respectively, that Mr. Franz Paalzow, of Bergedorf, Germany, postmaster of that town when its now rare locals were current, and father of our efficient exchange manager, Mr.

John Paalzow, be elected honorary member of this Association. Motion unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

The secretary was then instructed to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Association.

The following applicants were then elected members: Rev. Dr. Hartley H. Carmichael, Richmond, Va.; Mr. W. S. Ahern, Richmond, Va.; Mr. John C. Seibert, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. Joseph Brandt, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. N. P. Strause, Henderson, N. C.

The splendid collections of Messrs. Shelton and Paalzow were then exhibited, and after several hours of interesting stamp gossip and exchanging of duplicates, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer V. P. A.

Herrn Franz Paalzow, in Bergedorf, zum Ehrenmitgliede erwählt.

In der am Mittwoch, d. 10. November stattgefundenen Versammlung der VIRGINIA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, wurde, auf Antrag der HH. Dietz u. Scott, Herrn Franz Paalzow, in Bergedorf, Deutschland, Vater unseres geehrten Mitgliedes Herrn John Paalzow, (während dessen Verwaltung der Bergedorfer Post die seltenen Briefmarken dieses Ländchens zur Ausgabe gelangten) einstimmig und mit Begeisterung zum Ehrenmitgliede erwählt.

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2d Premium, Scott's International Stamp Album No. 1, Price, \$1.50.

3d Premium, Scott's International Stamp Album No. 11, Price, \$1.00.

And after that date I will give other Premiums.

On May 1, 1898, I will give away as an extra grand premium, one Set of Colombian Stamps, unused, from 1 cent up to \$5.00 to any party who has bought most stamps from me, from now up to that date.

British Colonies, South and Central America, Mexico, rare Europeans, etc., are on my approval sheets at 50% discount.

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FOR THE MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SPECULATORS,
FOR ALL THE WORLD!**

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 1c black and green " " " " " " 06
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 6c black and green " " " " " " 75
 1878, 5c black on silk paper..... 2 50
 " 6c blue " " " " " " 60
 " 6c blue on watermarked paper... 40

