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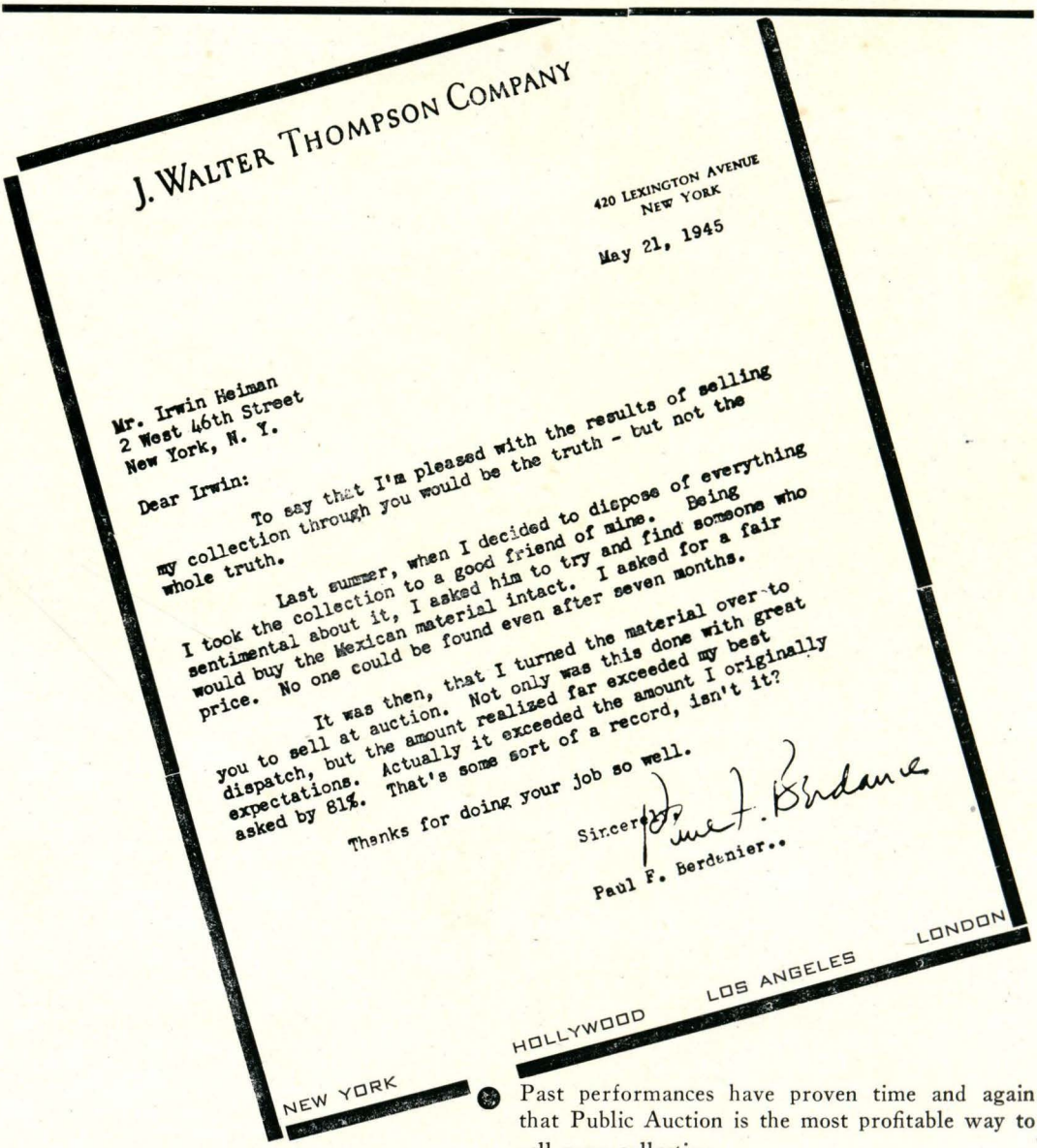
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May 21, 1945

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2 West 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

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Paul F. Berdanier

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IRWIN HEIMAN

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XXIV. APRIL, 1945. No. 2.

St. Pierre & Miquelon, 25 on 1fc

(Scott 7, S. G. 1, Champion 2)

Dangerous Counterfeit of the first "25" surcharge and notes on the 2nd—25 (Scott 8) and the 5 on 2c (Scott 9)

By H. R. Harmer

There is nothing unusual about counterfeits of French Colonial surcharges, they are legion, but in this particular instance, it is a forgery of St. Pierre & Miquelon, the first 25 issued there, and in the extremely rare condition of being unused. Moreover it bears the stamped initials of a famous American expert whose opinions are held in high regard everywhere, and in addition it has, the name of Kneitschel, a highly reputed South American dealer, but naturally one who knows far more about the stamps of Argentina than of St. Pierre.

25 ON 1 F., SCOTT #7

The first 25 of St. Pierre & Miquelon was surcharged by hand on the imperforate 1 franc of 1876 French Colonial issue, each stamp by two dies, one a plain, almost crude block-type 25, the other a "S. P. M.", all sans-serif. See illustration above or look at Scott's 1945 Catalogue No. 7 with their illustration C.

This first 25 surcharge was issued there, according to the authority of the Champion Specialized Catalogue, on the 7th of March 1885. Confirmation, if necessary is found in the Philatelic Record of August, 1901, Donald A. King giving the same date and that fine Belgian Philatelist the Baron de Vinck de Winnezcelle in his excellent work on the French Colonies also confirms the date. Used it is a comparatively scarce stamp, but unused it is an extreme rarity, the finest collection of these stamps in America has no unused copy, and 17 used copies.

In a collection of French Colonies recently sold for an estate by H. R. Harmer, Inc., there was included an unused copy of this very 25 of St. Pierre & Miquelon, Scott No. 7, Gibbons No. 1 and Yvert No. 2. Being signed by two experts as mentioned above, it was therefore offered and the assurance given that it would be submitted to any acceptable authority for further expert opinion. It was only auctioned and sold and the suggestion made that it should be submitted to Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein, who with his magnificent collection of this French colony was well able to give an authoritative opinion. The purchaser was agreeable and in due course Mr. Lichtenstein returned the doubtful stamp with the opinion that the surcharge was bad as it was printed on a different shade of the 1 franc Colony to that used for the unquestionably genuine, and he was kind enough to send at the same time, his collection of St. Pierre-Miquelon with the suggestion "look for yourself."

It was so; slight as was the difference in the shade of the one franc, it was sufficient. A prolonged examination of the 17 used copies in the collection with the doubtful stamp brought to light the interesting fact that in the doubtful copy while the figures 25 seemed about correct in size, the S P M was a little larger (see illustration). The genuine S P M was obviously made with a single one-piece hand-stamp, and those on all of the 17 copies are the same size. Therefore this larger S P M gave ample additional evidence that the unused copy was bad. Note the adjoining illustrations. Showing plainly the extra width of the counterfeit S P M in the upper stamp.

The Counterfeit

(Subject of this article)



The Genuine

(Ex Lichtenstein)

By the best of good fortune, another unused copy of this block type 25 was offered recently and photographed in a New York auction; on examination it turned out to be exactly the same forgery as that mentioned above. It had the larger SPM which settled its fictitious character immediately, but it was pleasing to notice that some slight variations in the outline of the 25 were exactly the same as in my stamp and therefore constant and thus additional proof that it was not genuine. These outline variations are most marked in the figure 2, they are roughly as follows, (1) at just above the commencement of the upward outside curve of the 2 there is a partial break or indentation, (2) at a little more than halfway down from the top to the bottom of the figure is another almost complete break or wide gash in the outline of the outside curve, (3) at just above the point where the upper part of the 2 joins the level base is another small bar gouged out, and (4) the right end of the base of the 2 is a little rounded, whereas in the genuine, the end of the 2 in clearly stamped impressions is square.

All the three partial breaks in outline have the same direction, diagonal, north-east, south-west and suggest the theory that the counterfeit figures were cut on a block of rather soft wood which had marked ribs or grain and that some slightly sunken parts between the ribbing are where non-printing breaks occur. If a close perfect-surface wood like box or holly had been used, the faults would probably not have occurred.

The two original dies used to make the *genuine* Scott No. 7 stamp were most probably cut out of some hard close-grained wood, (box-wood was usual to printers) and each stamp separately overprinted by hand in two operations with the two dies. It was evidently intended to print the 25 above the S P M with both upright, but only about one-third are like this in the Lichtenstein collection. The rest being 25 sideways reading up, or 25 inverted (the latter only 2 out of 17). The S P M was often wrongly stamped at top, sometimes inverted, or indeed any other place where there was room.

25 C. ON 1 F., SCOTT #8

This careless surcharging seems curious to a modern collector who at once thinks "varieties, Ha! Made for the collector!" But it must be remembered that this happened over 60 years ago, that it was a tiny island far away from civilization, that the operator who made the provisionals was probably the postmaster or an assistant and the only need was to have a one franc stamp, clearly altered to the reduced value of 25 centimes. The normal imperf. 25c Colonial type (French Colonies Scott No. 35 S. G. No. 44) were sold out, and 25c stamps, it is suggested, were wanted for European mail, but before the few dealer-importers who saw or heard of this new provisional, had time to order and receive them, this block type 25, was sold out and a new fancy type 25 Scott 8, (their illustration d) was in issue; seeing that the fancy type 25 is about equally rare used or unused it appears that by the time dealer-orders had arrived, there was only the fancy type 25 (Scott 8) in hand, and those fancy type 25's are the unused copies that philatelists find in their collections today. As a matter of interest, Mr. Lichtenstein's collection contains 5 unused and 6 used copies of this fancy type 25, (Scott 8) so the catalogue prices of $250.00 unused and $200.00 used seem appropriate to this particular stamp.

But not so the catalogue price of the first block type 25. Scott's price for this stamp is also $250.00 unused and $200.00 used, and the Lichtenstein collection has no unused copy and 17 used!

Unused this stamp (Scott 7) is obviously an extreme rarity; in the Hind collection there were 2 unused copies, and only one unused copy catalogued separately in the Ferrari collection, with none in the Dwight.

It seems therefore that the catalogue makers should alter the value of this unused block-type 25 to a distinctly higher figure, seeing that three of the largest collections of French Colonials ever made can only muster three unused copies among them.

Owners of unused copies of Scott 7 should examine them closely for if genuine they are about as rare as the Dodo, or a 20 cents St. Louis and worth very much more than the prices given in the leading catalogues.

REPRINTS

There is however to be considered, a further extremely knotty question in the matter of reprints. There are reprints of the 25 both block and fancy types, Scott 7 and 8. They come both unused and used and the Lichtenstein collection makes a fine showing with 9 copies of the 25 block type, 4 unused and 5 used, of the 25 fancy type, there are 3 (unused and 2 used). The used cancelled with a genuine postmark. The tale of their origin undoubtedly is tied up with the machinations of an earlier well-known Halifax, Nova Scotia stamp dealer of that period, whose record in the seamy side of early Philately, i. e. the 80's and 90's is another and a most interesting story which has yet to be written. After his death, I sold the whole of his very intriguing stock of stamps.

A careful comparison of these reprints with the genuine originals seems to prove that they are true reprints, that is, made with the original dies and made most fortunately with an ink that differs considerably from that of the genuine originals. The block type 25 (Scott 7) reprint is often a deep jet black surcharge when unused, the used are not quite so deep black, but very dis-

tinctly blacker than the originals. The fancy 25 reprints are also darker and blacker than the originals. Genuine originals surcharge are generally of a dull gey color rather on the light side.

COUNTERFEITS

Apart from the 25 block type (Scott 7) counterfeit, (the main subject of this article) there is a counterfeit of the fancy type 25 (Scott 8) which is shown in Mr. Lichtenstein's collection, this latter is easy to separate from the original by reason of the much narrower width of the 2. It is probable there are several others. I have a recollection of others in any London reference collection.

5 C. ON 2 C., SCOTT #9

Glancing through the rest of Mr. Lichtenstein's St. Pierres, one's attention was drawn to 2 copies of another rare provisional of the Islands, the 5 on 2c, Scott No. 9. This stamp which by-the-way only exists with inverted surcharge, is priced by Scott at the exactly same figure as the other 2 provisionals, $250 unused, $200 used. And yet there are only two copies (both unused) of this stamp in this outstanding collection, against 17 of the block type 25, & 11 of the fancy type 25.

Note the illustration of these two stamps:

A



Genuine

Ex Lichtenstein

B



The Dwight Stamp with Counterfeit.

5

S P M

One copy (call it stamp A) a few damaged perfs at top, has a somewhat blurred and indistinct overprint, but it is plain nevertheless that the S P M is the same as the S P M on both of the 25 surcharges, and also the same as that on the rather common 5 on 4c (Scott No. 10), moreover it has genuine old look about it. The other unused copy (call it stamp B) has however a vastly different appearance, it is very clean and fresh, and the S P M is quite different, the three letters are not upright (see above), they slant away from one another, and do not stand on the same level. An expert, without special knowledge of this stamp and bearing in mind the great variation of this particular S P M from all the other S P M's, would probably unhesitatingly give a vote for genuineness to the damaged "A" copy, and yet this latter "B" stamp came from the Dwight Collection *and is signed by A. Brun.* I have a great respect for Monsieur Brun and his opinions, and well know he had (and still has I hope) by far the finest reference material in all France, but Jove can and sometimes does nod and I wonder if my good friend Monsieur Brun has possibly for once in a careless

moment joined the great Olympian. Of course it may be it is not a genuine Brun signature.

A further interesting point about this Scott 9, 5 on 2c is that the authorities say 300 were issued. Three hundred is comparatively a large number and making allowance for the fact it was chiefly wanted for local use and a larger proportion may have been destroyed by local users than if it was a value that went overseas, there should still be a goodly quantity on the market, and there seems to be hardly any at all. In the Hind collection, one only damaged unused copy, in the Dwight, one unused, the "B" stamp mentioned above, and in the Ferrari a pair and a single (in the 12th Sale) offered "non-garantis," the latter three are apparently all that the world's greatest philatelist in a life-time of hunting stamps was able to obtain. The 5 on 2c is decidedly not only a rare stamp used or unused, it is in a way a mystery stamp.

I have handled more Post Office Mauritius stamps and 2c Hawaii Missionaries than this 5 on 2c St. Pierre et Miquelon, which does not make sense for a stamp of 300 issue. Incidentally the 5 on 2c was the very first stamp and surcharge of St. Pierre and was issued on the 6th of January, 1885 and should chronologically be No. 1 in the catalogue. Scott makes it No. 9, Gibbons also No. 9 and the Champion catalogue, quite correctly, places it as No. 1.

