AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL BNCo - DOM PEDRO ISSUES BRAZIL - 1866–1878

Introduction

From 1843 to 1861, Brazil produced stamps featuring images of numerals, although stamps of different countries have images of their royalty. With the advent of color printing and photography, the use of the emperor's effigy was agreed. The American Bank Note Company of New York (ABNC) was chosen due to better quality printing.

The Imperial decree of April 12th, 1865, determined that the stamps 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200 and 500 Réis were issued with the effigy of His Majesty, the Emperor. First issue order on February 23, 1866, became known as "Black Beard", with perforated stamps and cut-in-line stamps ("Rouletted").

July 1st, 1866, is the date of entry into circulation.

In 1877/78, a new series was ordered, optimizing the stamp values according to the rates used for the Berne Treaty, registered letters, and value transportation. The 500 réis stamp disappears and the 260, 300, 700 and 1000 réis stamps appear. This series features the emperor older and is known as "White Beard".

The 300 réis two-tone stamp so called "Auriverde", by the Continental Bank Note, was incorporated into the American Bank Note Company's collection.

Objective

This exhibition intends to present the printing stages and the postal usages of these series.

The study of the printing stages is done presenting the largest amount ever collected of Essays, Proofs (in cardboard, India paper and lithographs), ABNC's original and unique index copy cards for each stamp, and Definitive Issues in their different plates, papers, varieties, and largest possible blocks.

The presentation of postal usages is made according the various domestic and international regulations in place covering the greatest possible variety of Routes, Rates and Special Services like Stagecoach Letters, Registration, Money Letters, Lawsuits, etc. This presentation method (especially from the study of multiples, largest possible blocks) will allow a deeper appreciation of each stamp aspects.

This collection is presented in the chronological sequence of each series and in order of each printed value of "Dom Pedro", divided in the "Black Beards" perforated and rouletted from 1866 to 1876. the "White Beards" rouletted of 1877 and the "Auriverde" perforated of 1878. The characteristic of each stamp will be presented separately, as well as their colors variety, papers, and printing defects.

NOTE: Some important pieces in my opinion are indicated by a thicker/darker frame.

Plan of the Collection

Introduction.

CHAPTER I

1. – ABNC ISSUE Dom Pedro II "Black Beard" perforated.
   1.1 to 1.7 - values of 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200 and 500 réis perforated.
   1.8 Bluish Paper

CHAPTER II

2. – ABNC ISSUE Dom Pedro II "Black Beard" rouletted.
   2,1 to 2.7 - values of 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200 and 500 réis.

CHAPTER III

3. – ABNC ISSUE Dom Pedro II "White Beard".
   3.1 to 3.10 - values of 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, 260, 300, 700 and 1000 réis.

CHAPTER IV

4. – CONTINENTAL BANK ISSUE Dom Pedro II 300 réis "Auriverde".

Bibliography:

APS Centenary Handbook by Clarence W. Hennan, 1943. Study of the D. Pedro II Issue 1866-1876, Rui C. dos Santos, 1998; The Mosaico magazines edition 4, Nov/1992, edition 12 to 29 - Nov/1994 to Nov/2000 by Paulo Comelli; The Collectors Club in Sept/Oct 2009 study of "Index Copy" Cards by Ross A. Towle.

CHAPTER I

1- THE "BLACK BEARD" PERFORATED STAMPS

The Dom Pedro II Issue, 1866-1876: was printed at the American Bank Note Co., New York (ABNC) and engraved on plates of 100 stamps of each value with perforation 12, novelty for the time. This issue is composed of seven values: 10 réis red, 20 réis- red lilac, 50 réis blue, 80 réis violet, 100 réis green, 200 réis black and 500 réis orange. After ten years the ABNC change the method of separation and in July 1876 the first remittance of the cut in line, so-called "Rouletted" stamps arrived in Brazil.
The stamps of 10 réis, 50 réis, 80 réis, 100 réis and 500 réis were produced from photos of Stahl and Wahnschaffe (Rua do Ouvidor, 117 - Rio de Janeiro, 1865), and the stamps 20 réis and 200 réis were produced from photos of Pacheco Photographo (Rua do Ouvidor, 102 – Rio de Janeiro) as seen below.

D. PEDRO II "BLACK BEARD" - PHOTO PROOF



Stahl and Wahnschaffe photo that originated the stamp image.



ABN engraved image used for the preparation of the D. Pedro II "Black Beard" stamps.



Effigy color tests for the oval center of the stamps

COMPLETE SET OF DOM PEDRO II "BLACK BEARD" ISSUE

PROOFS- ON INDIA PAPER



10 réis - Red



20 réis – Red Lilac



50 réis - Blue



80 réis – Violet



100 réis - Green



200 réis - Black



500 réis – Orange

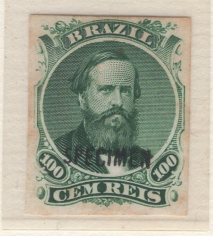
PROOFS- ON INDIA PAPER OVERPRINTED "SPECIMEN"



10 réis



50 réis



100 réis



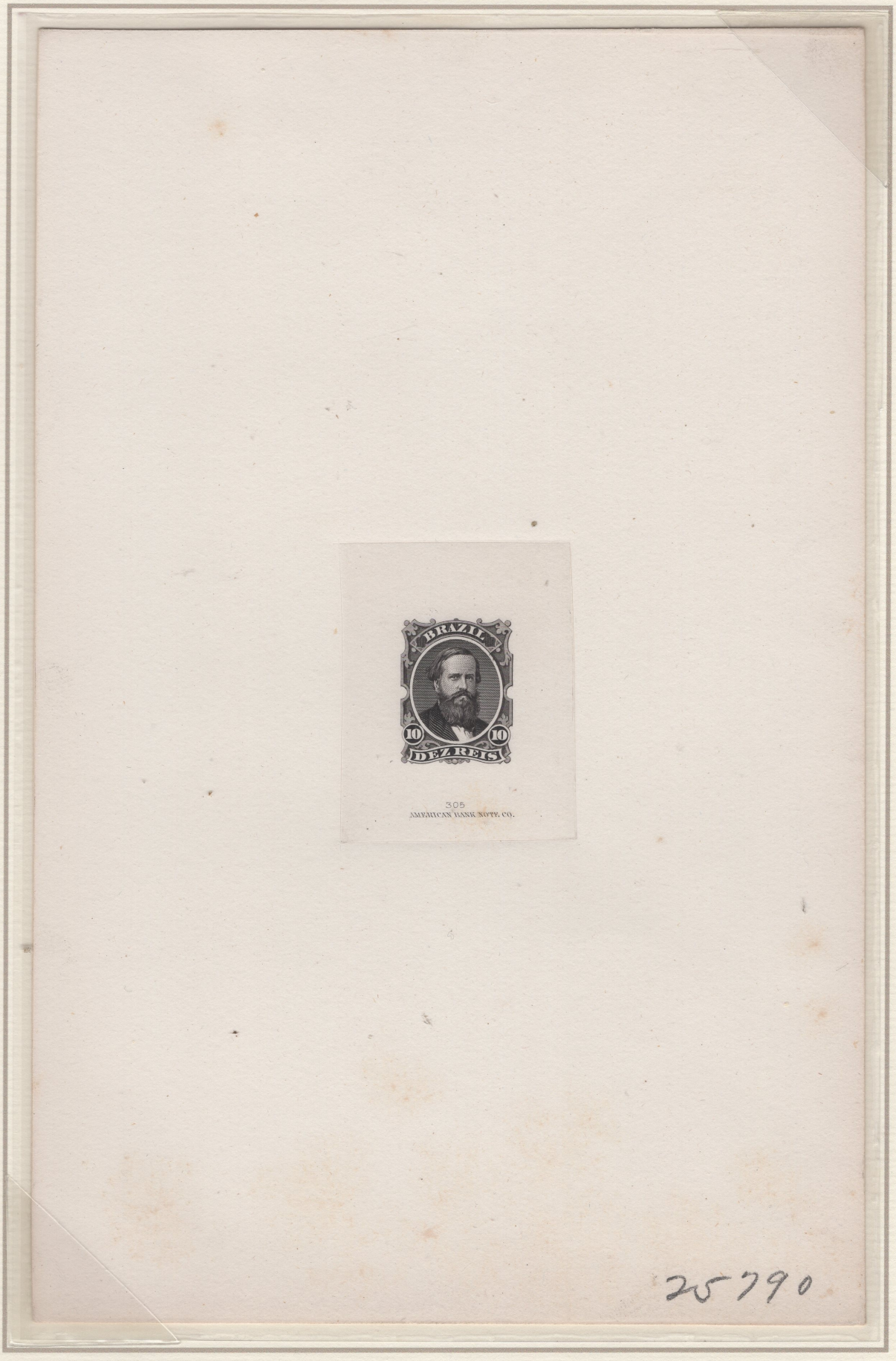
500 réis on cardboard

1.1 – 10 Réis

This stamp was created for printed material and newspapers. It has a slight variation of colors ranging from red and carmine red.

Printing Die Number OA 305 (first cataloged numbering 1866)- 25790 (numbering catalogued in 1924)

DELUXE PROOF



ABN Deluxe Proof on parchment paper glued on cardboard in black color.
These deluxe proofs exist for all stamps in the Black Beard issue.

1.1.1 - multiples – Colors Shades
(23.000.000 stamps)



Unused red top left with margin, imprints in Spanish both sides with wild perforation.
Only one piece known reported so far.
Very special piece



Unused carmine red Block



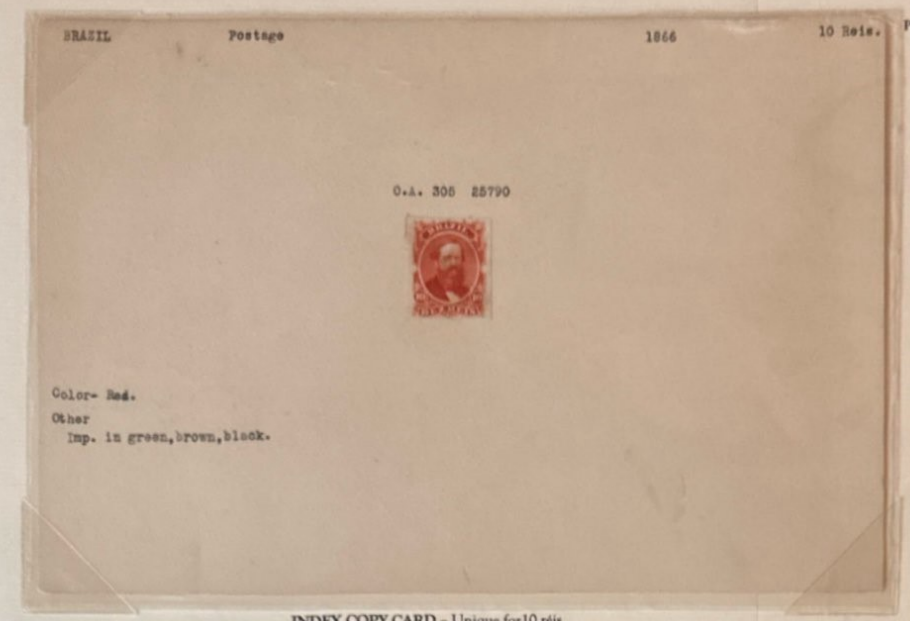
Red
Largest known multiple and one out of five blocks.



