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Vol. XIX. OCTOBER, 1940. No. 4.

Bolivia—5 Centavos Yellow Green, 1861

By G. GILBERT.

MANY very interesting studies have been published on the first issue of Bolivia.

These stamps have been plated and happily most of the entire sheets belonging to the different reengravings of the plate do exist. It is therefore possible to range the different printings and shades in the proper order of their issue.

However, something concerning the first state of the plate (5 centavos, yellow green), seems to have escaped up to now or has been neglected in all the different publications we have seen.

It seems strange that so little appears to be known concerning a classical stamp issued 74 years ago.

The Stamp

This stamp was engraved by Senor Estruch of La Paz and printed at Cochabomba.

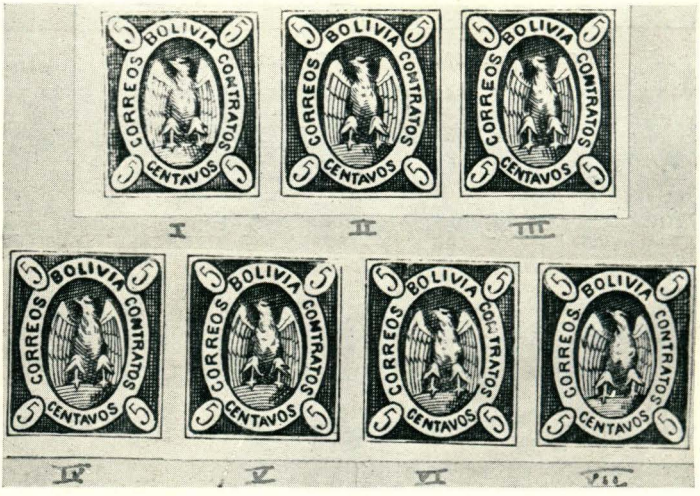
The design in the middle of the stamp represents a "CONDOR", with wings outspread, surrounded by a double lined oval with "BOLIVIA" at top; "CORREOS" (postage) at left; "CONTRATOS" (contracts) at right; "CENTAVOS" at the bottom and in each corner, the figure "5" in small ovals.

These stamps were available for postal or fiscal purposes; consequently, they are often found pen cancelled. They were also pen cancelled for postal purposes in many towns before adoption of a special "chop" by postmasters.

The Plate

The plate was of smooth copper and consisted of 72 subjects (six horizontal rows of 12 stamps). The engraver reproduced the design 72 times, and each being engraved separately, all the stamps are different. No doubt the carving of this plate gave the engraver a great deal of trouble as it must be a very tedious task for an artist to carve the same design so many times. In old days, and sometimes even today when the artist had finished his work, it was the practice to have the lettering done by another engraver, a specialist in this line.

It can be checked at once that Senor Estruch was not accustomed to do the lettering. On the first six stamps, Nos. 1 to 6, we find the letter "N" of the word "CONTRATOS" had been cut at first like a normal N, whereas it should have been carved in the negative way "N" so as to give a normal N when printed. It is easy to be seen that he had to correct this letter on the first six positions.



Recut "N" in Contratos.

Then something must have happened to the right top corner subject. Probably the background surrounding the oval was very faint and he therefore had to recut it.

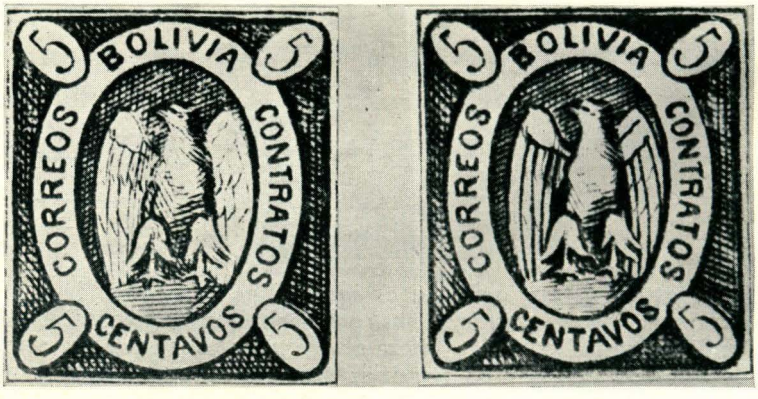


Plate I.

This certainly was done with a rule and a "dry point", the rule enabling the hand to scratch the metal deep enough to last for a time. However, instead of doing this on the previously engraved lines he cut additional diagonal lines so that the background is made up of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines instead of horizontal and vertical ones only. It is the only stamp on the plate showing this variety and it can only be found in Plate I; it lasted till the plate had to be redrawn.

As stated above, this plate must have given the artist a great deal of trouble for after it had been washed from the acid bath, it evidently was not satisfactory.



Plate II.

To his mind the design was not yet finished, so he added on each of the 72 designs "feathers on the wings of the CONDOR"; this was done with a "Dry Point".



The carving done with a dry point (a main levee), is made direct with the hand, scratching the copper, but the hand is not strong enough to cut deeply into the metal, so that after a few printings, (usually about 25 sheets) the whole work done with the "dry point" disappears, leaving only an occasional trace. This is true on many of the 72 designs. In the first state of the plate, when all the feathers may be seen, these stamps are *extremely* rare, perhaps rarer than the "Post Paid" Mauritius 1848, in the first state of the plate.

Though this 5c *yellow green* has been plated for years by different specialists in England and the United States, up to now the bottom two rows, Nos. 49 to 60, and 61 to 72, are practically unknown.



Plate 1 #68 2nd State **Plate 1 #68 3rd State** **Plate 1 #68 4th State** **Plate #68**

1st State unknown

We suggest that these two bottom rows were on the whole so poor with regard to the design, that they were cut off from the first printed sheets and destroyed.

In fact in the second printing, "*deep green* on thick paper", sometimes slightly yellow green or blue green (these may be trial printings to check the recuts), the design is very poor and the "CONDOR" appears with a missing beak.

The carving on a soft copper plate wears out very quickly and this plate being poor in its first state had to be recut many times.

The first plate has to be ranged as follows:

5 centavos yellow green, wings of the "CONDOR" with full feather, thick paper.
5 centavos yellow green with small traces of feather or none at all, thick paper.
5 centavos yellow green, thin paper, generally worn plate.
5 centavos yellowish-green and deep green, before any recut.
5 centavos, 1st recut, deep green, containing a few recuts, also some of the last 12 stamps and others with "A" of CENTAVOS like an inverted V, thick and thin papers.
5 centavos, 2d recut, deep green, "A" of CENTAVOS correct, thick and thin papers.
5 centavos gray green, worn state, generally trial sheet, pen cancelled, thin paper.
5 centavos, 3d recut, olive green, many recut in plate, thin paper.
5 centavos, 4th recut, grass green; a few stamps have been recut which were not previously recut in the olive green color; thin paper.

After this last state of Plate I it had to be completely recut and we have: Plate II, Plate III, Plate IV, Plate V. Plate VI which does exist in green and was also used in the last state to point the 5c. mauve. Plates III and V are not common.

It is to be hoped that one day, with the help of other collectors, it will be possible to give a full illustration of Plate I in its first state with, of course, the bottom two rows excepted.

Stamp Machines and Coiled Stamps

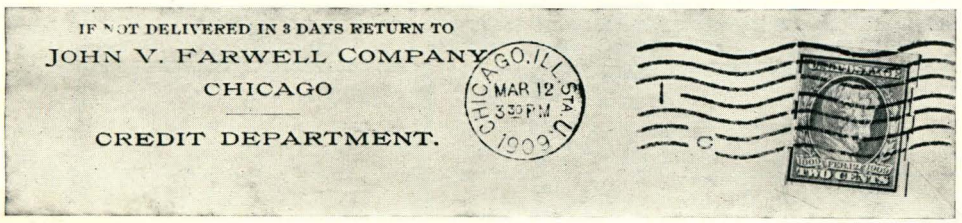
By GEORGE P. HOWARD.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 193)

THE FARWELL COILS

Of the many concerns that used Schermack or Mailometer affixing machines, one is of philatelic interest, having developed a special private perforation to replace Schermack Type III. This was the John V. Farwell Company, a large wholesale dry-goods firm of Chicago, Illinois. Farwell coils fall in a slightly different category from the private coils of stamp machine companies. While the latter were sold to many users in many cities, the former were not for sale and were used only by the Farwell Company itself. However, the Farwell coils were in no wise philatelic, but were made for their own commercial use solely to save money:—they could perforate and coil their own stamps cheaper than they could buy them from the Mailometer Company.

At sometime during 1908 the Farwell Company purchased a Schermack Mailing Machine, getting their Schermack Type III coils from the Chicago branch of the Schermack Company. The accompanying illustration shows one



Farwell cover with Schermack Type III stamp.

of their early covers franked with a Lincoln stamp with Schermack perforations. A few months after this cover was cancelled the Schermack Company became the Mailometer Company. In the Mailometer advertising booklet of July 1909 the J. V. Farwell Company is listed among the "many satisfied users of Mail-om-eters." As one of the "satisfied users" they continued to purchase Schermack coils for about two years, each coil costing them fifty cents over face value, which must have amounted to a considerable sum in that length of time. It was with the idea of saving this extra expense that the Farwell Company began to perforate and coil their own stamps in the latter part of May, 1911.

The Farwell perforations were first reported as being made by a large "Eastern" concern called "Chalmers". This was later corrected to read "Chambers Company of New York." There proved to be no such company, but there was some basis for the name "Chambers" inasmuch as the stamps were perforated and coiled by an employee of the Farwell Company named Tom Chambers. Although these facts were brought to philatelic attention as early as 1912,(1) for some unaccountable reason Precancellist still list a Chicago city type precancel on the 1c 1912 "with Chalmers perforations." Early listings of private perforations generally classed Farwell stamps under the name of Chambers, probably because all correspondence concerning the perforation was

(1) Philatelic Journal of America, July 1912.

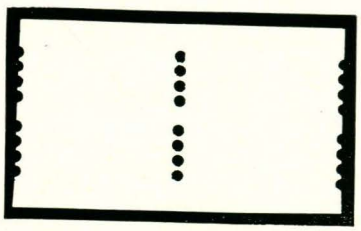
answered by Mr. Chambers. However, since the stamps correctly used appear only on covers of the Farwell Company, it seems more logical to list them under the name of the company that used them, rather than by the name of the employee in charge of their production.

Farwell Perforation Types

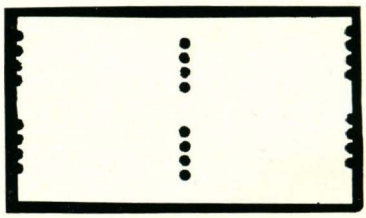
On the 1c and 2c stamps of the 1910-11 Issue Farwell perforations show more types and varieties than were produced on these same stamps by all the other private coil companies put together. With a dozen different Farwell perforations, and a possibility of as many variations, it is no easy task to find some simple method of classification. Basically there is only one Farwell perforation, between 10 and 10½ gauge. The diameter of each perforation hole measures 1.5mm, and the space between holes 0.5mm. The differences in the Farwell perforations occur not in the gauge of the perforation, but in the arrangement or grouping of the holes. There are five different groupings of Farwell perforations:—

1. Perforation holes in one group.
2. Perforations in two groups of 2 and 3 holes.
3. Perforations in two groups of 3 and 4 holes.
4. Perforations in two groups of 4 holes each.
5. Perforations in two groups of 4 and 5 holes.

In all cases where the Farwell perforation appears as two groups of holes these groups are separated by an unperforated space in the center of the coil strip, formed by the omission of either one or two perforation holes. Using this as a basis for separating Farwell types, those having 1 hole skipped (2.5mm



Type A—1 hole skipped.



Type B—2 holes skipped.

space) are called Type A, and those having 2 holes skipped (4.5mm space) Type B. If the number of holes above and below the space are then written before and after the letter type, we have a fairly simple way of listing the Farwell perforations. For example:—2B3 would mean two holes *over* three, wide spacing; while the two types illustrated above would be 4A4 and 4B4.

To add to the confusion of Farwell perforations, there are also bi-lateral type variations to be found in each group. That is, pairs or strips perforated 4A4 may have a 4B4 perforation on the left side. This change in perforation type occurs only in the left margin of a complete sheet of perforated stamps. As the left margin was used for the paste-up in joining the coils, the bi-lateral type variation may be found on most paste-up stamps. The reason for this oddity remains a mystery.

Making Farwell Coils

The mystery might be solved if we knew the exact method used in perforating, joining and coiling Farwell stamps. For what little I have been able to learn I am indebted to Mr. Vinton Sisson of Chicago, who writes as follows:—(2)

(2) Letter to the author, June 23, 1939.

Answering your inquiry, I did know Tom Chambers of the Farwell Company personally and discussed perforating imperfs. with him.

As I remember the story, he showed me a machine which he had been using for other purposes and comprising a single row of perforating pins which was about two feet long and was used to perforate the imperforate sheets. He did not want a continuous row of perforations as he was afraid they would be torn apart in the affixing machine. Therefore he laid a sheet of stamps under the perforating pins and broke off enough pins so that he would have about two groups of 4 pins to each stamp. But it seems that he accidentally left 5 pins in one group of perforating pins, which accounts for the 4-5 combination. I understood from his remark that each and every sheet perforated by this machine had one row of stamps having the 4-5 combination.

From this description of perforating at the time the 4-4 grouping had been adopted we learn that the stamps were perforated by the sheet. Whether the sheets were then joined before stripping, or strippd first and then joined, we do not know. The 4A5 error mentioned above occurred on the second row from the top of a full sheet of 400 stamps. On margin strips and pairs which I have examined this 4A5 row shows a 4B4 perforation in the left margin, and one 4B4 row shows a 5A4 perforation in the left margin. I therefore conclude that the left margin of a sheet was perforated by inverting the sheet in the perforator, hence causing the bi-lateral type variations.

In early listings of Private Perforations the 4A4 and 4B4 combinations were called Types I and II, and the 4A5 error Type III. A 4B3 combination was later reported and listed as Type IV. Combinations of 2 and 3 holes were reported as early as 1912, but for some reason were never listed as a fifth type. These early listings of Farwell types were not in the correct chronological order, for the last two mentioned were tried experimentally before the 4-4 grouping was adopted. No correction was made in the listing until recently, although the facts appeared in an article by Mr. Mekeel published in 1912:—([3])

. . . We are now using two groups of four, having decided that arrangement to be the best adapted for the latest style of Mailometer machines. All other perforations that we have used in the past were merely experimental, with a view to ascertaining which would best adapt itself to the machine and at the same time give us the greatest amount of strength for the stamp on the perforating line. . . .

At the time no one seems to have thought to ask Mr. Chambers which combination of perforations was used first, or when the different combinations were changed. Today it is possible to trace the order of these experimental perforations only by the cancellation dates on Farwell covers.

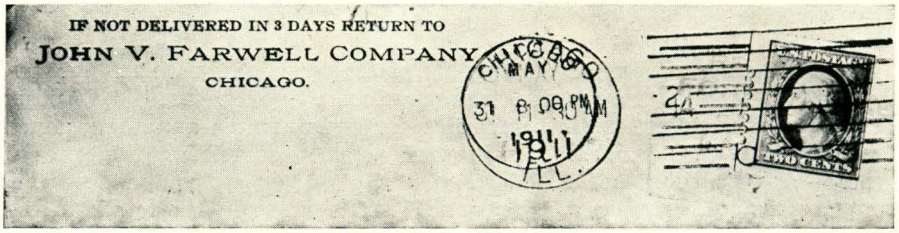
Cancellations on Farwell Covers

It has been my good fortune to examine the covers of a correspondence from the Farwell Company, containing about one letter a week throughout the years 1909, 1910 and most of 1911. The 1c circular mail in this correspondence was cancelled "KINZIE STA.", the words appearing between the bars of the killer. The 2c letters were cancelled "STATION U" in one of three different types:—first, as illustrated on the Lincoln stamp, the station letter appears in the town circle; later, the station name is written out between the bars of the killer. In the spring of 1911 the station name no longer appears, the stamp being struck by seven straight lines. From July 1911 this station used two types of cancels,—on both 1c and 2c,—reading "CANAL STATION" between the bars of the killer. Some portion of the wording "CANAL STATION" will be found on all correctly used copies of Farwell perforated stamps, except the earliest experimentals of May and June, 1911.

(3) Letter from Tom Chambers to C. H. Mekeel dated June 26, 1912.

First Farwell Experimental Perforation

On the covers above mentioned Schermack Type III coils were used consecutively down to May 23, 1911. The next cover (illustrated) was cancelled on May 31st and shows a Farwell experimental coil stamp having a seven-hole perforation. This cover evidently reached the Chicago post office without any



Farwell experimental 7-hole variety, on cover.(4)

stamp. It was cancelled at 11:30AM, rubber stamped in red "RETURNED FOR POSTAGE", and sent back to the Farwell Company. The experimental coil stamp with seven-hole perforation was then affixed, and the letter was again cancelled at 8:00 PM. Some years ago I found a single used stamp with this same perforation. At the time I supposed it was an error from some row of a sheet where the perforation should have been 2B3 or 3B2, but the two center perforating pins had not been removed. However, this cover shows that the seven-hole perforation preceded the 2-3 grouping by several weeks.

An unused pair of the 2c Issue of 1910-11 exists with a similar perforation, but having only six holes. This particular pair was not taken from a coil strip, but shows evidence of having been cut by scissors from a block of stamps. While this pair might have been made by "request", the perforations are so far off-center that the item looks anything but philatelic. It is my belief that this pair was cut from part of a sheet of this first experimental perforation, and that on the perforated sheet some rows had a seven-hole perforation, and other rows only six holes.

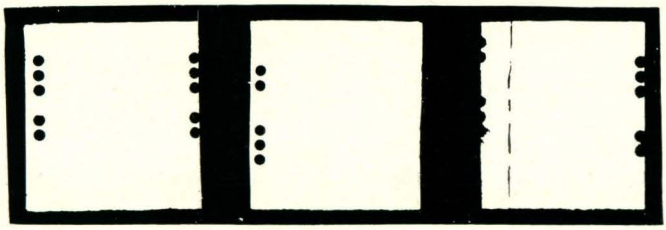
Farwell covers of June 3, 1911, and immediately thereafter, show that the use of Schermack Type III coils was resumed. Consequently the maximum possible use of the experimental seven (or six) hole perforation would be the nine business days from Wednesday, May 24th, to Friday, June 2nd. And it is quite probable that the perforation was used for only a day or two. Considering the very short possible use of this experimental variety, and the few known copies, it should rank among the very scarce privately perforated coils.

Second Farwell Experimental Perforation

In this second group of Farwell perforations there are only five holes, always separated into a 2-3 division by either Type A or Type B spacing. It is my theory that these perforations were made with the same row of perforating pins that had been used for the first experiment. By breaking out one of the center pins of each six-hole group, and two of the center pins of each seven-hole

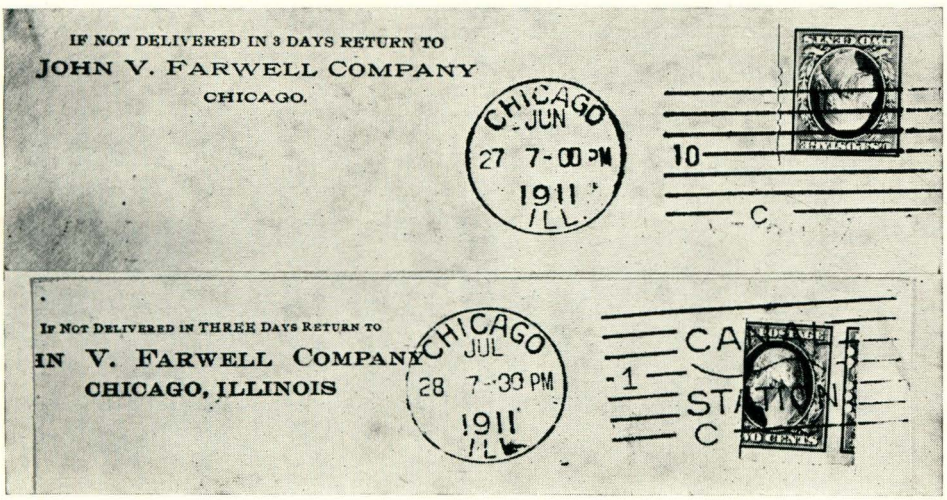
(4) Photographs of Farwell covers by E. L. Schnellbacher of the Collectors Club. By using a bright light at one side, so that the thickness of the paper of the stamp would cast a shadow, it was possible to define the perforations even against the white background of the envelopes. In order to secure this important feature, one must excuse the many grey shadows cast by every wrinkle in the envelopes.

group, all of the five-hole combinations would be created. There would be four possible combinations of this perforation:—2A3, 2B3, 3A2 and 3B2. In unused



Farwell experimentals, Group 2.

condition I have seen only Type 3A2, while among used copies Types 3A2 and 2B3 predominate. The paste-up with bi-lateral type variation (illustrated) (5) shows a 3B2 perforation on the side of the coil strip, thus establishing the existence of this combination. Type 2A3 is illustrated on one of the covers below, so all four possible combinations are accounted for on the 2c stamp. Farwell experimental perforations on the 1c stamp are much scarcer. As the 1c sheets were undoubtedly handled in the same manner as the 2c sheets, the same four combinations probably existed, but only the 3A2 and 2B3 combinations have been reported.



Farwell second experimentals, on cover.

From the cancellation dates on the covers illustrated some idea can be had of the period of use of this perforation. Both stamps show a 2A3 perforation as they appear on the covers, but the first stamp is upside down so the perforation, from a collector's point of view, is 3A2. At least 50% of the used copies of this experimental group show that they were cancelled, and hence applied, upside down. Such a large percentage of errors could hardly have been created accidentally, yet one is at a loss to understand why it was necessary to use so many coils upside down. Coils for Mail-om-eters have to be wound face in and counter-clockwise, hence if an inexperienced person wound a coil clockwise it

(5) From the collection of Andrew Ness.

would have to be turned upside down to be used in the machine. But as coil winding machinery must have been at hand, once such an error were discovered the coils could be rewound in a short time. And yet we find inverted Farwell coils being used for four months after the cover illustrated. This is the second unsolved mystery concerning the making of Farwell coils.

The introduction of Type A and Type B spacing was probably done to copy the Schermack Type III perforation, in which there is an unperforated portion at the center of the stamp strip. This would make the coil strip stronger and in no way interfere with the feeding of the stamps, as there was no feeding finger at that point in Mail-om-eter machines. Unknowingly Mr. Chambers was going through the same experimental steps taken by Mr. Schermack in 1907. He now had a strong coil strip, but too few perforation holes to assure accurate feeding through the machine. The next step was to add more perforation holes, not by replacing those removed from the center of the coil strip where there was no feeding finger, but by adding to the top and bottom so the perforation would have a wider spread.

Third Farwell Experimental Perforation

While developing this new perforation, the Farwell Company resumed the use of Schermack Type III coils, as is shown by covers of early September, 1911. I have been unable to find any Farwell covers of August, 1911, and so cannot determine how late the 2-3 perforation group was used. Also I have seen no covers between September 6th and October 7th and cannot determine when the 3-4 perforation was first used. The two covers illustrated here show the earliest



Farwell third experimentals, on cover.

and latest dates that have come to my attention. The stamps on both these covers show the Type B spacing, the first being 4B3 and the second 3B4. This is the only example of the 3B4 perforation that I have seen. Of five used copies of the 4B3 Type in my collection, four are cancelled upside down:—again the unsolved mystery of the inverted coils! No copy of the Type A spacing in this group of perforations has ever been found, and probably none exists as the idea of this perforation was to spread the holes as far apart as possible.

Farwell Adopted Perforation

The finally adopted Farwell perforation consists of two groups of four holes separated by either Type A or Type B spacing. The earliest use of this perforation which I have found is shown here, a 4B4 grouping cancelled on



Farwell Type 4B4, on cover.

October 11, 1911. Three other covers bearing later dates in October show the 3-4 grouping, which suggests that perhaps this 4B4 stamp was an error coming from some one row on a complete sheet of stamps of the 3-4 grouping. The 4-4 grouping does not appear regularly on all Farwell covers until later in 1911, and from then on was used for five years.

This span of time straddles three issues of stamps, the last months of the use of the 1910-11 imperforates, over four years of the use of the 1912 Issue, and the beginning of the use of the 1916 Issue on unwatermarked paper. During the last year of use of the 1912 Issue the color of the 2c stamp became pale,—as is common on the 2c of the 1916 Issue,—and the watermark became very indistinct. It is therefore very difficult to tell, on a used single copy, if the stamp is really on the unwatermarked paper introduced in the fall of 1916. I have been fortunate enough to find a used 2c Farwell stamp with paste-up flap showing plate No. 7800. As the Bureau records show that this plate did not go to press until after the unwatermarked paper was used, we have definite proof that the Farwell perforation was still in use at the end of 1916 when the imperforate stamps first appeared on the new paper. Whether the 1c stamp of the 1916 Issue received the Farwell perforation is doubtful. The 1c stamp was not used in the quantities of the 2c stamp, and the supply of 1c 1912's on hand either in the Chicago post office or at the Farwell Company might well have outlasted the 2c 1912's by several months.

One sour note in the Farwell perforations is the existence of the 2c Issue of 1908-09 on double-lined watermarked paper with 4A4 and 4B4 perforations. If a few sheets of this old stock had remained in the Chicago post office we might expect them to turn up with one of the earlier experimental perforations. But the stamp is found only with the perforation adopted late in 1911, and no used copies are known, so we must suppose that someone had part of a sheet perforated by "request" in the interests (?) of philately.