Since writing the above I have had the extreme good fortune to come across another 5 on 2c, a used copy. It was found in a 5th edition French album issued in the seventies.

It is a used copy very badly damaged indeed, but with goodly parts of 2 dated postmarks showing what appears to be 5 or 15 and "NV" for "JANV". A first day cover would be 6 JANV 85. The greyish-black of the surcharge is identically the same as the Lichtenstein stamp referred to above as "A" and considered by me as genuine and quite different to the Dwight stamp.

Assuming that the genuine 5 on 2c has the identically same S P M as the other three surcharges Scott 7, 8 and 10, and these 2 copies and the probabilities support that assumption; it is then possible to partially expertize these 4 stamps, Scott 7, 8, 9, and 10 by the S P M alone, *which must be the same on all of them.* Referring again to the supposed 300 issued of this 5 on 2c, unless there was some accident of loss of a large part of this 300, I should like to record my opinion that the figure is quite wrong, and that probably an issue of 100 or even less is more likely.

Paul F. Berdanier, Jr.

Paul F. Berdanier, Jr., of 44 Bradford Road, Scarsdale, art director and vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency of New York, and a promoter of art and propaganda in war-time stamp issues, was killed August 18 in the crash of his small airplane on the John Gibbs estate.

The plane, a Piper Cub, buried its nose in the ground and caught fire. Mr. Berdanier, apparently killed outright, was jammed in the cockpit and it was some time before he could be extricated.

A collector of stamps and a former secretary of the Collectors Club, Mr. Berdanier was among the first to see the possibility of propaganda designs for stamps in war time. He was chairman of a committee of artists which took up the question with the government and evolved the three-cent stamp with the V-winged eagle in 1942, the United Nations two-cent stamp and the one-cent Four Freedoms stamp in 1943. In the latter year Mr. Berdanier was on a committee of artists which, at the request of the Cuban government, provided designs for two stamp issues.

His wife, Mrs. Emma Klages Berdanier; two daughters, Margot and Lynne Berdanier, and his parents survive.

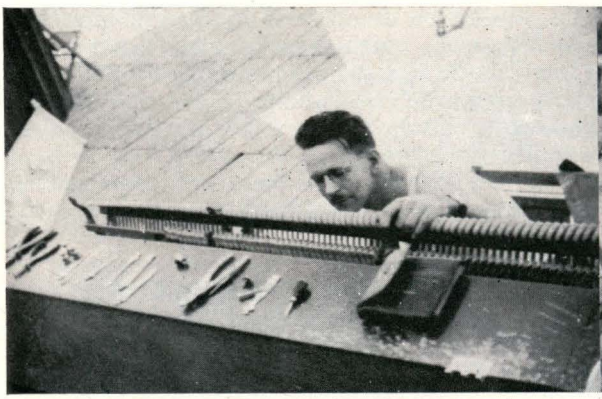
"DEAR DAD:"

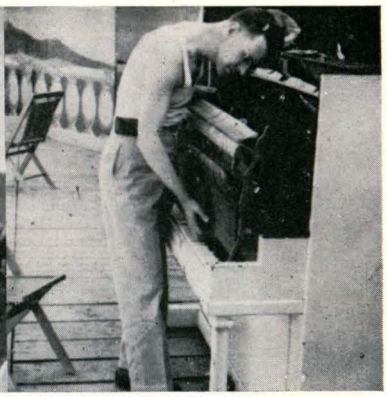
Lt. John H. Steinway, U. S. A. A. F., son of Theodore Steinway, President of Steinway & Sons, writes his father from "somewhere in North Africa."

"Nelson Eddy and his company came to our station the other day to entertain the boys. They dropped his piano off the truck, injuring it and I had to fix it for him!

The enclosed pictures show me on the old piano makers job, using the only tools I had, laid out on the piano, which were a little kit that our friend, Frank O. Wilking of Indianapolis sent Uncle Willie for Christmas last year, and Uncle Willie sent them to me."

Love,
JOHN





OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHALL
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
Manila, Philippines

The Collectors Club
22 East 25th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

This office is engaged in recovering the well known collection of flown air-mail covers belonging to the late Walter Bruggmann, of Manila, P. I., which was reported missing in Manila on 16 February 1945. These covers all bear one or more of the following names as sender or addressee:

1. Walter Bruggmann
2. Alice Mascunana
3. Alice or Lita Bruggmann
4. Jesus Mascunana
5. Dolores Fernandez De Liencre

This collection or substantial parts thereof can be recognized by the fact that it contains as many as 200 duplicates of each cover and we are informed that Mr. Bruggmann never parted with more than a few copies of each cover.

If you obtain any information regarding this collection or any part thereof, will you kindly communicate with the Chief of Police, Manila Police Dept., Manila, P. I.?

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. MERLO
Capt., CMP
C.I.D.

Puerto Rico

FRANKING METHODS 1856-1871

(Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 1, Page 35.)

R. B. PRESTON, A. P. S. 13304

and

M. H. SANBORN

VII—Stampless, Official Covers, Bearing Neither Official Stamps, nor Ordinary Postage Stamps

We now come to the consideration of what perhaps constitutes the most interesting group of covers in the entire field of Puerto Rican postal history, namely, the STAMPLESS OFFICIAL COVERS of 1856-1871.

This study of official mail has so far dealt with official covers that have at least been normal in that they bear an adhesive stamp, *(not always the right stamp, or perhaps the right stamp under the wrong conditions)*. We will now give consideration to a group of covers comprising 35% of all official covers seen from 1856-1871, that are entirely without adhesive stamps, bearing neither Spanish official stamps, nor ordinary postage stamps, but having the customary postal markings of the period.

Under what conditions, as provided for in the postal regulations that we have studied, would it be possible or correct for an official letter to be delivered without an adhesive stamp of either the official or ordinary postage type? As far as regulations that we have seen, stampless covers would be expected as follows:—

(1) Single letters whose weight does not exceed half an ounce, from government offices or suboffices, to provincial or town corporations.

(2) Unsealed post office department mail relative to
   (a) departmental accounting
   (b) notices of post office drafts
   (c) notices to the public in reference to the incorrect amount of postage on letters.

(3) Correspondence relative to military cases brought before a Council of War, a Military Commission, or an especially appointed prosecutor **(a type of case in which costs were never assessed)** would be passed through the mails without franking, provided, that the covers bore a certification of the character of its contents, written by the secretary of the court, and countersigned by the prosecutor, governor of the town, colonel of the regiment, or military chief in command of the locality.

Four additional regulations provide for what might be, under the prescribed conditions, stampless covers:

(4) Mail from officials enjoying the franking privilege to those not enjoying the franking privilege **(except those letters exceeding half an ounce in weight)**, would normally bear:
   (a) official franking stamps (see Plate 1) applied by the office of the sender.
   (b) ordinary postage stamps paid for by, and applied in the presence of the recipient, at the regular postal rates charged to the public.
   (c) envelope (b) should be returned to the post offices files as a voucher for stamps disbursed.

But with reference to 4a, in the event of there being no supply of official stamps on hand, the cover would leave the post office of origin stampless, and

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
GROUP No.	No. OF COVERS STUDIED	DATED TOWN HAND-STAMPS	"NO STAMPS" MARKING	THE "A" MARKING	OVAL GRID KILLER	"SIN CARGO" MARKING	LETTER WEIGHT		
							DOUBLE	SINGLE	NOT GIVEN
							a	b	c
(1)	18	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
(2)	26	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	—
(3)	9	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
(4)	6	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	—
(5)	9	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
(6)	18	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
(7)	13	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—
(8)	1	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
(9)	1	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—

According to postal regulations, the above covers should have been franked **(but were not)** with stamps, as follows:

GROUP No.	SHOULD HAVE BEEN FRANKED WITH
(1)	Spanish Official stamps
(2)	Official stamps and ordinary stamps, or ordinary only
(3)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *
(4)	Official stamps and ordinary stamps, or ordinary only
(5)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *
(6)	No stamps at all
(7)	? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
(8)	No stamps at all
(9)	Ordinary postage stamps only

Note: "A"—Postal marking of the letter "A"
"SIN CARGO"—Postal marking signifying "NO CHARGE"

With reference to 4b, in the event of the absence of ordinary postage stamps, the cover would be delivered entirely stampless; or

With reference to 4c, refusal of the recipient of the cover to surrender same upon payment of postage, would require the postage stamps to be affixed and cancelled on a receipt destined for the post office files, hence the cover would be innocent of stamps.

(5) In the event of there being no official stamps procurable, it should be so stated in writing on the envelope.
(6) In Spain, paupers writs in civil suits were not charged postage; a regulation also applied to Puerto Rico.

An analysis of a representative group of Stampless official covers from 1856-1871 shows many interesting points: (see chart on preceding page).

COLUMN II. All stampless covers, of an official nature, that went through the mails, appear to have required the town handstamp of the post office of mailing, and often that of the office of receipt. Fortunately, this was usually the circular dated type; rarely the undated straight line handstamp introduced in the pre-stamp period; though for good measure, the little town of Añasco used both types on the same cover, (see Fig. 12).

Dated town handstamps on stampless official covers are known from the following towns:

AGUADA	LARES	SAN GERMAN
AGUADILLA	MAYAGUEZ	SAN JUAN
ARECIBO	MOCA	SANTA ISABEL
CAMUY	MOROVIS	VIEQUES
CIALES	PEPINO	YABUCOA
HATILLO	PONCE	
ISABELA	RINCON	

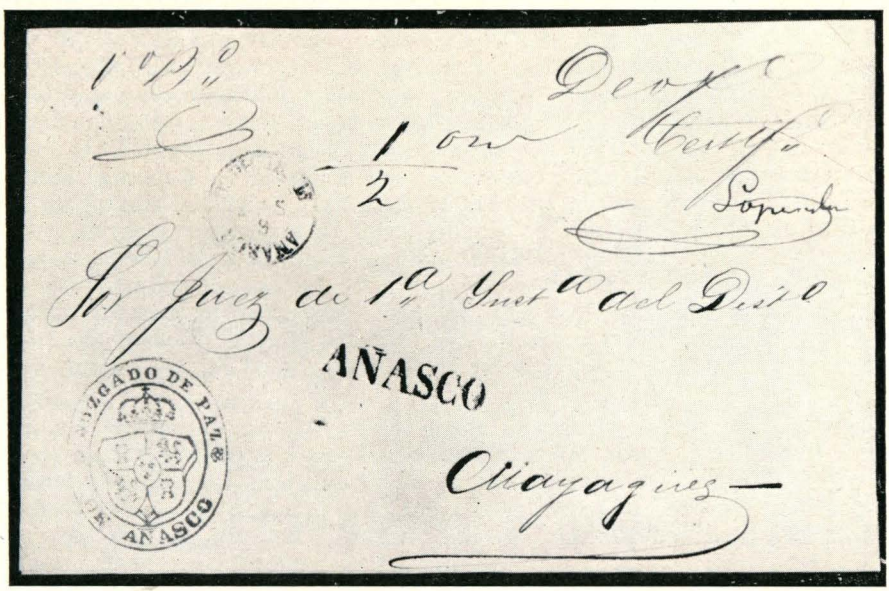


Fig. 12. A typical Official stampless cover. The addition of the straight line town mark (a pre-stamp postmark) is of added interest in this case. (Sanborn Collection).

In addition to the above, defective town handstamps without date have been seen on covers from Añasco along with the same towns straight line old town handstamp (Fig. 12). From Trujillo Alto came a cover with the straight line

town mark together with the oval grid killer, on a Church letter. A similar use of a straight line town mark, with oval grid killer, has been seen from Vieques.

From the above, listed covers from the period 1856-1871, it will be seen that we are not dealing with isolated cases, but with general practice.

We should explain that these stampless official covers should not be confused at all with covers of similar type, such as the current stampless covers as employed by the United States Government on its official mail. In our tabulation just given, group (6) characterized as requiring "no stamps at all," really required the use of postage stamps which were not placed on the cover, as will be seen in our explanation of the "A" postal marking. With reference to group (8) the "SIN CARGO" handstamp as noted as "no stamps at all" required, but one cover is represented, and we are in doubt as to its true status.

"NO STAMPS." Column IV is headed for brevity "NO STAMPS." On the early covers of Puerto Rico, manuscript notations, both clerical and postal, are often of equal importance with postal handstamps. In this classification in column IV, under the heading "NO STAMPS," reference is made to covers bearing notations which appears in one of three forms: (a) "There are no official stamps"; (b) "There are no stamps"; or (c) "Because there are no stamps." As will be explained, these words may refer to a shortage in supplies of Spanish official stamps, or in other cases they refer to a shortage of supplies of the ordinary postage stamps.

THE SHORTAGE OF SPANISH OFFICIAL STAMPS

No stamp was required, other than the Spanish official stamp, on letters from officials enjoying the franking privilege, to provincial or municipal officials NOT enjoying the franking privilege PROVIDED that the letter weight exceeded the single letter weight of half an ounce. Neither was any stamp, other than the Spanish official stamp required on mail between two officials both enjoying the franking privilege. In other words, the officials receiving this type of mail were not required to pay postage by means of ordinary postage stamps. Positively in this classification are those covers listed in column VIIIa, while the accompanying manuscript notation in one of its three wordings meaning "NO STAMPS," gives positive proof that there were no official stamps on hand at the time of mailing. It will be recalled, that in a postal regulation quoted, in the event of there being no official stamps on hand, it should be so stated in writing on the cover, and the *reason* also given for the *lack* of stamps. We have seen many covers with the "No Hay Sellos" (There are no stamps) notation, but we have never seen the *reason* for the shortage stated. Fear of the islands military governor has thus deprived us of the true reason for the islands stamp shortage.

There was no chance of any of these covers lacking the official stamp, of having been mailed in error, minus the stamp through oversight, for in another postal regulation that we have quoted, it was ruled that the officially stamped envelopes were required to be handed in personally and listed on a government form (Fig. 1) provided for that specific purpose. By still another regulation quoted, there could have been no possibility of the cover having been presented for mailing lacking in part, or all of the official stamps, for in the eventuality of this occurring, the postmasters were instructed, in order not to delay the mail, to apply the necessary stamps, and call the attention of the proper official to this delinquency. By there being no stamps on hand, we do not refer to what might have been isolated cases of lack of supply due to some local emergency such as a hurricane, for we find this type of cover from over a period of a great many years, and from the smallest to the largest of towns.



