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The Crawford Library of Philatelic Literature at the British Library and for the World in Digital Form



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Curator the British Library Philatelic Collections 1983–2013

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Appendix A

The Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

By E. D. Bacon

The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society, Volume 1, pages 25–30, 1908.

Unlike the history of several of the great libraries of the present day, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery, it is fortunately still possible to write a fairly complete account of the principal collections that have been formed of the literature pertaining to stamp-collecting. The earliest attempt to get together a philatelic library, at least in this country, was that made by Mr. W. Dudley Atlee, the editor and publisher of a stamp circular issued from September, 1865, to May, 1866, and the first Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, founded in April, 1869. Mr. Atlee had been collecting philatelic works some years before the last mentioned date, and was one of the first writers to compile lists of philatelic publications. These lists, which appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette*, of New Brunswick, in 1867, and in the *Philatelist*, of London and Brighton, for 1867, 1869 and 1872, have proved of the greatest service to subsequent writers. Mr. Atlee appears to have abandoned philately in 1872, and although I have made many enquiries with the view of tracing what became of his library I have never been able to learn any authentic details of its ultimate fate. It is quite possible that his books are still lying hidden away on dusty shelves in some forgotten corner.

In the United States the late Mr. J.K. Tiffany was one of the first to make a study of philatelic literature and to form a library. In his case his efforts were prolonged long after Mr. Atlee had given up the pursuit and he remained an indefatigable collector until his death in March, 1897. For two decades – from 1870 to 1890 – he was to all intents and purposes the only collector of the entire literature of stamp-collecting in either the United States or Great Britain, other philatelists of that period being content if they possessed a few of the more important journals and works. It was owing largely to this fact that Mr. Tiffany was enabled to make his library so complete, as there was little or no demand for any except the standard publications, and he was enabled to acquire copies of the scarcest works at a few pence each, which would now, owing to the greatly increased competition probably be appraised at pounds apiece.

Mr. Tiffany included in his collection all separate works, journals, retail and wholesale price-lists from the smallest to the largest, notices of dealers and societies, articles in non-philatelic magazines, works on postal history, postage stamp music, etc. In fact, he made it his object to obtain every scrap of paper from a single leaf to the largest volume, which had any bearing whatever on philately or the Post Office, in all languages and from every quarter of the globe. The strongest portions of his library consisted of the philatelic literature of the United States and Great Britain, both of which he had succeeded in making surprisingly complete. In the publications of the continent of Europe, as it is only natural to expect, he lacked a good many works, more particularly of those of Germany.

The collection was discontinued after Mr. Tiffany's death, and in June, 1901, the entire library just as he had left it was purchased by the Earl of Crawford, and is now housed in his London residence in Cavendish Square. On the arrival of the library in England, Lord Crawford determined to continue it from the end of 1896, the period when it stopped, and to keep it up to date. His efforts in this direction have been most successful, and he has added an immense number of volumes to every branch, since it passed into his hands. Mr. Tiffany had adopted a uniform binding of half calf and the colour black for the journals and such of the separate works as required to be bound, and Lord Crawford decided to continue using the same colour, but has substituted half morocco in place of calf. Unfortunately the binding done in the United States is work of poor quality, and several of the books have had to be re-bound. Many of the early catalogues and works were also terribly mutilated and cut down and some had the wrappers omitted, but in many instances these have since been replaced by more perfect copies with the original wrappers intact.

Shortly after Lord Crawford acquired the Tiffany library he purchased from the writer all the works of which I had copies that were not represented in the Tiffany collection. My own library was fairly strong in works published from 1897 to 1901 and by this means the literature of these years was filled in to a large extent. I was also able to add a few of the earliest publications that were missing and in other instances to replace poor copies with others in choicer condition. During the years that have elapsed since 1901: a large quantity of the missing numbers of journals, have also been obtained from a variety of other sources by the circulation of "lists of wants." Finally, towards the end of last year Lord Crawford, as recently announced, purchased the famous Fraenkel library. From this he has been able to fill in a very large number of gaps in the literature of all countries, but more especially amongst the German publications.