Of the 1c and 2c stamps of the 1910-11 Issue, and of the 1912 Issue, a considerable quantity in unused condition exists today with the 4-4 perforation. Collectors of the period naturally wrote in to the Farwell Company to get unused pairs and strips. Mr. C. H. Mekeel in an early article(1) tells of his experiences along these lines. He quotes the following letter from Mr. Chambers of the Farwell Company:—

> We regret to advise that we have discontinued selling these stamps on account of the numerous requests from collectors and the difficulty of keeping our accounts straight. We have turned the matter over to Mr. Thos. C. E. Hunter, 717 Roscoe St., Chicago, and if you will write to him I am quite sure that he will be glad to send you the stamps requested.

A letter to the agent brought forth a list of prices for Farwell items, and the following statement:—

> There were 400 pairs of the 1910 issued, and 600 pairs of the 1912 (both one cent and two cents).

The word "both" as used here is somewhat confusing, but I suppose it means "including both" 1c and 2c stamps, rather than that number of pairs of each. Although the quantity is quoted in pairs, the stamps were not issued to Mr. Hunter in coil form, but in complete sheets, from which many blocks were cut and saved. From these blocks it can be seen that Types A and B



Block showing both A and B spacings and the bi-lateral type variations in the left margin.



Plate No. block showing right margin perforations not occurring in coil.

spacings occurred on the same sheet, not necessarily alternately, but as was required to keep the perforation centered. These blocks show that three perforating pins were broken out between each row of stamps, leaving nine or ten pins to each row, from which one or two center pins were removed to produce the two groups of four holes with A or B spacing. The right margins of these sheets were perforated, which does not occur on coil strips because this margin is cut off, the left margin being used for the paste-up. The left margins of these sheets received the reversed perforation, producing the bi-lateral type variations. In fact these perforated sheets contained just about everything the collector could desire; position blocks, line pairs, 2mm and 3mm pairs on the 1910-11 Issue,—everything but paste-up pairs. And unused Farwell paste-up pairs have been missing in every collection I have seen.

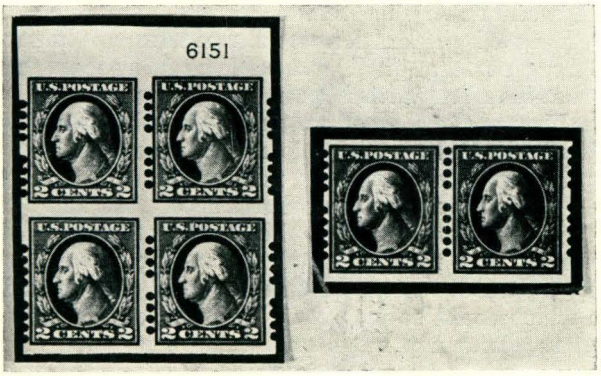
One other item not contained in the sheets mentioned above is the Chicago precancel, used by the Farwell Company only on 1c stamps of the 1912 Issue. These will be found with both Type 4A4 and 4B4 perforations.

Farwell Perforation Error

A fifth grouping of Farwell perforations, containing four and five holes, occurred accidentally in conjunction with the 4-4 grouping. Again we refer to Mr. Mekeel's earlier article(1) where he quotes Mr. Hunter as follows:—

> The varieties listed in my letter are all now available, except a few perforated 4-5 holes (the regular perforations were 4-4 holes). This was caused by an extra needle inserted in the second row from the top of the full sheet, and does not occur on the 1912 two cent as it was discovered by two members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and the attention of Mr. Chambers being called to it, the offending needle was "extracted" before they used any of the new two cent.

So there were only ten pairs of this error on each sheet of the 1c and 2c 1910-11 Issue and 1c 1912 Issue, from which one can judge their relative scarcity. These perforation errors were cut out of the sheets and sold in pairs or strips, consequently there are (to my knowledge) no position blocks from the top of these sheets. To bear out Mr. Hunter's statement concerning the 2c 1912, I



Top plate No. block of 2c 1912, showing second row perforated 4A4.

Pair of the 2c 1912 with 4A4 perforation which "does not exist" (?) on this stamp.(6)

illustrate herewith a top plate number block showing the second row perforated 4A4, evidently made after the error was corrected. But despite Mr. Hunter's story, the 2c 1912 stamp does exist with the 4A5 perforation (also illustrated). And moreover I have in my collection pairs of the 1c and 2c 1912 with an inverted perforation of 5A4. As we have no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Hunter's story at the time it was written (June 1912), we must assume that the last three items were made to satisfy "philatelic requests" just before the extra perforating pin was removed.

The bi-lateral type varieties caused by the perforation error give a clue to the way in which such variations were produced. At the left end of a 4A5 coil



Bi-lateral type variations at left end of coil strips.(6)

strip we find a 4B4 perforation, while one 4B4 row shows a 5A4 perforation at the left end, the error inverted. Hence the sheets must have been inverted when the left margin was perforated.

The reader will now understand the difficulty of finding any simple method of listing the Farwell perforation types and variations. If any one person could succeed in gathering all the types and varieties in one collection he would need a small volume for the stamps of this one company alone.

(6) From the collection of Theodore Sheldon.

THE ATTLEBORO COILS

A very striking perforation was used by the Attleboro Stamp Company (F. Percy Collingwood) of Attleboro, Massachusetts. This perforation has not been granted catalogue recognition on the grounds that it was the product of a stamp company, made to attract the attention of collectors, and hence purely philatelic. It is a well-known fact that collectors, dealers and stamp brokers have used many types of perforations and roulettes on imperforate stamps. Some, such as the Legg perforation,(1) are striking in appearance and are saved as oddities or "what-is-its". With a pair of scissors you or I could produce marvelous patterns around the edge of a stamp. Such items are not even worthy of the name "philatelic", and certainly do not deserve listing in any catalogue. We all admit that a line of demarkation must be drawn somewhere. But are the Attleboro Coils so definitely on the other side of that line?

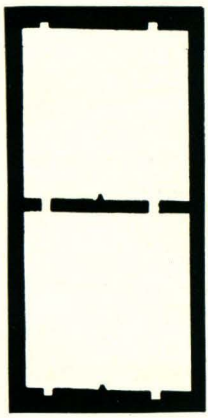
In the first place, the stamps were applied by an affixing machine to current mail of the company. The form of perforation,—or rather separation,—was largely dictated by the requirements of this machine. There had to be a place in the perforation which could be picked up by an arresting finger, stopping the forward motion of the coil strip while one stamp was being affixed. And the connection between stamps had to be so weak as to readily break apart when the stamp was pushed against the envelope to which it was being affixed. To my mind, such a perforation,—made to suit the mechanical requirements of a machine,—is not in the same category as what you or I might make with scissors or a roulette wheel. Secondly, the perforation is found only on the 1c and 2c stamps which were then being used by the Attleboro Stamp Company, although there were five other imperforate stamps current at that time, all of which must have been on hand at the Stamp Company. Had it been their intention to produce interesting philatelic items they would certainly have applied the perforation to all of these, as well as to some of the earlier imperforates. The Attleboro Company really should receive a medal for not seizing every opportunity to exploit their perforation at the expense of collectors. The four major stamp machine companies applied their various perforations to several stamps which were not being used in the machines,—some of which would not even fit the machines,—thereby creating over eighty collectable varieties of shady origin. Yet these are listed in the Specialized Catalogue, and some are now priced. Certainly the Attleboro Coils are less philatelic than these never-intended-for-use items. I should like to make a motion that the Attleboro Coils be granted catalogue recognition. The high prices these items have brought in recent auctions show that there are other collectors who believe that the Attleboro perforation is bona fide. Do I hear a second?

The Attleboro Perforation

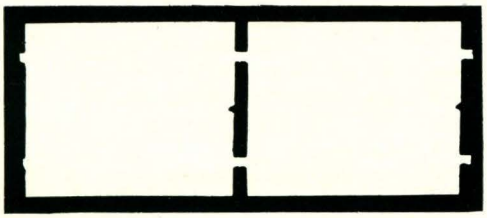
There is only one type of Attleboro perforation, but it was used in two ways:—as a horizontal separation on endwise coils of the 1c Issue of 1908-09, and as a vertical separation on sidewise coils of the 2c Alaska-Yukon. The illustrations show the actual appearance of the face or front side of coil pairs. The slant of the separation is always *downward* to the *right* on the 1c coil, sometimes slight but more often very noticeable. On the 2c coil the slant bears to the right from bottom to top. The center slot measures 1.7mm by 12.9mm and will be found well centered between the top and bottom coil edges of the 2c stamp,

(1) LEGG PERFORATION:—two slots like Schermack Type III but much larger. Made by H. Westley Legg, a dealer of Pepperell, Mass. The perforator was made from a notary-public seal, with the seal replaced by two brass lugs which punched the slots. Imperforate stamps were cut in horizontal strips and the perforations applied one at a time. This perforation will be found on the 2c Lincoln, 3c 1909, and probably other stamps of that period. The stamps were used on philatelic mail and were **not** applied by any machine.

but much nearer the *left* coil edge on the 1c stamp. The little notch in the perforation will be found on the right-hand side of the 2c stamps and at the bottom of the 1c stamps. The 2c coils were made from imperforate sheets of the Alaska-Yukon stamp, stripped horizontally and joined. The right margin was used for



Attleboro Type I b.



Attleboro Type I a.

the paste-up (occurring every fourteenth stamp) which brought the double paper of the paste-up on the opposite side from the notch in the perforation. On the 1c stamps,—which were Bureau wound imperforate coils,—the top margin was the paste-up flap, so the double paper and notch occur together (at the bottom of every twentieth stamp). There are the usual line pairs, but not much line can be seen on the two bits of paper that connect the stamps. This connection is so fragile that coil pairs will not stand much handling and should be reinforced.

The Attleboro Machine

It has never been revealed who invented and made the affixing machine used by the Attleboro Stamp Company. Mr. Collingwood having passed away several years ago, there appears to be no way to find out. Mr. Frank B. Eldredge, who was acquainted with Mr. Collingwood and wrote for the Attleboro Philatelist in 1909, tells me that Mr. Collingwood built machines for the manufacture of "mesh" used in ladies mesh bags. It is his belief that the stamp machine was made by Mr. Collingwood himself, or by someone in his workshop. However, a stamp affixing machine is an intricate thing to set out to build. It seems more within the realm of probability that Mr. Collingwood acquired someone's discarded experiment, for example a machine built in an attempt to use imperforate coils. It would then only be necessary to replace the cutting blade with one which would make a distinctive separation. It may be pure coincidence, but in September, 1909, Samuel B. White of Providence (only a few miles from Attleboro) patented a machine which was later manufactured by the Office Appliance Manufacturing Company, 11 Pine Street, Providence. This machine used Bureau perforated *endwise* coils, the stamps were *torn* off at the perforation, and the *envelope* was moistened instead of the stamp. You will notice the similarity between this machine and the Attleboro machine as described by Mr. Collingwood.

During July the Attleboro Stamp Co. gave orders for a stamp affixing machine that would affix stamps to the envelopes used in sending the Monthly Bargain List, issued by them at that time. It was first used in mailing the August number of the above named list and has been in use by them since that date. It has also been used in mailing this first number of The Attleboro Philatelist. (The Bargain List was

issued in June, July and August 1909, and was discontinued when the Philatelist came out in September.—Author's note.)

This machine, unlike some others in affixing the stamp, does not moisten the stamp, but instead gives the portion of the envelope, on which the stamp is to be placed, a positive wetting, which insures the stamp becoming more surely affixed. This will also be found to have the same effect in affixing the stamps in the usual way by licking the envelope instead of the stamp, and is practiced by many in preference, particularly by those who are haunted with the idea that germs exist in the stamps and gum, from handling by the employees of the P. O. Department.

It will be noticed in the illustration that a very small "v" is shown at one end of each stamp. This is so placed as to hold the stamp when it is being torn from the adjoining stamp, and will always be found at the bottom. Those having stamps used will find that in some instances the two legs, which form the connection, are nearly if not entirely detached, this being caused by the tearing. . . .

The stamps are secured from the Department in rolls of 500, attached endwise, imperforate.[2]

Mr. F. Percy Collingwood, the publisher, advises us that the machine in which the stamps are used was constructed for their own private use, and is not patented and not one that is built for sale or for public use.[3]

In addition to the article I may add that the 1c current at that time and the Alaska-Yukon 2c were all the values that were used, and since mailing the first few numbers of the Attleboro Philatelist (2nd class rates were secured) have not made any use whatever of the machine for perforating. The machine was first built to perforate and affix the stamps, but owing to repeated requests for copies in mint condition I had a change made whereby unused copies or strips might be had perforated.[4]

From these statements we learn that the machine was built to use imperforate endwise coils. As the stamps passed through the machine they were perforated, and emerged as single copies affixed to covers. These covers are scarce today, and are prized by their owners despite the fact that the stamp is not listed in the philatelic Social Register. Obviously they are interesting and legitimate examples of machine applied stamps.

Use of Attleboro Stamps

The 1c stamp was used in the machine throughout August 1909, and in mailing the September, October and perhaps November numbers of the Attleboro Philatelist. The earliest known cover shows a dated cancellation of August 2nd. This was a drop letter (1c first class local rate) and is probably a First Day Cover as August 1st was a Sunday that year. Most of the 1c Attleboros show an oval handstamped cancellation, having gone out on envelopes containing circulars, or on the manila paper wrapper of the Philatelist.

No doubt the writeup in the September number of the Philatelist caused a considerable demand from collectors for unused copies of the Attleboro stamp. So it was probably in September that Mr. Collingwood "doctored" his machine to make it possible to supply perforated copies of the stamps without having them affixed. It is also probable that he first perforated the 2c Alaska-Yukon stamp at this time. The article in the September Philatelist made no mention of the 2c stamp, and the earliest known cancellation on cover is of September 23, 1909. If the Attleboro machine was made to handle the 1c stamp, it is very doubtful that it could be adjusted to handle either that stamp or the much longer Alaska-Yukon stamp. This same stamp received Schermack, Mailometer and U. S. Auto-Vending perforations, none of which were used in the machines as

(2) The Attleboro Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1909.
(3) Philatelic Journal of America, December 15, 1909.
(4) Philatelic Gazette, May 15, 1912, Letter to the Editor.

they could not be adjusted to take odd-sized stamps. The ability of the Attleboro machine to do what better machines could not do may well be questioned.

Perforation "Error"

Many years after the Attleboro machine had been shelved Mr. Collingwood made the following statement which definitely conflicts with his first description of the perforation:—([5])

. . . By the way, the small "v" was used in feeding the stamps and may be either at the top or bottom, but at one end only.

In Mr. Collingwood's 1909 article he stated that the notch "will always be found at the bottom",—and this I have found to be true on all used copies of the 1c stamp. For such an error as an inverted perforation to occur, it would be necessary to rewind the coil so that the stamps would go through the machine backwards, which would also cause them to be affixed upside down. This could not happen as an "accident", but only as an intentional "error".

When Mr. Collingwood's collection was disposed of it was found to contain eleven copies of the 1c Issue of 1908-09 with the inverted perforation. On these stamps the notch is at the *top*, the center slot is off center to the *right*, but the slant is still downward to the right. There was also a pair showing the inverted perforation on one stamp and the correct perforation on the other. Such intentional freaks, probably made for amusement at the time, often turn up years later and are thought to be rare experimentals or errors. Brinkerhoff perforations have been reported on horizontal pairs, Mailometer perforations on vertical pairs, etc. These items are all definitely beyond the pale of recognition, yet they do not exclude the regularly used items of the same companies from catalogue recognition. Why not accept the Attleboro Coils on the same basis?

(5) American Philatelist, November 1934, letter to Dr. Hitchings.

(To be continued.)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. McCoy, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, W. R. McCoy, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, A. W. Deas, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Arthur E. Owen, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Secretary, Paul F. Berdanier, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, Thos. F. Morris, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

W. R. McCOY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1940.

GEORGE F. LUTZ, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1941.)

The "Honda" Provisional of Tolima (Colombia)

By JOHN N. MYER



Fig. I. Genuine.

About May, 1896 there emanated from the post-office in the town of Honda, Department of Tolima, Colombia, a provisional stamp produced by surcharging in black "Habilitada/ vale $0.01/ Honda." on a 2 centavo green stamp (Fig. I). This provisional issue is usually recorded in philatelic literature as a stamp of the Department of Tolima; but as the stamp on which the surcharge was placed is a national stamp the question arises whether the issue is a national or departmental one.

For the information of those unfamiliar with the history of the postal service in Colombia it might be explained that until 1908 there existed in this country two kinds of postal services: that of the national government ("correos nacionales") and those of the departmental governments ("correos departamentales"). The departmental posts were operated more or less as auxiliaries to the national service and carried mail only within the boundaries of their departments. Reciprocal transfer of mail between the national and departmental posts was effected on the basis of postal conventions between them. Stamps were issued not only by the national government but also by seven of the nine departments for use in the departmental posts on mail addressed to points within their borders.

The *Diario Oficial* of Colombia contains no authorization for the surcharge under discussion; and, of course, it would not if the stamp was an issue of the Department of Tolima. But the surcharged stamp was mentioned in the *Diario Oficial* in January, 1912. When the government burnt the existing stocks of demonetized stamps during 1911, departmental as well as national, it authorized the preservation of specimens of the departmental stamps for the Post-Office Department's collection. In the inventory of the stamps retained(1) there is the entry: "199 Estampillas de $0.01 habilitadas en Honda" (199 $0.01 stamps surcharged in Honda). This official recognition of the stamp as an issue of Tolima would appear to be sufficient authority for considering the stamp an issue of that department.

In 1902 Gustave Michelsen stated(2) that the Honda provisionals were the product of a private speculator who had been allowed by the post-office to use them on printed matter. But the fact that they were included in the official list of remainders turned over by the Department of Tolima to the national govern-

(1) **Dario Oficial** No. 14502, January 25, 1912, p. 204.
(2) Provisorische Merken von Kolumbien," **Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung**, voll. XIII, 1902, p. 153.

ment may be regarded as stronger evidence as to their status than the mere statement of Dr. Michelsen.

As departmental stamps were usually valid for use only on postal matter within the department of issue, letters addressed to other departments or to foreign countries were required to bear national stamps. For example, the regulations of the Department of Santander state:([3])

> "The Treasurer-General of the State and the municipal treasurers[4] are obliged to forward correspondence and printed matter, official as well as private, which is deposited in their offices addressed to points outside the State, provided that the former has affixed the proper national stamp."

It is difficult to distinguish national stamps used in departmental post-offices because the majority of these offices used only pen cancellations and those that used handstamps often had only the name of the town in the handstamp. But in Antioquia and Bolívar the departmental handstamps usually can be distinguished from national cancellations as they contain the word "departa-

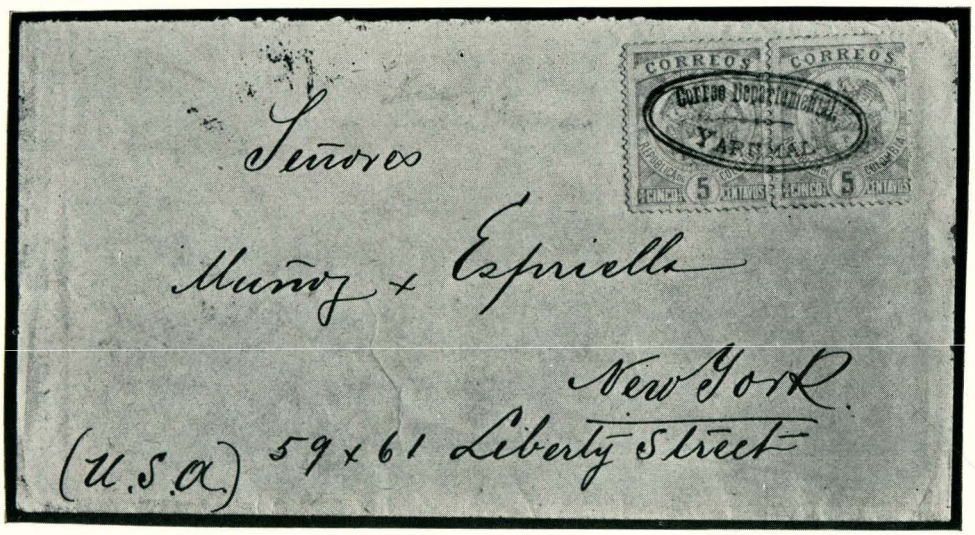


Fig. II.

mental." In Fig. II there is illustrated a cover sent to New York from the Antioquian town of Yarumal and posted in the departmental post. The stamps, of course, are national stamps and show the use of such stamps in departmental offices.

The fact that there was need for national stamps in departmental post-offices accounts for their presence in the departmental office in Honda. And so it appears a departmental provisional was made from a national stamp. However, the only two genuine copies of the Honda provisional in the writer's collection bear the type of national cancellation common at the time: circular postmark containing "Correos Nacionales" at top and "Honda" at bottom with date in center, together with a rosette killer. The stamp was probably used on national as well as departmental mail.

Most copies of the Honda provisional found in the market today are counterfeits. In Fig. III there is illustrated a counterfeit in which the surcharge is placed diagonally instead of vertically. It can also be distinguished by (1) a capital "v" in "vale" instead of the lower case letter used in the genuine; (2) the three lines of the surcharge are close together instead of having a considerable space between; and (3) there is no period after "Honda."

(3) **Registro Oficial del Estado Soberano de Santander** (1884), p. 313.
(4) The postal service was operated by the Treasury Department ("Hacienda").



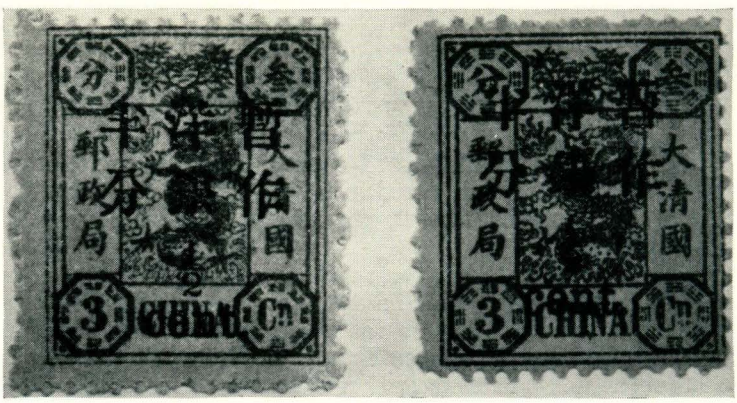
Counterfeits.

Fig. III. Fig. IV.

In Fig. IV there is illustrated a more dangerous counterfeit. Its characteristics are: (1) the peso sign has only one vertical crossbar instead of two; (2) there is no period after "Honda"; (3) the word "Habilitada" is 18mm. long instead of 19mm.; (4) the 0's of "0.01" contain more colorless space than in the genuine; (5) all copies of this counterfeit found by the writer are printed on the yellow-green shade whereas all genuine copies known to the writer are on the blue-green shade.

Discovered—The 3 Candarin Stamp From the Retouched Plate

By M. D. Chow.



AFTER I had finished the article "On the Black Proofs of the Empress Dowager Issue", a new question suddenly arose in my mind. Why is it that of all the retouched plates only the 2 candarins stamps were used? Perhaps some other denominations were also used, but, either due to their scarcity or lack of research nobody has ever noticed it. So with this object in my mind I went through carefully all the Shanghai Prints in my collection, both the unsurcharged and the surcharged stamps, and came to the surprising discovery that *the retouched 3 candarins stamps are actually to be found with the Type C (1½mm.) surcharge!* The reader can imagine how great my joy was on such a discovery. Here we have a stamp the existence of which has never

been suspected during the past 43 years of its existence. Even Mr. Paul Kleeberg, to whom the existence of the retouched plates was known as early as 1914, seems never to have realised that any of them were actually used besides the well known 2 candarins, for he wrote in Dr. Munk's Handbuch (p. 703): "Von diesen Reserveplatten stammt die ohne Aufdruck nicht erhaltene Marke No. 1, die fuer die Aufdruckmarke No. 31 II 1 (this is the retouched 2 candarins stamp) verwendet wurde, waehrend von den Reserveplatten fuer die uebrigen Werte auch spaeter mit Cent-Aufdruck keine Marken ausgegeben wurden." It seems also very strange that Mr. Mencarini, who on account of his close connection with the Chinese Post-office had more first hand informations about Chinese stamps than anybody else, should have not noticed that the retouched 3 candarins stamps were issued with the Type C surcharge. Probably the explanation is to be found in the fact that the use of the retouched plates was not announced officially by the post-office and Mr. Mencarini as an official in the post-office gathered his information principally from official announcements and statistics. The retouched 2 candarins stamps seem to have been discovered philatelically on account of the markedly different type of the figure "2", while the retouched 3 candarins with their light colour and slight deviation from the original plate escaped detection.

The retouched 3 candarins stamp is, apart from design, also in other respects somewhat different from the original plate (Shanghai Print) 3 candarins stamp used in the Type C surcharged Issue. The latter is nearly always buff in colour, mostly very faint buff, sometimes very faint yellow, while the former is of bright yellow colour, more nearly like the colour of the Shanghai Print 3 candarins stamp with the Type B surcharge. Also the gum of the retouched stamp is very thick and brown, even much thicker than the gum of the Japan Print which is already thicker than that of the ordinary Shanghai Print. It is probably on account of this thick gum that many beginners mistake this retouched stamp for Japan Print. It is also to be noticed that the retouched 2 candarins stamp has also very thick and brown gum, which fact seems to indicate that the two retouched stamps were printed at the same time, possibly the last Shanghai printing before the arrival of the first regular Imperial Chinese Post Issue.