Carmine Red
Block with right margin, imprints in Spanish and English

1.1.2 - 10 Réis – Index Copy

INDEX COPY CARD – From 1924, ABNC organized its archives cataloging all stamps including new die numbering. Only one Index Card was produced for each stamp, in which an old proof in India Paper was affixed using definitive colors. Issues after 1924 usually used the actual stamps. Each card describes, in addition to old and new die numbering, the features of the stamp, as the year of printing, its final color as well as other colors.


BRAZIL Postage 1866 10 Reis.

O.A. 308 25790

Color- Red.

Other
Imp. in green,brown,black.

INDEX COPY CARD – Unique for 10 réis

MARGINAL IMPRINTS
The plates of the 1866-76 issue were supplied with marginal imprints, twelve complete imprints extending along sets of two stamps. In each plate four of the imprints are in English caps and lower-case letters, reading "**American Bank Note Co**", surrounded by eight imprints in Spanish Reading "**COMPANHIA AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO NUEVA YORK**", all in caps. Distances between imprints and stamps are variable in the various plates, ranging from 1/4 mm to 4 mm. The lower margin imprints on the plate number 2 of the stamp of 10 réis were printed upside down ("inverted"). In the 1877/1879 issues, "White Beard" we have only English imprints with capital letters as "**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK**", with twelve complete imprints on each plate.

PROOFS


On definitive paper with upper and left side margins with imprints in Spanish on both sides


On definitive paper with top margin and imprint in English.


Single proof with inverted imprint in Spanish


Full sheet of plate number 2 (reversed) with inverted imprint on the bottom margin. Largest unused multiple. One of three full sheets recorded.

Digitalizada com CamScanner

GENERAL FRANKING TABLE DURING DOM PEDRO'S STAMP PERIOD

2- Internal Franking:

g) 100 réis for each 15 gr or fraction within the Brazilian territory.
h) 50 réis for each 15 gr or fraction for letters within the same city.
i) 200 réis Registry tax.
j) Money letters should pay the regular franking plus Registry tax and 2% for insurance in stamps over the declared value.
k) 10 réis for each Newspaper copy.
l) 20 réis for each imprint up to 10 gr. After April 1880 the same value up to 15 gr.

3. Foreign Franking:

2.2- Brazil-France agreement – For the first time Brazilian stamps allowed to foreign franking.
2.1.1- Brazil-France Convention October 1st, 1860 – 280 réis single franking.
2.1.2- Adjustment on January, 1870 due to 14% devaluation face the French franc – 320 réis single franking
2.1.3- Second Brazil-France Convention December, 1876 – 400 réis single franking
2.4- Brazil adheres to the Treaty of Bern (U.G.P.) on July 1st, 1877. Single rate of 260 réis for all signatory Countries. Partial credit allowed for under franked letters.
2.5- Brazil joined de Universal Postal Union on April 1st, 1879, 200 réis standard single rate for all UPU members.

Further franking comments will be inserted when indicated.

Postal use – 10 réis



Folded letter, January 28th, 1877, carrying a printed matter from Santos to Papenburg – Germany. 10 réis according to Brazil-France agreement. Rectangular postmark with frame **AUS BRASILIEN**



Small envelope from Rio de Janeiro to Marseille. September 16th, 1875, 320 réis according to Brazil-France agreement and devaluation. PD postmark. **Mixed rate and late use of the 300 réis of Verticals issue.**



Letter from Pernambuco to Figueira – Portugal. June 30rd, 1869, 60 réis according to Brazil-France agreement and Portuguese internal rate of 150



Rio de Janeiro, 1873, to Barra do Pirahy. 100 réis first internal rate. Red stamps

Postal use – 10 réis

A' Redacção do Partido Liberal
Cidade de Coimbra
Portugal

MAÇONICA

aria, da civilisação e da humanidade

ao

S. JOSÉ N. 105

Annuncio das
LLoj. ·. Maç. ·., instituições
de caridade
e publicações litterarias,
gratuitas.

20

12 de Dezembro de 1875

oi elle o creador de escandalos inauditos
humilhão a igreja.

té os nossos dias o catholicismo tem sido
rimido por meio da confissão, pelo espirito
igante do clero romano sem crenças,

Maintenon consultou ao seu *dire*
consciencia se era um peccado ceder
desejos do rei, deixando de ser simple
sua amiga para fazer-se sua esposa.
Respondeu-lhe o confessor :
— Eu vos affirmo que é uma gran

JORNAL " A FAMILIA MAÇONICA", RIO DE JANEIRO, Domingo, 12 de dezembro 1875, enviado A' Redação do Partido Liberal, Cidade de Coimbra, PORTUGAL, com porte de 10 réis e taxa MARÍTIMA de 20 réis PORTUGUESA.

Newspaper – Rio de Janeiro, December 12th, 1873 to Coimbra - Portugal. Dec. 1878, 10 réis.
Brazil-France agreement and Portuguese internal rate of 20



Santos, November 12th, 1873, to Patrocinio das Araras. 100 réis first internal rate.
Complete inverted imprint in Spanish. Carmine red stamps

PROBABLY UNIQUE

1.2 –20 Réis and its shades

These stamps present important variations in their colors shades and will be divided into three groups. Red Lilac, Carmine Lilac, and Dull Violet (or Slate).
The Red Lilac shade, from the lighter color to a rosier hue, does not have multiples of great rarity. In contrast, those of carmine Lilac, from dark pink to chocolate, are quite scarce when used. The multiples in the Dull Violet shade are very rare.
The Dull Violet stamps were the first to be printed.
Printing Die Number OA 310 - 25709

PROOF



India paper in Dull Violet shade

1.2.2 – multiples - Dull Violet (Slate) (Light and Intense)
(1.500.000 stamps - estimated)



One out of 2 unused blocks and the second largest known multiple

1.2.2 – multiples - Dull Violet



Unique strip of 5 and the third largest known multiple



Light Dull Violet

The largest unused known multiple **reported so far.**

1.2.2 – multiple - Dull Violet (Slate)



One out of 3 used blocks and the second largest known multiple



Fragment of letter with hand cancellation.

The largest used known multiple **reported so far.**



Diamantina, January 28th, 1875, to Rio de Janeiro. 100 réis first internal rate.



Juiz de Fora, January 30th, 1867, to Rio de Janeiro. 100 réis first internal rate.



Rio de Janeiro to Lapa. 100 réis first internal rate, with figurative cancellation

1.2.3 - 20 Réis Carmine Lilac
(1.500.000 stamps - estimated)

PROOF



India paper in carmine lilac shade



Unique block and the largest known multiple reported so far



The largest used known multiple

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, August 3, 1870 to Ouro Preto. 20 réis Printed Matter rate



Pernambuco, May 12th, 1871 to Figueira. 60 réis according to Brazil-France agreement and 150 réis Portuguese internal rate



Sacra Família, June 21st, 1873 to Rio de janeiro. 100 réis first internal rate

1.2.4 – multiple - Red Lilac
(10.000.000 stamps - estimated)

PROOF



Definitive paper. Complete
imprint in English at top margin



Imprint in Spanish and full imprint in English at left margin.
One out of 2 unused blocks and the third largest known multiple

1.2.4 – multiple - Red Lilac



Red lilac block with imprint in Spanish at upper right stamp.
One out of 2 used known blocks.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro January 10th, 1874, to Ouro Preto – Minas Gerais. 20 réis Printed Matter rate.



Pernambuco, February 8th, 1876, to Maranhão. 100 réis first internal rate

1.3 –50 Réis

Both unused and used multiples of this value are very rare. The larger multiples in this stamp are quite rare, and very few are known. Printing Die Number OA 306 – 25792

1.3.1 PROOFS

Blue was the definitive color of choice. Assays were also printed in brown, red, green, and black.



India paper - Blue
Complete imprint in English at top margin

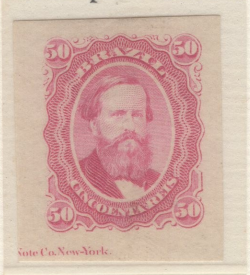
COLOR ASSAYS



India Paper – Brown



India Paper - Green



India Paper – Red



India Paper – Black

PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITE PROOF





Sample part of the international sheet. It is supposed that these special sheets were used as samples of stamps design and colors by the ABNC's salesmen.

1.3.2 - Multiples
(8.000.000 stamps)



Unused block with left margin and Spanish imprint.



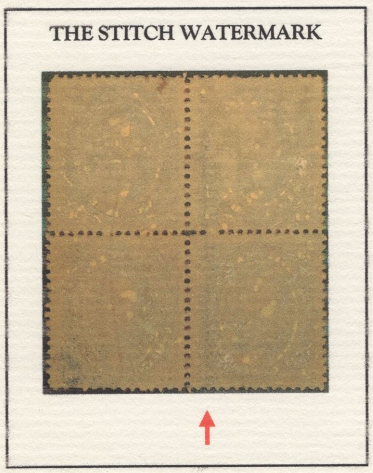
One out of two unused blocks and the second largest known multiple.

STITCH WATERMARK

The stitch watermark was caused by the felt seam resulting from the papermaking method and has occurred on Brazilian postage stamps since 1843. Composed of small parallel metal wires that carried the wet paper during the process. The impression of the seam marked the paper when it was pressed.



Vertical Stitch watermark on the left stamps.
Unique known block reported so far.





Vertical block.
Complete imprint in English and in Spanish at the right side.
The second largest used known multiple.





The largest known used multiple with the lower right stamp showing the upper part of the broken plate. Position 77.



Raiz da Serra, June10th, 1869, to Rio de Janeiro. Internal rate for urban mail 50 réis

Pelotas, April 5th, 1877, to Buenos Aires. 300 réis. Brazilian merchant ship 1869 Post Office Regulation.
When the letters did not contain address, the person addressed was placed on a list that was revised to see if the recipient appeared.
NO DAN RAZON was applied when the recipient was not found.





Paty do Alferes, November 18th, 1875, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis double internal rate.

1.3.3 – 50 Réis Broken Plate

The steel plate with areas whose structures were imperfect during manufacture, becomes fragile, subject to a breakage. The break occurred on the upper left digit 50 turning to the right. **Position 87** of the sheet.
As can be seen in the proof below, this "defect" exists since the imprint of the 1st plate. It can also be seen in the dates of the letters presented, which are from September, October, and November 1866, very close to the entry into circulation of the ABNC stamps.