Fig. 13. A "No Hay Sellos" (There are no stamps); which being double weight (1/1 oz.), and from an official enjoying the franking privilege (District Court) to one not having the franking privilege (Rural magistrate) should have had only a 1 oz. official stamp. Therefore this shows lack of official stamps. (Preston Collection).

THE SHORTAGE OF ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS

Irrespective of the letter weight, all official correspondence between officials not enjoying the franking privilege, and also from this type of non-franking official to officials granted the franking privilege, required the prepayment of postage at the same rates as charged the public, and by means of the same postage stamps as used by the public.

(An exception to the statements in the preceding paragraph is to be found in correspondence from legal cases, the postage expenses of which were held in suspense until the case was settled, when the losing party paid all costs, including postage; or in the case of pauper mail, the court assuming the cost. Both of these exceptions were required by postal regulations to be written on the cover by the clerk of the court, and countersigned or certified as to correctness, by the judge or prosecutor in the case. As none of our covers under discussion bear such certifications, they are not pertinent to the type of cover here discussed).

There are a number of covers representing the type under study, as commented upon in the first paragraph of this section, listed in columns VIIIa and VIIIb, which coupled with the often present manuscript notation of "NO STAMPS," furnishes us proof that there was a shortage of ordinary postage stamps on the island.

Single weight covers, from officials enjoying the use of official franking stamps, to municipal and provincial officials not enjoying the franking privilege, should have had the postage collected at destination by means of ordinary postage stamps, and their absence from many of the covers in column VIIIb is further proof of the lack of ordinary postage stamps.

There could be an additional reason for the absence of ordinary postage stamps other than lack of the stamp supply for the covers just discussed, namely, the refusal of the recipient to surrender the cover. It will be recalled that in the case of all letters on which postage was collected, postal regulations required



Fig. 14. A cover between officials not enjoying the franking privilege, which should have had postage prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. (Sanborn Collection).

the affixing of the proper stamps and their cancellation with crossed pen marks (Fig. 10) in the presence of the interested party. Naturally both the post office and the addresse desired the cancelled stamps as a receipt, leading to a refusal to surrender the envelope. We have seen how in Spain, refusal of mayor-magistrates and high military officials to surrender the postage stamped cover was provided for by a subsequent postal regulation authorizing the affixing and cancellation of the stamps representing the collected postage on an official



Fig. 15. A block of stamps, with crossed pen strokes, from legal documents to which they had been attached as evidence of the payment of postal charges incurred in connection with the case. (Preston Collection).

receipt form which was filed in the postal archives. This was in Spain, but we do not believe that in Puerto Rico surrender of the cover was ever insisted upon, due to the fact that numerous covers with the cancelled stamps (either pen stroked or hand stamped), addressed to mayor-magistrates have been found in old files of these officials on the Island.

(This latter contention of ours is still open to doubt, however, as not having seen material from any post office files, we have seen neither the postage stamped receipts, nor postage collect covers that might have been in such files.)

Carrying this reasoning a step further, while many of the covers from finds in mayor-magistrates files do bear the required ordinary postage stamps, many do not but bear the "NO STAMPS" notation, referring of course to there being no ordinary postage stamps available.

"THE 'A' MARKINGS" Column V is headed "The 'A' MARKINGS," for whose authorization of use we quote in condensed form the Royal Order of the 19th of February 1855; not given by Duro, but found by us in an old legal volume published in Puerto Rico(4)

"Her Majesty being informed of the difficulties encountered in complying with previous instructions regarding the franking of correspondence on legal cases in which for reasons of poverty, the defense has been ordered, in consultation with the Ministers of Justice and Pardon, Treasury, and War and Navy, has ordered the following:

Article 1 The clerks of court are relieved of responsibility for the payment of postage on documents in paupers cases that are delivered to the post office.

Article 2 At the beginning of each case of this type, the clerk of the court will keep a record of postage free documents delivered to, or received from, the post office department. Attached to this record should be the envelope (cover) or official receipt of the post office.

Article 3 All mail of this type must have a certification written on the envelope (cover) countersigned by the prosecutor, and be delivered personally to the post office. Any mail of this type found in a letter drop, will be charged postage at the ordinary public tariff.

Article 4 Postmasters, upon receipt of this type of certified mail, will mark a letter "A" on the front of the envelope as an indication of "ABONO" or "FRANQUICIA" (credited or exempted) and on the reverse of the cover **(usually placed on the cover front however)** the amount of postage.

(From the above, it will be seen that neither the clerk of the court, nor the pauper were responsible for the postal charges)

Article 10 During the first fifteen days of each month, the clerks of court will forward through the local post office, to the Director General of Posts, a statement of all mail of this type, with a corresponding statement of money due for postage.

Article 11 The above mentioned postage money account will be settled by the purchase of ordinary postage stamps, which will be cancelled by means of crossed pen marks, and will accompany the other documents.

(From the foregoing, it will be seen that the courts themselves paid the postage on this type of pauper mail)

It will thus be seen that the regulations for the "A" marked covers, due to the peculiar conditions under which the postage stamps were handled, such covers should only be found in an entirely stampless condition. If found associated with stamps on cover, it would be an abnormal condition, which we have noted, namely the "A" markings on a cover with the "NO STAMP" notation (Fig. 16). Reason unknown.

The "A" marking is usually found in manuscript condition, but we have seen handstamp impressions from the important postoffices of Aguadilla, Arecibo, and Ponce, and assume that similar handstamps were probably used in other offices of equal importance.

(4) "Prontuario de Disposiciones Oficiales" Yauco, P. R. 1866.

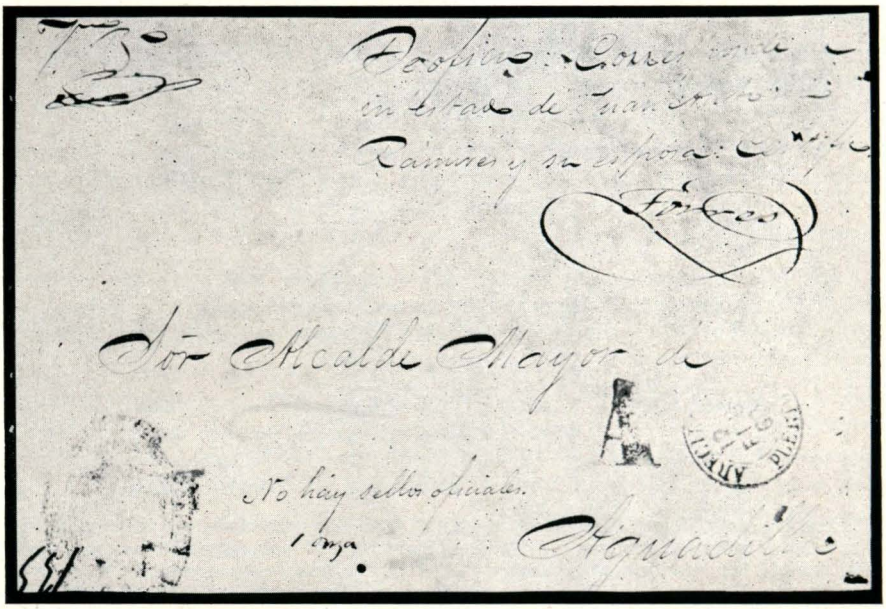


Fig. 16. The peculiar "A" marking, as called for in Royal Order of Feb. 19, 1855. This cover, while not requiring any stamps, also bears the notation "that there were no official stamps." (Sanborn Collection).

By notations written on covers in the certification of the clerk of the court, it is seen that this type of correspondence covers wills, criminal cases, and the inevitable "secret official mail," on covers dated between February 1862, and July 1867, from the following towns:

AGUADA	MAYAGUEZ
AGUADILLA	MOCA
ARECIBO	PONCE
LARES	RINCON

THE "SIN CARGO" (NO CHARGE) HANDSTAMP, COLUMN VII

But one cover with this handstamp *(a relic of the pre-stamp period)* has been seen, and is dated at San Juan, January 5th, 1858. This cover does not bear the customary identification of the official office or government department of mailing, nor are there any notations as to postal charges, making it a unique type of cover on which apparently no record of postal charges was kept, for which we can offer no explanation.

THE OVAL GRID KILLER In Column VI, we list the thirteen stampless official covers seen bearing the oval grid killer. This furnishes us with a real mystery, leading us to regret that the late Sherlock Holmes did not combine philately with pipe smoking as his hobby, instead of music. The mystery is simply this; why was this purely killer type of handstamp carefully applied to stampless covers?

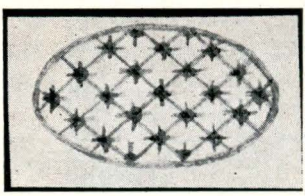


Fig. 17A.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the postage stamp into the island, a new type of circular dated handstamp (the 21½ mm type,) together with an oval shaped grid killer, were put into use. We have never seen any postal regulations covering this matter, but base our deductions on the fact that neither of these postal markings has been seen on pre-stamp covers. The earliest use of this new type of handstamp is on the earliest stampless official cover that we have seen, dated from Arecibo in September 1858. The town handstamp, and the grid killer, were applied to covers in such a uniform manner

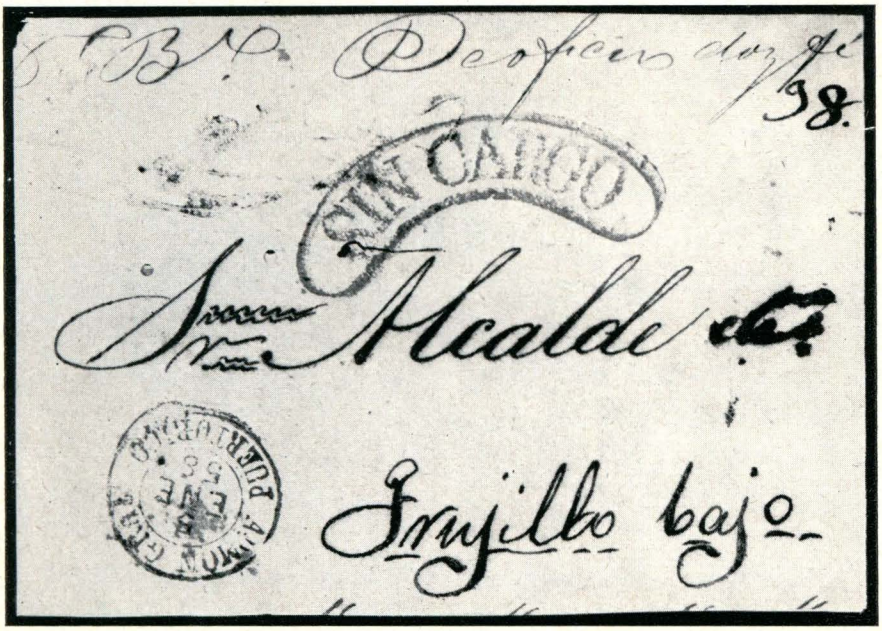


Fig. 17. The "SIN CARGO" (NO CHARGE) marking on an official letter from San Juan, dated January 5, 1858. (Sanborn Collection).

for years, that postal regulations must exist covering their use. The town handstamp was applied to the face of the cover (not to the stamp), while the stamp was cancelled with the oval grid killer.

Except in the covers now under consideration the oval grid killer was used exclusively as a killer, yet we find it carefully applied to certain stampless official covers from 1862 to 1869, from the following post offices.

LARES
MAYAGUEZ
MOCA
MOROVIS
PEPINO
TRUJILLO ALTO
YABUCOA

Classified as to types of covers, by postal markings of manuscript clerical notations, we find this killer used with:

Single weight letters
Double weight letters
The "A" markings
"NO STAMP" notations
"Wills"
"Secret Official" mail.

On some of the covers, we note that the oval grid was applied at the office of mailing; on others, at the post office of receipt. It is found on covers from officials authorized to use official stamps; also found on covers from officials required to use ordinary postage stamps on their mail.

To our chagrin, we have been unable to find any regulation explaining the use of the oval grid killer on stampless official covers, but we feel that it must have been so used for a specific reason, for which we do not even venture a guess. In other words, we are stumped by the most interesting postal marking of the stampless official cover period; perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us. Quien sabe?

All we can say, is that the use of the oval grid killer on stampless official covers was not due to the whim of some erratic postal clerk, for its use is widely



Fig. 18. An official letter bearing, in addition to the circular town postmark, the "oval grid killer" obliteration intended as a stamp cancellation, although this is a stampless cover! (Sanborn Collection)

distributed geographically over a period of seven years and appears on a wide variety of classification of official mail that is so inconsistent in its make up that its reason for use is not self evident; it is in the company of strange bed fellows.

The stampless official period lasted from 1856 through 1871. No dates prior to that have been seen. Subsequent to 1871, we are much puzzled as to a lone official cover seen mailed from San German to Maricao on March 29th, 1878, with handstamps of both these towns, no postage stamps nor indications of letter weight or of postage due. Perhaps this isolated case represents an oversight on the part of postal officials; or a shortage of postage stamps.

Excepting the 1878 cover, from numerous covers that we have seen subsequent to 1871, all official mail seems to have been prepaid by the sender with ordinary postage stamps at the rates as collected for the publics mail, up to the American invasion of 1898.

In Spain, upon the abolishing of the use of the official stamps in 1866, all other regulations covering the use of these stamps remained in force for many years. This would mean that officials formally entitled to frank their mail by official stamps now sent their covers stampless. In Puerto Rico apparently this ruling was not allowed, official stamps, when available, were probably used through 1869, after which date official mail seems to have borne ordinary stamps.

Before closing this section of our discussion we must mention a very peculiar cover, the only one so far noted on which we find the "oval grid killer" used without any other postal marking, from the post office of mailing. This unique cover is shown by Fig. 19.

There is absolutely no doubt but that this letter passed through the mail, as it bears on the back the post mark of the San Juan postoffice.

VIII—Official Covers Delivered By Messenger (Not Mails)

The many strange ways in which official envelopes were handled through the mails indicate at times that postal officials were working under great difficul-



Fig. 19. An official letter, bearing as its only postal marking of the office of mailing the "oval grid killer." This was evidently applied using the same ink pad, as was used for the "municipal seal." (Preston Collection).

ties, the most serious of which was an almost complete lack of cooperation from the Director General of Posts in Madrid, even to the extreme extent of not supplying Island authorities with postage stamps.