The inverted surcharge variety of the ½c. on 3ca. Type C has been found only on the original plate stamps, while the variety "½" ½mm below the Chinese occurs on the retouched stamps.

Regarding the rarity of this retouched 3 candarins stamps, it is of course impossible to say anything very definite before its existence is more widely known. But from a perusal of my own collection and those of my friends here and the stocks of some dealers, I come to the conclusion that it is about 20 times as rare as the ordinary ½c. on 3ca. stamps of Type C.

The question naturally arises now whether the other retouched plates were also used. I do not know; I can only say that I have not seen any such stamp yet. But if any did exist, it would be a great rarity. I hope all China philatelists would be constantly on the lookout for such stamps.

In conclusion I might be allowed to say a few words about the importance of this discovery. Here we have discovered a stamp, not simply a new variety such as inverted overprint, double overprint, imperforate between, etc. From now on all the stamp catalogues must be revised, they must put this retouched 3 candarins stamp side by side with the already long known retouched 2 candarins stamp, and every China collector must have it as an indispensable part of his collection. And when I think about it, I must say that when I began the study of the black proofs I never did dream of such an important discovery; yet but for the study of these black proofs the existence of this retouched 3 candarins stamp would probably never be known. This all goes to show the importance of research in philately, for even though in the beginning it may seem to be rather insignificant, it might in the end lead to important results.

The Railroad Postmarks of France

By Carroll Chase.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4, page 293.)

FROM late in the 17th century, the earliest handstruck examples I have seen, being dated 1695, it had been customary to postmark letters coming from abroad into France with what the French call a "Marque d'Entrée en France". These markings exist in a great many types. They may show only the country, city or region of origin with or without "de" (from); or the country of origin with the town where the letter entered France, and these postmarks may or may not be dated. During a certain period many of these also show a figure, from 1 to 5, indicating roughly the region in France to which the letter was addressed. The town of entry was usually on or near the frontier but occasionally was some distance from the point where the letter crossed the lines—Paris or Lyon being examples.

A quite extensive category of these markings comes within the scope of this article because they were applied on the postal cars, this being indicated in the postmark. The earliest use of these that I have seen is January 24, 1852 and it is quite possible that they were put into use January 1st of that year. They were used extensively until about 1880. One has been seen dated 1881, while one line of ambulants (Modane à Paris) continued their use until 1891 or possibly even a little later. These postmarks may be divided into three types which will be described a bit farther on. They are either circular or octagonal. As for their color the majority are in black though red was very generally used by many ambulants. A very few are known in magenta. Naturally these postmarks are found usually only on letters from abroad, though a very few have been seen, of course used by error, on letters originating in France and addressed to another part of the country. These marks of entry were by the regulations always struck on the front of the cover, but they are rarely found on the stamp and then usually by accident.

Space does not permit a complete listing of these interesting postmarks, as I shall have to limit myself to describing the types and giving a list of the foreign countries, regions, etc. indicated in these markings. Here is the list, most of which are noted in the Catalogue des Estampilles.

Allemagne or Allem	(Germany)
Angl. (Angleterre)	(England)
Autriche or Autr.	(Austria)
Australie	(Australia)
Bade	(Baden)
Bavière or Bav.	(Bavaria)
Belgique or Belg.	(Belgium)
Brézil	(Brazil)
Col. Fran. or Col. Fr. or Col. F.	(French Colonies)
Danemark	(Denmark)
Espagne or Esp.	(Spain)
Etab. Fr. Ind. or Et. Fr. Inde.	(French Colonies in India)
Etats Unis or Et. Unis	(United States of America)
E. Pont. (Etats Pontificaux)	(Roman States)
Grèce	(Greece)
Indes Neerl. or Ind. Neer.	(Dutch East Indies)
Italie	(Italy)
Luxembourg	(Luxemberg)
Norwege	(Norway)
Outremer	(Beyond the Seas)
Paq. Angl. or Pag. Ang. or Pag. An.	(English Packet Boat)
Paq. de la Med.	(Mediterranean Packet Boat)
Pays Etranger or Pays Etr.	(Foreign Country)
Pérou	(Peru)

Portugal	(Portugal)
Poss. Angl. or Poss. Ang. or Poss. An.	(English Possessions)
Poss. Neer.	(Dutch Possessions)
Prusse	(Prussia)
Rep. Arg.	(Argentine Republic)
Roumanie	(Roumania)
Sardaigne	(Sardinia)
Suède	(Sweden)
Suisse	(Switzerland)
Tour. T.	(Thurn & Taxis)
Union	(The meaning is not known)

It is needless to say that these vary greatly in rarity. Some are extremely common while others are excessively rare. In my own collection two or three are still missing.

To distinguish an entry marking used by an ambulant note that the postmark must show:—1st letter the abbreviation for "ambulant"—"A", "Am", "Amb" or "B.A" with or without a brigade letter or number, or a fleuron, or 2nd the name of the ambulant, most often abbreviated. Certain countries, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany for example, are found in many different postmarks used by various ambulants. Others such as Brazil are known to have been used by but one ambulant. Occasionally a letter from a country far from France shows an entry marking of a country nearer by, but this did not happen often. Examples are letters from the U. S. marked England, and from Roumania marked Austria. It seems odd to find a postmark reading "Allemagne-Paris-Bordeaux" but it means simply that a sack of mail from Germany was sent unopened to Paris where it was delivered for sorting and postmarking to the ambulant Paris à Bordeaux.

Even certain lines of courriers-conveyors crossing a frontier or ending at or close to it carried a certain amount of foreign mail. As far as I know they themselves never applied an entry marking. However letters carried by them may sometimes be recognized because the entry postmark applied at the terminal town in France shows the two terminals of the line of courrier-conveyors. For examples "Allem. Prov. St. Dié" indicated Germany as the country of origin and Provenchères à St. Dié, the line of courriers-conveyors, the postmark being applied at St. Dié. These are generally speaking much rarer than the ambulants.

There are a number of postmarks, forming a small category apart, indicating an ambulant, which were not applied on the postal cars but at the main Paris Postoffice. These are always in blue. As far as I know this color was never used in the postal cars for entry markings, so they are easy to distinguish. These also exist in several types which are indicated in figure 64. I believe this group of postmarks has not been so far described in the literature as having been used in Paris. I have seen these used only on letters from the following six countries—Germany, Norway, Roumania, Russia, Sweden and the United States of America. These were used mostly from 1872 to 1880, though I have one dated in 1865. They usually show a figure (From 1-6) or a fleuron at the left of the day date. This is never found in an ambulant postmark. This figure indicated what the French call the "levée"—the approximate time of collection from the mail boxes etc.

Here is the explanation of the five figures from 60-64 inclusive. It has sometimes not been easy to figure out what the abbreviations in the postmarks stand for.

Figure 60. Type I Double Circle. The great majority are of this type.

A. "England by Calais, Ambulant # 2". The earliest form. At this time the ambulant brigades had figures 1 or 2 instead of letters, as they did later.

B. "U. S. British Packet, Bureau Ambulant Calais à Paris". The second form put in use.

C. "Spain by St. Jean de Luz. 3. Ambulant (Bayonne à Bordeaux) Brigade C". This is one of the rare ambulant markings with the figure, in this case "3".

D. "Two Sicilies by Marseilles (à Lyons or à Paris) Brigade A".
E. "United States by British Service. Ambulant Calais (à Paris) Brigade J".
F. "Germany Ambulant Paris a Bordeaux Brigade D". Undoubtedly sent in a closed sack from the border to Paris.

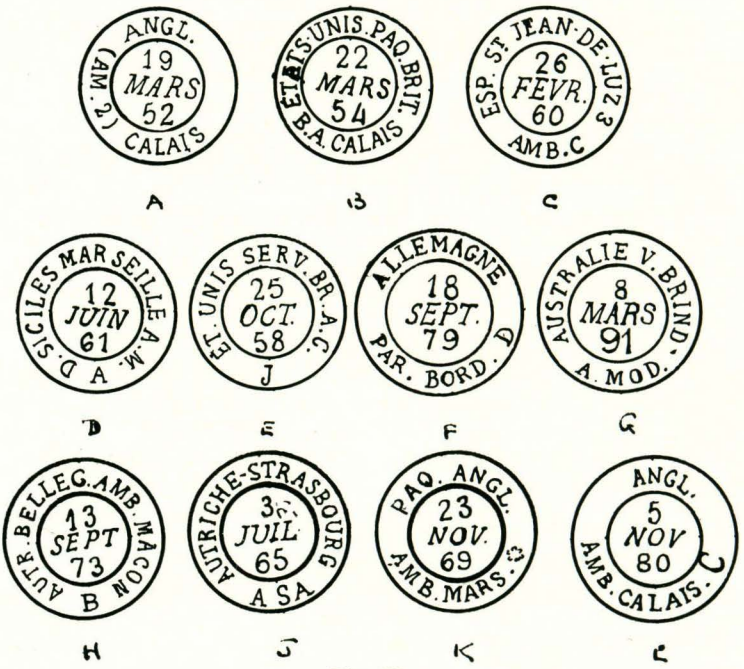


Fig. 60.

G. "Australia via Brindisi (Italy) Ambulant Modane (à Paris)".
H. "Austria by Bellegarde (Department of the Ain) Ambulant Mont-Cenis à Mâcon".
J. "Austria by Strasbourg. Ambulant Strasbourg (a Paris) Brigade A".
K. "English Packet. Ambulant Marseille (à Lyon)". Probably Marseile à Lyon Spécial because of the fleuron.
L. "England Ambulant Calais (à Paris) Brigade C". The large brigade letter is like Type IA ordinary ambulants.

Figure 61. Circular with Octagonal Center. Evidently meant for use by the day service ambulant.

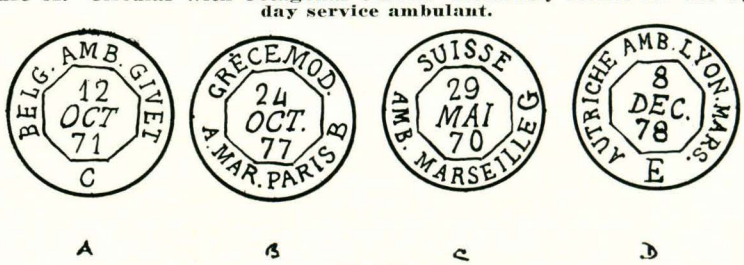


Fig. 61.

A. "Belgium, Ambulant Givèt (à Paris) Brigade C".
B. "Greece by Modane. Ambulant Marseille à Paris Brigade B".
C. "Switzerland. Ambulant Marseile (à Lyon) Brigade G".
D. "Austria. Ambulant Lyon à Marseille Brigade E". Note the large E.

Figure 62. Octagonal with Circular Center. Probably meant for day service ambulants.

A. "Baden by Strasbourg. Ambulant Strasbourg à Paris 1° Brigade F".
B. "Bavaria by Strasbourg. Ambulant Strasbourg à Paris Brigade B". This Postmark looks condulated, but it is undoubtedly an octagonal postmark damaged.

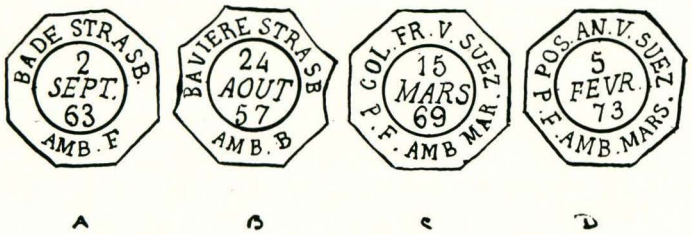


Fig. 62.

C. "French Colonies via Suez by French Packet. Ambulant Marseille (à Lyon or à Paris)".
D. "English Possessions via Suez by French Packet, Ambulant Marseille (à Lyon or à Paris".

Figure 63. These indicate letters carried by courriers-convoyeurs from or near the frontier to the second town mentioned in the postmark.



Fig. 63.

A. "Germany by Provenchères—St. Dié (courrier-convoyeur from Provenchères to St. Diê)".
B. "Germany by Belfort-Dijon (courrier-conveyeur from Belfort to Dijon)".
C. "Germanl by Avricourt-Nancy (courrier-conveyeur from Avricourt to Nancy)".
D. "Germany by Moncel-Nancy (courrier-convoyeur from Moncel to Nancy)".

Figure 64. The postmarks indicating the Ambulant, but applied at the main Paris Postoffice, all are in blue.

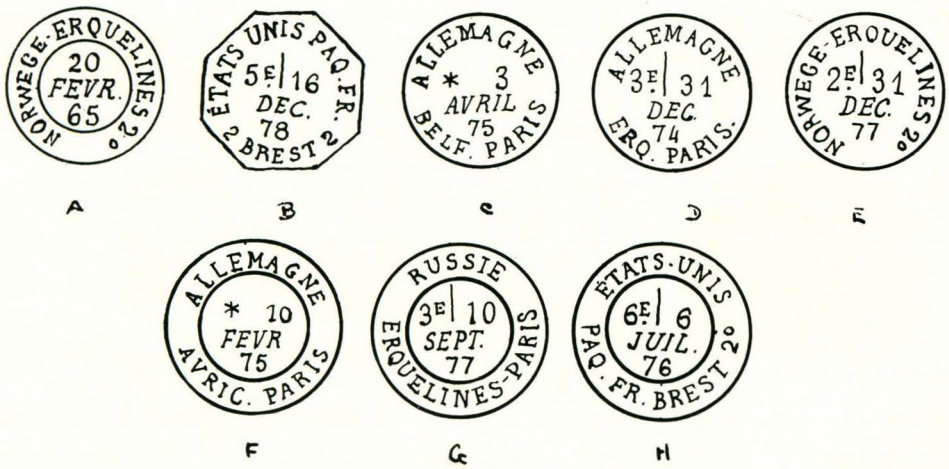


Fig. 64.

A. "Norway by the ambulant Erguelinés à Paris 2°".
B. "United States French Packet by the ambulant Brest à Paris (Tnd zone)".
C. "Germany by the ambulant Belfort à Paris".
D. "Norway by the ambulant Erquelinês à Paris".
E. "Norway by the ambulant Erquelinés à Paris 2°".
F. "Germany by the ambulant Avricourt à Paris".
G. "Russia by the ambulant Erquelinês à Paris".
H. "United States by French Packet by the ambulant Brest à Paris 2°".

Original Correspondence Covering the Sale of Civil War Revenue Proofs

By S. H. Carpenter to E. B. Sterling.

OUR library possesses two letters that add much to the history of civil war revenue proofs. The fact that these proofs passed through the hands of Messrs. Sterling and Dietz are well known. But the method of the original disposal, prices paid and other interesting data is disclosed in Mr. Carpenter's letters which are here reproduced in full.

I

Dec. 16/84
304 So. 10th St.
Philada.

E. B. Sterling, esq.
P. O. Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 15th inst. at hand. I have sent you **all my stamps. They close out my entire collection.** They are proofs and therefore the most perfect in existence. They cannot be duplicated as all the dies, rolls and plates were destroyed by the Government. Their rarity and value will increase from this fact with time and these stamps are therefore precious for collectors. I consider the price I have named a moderate one and you can readily double your money on them. Where can the $5,000 stamps and the large stamps of the last issue be obtained? Not even the Government has them. They are alone worth my price for all. The collection is unique.

Can you give me a good endorser on your note? If you can give me proper security I will accept your paper at three months for $500. If you are unwilling to accept my terms, be good enough to return the stamps as other parties have written to me for them, and I do not think I shall have any difficulty in disposing of them.

Very Resp. Yrs.
S. H. CARPENTER.

II

Philada. Dec. 22/84

E. B. Sterling, esq.
P. O. Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 19th inst. at hand covering three months note in my favor for $500 which when paid will be in settlement for the stamps. Thanks.

The documentary two color stamps were issued for 1872. The large #5.000 was engraved and approved June 4, 1872.

The large proprietary two color (green and black) stamps for $1.00, $5.00 & $50.00* were engraved and approved Dec. 1873.—My father, in partnership with the late John M. Butler of this city, had the original contract with the Government in 61-62 which was renewed from time to time. After the decease of Mr. Butler the contracts were continued with my father alone until the end I think of 1875 or/74 when it passed to the National Bank Note Company of New York.

Very Resptfly,
S. H. CARPENTER.

*This is in error. Mr. Carpenter evidently meant 50c., $1.00 and $5.00.

How the Market Absorbs Millions of Stamps

By the Late CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Looking backwards for over the fifty years that I have been in the stamps business, I often think of the huge quantities of common stamps that have been on the stamp market from time to time and how in the course of years they have been absorbed. A particularly noticable feature is the reduction in the number of stamps which can be bought wholesale by the thousand. There used to be scores of common stamps that were held by wholesale dealers by the hundreds of thousands and in some cases by the million. We find now that the stocks of what were once the commonest stamps are now no longer obtainable in quantities.

Cheap packets have been made up by the million and used for advertising propaganda, such as Ivory Soap, the Woolworth Stores, etc. Cheap packets and sets of the cheapest stamps are sold by the million in almost every country in the world.

As Stanley Phillips once wrote "It seems as though the apotheosis of the despised common stamp is near at hand."

In this article I propose to show a number of examples of how and when various large remainders came on the market, the great bulk of which have been almost totally absorbed in the vast international stamp business.

REMAINDERS OF THE OLD GERMAN STATES

After the winding up of the stamp business of J. B. Moens I wrote to my friend Lucian Hanciau, who had edited Le Timbre-Poste for some thirty years, to know if he would write some of his reminescences and articles for my Monthly Journal.

Hanciau agreed and in the *Monthly Journal* of some 35 years ago these can be seen many important articles he wrote for me.

Among others he wrote is an important one on the remainders of some of the old German States, which were purchased by Moens and other dealers.

Two things strike me forcebly when looking at these figures, first the exceedingly low prices at which these fine old stamps were sold, almost as if they were so much waste paper—and secondly—the large quantities of many of them, most of which have been absorbed in collections, and no dealer has any real stocks of the stamps I mention below.

BERGEDORF

On June 10th, 1868, the Director of Posts accepted the offer of one thousand francs for the whole stock of these stamps that became obsolete on January 1st, 1868.

This remainder consisted of the following stamps:—

½ sch.	39,000
1 sch.	26,000
1½ sch.	68,000
3 sch.	43,000
4 sch.	50,000

PRUSSIA

On September 30th, 1868 Moens had a letter from the Director-General of Posts at Berlin offering a vast stock of obsolete stamps and envelopes of Prussia

and Schleswig-Holstein. The minimum price was to be the actual cost of manufacture, then estimated at 3,000 thalers. This offer Moens declined.

On February 12th, 1869 Moens was informed that the numbers were reduced, a portion of the stock having been sold to a paper maker for the purpose of *being reduced to pulp.*

The Chief lots in this remainder were now:—

Prussian Stamps

1861	4 pf.	30,000
1861	6 pf.	30,000
1861	1 sgr.	30,000
1861	2 sgr.	30,000
1861	6 pf.	30,000
1861	3 sgr.	30,000
1865	3 pf.	30,000
1867	1 kr.	30,000
1867	2 kr.	30,000
1867	3 kr.	30,000
1867	6 kr.	30,000
1867	9 kr.	30,000

Also small lots, varying between 6 and 85 stamps of various odd issues 1850 to 1858 and over 11,000 entire Prussian envelopes.

STAMPS OF SCHLESWIG

1864	4 sch.	21,000
1865	½ sch.	20,000
1865	1¼ sch.	20,000
1865	1⅓ sch.	20,000
1865	2 sch.	20,000
1865	4 sch.	20,000

STAMPS OF HOLSTEIN

1865	½ sch.	1,000
1865	1⅓ sch.	7,000
1865	2 sch.	13,000
1865	4 sch.	20,000

STAMPS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

1865	½ sch.	20,000
1865	1¼ sch.	20,000
1865	1⅓ sch.	20,000
1865	2 sch.	20,000
1865	4 sch.	20,000

In March, 1869 all these Prussians stamps and envelopes, and all the Schleswig were sold to the well known wholesale dealer Julius Goldner of Hamburg for 1000 thalers ($700.00), a great bargain.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

In 1869 the Post Office Department of Mecklenburg-Schwerin sold all their obsolete stamps and envelopes to a Mr. G. Schnelle of Schwerin. The stamps were as follows:—

2	sch. lilac	15,000
3	sch. yellow	18,800
5	sch. brown	3,000
4	sch. red	36,500

and about 72,000 uncut envelopes.

I do not find any record of the price he paid.

LUBECK

On December 19th, 1868 the Post Office Department of Lubeck sold their stock of obsolete stamps and envelopes to M. Ch. Pelletreau of Paris for the waste paper price of 266 thalers ($195.00) a wonderful purchase when we learn that the stock comprised the following:—

1859	½ sch.	72,500
1859	1 sch.	29,500
1859	2 sch.	79,500
1859	2½ sch.	26,500
1859	4 sch.	107,500
1862	1¼ sch.	30,652
1863	½ sch.	23,968
1863	1 sch.	7,228
1863	1½ sch.	97,071
1863	2 sch.	50,828
1863	2½ sch.	28,951
1863	4 sch.	17,851

and 49,712 uncut envelopes.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN

On December 24th, 1872 the Post Office Department invited offers for their obsolete stamps, at a price not to be less than 1200 thalers ($900.00).

This enormous stock included the following stamps:—

1851	1 kreuzer reprints	4,457
1851	3 kreuzer reprints	2,260
1851	6 kreuzer reprints	1,660
1851	9 kreuzer reprints	2,952

and the following originals:

1853	1 kreuzer	2,461
1853	3 kreuzer	1,622
1853	6 kreuzer	2,763
1857	3 kreuzer	1,859
1860	1 kreuzer	1,474
1860	3 kreuzer	2,961
1860	6 kreuzer	5,907
1860	9 kreuzer	2,955
1862	9 kreuzer	2,955
1862	18 kreuzer	2,955
1862	30 kreuzer	114,400
1864	1 kreuzer	3,372,700
1864	3 kreuzer	880,200
1864	6 kreuzer	1,328,300
1864	7 kreuzer	1,057,100
1864	9 kreuzer	672,800

and over 800,000 uncut envelopes.

This large stock was sold to my old friend David Cohn of Berlin for the sum of 6000 florins.

Unpaid Letter Stamps of Baden

In October 7th, 1873 Mr. Julius Goldner of Hamburg bought the following Unpaid Letter Stamps:—

1862	1 kreuzer	322,800
1862	3 kreuzer	445,400
1862	12 kreuzer	160,000

I do not find any record of the price that Goldner paid for this lot.

OLDENBURG

In 1875 A. Beddig purchased for about $700.00 the following stock of obsolete Oldenburg:—

1862	⅓ groschen	about 200,000
1862	½ groschen	about 200,000
1862	1 groschen	about 215,000
1862	2 groschen	about 215,000
1862	3 groschen	about 200,000

and some 5000 envelopes.

BAVARIA

All stamps etc., of Bavaria which became obsolete on January 1st, 1876 were offered for sale by tender:

The following is the list of these remainders:—

Unpaid	1 kr. black	162,000
Unpaid	3 kr. black	126,000
Postage	1 kr. green	942,000
Postage	3 kr. carmine	1,470,000
Postage	6 kr. brown	171,600
Postage	7 kr. blue	321,000
Postage	9 kr. red-brown	174,000
Postage	10 kr. orange	120,000
Postage	12 kr. lilac	3,000
Postage	18 kr. vermilion	99,000

And a large quantity of Envelopes, Wrappers & Cards.

This remainder was purchased by G. Zedmeyer of Nuremberg.

HANOVER

In 1866 the independent kingdom of Hanover became a province of Prussia. At this time the stocks of stamps in the post-offices of Hanover were ordered to be destroyed. By the carelessness of an official, however, some sheets of stamps got mixed up with certain official records and lay concealed and unsuspected for nearly half a century. In 1909 on the occasion of moving they were brought to light and put up to auction in Berlin. As my friend Hugo Griebert arranged to attend this sale I commissioned him to purchase some of each kind for my old firm. The 1560 10 groschen green sold in lots for about £1700 and the total lot realized £4400. 0. 0.

The following is the list of these remainders:—

1859-61	Imperf. 1 groschen, red	48,850
1859-61	Imperf. 2 groschen, blue	12,960
1859-61	Imperf. 3 groschen, brown	5,040
1859-61	Imperf. 10 groschen, green	1,560
1864	Perces-en arc. 3 pfennig, green, red gum	1,653
1864	Perces-en arc. 3 pfennig, green, white	3,149
1864	Perces-en arc. 1 groschen red, red gum	3,000
1864	Perces-en arc. 1 groschen red, white gum	8,169
1864	2 groschen blue	99
1864	3 pfennig green	519

and a few envelopes.

What a great difference in value of old German States stamps is shown between the prices paid by J. B. Moens and other dealers in the 60's and those realized for this little remainder of other German States stamps put on the market nearly 50 years later.

SEEBECKS (1)

N. F. Seebeck was born in Germany in 1857 and died in New York in 1890. In 1884 he became identified with the Hamilton Bank Note and Engraving Co.

About 1888 he first started a plan to supply South and Central American Republic with postage stamps without any cash payment. His plan to furnish stamps in such denominations and quantities as would cover one year's needs, he to receive all remainders in the hands of the Governments at the end of each year, prior to the one when a new issue was to be put into use, and after the former issue had been declared obsolete.

In January 1889 he left New York to visit the Central American Republics. First he went to Guatemala where he was unsuccessful. Next to Salvador where he succeeded in making a ten year contract with the Government. In Honduras he was equally successful in making a ten year contract. This, however, was rescinded by the Government after having been in force for six years. With Nicaragua he also succeeded in making a ten year contract. In Costa Rica he failed.