Proof on India paper on card with the "broken plate" variety on the second stamp of the upper left corner. This proves the existence of the break since the plate was manufactured.



Stamp with the entire brake
UNUSED



Detail

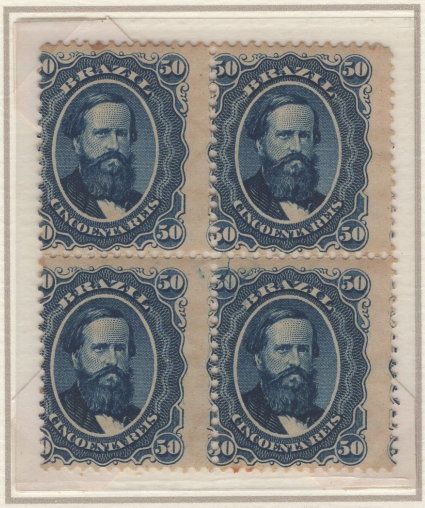


Stamp with the entire brake
USED





Unused block with Broken Plate on left down stamp





Unused block with Broken Plate on right down stamp. Due to the misplaced perforations part of the break remain in the left stamp. Very rare.

Postal Use



Rio de Janeiro. September 27th, 1866, to Paty do Alferes. 100 réis, regular internal rate.
The 50 réis at top presents the variation "Broken Plate".
Oldest known letter







Rio de Janeiro October 2nd, 1866, via São Paulo to Amparo. 100 réis, regular internal rate
The first 50 réis at left presents the variation "Broken Plate".



Rio de Janeiro, November. 30th, 1866, to Queluz. 100 réis, regular internal rate.
The 50 réis at right presents the variation "Broken Plate".



1.4 – 80 Réis

With slight variations, this stamp presents two basic colors. The usual Slate Violet, ranging from darker Violet to light Gray Violet and much scarcer Rose Lilac. Unused or used multiples larger than a block or strip of four are rare, with a small number of pieces reported.
Printing Die Number OA 302 – 25794.

1.4.1 –PROOFS

EXPERIMENTAL OVAL CANCELLATION



On Green, preserving the face of the emperor.
Very few pieces are known.



India paper on green color



India paper on definitive color
Imprint in English at top left stamp



India paper in black. Complete imprint in English at top

1.4.2 – Multiples (colors)
(4.700.000 stamps)



Light Gray Violet
Four unused blocks reported.



Unused Rose Lilac.
Unique and largest block reported to date.



Violet Slate
The second largest unused known multiple.



Violet Slate.

One out of 2 blocks and the third largest known multiple.



Light Gray Violet

The largest known multiple of this shade reported so far.



Violet Slate. ***The largest used known multiple reported so far.***

STAGECOACH LETTERS

Southernmost border cities of the State of Rio Grande do Sul were poorly assisted by the Brazilian Post Office. A contract was signed in 1867, for a short period, with Stagecoach Companies to carry also the mail under Brazilian postal tariff and heaving proper cancellation.

Letters can be identified by two types of marks: Explicit cancellations: "*Agência da Diligência Entre Alegrete e Uruguaiana" and "Diligência de M. Baltar Fº", "Entre Alegrete Uruguayana e Santa Anna".* The oval *"Pelotas"* mark was also used in this service, but in this case, it must be confirmed by the letter contents.

Less than ten letters are known with these characteristics.



Alegrete, November 14th, 1867 to Uruguayana, 100 réis 1st internal rate, carried by Stagecoach Service. Mixed composition, 20 réis Verticals issue and 80 réis D. Pedro issue.

Postal use



Pernambuco, January 29, 1878, to Trieste. Treaty of Bern, rate of 80 réis for an opened price list.

This emission's scarcest franking.



Maranhão, January 31, 1868, via Pernambuco to Gap, France. Carried by the British ship "Tasmanian". 280 réis 1860. 1st Brazil-France Convention.



Pernambuco, December 15th, 1877, to Figueira, Portugal. 260 réis Treaty of Bern franking.
On arrival Portuguese "Franca" mark attesting full payment of postage. 100 réis stamp presenting "Rusty Plate" variety.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, October 8th, 1879, to London, England. 240 réis.
UPU Convention, first rate, with overpayment of 40 réis.



Bahia, June 13th, 1870, to Liverpool, England. 240 réis in accordance with Item I of the Public Notice of 1.03.1867.
On arrival British fee of 6d accordance the shipping company and the UK Mail.

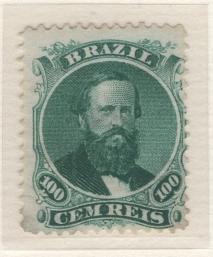
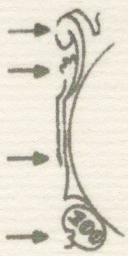


Front of envelope from Pernambuco, June 9th, 1872, to Montevideo, Uruguay. 440 réis. 2nd rate according to the Brazil-France convention readjusted in 1871. A 20 réis stamp is missing. "PP" mark attesting Partial Payment of postage to destination.
On arrival 30 Centimos tax.

1.5 –100 Réis

The largest emission of the "Black Beard" series - 38 million perforated stamps - three original dies were used, and several plates were manufactured, one of them was retouched originating the type 1b. Four types of 100 réis were printed, types 1, 1a, 1b and 2. Type 1 from 1866 to 1868, type 1b from 1868 to 1869, 1a from 1869 to 1870 and type 2 from 1870 to 1875. Printing Die Number OA 309 – 25791

1.5.1 - 100 Réis stamp types

1866/68 1st DIE Type 1	1869/70 2nd DIE Type 1a	1868/69 1st DIE Type 1b	1870/1875 3rd DIE Type 2
			
			
Open upper volute Closed upper flower Interrupted sideline Open lower flower Yellowish Green	Closed upper volute Open upper flower Unique sideline Closed lower flower Green	Closed upper volute Open upper flower Double sideline Lightly Open flower Yellowish Green	Closed upper volute Closed upper flower Double sideline Closed lower flower Bluish Green

1.5.2 - PROOFS

Green was the definitive color of choice. The essay was also printed in brown, blue, black and red.

TYPE 1

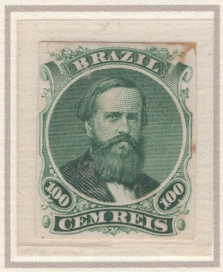


Type 1 on India paper. Complete imprint in English and Spanish at top and Imprint in Spanish at left margin.

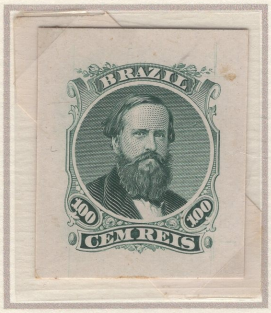
1.5.2 - PROOFS

TYPE 2

This was the most used type. Among the 100 réis is the one with the most perfect design



India paper.
Very few known pieces.



Die Proof
On Cardboard

1.5.3 – multiple - Type 1 (Unknown as unused for blocks larger than strip of 3)

(6.500.000 stamps)



Type 1.
Unused strip of 3.



Type 1.
The second largest unused known multiple reported so far.



Rio de Janeiro, July 5th, 1866, to Ouro Preto. 100 réis first internal rate. Probably the oldest known letter bearing the ABNC stamp.



Bahia, April 22, 1876, to New York. 300 réis single franked 1870 Brazil-United States Convention. Circular NEW YORK PAID cancellation in red on reverse.

1.5.4 – multiples - Type1a
(6.100.000 stamps)



Type 1a.

The largest unused known multiple reported so far.



Type 1a.

The largest used known multiple reported to date.

Postal Use



Diamantina, April 30, 1870, to Ouro Preto. 100 réis first internal rate. On tinted paper

1.5.4 - multiples - Type1b (Unknown as unused for blocks larger than strip of 3)
(1.100.000 stamps)



Type 1b.
Unused strip of 3.



Strip of 4 lightly pen cancelled and probably chemically removed.
This is the only one reported on type 1b. Initially considered as unused.



Type 1b
Verv few known



Pair and block of 4 on fragment of paper.
The only used piece reported.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, April 9th, 1869, to BUENOS AIRES. 100 réis first internal rate until arrival.



Rio de Janeiro, January 26th, 1869, to Diamantina. 200 réis second internal rate.

1.5.5 – multiples - Type 2
(24.300.000 stamps)



Bottom margin with imprint in Spanish.
Thick paper



One out of three known blocks and the second largest multiple.



Block with left side margin and imprint in English on its lower half.
The largest multiple reported so far.



Ceará, February 10th, 1876, to Paris. 100 réis, simple postage. Insufficient boxed cancellation having been overcharged by 1 franc and 5 cents.



Pelotas, August 15th, 1875, to Bagé. 500 réis 5th internal rate.



São Paulo, April 30, 1875, to Mandach, Switzerland. 500 réis Brazil-France convention rate adjusted in 1870.

1.6 – 200 Réis

This stamp presents a variation of color from Dark Gray to Black. The shade difference is said to be due to the use of a less loaded (diluted) ink or paper type rather than a worn plate. Both unused and used, does not present significant volume of large multiples, even among the unused smaller multiples. Unused multiples are quite scarce. Printing Die Number OA 304 – 25688

PROOFS



Die Proof in light brown



Die Proof in greenish gray



Die Proof in ochre-olive



India paper. Black - Imprint in English on bottom margin

1.6.2 – Black multiples
(5.800.000 stamps)



One out of five unused blocks and the third largest known multiple.



Unique unused strip of 4 and the third largest known multiple.



Complete imprint in Spanish on right side perforation.
One out of two unused blocks and the second largest known multiple.

1.6.2 – Black multiples



Black.

One out of two unused blocks and the second largest known multiple.



Black.