Difficulties in the handling of official mail in Puerto Rico were just a series of "old Spanish customs" effective on the island as well as at home in Spain, as we see by the plaintive wail of Governor General Michael of the Tower, as set forth in this circular of his:

"Circular 160.
"Superior Government and Office of the Capitan General.
"This is not the first time that urgent letter sheets sent by messenger, have arrived at this office in an opened condition, with detriment to their contents. This is a notable crime, but I have noticed in the cases in which the Judge who noted the defect did not proceed with the corresponding investigation that should have resulted in the punishment of whoever was found to be the criminal of such a daring offense.
"This type of offense has just been repeated with a letter sheet addressed by to mayor-magistrate of Aguadilla, and to the end of avoiding a repetition of such indecent and audacious acts, I give warning that in the case that any letter sheet addressed to this Government is found opened, the authorities will investigate how the matter happened, arresting at once the bearer of the letter and advising me. The judge who appears neglectful of such an act, will be fined, and in accordance with the merits or prejudice that have resulted from the opening of the letter sheet, a trial will be ordered. If private correspondence is considered sacred, official correspondence is much more so, and it is a much greater crime that is committed in opening it up, in consequence of which the guilty party will be treated with the full rigor of the law. I charge you with the most exact compliance, taking note of any letter sheet that may be opened, unsealed, or resealed after having been opened.
"San Juan 17th of March 1826 (signed) Miguel de la Torre."

Some fifty-two years later there was still trouble with the handling of official correspondence, for we have seen official covers that could exist only

stampless for the simple reason that they were not correctly forwarded through the mails.

The Spanish postal authorities were very insistent that all correspondence, both private and governmental, be transmitted through the post office, and not by private means. That this was a matter giving considerable trouble to Puerto Rican authorities, is shown by a circular from the Capitan-General of the Island, dated February 6th, 1858:

> "Superior Government and Office of the Capitan-General of the Island of Puerto Rico.
> "It having been brought to my notice that a number of public officials, in particular municipal officials of the towns of the Island, notwithstanding the prohibitions in various positive orders, remit by means outside the postal service and its agencies not only their official, but even private correspondence, without considering the great loss resulting to the State revenue from this abuse, and also the small security offered in the sending of correspondence not in mail pouches.
> "I am obliged to order that all official correspondence that is sent to this office, to other government offices, and also that circulates between private individuals, be delivered as ordered by Her Majesty to various post offices and postal agencies, who are responsible for, and charged with, this service. This is to be done without any excuses, and only in the most urgent cases resulting from absolute necessity, will correspondence not be sent through the mails. Much less will official mail be delivered into private hands as is now continually done. You are notified that all employees will be strictly held responsible if they do not comply with this resolution of mine.
> "May God keep watch over you for many years.
> "San Juan February 6th, 1858 (Signed) COTONER.

Judging by the numbers of this type of, usually undated, official covers seen that were forwarded in ways other than through the mails, either a chronic state of emergency existed or a continued disregard of official instructions. Some of the manuscript notations on these covers are of interest:

> Cover addressed to, and bearing the identifying official handstamp of the mayor-magistrate of San German with notation signed by the same official "received the prisoner, the letter and one machete ("Machete," a cutlass like tool of general utility in Puerto Rico). "R. S." (Royal Service) in manuscript.
> Cover bearing the official handstamp of the mayor-magistrate of Maunabo; R. S.; and "the prisoner Luis Dennis Socondo and two letters." Addressed to the mayor-magistrate of Patillas, the cover bearing his official handstamp, and "all received."
> Cover bearing an official handstamp of a mayor-magistrate; R. S.; and "with the prisoners: Antonio Garcia, Manuel Rodriguez and Pablo Martinez, the first "incomunicado." Addressed to the mayor-magistrate of Sabana Grande.

From the above, it will be seen that prisoners were at times substituted for mail carriers. Doubtlessly these unfortunates travelled on foot, were given a small amount of money, and least complaint was made at their journeys end some covers bear written proof of moneys given such as "with the prisoner called Nicolas Madera, furnished with 15 cents"; the cover was duly signed by the jailer at San German who noted "received the prisoner and the letter." Apparently this individual delivered both himself and letter to the jail; a jail delivery in reverse!

Several covers from the interior to the coast are known marked "messenger service—urgent—Royal Service—contains telegram."

But the prize cover of this non-mailed group bears the official handstamp of the man complaining and threatening the non-users of the mails in correspondence forwarding. It bears the official handstamp of the Islands Governor, and also in the corner where the postage stamp should be, an intriguing little handstamp "DS" (Departmental Service we assume).

(The End)

On Brazilian Watermarks

By Ralph E. Warner, Ph.D.

(Reprinted from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, January 19, 1942, by permission of the publishers, with corrections by the author.)

It is often said that Brazilian watermarks are difficult to tell apart or that only a small portion of a given watermark is identifiable. I should like to demonstrate here that, with the possible exception of the 1905 watermarks, Brazilian watermarks offer no insurmountable problems. They are identifiable by the small portions which appear on a single stamp. In many cases it is possible to identify the stamp by design, color or type of paper without reference to the watermark.

The following are the watermarks used on Brazilian stamps:

(1) CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL (Scott's Wmk. 97)
(2) IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL (Wmk. 98)
(3) CORREIO (Wmk. 99)
(4) CASA DA MOEDA (Wmk. 100)
(5) ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL (Wmk. 193)
(6) CASA DA MOEDA and stars (Wmk. 101)
(7) CASA MOEDA and stars (Unlisted variation of Wmk. 101)
(8) Stars enclosing CM (Wmk. 206)
(9) E U BRASIL (Wmk. 218)
(10) E U BRASIL in echelon (Unlisted variant of Wmk. 218)
(11) ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL (Wmk. 221)
(12) Rectangle inscribed BRASIL CORREIO enclosing five stars in a circle (Wmk. 222)
(13) Coat of arms in sheet (Wmk. 236)
(14) CASA DA MOEDA DO BRASIL and Formee cross (Wmk. 245)
(15) CORREIO BRASIL (Wmk. 249)
(16) CASA + DA + MOEDA + DO + BRASIL + (Wmk. 256)
(17) CORREIO BRASIL and stars (Wmk. 264)
(18) CORREIO BRASIL and stars (letters and stars about 5 mm. high).

All but the Coat of arms watermark are multiple, that is, repeated over and over in each sheet. There are additional variations and errors which I have omitted rather than complicate this discussion.

In the case of the two 1905 watermarks, the wording is the same except for CORREIO FEDERAL (Wmk. 97) and IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO (Wmk. 98). The usual procedure is to classify any stamp which does not show parts of the latter words as a CORREIO FEDERAL stamp. This is not necessary, however, as Roberto Thut shows us in his *Catalogo Thut de sellos postaes do Brasil* (São Paulo, 1934). Sr. Thut points out that, because of the difference in length of the two combinations of words, the letters in a given row of stamps do not stand in the same relation to letters above or below in sheets of the two different watermarks. Unfortunately, his sheetwide reconstructions of watermarks are too large for reproduction here. With them it is possible to identify stamps with letters other than those of the words commonly used for this purpose.

The other watermarks of Brazil offer no such complicated problems. We shall take them up chronologically, making comparisons wherever that is desirable or necessary.

CORREIO (Wmk. 99). This is used only on Nos. 195-197. Since these three stamps are of entirely different designs, it is not necessary even to look at the watermark.

CASA DA MOEDA (Wmk. 100) and ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL (Wmk. 193). These two watermarks are often unnecessarily confused. To distinguish between them, one must keep in mind the spelling of the two groups

of words. It is a good plan to print out in full the letters of each, remembering that both watermarks are repeated over and over throughout the sheet and that the letters of one row stand exactly above the same letters in the row below. Although two complete letters are the maximum possible per stamp, few indeed are the stamps which cannot be assigned definitely to one watermark or the other.

To supplement what I have just stated and to explain certain details which it is helpful to remember when working out the distinctions between these two watermarks, I shall take the liberty of summarizing the main points in an article I wrote some years ago: *Identifying Recent Brazilian Watermarks (The Stamp Collector's Magazine,* August, 1928).

1. Note where spaces come between words.
2. If only the upper or lower half of a row of letters shows, compare these small portions with the lettering of the entire watermark.
3. There is a space of slightly more than the width of a letter between the A and the following D in CASA DA. There is no space between the AD of ESTADOS.
4. In CASA DA MOEDA, the D is always followed by A. In ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL, D is always followed by O.
5. ASA of CASA cannot be confused with ASI of BRASIL because the sides of the A slant and the I is a single vertical line.
6. When only the lower half of the letters shows, M of MOEDA can be distinguished from NI of UNIDOS by the fact that the V portion of M has a slant while the upstroke of the N is a vertical line.
7. Notice that when portions of two successive letters contain curved lines, the watermark has to be ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL. Every letter of CASA DA MOEDA which contains a curve is preceded and followed by letters made up of straight lines only.

CASA DA MOEDA and stars (Wmk. 101). This is one of the easiest of Brazilian watermarks to identify because of the large size of the stars. There is hardly a stamp not touched by some part of a star and when the star is so far off from the center of the stamp as to show only a part of the upper tip or the two lower ones, then one of the letters of the watermark will show in full. A single letter will also serve as ample identification. The letters are as tall as those of the E. U BRASIL watermark (Wmk. 218) but somewhat wider and very much further apart.

In the CASA and stars watermark, the stars (which are approximately an inch wide from tip to tip) are arranged in rows across the sheet, vertically or horizontally, and have one letter of the words CASA DA MOEDA under each star. The rows of stars alternate with rows of letters.

There is a variant of this watermark which interests some specialists and which we mention only in passing. The stars are slightly smaller, the letters narrower and the word DA is omitted, so that the wording reads CASA MOEDA. Roberto Thut has described this variant in detail.

Stars enclosing CM (Wmk. 206). This is used on Brazil commemoratives Nos. 288-292 and 312-314 where no confusion can arise because of differences in designs and denominations of the stamps. It is found also on the airmails C17-C21 and C25-C28 which do need to be separated from other issues. In this watermark the stars, which enclose a circle containing in turn the letters CM, are about two-thirds the size of the plain stars of the CASA and stars watermark. There need be no confusion between these two watermarks with large stars because no stamp of the designs which may have Wmk. 101 ever uses Wmk. 206. Furthermore, Wmk. 206 occurs only on stamps which are horizontally or vertically oblong.

E U BRASIL (Wmk. 218). This is described in the Scott catalogue as having letters 8 mm. high. It should be pointed out that measurements of

watermarks are likely to be difficult because edges or outlines are never really sharp. However, even to the untrained eye, there is a noticeable difference in size between this and the following watermark (Wmk. 221, 6 mm. high) with which it is sometimes confused.

The large size of the letters makes it quite easy to distinguish this watermark. It cannot be confused with preceding ones because of the absence of stars. One should remember that it is repeated over and over with no open spaces left between letters in any direction and running out to the edge of the sheet in this form:

EUBRASILEUBRA etc.
EUBRASILEUBRA etc.

In 1929 when the above watermark was put into use, there appeared a very similar one which is not listed by Scott although it is well worth looking for. It is called an acrostic watermark in the Brazilian catalogues and echelon in Gibbons because of the arrangement of the letters which is as follows:

EUBRASILEU etc.
LEUBRASILE etc.
ILEUBRASIL etc.

As in the regular E U BRASIL, the letters run continuously across the sheet, leaving no empty spaces. With the letters arranged in echelon, the watermark can be read upward as well as sideward. It occurs on the 20, 50, 300, 500 and 1000 réis stamps, of which the 20, 300 and 1000 are fairly plentiful. The 50 and 500 are somewhat harder to find. The colors are the same as those used on the corresponding values of the regular E U BRASIL watermark.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL (Wmk. 221). The letters are approximately 6 mm. high. There are no spaces between words. The watermark runs clear across the sheet. The arrangement of letters is like that of the *regular* E U BRASIL. In spite of similarities, this watermark can be readily distinguished from the preceding one because of the smaller size of the letters.

Wmk. 221 is confused with the later CORREIO BRASIL (Wmk. 249) by those who fail to notice that, generally, the colors and perforations of the stamps differ. In only two cases, the 20 and 1000 réis, are the colors the same or very similar. On checking perforations, we are able to distinguish because the ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL is used only on stamps with small perforations (called 13 x 12½ in Scott's catalogue) and the CORREIO BRASIL occurs on stamps which are perforated 11.

Rectangle inscribed CORREIO BRASIL enclosing five stars in a circle (Wmk. 222). Although no single stamp shows more than about one-fourth of this watermark, any portion of the watermark is quite sufficient to identify it. Scott's catalogue contains an excellent cut. The lettering, running in lines at right angles to each other, frames a square containing a circle which in turn contains five stars. I have found that it is worthwhile to watch for the incomplete triangle formed by the arc of the circle in any of the angles of the rectangle. This triangle is almost always visible on some part of each stamp.

Coat of arms in sheet (Wmk. 236). This watermark has been used on a number of commemoratives and on three high values of the regular issue, Nos. 404-406. The fact that it occurs only on thick laid paper (which is so stiff that it is likely to break if bent) is sufficient evidence by which to classify these stamps even if they are from a portion of the sheet not reached by the watermark. When held up to a good light, these stamps will show either a part of the watermark or at least the laid lines characteristic of this paper.

CASA DA MOEDA DO BRASIL and Formee cross (Wmk. 245). To date, this watermark has been used only on five stamps of the regular issue,

Scott's Nos. 461-463B. These stamps are apparently quite hard to find, especially used. The 500 réis denomination was discovered only recently. It is my belief that prices quoted by both Scott and Gibbons do not reflect the true values here. *Caveat mercator.* There is a Formee (or Maltese) cross between each word of this watermark which runs continuously across the sheet. The lettering looks squat and rather side-spread when compared with the letters of similar size used in the CORREIO BRASIL or ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL watermarks. (Wmk. 249 and Wmk. 221).

CORREIO BRASIL (Wmk. 249). It is difficult to make really good photographic cuts for illustrations of watermarks as can be seen by the results in this case in Scott's. This watermark is continuous across the sheet. Between CORREIO and BRASIL there is a space the width of a letter. Between BRASIL and CORREIO, on a level with the middle of the letters, there is a circle about 2 or 2½ mm. in diameter. This results in:

SIL ° CORREIO BRASIL ° CO etc.
SIL ° CORREIO BRASIL ° CO etc.

Either the circle or the space between words is enough to distinguish this from ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL (Wmk. 221). See also the remarks made on that watermark.