The Governments permitted the Engraving Company to use the plates, after the stamps had become obsolete, for the purpose of printing such quantities as the Company might wish to sell to stamp dealers.

In the course of time it was found that certain values were becoming exhausted. In order to make up complete sets, reprints were ordered.

The paper used for the reprints is either a smooth white paper, heavier than that used for the originals, with a whitish gum, or it is a coarse, thick paper with a heavy, yellowish gum.

For some years sets of the "Seebecks" were retailed at 50 cents a set, but the price gradually was reduced, I think, to as low as 20 cents a set.

The wholesale sale of the Seebeck remainders was for a number of years in the hands of G. B. Calman, who agreed to pay Seebeck $5000.00 a year with an additional $1000.00 for each additional issue of stamps.

After the death of Gus Calman his brother, Henry, took over his contract with Seebeck, and on Seebeck's death in 1890 he bought the entire remainders from his Executors. Henry told me that he then had the enormous number of *Ninety Million Seebecks.* By 1917 the stock was down to 55,000,000 and this lot Henry Calman sold to Bela Sekula of Lucerne.

Since then this great stock of remainders has been largely reduced year by year.

TURKEY

About 1903 the Turkish Post Office handed over its huge remainders of postage stamps, cards, and envelopes amounting to nearly 18,000,000 in all, to the Commission of one of the railways. The whole stock was offered for sale for about $40,000.00 but a sale was found impossible at such a price and finally on May 21, 1908 the whole stock was sold for a price a little under $25,000.00. The stock included about 1,400,000 stamps of Eastern Roumelia, and about 139,000 envelopes and 158,000 postcards.

In Gibbons Stamp Weekly VIII p. 179, September 1908 I gave a detailed list with the number of every stamp. This included all issues from 1864 to 1890. Eventually a large proportion of the earlier issues 1864-1876 were purchased by Philip Kosack and E. M. Rubens.

I went to Berlin and spent several days going through the stock. In the issue of 1868 I found a great many entire sheets with errors of the Turkish overprint, such as inverted, double, one sideways, double, printed on both sides, etc.

I made a large selection for Stanley Gibbons Ltd. especially of the errors and varieties.

(1) E. Schernikow, in the Philatelic Gazette Vol. VI 1916. p. 234.

In the thirty years that have now elapsed most of this large stock has been absorbed, the pick of it, being, I have no doubt in the great collection found by the late Adolf Passer.

PHILIPPINES

On December 28, 1899 the entire stock of Philippine postage stamps was sold to the highest bidder for cash, the firm of E. A. Keller & Co. of Manila, becoming the purchasers for the sum of $50,000.00 Manila currency (about $25,000 U. S.)

A Mr. Fedrico C. Schenkel was entrusted with the sale of this stock and he went to Europe and opened an office in Zurich. The stamps consisted of the following issues:—

1880-1888 Head of Alphonso XII 1c. to 25c, varying in numbers from 2,000 to 475,000.
1888-1889 Fiscals surcharged "0.02, 4/8" in oval from ⅛ d. c. green to 50c. bistre, varying in numbers from 15,000 to 390,000.
1889-1898 Head of baby King. 2c. to 2 pesos in 5 different issues, varying in numbers between 1,000 and 3,740,000 (four values were about 3,000,000 of each.)

The total number of stamps was 25,226,900 in addition to these there were about five million other stamps more or less damaged.

Eventually the whole stock was sold to a Paris dealer, M. Robert, for about $30,000. Ten of the packing cases were stored in Antwerp and 54 cases in Switzerland. When the wharfs were burnt down in Antwerp in 1901 these ten cases were destroyed and the insurance company had to pay nearly $5000.00. I do not know if Schenkel or Roberts received the insurance money.

THE HUGO GRIEBERT STOCK

In January 1922, my dear old friend, Hugo Griebert sold me his vast stock of wholesale stamps and Government Remainders. For many months Griebert had suffered with serious illness and this caused him to decide to sell.

For nearly 20 years Hugo Griebert was one of the four London dealers that used to lunch together five days a week at a special table on the balcony of the Hotel Cecil, the others being W. H. Peckitt, G. Hamilton Smith and myself.

Griebert commenced business in London in April 1886. He was the leading British wholesale dealer and specialized in buying Government Remainders. Among these were Montenegro, Haiti, Venezuela, Nicaragua, San Marino, Mozambique C., Shanghai and Honduras, several of these running to several million stamps each.

Griebert also bought out three of the oldest stocks of stamps in Europe. The stocks of Faustino A. Martins, of Lisbon, that of M. Roussin, one of the oldest stamp dealers of Paris, and the great stock of Signor Loli, the well known Italian dealer.

I have no records here of the number of stamps in the various groups that we purchased but I think the total number was between fifteen and twenty millions.

REMAINDERS OF UNUSED BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

In the *Monthly Journal* for January, 1900 Vol. X, p. 156 I published an important article on "*Remainders of Unused British Colonial Stamps*" together with the approximate number of each variety that had been offered.

These Remainders, I showed, came from several sources and as few of my readers may have sets of the *Monthly Journal* it may prove of interest to repeat some of the details:—

The Perkins Bacon & Co's. Remainders

Early in 1887 the late Mr. Bacon, the senior partner of Perkins Bacon & Co. Ltd., in clearing some stock rooms came across certain bundles of what his firm termed "waste or allowance" sheets of stamps, that is, some extra sheets that had been printed over and above the number contracted for. These sheets of stamps Mr. Bacon appears to have ordered to be burnt, but this job was not properly carried out, and a very considerable leakage took place, through one of the employees of the firm, who afterwards distributed the stamps about the world. When I wrote this article I was in a pretty good position to form some idea of the number of stamps coming from the Perkins Bacon firm.

I estimated as follows:—

Over 1000 stamps

Bahamas 1859, 1d. lake, imperf.
Barbados 1852, blue on blue paper, imperf.
Trinidad 1852, Imperf, purple brown on blue paper
Trinidad 1851, Imperf, blue on blue paper
Trinidad 1851, Imperf, grey on blue paper
Trinidad 1851, Imperf, purple-black on white paper.

Between 200 and 1000 stamps

Barbados 1852, imperf, green on blued paper
Barbados 1852, imperf, red on blued paper
Barbados 1861, perf., no wmk. green
Barbados 1861, perf., no wmk. blue
Barbados 1861, perf., no wmk. red
Ceylon 1861, wmk., star, perf. 9d. brown
Queensland 1861, small star, rough perf. 1d. & 3d.
Queensland 1861, Registered, orange-yellow
St. Vincent 1861, No wmk. 6d. blue green
St. Vincent 1861, No wmk. 1d. rose-red
St. Vinvent 1861, No wmk. 1/- slate-grey
St. Vincent 1861, No wmk. 1/- indigo-blue
Trinidad 1859, Imperf. 1/- indigo

There were a number of other British Colonial Stamps that leaked out from Perkins Bacon & Co. but in much less quantities than those listed above.

The Crown Agent's Find

Sir Penrose G. Julyan for many years was the Crown Agent for the Colonies and retired on pension in the late '80's. About the middle of 1896 he wrote me. I had several interviews with him, during which he explained that while acting as Crown Agent he had received a number of sample sheets of stamps from Perkins Bacon & Co. and from De La Rue & Co. Some of these stamps, which were only looked upon as patterns, having no value in those early days, were mixed up in his private boxes. These were, he informed me, only discovered by him early in 1896, on his going through and putting in order a mass of private papers that had accumulated during his official career.

Eventually I bought his stamps there being between 50 and 200 each of the following varieties:—

Cape of Good Hope 1855 1d. rose-red & 4d. blue
Malta 1860 ½d buff on blued paper. I had 136 of these.
Mauritius 1859 1/- yellow green
St. Lucia, 1860 Star wmk. (1d) red, (4d) blue (6d) green
Trinidad, 1859-61, clean cut and rough perf. (1d) rose red, (4d.) brown lilac and (6d.) green

Between 1897 and 1900 small lots of De La Rue & Co's. printed stamps came on the London market from time to time. These appear to have been leakage from the "Stores Department" of the Crown Agents' Office or from printers waste sheets.

For a time there was quite a leakage of British stamps from Somerset House, but as far as I know there was no large quantity of any one variety from these sources.

PERU

On December 31, 1896 the General Post Office Department at Lima, Peru offered for sale by public auction obsolete Peruvian stamps, the total number being 4,310,069 with nearly 45,000 cards, envelopes etc.

The minimum price was to be £1000. 0. 0.

The following were the stamps in the largest quantities:

1 centavo, yellow, black triangle	39,500
1 centavo, yellow, Chilean arms	219,100
1 centavo green, Chilean arms	151,800
1 centavo, circ. "Correos Lima" and oval U. P. U. Plate Lima	63,000
1 centavo, rose, Chilean arms	31,640
1 centavo, lilac, Chilean arms	194,800
1 centavo, lilac, Bermudez	658,000
1 centavo, rose, Bermudez	292,000
5 Centavos, blue, unsurcharged	36,630
5 Centavos, blue, U. P. U.	290,300
5 Centavos, blue Chilean arms	261,100
5 Centavos, orange, unsurcharged	33,200
5 Centavos, blue, U. P. U. Bermudez	50,900
10 Centavos, green, unsurcharged	149,900
10 Centavos, green, Chilean arms	312,570
10 Centavos, green, black triangle	34,058
10 Centavos, green, Bermudez	134,860
10 Centavos, gray, unsurcharged	30,000
10 Centavos, Orange, llamas	571,200
20 Centavos, blue, llamas	10,920
50 Centavos rose, Chilean arm, blue	36,745
50 Centavos, rose, Chilean arm, black	49,400
50 Centavos, green, Bermudez	67,760
1 Sol, blue, Chilean arms	42,200
1 Sol, rose, unsurcharged	91,060

And a large number of other stamps in small quantities.

I have no record of the purchaser of this lot of remainders but as bids were to be sent to the Consul for Peru in New York, I think it probable that it was purchased by my old friend G. B. Calman, then the largest wholesale dealer in the United States.

GUATEMALA

On April 25, 1898 the Minister of the Interior ordered the following stamps, etc. commemorative of the "Exposicion Centro Americana" to be sold at auction:

1c. lilac	82,376
1c. carmine	112,870
2c. slate-blue	215,942
6c. orange	237,106
10c. blue	630,070
12c. carmine	69,046
18c. black	1,339
20c. red	69,423
25c. brown	78,359
50c. violet	81,083
100c. green	92,573
200c. magenta	97,145
500c. green	97,515

and a very large quantity of envelopes, cards and wrappers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In March, 1874 the Treasury of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, sold the following remainder of their stamps:—

1860-69	2d.	241,000
1860-69	3d.	226,000
1860-69	4d.	277,000
1860-69	4½d.	42,600
1860-69	6d.	21,000
1860-69	9d.	100,000
1871	mixed stamps	143,000
1872	1 cent	145,000
1872	2 cents	5,000
1872	3 cents	10,000
1872	4 cents	94,000
1872	6 cents	162,000
1872	12 cents	165,000

The amount paid for the entire lot was only $1100.00, the purchaser was Mr. A. A. Bartlett of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A former attendant at the A. P. S. convention, by the name of Price, a one time dealer and collector, related to Mr. Bartels, how he had seen the purchaser of the remainder of the Prince Edward Island stamps, haul away the entire stock.

There was a good sized load of them, pretty well filling a one horse-cart. Now they are scattered all over the world.

In 1881 the set of 13 was sold for 90 cents. Later on as the supplies of some values became exhausted the vendor sold sets of the 9 commonest values for 25 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA "CENTS ISSUES"

In 1896 my old firm Stanley Gibbons Ltd. purchased a large quantity of these. The following details are from Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal* Vol. VII p. 69. (Oct. 1896).

The first intimation we had, of the existence of any remainder of the cents issues of Nova Scotia, was on May 14th, last, when we received the following cablegram from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, (then Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, but since advanced to the important position of Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada):

"For what quantity Nova Scotia stamps of cents issue will you give face value? Our Government guarantee them to be remainders.—Fielding, Premier."

The same day we replied by cable as follows:

"State quantity of each value; we probably take all. The lot must not be broken, or market will be spoiled.—Gibbons."

On May 15th we received a reply cable from the Premier:

"Denominations one, two, eight and-a-half, ten, and twelve and-a-half . You might offer for each denomination, with your own limits; if offer satisfactory, will close for whole.—Fielding, Premier."

On the same, or following, day we cabled again as follows:

"Cable quantity of each value; our offer cannot be made until this is known.—Gibbons."

No answer was received to this last cable, and the next information we had was that the entire stock of remainders had been purchased by Messrs. A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, and Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, both well-known philatelists of many year's standing.

We at once opened negotiations with Messrs. Bartlett and King, to see if a

business arrangement could not be entered into, for us to have the sole sale of these stamps for certain districts, and eventually we secured the sole right of sal in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The following certificate was given with the stamps:—

"Halifax, N. S.,
"June 4th, 1896.

"A. A. Bartlett, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—For the information of all whom it may concern, I desire to say that, acting for the Government of Nova Scotia, I have sold and delivered to you the remainder of the cents issue of Nova Scotia postage stamps, and that no othe rstamps of that issue are in the possession of this Government.

"Yours faithfully,
"W. S. Fielding,
"Provincial Secretary."

In September we wrote to Messrs. Bartlett and King, and suggested that the number of stamps of each value in the "remainders" should be published; and under date of October 1st, we have the following reply:

"We do not feel called on to take the dealers into our confidence, and give them details of the number of stamps we purchased; and so far as the collectors are concerned, we think they will scarcely find any grave cause for complaint, when we cheapen the set to them, as we do, and give them that queen of handsome stamps, the 8½ cents, at a quarter the price it has been selling at in the past year, and at the same time we guarantee never to lower the price."

Personally we thought it would have been better to quote the actual numbers sold; but, as the price was guaranteed by responsible persons, the number is really not important.

These stamps were divided in lots and sold to the trade at prices of £12. 10. 0. to £100. 0. 0. per lot. Several thousand pounds worth were sold. I have never been able to find out the number of each denomination that was in this parcel.

ST. HELENA

In January, 1898 the Crown Agent for the Colonies offered the following obsolete St. Helena to be sold by tender, but no tender would be accepted under the nominal face value of each denomination.

½ d. green	208,320
1 d. red	142,560
2 d. yellow	34,080
2½ d. blue	104,400
3d. purple	75,840
4 d. brown	82,800
6 d. blue-grey	58,400
1/- green	18,120
5/- yellow	5,328

No sales were made at face value and afterwards the stamps were cancelled with a violet diamond shaped grill with four interior bars extending over two stamps. Such stamps are not used and have no value. Many of these were cleaned in Paris and sold as unused, some were re-postmarked, rather larger than originals, a usual date was "Ap. 4. 01".

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

There is a rather interesting story in connection with the issue of 1907 which I do not think has ever been published.

From 1891 to 1907 the stamps used in this territory were inscribed: "British Central Africa." On July 6, 1907 the name was changed to "Nyasaland Protectorate."

In 1907 four stamps were ordered (1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.) with the old name British Central Africa. The 1d., and 6d. values were issued, but as there were

sufficient of the 2d. and 4d. issues of 1903 on hand, these two values were held in reserve.

About 1908, my old firm of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., had an inquiry from the Port Master of the Nyasaland Protectorate to know if we would purchase the stock of the unissued 2d. and 4d. stamps at face value. I do not remember the number of stamps, but I fancy it was about 10,000 of each value. I talked the offer over with Mr. Hamilton Smith and we came to the conclusion that two odd values were useless and declined to bid.

Mr. N. L. Stocken in his book "Stamps of Great Price" says that in a parcel of Nyasaland stamps he purchased in 1918 he had thirteen copies of each of these 2d., and 4d., stamps which he sold to another dealer for 10/- per stamp. Scotts lists these at $1250.00 each.

FINLAND

On the 15th of May 1911 the Imperial Senate of Finland offered for sale at auction remainders of the 1889-91 issues of Finland. The following were the larger parcels offered:—

1889	10	marks brown	1,000
1889	10	marks light brown	1,000
1889	5	marks emerald green	2,000
1889	1	mark grey-olive	10,000
1889	25	pen. dark blue	7,300
1889	25	pen. ultramarine	50,000
1889	20	pen. orange	50,000
1889	10	pen. aniline-rose	1,300
1889	10	pen. carmine	50,000
1889	5	pen. green	50,000
1889	2	pen. grey	26,000
1891	1	kop. orange	1,270
1891	2	kop. green	200
1891	3	kop. carmine	1,365
1891	4	kop. carmine	650
1891	7	kop. blue	2,275
1891	10	kop. blue	1,165
1891	14	kop. blue & carmine	1,000
1891	20	kop. blue & carmine	1,000
1891	35	kop. green & lilac	1,200
1891	50	kop. lilac	1,000
1891	1	R. orange & brown	1,000
1891	3½	R. grey & black	415
1891	7	R. orange-yellow & black	475

also a number of envelopes, cards & wrappers.

A German dealer bought a portion of this lot and the balance was sold in small parcels, but I have no record of the prices obtained.

CYPRUS

About 1882 or 1883 Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons during a trip round the Mediterranean visited the island of Cyprus and got acquainted with the postmaster, who informed Gibbons that there was a large remainder of the first issue over printed "CYPRUS" on the British stamps, new stamps having been issued with the currency in paras and piastres.

Eventually Gibbons purchased this stock for £800. 0. 0. Gibbons told me that it consisted of several million stamps, but I was never able to get a detailed list.

On June 30, 1890 I bought the stock and business of Stanley Gibbons and Co. and then found about the following quantities on hand:—

1880 issue	½ d. about	500
	1 d. about	700,000
	2½ d. about	1,250,000
	4 d. about	2,000
	6 d. about	250
	1/- about	100

About 1892 or 1893 while I was still living at 8 Gower Street, London a well known New York collector, Mr. William Thorne called in to see me. One of my employees had the parcel of sheets of the 1d. Cyprus off the shelves to execute a wholesale order. Thorne had the run of my office as usual and began to look over the large parcel of 1d. sheets, and said to me "Phillips! I notice a lot of different numbers in the corner of each sheet—Will you let me have one sheet of each number at wholesale price"? I agreed and he picked out what he wanted. The different plate numbers had not then been listed in our catalogue.

On his return to New York, Thorne had each of these sheets framed and gave them to The Collectors Club and they were hung on the walls of the Club then at 351 Fourth Avenue. Thorne was President of the Club 1896-1897.

They remained there for some years until one day John N. Luff looked at the sheets and made a note of the corner numbers, which by that time had been listed in the catalogues. When Luff got to his office he checked these numbers and found that two of them, Nos. 193 and 196, were not listed. Luff mentioned this to Thorne who promptly went to the Club and reclaimed these two sheets.

Later on they were sold to Mr. J. C. North (Manchester, Eng.) the well known Cyprus specialist who told me, some years ago that he valued them at £1000. 0. 0. and that not another single copy of either number had been found.

FIJI

In May 1889 the Crown Agents for the Colonies asked for tenders for the following non-current stamps of Fiji:—

3,344	3d. green	C. R. overprinted V. R., surcharged "Two Pence"
11,895	3d. green	V. R. surcharged "Two Pence"
495	3d. green	C. R. overprinted V. R.
146	3d. green	C. R.
796	3d. purple	C. R. overprinted V. R. surcharged "Four Pence"
4,496	6d. red,	overprinted V. R.
46	6d. red	C. R.
3,495	1d. blue	C. R. overprinted V. R.

I do not find any record of the name of the purchaser or the price at which they were sold.

SERVIA

The following obsolete Servia stamps were sold by the Government early in 1911:—

1901-3	King Alexander I; and 1 p of 1898.	
1901	1 para	385,155
1901	5 para	385,155
1901	10 para	385,155
1901	15 para	385,155
1901	20 para	385,155
1901	25 para	94,925
1901	50 para	385,155
1901	1 dinar	94,925
1901	3 dinar	4,225
1901	5 dinar	4,225
		2,509,230

1903 Head overprinted with Arms.

1 para	36,650
5 para	36,650
10 para	36,650
15 para	36,650
20 para	36,650
25 para	36,650
50 para	36,650
1 dinar	36,650
3 dinar	84,645
5 dinar	84,645
	462,400

1904 Coronation Issue.

5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 paras, and 1, 3, and 5 dinars—125,675 stamps of each value up to the 50 paras, and also 72,479 complete sets .

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands comprise Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and Virgin Islands.

All these groups had separate stamps until 1890 when sets of stamps lettered "LEEWARD ISLANDS" were issued to supersede the six groups of stamps previously in use.

The remainders of the six islands were sold by tender in 1892 and were purchased by T. H. Thompson & Co., Dealers, of Bishop Auckland, England.

The full list of remainders were as listed below:—The list is copied from the official circular. The various types and issues are not distinguished, but all of the same value are placed together, and the Islands come in the following order: 1, Antigua; 2, St. Christopher; 3, Nevis; 4, Dominica; 5, Montserrat; 6, Virgin Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS

	1 s.	6 d.	4 d.	2½ d.	1 d.	½ d.
1.	1,387	6,300	38,464	26,009	110,749	41,064
2.	1,580	2,505	29,122	13,944	42,631	36,821
3.	1,457	2,944	4,332	5,045	5,872	7,227
4.	1,428	3,608	9,498	9,238	19,290	18,807
5.	....	1,166	7,232	4,977	5,463	5,437
6.	3,801	6,408	8,746	10,007	38,969	17,364

The face value was £4,788. 0. 0, the purchase price being considerably above this.

Thompson & Co. started to sell these stamps but after disposing of a certain quantity, sold the balance to G. B. Calman of New York, for about £6000. 0. 0.

SALVADOR

In April 1908 the P. O. Department of Salvador offered for sale the remainder of the 1906 President Escalon, the quantities being as follows:—

1 centavo	29,919
2 centavos	11,499
3 centavos	134,043
5 centavos	230,862
6 centavos	272,000
10 centavos	20,000
12 centavos	29,000
13 centavos	95,000
24 centavos	23,000
26 centavos	3,600
50 centavos	2,608
100 centavos	5,260

I do not find any record of the price obtained for this parcel.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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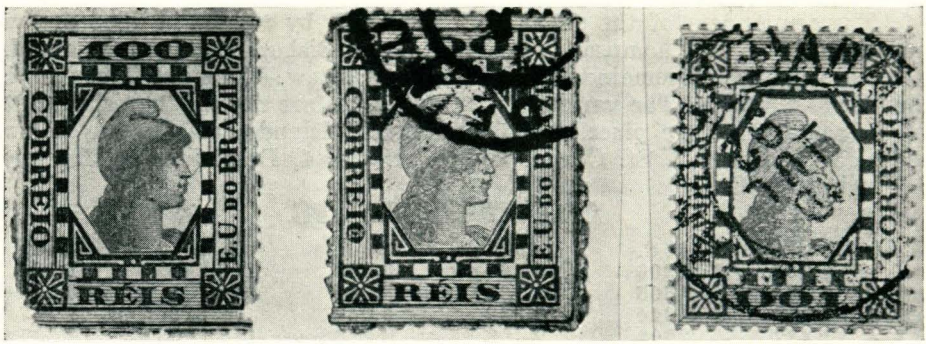
Brazil

BRASILIEN BRESIL

Translated by HENRY A. MEYER

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 143.)

Addendum To First Installment



Genuine Counterfeit

The Counterfeit 100 Reis Bi-Colored Stamp With Inverted Center and Tete-Beche

Through the kindness of Prof. Ralph E. Warner, we are able to present illustrations of some points of recognition of the counterfeits of Nos. 76 FI and 76 FII:

The shading on the neck and face in the originals is clear and regular; on the neck it is bounded with a line at the front; on and near the nose it consists of fine dots. In the counterfeits it is very blotchy and irregular; there is no boundary line at the front of the neck; on and near the nose the shading is almost entirely omitted. The attention of the reader is directed to Vade-Mecum, Part II, pp. 34-36.—Translator.

Concerning Prices and Terminology

The reader is reminded that Dr. Munk's prices are his valuations as of 1923 when he wrote, and are expressed in gold marks and gold pfennig. They are not to be taken as actual buying or selling prices, neither have we any suggestion of a standard discount. Therefore they serve as a basis of comparison among themselves, and nothing more.

In the Brazilian currency, it is customary to express one milreis, which is one thousand reis, either as "1000 reis" or as "1$000" but not as "$1.00" or

"$1.000." In the same manner, 100 milreis is expressed "100$000." Up to 10 milreis, they seem to use either "10000 reis" or "10$000" indiscriminately; beyond that point, they seem to prefer to put the "$" between the digits.

TRANSLATION

1894 (Sept. 20). Type 44 (Sugar Loaf Mountain, Nos. 78-80), Type 45, 46 (Liberty Head, Nos. 81-85), Type 47 (Head of Mercury, Nos. 86, 87). No. 78 with value expressed **DEZ 10 REIS.** Surface printed at the Mint. All values printed in two operations, No. 80 in single color, all other values in two colors (medallion and denomination in second color, except in Nos. 81 I and 81 II, which have only the medallion in second color). White or yellowish, thin or thick paper of varying quality. A. Ordinary paper. B. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perforations: Z1: 11-11½; Z2: 12½-14; Z3: 12½-14x11-11½; after 1896 widely-spaced perforations: Z4: 5½-7; Z5: 8½-9½; Z6: 11-11½x5½-7 or 8½-9½x11-11½.