The largest known multiple

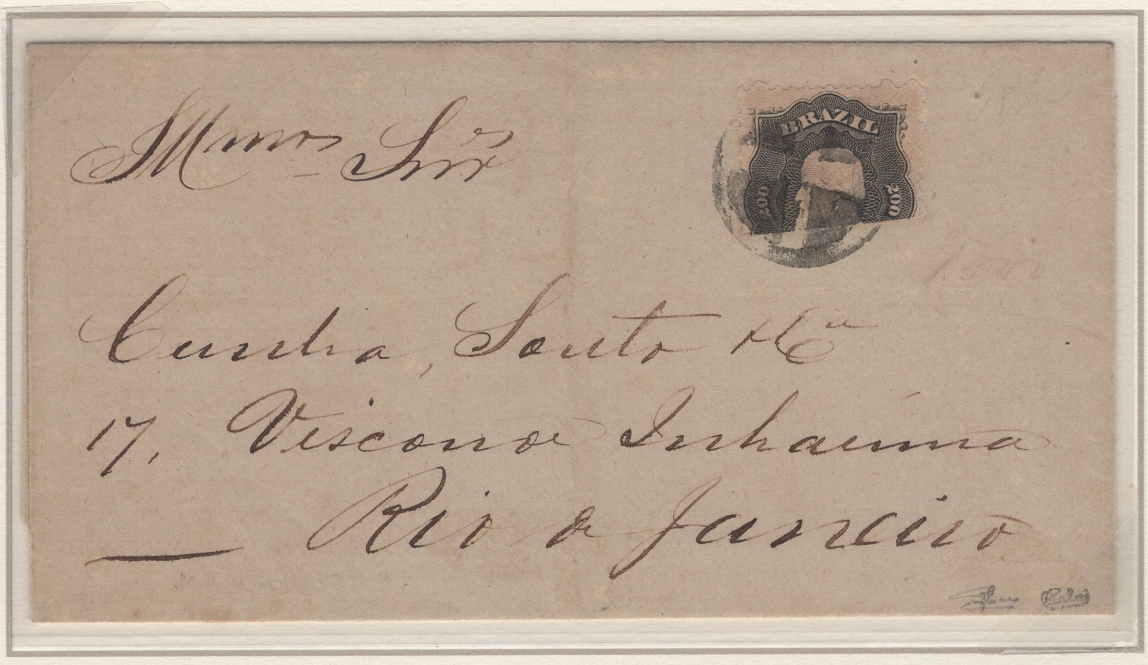


Correspondence envelope between Princess Isabel and her father, Emperor Dom Pedro II, from Petrópolis, July 27th, 1875, to Paço de São Christovão, Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis according with the 2nd internal rate.



Small envelope, Rio de Janeiro, February 3rd, 1873, to Lyon - France. 320 réis. single franking after 14% devaluation faces the French franc. Totally paid postage (PD postmark). Mixed post with 2 vertical stamps.

BISECTED
Bisected stamps (1/2 stamp) were not of official character, but the letters thus franked, for lack of rated stamps, were transported without objection



Maxambomba, January 11th, 1882, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis bisected stamp cut in half horizontally.
Very rare when cut in that direction. First internal rate.



Codó, May 27th, 1882, to Maranhão. 200 réis bisected stamp cut in half vertically.
Very rare when cut in that direction. First internal rate.



Campos, June 18th, 1881, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis cut in half diagonally first internal rate.
The diagonal cut is the most common in bisected stamps.

Postal Use



Small envelope, Rio de Janeiro, February 3rd, 1875, to Paris. 800 réis. Paid to Destiny (PD postmark in red) second rate according to 1874 - 2o Brasil x France Convention.



Envelope registered, Rio de Janeiro, October 28th, 1878, to Germany. 720 réis corresponding to 200 réis of registration + 520 réis according to the second rate of the Treaty of Bern.

1.6.3 – Dark Gray multiple



Complete imprint in Spanish on top perforation.



Rare block on this shade



Rio de Janeiro 15th, 1876, to Ballymoe -Ireland. 370 réis first rate. Brasil-England Convention from 1875 to 1877. Four-color post.



Pernambuco, August 2nd, 1867, to New York, USA. 200 réis. Public notice of 1867 outside the postal convention, first rate. American tax of 10 cents.

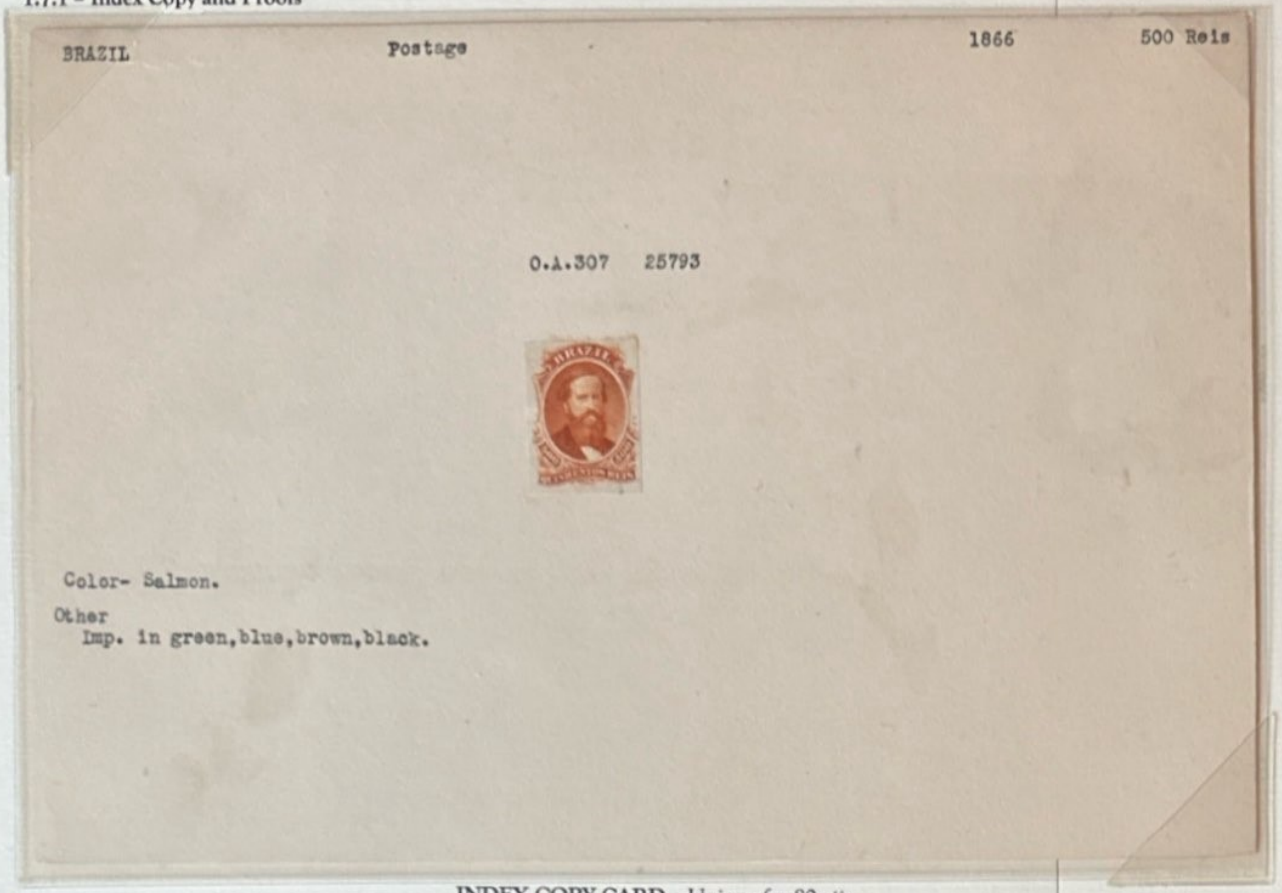


Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1877, to Bordeaux, France. 400 réis 1870 Brasil-France Convention. "PD" mark attesting full Payment of postage to Destination, in red.

1.7 –500 Réis

The rarest unused multiples on the Black Beards are on this value. There is no unused multiple larger than block of 4 and they are scarce. Among the used ones, there plenty of large blocks. It has a variation of color ranging from yellow and orange. Printing Die Number OA 307 – 25793

1.7.1 – Index Copy and Proofs



INDEX COPY CARD – Unique for 80 réis

PROOF



India paper on cardboard.

1.7.1 – 500 Réis – multiples

(1.900.000 stamps)



One out of 5 known unused blocks and the only one with a margin and imprint in English reported so far.



Only one unused block and the largest multiple known reported so far.



lock of 18 recomposed by three blocks of the same position (4+6+8). Orange color.

Digitalizada com CamScanner

1.7.2 – multiples



Fragment with block of 8 + block of 4 both with 5-pointed star cancellation
The second largest known multiple.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd, 1875, to Genova, Italy. According to the Brazil-France Convention of 1870, the rate for Italy for a simple letter up to 15 grams was 490 réis. The 500 réis stamp was widely used for a simple postage. "PD" postmark attesting full Payment of postage.to Destination, in red.



Rio de Janeiro, December 7th, 1871, to Bologna, Italy. 1000 réis (second postage) according with 1871/75 Brazil-France Convention. "PD" postmark attesting full Payment of postage to Destination, in red.

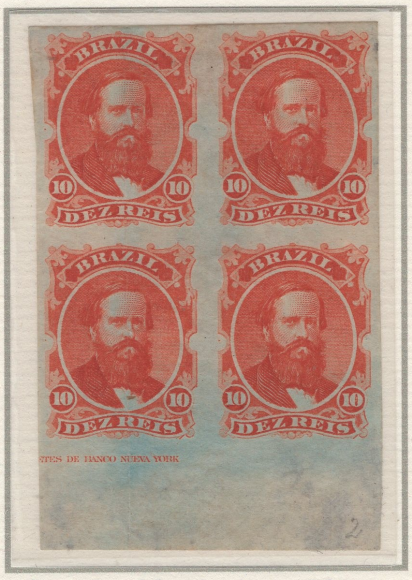


Fortaleza, June 22nd, 1880, to Paris. 1,600 réis, according to UPU 8th rate.
Late use of the 1866 stamp in 1880

1.8 - BLUISH PAPER - 1866

To avoid the reutilization of postage stamps by washing the cancellations, common practice since the Bull's Eyes, a new system was attempted to prevent this fraud. In 1868, Potassium Ferrocyanide was added to the stamp papers, so that substance when in contact with water would react with the iron in the paper mass forming Ferric Ferrocyanide, or Prussian blue. However, the process was spontaneously triggered by Brazilian humid environment, which made ineffective the initiative. The manufacture of such stamps, so-called "bluish" or, erroneously "bluish by gum" was thus suspended. It is found in the values of 10 to 100 réis. The partial bluish back can be observed on the values 10, 20, 80 and 100 réis and more rarely on the 50 réis, that appears usually with the reverse totally bluish. This does not exist on the 200 and 500 réis as these values were not ordered at that period. The only printing order that contained stamps from 10 reis to 100 reis was on April 6, 1868, which were delivered between June 22nd and August 22nd of the same year.

PROOFS



Proof in bluish paper 10 réis



Largest known proof in bluish paper 20 réis

1.8.1 - "Bluish Paper" multiples

10 réis



The largest known unused multiple with left margin and complete imprint in English



Used pair. Only two known.



Used pair. ***The largest known used multiple***

1.8.1 - "Bluish Paper" multiples

20 réis



The largest known unused multiple reported so far



Second largest known used multiple reported so far with bottom margin and imprint in English



The largest known used multiple reported so far with bottom margin and complete imprint in Spanish

50 réis



Stamp totally Bluish



Reverse



Stamp partially Bluish



Reverse



The largest unused known multiple reported to date. Totally bluish.



One out of 3 used blocks and the largest known multiple. Totally bluish.

1.8.1 - "Bluish Paper" multiples

80 réis



The largest known unused multiple reported so far
Largest block of all values on bluish paper



The largest known used multiple reported so far.

100 réis



Type 1b

One out of two blocks and the largest known unused block in Bluish Paper.



Type 1

The largest used multiple known in Bluish Paper reported so far.