In order to give some idea of the room required to store the Crawford philatelic library, I may mention that if the volumes were arranged on nine rows of shelves, one above the other, they would cover a wall space of thirty feet in length, or a total run of two hundred and seventy feet would be required if the books were placed in a continuous line. The rapid growth that has taken place since Lord Crawford bought the Tiffany collection is best demonstrated in this way: Mr. Tiffany had started two series of volumes, one lettered "Miscellaneous Stamp Journals," the other "Miscellaneous Stamp Pamphlets," in which were bound up, respectively, journals of which only one or at the most a few numbers were issued and small pamphlets. Many of the volumes of the former contain as many or more than twenty different journals and there are often ten or more pamphlets to one volume of the latter. When the Tiffany library arrived in London the two sets numbered fifty-one and twenty-one volumes respectively; now they contain as many as one hundred and thirty-five and eighty-seven volumes.

Amongst such a wealth of philatelic treasures it is difficult to select works deserving of special notice, but mention may be made of some of the earliest publications of each country, as a list of these will doubtless be found of considerable interest to other literature collectors. In giving this list it is only right I should add that the selections are entirely arbitrary on my part, for there are many works of later years which are in fact just as scarce and several even of greater rarity than many of those I have placed on the roll. In the description of the works my readers will please note that the copies described are to be understood to be perfect and to retain the wrappers in which they were originally issued, except special mention is made to the contrary. In the same way all the journals have their advertisement pages and wrappers intact without it is expressly stated otherwise.

GREAT BRITAIN

The earliest works, consisting of unpriced manuals, include: Frederick Booty's "Aids to Stamp Collectors," Brighton and London, (1862); the first, second, and third editions, the first two of which are without the author's name, the title-pages only bearing the words "By a Stamp Collector." The copy of the first edition in the library has "W. Thomson, 22-4-62," written on the title-page, a most important piece of information as it shews that the catalogue was issued in April, 1862, and was consequently the earliest work of the kind published in Great Britain, the preface to the first edition of Mount Brown's "Catalogue," being dated "May, 1862." Booty's "Stamp Collectors Guide," Brighton and London, 1862; the two varieties, one with the introduction printed only on one side of the paper, the other with it impressed on both sides. Mount Brown's "Catalogue," London, 1862-64; all five editions in their coloured paper wrappers, the title-page of the last edition bearing in manuscript "Dr. Viner with the author's kind respects. 16 Ap. 1864"; second and fourth editions in the publisher's binding, the latter interleaved; fifth edition, large paper - "Author's Copy" - with autograph inscription on the fly-leaf "C.W. Viner, Esq., Ph.D., M.A., etc. With the compiler's compliments," and a manuscript slip inserted signed "F" (Miss Fenton) giving some particulars of Mr. Mount Brown and his catalogue. Dr. J. E. Gray's "Catalogue," London, 1862-75; all six editions. A copy of that rare "Catalogue" by "A Collector," published at Gloucester in 1863, (vide illustration on the front page of the paper wrapper). The "Collector" in question was a Mr. W.H. Wright, and the

sale of the work was stopped on account of its being an almost verbatim copy of the third edition of Mount Brown's "Catalogue." The title-page of the volume in the library bears in manuscript "E.L. Pemberton with the author's compliments. 8-3-69." and in a different hand-writing, "and by him to J.K. Tiffany." E.A. Oppen's "Catalogue," London; a long series of editions ranging from the first published in 1863 to the thirtieth, issued in 1891. The set is complete with the exception of copies of the second, fifth, seventh, and twenty-fifth editions, and nearly all are in the cloth bindings as issued by the publisher. Of the thirty editions numbers one and two were compiled by E.A. Oppen, numbers three to seven by Henry Whympster, while all the subsequent issues were the work of Dr. C.W. Viner. Bellars and Davie's "Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting," London, 1864-65, the three editions with their paper covers and the first edition interleaved and in the publisher's binding, and Dr. C.W. Viner's translation of Moens' work "Postage Stamps Illustrated," 1864; the two varieties with different title-pages, one published by Grumel & Michel, of London, and the other jointly by Hall & Co., London, and Stafford Smith & Co., Brighton.