CHINA — 1897, ½ on 3c 02

" 1 on 1, small surcharge .. 10

" 2 on 2, " " " " " " 15

" Same, large surcharge 04

" 4 on 4, small surcharge .. 07

" 5 on 5, " " " " " " 08

" 8 on 6, " " " " " " 12

" 10 on 9, large surcharge .. 15

" 10 on 12, " " " " " " 15

" 10 on 12, small surcharge .. 20

" 30 on 24, " " " " " " 40

" 30 an 24, large surcharge .. 35

" 1 on 3 red..... 03

" 2 on 3 red..... 04

TONCA.—1886, 6d yellow used or *... 40

" 1892, 4 on 1d*..... 30

" 8d mauve*..... 45

" 1s brown*..... 60

" 1893, 2½ on 2d green* red sur. 25

" ½ on 1d blue, used. 10

" Same, black surch*... 40

" 1895, 1 on 2½d red 25

" 7½ on 2½d red*..... 50

" Official, 8d blue*..... 2 00

" 1s blue*..... 2 50

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U. S. 1890, 8c, Sherman.....	20	1 75	Great Britain, Official ¼d, slate.....	40	3 50
U. S. 1893, 1c, blue.....	05	25	Guatemala, well assorted.....	15	1 25
U. S. 1893, 2c, violet.....	—	10	Hawaii 1882, 2c, rose.....	15	1 10
U. S. 1893, 4c, blue.....	25	1 25	Hawaii 1883, 1c, green.....	15	1 40
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*Angola, 2½ reis brown.....	10	50	India, 6 varieties, assorted.....	03	15
*Angra 1897, 2½ reis slate.....	10	50	Italy, assorted.....	—	10
Argentina, well assorted.....	05	30	Jamaica 1871, 1d, blue.....	20	1 50
Austria, nice assortment.....	—	10	Jamaica 1871, 2d, rose.....	15	1 25
Bavaria, 5 varieties, assorted.....	—	10	Jamaica, finely assorted.....	05	45
*Bergedorf, 5 var. evenly assort.....	10	75	Jamaica, Official, assorted.....	10	50
Belgium, 1, 2, and 10c, assort.....	—	10	Japan, well assorted.....	03	15
Brazil, well assort.....	05	40	Japan, Telegraph, assorted.....	05	45
British Guiana, 1c, slate.....	10	75	*Mexico, Officially Sealed, brown.....	05	40
British Guiana, 2c, orange.....	15	1 40	Mexico, Official, olive.....	05	40
British Guiana, 2c, current.....	05	40	Natal, 2d, olive.....	15	1 25
Canada 1859, 1c, pink.....	50	4 35	*New Brunswick, 5c, green.....	10	1 00
Canada 1859, 5c, vermil.....	20	1 75	*New Brunswick, 2c, orange.....	20	1 95
Canada 1868, ½c, black.....	1 10	10 00	Newfoundland, 3c, slate.....	10	75
Canada 1868, 1c, red-brown.....	1 10	10 00	New South Wales, 1 and 2d, assort.....	—	10
Canada 1868, 2c, green.....	60	5 75	New South Wales, other values.....	10	75
Canada, 1c, yellow, obsolete.....	—	10	New Zealand 1873, 2d.....	10	60
Canada, 2c, green, ".....	—	20	New Zealand, 1 and 2d, current.....	—	10
Canada, 3c, red, ".....	—	05	Nova Scotia, 5c, blue.....	1 60	15 00
Canada, 5c, slate, ".....	05	45	Paitala, Official, assorted.....	10	75
Canada, 6c, chocolate ".....	10	75	*Ponta Delgada 1897, 2½ reis.....	10	50
Canada, 8c, slate, ".....	10	50	Porto Rico, well assorted.....	05	35
Canada, Jubilee, 1c, yellow.....	15	1 40	Queensland, 4 varieties, assorted.....	03	20
Canada, Jubilee, 2c, green.....	20	1 90	*Roman States, well assorted, R.....	03	20
Canada, Jubilee, 3c, rose.....	10	50	Russia, well assorted.....	02	15
Canada, Register, 5c, green.....	10	50	*Shanghai, ½c, blue and orange.....	10	50
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Canada, F. F. law, 10c, green.....	10	60	Spain, assorted.....	03	15
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Colombian Republic, assorted.....	05	45	*Switzerland 1881, 5c, brown.....	03	20
*Confederate States, 2c, rose.....	1 00	9 00	*Switzerland, 10c, rose.....	03	20
Entire sheet of 200 for.....	—	18 00	*Switzerland 1881, 20c, orange.....	05	25
*Confederate States, 10c, blue.....	15	1 45	*Switzerland, 25c, green.....	05	30
*Congo (Portuguese), 2½ reis.....	05	45	*Switzerland 1881, 40c.....	05	30
*Costa Rica, 1863, ½r. blue.....	05	45	Tunis, well assorted.....	10	50
*Costa Rica, 1889, 1c, brown.....	05	40	*Turkey, Constantinople '65, 5p.....	10	75
*Costa Rica, 1889, 10c, red-brown.....	05	45	*Venezuela, 5c, green.....	03	20
*Costa Rica, 1889, 20c, green.....	05	45	*Venezuela, 25c, brown.....	05	40
*Costa Rica, 1889, above 4 var. ass.,	05	40	*Venezuela, 1 bol, carmine.....	10	75

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Nova Scot, 6d yell-gr., cnt close	3 00
Switzerland, 1845, 5c d'k green	5 00
" Zürich, 10r black..	4 50
Württemberg 1851, 18k violet...	3 25
" 1857, 18k blue, cntl.	3 50
" 1862, 18k orange,	1 25

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