100 réis - Type 2 – Unusual Bluish Paper

As this type came into circulation between 1870 and 1871 it is not easy to find a convincing explanation for the existence of copies of this type 2, since the "bluish paper" was only used in 1868/9, for a short period of time. The most logical and acceptable hypothesis is that some sheets of paper containing potassium ferrocyanide were stored and used for printing about 2 years later. ***Very few pieces are known.***



Unused Type 2 example



Reverse side



The largest known unused multiple reported so far.



Reverse side



The largest known used block reported so far.
Recently discovered.



Reverse side

Postal use



Paraná, November 12th, 1869, to Principe –100 réis, 10+20+20+50 réis. 10 réis and second 20 réis in bluish paper, 1st internal rate. **Very rare**



Pernambuco, January 29th, 1869, to Figueira – Portugal. 60 réis internal rate and Portuguese rate of 150 réis.
P. Transatlantico post mark. Vertical strip of three 20 réis in bluish paper with margin and imprint.



Lorena, May 14th, 1869, to Rio de Janeiro redirected to São Paulo – 100 réis, pair of 50 réis in bluish paper, 1st internal rate.



Bahia, September 27st, 1868, to Pernambuco carried by the Tocantins steamer . 320 réis, 3rd internal rate, with 20 réis over payment. Single stamp + strip of three 80 réis rose lilac on bluish paper. Largest multiple known over a letter. **One of the earliest use of bluish stamps**



Rio de Janeiro, September 24th 1868, to Ouro Preto – Minas Gerais, 100 réis, 1st internal rate bluish paper. **One of the earliest use of bluish stamps**

CHAPTER II

2 THE "BLACK BEARD" ROULETTED STAMPS

In the middle of 1876, there was a change in the method of separation from perforation to cut in line, the so-called "Rouletted" and was printed till 1877:
In the Rouletted method the separation between the stamps was made by a succession of small cuts between them. Although considered as a new emission they were reproduced from the same plates of the perforated. So, no new proofs were produced. This set was used for less than 2 years.
On the following dates the stamps came into circulation: 100 réis in July 1876, 10 réis, 20 réis, 50 réis, 80 réis and 200 réis in January 1877, 500 réis in July 1877.

2.1 – 10 Réis

This stamp does not have multiples of great rarity. But scarcer than the perforated

2.1.1 – multiples

(2.000.000 stamps)



One out of 3 known blocks



The largest unused known multiple.

2.1.1 – multiples



One out of 3 known blocks



Block on fragment

The second largest known multiple.

Postal use

Treaty of Bern



Pernambuco, September 29th, 1877, to Figueira. 260 réis, single Treaty of Bern rate. Portuguese "Franca" mark attesting full payment of postage. Fancy cancelation.



Porto Alegre, November 5th, 1877 via Rio de Janeiro to Hamburg, Germany. 260 réis single Treaty of Bern rate.

The 50 réis stamp presents a line at top indicating a cracked plate.



Fortaleza, March 30th, 1878, to Paris. 1040 réis 4th rate of Treaty of Bern.

2.2 –20 Réis

Large blocks of this stamp are quite rare, both unused and used.

2.2.1 - multiples

(2.000.000 stamps)



Block from the lower right corner of the sheet with margins and imprints in Spanish on both sides



The second largest unused multiple known reported so far.



The largest unused multiple known reported so far.

Block from the upper right corner of the sheet with margins and imprints in Spanish and English



Block with top margin and imprint in English.
Rezende's Imperial Postmark



Block with figurative post mark in purple color
Second largest used multiple known reported so far



Strip of 4 stamps "tied" to a strip of 5 stamps. Fancy cancellation.



Pernambuco to Paty do Alferes. 20 réis, rate for a print only accepted when the content could be demonstrated. usually by cutting the upper corner.



Rio de Janeiro, June 1st, 1878, to Germany. 260 réis rate provided for the Bern Treaty.



Fragment and verse of a letter to Porto Alegre carried by the steamer Guahyba.
100 réis, first internal rate

2.4 –50 Réis

Multiples of this issue are of odd rarity, rivaling, both unused and used, with the 80 réis of the same issue.

2.3.1 - multiples

(2.000.000 stamps)

TINTED PAPER

"Tinted Paper" on the printing area is a consequence of moisture in the paper that absorbs ink in excess or careless wiping of a printing plate.



One out of 5 known blocks



Block on Tinted Paper.

One out of 2 unused blocks and the second largest known multiple.



Block on Tinted Paper.

One out of 2 used blocks and the largest known multiple.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, November 2nd,1877, 50 réis, Urban mail rate. Letter addressed to the Duke of Caxias

NATIONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT is a postal service in which a form signed by the addressee is returned to the sender. This is evidence that the letter was received. The proof fs payment for this service was shown by stamps placed directly on the receipt, in the amount of 100 réis.



Joinville, December 19th, 1877, to Vienna via Rio de Janeiro. Acknowledgment of receipt of a registered mail. Round-trip rate of 100 réis collected through stamps. Signed by recipient on reverse.



Open envelope from Rio de Janeiro to Nova Scotia – Canada via NY, 27th April 1879. 1st UPU rate

2.4 –80 Réis

As said before, the multiples of this series are extremely rare. The largest used multiple are the block and strip of four.

The used 80 réis rouletted rivals itself, also, in rarity, with the multiples of the used 80 réis – White Beard.

2.4.1 – multiples

(1.000.000 stamps)



Second largest known unused multiple



The second largest unused strip of four reported to date.



The largest used known strip of four reported to date.



One out of 3 blocks and the largest known used multiple.

Postal use



São Paulo, March 28th, 1879, to Bern. 80 réis franking: Treaty of Bern single rate for print matter in an open envelope.



Rio de Janeiro, April 23rd, 1878 to Germany. 460 réis franking: 260 réis Treaty of Bern single rate plus 200 réis for registration.



Rio de Janeiro, April 30th, 1878 to Italy. 780 réis 3rd rate of Treaty of Bern. Right top margin and complete imprint in Spanish.

2.5 –100 Réis

As we could observe in the perforated stamps there were three different dies, two of them were used to produce the rouletted stamps. As evidenced by the large number of unused and used blocks from the third die stamps (type 2) are the most common. Regarding the 1st Die (type 1) there is only one unused block and between the used ones, two horizontal strips of 4 stamps, being, therefore, of odd rarity. No rouletted stamps were produced from the 1st Die-type 1b and 2nd Die-type 1a of the perforated.

2.5.1 - multiples - Type 1

(400.000 stamps)





Largest known unused multiple reported so far. Two pieces known



Largest known unused multiple reported so far. Two pieces known. Yellowed paper



The largest known used multiple reported so far.



Type 1 – Alegrete town mark.

One out of two strip of 4 and the largest known block

Postal Use



São Paulo, October 5th, 1876, to Rio de Janeiro. 300 réis for registered letter.

RUSTY PLATE
On plate number 7, there was, for some reason, rust or accidental corrosion by acid. This has produced stains in almost 100% of the plate. Initially, this process started in the late production of the perforated stamps and after, much more common, on rouletted stamps.

BROKEN PLATE
The intensive use of the plate number 7 also produced stamps with the characteristic of "Broken Plate" Main positions that were observed breaks occurred at sheet positions 11, 12, 16 and 18. Position 11 has the break in the lower right digit 100, position 12 in both vertical sidelines, position16 trace over the right sideline and position 18 trace on both margins.



Unused block
Positions 31/32/41/42
RUSTY PLATE



Unused block
Positions 77/78/87/88
RUSTY PLATE



Used block,
Positions 5/6/15/16
RUSTY / BROKEN PLATE



Used block,
Positions 86/87/96/97
RUSTY PLATE

Largest known unused multiple pos 1 to 50



Recomposition of two half sheets of the same plate and originally the same sheet.
Positions 1 to 50 and positions 51 to 100.
Early stage of corrosion
They are the largest known unused multiples.

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2.5.2 - multiples – Type 2
(9.600.000 stamps)





The second largest unused multiple reported so far.

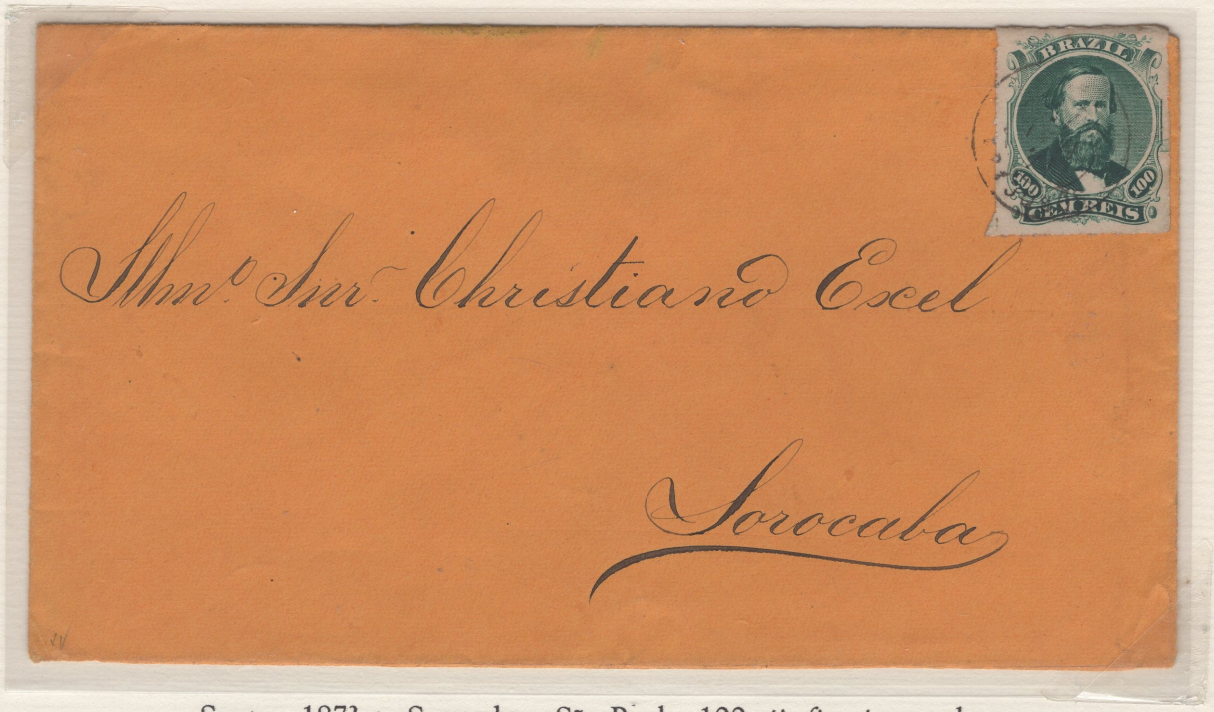




The second largest used multiple reported so far. Unique with triple side lines on top left stamp.