The library also contains copies of all the early works on forgeries, consisting of E. Doble's translation of Moens' work "On the Falsification of Postage Stamps," Falmouth, 1862; Lewes and Pemberton's "Forged Stamps," Edinburgh, 1863; T. Dalston's "How to Detect Forged Stamps," Gateshead, 1865; and J. M. Stourton's "Postage Stamp Forgeries," London and Birmingham, 1865. Of the early priced catalogues there are examples of Stafford Smith & Smith, Bath (1863)-1865; T. Creber & Co., Devonport, 1864; Moore & Eden, Liverpool, June, 1864; Stockall & Co., later Young & Stockall, Liverpool, 1864-74, numerous editions; Wm. Lincoln, jun., later Wm. Lincoln, London (1864-98) many editions, the first a small pamphlet of 34 + (2) pages, with a reddish brown paper wrapper, size 3½in. x 5½in.; Steinau, Jones & Co., later C. K. Jones & Co., Manchester, 1864-69; Henry R. Victor, Belfast, 1864, sixth edition only, a price-list of twelve pages, without a wrapper, size 4½in. x 7in.; the other editions probably consisted of manuscript or printed sheets; E. Stanley Gibbons, later Stanley Gibbons & Co., Plymouth and London, 1865-90, a very large number of editions; C. & H. Gloyn, Manchester, 1866-69; Alfred Smith & Co., Bath, 1866-81, a numerous lot; Stafford Smith & Co., Brighton, 1866-74; J. & G. Yates, Liverpool, 1866, a price-list of twenty pages in a blue paper wrapper, size 5½in. x 8½in.; and J.J. Woods' "Catalogue of the fine and very complete collection of postage stamps, selected with great care by E.L. Pemberton, Esq., of Birmingham, comprising all the rarest varieties of perforation. watermarks, etc., known, including full series of the stamps of the various countries upon which Mr. Pemberton has been writing during the year," Hartlepool (1867), a very interesting list, also five other "Catalogues" of J.J. Woods, issued from March, 1867, to September, 1870.

The early journals of Great Britain include entire files of the Monthly Intelligencer, Birmingham, 1862-63, ten numbers, the only complete set known (vide illustration, reduced in size, of the front page of No. 1), this journal is only partly philatelic, but the form and style of the make-up was copied and adopted by the proprietors of the Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser, Liverpool, 1862-64, the first journal published that was entirely devoted to philatelic objects; the Liverpool Stamp Advertiser, after No. 3, the Liverpool and Newport Stamp Advertiser, Liverpool and Newport, Monmouth, 1863-64, fourteen numbers; the International Postage Stamp Review, London, 1863, both series, nine numbers; Once a Month, Manchester, 1863-64, both series, fourteen numbers; the Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser, new series, and Stamp Collectors' Miscellany, Weymouth, 1864-65, fifteen numbers; the North of England Stamp Review and Advertiser, Barnard Castle, 1864, both series, five numbers; the Stamp Collector's Pocket Companion, Manchester, 1865, an odd little paper of 4in. x 5½in., with a buff paper wrapper, of which only one number was issued; W. D. Atlee's Stamp Circular, London, 1865-66, eight numbers, each consisting of two sheets of blue paper, the first only of which is printed on one side; and the Stamp Collector's Budget, Glasgow, 1868, two numbers. With very few exceptions some of which are only wanting one number to complete the file, all the other philatelic journals of Great Britain published from 1862 to the present day are represented by full sets.

Of non-philatelic magazines containing notices on stamp-collecting and the adoption of stamps by the Post Office the most important are:— Household Words, London, February 21, 1852, containing an article, “The Queen’s Head,” giving a description of the production of the first stamps of Great Britain, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Petch; All the Year Round, London, July, 19, 1862, with an article, “My Nephew’s Collection”; Cassell’s Illustrated Family Paper, London, 1862–67, a complete set of the two series of thirty-six and thirty-nine articles, which were founded upon the papers published in the Magasin Pittoresque of Paris; Young England, London, 1862, containing five articles by Dr. J. E. Gray; The Leisure Hour, London, 1863, two articles; The London and Westminster Review for March, 1840, in which are reviews of several pamphlets, etc., on the introduction of Penny Postage, with illustrations of various essays for postage stamps.