44 45 46 47

The Heads of Liberty of the 5 values Nos. 81-85 differ from each other. No. 81 comes in two different drawings of the head: 1891-95, Head I (No. 81 I); 1896 on, Head II (No. 81 II). These stamps exist imperforate, imperf. vertically, and imperf. horizontally.

			A. Ordinary Paper						B. Chalky Paper (Mostly Z2)	
Munk	Scott		Z1: 11-11½		Z2: 12½-14		Z3: 12½-14 X11-11½			
78	112	10 reis rose and blue	.50	.15	1.50	.40	2.50	.40	5.—	1.—
79	114	20 reis a. orange and blue	.25	.10	6.—	3.—	4.50	.15		
		b. yellow and blue	1.—	.50					2.50	1.—
80	115	50 reis blue	.50	.15	3.50	.50	1.—	1.—	5.—	.90
81 I	116	100 reis carmine and black Head I (1894)	1.—	.05	— —	.50	— —	.15	10.—	.30
	—	I-1 Head of the 200 reis (Beginning of 1895)	.75	20.—						
	—	I-2 Head of the 700 reis (Beginning of 1895)	25.—	4.50						
	—	I-3 Head of the 500 reis (Beginning of 1896)	30.—	8.—						
81 II	116	100 reis carmine and black Head II (Jan. 1897 (P. F.)	60	.20					2.—	.30
82	118	200 reis orange to dull orange and black	1.—	.10	— —	2.50	1.—	4.50	15.—	.50
83	119	300 reis green and black (P. F.)	1.50	.10	— —	1.50	— —	.50	— —	— —
84	120	500 reis blue and black (P. F.)	2.—	.15	— —	— —	— —	.40	18.—	1.—
85	121	700 reis lilac and black	3.50	.60	— —	2.00			— —	— —
86	122	1000 reis green and lilac	4.—	.30	— —	2.50	— —	— —	— —	— —
87	124	2000 reis gray and dark purple	9.—	3.—	— —	4.—			24.—	5.—

P. F. Proof Forgeries to defraud the post office exist.

After 1896:[1]

Munk	Scott	Z4: 5½-7		Z5: 8½-9½		Z6: 11-11½x5½x7 on 8½-9½x11-11½	
79	141, 147	5.—	4.—	— —	.50	— —	5.—
81 II	143, 148	3.—	3.—	2.50	.50	— —	— —
82	144, 149	5.—	3.—	10.—	.60	— —	2.50
83	145, 150	8.—	2.—	12.—	2.50	— —	— —
86		40.—	10.—	20.—	1.—		



24

The hitherto accepted date of issue, Aug. 20, 1894, based on an official proclamation, is wrong; by a later announcement, published on Aug. 21, the date of issue was postponed to Sept. 20.

Sheet arrangement: Sheets of 100 stamps in two panes of 50 (5x10), separated by a gutter 2mm. wide. The stamps are very closely spaced; about ½mm.; in No. 81 II occasionally 1mm. Stamps with wider margins are marginal copies. The rather large quantities in which they occur, due to the small number of stamps in a pane, has been a great help in locating the positions of the substituted heads (cf. below). Regarding the differences between No. 80 and No. 89 and the points by which to distinguish them, cf. the description and illustrations in connection with No. 89.

The two heads of the 100 reis (No. 81 I and 81 II) and the substituted heads of the 200, 500, and 700 reis in the medallion-plate of No. 81 I.

(1) The two heads of the 100 reis: In common with all stamps of this issue, those of types 45 and 46 were printed in two operations, from a plate for the frames and a plate for the heads. The original dies of the heads were engraved on wood; since each of the values of Nos. 81-85 differs from the rest, either a separate head was engraved for each value, or a separate secondary die was made for each value from a common original die, and from these secondary dies the clichés for the various head plates were made. In the case of No. 81 (100 reis) the stamps issued from 1894 to 1896 show a different head from those issued after 1896. A new head plate of this value must therefore have been made, either from a new original die or from a new secondary die. We append here a number of characteristics of each head, because poor printing or heavy cancellation often makes some of the characteristics unrecognizable.

Head of 81 I: Line of throat is straight; shading of the cheek and the neck run together; line of the nose a sharp straight line, finely curved just at the tip; round, fleshy ear lobe, over which is a long sharp leaf.

Head of 81 II: Line of throat is curved; shading of the cheek and the neck run together; pug nose; outlines of the ear almost or quite invisible; leaf above the ear shorter, and less sharp; white spot in the middle of the neck shading; lines of shading broken between the eye and the nose, except two lines on the side of the nose, so that a narrow white space extends downward from the corner of the eye to the side of the nose.

Head II is often designated as "re-engraved head of the 700 reis" because it has certain characteristics of that head. Charles Lathrop Pack at first thought it was a re-engraving of Head I (DEUTCHE B/M ZEITUNG, Vol. 23, page 89); but all indications are that this is either an entirely new head or a new secondary die. All the clichés on head plate II are from this new die, so that all stamps printed after the end of 1896 show this head. Pack reports having found head I and head II se-tenant (cf. London Philatelist, Vol. 21, p. 294).

(1) Scott also lists the 10, 50 and 1000 reis as existing in perforations Z4, Z5 and Z6.

Pack assumes the existence of several plates of head II or several compositions of the plate on the grounds of a difference in the spacing of the stamps (cf. London Philatelist as above).

(2) The substituted heads[2] (Nos. 81 I-1, I-2, I-3): Although there are no substituted heads in head plate II, in plate I certain clichés were replaced as early as the beginning of 1895—probably because of wearing out—with clichés (probably some which had been reserved for replacements) of the 200 reis (No. 82) and 700 reis (No. 85), and at the beginning of 1896 with heads of the 500 reis (No. 84). Since the drawing of the head was slightly different for each value, copies of the 100 reis stamp occur with the heads of the 200, 500, and 700 reis stamps, and therefore such copies also occur se-tenant with ordinary 100 reis stamps with the head type of No. 81 I. According to Pack, pairs even exist consisting of 200 and 500 reis heads se-tenant in 100 reis stamps. Although there must have been several of each of the three substituted heads in the head plate of No. 81 I, pairs, strips and blocks containing different heads are great rarities. For the same reasons as mentioned above, we give several characteristics of each of the substituted heads and at the same time we emphasize the fact that in contrast to No. 81 II, whose head represents a sub-variety of the same denomination as No. 81 I, in the substituted heads we are dealing with individual variations within the plate of No. 81 I. Since the various heads have certain characteristics in common, the reader is cautioned to observe carefully the *combinations* of characteristics in each value.

Head of the 200 reis: Line of throat is curved; shading of the cheek and neck do not run together; ear concave; leaf over the ear broad; 10th line of shading on the neck (dotted in the illustration) curves upward at the end near the hair; the 11th line of shading is a short dash in the empty space thus formed; just above and to the right of the horizontal ribbon which holds the hair together at the back of the head is a white line in the shape of a reversed S.

Head of the 500 reis: Line of throat is straight; shading of cheek and neck do not run together; top line of shading on the neck is thick; there is a curl of hair on the base of the neck.

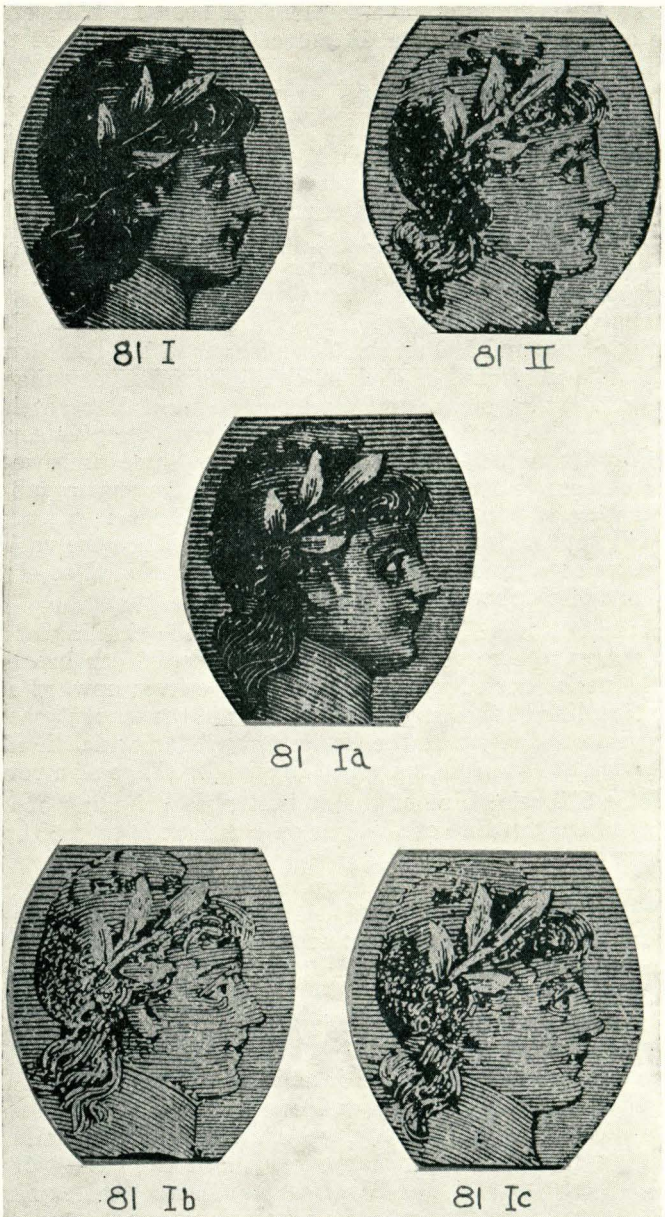
Head of the 700 reis: Line of throat is curved; shading of cheek and neck run together; ear almost or quite invisible; nose is not turned up; shading runs right through from the bridge of the nose to the cheek. (The last two characteristics are the most definite differences between this head and the similar head of No. 81 II.)[3]

Re-engravings, retouches, and irregularities of printing: On individual heads on the plate certain improvements were later undertaken, which are hard to describe and rather rare; likewise, individual clichés of the frame plate were later retouched; especially striking and sought after are the so-called Pointed Zeros of the 100 reis, which occur in two varieties, *somewhat* sharp and *quite* sharp; also dash over the "100" and other varieties. Of No. 81 II we have seen used copies in which the red frame was entirely missing except for traces of the lower lines of shading, so that the stamps look like those in which the frame was not printed at all. In these cases either the frame plate was not inked or insufficiently inked, or else they were



(2) See note at end of discussion of substituted heads.

(3) Prof. Ralph E. Warner has discovered another substitution not know to Dr. Munk. The substitutions thus far listed are of heads of the 200, 500 and 700 Reis in the plate of the 100 reis, type I, Munk's No. 81 I. Dr. Munk definitely states that there were no substitutions in the plate of No. 81 II. Prof. Warner finds, however, that at least one head in the plate of No. 81 II broke or wore out, and a head out of the plate of No. 81 I, which had been discarded, was retrieved and substituted for the bad one. Presumably the best, or one of the best remaining heads in Plate I was used. Charles Lathrop Pack discovered this substitution; he found a horizontal pair containing a head of type I and a head of type II side by side. Dr. Munk mentions this, but does not account for it. Prof. Warner found a vertical pair and on studying the stamp of type I in all its



tiny details, he found it to be the same identical position as the Pack copy. So far we know of only this one substitution in the plate of type II.

Prof. Warner gives directions for recognizing this substituted head, even present in a single copy. Observe that all these Liberty Head issues are so badly centered that most copies show at least one full margin and the frame line of the next stamp on or within the perforations. If a copy of type I shows up which has a spacing of about 1 mm. between stamps, it is a copy of this newly-discovered substitution. The same substitution **may** have occurred in the plates spaced ½ mm. or less between stamps, but it cannot be recognized in a single copy, because plate I was at times so spaced. Even ¾ mm. does not prove anything. It must be about 1 mm.

Since thus far only one substitution of type I in the plate of type II has been found, it is possible to give some marks of recognition of the frame involved. However, the same frame should occur with the head of type II before the latter wore out and had to be replaced. The marks are as follows:

(1) There is an indent of the top frame-line almost directly over the "E" of "CORREIO". (2) There is a short red vertical dash in the white oval to the east of the "B" of "BRAZIL". (3) There are red dashes in the "BR" of "BRAZIL".

marginal copies in which the plate margins were through negligence badly inked or not inked at all, an occurrence which is observed in the case of some other countries (for example, in the first issue of Brunswick). These occurrences are the more noteworthy in the case of the 100 reis, because all traces of a denomination as well as any other points by which the denomination could be determined are missing. Similar stamps without or almost without the colored printing of the frame but of No. 82 were sold at the post office during the years of their currency and seem to be due to the same cause.—There are numerous plate flaws and striking irregularities in printing. The black printing ranges from shiny black to gray and from very clean to badly smeared. According to Pack, No. 81 occurs with the head printed on the back, or possibly with an offset of the head on the back. We have seen copies in which the inscription looks like embossing (very sharp surface printing).

Paper: As in the case of all stamps printed at the Mint, paper of greatly different thickness, texture and quality was used. Even the chalk-surfaced paper (B) comes with and without mesh. Because of the complete lack of system in the use of the various kinds of paper, it is impossible to use the different kinds as the basis of a systematic sub-dividing of the issue. Those stamps are especially desirable in which the mesh is so distinct that the print of the stamp appears to be divided into a network pattern, because the darker (thicker) portions of the paper-mesh took the ink better than the lighter (thinner) portions. This mesh is the origin of the 100 reis stamps with the so-called network over the head (of 1896-97), but equally striking examples are to be found in the lower values, for example Nos. 78 and 80.

Perforations: The same perforations were used for this issue as for the preceding issues; on account of the lack of system in their use, American collectors do not make a difference in price; our list of prices follows the English catalogues.[4] On the other hand, the widely-spaced perforations Z4-Z6, which appeared after 1896, are much sought after and valued. Since it was impossible to separate the stamps by means of the widely spaced perforations, copies are often found with the perforations cut or torn off. Copies with perfect perforations, pairs, etc., command even higher prices. On account of the late use of perforations Z4 and Z5, No. 81 I can never occur with these perforations. In the 100 reis stamps, only No. 81 II can occur thus. For the same reason Nos. 78 and 80 can never occur with these perforations, but only Nos. 88 and 89. This fact has been overlooked by forgers of these perforations. Imperforate copies of practically all values to No. 82 are found and likewise all values to the 200 reis exist imperforate either vertically or horizontally (price of pairs about 60.—). These errors in perforation have been found in large blocks. In one of these large blocks 24 stamps in the middle of the pane (4 horizontal by 6 vertical rows) are entirely imperforate, while the marginal

If any reader should discover other frames with unquestionably sure cases of head I substituted for head II, or pairs of this same or other substitutions in other spacings, they will confer a great favor to Brazil collectors by reporting the fact to the Translator or to the Editor, care of the Collectors Club. We wish to make a record of every important discovery in Brazil for the benefit of a very active group of Brazil specialists who are constantly in correspondence with each other. H. A. MEYER

(4) Prof. Ralph E. Warner, writing in Mekeel's, May 30, 1938, reports finding a copy of the 100 reis, head type I, perf. 8½x9½ all around. It has been believed that all 100 reis perf. 8½x9½ were of type II; furthermore, both Prof. Warner and Charles Lathrop Pack had heretofore believed that there were no type I heads substituted in the plate of type II at the time when the 8½x9½ perforation was in use. The date of the cancellation on the Warner copy further complicates the situation. The premises and conclusions are far too long and involved to quote here, but any reader interested will do well to look up the article in Mekeel's. H. A. Meyer.

Although no final conclusions can be drawn from this one stamp, the implications are definitely limited. Either the head type I was substituted in the plate of type II at the time of use of the 8½x9½ perforation or that perforation was used experimentally as early as January 1896. R. E. W.

rows are perforated. Copies occur which are so badly perforated that the stamp consists of portions of several stamps, copies where the denomination is above instead of below the medallion, etc.[4]

Forgeries to Defraud the Post Office

Forgeries of the 100 reis (No. 81 II), 300 reis, and 500 reis to defraud the post office were put into circulation; the forgery of the 100 reis seems to have made its first appearance about the end of the year 1899, because this forgery is very rare and it is therefore to be assumed that it came out shortly before the change of color of January, 1900. The forgeries of the 300 and 500 reis may have first appeared during the last half of the year 1900, because a corresponding forgery of the 200 reis which shows exactly the same head is an imitation of No. 120 (cf. discussion of that stamp) which appeared later in the year 1900. The forgeries were printed from a plate of some size, since a block of four has been found.



81 II original



81 II PF

The forgery of No. 81, which is certainly an imitation of Head II, is easy to recognize by the great difference in the inscription "CORREIO" (cf. illustration). Also in the inscription around the oval the letters "E", "D", and "S" differ from the letters of the originals. A shadow which reaches from the corner of the eye past the corner of the mouth to the lobe of the ear gives the cheek a chubby, smiling appearance. Price: 100.—.

The forgeries of No. 83 and 84 were evidently made from a new drawing; the head is identical in the two, and shows a heavy, puffy face. The final "S" of "ESTADOS" has not the rounded shape of the original, but is narrower. The "S" of the word "REIS" to the left of the figures is much closer to the

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I agree with Napier that there is some rhyme and reason to the 1894-1904 issues but I am afraid that, perhaps because the stamps have seemed rather unattractive, they have not been studied nearly enough. However unsystematic the Mint may have been it should still be true that study will eventually be able to produce systematic lists of the **products** of the mint.

Pack listed 16 varieties of paper on the 1894-97 issue. I think, however, that the reduction to three, thin, thick white opaque, and thick white with distinct mesh, as outlined in Gibbons' Catalogue from Pack's work, is a very sensible reduction. As for perforations, there are only the three also listed there: 11x11½, 12½x14 and compound. It seems to me that the compounds should be broken up into two groups, depending upon the arrangement: 11-11½x12½-14 and 12½-14x11-11½. Perhaps the use of such a subdivision is something that should depend upon the interest of the individual collector.

R. E. W.

There is one detail as to perforations that may be of interest. It will be recalled that the U. S. regular issue of 1917 is perforated 11 but that a few copies have been found with a perforation 10 on **one** side only. The explanation is that when a row of perforations was left out, the perforation was later finished on a different machine. A similar situation holds for the 1894-97 issue of Brazil. I have the following items in my own collection:

On thin paper

Perf. 12½-14 on three sides; 11-11½ at bottom
300 reis emerald- green and black (2 copies)
500 reis blue and black (2 copies)
Perf. 11-11½ on three sides; 12½-14 at bottom
100 reis rose and black, type I (2 copies)
Perf. 11-11½ on three sides; 12½-14 at top
50 reis blue, printed from 2 plates (1 copy)
100 reis rose and black, type I (7 copies)

On thick opaque paper

Perf. 11-11½ on three sides; 12½-14 at right
500 reis blue and black (1 copy)



#83 P.F. #84 (original) #84 PF

end of the ribbon than in the originals; in the 500 reis the "S" under discussion also differs from the original in that the "S" in the originals is noticeably larger than the letters "REI"; moreover, the stem of the flag of the "5" of "500" in the originals leans somewhat toward the right, while in the forgery it is exactly vertical. Prices of forgeries of No. 83 and 84, 50.— each.

The forgeries of all three values were chiefly used in Rio. Unused copies of any of them are unknown.[5]



48

1897 (Feb.). Surface printed at the Mint. No. 88: Type 48 (denomination now expressed "REIS 10 REIS"). No. 89: Type 44 (Sugar Loaf Mountain as in No. 80), but the whole design now printed in one operation. White or yellowish paper of varying thickness and texture. Perforations: Z1: 11x11½; Z2: 12½-14; Z3: 12½-14 x 11-11½; Z4: 5½-7; Z5: 8½-9½; Z6: 11-11½ x 5½-7 or 8½-9½ x 11x11½.

Munk	Scott		Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6
88	113, 140, 146	10 reis carmine and blue	.25 .05	2.50	.60	5.— 3.—	— — 1.—	5.—
89	115,[6] 142, 147a	50 reis blue (light to dark)	.50 .15			6.— 3.50	90.— 75.—	— —

Sheet arrangement as in the foregoing issue: spacing between stamps very narrow (about ½mm). No. 88 differs from No. 78 in the inscription of value. No. 89, which in most catalogues is not listed as a separate stamp, differs from No. 80 in that it is printed in one operation, for which reason the oval and the

(5) Among my memoranda I find some additional directions for telling forgeries of the 300 and 500 reis to defraud the post office.

Genuine	Forgeries
1. Letters of "CORREIO" are equidistant from each other and slant to the right.	1. There is too much space between the first "O" and first "R" of "CORREIO". The "C" is upright and the first "O" is nearly upright.
2. The letters of "ESTADOS" etc. are 1½ mm. high.	2. Same letters are 1¾ mm. high.
	3. In "REIS" the "E" is too wide, its strokes are too thick, the "I" and "S" are too thin.
	4. The ornaments in the upper corners are too white and distinct.
5. Note the laurel leaves on the head of Liberty; only small pieces of stem can be seen between the leaves; bases of leaves are lost in shadow.	5. The entire outline of the leaves can be seen; the stem is strongly defined, and extends below the lowest pair of leaves.
6. The triple ornament in front of "CORREIO" is about 1 mm. from the "C".	6. The ornament almost touches the "C".
	7. The thin vertical lines below the pearls are much broken, often missing entirely, so that the horizontal line appears almost white.
8. 300 reis gray-green, emerald green.	8. 300 reis deep yellow-green. 500 reis dark dull blue.
	9. Slightly thicker, harder paper.
	10. Perf. 11½.

H. A. Meyer

(6) Scott makes no distinction between D. Munk's Nos. 80 and 89.

inscription of value are always perfectly centered in the frame, whereas in No. 80, as a result of going through the press twice, these portions are nearly always more or less off center with respect to the rest of the design. Another mark of recognition is the ribbon containing the word "REIS" to the left of the "50", which shows a break in both stamps: in No. 80 the break is very small and is immediately over the "S" of "REIS", while in No. 89 the break reaches to the end of the ribbon adjacent to the "50".



80



81

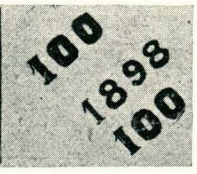
Regarding the different perforations, cf. the discussion of perforations under the foregoing issue. In No. 89, Z5 is extremely rare; regarding forged perforations of the same, cf. likewise the discussion of perforations under the foregoing issue.

Provisional Issue to Use Up Remainders, 1898-99

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 (Type 40) for sale at the then prevailing prices in Senf's Catalogue. Since the newspaper stamps and the stamps of Type 40 found no buyers at these prices, these stamps were given an overprint of new denomination and were placed in circulation again. The issuing of the various values took place at short intervals and without regard to the sequence of the stamps which were used for overprinting. In order to make a more convenient listing, we have kept the stamps of each design together and within each design we have arranged the stamps in the order of the values of their surcharges. In contrast to the newspaper stamps without surcharge, which were accepted only for franking newspapers and printed matter, the provisionals produced by surcharging the newspaper stamps were sold as ordinary postage stamps. The surcharge of new value (with the exception of No. 105) was made by Joao Guimaraes in Rio, partly by lithography and partly by setting type.



49



A4

1897 (Feb.). Type 49. Newspaper stamps of the issue of 1889 (large size, rouletted) with oblique surcharge in three lines. Surcharge A1, lithographed. (Double surcharges and inverted surcharges exist.)

Munk	Scott		Color of Surcharge	Date of Issue		Quantity Issued
90	129	100 on 50 reis dull orange	violet	12/12/98	5.— 4.—	39,980
	132	200 on 100 reis violet, lilac	black	10/29/98	1.— .75	440,000
92	131	300 on 200 reis black	violet	12/12/98	2.— .75	198,000
93	132c	500 on 300 reis carmine	a. black	1/ 7/99	1.50 .70	212,000
	134		b. dark blue		4.50 2.—	
94	125	700 on 500 reis yellow	green	1/29/99	4.50 3.50	64,000
95	133	700 on 500 reis green	black	1/29/99	2.50 2.—	
96	126	1000 on 700 reis yellow	green	1/29/99	5.— 4.—	67,040
	126a	FI. 700 on 700 reis yellow	green		200.— —	100
97	135	1000 on 700 reis ultramarine	carmine	1/ 7/99	5.— 4.—	64,159
98	127	2000 on 1000 reis yellow	green	12/28/98	5.— 4.—	76,436
99	128	2000 on 1000 reis red-brown	green	12/28/98	5.— 4.—	98,653

The surcharge shows so many variations in form, thickness and position of the letters and in color, that variation is almost the normal thing. In No. 93b the color of the surcharge is found to vary from a dull, thin bluish black to almost a violet-blue. The error No. 96 FI occurred through the accident that a sheet of the 700 reis yellow was overprinted with "700" instead of "1000". (Caution: beware of forgeries).—Almost all denominations occur with double surcharge and with inverted surcharge; these are printer's waste. Price, unused, 50.— apiece.[7]



50 A2

1898 (Nov. 28). Type 50. Newspaper Stamp No. 21 (smaller size, perforated) with horizontal surcharge in two lines, type A2 type-set.

Munk	Scott			
100	137	200 on 100 reis red-lilac, lilac		
		Surcharge: a. bluish	3.—	1.50
		b. deep black	8.—	5.—

The specified color of the surcharge was black, but it usually shows a blue or blue-black tone. Deep black surcharges (b) are rare and worth considerably more.

Perforations: The usual perforation is 12½x14. Compound perforation 12½-14x11-11½ is about twice as rare. Perforation 11-11½ also occurs, but seems to be very rare.



51 A3

1899 (Jan. 30). Type 51. Newspaper stamps Nos. 22-24 (surface printed) and No. 25 (embossed) in large size with two-line horizontal surcharge A3 type-set.