CASA+DA+MOEDA+DO+BRASIL+ with a plain cross (shaped like a plus sign) between each word (Wmk. 256). The cross occupies the same amount of space as any letter. The watermark runs continuously across the sheet. Each row of letters is set over one space to the left in relation to the row above with the result that the watermark can be read sideward and downward. The effect is like this:

+CASA+DA+MOEDA+DO+BRASIL etc.
CASA+DA+MOEDA+DO+BRASIL+ etc.
ASA+DA+MOEDA+DO+BRASIL+C etc.

Although the wording of this watermark is exactly the same as that of Wmk. 245, they may be differentiated by the two types of crosses, or if only letters show, by the fact that Wmk. 245 is regular and Wmk. 256 is in echelon. Careful comparison with the echelon watermark of 1929 shows that Wmk. 256 cannot be confused with it even if only the letters of BRASIL show, for the 1929 watermark can be read sideward and *upward* while Wmk. 256 is read sideward and *downward.* In the two issues, stamps of the corresponding values are different in color except for the 20 and 1000 réis. The 1929 echelon-watermarked stamps are perforated approximately 13 x 12½; those of CASA+DA+ etc., are perforated 11.

CORREIO BRASIL with small stars between each word (Wmk. 264). This is an echelon watermark which bears no resemblance to the CORREIO BRASIL (Wmk. 249) as a reference to the description of the latter will show. It is similar in arrangement to the CASA+DA+MOEDA+DO+BRASIL (Wmk. 256) and due to the presence of the word BRASIL in both, care must be taken in order to distinguish between them. Of course, if a star or a part of CORREIO shows, there is no difficulty.

Even though measurements are difficult in studying watermarks, they are very helpful here. The letters in the CORREIO BRASIL and stars watermark are somewhat larger than those in the CASA+DA+ etc. Thus the word BRASIL in Wmk. 256 is about 45 mm. long measured from the vertical line of the B to the end of the horizontal part of the L. The same portion of Wmk. 264 measures 52 mm. The surest way to make identification in the case of a stamp showing only part of BRASIL is to compare the visible part of the watermark with a tracing of the word BRASIL taken from each watermark. Within the

space of three letters, which is the absolute minimum to be found on any single stamp, the difference in spread of the letters is so great that they will not by any stretch of imagination fit the wrong tracing.

To make such a tracing, one needs two blocks of stamps showing the BRASIL of the two watermarks. Place the stamps against a window or at night against a piece of transparent, uncolored glass held toward an electric light. Over the stamps lay a piece of thin tracing paper on which one can copy the letters of BRASIL. Then place the stamp being identified against the glass and fit the appropriate tracing to the letters. This easy process results in showing up the striking differences.

CORREIO BRASIL and stars, with letters and stars about 5 mm. high. This new watermark combines the same letters and stars in the same echelon arrangement as Wmk. 264, but there is no danger of confusing the two watermarks since the letters and stars of the old one measure about 7 mm. high whereas the letters and stars of the new one measure about 5 mm. The letters of the new watermark resemble those of Wmk. 245 and Wmk. 249. It must be kept in mind, however, that the letters and stars in the new watermark are arranged in echelon.

For the most part, Brazilian watermarks are so clear that they are visible when the stamp is held up to the light or laid face down on a piece of dark glass, a table top or a coat sleeve. I am convinced that most of the difficulties in identifying them are imaginary.

There are two things which every collector of these watermarked stamps should keep constantly in mind. The first is that Brazilian watermarks are often quite long. It is necessary to know the reading of the entire watermark and for help in this respect, it is a good idea to keep before your eyes a printed-out copy of the watermarks. For the proper shape of the letters, compare the cuts in Scott's catalogue. Scott's descriptions give the correct spellings. Notice that BraZil was used in the 1905 watermarks and BraSil in all later ones.

The second thing to remember is that any Brazilian watermark may be placed horizontally or vertically, right side up, inverted or reversed. There is little regularity in the position in which the paper is fed to the presses.

In conclusion, let me state again that with the exception of the 1905 watermarks (and these need not always be excepted), any Brazilian stamp can be accurately classified by the portion of the watermark which shows on the stamp, and often it is not necessary to look at the watermark to make the identification.

The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863.

By Alberto Bolaffi,

(Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 1, Page 47.)

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.

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ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
850	ABBASANTA	'56	ⓒ	29	12	6	X		3	CA
851	AGGIUS	'56	ⓓ	28	23	5	X		11	SS
852a	AJDOMAG-GIORE	P	▩	10	11	6	XI	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	3	CA
853a	ALES	P	▩	10	11	4	VIII		3	CA
853b			ⓒ	7			VIII			
854a	ALGHERO	P	▩	10	78	3	IV		11	SS
854b			ⓒ	7			IV			
855a	ARITZO	'52	▩	10	18	5	IX		10	NU
855b			ⓓ	28			IX			
856	ARMUNGIA	'60	-	-	19	4	-	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	3	CA
857	ARZANA	'57	ⓒ	29	15	6	XI	This Postal Distribution was closed at the end of 1861, re-opened early in 1862 and closed again on May 1, 1863.	3	CA
858	ASSEMINI	P	-	-	18	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	3	CA
859a	AUSTIS	P	▩	10	6	6	XII		3	NU
859b			ⓒ	7			XII			
860	BALLAO	'60	-	-	9	6	-		3	CA
861a	BARI	P	▩	10	14	6	XI		10	NU
861b				29			XI			
861/I	BARI SARDO	'62	-	-			-			
862a	BARUMINI	P	▩	10	12	5	X	This Postal Distribution was	3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								closed November 16, 1863.		
862b			ⓓ	28			X			
863	BAUNIE	'57	-	-	17	6	-	This Postal Distribution was closed November 1, 1863.	10	NU
864a	BENETUTTI	P	▒	10	17	6			10	SS
864b			ⓒ	29			-			
865	BERCHIDDA	'60	ⓓ	28	14	6	-		11	SS
866	BESSUDE	'52	◎	7	6	5	-		11	SS
867a	BITTI	'52	▒	10	30	5	IX		10	NU
867b			ⓓ	28			IX			
868a	BOLOTONA	P	▒	10	28	4	VIII		10	NU
868b			◎	7			VIII			
869a	BONO	'52	▒	10	28	4	VII		10	SS
869b			ⓓ	28			VII			
870a	BONORVA	P	▒	10	48	4	VII		11	SS
870b			ⓓ	28			VII			
871a	BORTIGALI	P	▒	10	26	6	IX		10	NU
871b			ⓒ	29			IX			
872a	BOSA	P	▒	10	62	4	V		10	NU
872b			◎	7			V			
873	BOTTIDDA	'56	ⓒ	29	7	6	X		10	SS
874a	BUDDUSO'	P	▒	10	29	6	X		11	SS
874b			ⓒ	29			X			
875	BURGOS	'53	ⓒ	29	6	6	XII		11	SS
876a	BUSACHI	P	▒	10	19	4	VII		3	CA
876b			◎	7			VII			
877a	CABRAS	'52	▒	10	37	5	X		3	CA
877b			ⓓ	28			X			
878a	CAGLIARI	P	∞	11	309	1	VI	There are two types of double circle post-marks.	3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
878b			▩	10			O			
878c			◎	7			O			
878d			(Post)	14			O			
878/I	TERRAFERMA		L	31			IX	The mail from the continent was postmarked at Cagliari with the postmark-stamp "TERRA-FERMA" in black.		
879	CALANGIAN-US	'56	ⓑ	28	22	5	XI		11	SS
880a	CARLOFORTE	P	▩	10	34	4	V		3	CA
880b			◎	7			V			
881a	CASTEL-SARDO	P	▩	10	19	4	VIII		11	SS
881b			◎	7			VIII			
882	CHIARA-MONTI		-	-	17	4	-		11	SS
883	CODRONGI-ANUS	'57	ⓒ	29	10	6	-		11	SS
884	COSSOINE	'59	ⓒ	29	13	6	XI		11	SS
885a	CUGLIERI	P	▩	10	42	3	V		10	NU
885b			◎	7			V			
886a	DECIMO-MANNU	'52	▩	10	13	5	X		3	CA
886b			ⓑ	28			X			
887	DESULO	P	-	-	17	6	-		3	NU
888	DOMUSNOVAS	'57	ⓑ	28	35	5	X		3	CA
889a	DORGALI	'52	▩	10	38	5	VIII		10	NU
889b			ⓑ	28			VIII			
890	DUALICHI	'57	-	-	6	6	XII	Double circle postmark with no lower sign.	10	NU

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
891	ELMAS	'61	-	-	7	6	-	This Postal Distribution was opened on August 1, 1862 and ended on March 1, 1863.	3	CA
892	ESPORLATU	'56	-	-	3	6	-		10	SS
893a	FLUMINI MAGGIORE	P	▩	10	21	5	X		3	CA
893b			◎	7			X			
894a	FONNI	P	▩	10	29	5	X		10	NU
894b			◎	7			X			
895	FORDONGIANUS	'61	◎	7	11	4	XI		3	CA
896a	GAIRO	P	▩	10	12	6	X	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	10	NU
896b			◎	29			X			
897a	GALTELLI	P	▩	10	7	6	X		10	NU
897b				29			X			
898a	GAVOI	P	▩	10	14	5	X		10	NU
898b			◎	28			X			
899	GERGEI	'61	◎	7	19	6	XI	This Postal Distribution was opened on July 1, 1861.	3	NU
900	GESTORI	'60	-	-	15	6	-		3	CA
901a	GHILARZA	P	▩	10	22	5	VI		3	CA
901b			◎	28			VI			
902a	GUASILA	P	▩	10	20	5	X		3	CA
902b			◎	28			X			
903a	GUSPINI	P	▩	10	43	5	VIII		3	CA
903b			◎	28			VIII			

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
904a	IGLESIAS	P	▩	10	54	3	VII	There are two types of double circle date postmarks.	3	CA
904b			◎	7			VII			
905	ILBONO	'57	-	-	13	6	-		10	NU
906	IRGOLI	'56	◎	29	6	6	XII		10	NU
907a	ISILI	P	▩	10	24	3	VII	There are two types of double circle post-marks.	3	CA
907b			◎	7			VII			
908a	ITTIRI	P	▩	10	41	5	IX		11	SS
908b			◎	28			IX			
909	JERSU	'56	◎	28	18	5	XI		10	NU
910a	LACONI	P	▩	10	20	5	IX		3	NU
910b			◎	7			IX			
911	LAERRU	'59	◎	29	7	6	XII		11	SS
912a	LANUSEI	P	▩	10	21	3	V		10	NU
912b			◎	7			V		10	NU
913	LOCERI	'61	-	-	8	6	-		10	NU
914	LOCULI	'56	-	-	2	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased at the end of 1861.	10	NU
915	LULA	P	◎	29	10	6	XI		10	NU
916	LUNAMATRONA	P	◎	28	8	5	IX		3	CA
917a	MACOMER	P	▩	10	22	6	V	There are two types of double circle date postmarks.	10	NU
917b			◎	7			V			
918a	LA MADDALENA	P	▩	10	17	4	V		11	SS
918b			◎	7			V			

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
919	MAMOIADA	P	–	–	17	6	–		10	NU
920a	MANDAS	P	▩	10	20	4	VII		3	CA
920b			◎	7			VII			
921a	MASULLAS	'52	▩	10	10	6	X		3	CA
921b			◎	7			X			
922	MEANA	'52	–	–	14	6	–		10	NU
922/I	MEANA SARDO	'62	◎	7						
923a	MILIS	'52	▩	10	17	5	XI		3	CA
923b			ⓓ	28			X			
924a	MOGORO	P	▩	10	21	5	X		3	CA
924b			ⓓ	28			X			
925a	MONASTIR	P	▩	10	12	3	IX		3	CA
925b			◎	7			IX			
926a	MORES	P	▩	10	22	5	X		11	SS
926b			ⓓ	28			X			
927a	MURAVERA	P	▩	10	20	5	X		10	CA
927b			ⓓ	28			X			
928a	NARCAO	'56	◎	7	23	5	X	This secondary Post Office became a Postal Distribution early in 1863.	3	CA
928b		'60	ⓓ	28			X			
929a	NEONELI	'52	▩	10	8	5	XI		3	CA
929b			ⓓ	28			X			
930	NORAGUGUME	'56	ⓒ	29	5	6	XII		10	NU
931	NORGHIDDO	'56	ⓒ	29	7	6	X		3	CA
931/I	NORBELLO	'63	ⓓ	28			XI			
932	NULE	'56	ⓒ	29	11	6	XI		10	SS
933a	NULVI	P	▩	10	28	4	IX		11	SS
933b			◎	7			IX			
934a	NUORO	P	▩	10	51	2	IV	There are two types of double circle date postmarks.	10	NU

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
934b			◎	7			IV			
935a	NURAMINIS	P	▩	10	17	5	XI		3	CA
935b			Ⓓ	28			XI			
936	NURRI	'56	Ⓓ	28	22	5	XI		3	CA
937	OLIENA	'53	-	-	31	6	-		10	NU
938	OLLOLAI	'57	Ⓒ	29	9	6	XII		10	NU
939	OLZAI	'57	Ⓒ	29	11	6	XI		10	NU
940	ONANI	'57	-	-	2	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	10	NU
941	ONIFAI	'57		-	4	4	-		10	NU
942a	ORANI	P	▩	10	22	5	X		10	NU
942b			Ⓓ	28			X			
943a	ORGOSOLO	P	▩	10	21	6	-		10	NU
943b			Ⓒ	29			-			
944a	ORISTANO	P	▩	10	62	2	III	Circular postmark known on the stamps of the I issue. There are two types of double circle date postmarks.	3	CA
944b			◎	7			III			
945a	OROSEI	P	▩	10	18	4	VIII		10	NU
945b			◎	7			VIII			
946	OROTELLI	'57	◎	7	13	6	XI		10	NU
947	ORUNE	'56	-	-	18	6	-		10	NU
948a	OSCHIRI	P	▩	10	21	5	IX		11	SS
948b			Ⓓ	28			IX			
949	OSIDDA	'56	Ⓒ	29	4	6	XII	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 16, 1863.	10	NU
950a	OSIERI	P	▩	10	72	3	VII		11	SS