In connection with the last subject mention must also be made of a volume containing a very rare collection of the “Papers issued under the direction of the Mercantile Committee on Postage in 1838 and 1839.” The collection of these “Papers” is, unfortunately, not quite complete, but it contains a set of the Post Circular, published in London during 1838–39, some of the numbers of which illustrate essays for postage stamps and envelopes and specimens of similar essays are also to be found in some of the other “Papers.” Besides this volume the library possesses copies of all the three published editions of Rowland Hill’s “Post Office Reform,” London, 1837, as well as an example of the earliest edition of January, 1837, with the title-page headed “Private and Confidential.” Of the last only a small number were printed and privately circulated, and it is now excessively rare. There are also copies of both the editions of W. H. Ashurst’s “Facts and Reasons in support of Mr. Rowland Hill’s plan for a Universal Penny Postage,” London, 1838, the latter edition containing an essay for a letter-sheet; S. Taylor’s “The Penny Postage question examined,” London and Liverpool, 1839; Punch, July 13, 1844, with illustrations of “Punch’s Anti-Graham wafers and envelopes” on the paper wrapper; and the Art Journal, London, June, 1848, containing an article, “Compound Plate Printing,” with illustrations of essays of postage stamps, printed by Charles Whiting. There is also a very large collection of pamphlets and papers connected with the Chalmers versus Hill controversy of later years.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Of the early literature of British North America the library possesses copies of Craig & Melvin’s “Price List,” St. John, New Brunswick (1864), this consists of two large sheets 8¼in. x 10¾in. with the prices filled in with pen and ink. A. D. Robertson’s “Price List,” St. John (1865), two large sheets 9in. x 11½in., also with the prices filled in with pen and ink; second edition, 1866, in pamphlet form fifteen pages + (1) page, 6¼in x 9in., with a coloured paper wrapper. The latter was also issued in 1866 by the Excelsior Stamp Association, a trading name adopted by Edward A. Craig, of St. John, the only difference consisting in the substitution of a new title-page and coloured paper wrapper. A third edition was subsequently issued in the name of the Association in 1869. This is of smaller size, 4¾in. x 7¼in., and contains thirty-one pages + (1) page within a coloured paper wrapper. There are also copies of R. McLachlan & Co.’s “Descriptive Catalogue and Price List,” Montreal, 1865, twelve pages, 5¼in. x 8in., with a bright blue paper wrapper imprinted in gold, and D. Cameron & Co.’s “Price List of Postage Stamps,” Quebec, 1868, twenty-two pages, the same size as the last, with a canary-yellow wrapper.

The early journals include the Stamp Collector’s Record, Montreal, 1864, one number; a second number of this is said to have been printed but not circulated, but no copy of a No. 2 in any form is known to exist to-day; the Stamp Collector’s Monthly Gazette, St. John, 1865–67, twenty-four numbers and supplement and the title page and index printed by J. W. Scott in 1870; the Stamp Argus, St. John, 1865, five numbers, and the Postman’s Knock, St. John, 1866–70, twenty-one numbers, and the title-page and index to the first eighteen numbers printed by J.W. Scott in 1870.

UNITED STATES

Amongst the early manuals are examples of A.C. Kline's "Stamp Collector's Manual," Philadelphia, 1862-65, first, second, and third editions, the first being a copy of Mount Brown's "Catalogue," first edition, excepting for a new list of the issues of the United States; Sever & Francis' "Catalogue," Cambridge, 1863, of which H. Dexter was the author, although his name does not appear in the work, and C.M. Seltz, a pseudonym for F.H. King, "The Postage-stamp Collectors' Hand-book," Boston, 1867, a small pamphlet of (4) + 20 pages, size 4¼in. x 6½in. This hand-book was also published by S. Allan Taylor, of Boston, and A.H. Wheeler, of Lowell, and is found with no less than four different coloured wrappers, all of which are in the library.