Munk	Scott	Surface Printed:	Color of Surcharge		
101	136	20 on 10 reis gray-blue to deep blue	black	1.60	1.—
			Fa. blue	2.—	1.50
102	138	50 on 20 reis emerald-green (Newspaper stamp No. 23)	blue	50.—	—.—
		FI. 20 on 20 reis emerald-green	blue	1.50	1.—
103	139	100 on 50 reis yellow-green	red	75.—	—.—
	139e		Fa. blue		
		Embossed:		75.—	35.—
104	138	50 on 20 reis emerald-green (Newspaper stamp No. 25)	blue		

Overprint: Faulty overprints with deformed or missing figures (for example, "1398" or "1893" instead of "1898") are very common (price about 5.— used or unused). In Nos. 101 Fa and 103 Fa we have cases of the use of the wrong color ink for surcharging; No. 102 FI arose through surcharging the 20 reis stamp with an inappropriate value. The color of the surcharge of No. 103 appears brick-red when thinly applied, but almost carmine when heavily applied.

(7) I have a record of three interesting type varieties of the 500 and 300 reis in both the black and blue surcharge, Munk's Nos. 93a and b, 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 not seen these variations myself; they were reported while the stamps were current in the American Journal of Philately. H. A. Meyer.



104

No. 104: The fact that the 20 reis newspaper stamp embossed was also included among the remainders was only discovered in 1922 (M. u. G.-Z. 1922, p. 261). This stamp, which had hitherto not been catalogued anywhere, must have been present among the remainders in very small quantities and was not separately listed in the official announcements. The surcharged stamp also occurs with colorless embossing (cf. newspaper stamp No. 25). Price 100.—.

Perforations: The ordinary perforation is 11-11½, but the compound perforation 11-11½x 12½-14 also occurs. The perforation 12½-14 is very rare and appears to be found in No. 102 only.

1899 (March 15). Type 49. Newspaper stamp No. 12 with purple-violet handstamped surcharge similar to A1.

Munk	Scott		Color of Surcharge		Quantity Issued
105	130	100 on 50 reis dull orange	purple-violet	15.— 10.—	5250

No. 105 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. 90) 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. 12 were still on hand, overprinting by means of handstamp was definitely ordered. Besides the difference in color, the surcharge of No. 105 differs from surcharge type A1 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.[8] Deformed overprints occur.

Since the order to make this provisional did not appear until February, 1899, and the handstamp for No. 105 was newly made, the date should rightfully read "1899" (not "1898"); this is a similar case to that of British Guiana No. 12 (4c with framed numerals in the corners), which did not appear until 1860, but which shows the date "1853" of the earlier varieties of the same series.[9]

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(8) 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 (Munk's No. 90, 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.

(9) Munk's No. 105, 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 Munk's No. 90, Scott's No. 129.	4. "1's" of "100" are too thick; "1" of "1898" is too thin compared with Munk's No. 90, Scott's No. 129.



52 A4

1899 (June 25). Type 52. Stamps of the issue of 1890 (type 40, design of the Southern Cross) with horizontal two-line surcharge A4. Surcharged in red-lilac. Double surcharges exist.

Munk	Scott				Quantity Issued
106	151	50 on 20 reis green	.75	.75	125,000
107	152	100 on 50 reis green	.60	.40	331,000
108	153	300 on 200 reis violet	4.—	3.50	84,000
109	154	500 on 300 slate-blue	2.50	2.—	194,000
110	155	700 on 500 reis yellow-olive	3.—	2.—	236,300
111	156, 157	1000 on 700 reis dark brown, pale brown	3.50	2.50	264,900
112	158	2000 on 1000 reis brownish, dull yellow	5.—	.75	714,500
		Fa. Surcharged in light lilac rose	25.—	20.—	

Errors of surcharge: 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 surcharge of No. 112 Fa is a light and decided rose with only a small admixture of lilac. * * * In deformed surcharges, "1399" and "899" for "1899' exist. No. 112 is reported in Gibbons Stamp Weekly, VII p. 79, with the error "2 00" (price 5.— to 10.—). * * * Double surcharges, of which the second is usually almost hidden by the first, occur in various denominations, for example No. 107, and bring about 15.—. Gibbons Monthly Journal, p. 443, note, mentions a double surcharge of No. 108, of which the first is rose (similar to No. 112 Fa) 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. Price per pair, 50.—.

Perforations: All denominations occur perforated 11-11½; only Nos. 105 and 108-111 occur perforated 12½-14; and according to Gibbons Part II, only No. 111 exists in the compound perforation 12½-14x11-11½. Price of the last, 20.— used.

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.



53 Discovery of Brazil **54 Declaration of Independence** **55 Abolition of Slavery** **56 Allegory of the Republic**

5. Serifs of "1's" are the same as on Munk's No. 90, Scott's No. 129.

6. "8's" of "1898" are each composed of two circles, the top one smaller than the bottom one.

5. Serifs are much too flared out; the angle they make with the stem of the "1" is great.

6. The "8's" are made of a continuous linking line, with the top just as large as the bottom.

7. The "9" of "1898" is too wide open at the bottom.

Of course, there may be numerous other attempts by forgers to relieve the shortage of this stamp. These are the only two copies I have ever had the privilege of inspecting.

H. A. Meyer

1900 (Jan. 1). Types 53 to 56. Commemorative stamps for the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. Colored lithography by the firm of Luiz Francisco de Pinho in Rio. White, thick paper; perforated 13.

Munk	Scott			
113	162	100 reis bright red	2.40	2.40
114	163	200 reis blue-green and yellow	2.—	2.—
115	164	500 reis blue	3.—	3.—
116	165	700 reis light green	4.—	4.—

The Festival Commission was authorized by the Act of Dec. 31, 1898, to issue the stamps. They were not sold at the post office stamp windows, but were sold for the benefit of the Festival Commission, who handed over their sale to the firm of Laemmert & Co. in Rio. The stamps were good for postage only during the months of January and February, 1900. The remainders were sold by Laemmert & Co. after February, 1900, but only in complete sets and at face value. The plates were destroyed after the printing was completed on Dec. 30, 1899, in the presence of the Minister of Communications, the Director of Posts, and many other prominent personages. Quantity printed: 400,000 sets.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, XII, p. 598, reports No. 112 imperforate in a mint pair. No. 115 in black is a color trial.

1900 (Jan. 31). Type 44 (No. 117); types 45, 46 and types 57, 59 (Nos. 118, 119); No. 117, change of color; Nos. 118, 119, now printed in a single color. Surface printed at the Mint, No. 117 in one operation, the other two values in two operations (frame-plate and medallion-plate). Narrow spacing between stamps, about ½ mm. as before; thin to thick paper. Perforations: Nos. 117 and 119: Z1: 11-11½; Z2: 12½-14; Z3: 12½x14x11-11½. No. 118: Z1: 11-11½; Z4: 5½-7.



57 (#118) 58 (#120) 59 (#119) 60 (#120)

			Z1 11-11½		Z2 12½-14	Z3 12½-14 x 11-11½	Z4 5½-7	
117	159	50 reis light to dark green	.40	.05	— —	3.50		
118	160a	100 reis dull carmine	15.—	5.—			100.—	75.—
119	161	200 reis blue to deep indigo	3.—	.10	1.80	.20		

The color change of these three values took place as a result of the postal treaty of Washington, No. 1 Art. VI. The stamps were printed from the plates of the still current issues of 1894 ff. and 1897; i. e., No. 117 from the new single 50 reis plate of No. 89, No. 118 from the two plates of No. 81 II, and No. 119 from the two plates of No. 82. Therefore Nos. 118 and 119, although single color stamps, were printed in two operations. For the same reason the spacing is still the narrow spacing of those issues, and the head and oval show exactly the same characteristics as Nos. 81 II and 82; i. e., No. 118, in contrast to No. 120, which follows soon, has the hatching of the central oval bounded by an oval frame

line in the same color as the hatching (cf. illustrations, type 57 in contrast to type 58); and in No. 119, in contrast to No. 121 which follows, the hatching of the central oval reaches to the oval frame line (cf. illustrations, type 59 in contrast to type 60). On the other hand, No. 117 is distinguished from the later No. 124 by the narrow spacing alone.

No. 117 occurs with such a strong print showing through the paper, that one might mistake the back for the front. Price of such copies, 10.—.

The rarity of No. 118 has not been sufficiently recognized; it is so rare because No. 118 was replaced by No. 120 after only a few weeks of use. We have seen this stamp with perforation Z4.

No. 119 occurs with all manner of plate flaws, for example, a heavy colored dot in the final "S" of "ESTADOS."

1900 (later in the year). Types 45, 46 and types 58, 60. New plates containing both the medallion and the frame. Medallion redrawn, types 58 and 60. Stamps printed at one operation. Wide spacing between stamps, 1½-2 mm. Plates prepared and stamps printed at the Mint in Rio. White paper of various thicknesses. Perforations: Z1: 11-11½; Z2: 12½-14; Z3: 12½-14 x 11-11½.

			Z1 11-11½	Z2 12½-14	Z3 12½-14 x 11-11½
120	160	100 reis rose-carmine, dark	1.— .05	2.50	.20
121	161	200 reis light blue to indigo	2.— .10	.90	1.20

Besides the wide spacing between the stamps (in No. 120 this is sometimes as much as 3 mm.) these stamps are distinguished from the previous Nos. 118 and 119 by the medallion: In No. 120 (Type 58) the oval frame line around the hatching is missing and in No. 121 the hatching does not reach to the oval frame line, so that the latter is bounded by a narrow white line inside and outside. Both values were printed in sheets 10x10.

No. 120 occurs on very thin paper, which in the presence of dampness has the appearance of oiled paper.



Original



P. F.

Illustrations of No. 121, Original and Forgery.

Forgery to defraud the post office: No. 121 (cf. under Nos. 81 II, 83, and 84). In the forgery of No. 121 in type 46, the hatching in the oval does not reach to the frame line, so that the forgery is certainly an imitation of No. 121 (type 60), which is of great importance for fixing the time of its production. The same head as in the forgeries of Nos. 83 and 84 was used, with the puffy face (cf. under those numbers); there is also a difference in the shape of the "R's" of "CORREIO." Price of the forgery of No. 121, 50.—.



61

1900-1904. No. 122: Type 48; Nos. 123, 124: Type 44; Nos. 126, 127: Type 46; No. 128: Type 47; No. 125: Type 61. The current stamps in the types of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Liberty Head and Mercury Head, but from new plates with wider spacing between the stamps (average 1½-2 mm.). No. 125 in a new drawing, differing from No. 121 as well as from No. 119 (Type 61). White paper, thick, medium, or very thin transparent paper without watermark; perforated 11-11½.

Munk	Scott			
122	113	10 reis carmine and blue	.60	.10
123	114	20 reis a. orange and blue	1.50	.10
		b. orange-yellow and blue	4.—	1.—
124	159	50 reis light green	1.—	.25
125	161	200 reis blue to dark blue	2.—	.05
126	119	300 reis green and black	2.50	.20
127	120	500 reis blue and black	4.50	.30
128	122	1000 reis green and lilac	30.—	3.—

Paper: The thin paper is often so transparent, that after being touched with moisture, it has the appearance of oiled paper. This paper was referred to under No. 120.

No. 125: The re-drawing of the 200 reis differs from the previous types in numerous points. In the figures of value there is a rich ornamentation which stands out prominently. The hatching in the oval does not reach quite to the Liberty Head, so that in front of the face and the neck and behind the head a fine white line is visible. At their outer ends the hatching lines go clear to the frame line, as in Type 59 and in contrast to Type 60. The hatching of the two lower triangles of the frame (to the right of "BRAZIL" and to the left of "ESTA" of "ESTADOS") has been greatly changed; the lower lines which look like dots and dashes of the Morse code go much higher up, and the breaks in the same are much more regularly distributed; in the right-hand triangle the 13th line of hatching, counting from the bottom upward, is always broken; this flaw must have occurred on the original die, or certainly on the transfer die. The spacing is somewhat wider than in No. 121. There is a noteworthy plate flaw on some of the stamps: a white sharp tongue in the upper left triangle, reaching from the left edge inward toward the right. Some of the stamps show a flaw in which the base line to which the letters "ID" of "UNIDOS" are attached at the bottom as not straight, but wavy, so that a letter somewhat like a German "W" is formed.[10]

(10) Among my memoranda, I find some additional directions for recognizing the third die of the 200 reis, Munk's No. 125, not given an individual number by Scott. I no longer know the name of the journal or the date. The author first noted this stamp on March 28, 1903; he thought it was a new forgery to defraud the post office; but in a latter number of the magazine he reported that it was genuine and from a "re-touched" die.

Munk's Nos. 119 and 121	**Munk's No. 125**
1. Ruled lines of background blurred.	1. Impression much clearer and sharper, especially ruled lines of background.
2. Lines behind "REIS" often appear solid.	2. Lines behind "REIS" especially distinct.
3. Space above "REIS" ruled with horizontal lines only; the lower ones are broken and irregular.	3. The space is ruled with cross vertical and horizontal lines.
4. Face of numerals "200" nearly white; ornamental dots and dashes almost invisable.	4. Dots and dashes very distinct, making figures "200" appear quite blue.
	5. Shading lines of face are heavier, more regular, less broken.
6. Oval frame line broad and heavy.	6. Oval frame line thin and sharp.
	7. Each laurel leaf has a strong, dark outline; the one at the right forms a straight line with the stem.
8. Letters of "UNIDOS" etc. 1½ mm. high.	8. Same letters 1¾ mm. high.
	9. Perf. 11-11½ only.

I have not been able carefully to check each of these fine points; I hope they do not mislead.

H. A. Meyer

1905. Types 48, 44, 58, 61, 46, 47. Stamps Nos. 122-124, 120, 125, 126, 128 but on new paper watermarked "REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL CORREIO FEDERAL" in the sheet, also printed in error on revenue paper watermarked "REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO" in the sheet (FA). Plates and wide spacing as in foregoing issue; perforated 11-11½.

Munk	Scott		Type			Scott	FA. Fiscal Watermark	
129	166	10 reis carmine and blue	48	1.—	.25	171b	50.—	25.—
130	167	20 reis orange and blue	44	2.—	.20	171c	75.—	30.—
131	168	50 reis light green	44	4.—	.20	171d	100.—	30.—
132	169	100 reis carmine	58	2.50	.10	171e	50.—	12.—
133	170	200 reis blue	61	5.—	.05	171f	125.—	10.—
134	171	300 reis green and black	46	4.—	.25	171g	175.—	40.—
135	171a	1000 reis green and lilac	47	25.—	5.—			

The watermark in the sheet is often the vertical way of the stamps right across the whole sheet. The letters (sans-serif) are about 15 mm. high. Their distribution on the stamps is the most irregular imaginable; on any one stamp are found 1, 2, or 3 letters or the parts of that many letters. The letters themselves display all manner of irregularities. The paper designated above as FA was intended for the fiscal proprietary stamps and was used for postage stamps through oversight. The fiscal watermark can be definitely proven only in the case of copies which show a letter or a group of letters which do not occur in the correct watermark, as for example, "M," "PO," "TO," "STO," "EC," "ON," "NS."[11]

Plate flaws: Certain stamps of No. 132 have a white "7" in the hatching above the head.[12] One stamp of No. 133 is minus the lower left corner, and a neighboring stamp to it is minus the upper left corner. These flaws are constant, therefore they must be on the plates. Price 12.—. In No. 135 there are constant white spots of various forms, and also stamps in which the ribbon containing the denomination is broken off at the right, so that the inscription reads only "REI." In this case also we seem to be dealing with defective or damaged clichés.

Of the quantities printed and the quantities of remainders of the issues from 1894 to 1905, nothing is known. It seems, however, that these issues were completely used up, since the values which were little used remained in circulation after the new issue was already on sale.



62

1906 (July 23). Type 62. Commemorative stamp for the Pan-American Congress in Rio. Design by H. Bernardelli, lithographed at the Mint. White, medium thick paper, perforated 11-11½.

Munk	Scott			
136	172	100 reis red	5.—	3.—
137	173	200 reis blue	4.—	2.50

The remainders on hand Dec. 31, 1906, amounted to 18,879 copies of No. 136 and 379 copies of No. 137.

(11) Roberto Thut's specialized catalogue of Brazilian stamps (last edition which I have seen, 1934) contains sheet-wide reconstructions of the two watermarks used in 1905. Thut shows that, because of the difference in the length of the words "CORREIO FEDERAL" and "IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO" the rest of the lettering in the two watermarks assumes the different position relations from one row to another. By comparing the position of a letter in one row to that of a letter above or below, it is possible to distinguish between the two watermarks without being limited to those words which occur only in one watermark. However, this identification can be made only when the stamp shows portions of letters from two rows. R. E. W.

(12) Paragraph beginning "Plate flaws"; end of first sentence.
I have six copies of the "7" flaw. All are on left marginal copies and apparently from the upper left corner of the sheet. R. E. W.

1906 (Nov. 10; Nos. 145 and 147, Nov. 30; Nos. 146 and 148, Dec. 21). Types 63-74. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co., New York. White, bluish, and yellow-brownish paper, perforated 12.



63 64 65 66 67 68
69 70 71 72 73 74

Munk	Scott			
138	174	10 reis blue-gray	.10	.05
139	175	20 reis violet	.15	.02
140	176	50 reis dark bottle-green		
141	177	100 reis a. carmine-rose (exists part-perf)	.30	.02
		A. bluish paper	.50	.10
		b. scarlet	.60	.10
142	178	200 reis blue	.50	.05
143	180	300 reis gray-brown	.80	.10
144	181	400 reis olive	1.20	.30
145	182	500 reis black-violet	1.80	.15
146	184	700 reis red-brown	2.50	.50
147	185	1000 reis cinnabar	3.60	.50
148	186	2000 reis green	6.—	1.—
149	188	5000 reis carmine	16.—	3.50

The shades of these stamps throughout their entire period of use was fairly constant. Sheets of 100 stamps, 10x10. No. 141 also in sheets of 200 (10 wide, 20 high) for coils. (cf. No. 158). The following stamps show the more striking differences in paper and shade:

No. 141: The paper was white in the beginning, about 1909-10 it appeared toned pink on the face, probably from the ink used, later bluish paper (A), and finally paper quite white, but with the color of the stamp a very bright red. Stamps with the design showing plainly on the back, 1.50 .60. * * * imperforate copies are from coils. (Further details after No. 158.)

No. 146 occurs on a distinctly yellowish-brown paper.

No. 149: First on reddish toned paper, then on bluish white paper, but with the color of the stamp identical; later the stamp on bluish white paper shows a darker claret shade.

Some values of the series were sold over the post office counters for years along with the later issues.[13]

(13) Besides the coils of the 100 and 200 reis, mention should be made of the booklets of the 50, 100, and 200 reis, Munk's Nos. 140, 141, and 142, Scott's Nos. 176, 177, and 178. Lee H. Cornell, Brazil specialist of Wichita, Kansas, has submitted them to the translator for recording. The panes are two stamps wide and three stamps high, imperforate at the left, right, and bottom of the pane, perforated between the stamps and perforated between the top two stamps and the binding-stubs. The particular panes submitted have the imprint "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK" in the binding-stubs. There are 4 panes to a booklet, interleaved with waxed paper. The covers are in colors somewhat suggestive of the stamps contained therein: bluish green, pink, and greenish blue, respectively. The wording on the outside front cover reads: "CORREIOS DO BRAZIL-PRECO 1$300 (2$500, 4$900)-24 SELLOS DE 50 (100, 200) REIS." The inside front cover and the inside back cover are blank. The outside back cover contains a "TABELLA DE FRANQUEAMENTO"—a table of postage rates on all classes of mail matter. From the prices quoted on the front covers, it is evident that an extra charge of 100 reis per booklet was made for material and labor of putting them up in this form. On the authority of a well-known Brazilian dealer, Mr. Cornell gives the date of issue as April 6, 1908.)



75 76

1908 (July 14). Type 75, 76. Design by H. Barnardelli. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Company, New York. Commemorative stamps for the centenary of the opening of the harbors of Brazil to world trade, and for the exposition in Rio. White paper, perforated 12.

Munk	Scott				
150	189	100 reis carmine-red (upright design)	1.20	.60	2,000,000
151	190	100 reis deep cinnabar (horizontal)	.75	.40	3,000,000



77

These stamps remained current until Nov. 15 and were good for inland postage only.

1908 (May). Type 77. Commemorative stamp for the Pan-American Medical Congress in Rio. Design by H. Bernardelli. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Company, New York. White paper; perforated 12.

Munk	Scott			
152	191	200 reis blue	1.—	.40

No. 152 was intended for franking mail to all countries of the American continent, against which idea the Universal Postal Union raised objections. The stamp was therefore withdrawn from sale, and after all prescribed formalities had been complied with, it was put on sale anew at the beginning of 1911 and was used for postage to all countries of the universal Postal Union. It remained on sale until the supplies were used up.[14]



78

1910 (Nov. 15). Type 69 (No. 153), type 78 (No. 154). Supplementary values to the series of 1906. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Expression of value in No. 154 in Milreis. White, medium-thick paper; perforated 12.

Munk	Scott			
153	183	600 reis olive	3.—	1.—
154	192	10$000 brown	24.—	5.—

The 600 reis stamp replaced the 400 reis of 1906, No. 144. The color and design were retained in all details except the figures of value. This stamp was used up, but No. 154 is still current (written in 1923).



79

1913 (April 20). Type 79. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Expression of value in Milreis, as in No. 154. White, medium-thick paper; perforated 12.

Munk	Scott			
155	193	1$000 dark green	3.—	.30

(14) Scott makes no distinction in the shade of the 20 reis, and although in the 50 and the 500 reis he recognizes shades, they do not seem to correspond to these actual changes recorded by Dr. Munk, but rather to be minor variations of the 1906 colors. H. A. Meyer

1915 (Nov. 1)-1917. Types 64, 65, 67, 70, 73, 79. Changes of color or shade in the issue of 1906 or of Nos. 153 and 155.[12] Printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, as before; perforated 12.

Munk	Scott				A. Bluish-gray	paper
156	175	20 reis bluish violet	.10	.05	.20	.05
157	176	50 reis dull green	.20	.05	.50	.03
158	179	200 reis ultramarine	.75	.05	— —	— —
159	182a	500 reis dark lilac	2.—	.15		
160	183a	600 reis dark grayish olive	3.50	.70		
161	194	1$000 slate (type 79)	4.50	.20		
162	187	2000 reis greenish blue	6.—	1.—	5.—	1.—

The stamps of this issue appeared in the post offices during the time from 1915 to 1917 as the older shades were used up. Although the color changes, which were a result of the World War, were very slight and in some cases were only a change of shade, still the stamps are to be regarded as a distinct issue, because the changes were the subject of official announcements; we have found a decree of Oct. 1, 1915, which announces the appearance of Nos. 159-162 for Nov. 1. (The new colors were apparently mostly analine dyes.) For this reason these stamps cannot be listed as sub-varieties of the issue of 1906 (like the scarlet shade of No. 141), as it is done in some catalogues.

The sheet arrangement was the same as before: 100 stamps, 10x10. No. 158, like No. 141, was also printed in sheets of 200 (10 wide, 20 high), and the stamps exist in endwise coils with paste-ups at every 20th stamp, but no line-pairs. These coil stamps were imperforate vertically. Price of copies which it can be proved are from coils, 2.— .20.



80

1915 (Nov. 13). Type 80. Commemorative stamp for the Tercentenary of the founding of the city of Cabo Frio. Woodcut, transferred by Photo-chemical process to a lithographic stone; printed by colored lithography at the Mint on white paper of medium thickness; watermarked "CORREIO" in block letters; perforated 11½.

Munk	Scott			
163	195	100 reis dark green on yellow	.75	.40

Quantity printed 1,000,000. Sheets of 50 stamps in two panes of 25, arranged 5x5, one pane above the other, separated by a horizontal gutter of 15 to 16 mm. width. The watermark runs diagonally, consists of block letters 2 mm. high, and is repeated at vertical distances of 13 mm. over the whole sheet, even in the margins and the gutter.



81

1916 (Jan. 5). Type 81. Commemorative stamp for the Tercentenary of the founding of the city of Belem in Para. Plates produced as in previous issue; printed by lithography at the Mint; white paper, of medium thickness, watermarked "CORREIO" as in previous issue; perforated 11½.

Munk	Scott			
164	196	100 reis red	.75	.40

Sheets of 50 stamps arranged as described above.



82

1917 (March 6). Type 82. Commemorative of the Centenary of the Revolution in Pernambuco (first attempt to establish a republic). The central design is a copy of the revolutionary flag. Plates produced as in the two previous issues printed by lithography at the Mint. White paper, watermarked "CORREIO" as in two previous issues; perforated 11½.

Munk	Scott			
165	197	100 reis blue	1.50	1.—

Sheet arrangement as in last two issues.

1917 (Aug. 31). Type 71, but with value changed. Expression of value in Milreis. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co., New York. Perforated 12.

Munk	Scott			
166	198	5$000 dark red-brown	20.—	12.—

This stamp, which was in circulation only a short time, was apparently used up, because for a time it was sold at the post offices concurrently with No. 183.



83 84 85

1918 (June 11). Types 83, 84. Surface-printed at the Mint on white paper of varying thickness; no watermark; perforated 12½-13½.