Wrapper for Process Auto. Registration No. 328 S.P. (Public Service). Arbitration records for the slave Rita x João Rodrigues Costa. Sent to the District Court of Appeal. From the Court of Law of the City of Botucatu. SP.

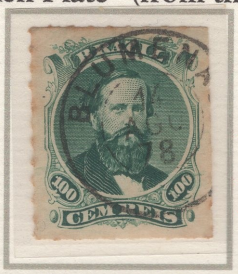


Santos, 187?, to Sorocaba – São Paulo. 100 réis first internal rate.
Rusty Plate Position 46.



Rio de Janeiro, January 8th, 1878, to Ouro Preto. 400 réis 4th internal rate. Vertical strip of four from the **"Rusty Plate". Positions 45/55/65/75**

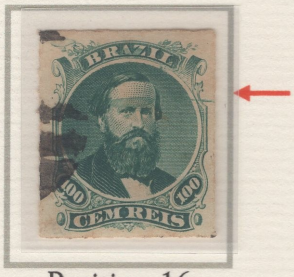
2.5.4 - "Broken Plate" (from the same plate of Rusty Plate) – Type 2



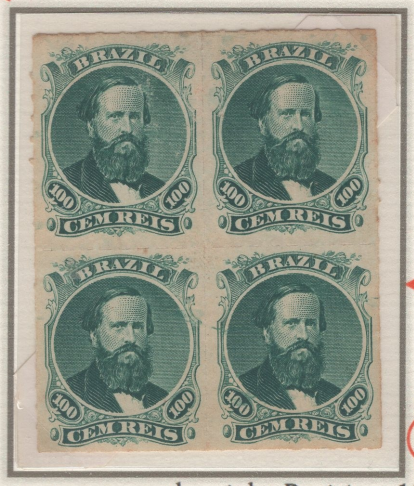
Position 11



Position 12



Position 16





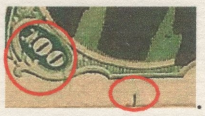
Last stamp on the right Position 18.



Position 18

Unique unused block reported so far





Rio de Janeiro, November 8th, 1877 to Itabapoana – Espirito Santo. 100 réis first internal rate. Stamp of "Broken plate", position 11.

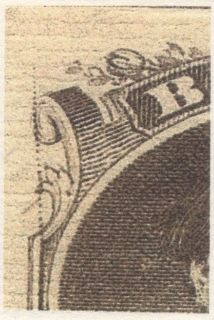


Bagagem, December 8th, 1877 to Rio de Janeiro via São Paulo. 100 réis first internal rate. Stamp of "Broken plate", position 12.



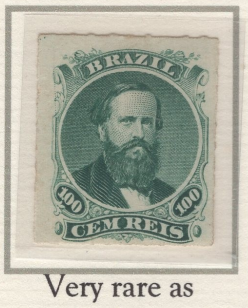
2.5.5 - "Small Chain" (Correntinha) – Type 2

SMALL CHAIN
Diagonal dotted line starting at the left upper corner crossing down into the stamp main frame. Variety known as "correntinha" (small chain) as illustrated on the side. Its origin is unknown, probably due to an accident with the plate. It is also not known if it appeared since the beginning of the use of the plate or later. Plate #10.





Detail

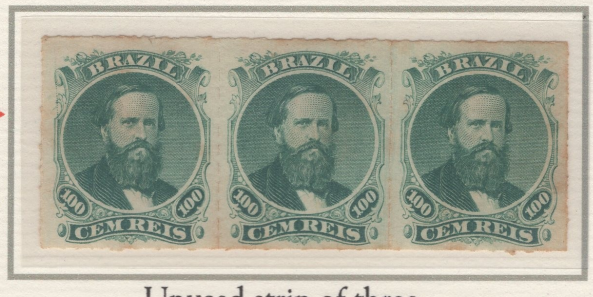


Very rare as unused stamp



used stamp

2.5.6 – "Small chain" multiple – Type 2



Unused strip of three
Very rare multiple



Used pair in left stamp.

Postal use





Santos, July 9th, 1877, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis, 2nd internal rate. Pair with "small chain" at right stamp.

2.6 – 200 Réis

As with the 200 réis perforated there are no large multiples of this value and much less are found in quantity. Compared to the Perforated the used multiples of this emission are rarer.

2.6.1 – multiples - Dark

(3.000.000 stamps)



Third largest known multiple
With top margin and Spanish imprint



Third largest multiple known with left margin and complete Spanish imprint



The second largest used multiple



The largest used multiple known

2.6.2 – Mixed stamp separation system

MIXED STAMP SEPARATION SYSTEM

ABNC did not inform that the stamp separation system would be replaced from perforated to cut in line (rouletted). It is believed to have been tested on the 200 réis stamp where they are found horizontally perforated and vertically cut in line.



The only new pair known and with the double risk variety on the left side.
Unique and extremely rare piece.

2.6.3 – Dark Gray multiple

It is not cataloged in gray color; however, it is found as seen below. The shade difference is said to be due to the use of less-loaded (diluted) ink or a worn plate.



Used block in gray color.



Fragment of Money Letter with strip of 5 in gray color.
Unique strip and second largest used known multiple.



Araxá, May 3rd, 1882, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis bisected stamp cut in half diagonally.
First internal rate.



Small envelope Rio de Janeiro, December 25th, 1877 to Paris. 260 réis, 1st rate Treaty of Bern. Late use of mixed post with vertical perforated stamp 60 réis



Pará, January 15th, 1875, to New York, 520 réis. 2nd rate Treaty of Bern. Carried by City of Pará.

2.7 –500 Réis

This stamp has a degree of rarity, at least among those used, much higher than the perforations. On the other hand, we can say that among the unused ones it equivalent to the rarity of the perforated.

2.7.1 –multiples

(1.000.000 stamps)



Largest known multiple.



Largest known multiple.
Different paper



The second largest used known multiple.



The largest used known multiple



Rio de Janeiro, May 13th, 1888, to Germany. 800 réis, corresponding to 4th UPU rate.



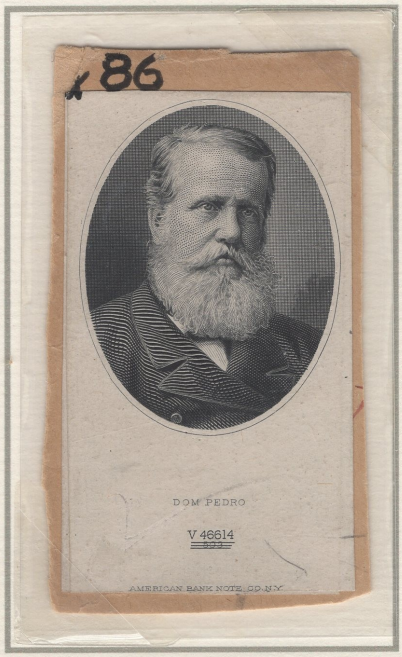
Alfredo Chaves, Espírito Santo, April 9th, 1888, to Rio de Janeiro. 1300 réis Money-Letter. Rate corresponding to 100 réis (1st rate) + 200 réis (registry) + 1.000 réis insurance tax for 50.000 réis (2%) as indicated in the letter front.

CHAPTER III

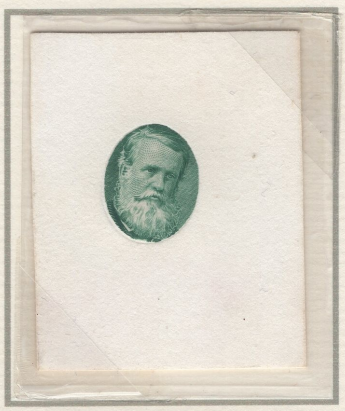
3 THE ""WHITE BEARD" STAMPS

In 1876 a new and final issue was commissioned to ABN and printed from 1877 to 1878. It was composed of 10 values: red 10 réis, violet 20 réis, blue 50 réis, carmine 80 réis, green 100 réis, black 200 réis, brown 260 réis, ocher 300 réis , reddish brown 700 réis and gray slate 1,000 réis. Engraved in plates of 200 stamps of each value, all Rouletted (cut in line). The value of 500 réis disappeared, the value of 300 réis was included, to better post the registered letters, and 700 and 1,000 réis added to facilitate the rate of the letters that carried values (Money Letters). On 1877 Brazil adhered to the Treaty of Bern, which established in 260 réis the single rate for international correspondence. A new stamp was produced for this purpose. The 20 réis used the same effigy of the previous issues.

D. PEDRO II "WHITE BEARD" - PHOTOS PROOF (From photos of Stahl and Wahnschaffe)



Effigy ABN proof used for the preparation of the D. Pedro II "White Beard" stamps.



Effigy color tests for the oval center of the stamps

COMPLETE SET OF DOM PEDRO II "WHITE BEARD" ISSUE PROOFS- ON INDIA PAPER OVERPRINTED "AMOSTRA" (SAMPLE)



10 réis



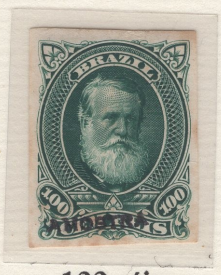
20 réis



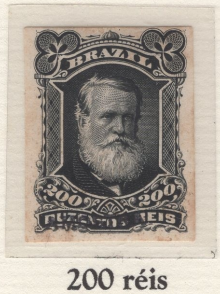
50 réis



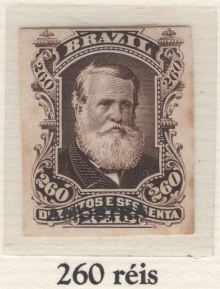
80 réis



100 réis



200 réis



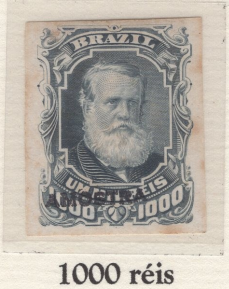
260 réis



300 réis



700 réis



1000 réis

WHITE BEARD COMBINED PROOF

It is supposed that these special sheets were used as samples of stamps design and colors by the ABNC's salesmen.



Printed on sheets 5¼ by 8¼ inches containing a set of the ten denominations of the 1876-1878 series. All the stamps are in the same color.
They were printed in brown, orange, green purple and other colors.