In price lists there are copies of A.C. Kline's "Price Catalogue," Philadelphia (1864-68), three editions; G. W. Winterburn & Co.'s "Descriptive Catalogue and Price List," Cincinnati, 1865; F. Trifet's later F. Trifet & Co.'s, "Price List" or "Catalogue" of which five editions were published at Boston, from 1866 to 1869; the first consists of a single sheet 7¾in. x 9in., with three columns of prices, and the remaining four are in pamphlet form of various sizes, and contain from sixteen to twenty-four pages. Many further editions were published by the same firm from 1870 onwards; A. Fountain's "New and Revised Descriptive Price Catalogue," Middletown, 1867; J.W. Scott & Co.'s "Monthly Price List of Adhesive Stamps," New York, June, 1867- August, 1868, each of these consists of a single sheet 7¼in. x 17¼in., of which several numbers are wanting. The fifteen issues comprising the set constitute the first fifteen editions of J.W. Scott & Co.'s "Catalogue," the sixteenth and seventeenth editions of which were published in pamphlet form in New York in 1868 and 1869, followed by numerous subsequent editions; W. P. Brown's "Catalogue," New York, 1868-87, several editions; and C.E. Wilbur's "Descriptive Catalogue," Chicago, 1868, a pamphlet of eleven pages + (1) pages, size 4¼in. x 7¼in.

Included in the early journals are full sets of the Stamp Collector's Record, Albany, Boston, and New York, 1864-76, forty-four, really forty-two numbers, as no numbers 42 and 43 were ever published; Coin and Stamp Journal, Chicago, 1865-66, twelve numbers; Curiosity Shop, Chicago, 1865, six numbers; G. W. Winterburn & Co.'s Stamp Circular, Cincinnati, 1865-66, two numbers, of which the last bears no number; Collector's Guide, Newport and Cambridge, 1866, eight numbers; Stamp Collector's Review, Boston, 1866, two numbers, an "Introductory" No. 1, dated July, 1866, consisting of a single sheet (size 8¼in. x 9½in.), printed on one side only and a second No. 1, in octavo size, 5½in. x 8½in., dated October, 1866; Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine, Philadelphia, 1867-71, sixty numbers; Postage Stamp Collectors' Monitor, Boston, 1867, one number, published by C. M. Seltz (i.e., F.H. King), size 4in. x 6in., the contents of which consist of "A list of the lately issued stamps," which occupies the reverse page of the title and "Chas. M. Seltz's Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps," which, with a list of packets, fills the other fourteen pages; Stamp Journal, Middletown, 1867, three numbers; Kelsey's Postage Stamp Reporter, Meriden, 1867, one number; Coin and Stamp Journal, Meriden, 1868, three numbers; and the American Journal of Philately (first series) New York, 1868-78, one hundred and fifty-six numbers, with two copies of Vol. V., one the edition published at New York, the other the edition published in London. In addition to those mentioned all the other early journals are represented complete, in fact down to quite recent years very few numbers are wanting of the purely philatelic journals. Besides these there also exist a large number of semi-philatelic journals and, as in the case of every other library, a good many numbers of these less important publications are wanting, more particularly amongst those which have appeared since the year 1900.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

The early manuals in French in the library include: F.G. Oscar Berger-Levrault's privately circulated lists of stamps, of which there are ten editions and three supplements. The first two editions have no heading and were printed by autographic lithography. They were issued, respectively, in September and December, 1861. The subsequent editions issued from 1862-64 all bear the simple title "Timbres-Poste" and were printed in the ordinary way. Then there followed "Beschreibung

der bis jetzt bekannten Briefmarken,” Strasburg, 1864, a catalogue in German, next an interleaved copy, apparently printed in 1865, in two parts without a title-page or index, having “Timbres-Poste” as the heading of Part 1, which has ii. + 110 pages, and “Deuxième partie. Essais et timbres proposés,” pages 111–153 + (1) page; and finally a copy of “Les Timbres Poste” Paris, 1867, of which there are three varieties; one has the “Avant-propos” dated “Mai, 1867,” the second has the date “Juin, 1867,” and the third is like the last, but has the wrapper dated “1869.” Alfred Potiquet’s “Catalogue,” Paris, 1862, both editions, the first unfortunately wanting pages 35–38. J.B. Moens’ “Manuei du Collectionneur,” Brussels, 1862–63, three editions of which the second dated, like the first, 1862, is found with three different title-pages; one has the publisher’s name given as “Bruxelles, Moens, . . . ,” another has “Bruxelles, Misonne et Bonnet, . . . J.B. Moens . . .” and the third bears “Bruxelles, Misonne et Bonnet, . . . Paris, Ch. Reinwald . . .” The third edition of the “Manuel” consists of the second with the “Supplément de la 2e édition,” issued together in a green wrapper bearing “Troisième édition and the date “1863.” Of Moens’ “Illustrations du Manuel” there are two editions; the first published at Brussels in 1862–63 in seventeen parts in twelve yellow-green paper wrappers, and the second at Paris in 1864 in seventeen parts in nine blue-green wrappers. There is a copy of Moens’ “Les Timbres-poste Illustrés,” Brussels, and also one of the large paper edition of this work with a different title-page and the plates of illustrations printed on India paper. E. de Laplante’s “Timbre-poste,” Paris (1862) containing one of the small white and gold envelopes with the name of the publisher, used by him for enclosing stamps sold or sent to his customers; and Fois. V. * * * (François Vallète’s) “Petit Manuel de l’amateur des timbres-poste,” Paris (1862), one of the most curious philatelic works ever published.