Munk	Scott			
167	200	10 reis red-brown	.10	.05
168	201	20 reis dark blue	.15	.05
169	?	50 reis green	.20	.10
170	203	100 reis red	.50	.02
171	205	300 reis orange, orange-red	1.—	.20
172	206	500 red lilac	2.—	.30

The paper (without watermark) was partly very thin and brittle, partly medium thick, and there was also an extremely thick paper used. No other values than the above appeared on really unwatermarked paper; for cases which appear to contradict this, see the following issue.[15]

1918-19. Types 83 and 84 as before; the high values in new design, type 85; types 83 and 84 surface-printed as before, type 85 engraved and printed from steel plates at the Mint. New paper with water-mark "CASA DA MOEDA" in the sheet Nos. 173-180 perforated 12½-13½; Nos. 181-183 perforated 11½.

Munk	Scott			
173	207	10 reis red-brown	.10	.05
174	207b	20 reis dark blue	.15	.05
175	209	50 reis green	.20	.15
176	210	100 reis red	.50	.03
177	211	200 reis blue	.75	.25
178	212	300 reis red-orange	1.25	.25
179	213	500 reis a. dark lilac	5.—	.50
		b. pale lilac	2.50	.30
180	214	600 reis orange	4.—	1.—
181	215	1000 reis blue	4.—	.50
182	216	2000 reis brown	7.50	2.—
183	217	5000 reis lilac	20.—	4.—

The watermarks "CASA DA MOEDA" in block letters about 15 mm. high are separated horizontally by spaces 2½-5½ cm. They are repeated vertically under each other at approximately the distance of a row of stamps apart. The three words combined have a length of about 14 cm. In this way there occurred

(15) Here we have a real difference of opinion. Scott does not incude the 50 reis green in the unwatermarked issue at all, but he does include a 25 reis olive-gray which Munk omits. Moreover, instead of gauging the perforation as 12½x13½, Scott gives it as 12½ **and** 13x13½. I am not sufficiently familiar with the 20th Century Brazil stamps to decide between them. H. A. Meyer

Cf. Scott's notes about unwatermarked stamps. Scott places them at the edges of the sheets, Munk places them within the sheets. A fair supply of full sheets would be needed to settle the difference. If Munk is right, there is no difference in the thickness of the paper.

a good many watermarked strips separated from each other by spaces of 2½-5½ cm. For this reason in every sheet one or two vertical rows of stamps happened to occupy exactly the space between the watermarks. This explains the existence of No. 177 and Nos. 180-183 without watermark, which come exclusively from watermarked sheets. Stamps of these denominations without watermark are worth 300-400% more than the normal stamps.

Besides Nos. 179 a and b there occur all manner of other, less noteworthy gradations of shade, as in all stamps printed at the Mint in Rio. Of No. 178 there are gray-brown copies, unused, perforated 11½, in existence, but these seem never to have been legitimately issued (price 10.—). No. 178 in canary-yellow is a chemical changeling. Of most of the values up to 500 reis imperforate copies are to be found (proofs, price 5.—). No. 180 was temporarily withdrawn from sale to avoid confusion with No. 178, which is in almost the very same color. After the latter were all used up, the remainders of the former were again put on sale. The entire issue was used up and the last supplies of certain values were sold along with the succeeding issue.[16]

1920 (Feb. 11). Type 83. Supplementary value. Surface-printed at the Mint on very thin to thick white paper; perforated 12½-13½. Unwatermarked or with watermark "CASA DA MOEDA."

Munk	Scott	Unwatermarked[17]		
184	202	25 reis gray-olive	.15	.10
		Watermarked		
185	208	25 reis gray-olive	.15	.10

This stamp was made necessary by an increase in the rates of inland postage on printed matter.

1920 (May 13). Types 86-90; Nos. 199 and 200, type 85. Types 86-89 surface-printed, types 90 and 85 engraved and printed from steel plates at the Mint. White paper of varying thickness, perforated 13 x 13½. Nos. 197-200 perforated 11½; Nos. 197 and 198 also occur perforated 8½. Unwatermarked or watermarked "CASA DA MOEDA"; also watermarked sheets with unwatermarked portraits as before.



86 87 88 89

Unwatermarked; perforated 13x13½.

Munk	Scott		Types		
186	218	10 reis red-lilac	86	.05	.05
187	219	20 reis gray-olive	86	.10	.05
188	220	25 reis dull lilac	87	.15	.02
189	221	50 reis blue-green	87	.20	.05
190	223	100 reis red	88	.25	.02
191	226	200 reis light blue	88	1.50	.20
192	228	300 reis olive-gray	89	.90	.15
193	230	500 reis red-brown	89	1.50	.20

(16) Scott differs from Munk in the matter of perforations as in the previous issues. H. A. Meyer

(17) We now have explained Scott's inclusion of a 25 reis stamp in the unwatermarked issue of June 11, 1918. But this does not explain Scott's omission of a 50 reis stamp from that issue, nor does it excuse his calling the whole issue 1918-19, if this 25 reis stamp definitely made its first appearance on February 11, 1920. H. A. Meyer

Watermarked; Perforations: Nos. 194-196, 13x13½; Nos. 197-200, 11½; Nos. 197 and 198, also 8½.

Munk	Scott		Types		
194	242	100 reis red	88	4.—	1.—
195	246	200 reis light blue	88	6.—	1.50
196	249	300 reis olive-gray	89	.90	.15
197	255	600 reis orange	90	2.—	.40
198	232	1000 reis red-lilac	90	3.—	.30
199	233	2000 reis gray-lilac	85	5.—	1.—
200	234	5000 reis red-brown	85	12.—	2.60

Regarding watermarks, see the remarks under the previous issues. In Nos. 197-200 there occur stamps without any part of the watermark, from the vertical unwatermarked strips described above, although these values were printed exclusively on watermarked sheets. Prices of unwatermarked copies of these values, several times as high as normal. Striking gradations of shade occur in these stamps; for example, the 300 reis runs from olive-gray to almost black, and the 500 reis from dark to light. We have a record of No. 198 imperforate.

The surface-printed stamps occur with partial or complete offset on the reverse.



1920 (Sept. 21). Type 91. Commemorative stamp for the visit of Albert, King of the Belgians. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Mint. Thick paper with watermark "CASA DA MOEDA," perforated 11½. (Scott says 11½ x 11.)

Munk	Scott			
201	235	100 reis brick-red	.90	.90

According to official announcement, this stamp was to remain on sale from Sept. 20 to Dec. 21, but because of a shortage the first supply was sold out over the post office counters in a few days. A second supply in October of the same year was also quickly sold out; a third supply was not ready until after the expiration of the intended date of use and was to be had for a few days in January, 1921.

Sheets of 50 stamps: 10 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each. Quantity issued unknown.

1921 (Feb. 11). Type 88. Supplementary value. Surface-printed at the Mint. White paper, very thin to thick; perforated 13 x 13½. Unwatermarked or watermarked "CASA DA MOEDA."

Munk	Scott	Unwatermarked		
202	225	150 reis violet	.40	.15
		Watermarked		
203	245	150 reis violet	1.50	.45

This value was made necessary through an increase in the rates of inland postage. Sheets of 100 stamps, 10x10.

1922 (May 2). Type 88 (Nos. 204 and 206), type 89 (Nos. 205 and 207). Further supplementary values made necessary by an increase in the domestic and foreign postage rates with corresponding interchange of colors. Surface-printed at the mint. Paper of varying thickness, sometimes with mesh; unwatermarked; also somewhat thicker paper with watermark "CASA DA MOEDA" in the sheet. Perforated 13 x 13½.

Munk	Scott	Unwatermarked		
204	227	200 reis red	.35	.02
205	229	400 reis light blue	.60	.04
		Watermarked		
206	247	200 reis red	.35	.02
207	251	400 reis light blue	.60	.04

The 200 reis stamps now appear in the color previously used for the 100 reis, and the 400 reis in the color of the former 200 reis. Sheets 10x10 as before. Regarding watermarks, see remarks under previous issues. Offsets on the back occur in all four of these stamps.[18]



92

1922 (May 9). Type 92, symbolical of Agriculture. Surface-printed at the Mint on paper of varying thickness, sometimes showing mesh. Unwatermarked, perforated 13 x 13½.

Munk	Scott			
208	258	40 reis yellow-brown	.08	.02
209	259	80 reis blue-green	.15	.04

1922 (Sept. 7, 8, 9 respectively). Types 93, 94, 95. Commemorative stamps for the Centenary of the Declaration of Independence of Brazil. Types 93 and 94 designed by Brazilian artists (Type 93 is a reproduction of the painting "O grito de Ypiranga" by Pedro Americo); type 95 designed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London (view of the Jubilee Exposition, with portrait of President Epitacio Pessca in the upper left corner); all three types engraved and printed from steel plates by Waterlow (imprint of the firm on the sheet margins). White, heavy paper; perforated 14.



93



94



95

Munk	Scott				Quantity Printed
210	260	100 reis ultramarine	.50	.40	3,000,000
211	261	200 reis red	.80	.30	4,000,000
212	262	300 reis dark bottle-green	1.30	.45	3,000,000

1922 (Sept. 27). Type 88. Further color changes in harmony with those of Nos. 204-207. Medium-thick paper with mesh. Unwatermarked or watermarked "CASA DA MOEDA." Perforated 13 x 13½.

Munk	Scott	Unwatermarked		
203	222	50 reis red-brown	.10	.02
204	224	100 reis yellow-orange	.20	.02
		Watermarked		
205	241	50 reis red-brown	.10	.02



96

1923 (Sept. 12). Type 96. Commemorating the liberation on Sept. 7, 1823, of the city of Bahia from the Portuguese rule by the Imperial Brazilian army. This was just two months after the Brazilian Declaration of Independence. Poorly lithographed at the Mint. Thin paper with mesh, unwatermarked. Perforated 13 x 13½.

Munk	Scott			
216	264	200 reis carmine	1.00	.40

Quantity printed 1,000,000 copies. Sheets of 100 stamps, 10x10. The plate layout is changed with respect to earlier issues in that the imprint "CASA DA MOEDA" "EMISSAO DE 1923," etc. has been moved from the upper margin

(18) Dr. Munk has nowhere accounted for Scott's Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235 and 242. One could understand his denying the validity of calling unwatermarked stamps a separate issue when they might have come from unwatermarked portions of watermarked sheets, but it is hard to see how he could omit watermarked stamps. Question: Were they discovered after Dr. Munk closed his work in 1923? Note the comparatively high prices of the first four in Scott's catalogue.

to the left-hand margin. The stamps therefore have their short side adjoining the imprint. Above the imprint is the facsimile signature of H. (onorio) Hermeto, Director of the Mint.[19]

NEWSPAPER STAMPS



21 22 23

In contrast to postage stamps Nos. 19 and 20, which were issued primarily for printed matter, but which were also acceptable as regular postage stamps, the stamps with the inscription "JORNAES" were valid only for postage on newspapers and other printed matter when mailed by the publishers. An announcement of Dec. 15, 1888, set the date of introduction of such stamps for Feb. 1, 1889 and set the postage rate at 10 reis for every 100 grams of newspapers and 20 reis for every 50 grams of other printed matter. Another announcement during the year 1895 abolished the use of these stamps and called in the copies still in the post offices. The large supplies of remainders on hand were later offered for sale to the general public and since the demand for newspaper stamps was very small, they were surcharged during 1898 and 1899 with new values and sold as stamps valid for postage on any sort of mail matter. (See under regular postage stamps, provisional issues of 1898-99.)

All newspaper stamps were printed in sheets of 100, 10x10.

1889 (Feb. 1). Type N1.[20] Printer unknown. Thick white paper, rouletted in straight lines.

Munk	Scott			
1	P1	10 reis golden yellow	.80	.80
2	P2	20 reis golden yellow	4.—	2.—
3	P3	50 reis golden yellow	3.—	1.50
4	P4	100 reis golden yellow	4.—	2.—
5	P5	200 reis golden yellow	1.25	1.25
6	P6	300 reis golden yellow	1.50	.80
7	P7	500 reis golden yellow	5.—	4.—
8	P8	700 reis golden yellow	8.—	5.—
9	P9	1000 reis golden yellow	10.—	6.—

The statement in Gibbons Catalogue that these stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company is not entirely dependable. Since a report of the Director of the Mint mentions the making up of steel plates for newspaper stamps during the year 1888, it would seem that the reference is to this issue.

(19) This is the point at which Dr. Munk closed his work on the regular postage issues and let his Handbook go to press. It is to be regretted that he did not get to carry it through the many changes of watermark of the designs current at the time he wrote. Prof. Ralph E. Warner of Boulder, Colorado, has written an article entitled "Identifying Recent Brazilian Watermarks" in "The Stamp Collectors Magazine," August, 1928, pp. 31-33, which should be helpful to collectors not familiar with these watermarks. Further than the complications of watermark since 1923, the stamp issues themselves present no difficulties and nothing of much interest to specialists. About the only thing worth mentioning is the curious device of placing a highly ornamental symbolical design right in the middle of the sheets of recent commemoratives, in a space left blank by omitting a block of four stamps. By buying a block of 16, the collector can thus have the ornamental design surrounded on all sides by stamps. These make very attractive pieces in a collection.

(20) I have thought best to change Dr. Munk's designation of this type from Z1 to N1, because we have used Z for perforations.

However, the entire appearance of the stamps does not suggest a product of the Rio Mint.

No. 1 exists imperforate horizontally; price of a pair, 20.— 20.—.

There were remainders of only Nos. 7, 8, and 9 on hand in 1898, when they were surcharged with new values and sold as ordinary postage stamps. These constitute postage stamps Nos. 94, 96, and 98.

1889 (May). Change of colors. Plates, paper, and roulette as in the previous issue.

Munk	Scott			
10	P10	10 reis olive	.25	.25
11	P11	20 reis light yellow-green	.25	.25
12	P12	50 reis dull orange	1.—	.25
13	P13	100 reis violet, mauve	1.25	.40
14	P14	200 reis black	2.—	1.40
15	P15	300 reis carmine-rose	3.50	2.50
16	P16	500 reis dark green	5.—	4.50
17	P17	700 reis a. light blue	8.—	6.—
		b. ultramarine	6.50	8.—
18	P18	1000 reis brown	8.—	8.—

The remainders of Nos. 12-18 were also surcharged in 1898 with new values and used up as ordinary postage stamps.

1890 (Jan. 20). Type N2. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Mint in Rio. Paper of carying thickness, tones on the front with a very pale coating of the color of the printing. Perforations: Z1, 11-11½; Z2, 12½-14; Z3, 12½-14 x 11-11½.

Munk	Scott		Z1		Z2		Z3	
19	P19	10 reis blue (pale to deep)	—	2.00	1.00	.50		
20	P20	20 reis blue-green, emerald-green	—	—	1.00	.05	2.00	3.00
21	P21	100 reis lilac, lilac-rose	—	—	1.50	.50	1.80	.50

The remainders of No. 21 were overprinted in 1898 with a 200 reis value and used up as ordinary postage stamps. (See stamp No. 100.)

1891. Type N3. Surface-printed at the Mint. White or yellowish-white paper, of varying thickness, soft or hard; No. 22 also on thin brownish paper. Perforations as in previous issue.

Munk	Scott		Z1		Z2		Z3	
22		10 reis blue (gray-blue to deep blue)						
	P23	A. brownish paper	2.50	.50	.50	.50	3.—	.50
	P22	B. white paper	1.—	.30	.25	.20	1.—	.40
23	P24	20 reis green (yellowish to emerald)	1.—	.25	.75	.40	1.—	.40
24	P25	50 reis yellow-green	—	—			2.50	2.—

The remainders of all three values were overprinted with new denominations in 1899 and used up as ordinary postage stamps. These are Nos. 101, 102, and 103.

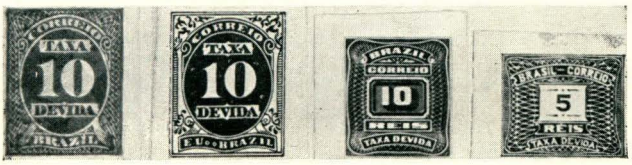
No. 22 occurs in every graduation of shade from the lightest pale blue to deep blue. We have a record of copies showing through so strongly on the back, that they were used with the back for the front and cancelled thus. The brownish paper was used from the beginning of the issue of these stamps right along with the white paper and is noticeably scarcer. Among the numerous plate flaws, the following are the most striking: White circle between the "I" and "O" of "CORREIO" (occurs on both brownish and white paper); also a similar circle in the upper right corner above the final "O" of "CORREIO."

—— (Date unknown). No. 23 in **embossed printing.** Perforations as before.

Munk	Scott			
25	P—	20 reis emerald-green (pale to bright)	5.—	.80

In No. 25, the white inscriptions and other white parts of the stamp are distinctly embossed. The colored parts of the stamp are occasionally so pale, that the whole stamp has the appearance of colorless embossing. The reason may be the same as in the case of stamps No. 81 and 82 with the frame missing (cf. under those numbers). Price 50.— 25.—. The small quantity of No. 25 remaining on hand was surcharged with new value and used up as stamp No. 104 without having been separately mentioned in the announcement of the stamps to be surcharged. The fact that No. 25 was so used was not discovered until 1922.[21]

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS



P1 P2 P3 P4

1889 (Feb. 1). Type D1. Surface-printed, probably at the Mint in Rio. **Soluble ink!** White, medium-thick paper, rouletted in straight lines.

Munk	Scott			
1	J1	10 reis carmine	1.—	.40
2	J2	20 reis carmine	1.80	.60
3	J3	50 reis carmine	1.20	.75
4	J4	100 reis carmine	.55	.40
5	J5	200 reis carmine	4.—	2.—
6	J6	300 reis carmine	2.50	2.50
7	J7	500 reis carmine	4.—	4.—
8	J8	700 reis carmine	6.—	4.—
9	J9	1000 reis carmine	6.—	5.—

There are dangerous forgeries of this issue in circulation among collectors, both with and without cancellations. In the forgeries the network of the frame is not as fine as in the originals, so that the frame, when viewed from a distance, has a white gleam; in the counterfeits the triangular tongue of the "E" of "DEVIDA" touches the vertical back of the "E," while in the originals they are separated. The counterfeits are sometimes seen with the forged postmark: "Rio Grande do Sul, 29 Out. 1908."[22]

(21) I have in my collection an unused copy of No. 23 (Scott's P24) with a very clear offset of Scott No. 103, the 200 reis of the 1890-91 issue, on the back. The offset lies at an angle roughly across the lower left quarter of the newspaper stamp and includes most of the left half of No. 103. Similarly I have a used copy of Scott No. 104, the 300 reis, with an almost complete offset of No. 103 on its face. I have not been able to account for the offsets. R. E. W.

(22) I have a full set of forgeries of this Postage Due issue, made by Fournier, in a very curious form: in two vertical strips, the one strip containing the 10, 20, 50 and 1000 reis, and the other the 200, 300 500, 700 and 1000 reis, all arranged in the order in which I have enumerated them. I suspect that Fournier "issued" them in exactly that form, because I have his album page for Brazil, and it has two long rectangles provided, one long enough for a vertical strip of 4, the other long enough for a vertical strip of 5 stamps. The page also provides for samples of two forged postmarks: one reading "C. DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL 3 A S. 29 OUT 1908" in a double circle 24½ mm. in diameter, and the other reading "ADM. DOS C. DO PARANA EXP. 18 JUL 92" in a double circle 25 mm. in diameter. The first of these is the one mentioned by Dr. Munk.

On studying the forgeries for reliable marks of recognition, I do not find anything very tangible. The "tongue" of the "E" test is not definite. In both the genuine and the forgeries, the tongue of the "E" of "DEVIDA" is an obtuse isosceles triangle with its vertex angle toward the left. In the genuine the vertex angle definitely does not touch the back of the "E." In the forgeries, in some values the vertex angle does touch, while in others it does not touch. Having only one set, I cannot say whether this runs uniform in certain values, or whether it is haphazard. The general appearance of the forgeries, as well as the details as studied with a good glass, show that they are far more deceptive than most Fourniers. I fear we shall have to rely on the fineness of the geometric lathe work, and that means having some unquestionably genuine copies at hand as a basis for comparison. The color of the forgeries is just a tiny bit too bright,

1890 (Jan. 20). Type D1. Colors changed, but printed from the same plates. **Very soluble ink!** Paper and roulette as before. Brownish gum, often streaky.

Munk	Scott			
10	J10	10 reis red-orange	.20	.20
11	J11	20 reis slate	.25	.25
12	J12	50 reis pale olive	.25	.25
13	J13	200 reis red-lilac	2.—	1.—
14	J14	300 reis blue-green	1.80	1.25
15	J15	500 reis olive-gray	3.50	3.—
16	J16	700 reis violet	4.50	4.—
17	J17	1000 reis purplish gray	5.—	4.50

Stamps Nos. 1-17 often show a so-called porous print, which is partly due to a strong mesh in the texture of the paper, which caused the ink to "take" in a manner suggestive of a network. (The postage stamps of the same period also show this effect). The workmanship of the printing plates was also poor.

Forgeries exist from the same plates as those described under the issue of 1889.

1895-1901. Type D2. New design with inscription "E. U. DO BRAZIL." Printed at the Mint. Thin to thick paper. Perforations: Z1, 11-11½; Z2, 12½-14; Z3, 12½-14 x 11-11½.

Munk	Scott		Z1		Z2		Z3	
18	J23	10 reis dark blue (1901)	.70	.40	—	—		
19	J18	20 reis yellow-green	2.50	1.25	2.—	1.25	—	—
20	J24	50 reis yellowish green	3.—	—	1.50	1.10	3.—	1.60
21	J19	100 reis dull to brick red	.40	.30	1.—	1.—	—	—
22	J20	200 reis a. pale lilac (1896)	1.—	.50	2.—	1.25		
	J20	b. violet (1897)	.75	.50				
	J20a	c. light gray-blue	4.—	2.—				
23	J21	300 reis a. blue	6.—	3.50	—	—		
		b. dull gray-blue	5.50	3.50			—	—
24	J22	2000 reis brown					9.—	7.—

The various values were put into use as they were needed. The printing inks were so lacking in uniformity that the collector might often think he was dealing with different stamps of the same denomination. There are all manner of plate flaws, such as deformed letters, for example "L. U." instead of "E. U.," "CORRFIO" for "CORREIO," and the "Z" of "BRAZIL" with either the upper or the lower horizontal stroke missing. In all values except the 2000 reis, stamps are found in which the stop after the "E" is missing. The workmanship is in some cases even poorer and spottier than in the case of the first postage due issues, so that often parts of the central oval are without color, while on other copies the colored hatching at the sides has run together and formed bars. The background of the oval is found, as in the case of certain issues of Belgium and France, with distinct vertical or horizontal hatching. * * * The thin paper occasionally has the oily appearance already described in connection with the regular postage stamps of the same period.

The stamps were used for years along with those of the succeeding issues, so there were no remainders.

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but again, that means comparison. On my genuine copies, the rouletting seems to gauge 8, although it is so shallow that there are practically no teeth to count; on the counterfeits the teeth are easily counted, and they gauge 9 or a tiny bit more. My forgeries are all stamped on the back in blue ink in very tiny letters, "FAC-SIMILE-FAC-SIMILE-FAC-SIMILE" repeated an indefinite number of times in the sheet so that 5 or 6 complete words fall on each stamp.

Album Weeds makes no mention of these Fournier forgeries, but Vade Mecum describes them in vertical strips of 9. His chief point of recognition is the fineness of the geometric lathe work.

1905. Type D2. Postage Due stamps Nos. 21 and 22 on yellowish-white paper with watermark "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" in the sheet; by error also on paper intended for fiscal stamps with watermark "IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" in the sheet (designated below as FA). Perforated 11-11½.

Munk	Scott				Scott	FA	
25	J25	100 reis brick-red			J—	30.—	10.—
26	J26	200 reis violet	3.—	.60	J27	25.—	8.—

Regarding the watermark in the sheet, and regarding the fiscal paper used by mistake and how to distinguish it with certainty, cf. the remarks in connection with the corresponding issues of regular postage stamps (Nos. 129-135).[23]

1906 (Nov. 15 and 30)—1910 (Nov. 15). Type D3. Engraved and printed from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. White, medium-thick paper. Perforated 12.

Munk	Scott		Date of Issue		
27	J28	10 reis dark gray-blue	*	.20	.10
28	J29	20 reis violet	Nov. 30, 1906	.20	.10
29	J30	50 reis Russian green	*	.35	.35
30	J31	100 reis carmine	*	.40	.25
31	J32	200 reis blue	*	.60	.20
32	J33	300 reis black-brown	*	2.—	1.50
33	J34	400 reis olive-green	*	2.—	1.50
34	J35	500 reis black-violet	Nov. 30, 1906	7.50	6.—
35	J36	600 reis dark violet	1910	6.50	4.—
36	J37	700 reis reddish brown	*	9.—	7.50
37	J38	1000 reis red	Nov. 30, 1906	5.—	2.75
38	J39	2000 reis green	Nov. 30, 1906	6.50	5.—
39	J40	5$000 brown	1910	18.—	14.—

Nos. 34 and 36 were withdrawn after only a few years of use.[24]

1919 (April 4)-1922. Type D4. Surface-printed at the Mint. Very thin, medium, or very thick paper. Unwatermarked or watermarked "CASA DA MOEDA" in the sheet. Perforations: Z1, 12 x 12½; Z2, 10 x 11.

			Z1: 12x12½		Z2: 10½x11			
Munk	Scott	Unwatermarked.	Thin		A. Medium		B. Thick	
40	J41	5 reis red-brown	.05	.05				
41	J42	10 reis lilac	.05	.05				
42	J43	20 reis olive-gray	.10	.10	.10	.10	.50	.50
43	J44	50 reis a. light green			.20	.15		
		b. dark green	.30	.10				
44	J45	100 reis red	.30	.10				
45	J46	200 reis blue	.60	.15	.60	.15		
46	J47	400 reis brown (1922)			—	—	—	—
		Watermarked						
47	J48	5 reis red-brown			.25	.25		
48	J49	100 reis red			.30	.10		

Concerning the watermarks cf. the remarks under the corresponding issue of regular postage stamps.