COMPLETE SET OF DOM PEDRO II "WHITE BEARD" ISSUE PROOFS- ON INDIA PAPER IN PAIRS



10 réis



20 réis



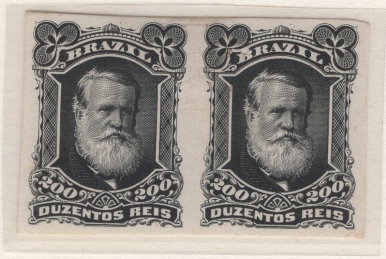
50 réis



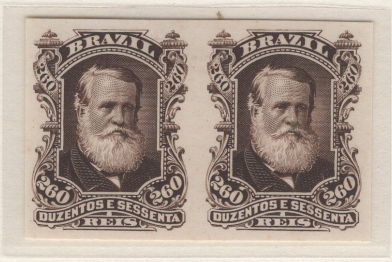
80 réis



100 réis



200 réis



260 réis



300 réis



700 réis

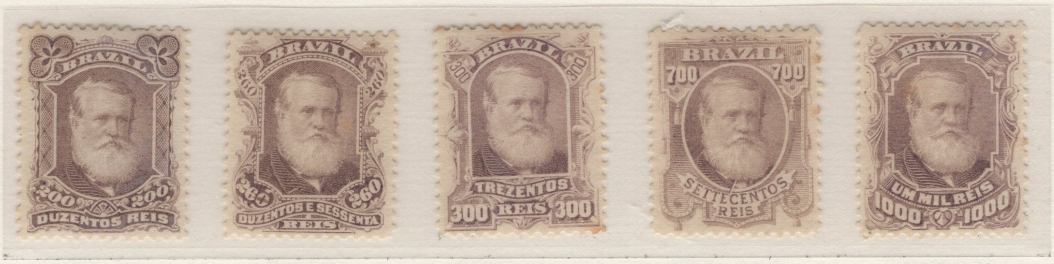


1000 réis

COMPLETE SET OF DOM PEDRO II "WHITE BEARD" ISSUE PERFORATED PROOFS- ON DEFINITIVE PAPER SEPIA COLOR (probably unique)



10 réis 20 réis 50 réis 80 réis 100 réis

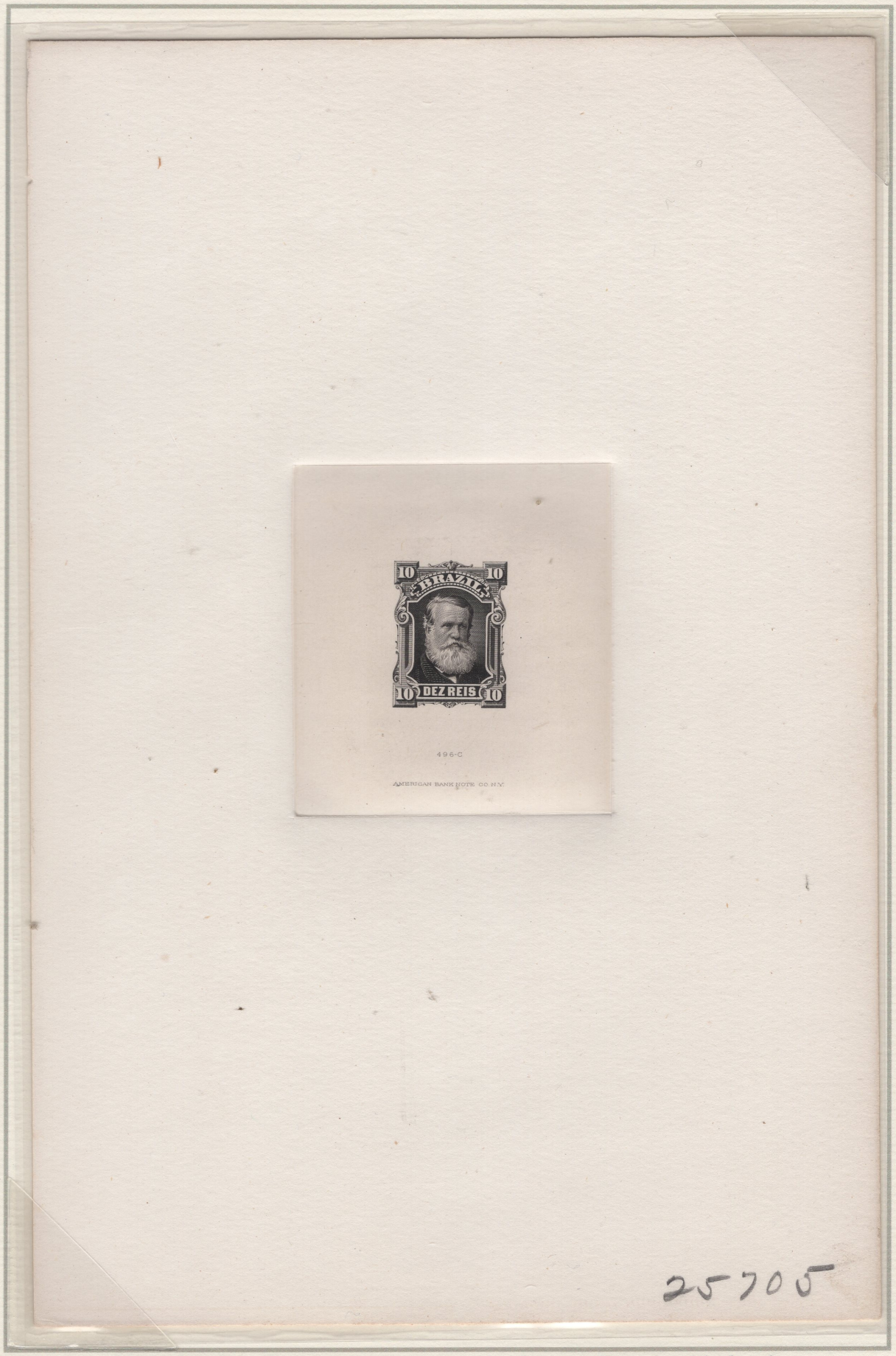


200 réis 260 réis 300 réis 700 réis 1000 réis

3.1 – 10 Réis

This stamp is the most common of the whole issue. Among the used and unused stamps there are no greater rarities. Multiples of this stamp are quite common.
Printing number O.A. 496C 25705

DELUXE PROOF



ABN Deluxe Proof on parchment paper glued on cardboard in black color.

3.1.1 – 10 Réis Proofs

COMPARISON BETWEEN TYPES OF PROOFS

LITOGRAPHIC PRINTING
Type of engraving that involves creating drawings on a matrix (limestone) with a greasy pencil.
Proof characterized by a less clear impression and greater spacing of the stamps.



Lithographed proof



India paper

3.1.2 - multiples



Unique Block of 4[illegible] with superior margin and [illegible] complete imprint
Second largest known unused multiple

3.1.2 - multiples
(8.000.000 stamps)



Block of 12 with large superior margin and complete imprint.



Block of 25 unused. Intensive color

Digitalizada com CamScanner

3.1.2 - multiples



Second largest known used multiple



Unique block and the largest known used multiple

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, January 1st, 1878, to Pitangui - Minas Gerais. 10 réis printed matter rate.



Rio de Janeiro, 23rd November, 1878, to Santos – São Paulo. 100 réis, first internal rate.



Wrapper to Germany on March 30, 1883, franked 100 réis with mute bar cancellations.

3.2 – 20 Réis

The White beard 20 réis stamp has a very wide range of color shade, ranging from light lilac to the most intense violet. Both unused and used multiples are quite common.
Printing number O.A. 496D 25740

DELUXE PROOF



ABN Deluxe Proof in parchment paper glued on cardboard in original color.

3.2.1 - multiples
(10.000.000 stamps)

TONE VARIATION



Light Violet



Lilac



Intense Lilac



Intense Violet tone. ***One out of two blocks and the third largest known multiple.***



Block of 48 with imprints at right side – Light Lilac tone

Unique unused block and the largest known multiple reported so far.



Intense Violet tone. Unique piece known.



Block with bottom sheet margin and imprints. – Lilac tone

One out of two unused pieces and the second largest known multiple reported so far.

Postal Use



Envelope with printing matter as seen by slanted cut in the bottom left corner for proof of content. Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1878, to Santa Ritta do Turvo, 20 réis printing matter.



Rare and unusual postage of 50 réis for urban mail to Côrte using bisected 20 réis. CORREIO URBANO post mark.



Magé via Rio de Janeiro, January 17th, 1882, to Bom Jesus de Itabapoana. 200 réis. 2nd internal rate

3.3 –50 Réis

Large blocks of the 50-réis White Beard stamp, both used and unused, are quite rare, except for the blocks of 4, which are relatively common. Printing number O.A. 496B 25683

3.3.1 – Proofs and 50 Réis Index Copy

PROOF



India Paper



Imprint at top right stamp



INDEX COPY CARD – Unique for 50 réis

Digitalizada com CamScanner

3.3.3 –multiples

(7.000.000 stamps)



Unique unused known block of eight with superior margin and complete imprint.
Third largest known unused multiple.



One out of two unused known block of six (2x3) on tinted paper



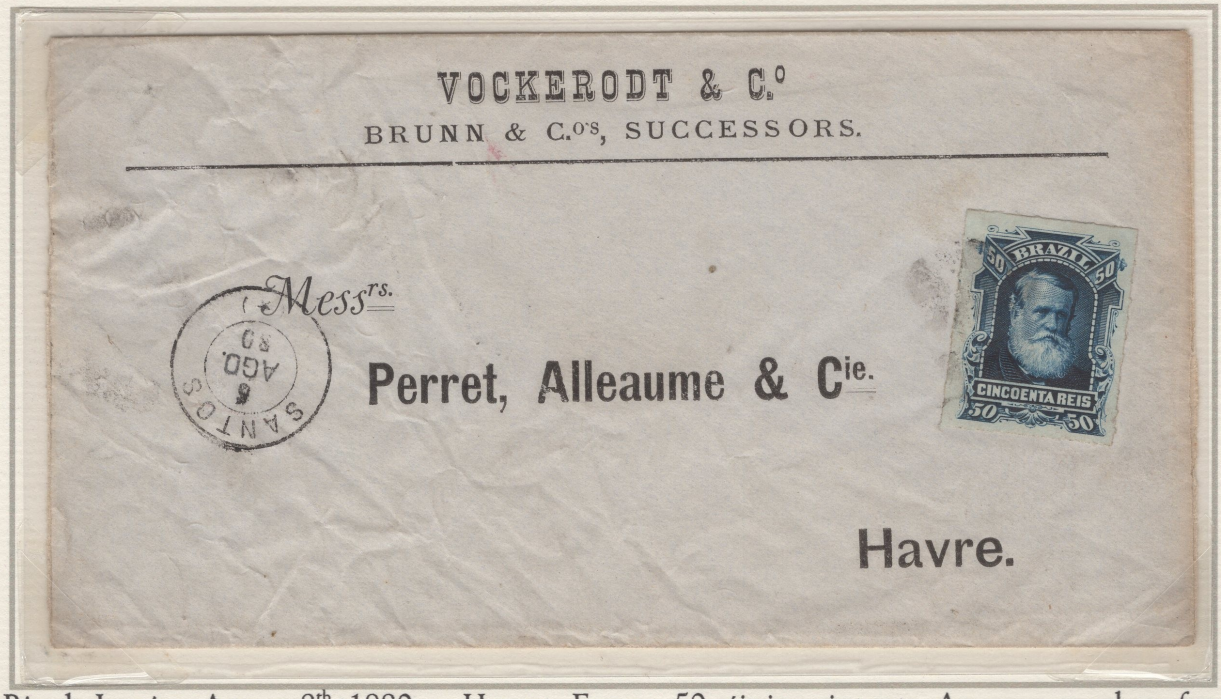
Imprint at top left stamp



One out of two used known block of six.
Unique on tinted paper reported so far.