In the early priced catalogues there are examples of A. Beillieu’s “Guide de l’amateur de timbres-poste,” Paris, 1863–65, three editions; Pierre Mahé et Cie, later Pierre Mahé’s, “Guide Manuel du Collectionneur,” Paris (1863)–1870. Four editions and supplements to the third and fourth. There is also a copy of the special edition of the third printed on coloured paper and one of a similar edition of the fourth printed on thick laid paper. It should be noted that the second edition was published in the form of supplements to Nos. 3–9 of *Le Timbrophile*; Arthur Maury’s “Catalogue,” Paris, 1865, etc. The first edition, which was published in 1863, is printed on pale rose paper, and is interleaved, the second and third editions appeared, respectively, in (1866) and (1868) and the publication has been continued down until the present day; Madame E. Nicolas’ “Catalogue,” Paris, 1865, the author of which was Monsieur Ernest Régnard; J.B. Moens’ “Catalogue prix-courant,” Brussels, first edition 1868, second edition 1869, followed “by five other editions in later years. Amongst other early French works there are J.B. Moens’ “De la falsification des timbres-poste” Brussels, 1862, with two varieties of the title-page one with the names of the publishers given as “Bruxelles, Moens, . . . Bruxelles, Misonne et Bonnet, . . .” the other with “Bruxelles, Moens . . . Paris, Baillieu . . .”; J.B. Moens’ “Timbres d’Offices Américains,” Brussels, 1868; H. Boyer’s “Histoire du timbres-postes et en particulier du timbre-postes français,” Maréennes, 1862, and Dr. Magnus (pseudonym for Dr. J.A. Legrand), “Essai sur les filigranes et les papiers . . . des timbres-postes,” Paris, 1867, of which only 550 copies were printed.

In the French journals of the sixties I find: *Le Timbre Poste*, Brussels, 1863–1900, 456 numbers; the file includes the original edition of the first year in folio size and copies of the reprints of 1 and 2, in the same form, made in 1863, the whole twelve numbers re-arranged and reprinted in 1867 in the size of the subsequent issues, reprints of Nos. 13–16, the two first of which were made in 1869 and those of the two last in 1875. There is also a set of the special edition of the journal printed on variously coloured paper. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, Paris, 1864, etc., No. 1 of this appeared on July 15, 1864, and, as the paper is still published it is the oldest existing philatelic journal of the present day. Nos. 1–3 were first issued in folio form, but were afterwards reprinted in one number in the same size as Nos. 4–47. Of this journal Nos. 48–50 only exist as price-lists, the publication after No. 31 became irregular and the journal was entirely suspended between October, 1874, and January, 1885. *Le Timbrephile*, Paris, 1864–71, 84 numbers: and the reprint of No. 3. In non-philatelic magazines there is a complete set of the fifty-three articles by Monsieur Natalis Rondot, which appeared in the *Magasin Pittoresque*, Paris, during the years 1862–66.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Of the early manuals of Germany there are examples of C. Beyfuss' "Neuestes Verzeichniss aller bis jetzt ausgegebenen in- und ausländischen Briefmarken," Hanover, 1863, a little hand-book of v. + (3) + 67 pages + (1) page, size 4 in. x 5¼ in. (vide illustration of the title-page); Dürr'sche Buchhandlung "Handbuch für Briefmarken-Sammler," Leipzig, 1863, second edition; M. Ruhl's "Der Briefmarken-Freund," Leipzig, 1864–65, (4) pages and (96) plates of coloured illustrations, published in twelve parts, each with a coloured paper wrapper; A. F. Storck's "Der Briefmarken-Freund," Vienna, 1866, unfortunately wanting several pages.