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
950b			◎	7			VII			
950/I	OZIERI	'58	◎	7			VII			
951	OSILO	'56	◎	28	47	5	X		11	SS
952	OSINI	'59	◎	29	7	6	XII	This Postal Distribution ceased on September 1, 1863.	10	NU
953	OSSI	'56	◎	28	21	5	XI		11	SS
954	OTTANA	'60	-	-	9	6	-		10	NU
955	OVODDA	'56	◎	29	10	6	XII	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	10	NU
956a	PATTADA	P	▩	10	29	5	X		11	SS
956b			◎	28			X			
957a	PAULI-GERREI	P	▩	10	9	5	XII		3	CA
957b			◎	28			XII			
957/I	S.NICOLO' GERREI	'63	◎	28			XII			
958	PAULILA-TINO	'52	◎	7	29	4	VII		3	CA
959	PERDASDE-FOGU	'59	◎	29	6	6	XII	This Postal Distribution ceased on October 1, 1863.	10	NU
960	PERFUGAS	'60	◎	29	12	6	XI		11	NU
961a	PLOAGHE	P	▩	10	28	5	X		11	SS
961b			◎	28			X			
962	POMPU	'60	◎	7	2	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased toward the end of 1861. Forged postmarks of this Post Office are known.	3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
963a	PORTO TORRE	P	▩	10	21	4	VI		11	SS
963b			◎	7			VI			
964a	POZZOMAG-GIORE	P	▩	10	27	5	VIII		11	SS
964b			◎	28			VIII			
965	PULA	'56	◎	28	14	5	X		3	CA
966	QUARTU	'56	◎	28	62	5	VII		3	CA
966/I	QUARTU S.ELENA	'63	◎	7			-			
967	QUARTUCCIO	'57	◎	29	20	6	X	This Postal Distribution ceased on October 10, 1863.	3	CA
968a	SAMUGHEO	'52	▩	10	19	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased on October 1, 1863. Forged postmarks of this Post Office are known to exist.	3	CA
968b			◎	7			-			
969	SANTADI	'56	◎	28	32	5	XII		3	CA
970a	S.ANTIOCO	'52	▩	10	28	4	VII		3	CA
970b			◎	28			VII			
971a	S.GAVINO	P	▩	10	21	5	IX		3	CA
971b			◎	28			IX			
972a	S.LUSSUR-GIO	P	▩	10	45	4	VIII		10	NU
972b			◎	7			VIII			
973a	S.PANTALEO	P	▩	10	16	5	X		3	SS
973b			◎	28			X			
974	S.PIETRO MILIS	'63	◎	7	17	3	XII		3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Name	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
975	S.PIETRO PULA	'56	◎	29	4	6	XII		3	CA
976	S.TERESA		◎	29			-		11	SS
976/I	S.TERESA GALLURA	'62	◎	7	13	4	X			
977	S.VERO MILIS	'57	◎	7	19	6	XI		3	CA
978	S.VITO	'56	◎	29	28	6	X		10	NU
979a	SANLURI	P	▩	10	39	5	VI		3	CA
979b			◎	7			VI			
980a	SARDARA	P	◎	7	23	6	X		3	CA
980b			*Lc.*	9			VIII	Italics with capital initial line postmark known on the stamps of the IV issue.		
981	SARROCH	'57	-	-	11	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased on January 1, 1864.	3	CA
982	SARULE	'56	◎	29	13	6	X	This Postal Distribution ceased on January 1, 1864.	10	NU
983a	SASSARI	P	∞	11	236	1	VII		11	SS
983b			▩	10			I			
983c			◎	7			I			
983d			◎	14			I	The single circle postmark with lower indication of the hour appears in 1860.		

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
984a	SCANU	'52	L	31	27	6	XII	Straight capitals line postmark enclosed in a small circle known on the stamps of the III issue.	10	NU
984b			◎	29			IX			
984/I	SCANU DI MONTIFERRO	'62	◎	7			-			
985	SEDILO	'56	◎	28	23	5	X		3	CA
986	SELARGIUS	'56	◎	28	30	5	XI		3	CA
987a	SENEGHE	'52	▩	10	22	6	XI		10	CA
987b			◎	29			X			
988a	SENIS	P	▩	10	8	5	XI		3	CA
988b			◎	28			XI			
989a	SENORBI	P	▩	10	12	5	X		3	CA
989b			◎	28			X			
990a	SERRAMANNA	P	▩	10	30	-	X		3	CA
990b			◎	28			X			
991a	SERRENTI	P	▩	10	4	6	XI		3	CA
991b			◎	7			XI			
992a	SEUI	P	▩	10	18	4	VIII		3	NU
992b			◎	7			VIII			
993	SILANUS	'55	◎	29	17	6	X		10	NU
994a	SILIQUA	'52	▩	10	19	6	X		3	CA
994b			◎	29			X			
995	SILIUS	'57	-	-	8	6	-		3	CA
996	SIMALA	'56	-	-	6	6	-		3	CA
997a	SIMAXIS	P	▩	10	6	5	XI		3	CA
997b			◎	28			XI			
998	SINDIA	'56	◎	29	14	6	XI	Red in 1860.	10	NU
999a	SINISCOLA	P	▩	10	25	4	X		10	NU
999b			◎	28			X		10	NU
1000	SINNAI	P	-	-	28	5	-		3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
1001	SIURGIUS	P	-	-	19	6	-		3	CA
1002	SOLARUSSA	'60	-	15	18	5	XI	Single circle postmark with no lower indication; name of the Post Office in tall letters.	3	CA
1003a	SORGONO	P	▒	10	15	6	IX		3	NU
1003b			⊛	7			IX			
1004	SORRADILE	'52	⊛	7	8	5	-		3	CA
1005	SORSO	P	Ⓓ	28	42	5	X		11	SS
1006	SUNI	'56	Ⓒ	29	9	6	XII		10	NU
1007a	TEMPIO	P	▒	10	95	3	IV		11	SS
1007b			⊛	7			IV			
1008a	TERRALBA	P	▒	10	36	6	IX		3	CA
1008b			Ⓒ	29			VIII			
1009	TERRANOVA	'52	-	-	20	5	-		11	SS
1009/I	TERRANOVA PAUSANIA	'62	⊛	7			X			
1010	TETI	'56	-	-	4	6	-		10	NU
1011a	TEULADA	P	▒	10	28	5	X		3	CA
1011b			Ⓓ	28			X			
1012	TIESI	'53	Ⓓ	28	5		XI		11	SS
1013a	TONARA	P	▒	10	20	5	X		3	NU
1013b			Ⓓ	28			X			
1014	TORPE'	'56	-	-	8	6	-	This Postal Distribution ceased toward the end of 1861.	10	NU
1015a	TORRALBA	P	▒	10	11	4	VIII		11	SS
1015b			⊛	7			VIII			
1016a	TORTOLI	P	▒	10	17	4	VII		10	NU
1016b			⊛	7			VII			
1017	TRAMATZA	'52	-	-	8	6	-		3	CA
1018	TRATALIAS	'55	Ⓓ	28	9	5	X		3	CA

ISLAND OF SARDINIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
1019a	TRESNU-RAGHES	'52	▩	10	15	5	VIII	Red in 1861.	10	NU
1019b			ⓑ	28			VIII			
1020	TULA	'57	-	-	10	6	-		11	SS
1021	ULASSAI	'57	ⓒ	29	15	6	X		10	NU
1022a	URAS	P	▩	10	20	4	VII		3	CA
1022b			ⓒ	7			VII			
1023	USSANA	'52	-	-	11	6	-		3	CA
1024a	VILLACIDRO	P	▩	10	51	4	VIII		3	CA
1024b			ⓒ	7			VIII			
1025	VILLA-GRANDE	'57	ⓒ	29	10	6	XI	This Postal Distribution ceased on November 16, 1863. Forged postmarks of this Post Office are known to exist.	10	NU
1026a	VILLAMAS-SARGIA	P	▩	10	18	4	X		3	CA
1026b			ⓑ	28			X			
1026c			ⓒ	7			X			
1027a	VILLANUOVA MONTE	'52	▩	10	50	3	IX		11	SS
1027b			ⓑ	28			IX			
1028	VILLASALTO	'60	ⓒ	29	21	4	XI	This Postal Distribution ceased on May 1, 1863.	3	CA
1029	VILLASOR	P	ⓒ	29	35	5	-			

MRS. FREDERIC R. HARRIS

Rites for Mrs. Dena Sperry Harris, 50, wife of Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris, USN retired, of 420 Park Ave., were held July 24, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 1140 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Harris died yesterday in Polyclinic Hospital. Born in Nashville, Tenn., she was a member of various tennis clubs, including the West Side, York, and 7th Regiment Women's Tennis clubs. She was also a member of the Navy League.

Besides her husband, she leaves a daughter, Mrs. Donald Downs, of McLean, Va.; five sisters, Mrs. Thomas Keeling, Mrs. Annette Stewart, Mrs. John Knox and Mrs. Oscar Nelson, all of Nashville, and Mrs. Vaughn Blake, of Baton Rouge, La., and two brothers, Wade Sperry, of Houston, Tex., and Edgar Sperry.

Notes On The Provisional Issues Of Brazil 1898-99

(Adapted from Dr. Herbert Munk's treatment in Kohl's Handbook, from the writings of Col. G. S. F. Napier, and from notes gleaned from various sources. Complied by Henry A. Meyer.)

By proclamation of March 3, 1889, Minister of Finance Murtinho offered the remainders of certain issues of the Imperial days and of the first issue of the Republic for sale at the then prevailing prices in Senf's Catalogue. Since the newspaper stamps and the stamps of the Southern Cross issue found no buyers at these prices, these stamps were given an overprint of new denomination and used up for postage. The newspaper stamps thus surcharged were sold as ordinary postage stamps. The surcharge of new value (with the exception of Scott's No. 130) was made by Joao Guimaraes in Rio, partly by lithography and partly by setting type. The surcharge shows so many variations in form, thickness and position of the letters and in color, that variation is almost the normal thing. The provisionals were completely used up, leaving no remainders. On Oct. 11, 1915, a proclamation was issued by which all these provisionals lost their franking value 90 days later. Several of these provisionals show interesting features which deserve description.

700 Reis on 700 Reis Yellow, Scott's No. 126a.

This is an error which occurred through the accident that a sheet of 700 reis stamps received the surcharge "700" instead of "1000." It is possible that it went through the press at the time that No. 125, 700 reis on 500 reis, was being printed. It is a rare stamp and the forgers have done their part toward supplying the demand. Col. Napier reports a block of 6 of this error, the lower three stamps bearing the postmark "ADM DOS CORREIOS AMAZONAS." He further remarks that the only other cancelled copies he has ever seen had the same postmark, so probably the solitary sheet printed went to some post office in that state. In the forged surcharges, the figures are thin (compare with Nos. 125 and 133) and the downstroke of the "7" has a slope of about 45° instead of about 60°.

100 Reis on 50 Reis, Handstamped Surcharge, Scott's No. 130.

No. 130 was the only provisional produced with handstamp and was separately mentioned in the announcement of Feb. 15, 1899. The occasion for this new provisional of 100 on 50 reis was the fact that of the corresponding stamp with lithographed surcharge (No. 129) immediately after its appearance 25,000 of the issue of 39,980 were bought up by the stamp firm of A. Bruck, which led to criticism in the press. Since only some single stamps and parts of sheets of newspaper stamp No. P12 were still on hand, overprinting by means of handstamp was definitely ordered. Besides the difference in color, the surcharge of No. 130 differs from the surcharge of No. 129 in that the figures are thinner and that the "1" and the "8" are closer together; by its entire appearance the surcharge can be immediately recognized as a handstamp. Deformed overprints occur. The obvious way of differentiating this stamp from the common printed surcharge is that this stamp has all three "1's" in a straight vertical column, while the common printed surcharge (Scott's No. 129) has the three "1's"

progressively set over farther to the right, thus giving the left edge of the surcharge a slope downward toward the right.

Col. Napier writes in the London Philatelist, July, 1940, page 133, that the handstamped surcharge can be told because the "9" and the "8" of "1898" are 2 mm. apart in the handstamped surcharge, and only 1 mm. in the printed surcharge.

Scott's No. 130 is so scarce that some of us Brazil collectors have wondered whether it actually existed as a genuine stamp; we thought it might be bogus. Two years ago I was able to secure the loan of two copies, each belonging to a well-known Brazil collector. On having them examined by several eastern experts and compared with the copy in the Luff reference collection, one of the copies (mint) was generally declared to be genuine, and the other (cancelled) to be a forgery. Before returning them, I took down some notes on their differences, which I shall here append, accepting the consensus of opinion of the experts as to which is genuine and which is a forgery:

Genuine	Forgery
1. Brownish-purple surcharge.	1. Bluish-purple surcharge.
2. Print very rough and poor.	2. Print too smooth and erect.
3. Alignment irregular.	3. Alignment very regular.
4. "1's" of "100" and "1898" are just the same thickness as on Scott's No. 129.	4. "1's" of "100" are too thick; "1" of "1898" is too thin compared with Scott's No. 129.

Meanwhile, I have secured a copy for my own collection. At this writing, I have my copy and the "forgery" just described before me, and they appear to be identical. The owner of the "genuine" stamp is now in the armed forces and his copy cannot be had for study. The two copies before me show the "9" and the "8" 1½ mm. apart. It would be interesting to know what the spacing gauges in the "genuine" copy. I consider the whole matter decidedly unsettled among us North American collectors. An authoritative article by a qualified philatelist in Brazil would be most welcome to us.

500 Reis on 300 Reis Carmine.

Black Surcharge, No. 132C; Blue Surcharge, No. 134.

There are three interesting type varieties of the 500 and 300 reis in both the black and blue surcharge, Scott's Nos. 132C and 134. In the normal type, the "5's" of both "500's" have a straight flag. The variations are:

(1) Upper "5" has a curved flag.
(2) Lower "5" has a curved flag.
(3) Both "5's" have curved flags.

I have all these varieties before me as I am writing.

The color of the blue surcharge, No. 134, varies from a dull, thin bluish black to almost a violet-blue.

50 Reis on 20 Reis, Emerald Green, No. 138.

It is not generally known in North America that the 20 reis newspaper stamp, Scott's No. P24, comes in two varieties: ordinary surface-printing, and embossed printing. In the latter, the white lettering stands up like cushions; on the back it shows as definite depressions. There is no mistaking it for the ordinary printing. The colored parts of the stamp are occasionally so pale that the whole stamp has the appearance of colorless embossing.

The fact that a very small quantity of the embossed stamp was included among the remainders surcharged in 1898 was not discovered until 1922 (M. u. G.-Z., 1922, p. 261). The two varieties were not separately mentioned in the official announcement. The embossed surcharged stamp appears to be very scarce.