No. 46 first appeared in 1922. The very large side margin (width 54 mm.) contains the imprint "Casa de Moeda," "Emissao de 1922," etc. in very small type about 1½ mm. high (cf. remarks in connection with commemorative stamp

(23) It is strange that neither Scott, Michel nor Yvert recognizes the existence of the 100 reis on fiscal paper, while Dr. Munk not only recognizes it, but prices it. Gibbons ignores both values on fiscal paper, although he lists the corresponding regular postage stamps on that paper.

(24) The way in which the dates are given in the introduction to this issue leads me to believe that those denominations for which Dr. Munk has not given us any date were issued Nov. 15, 1906.

No. 216). There are imperforate proofs of several values in the hands of collectors. Price 5.— each.) The printing of a 5 reis value is said to have been completely discontinued.[25]

OFFICIAL STAMPS



D2 D3 D4

1906 (Nos. 1 and 6, Nov. 15; other values, Nov. 30). Type O1. Engraved and printed in two colors from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. **Central medallion in dark green:** portrait of President Penna. Frame design different for every denomination. White, medium-thick paper, perforated 12.

Munk	Scott				Munk	Scott			
1	O1	10 reis orange	.20	.20	8	O8	500 reis orange	1.—	.25
2	O2	20 reis orange	.25	.20	9	O9	700 reis orange	2.—	1.50
3	O3	50 reis orange	.25	.15	10	O10	1000 reis orange	1.50	.40
4	O4	100 reis orange	.30	.10	11	O11	2000 reis orange	3.—	1.—
5	O5	200 reis orange	.50	.15	12	O12	5000 reis orange	5.—	2.50
6	O6	300 reis orange	.75	.30	13	O13	10000 reis orange	5.—	1.20
7	O7	400 reis orange	1.—	.70					

As a result of the printing in two operations, copies occur with the medallion badly misplaced.

1913 (Nov. 15). Type O3. Engraved and printed in two colors from steel plates by the American Bank Note Co. **Central medallion in black:** portrait of President Hermes de Fonseca; various frames. White, medium-thick paper, perforated 12.

Munk	Scott			
14	O14	10 reis slate-gray	.40	.40
15	O15	20 reis olive	.60	.30
16	O16	50 reis slate-gray	.80	.60
17	O17	100 reis red	1.20	.20
18	O18	200 reis blue	1.60	.40
19	O19	500 reis orange	2.40	1.—
20	O20	600 reis violet	3.—	1.60
21	O21	1000 reis brown	4.—	2.—
22	O22	2000 reis red-brown	6.50	4.50
23	O23	5000 reis brown	12.—	7.—
24	O24	10000 reis gray-black	20.—	10.—
25	O25	20$000 blue	30.—	15.—
26	O26	50$000 dark green	75.—	25.—
27	O27	100$000 orange-red	150.—	50.—
28	O28	500$000 brown	750.—	250.—
29	O29	1000$000 dark brown	1500.—	1000.—

These stamps were used *postally only, never fiscally;* they were not valid for fiscal use and could be used postally only by government officials. According to Brazilian postal rates, insured matter of value is chargeable, besides the regular postage according to weight, with 2% of the value; so that for a parcel valued at 50,000 milreis (Translator's Note: equal at the time Dr. Munk was writing to about $18,000) consisting of fiscal-tax stamps, government bonds, etc., would require a stamp of 1000 milreis (1000$000). It is easily understandable that the highest values are rarely found. The great difference in value between

(25) Dr. Munk and Scott's Catalogue are completely at odds over the perforations of this issue. Dr. Munk calls it 12x12½ and 10x11. Scott calls it 12½ and 11x10½ for the unwatermarked stamps, and 12½ and 12½x13½ for the watermarked stamps. I do not have enough reference copies to settle the difference.

Although Dr. Munk closed his work on Brazil in 1923, he has listed the 5 reis and 100 reis watermarked. Scott gives their dates of issue as 1924.

the first and the second issues of official stamps, in spite of the fact that they were in use for about the same length of time, is explained by the observation that with the extremely high denominations available, fewer stamps were needed to make up the high rates and that the postal officials supervised the use of the second issue much more closely.

Quantities issued unknown. It is said that of No. 29, only 100 sheets (10,000 copies) were delivered. It is said that the remainders were returned to the Mint to be surcharged with other values and sold as ordinary postage stamps. But the paper, with the gum, proved to be too hard for overprinting.[26]

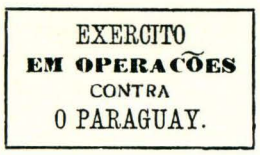
1919 (April 15). Type O4. Engraved and printed in single colors from **copper plates** at the Mint in Rio. Portrait of President Wenceslao Braz. White paper of medium thickness; perforated approximately 12.

Munk	Scott			
30	O30	10 reis olive-brown	.50	.50
31	O31	50 reis light green	.75	.50
32	O32	100 reis red	1.—	.25
33	O33	200 reis blue	1.50	.50
34	O34	500 reis yellow-orange	2.50	2.—

Of this issue only the above five values appeared, although the official decree of March 11, 1919, which announced the issue, enumerated 11 values.

On Jan. 1, 1920, the use of official stamps was abolished.[27]

MILITARY FRANKS (1865-70)



During the war with Paraguay, the mail matter of the soldiers in service was franked with labels in simple type-set form, as shown in the illustration, on many colors of paper, both glazed and ordinary. These labels bore no expression of value, but they served to represent the postage on such mail matter. It is possible to distinguish 15 varieties of color and paper:

1) Blue: Indigo-blue, gray-blue, blue glazed paper, blue moiré paper.
2) Green: Dark green, yellow-green, blue-green, light green moiré paper.
3) Red: Carmine, pale rose, bright rose, red glazed paper.

Unused, these labels are practically worthless. Price for copies on cover, 1500.—.

There were no adhesive franks issued for the sailors, but there were franked envelopes, produced from handstamps in the form of an upright rectangle with coat of arms in the middle, over which were the words, "FORCA NAVAL DO BRAZIL" with "PARAGUAY" beneath, all in light olive-green; there was also an elliptical handstamp with a simple three-line inscription, "ESQUARA BLOQUEADORA DO PARAGUAY" in blue-green or black.

(26) Dr. Munk wrote this in 1923. In 1927 the stamps were surcharged for use as air-mail stamps. It would appear that of the very highest values, small quantities got into philatelic hands considerably under face value. The discrepancy in price in this issue between Munk and Scott is so great at to warrant comment. In used condition, Dr. Munk's prices are 3 to 8 times as high as Scott's prices; in unused condition, the range is even greater, in certain values amounting to practically 20 times as high. This would seem to indicate that immense supplies have become available since Dr. Munk finished writing.

(27) Scott and Dr. Munk are considerably at variance here on technical details; Scott gives the gauge of the perforation as 11 and 11½, while Dr. Munk gives it as approximately 12. Scott says the issue is watermarked "CASA DA MOEDA" (in the sheet?), with the marginal copies lacking the watermark; Dr. Munk says nothing whatever about a watermark. I do not have enough copies of this issue to settle the difference.

DEPOSITO STAMPS



The so-called "Deposito stamps" are used by the post office simply as accounting labels for postal money orders. The letters containing the money orders are franked with ordinary stamps. But the money orders themselves, besides the indication of value in handwriting, bear the value again in the form of these accounting stamps as a double safeguard against errors. There are 14 denominations of these labels from 100 reis to 1000$000. The first issue was produced by the American Bank Note Company; the second was printed at the Mint in Rio. This second issue is here illustrated. The labels are not sold to the public.

Labels resembling stamps with the diagonal inscription "SERVICO POSTAL" (from upper left to lower right) and "CORRESPONDENCIA DILACERADA" (from lower left to upper right) are official seals for resealing letters opened at the dead letter office.[28]

REPRINTS

Official Reprints of the Issue of 1850 (January, 1910).

Munk	Scott		Munk	Scott	
11N	21	10 (reis) black	15N	25	90 (reis) black
12N	22	20 (reis) black	16N	26	180 (reis) black
13N	23	30 (reis) black	17N	27	300 (reis) black
14N	24	60 (reis) black	18N	28	600 (reis) black

The reprints were made in January, 1910, after cleaning the plates, on carton-paper and show the finest details (even the plate-flaws, etc.) of the originals. It is said that there was one sheet of each value (200 stamps) thus printed. However, the reprints of No. 15N had to be made from a part of the plate containing 28 subjects, printed three times (making only 84 copies?—Translator) because the rest of the plate was absolutely beyond possibility of use. But these supposed small quantities do not correspond with the experience of dealers and collectors handling them; the quantities in circulation seem to be considerably larger. Beware of reprints, the paper of which has been thinned down so that they are offered as originals. This applies also to Nos. 21N and 22N. Price of the reprints, 5.— each.

Unofficial Reprint of Stamp No. 21 (during the mid-80's).

Munk	Scott	
21NI	39	280 (reis) carmine (almost claret)

An employee of the Mint, P. Ottwill, made this reprint surreptitiously during the 80's without the knowledge of his superiors. He made it from the original plate in a sheet of 200. In contrast to the brilliant vermilion color of the original (an ink made from the red oxide of lead) this reprint is almost claret and is printed on the horizontally laid paper which the Mint was at that time using for all the stamps it produced.

Official Reprints of Stamps No. 21 and 22 (January, 1910).

(28) In addition to the inscriptions above described the "CORRESPONDENCIA DILACERADA" labels usually bear a form number. I have a copy with "MODELO 199" near the upper right corner and copies with "MODELO N. 34" at top center. All are printed in yellow on green paper. These labels are also used in sealing letters badly damaged in transit. R. E. W.

Munk	Scott			
21NII	39	280 (reis) red	50.—	—
22NI	40	430 (reis) yellow	50.—	—

These reprints were made at the same time as those of the issue of 1850, in January of 1910, on carton-paper, supposedly each in one sheet of 200 stamps. The colors are the same as the originals. Because of the heavy pressure placed upon the plates during the printing, the figures of value stand up as though they were embossed.

Official Reprint of the Unissued Stamp No. I (1910).

Munk	Scott		
IN	—	100 reis red-lilac	— —

The reprint (one sheet) was made officially from the original plate at the request of interested philatelists. The reprint imitates the shade of the original so closely, that it is practically impossible to distinguish them. As stated under stamp No. I, the paper of the reprint is just a bit thicker than that of the original.

(Concluded.)

Additions to Our Library

B. N. A. Book "The Stamps of British North America." 1926 edition by Fred Jarrett. Gift of Rockwell C. Osbourne.

The Development of Rates of Postage by A. D. Smith.

Twentieth Anniversary Year Book of International Stamp Club of Brooklyn. Gift of the Club.

The Romance of the Posts of Rhodesia, British Central Africa and Nyasaland. By H. C. Dunn. Gift of Frank Godden, London.

Priced and bound catalogues of the Wharton Sinkler Collection sales. Gift of Mr. Eugene Klein.

From Cover to Cover. By Emil Tamsen and Park Smith. Gift of Authors.

Dictionary of English-German and German-English. Gift of Temple Clayton.

The Stamp King (in Chinese). Published 1934 by Chinese Philatelic Society. Gift of M. D. Chow.

Stamps Magazine. Bound copy of Vol. XXXI. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Webster's New International Dictionary, 2nd Edition. Gift of Mrs. Ethel B. Stewart.

Kitte Shumisha's Philatelic Handbooks. (Set of 27). Gift of I. Yoshida, Tokyo. Note: Book # 27 Check List of the Stamps of Manchoukuo is by Dr. Roy H. Akagi, C. C.

Know Your Stamps—Part II—G to M. By Frank Aretz. Gift of Marks Stamp Co.

United States Slogan Postmark Catalog 2nd Edition. By Donald W. Tucker.

Handbook of United States Postage Meters. By Wm. C. Steiger. Both gifts of Stephen G. Rich.

About 125 copies of various periodicals needed in our files. By exchange with Sociedad Filatelica de Chile.

Haydon Buropresident Precancel Catalog 8th & 9th Editions. By and Gift of Parker Haydon.

Commemorative Stamps of Egypt. By and Gift of Ernest A. Kehr.

Large donation of philatelic publications. Gift of Adolph Klingenstein.

Philatelic Journal of India. Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Gift of Philatelic Society of India.

Bound copy Vol. XXXII, The British Philatelist. Gift of publishers.

Catalogue of Philatelic Literature. Gift of Harris Publications, Ltd.

Transvaal Postage Stamps. By J. H. Curle and A. E. Basden. Gift of Mr. Curle.

Postage Stamps of Manchoukuo with Varieties. By J. Haag-Pedersen. Gift of John V. Sweet, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

A Chronological Presentation of First Issues. In 9 vols. Assembled by and gift of Meade Minnegarode.

Let's Start a Stamp Collection. By John S. Turner. Gift of Frederick A. Stokes Co. Publishers.

Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. 1941 Edition. Gift of publishers—Whitfield King & Co. Ltd.

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1941 (97th Edition). Gift of publishers Scott Publications, Inc.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,
W. R. M'COY, Editor
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Single Copies $1.00 — *Upon Request*

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Book Reviews

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. 97th edition 1941, issued by Scott's Publications, Inc., New York, price $3.

With the opening of the 1941 season we welcome the appearance of the 97th edition of America's own catalogue, "Scott's." The most important feature, of course, is the price changes. These are gradually approaching the market prices especially in regard to rarities.

Much of the work of regrouping has been done, and once we have become accustomed to these changes, the catalogue will be much simpler to use.

We also note a greater tendency to make changes in listings that are doubtful, although they may have been accepted as gospel for generations. This is a real advance and much more should be done to make "Scott's" not only a catalogue but a real "Encyclopedia of Philately."

A HISTORY OF THE POSTMARKING OF MAIL IN GREAT BRITAIN. 1661-1939. By Horace N. Soper. London. 16 pages. Published by Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd.

One of the finest pieces of printing we have seen in many years. Although this booklet is really an advertisement for the English branch of the Pitney-Bowes Company, they have contrived to hold advertising matter to a minimum and show the development of postal cancelling throughout the years from 1661 to date.

The illustrations are of the finest and will make any collector of postal markings take notice. They cover Dockwra's, Bishop marks, Too Late's, Town marks, Ships Letters, and all the various types used since adoption of the adhesive stamp.

A very interesting book.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MANCHOUKUO with Varieties. By J. Haag-Pedersen. 48 pages. Price not stated. Published at Mukden. Printed in English. Obtainable from John V. Sweet, P. O. Box 269, Harbin, Manchoukuo.

Mr. Haag-Pedersen has given us a very complete picture of the stamps of Manchoukuo and the legitimacy of the issues, together with other pertinent information, historical and philatelic, which cannot but be of great assistance to a collector of the Manchoukuoian stamps.

In listing the various issues, full details are given. The illustrations are clear and where there are varieties, these are shown enlarged sufficiently for all to easily see what the variety is.

The varieties have been divided into four classes: Major Varieties, Errors, Minor Varieties and Flaws or other irregularities.

In many cases the author has depicted the sheet layout in order to show positions in the sheet of various varieties. He also gives a list of certain stamps which he predicts will become rather scarce and rapidly increase in value because of the very limited quantities printed.

The book gives prices in English currency. Mr. Haag-Pedersen frankly states, however, that his prices are based more on the estimated scarcity of the variety in question than on the basis of market prices, and warns collectors against spending large sums for freaks which will probably never be recognized in standard catalogues.

The author pays tribute to one of our own members, Dr. Roy H. Akagi, for very valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of certain parts of the book.

A HANDBOOK OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE METERS, 2nd Edition. By William C. Steiger. Published by Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. 79 pages, fully illustrated. Price 75c.

A "vade mecum" for the meter collector,—a text book for the beginner, a reference work for the specialist,—and a chapter of U. S. Postal History that should be in every collector's library. Mr. Steiger, in collaboration with other meter experts, has compiled an authoritative booklet dealing with a subject that is rapidly becoming an important branch of philately. Profuse illustrations of meter types are supplemented in this edition by pictures of meter machines and meter registers.

The text of the book covers all branches of the subject:—a brief history of the development of meters, Postal regulations, how meters are set and operated, terminology, how to collect, etc. For the first time we have a price list of meters, prepared by Walter Swan Jr. Mr. Swan has handled many a meter and should be well qualified to know their current market value. This chapter (38) will be an eye-opener to many collectors. Take a look at the prices and see what you have been throwing away for the past twenty years.

The primary purpose of the Handbook is the description and illustration of the various meter types to aid the collector in the proper classification of his material. To this end the text is followed by a 14 page summary in the form of a chart. If you take the meter that came in on that package this morning, and look it up in the chart, you may be surprised to find that such a common current item is called a JWPP1. The complex algebraic symbols used by meter collectors are confusing to those of us who had difficulty with Permutations and Combinations. Parts of no less than three different "systems" are now being used to designate the meters of the E group alone. Some day all these meter experts will get together and decide on ONE simple system of classification,—I hope, I hope. But the facts will remain the same,—and for facts and information about meter imprints, read Steiger's Handbook.

ALL ABOUT STAMPS. By Mauritz Hallgren. 357 pages with index. Price $3.00. Published by Albert A. Knopf, New York, N. Y.

A serious and well studied work on the history of stamps and the art of collecting them. Well footnoted and illustrated.

ROWLAND HILL AND THE FIGHT FOR PENNY POST. By Col. H. W. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O. 205 pages. Price $1.50. Published by Frederick Warne & Co., London and New York.

Another book on the time worn controversy between Chalmers and Hill factions.

While some of the material may be new, the majority has seen print before in various pamphlets which were issued during the heighth of the controversy.

The author starts the book with a "scenario" of thirty-six scenes and then goes on quoting from old documents etc. to endeavor to prove his point.

The illustrations are interesting.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF EGYPT. By Ernest A. Kehr. 20 pages.

A reprint, in pamphlet form, of a series of articles which Mr. Kehr prepared for The Stamp Review.

Mr. Kehr has specialized in the stamps of Egypt, so should be well qualified to cover this subject. The book is well illustrated.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POSTS OF RHODESIA, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND. By H. C. Dann, F.R.P.S.L. 156 pages. Price: 7s6d. Published by Frank Godden, Ltd. London.

This work first appeared as a series of articles in the "London Philatelist."

The book is one full of philatelic value and information to the collector of the countries covered. Very extensively illustrated and carries lists of postoffices and several maps.

There are numerous authentic anecdotes and descriptions of early postal service.

The book will be of interest to the philatelist and non collector as well.

KNOW YOUR STAMPS. Part II. G to M. By Frank Aretz. 52 pages. Price: 35c. Published by Marks Stamp Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

The second part of Mr. Aretz' work on the counterfeits of the world. This part covers countries from Greece through Modena.

Mr. Aretz has presented his findings in a very clear and thorough manner and the illustrations are so marked that the points of difference are clearly seen.

We eagerly await the following sections of this work.

HOW TO START A STAMP COLLECTION. By John S. Turner. 152 pages. Price $1.25. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

An interesting book for the beginner, young or old, with an identification table of stamps with curious devices and unusual words.

If you are looking for a modest Christmas gift for the youthful collector, you need look no farther—here it is.

THE AMERICAN WATERWAY PACKETMARKS, COMPILED BY EUGENE KLEIN. Cloth $6.00 (autographed by request). Edition limited to 500 copies. Published by Eugene Klein, 212 So. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cover and cancellation collecting, interesting side lines of U. S., is increasing in popularity every day. While there is considerable literature on the subject, adequate catalogs are missing. Mr. Klein, in collaboration with other well informed philatelists, has compiled a list of postmarks that is really worth while.

It is not only a list of popular Mississippi Packet boats, but he has included the lesser known routes on other rivers, the Great Lakes and along the Coast. There are some 600 illustrations of these markings throughout the volume, properly arranged for quick reference. A reference book of rare worth.

STUDIES IN THE PHILATELY OF COLOMBIA. By John N. Myer. 86 pages. Paper. Price $1.50. Privately published by the author and for sale by the American Philatelist, Chicago, Ill.

A collection of papers that have appeared in the **Collectors Club Philatelist** and the **American Philatelist**, covering researches in the earliest stamps of Colombia.

A most exhaustive study that proves that all is not gold that glitters among the early issues of Colombia.

FROM COVER TO COVER. By Emil Tamsen and Park Smith. Price: 3s6d. 44 pages.

An interesting book written by two students of philately from the Union of South Africa.

While dealing principally with air mail covers, there is a lot of interesting information on other classes of covers and cover collecting.

Very well illustrated with full sized cuts of interesting special event covers.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR STAMP DEALERS. Issued by Gossip Printery, Holton, Kan. 122 Pages. Price $1.00.

The twelfth edition of this interesting book.

It is, of course, primarily for the stamp dealer, but the collector may find considerable valuable material in its pages.

The list of philatelic agencies alone will prove of value.

UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG including Exposition and Philatelic Stations. Second edition, 1938. By Donald W. Tucker. 72 pages. Price 50c. Published by Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J.

This is a new and improved edition of Mr. Tucker's previous work of this title which was dated 1936.

In addition to the listings of slogans used in the United States, there is a tentative list for Hawaii, Philippines and Puerto Rico, as well as Canal Zone.

Exposition Postmarks are given a separate listing as are State Fair stations.

The book is produced by the planograph process, the cuts are very clear.

WHITFIELD-KING CATALOGUE. 40th Edition, Epswich, England, 1941, published by Whitfield-King, price 6/6.

In spite of the unusual conditions in England the 40th edition appeared at its usual time with a increase of some 30 pages over last edition.

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 243.)

Netherlands

Stempels en Postzegels. J. C. Auf der Heide, 1925.

Handboek over Alle Post-en Portozegels (Nederland & Kolonien). Auf der Heide.

Dutch Philatelic Art. G. A. Higlett.

De Kleinrondstempels van Nederland. P. C. Korteweg, 1933.

De Landmailporten. P. C. Korteweg, 1929.

Proevenboek. P. C. Korteweg, 1931.

Les Timbres Poste des Pays-Bas de 1906-1929. By Le Haye, 1929.

The Postage Stamps of Holland, XIX Century. Joseph B. Leavy, 1912.

Beschrijving van alle Nederlandsch Oost-Indische Frankeerzegels Portzegels, Briefomslagen en Briefkarrten van 1864 tot heden. By M. J. Mijer, 1889.

Ontwerpen en Proeven van Nederland door. J. B. Moens. C. Ph. L. Van Kinschot, 1898.

Holland. Fred J. Melville, 1909.

Frimaerkerne fra Holland og dets Kollonier. Abr. Odfjell, 1926.

De Puntstempels van Nederland. W. K. Rutgers & P. S. Korteweg, 1928.

Premiere Emission des Pays-Bas 1852-1863. F. Serrane, 1924.

Leiddraad voor den Specialverzamelaar van Nederland. 1922.

Postwaarden van Nederland en Zijne Kolonien. Vol. I, Nederland, 1894.

Postwaarden van Nederland en Zijne Kolonien. Vol. II, Nederlandsch Indie, 1895.

Postwaarden van Nederland en Zijne Kolonien. Vol. III, Suriname en Curacao, 1895.

De Afstempelingen op de Postzegels van Nederland. Schreuders & Co., 1897.

De Vraagbaak der Philatelie. 1934.

Postzegelkunde en Postwezen. Ned. Maandblad voor Philatelie, 1932.

Verslagen en Handelingen. Ned. Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars, 1886.

Verslagen aan de Koningin betrekkelijk den dienst der Posterijen en der Telegraphie, 1900.

Same for 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

De Briefomslagen van Nederland en Kolonien.

Le Traffic et les Services des Poste aux Indies Neerlandaises. 1924.

Post Offices of the Netherlands East Indies 1864 to Date. By A. Arthur Schiller, 1938.

*Description of Postal Values of Netherlands India, Part III.

*Handbook der Postwaarden van Nederlandsch-Indie. Parts I & II with plates.

Behooren de Postzegels van La Guaira-Curacao. P. C. Korteweg, 1938.

Handboek der Post-en Portzegels van Curacao en Suriname. A. C. Voss, 1925.

Curacao Specialized 1872-1925. Clarence W. Hennan.

Stichting het Nederlandsche Postmuseum —1937.

Nicaragua

Die Poststempel auf den Alten Ausgaben-Nicaragua 1862-1905. By Eduard Heinze, 1935.

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GERMAN NEW GUINEA—16, 17, 19, 23
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA—35 to 38
OFFICES IN CHINA—34, 45
OFFICES IN MOROCCO—19, 41, 45 to 52
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KIAUCHAU—10 to 13, 21, 22, 23, 26 to 33
MARIANA IS.—11 to 16 type II, 24 to 29
MARSHALL IS.—1 to 5, 17 to 27
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GERMAN NEW GUINEA—1 to 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 18
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA—1 to 4, 7 to 23, 25, 27 to 31, 35, 36
OFFICES IN CHINA—1, 1D, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36 to 45, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56
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KIAUCHAU—1 to 7, 15 to 20, 31
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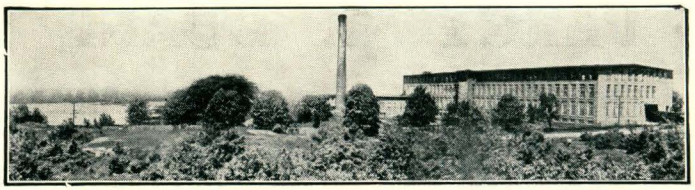
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