Amongst the oldest priced catalogues are: L. Priebatsch's "Uebersicht aller bekannten von 1840 bis August, 1863, ausgegebenen Franco-Marken," Breslau, September, 1863, 30 pages, printed on pelure paper, size 3¾ in. x 5 in.; Zschiesche & Köder's "Katalog," Leipzig (1863)– 1879, editions two to eleven; R. Zschiesche's "Briefmarken-Preiscurant," Leipzig, 1867, printed on light buff and also on lilac-rose paper; A. Zschiesche's "Katalog," Leipzig, the second and third editions of 1868 and 1869, with many subsequent issues; F. Elb's "Katalog," Dresden (1864), with Supplements II and III., published in (1866–67); Literarisches Museum in Leipzig, "Katalog," Leipzig, 1864, 23 pages + (1) page, size 3¾ in. x 5 in., and the tenth edition, which made its appearance in 1868; several of the other editions of this firm bear the name of G. Bauschke or J. Kiimmel, of these the library contains, with the former's name, an edition dated "1865," a copy similar, but with the words "Zweiter Abdruck" on the title-page and the eighth edition dated "1867," with the latter's name there are examples of the thirteenth and fourteenth editions dated, respectively, "1869" and "1870"; C. Mann Junior. later C. Mann's "Katalog," Leipzig, 1864–76, the first edition is precisely the same as the 1864 edition of the Literarisches Museum in Leipzig, except for the substitution of the former's name on the coloured paper wrapper and on page 1, the other editions in the library are dated "1868," "1871," and "1876"; A. Thiele & Co., "Vollständiger Katalog," Mannheim, 1865, and A. Lauber's "Katalog," Stuttgart, 1866, second edition, containing iv + 83 pages + (1) page.

Of the journals there are entire files of the *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler*, Leipzig, 1863–67, 48 numbers, the form and make-up of the paper was evidently copied from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*; the *Borsenblatt für den Briefmarken-Handel*, Kaufbeuren (1864), 12 numbers; the *Allgemeine deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, Coburg, 1864, 12 numbers; the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Sammler*, Hamburg, 1864–65, three numbers, a very scarce paper; the *Briefmarken-Sammler*, Leipzig, 1866–71, 52 numbers, of which the three last are particularly rare; the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Sammler*, Aussig, 1869, three numbers, the only complete set known; and the *Bazar für Briefmarkensammler*, Heidelberg, 1869–70, 11 numbers. The journals from 1870 to the present day are also very complete and contain several unique pieces, and there are but few wants, even amongst the journals issued by the German philatelic societies. Many of these latter are excessively difficult to obtain as, frequently, only sufficient numbers were printed for the members, and they were often produced by autographic lithography or by some hectographic process.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Philatelic publications during the sixties of countries outside those I have spoken of, are not numerous. Of these the library possesses two manuals: G. Brecker's "Guida di tutti i Francobolli," Florence, 1864, 36 pages, size 3¾ in. x 5¼ in. and (U. Franchi's) "Guida-manuale," Florence, 1864, 26 pages, size 4¼ in. x 6¼ in., the name of the author of the latter does not appear in the work, but is as given; there are two copies of this in the collection, one with and one without the coloured paper wrapper, both contain prices inserted by the author in pen and ink, the prices differing in many instances in the two copies. There is also an example of the priced "Katalog" of W. Georg, published at Basic and Geneva in 1864, a small pamphlet of iv + 99 pages + (1) page, size 3¾ in. x 5½ in.

In journals I find *Nordisk Frimaerketidende*, Copenhagen, 1867–68, 12 numbers, but wanting the double number 11–12; the *Continental Philatelic Magazine*, Amsterdam, 1869–70, eight numbers, a journal containing some of the quaintest English ever printed, and lastly *De Timbrophilist*, Amsterdam, [1869–70], nine numbers, (vide illustration, reduced in size, of the front page of No. 1). Of this journal Lord Crawford possesses No. 1, dated July 1 (1869), and No. 9, of March 1, (1870). Both these are believed to be unique and no copies are known to exist of Nos. 2–8.