Scott's Catalogue makes no mention of the embossed stamp, either as a newspaper stamp or as a postage provisional. Michel lists and prices it in both states, unsurcharged and surcharged. Yvert lists it unsurcharged, but omits it surcharged. My Gibbons is out on loan, so I cannot say how it is listed there. The embossed stamp appears to come only in the emerald color, not in the yellow-green. The surface-print comes both ways.

Other Varieties on the Newspaper Stamps.

Colonel Napier had in his collection the following uncatalogued errors:

200 on 100 reis with surcharge in red (normally black)
300 on 200 reis with surcharge in red (normally violet)
300 on 200 reis, surcharge in violet as normal, but with double surcharge (Scott now lists this)
300 on 200 reis, (violet), pair, one with, one without surcharge
500 on 300 reis, surcharge in blue as normal, but with double surcharge
500 on 300 reis, (blue), pair, one upright, one inverted surcharge
700 on 500 reis, (green), pair, one with, one without surcharge

Col. Napier remarks regarding this list: "Some of these may be proofs or printer's waste, but Brazilian collectors believe in them and they are eagerly sought for."

Surcharges on the Southern Cross Issue, Nos. 151-158.

There is a variety of surcharge of the 2000 on 1000 reis, not recognized by Scott, in which the color is definitely different. The color of the surcharge is usually a dark red-lilac, which appears different according to the color of the original stamp. On the contrary, the variety of No. 158 is a light and decided rose with only a small admixture of lilac. In deformed surcharges, "1399" and "899" for "1899" exist. No 158 is reported in Gibbons Stamp Weekly, VII p. 79, with the error "2 00." Double surcharges, of which the second is usually almost hidden by the first, occur in various denominations, for example No. 152. Gibbons Monthly Journal, p. 443, note, mentions a double surcharge of No. 153, of which the first is rose (similar to the variety of No. 158), and which was evidently corrected by surcharging it again in the prescribed color. Of most of the values copies exist without surcharge, se-tenant in a pair with the normal surcharged stamp.

As one studies the list of original denominations and surcharges, one observes that every denomination created was a denomination already existing, and furthermore, that the already existing stamps of the denomination thus created were transformed into something else. One further observes that in both the newspaper issue and the Southern Cross issue, every denomination was stepped up to just the next higher denomination. With these facts in mind, one cannot help wondering exactly what was accomplished by the surcharging; one wonders whether the stamps would not have carried mail matter just as well in their unsurcharged condition as they did after being thus doctored.

The Second 2 1-2d Stamp of Orange Free State

By Stephen G. Rich

By the start of 1897, the single printing of 2½d. stamps made in 1892 in the O. F. S. had been used up. For the new supply, again made by surcharging the 3d. ultramarine of 1882, the form was set up in 14-point type. An Ionic heavy-serif "2" and a Scotch Roman "½" were used, without any period or "d" after the figures. Geldhof states that one pane of 60 was covered by the printing form. The stock used included two shades of stamp, readily distinguished.

Due to pied cases and broken type in the government printer's shop, we have two major and many minor varieties. Several of these have been located within the pane, from two large overlapping blocks I now own. Apparently no entire panes have survived.

The best-known major variety was due to using a "½" from a font of Caslon or other old-style type. This is the "I over 2 in ½" variety, clumsily catalogued as "Roman I and antique 2" by Scott and Gibbons. It occurs on stamp No. 4 of row 8.

The other major variety is due to use of a fraction from another font of Scotch Roman than that normally set. In this the 2 of "½" has a curved tail and the 1 has shorter serifs. It occurs on No. 4 of Row 7 and No. 2 of Row 10.

The "minor" varieties are:

Nick on right end of tail of large 2: No. 3 of Row 7.

Large semicircular nick in bottom of tail of large 2: No. 6 of Row 1; seen on corner of a right hand pane.

Break between downstroke and tail of large 2: No. 2 of Row 9.

Damaged 2 of "½" giving effect of large upturned tail: No. 1 of Row 10.

"Broken "½" with the 1 apparently an I and the 2 broken across: position in form not located.

Two dots close to front of large 2: No. 1 of Row 7.

Whether double overprints exist is still a matter of controversy. Numerous apparent doubles, due to heavy inking, exist. However, a pair used at Bloemfontein Sept. 5, 1897, with one stamp entirely normal and the other apparently genuinely doubled, has shown up. By the use of Mr. Carl Pelander's quartz lamp and my own microscope, the actual doubling has been established to his and my satisfaction. Clearly the pane was not run twice, but flapped against the inked form of type as the clamshell press opened after the first impression was made.

The earliest use I have seen or had reported is March 8, 1897, at Bloemfontein. Next is May 14, 1897, at Winburg. Up to writing this paper I have not seen even one copy with a cancellation date later than 1897; nor even one cover with it.

Although the Orange Free State joined the U. P. U. in January 1898, the 2½d. rate for international mail from then on is always prepaid by a pair of 1d.'s and a ½d. stamp, as far as covers seen show. The 2½d. apparently vanished from active use after 1897. Some 80 sheets (19,200 copies) were found when the British took Bloemfontein in 1900, and were overprinted "V. R. I." These were used up between March and August of that year; for by August 24, 1900 the 2½. on Cape had been issued and is found cancelled on that date.

Thus the second 2½d. stamp of the Orange Free State, like its precursor, was not issued for U. P. U. letter rate purposes, but for the same previously existing registration rate, and for the rates existing through the postal treaties with Cape of Good Hope.

J. S. Kirk Soap Cards

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

In philately of an era gone by there were several means of publicising stamps with what might be called premium cards accompanying merchandise such as soap or cigarettes. One group the writer came across (now the property of The Collectors Club) was issued roughly in the 1880's by J. S. Kirk & Co. of Chicago.



There are eleven cards in the group, each portraying a doll-like figure in native attire, holding the stamp of a certain country in one hand and the flag of that country in the other, all done in colors against a gilt background.

In the upper part of each design, in white lettering, is an advertisement for a Kirk soap, either standard, Chicago brand or toilet.

The country and approximate period of the stamp illustrated, each of the latter being cancelled by crossing diagonal horizontal lines, are: France, 1877-80; Spain, 1876; Italy, 1877; Turkey, late 1870's; Greece, 1862-76; Switzerland, 1862-82; Sweden and Norway, late 1870's; Austria, 1867-80; Germany, 1870's; England, 1880, and Belgium, 1870-81.






A thrifty House Keeper
uses J.S.KIRK & CO'S
Chicago SOAPS.


Use J.S.KIRK & CO'S Chicago
SOAPS for Bath, Toilet or Laundry.


J.S.KIRK & CO'S Toilet
SOAPS will preserve
and add to the beauty
of the complexion.


J.S.KIRK & CO'S Chicago SOAPS
will not burn or blister the hands
while
washing.
SWEDEN & NORWAY


J. S. KIRK & CO'S
Chicago SOAPS
are sold
around
the
world.
AUSTRIA


The original life preserver.
J.S.KIRK & CO'S
standard
SOAPS.
GERMANY


As good as gold
JAS.S.KIRK & CO'S
SOAPS.
ENGLAND
2½d


For absolute purity, real worth and
genuine washing qualities use
J.S.KIRK & CO'S Chicago SOAPS.
BELGIUM

Meetings of the Board

A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wednesday, January 10th, immediately following the Annual Meeting for the purpose of electing Officers for 1945.

Present: President, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Messrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Arthur W. Deas, George R. M. Ewing, Jacob S. Glaser, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Thomas F. Morris, Theodore E. Steinway, H. G. Zervas.

Mr. Graham, in relinquishing the CHAIR to Mr. Bruns, expressed to the members present his sincere thanks and appreciation for their cooperation and help during the past two years of his administration, and closed his remarks by nominating Mr. Zervas for the Office of PRESIDENT for the ensuing year.

Mr. Zervas, because of vital reasons was obliged to decline this nomination. Mr. Glaser nominated Mr. Graham to succeed himself as President for 1945. On motion made by Mr. Ewing, this nomination was closed. The SECRETARY cast a ballot and Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr., was re-elected to the office of President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Steinway nominated all other Officers to succeed themselves for the ensuing year; the Secretary cast a ballot for the three gentlemen, and the following were re-elected for 1945 in their respective capacity.

Edwin E. Elkins, Vice President; H. G. Zervas, Treasurer; Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. Secretary.

PRESIDENT Graham took the Chair and appointed the same Program Committee, the same Membership Committee, the same House Committee, same Committee on Study Groups and same Library Committee, same Historian, same Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist.

Meeting adjourned, to be followed by a Regular Meeting of the Board.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD, JANUARY 10, 1945

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wednesday, January 10, 1945 immediately after the Special Board Meeting and in place of the regular one scheduled for January 24th.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

The resignations of Milton Adams, Ralph Weaver and Robert Gomersall were referred to Messrs. E. A. Kehr and F. R. Bruns, respectively.

The resignation of Norton D. York was accepted with regret.

The death of G. C. Ham was reported.

RE: MEDALS

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Morris and Deas, for the purpose of making an itemized list of all medals now in the possession of the Club, presented such a report which is hereby attached. All medals now repose in the Luff Room.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

MINUTES OF REGULAR BOARD MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 28, 1945

Present: President Robert L. Graham, Jr., Hugh M. Clark, George R. M. Ewing, Jacob S. Glaser, Thomas F. Morris, Theodore E. Steinway, H. G. Zervas.

Upon request of the Board, the Auditor, Mr. Charles Brooks, was present for the purpose of rendering his report for 1944.

The minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board held on January 10th were accepted after amendments were submitted and approved. The minutes of the regular Board Meeting of same date were accepted as read.

OLD BUSINESS

Re: Medals

Mr. Clark offered to supply the Club with medals which he and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company had received, one specimen of every medal of every exhibition. Mr. Morris, as member of the Committee for medals, was asked and agreed to confer with Mr. Clark regarding the selection of the medals.

REPORTS

Treasurer

The TREASURER presented his report on Club finances which was accepted with deep appreciation for the clarity of his statement and his balancing of our budgets.

House Committee

The CHAIRMAN of the House Committee reported that the Club was satisfactorily covered by the existing $40,000 fire insurance policy.

Library

The Chairman of the Library Committee reported good progress in the sorting of the Ricketts material, saying that they finally were getting to the "bottom of stuff," and that about 2000 items had been added to our files therefrom. He also reported the purchase of 100 boxes for filing current periodicals, thus making the current material more easily accessible and saving time and labor.

He also asked permission to build additional bookcases to reach the ceiling for the purpose of filing all material prior to 1900 which will give the Library additional, much needed space. All material thus filed will be indicated on the respective card.

The Library Chairman also recommended a transfer of the rare books to either the Luff room or a specially built cabinet without windows but fortified by a strong lock. In this connection Mr. Clark offered to give to the Club Library Luff's dedication copies in his possession, wherever the club library could give to him an ordinary copy of the same item in exchange therefor.

Upon motion made, seconded and unanimously carried, the Library report was accepted with thanks.

Re: China Library

The PRESIDENT read correspondence from Mr. Malcolm Johnson of the China Unit regarding the donation of China books to our Library. The Board left this matter to the PRESIDENT.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Arising out of previous meeting, the resignations of: Milton Adams was referred to Mr. Elkins as Seconder, and the President also agreed to write him.
Robert Gomersall and Ralph Weaver were referred to Mr. Bruns.

Applications for Membership

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following applicants were elected to membership.

Res.—35 Daniel C. Meyerson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposer, Wm. S. Meyerson
Nonres. Paul B. Leeds, Bergenfield, N. J. Proposer, O. G. Reichelt
Gordon Sleeper, Scarsdale, N. Y. Proposer, Justus Schwaner
Theodore Foulk, Princeton, N. J. Proposer, S. G. Rich
W. F. Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va. Proposer, Felix Brunner
Fred'k Gloeckner, Phila., Pa. Proposer, Dolores Klein
Olen Lowther, Wichita, Kans. Proposer, J. E. Guest
Archy Myers, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposer, V. Domanski

Resignations

The resignation of Louis Yeckel, St. Louis, Mo., was accepted with deep regret.
The resignations of the following were referred to their respective proposers. pursuant to a policy previously adopted by the Board.

Alvin Good to Elliott Perry and Harry Lindquist
F. W. Loso to Percy Doane
F. M. Sloan (Mrs.) to H. L. Lindquist and Arthur B. Levis.
John Hadfield, letter to him, prop. by C. J. Phillips (deceased)
Delf Norona to Prichard V. David
John Lowe (Canada) to Vincent Greene and Fred'k Moutrie

Transfer to Service Roll

H. S. Chamberlain, III, was transferred from Nonresident to the Service Roll.

Class Change

Charles Lott was transferred from Nonresident to Resident Status.

Death

The death of Wm. F. Kelleher was reported.

NEW BUSINESS

Re: Officers Bond

The Board approved the issuing of bonds for the PRESIDENT and TREASURER in the combined amount of $10,000.

Re: Appraisal Committee

Another letter was to be directed to Mr. Serphos, Chairman of the Appraisal Committee, regarding a meeting of that body for the appraisal of the club collections.

Re: National War Fund

The PRESIDENT reported to the Board the situation on the NATIONAL WAR FUND AUCTION informing them that about 1600 letters have gone out, half of this amount to the most important clubs and the other half to the American Dealers. Donations have so far come in slowly, but as soon as the Red Cross Drive is finished the Committee on the War Fund will resume its drive for contributions.

Re: Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., appointment as Editor

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the appointment of Franklin R. Bruns by the PRESIDENT, as Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist under the same terms as enjoyed in the preceding year was ratified and confirmed.

Re: Helguera Stamp Drawing

The PRESIDENT submitted to the Board a drawing of a stamp design by Leon Helguera, together with his letter requesting the club's endorsement of same and its support in opposition to the present policy pursued by the Post Office Department of accepting designs only from those originating in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that such an endorsement was contrary to the authority or policy of the Club, since it was of a political and governmental nature.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

MINUTES OF REGULAR BOARD MEETING MARCH 28, 1945

PRESENT: PRESIDENT Robert L. Graham, Jr., Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Arthur W. Deas, George R. M. Ewing, Jacob S. Glaser, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Thomas F. Morris, Theodore E. Steinway.

OLD BUSINESS

Re: Invitation to Precancel Club

A letter from Philip Robbins, Secretary of the Precancel Club was read, noting the fact that President Willcox of that Society, who was expected to be present, could not attend. The letter also indicated the Precancel Club's desire to meet at The Collectors Club. Upon recommendation of the Group Committee the Board agreed to issue an invitation to the Precancel Club based upon the letter received from its Secretary, and PRESIDENT Graham agreed to contact Mr. Willcox.

Re: Stamps for the Wounded

The PRESIDENT reported having received expression of appreciation for the Club's endorsement of the STAMPS FOR THE WOUNDED in a letter from Ernest Kehr.

Re: China Library

The PRESIDENT reported having reached an understanding regarding the books of the China Unit which are to be given to The Collectors Club Library, and pointed out that this Unit is quite willing to have the books merged with the Club Library according to the Club rules but asked that, if any of them were found to be duplicates and came under the consideration of being sold, they wish to have such material returned to them, to which the PRESIDENT agreed. Any other given items, however, will become the free and clear property of the Club Library. Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the Board authorized the PRESIDENT to prepare proper papers and arrange for the transfer of the books.

ARISING FROM LAST MONTH MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Resignations:

The following resignations were accepted with regret:

Resident—Ralph Weaver, New York City
Nonresident—Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va.
Prof. F. W. Loso, Elizabeth, N. J.

Resignations Withdrawn

The SECRETARY reported the withdrawal of resignations of Mrs. Mary Sloan and Alvin Good, through the efforts of Mr. Lindquist.

Re: Library

Mr. Zervas reported the gift of a document on English postal laws dating back to the 17th century entitled: An Act for the Settling of the Postage of England, Scotland and Ireland, Sept. 17, 1656, donated by Mr. Lichtenstein.

Re: Medals

Mr. Morris reported no contact as yet with Mr. Hugh M. Clark for the selection and possible donation by the latter of exhibition medals as mentioned at the February Board meeting, but that he will get in touch with him soon.

NEW MATTERS

The PRESIDENT reported on the trip of the Club delegation to the Fort Orange Stamp Club in Albany on March 13th where everyone was marvelously entertained by members of that society.

Re: Painting Building

The Chairman of the House Committee presented an estimate for the partial painting of the Club Quarters at $400 which includes the entrance hall, lobby, second floor front room and the stairs to the second floor. After discussion, the Chairman, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, was authorized to contract for this work but was asked to include the third floor front room at an additional sum of $100, thus making the entire job for the above mentioned locations $500. All other details were left at the discretion of the House Committee Chairman.

Re: Philatelic Foundation

The PRESIDENT, in broaching the subject of the PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, turned over the floor to Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who pointed out that this organization had its first meeting a few days prior and that the first bank deposits had been made and that it is becoming an active organization. Much credit was given to Mr. Hugh M. Clark through whose efforts this had been accomplished. Mr. Lichtenstein proudly pointed out that a long cherished dream had been realized and that the financial aid was forthcoming satisfactorily. It was brought out that the Club and the Philatelic Foundation will assist one another wherever possible but that each is an entirely different organization.

Discussing the Foundation, the members thereof asked the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club for permission to establish offices in the Club quarters against payment of rent based on a yearly lease and to be paid monthly. The Board assured the Foundation full cooperation and the members present realized that each organization will lend prestige to the other.

President Graham amplified Mr. Lichtenstein's words saying that the present number of members of the Philatelic Foundation was seven which may be increased to twenty-five. He also mentioned that it had been accorded an absolute charter by the Regents Board of Education, and is therefore recognized by that body as a strictly educational institution. One of the primary purposes will be to provide a medium by which the public can call upon the organization for expert advice and opinion. This organization, PRESIDENT Graham pointed out, has broad powers to the extent of even issuing publications.

Mr. Graham suggested an exchange of letters between the two organizations, a kind of written concordat, indicating that both are dedicated to the same purposes but on the other hand each is an entirely separate organization, and that neither is in competition with the other.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Board agrees with the recommendations made and that it accepts their application to have the offices of The Philatelic Foundation established in the Club building and that the PRESIDENT be authorized to enter into an exchange of letters with the PRESIDENT of the Foundation to draw up a lease.

Re: Admissions Committee

The PRESIDENT announced the resignation of Mr. Ferrars H. Tows as Chairman of the Admissions Committee and appointed Dr. George Camnitzer as Chairman in his place.

MINUTES OF REGULAR BOARD MEETING HELD APRIL 25, 1945

Present: PRESIDENT Robert L. Graham, Jr., Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Hugh M. Clark, Arthur W. Deas, Edwin E. Elkins, George R. M. Ewing, Jacob S. Glaser, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Thomas F. Morris, H. G. Zervas.

OLD BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT reported the following:

1) That, whereas the New York Precancel Stamp Club had requested an invitation to use our Club House for its meetings, and whereas the Board had accordingly authorized such an invitation to them as a "Study Group," that invitation with the usual conditions attached had been issued and is awaiting signature of the Officers of the New York Precancel Stamp Club, accepting these terms.

2) That the papers evidencing the gift from the China Unit had been duly executed by the Officers and Trustees of The Collectors Club and was awaiting the execution by Officers of the China Unit.

3) That a lease of the room in rear of fourth floor had been entered into between the Philatelic Foundation and The Collectors Club.

The PRESIDENT then read an exchange of expression of good will between the Philatelic Foundation and the Collectors Club.

Financial Statement

The TREASURER presented the statement of income and expenses with comments on the financial condition of the Club. This was accepted with expressions of thanks and satisfaction and ordered filed.

Reports

The Board granted Mr. Elkins' request on behalf of the Women's International Stamp Club of Brooklyn to hold their exhibition at the Club Quarters on or about November 10th, 1945.

The CHAIRMAN of the House Committee presented the bill for the painting of the different club rooms which was ordered paid. This bill amounted to $560 which includes the fourth floor rear room, originally not contracted for. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Glaser for his efforts in this connection.

The PRESIDENT reported acceptance of Chairmanship of the Admissions Committee by Dr. George Camnitzer.

The PRESIDENT reported the sending of a cable by the Club to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, thanking them for their expression of sympathy on behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death.

NEW BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT presented a letter of resignation from the Board received from Arthur Linz. This resignation was accepted with regret.

The PRESIDENT then read the provisions of Art. III Section 4 in which the Board is empowered to fill a vacancy in its body by appointment; to serve until next election.

The name of Chester A. Smeltzer was placed in nomination, and he was elected (after being duly seconded) by unanimous acclamation.

Membership Committee Report

Arising out of the previous meeting, the resignation of Robert Gomersall, resident member, was accepted with regret.

For the sake of record, the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was reported.

In this connection, PRESIDENT Graham read the Club's letter to Basil O'Connor, Esq., donating the Club's services in the handling of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's philatelic property.

Donation

The offer of a Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation stock by John Heard was accepted with thanks and ordered filed in the Club Archives. (In safe, as per Library Chairman)

The PRESIDENT asked the Chairman of the House Committee to change the number on the Service Flag to 63 members, the actual number in service.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

Accessions to Library

Bartels Catalogue of U. S. Stamped Envelopes, 5th Edition, Vol. I, II. By and Gift of P. H. Thorp.

Early History and Religion of Tibet and Tibetans. By and Gift of Jacques Marchais.

Avocational Interest Patterns. By Donald Edw. Super. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Auction Catalog. By Hugh C. Barr, of the late Col. Green Collection. Gift of E. H. Brill.

Postal and Fractional Currency, photostatic positive copy from the American Journal of Numismatics. Gift of Theo. Sheldon.

The Post-Office Law with Instructions and Forms. By P. O. D. Gift of E. J. Fifield.

The Stamp Specialist. By and Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

The Stamp Lovers Weekly, several issues of 1905. Gift of E. F. Weed.

Check List Facsimile Labels of U. S. Private Die Stamps. By and Gift of Henry W. Holcombe.

The Australasian Informer, 1 copy. By E. Heckenbach. Gift of Publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1944 Part I, British Empire. By Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Gift of Publisher.

A. Bullard & Co. Price List, 1919. By A. Bullard & Co. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Indian Stamps used Abroad. By Robson Lowe. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Transvaal Postage Stamps. By Curle & Basden. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Guide to the Stamped Env. & Wrap. By Thos. Doane Perry. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Postage Stamps of Turks Island & Suppl. By E. D. Bacon. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Nevis, British New Guinea, Cayman Islands, Gambia, Great Britain, St. Helena, Tonga. By F. J. Melville. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Jamaica, Its Postal History, Postage Stamps & Postmarks. By Collett, Edwards, Marton & Nicholson. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

Postage Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. By G. J. Allis. Gift of E. G. Jarvis.

The Handstruck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, 1792-1853 and the Postmarks from 1853-1910. By A. A. Jurgens. Gift of Author.

Auction Catalog, bound, of Henry C. Gibson Coll. By and Gift of Philip H. Ward, Jr.

Misc. Items from J. M. Bartels.

Misc. Items from S. W. Comstock.

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue, 12th Ed., 1944. By Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Gift of Publisher.

Hobby Times, 11 issues. By De Witt Frankel. Gift of Publisher.

Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden Photographs of philatelist 1187. Gift of A. B. Aubrey.

George VI Stamp Catalogue, Stamp Collectors Annual, 1944. By Harris Pub. Gift of Publisher.

Food for Thought, 1945 Edition of Phil. Lit. Cat. By A. H. Harris. Gift of Publisher.

Sieger Katalog der Marken National Spaniens, 1936-38. Gift of Miss J. G. Koor.

Various numbers of CCP. Gift of Ril T. Baker.

Man's Fight to Fly. By Funk & Wagnalls Co. Gift of J. P. V. Heinmuller.

1944 Catalog Ilustredo de Sellos de Espana. By R. Critikian. Gift of Publisher.

Standard Postage Stamp Catalog, Part II. By Scott Publ's. Gift of Publisher.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue 1945. By S. Gibbons Ltd. Gift of Publisher.

The Postage Stamps of the Turks Islands, E. D. Bacon, 1917. Gift of Kenmore Stamp Co.

The Postage Stamps of the Turks Islands, Supplement, 1936. Gift of Kenmore Stamp Co.

United States Stamp Catalogue, 1945. By Scott Publications. Gift of Publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Stp. Cat. 1944. By Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Gift of Mekeels Weekly.

Reliant Stamp Catalogue, 1944. By Reliant Stamp Press. Gift of Mekeels Weekly.

Historia de Correos Y Telegrafos de la Rep. Argentina, volumes I, II. By Ramon de Castro Esteves. Purchased.

Sellos Y Otros Valores Postales Y Telegraficos Argentinos, Vol. I, II. By Antonio Deluca. Purchased.

Philatelic Massachusetts. By Springfield Stamp Club. Gift of Robt. Munroe.

The Stamp Specialist (white book). By H. L. Lindquist. Gift of Publisher.

Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Handstamps and Franks, Paul Bluss. Gift of Publisher.

Various Periodicals. Gift of H. G. Manchester.

Many items of handbooks and periodicals, mostly beautifully bound. Gift of James B. Helme.

Der Philatelist, 1888, 1892. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

Le Timbre Fiscal, 1893. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

The Stamp Specialist. By and Gift of H. L. Lindquist, Publisher.

Catalogo "Vargas," 1944-45. By Victor Vargas. Gift of John Myer.

Single copies of SASKATOON PHILATLIC SOCI. BULLETINS. Gift of B. I. Duncan.

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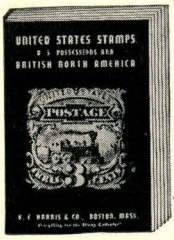
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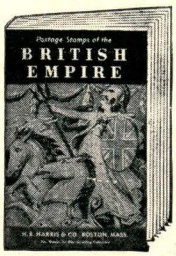
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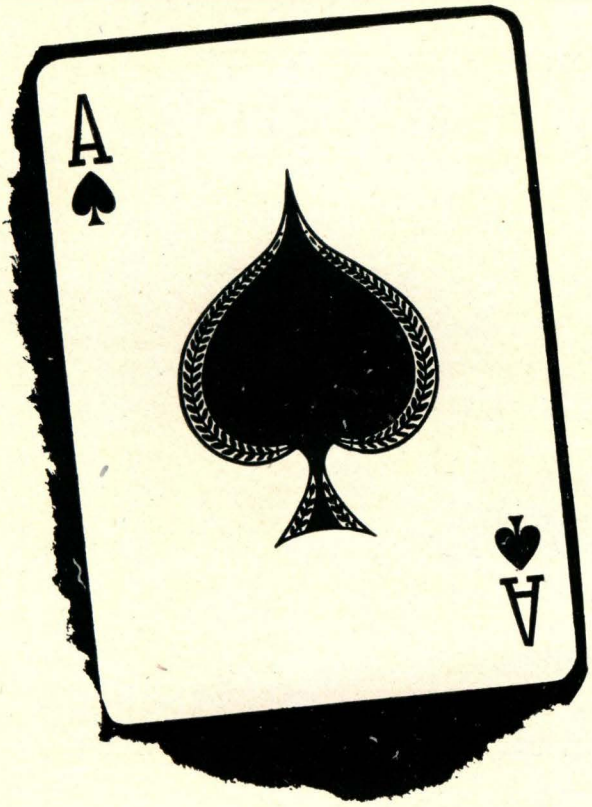
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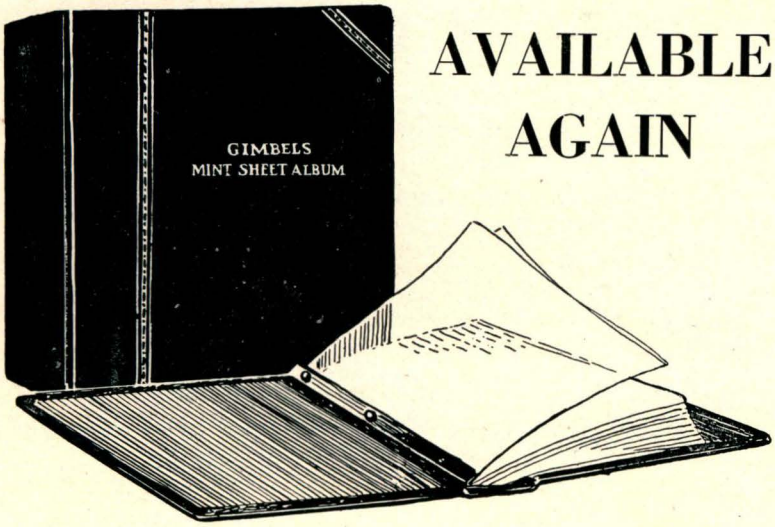
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