Rio de Janeiro, May 29th,1882, 50 réis, Urban mail rate.



Rio de Janeiro, August 8th, 1880, to Havre – France. 50 réis imprint rate. An open envelope for proof of content.



Porto Alegre, July 29th,1881, to Rio de Janeiro. 100 réis, first internal rate.



Pernambuco, December 19th, 1884, to Ross – England. 200 réis according to the UPU agreement.



Rio de Janeiro, March 31st, 1880, to Barra do Pirahy. 200 réis, 2nd internal rate.

3.4 –80 Réis

The peculiarity of the 80 réis White Beard is that while unused multiples are relatively common, used ones are very rare.

The rarity of the used multiples of 80 réis is odd and rivals with the used multiples of the 260 réis of the same issue. Printing number O.A. 508 25689

DELUXE PROOF



ABN Deluxe Proof on parchment paper glued on cardboard in definitive color

3.4.1 - multiples
(6.000.000 stamps)



Third largest known unused multiple



The second largest unused known multiple

3.4.1 - multiples

Very rare on used blocks



One out of 5 known blocks
Regular dots cancellation



One out of 5 known blocks
Brazilian and French circular cancellation

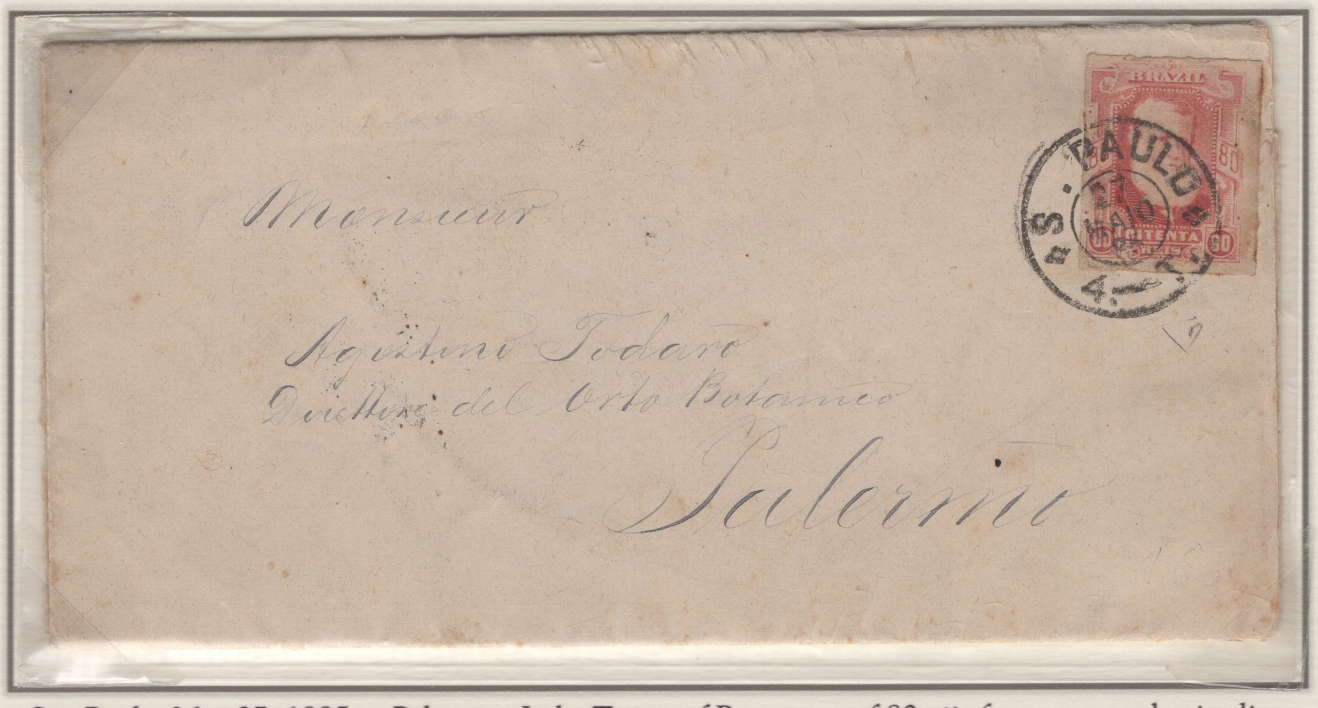


One of two known strip of five
Third largest known used multiple reported so far



The largest known used multiple reported so far

Postal use



São Paulo, May 27, 1885 to Palermo - Italy. Treaty of Bern, rate of 80 réis for an opened price list.
This emission's scarcest franking.



Estação do Braz - São Paulo, January 30th, 1883, to Amparo. 100 réis first internal rate.



Rio de Janeiro, July 30th, 1886, to Maine – United States. 200 réis UPU Convention.

3.5 – 100 Réis

It may seem at first look, due to the large circulation, that the multiples of this block, both used and unused, would be quite common, but the large blocks are quite rare. As for the block of 4 we cannot say that there are rarities, but they are scarce, at least when unused. Smaller multiples, used, including the blocks of 4, are common. Printing number O.A. 496E 25710

PROOF



Lithographed proof



Regular unused stamp block
With bottom imprint

3.5.1 –multiples
(25.000.000 stamps)



Unique block and the largest unused multiple reported so far

3.5.1 –multiples
(25.000.000 stamps)



Block with superior margin and complete imprint



[illegible] reported so far



The third largest used multiple

STAGECOACH LETTERS



Alegrete to Uruguayana 1881. 100 réis 1st internal rate, carried by Stagecoach Service. It contents refers to the transport of 784,000 réis by the carrier Clarimundo Flores. In front of the letter is written the same value. Unlike the Post office "Money Letters" the Stagecoach Service did not charge 2% insurance fee over the amount.



São Paulo, September 26th, 1881, to Rio de Janeiro. 100 réis (single rate). Considered as 2nd internal rate, it was taxed 200 réis, twice the missing amount.



Santa Catarina, December 11th, 1881, to Germany, 400 réis. Strip of 4, 2nd UPU international rate.



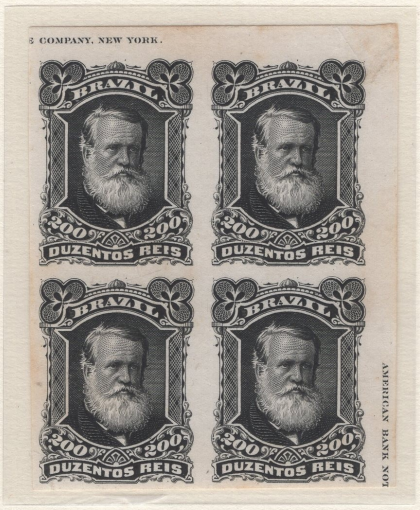
Rio de Janeiro, 22nd March, 1879, to Paris. Large registered envelope franked on reverse. Block of 47 stamps of 100 réis

CamScanner

3.6 –200 Réis

The largest unused multiple of this stamp is a block of four and the used ones, a strip of eight. In fact, unused and used multiples of this stamp are scarce, even between strips of 3 and pairs.
Printing number O.A. 496F 25685

PROOF

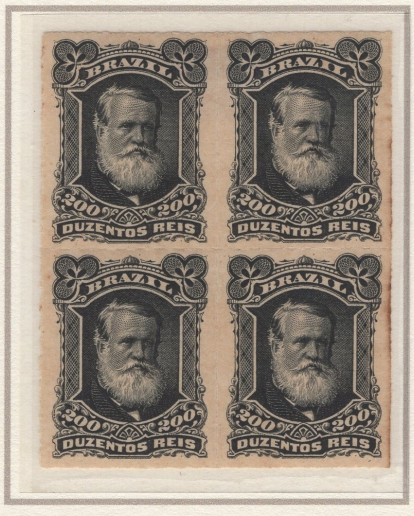


India paper. Imprint at left top
and right bottom margins

3.6.2 –multiples
(1.000.000 stamps)



Largest known unused multiple.



Largest known unused multiple.
Yellowed paper



Imprint at upper left stamp
Third largest known used multiple



Circular blue postmark Laguna
Third largest known used multiple



One of three strips of four. Dumb cancellation.
Third largest known used multiple



The largest known used multiple reported so far.
Imprint on the right side

Postal use



Estrada de Sta Izabel, October 17th, 1881, to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis cut in half diagonally first internal rate.



Itu, June 17th, 1882, to Laurito - Italy via Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis, according to UPU Convention.



Rio de Janeiro, January 9th, 1880, to Buenos Aires. 400 réis according to UPU Treaty and registered letters.
Stamp and pre-franked Stationary envelope.



Macuco, April 13rd, 1881 to Rio de Janeiro. 200 réis cut in half diagonally first internal rate.

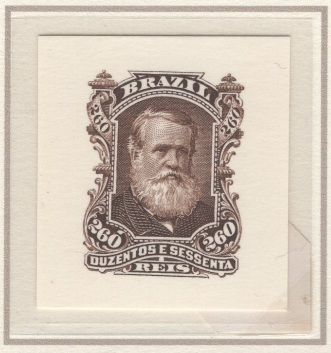


Fortaleza, March 23rd, 1881, to Paris via Pernambuco e Calais. 2,200 réis 11th international rate.
Largest known multiple over letter.

3.7 –260 Réis

Stamp to comply with the Treaty of Bern (Union Génerale des Postes). Printed in 1877.
The multiples used of this stamp are extremely rare. On the other hand, unused blocks of 4 are relatively common. Printing number O.A. 496A 25704

DIE PROOF

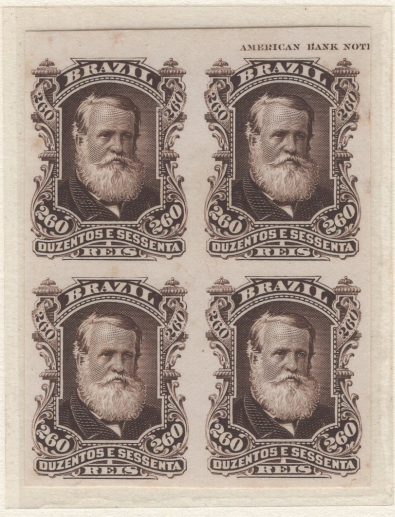


Die proof on cardboard

PROOFS



Lithographed proof



India paper with top margin and imprint

3.7.1 - multiples
(5.000.000 stamps)



Down margin and complete imprint,



One of four blocks.
The third largest unused known multiple



Unique block of 18 = Block of 15 + strip of 3. The second largest unused known multiple



One of four blocks.
Complete imprint on top. Circular cancellation
Third largest used known multiple



One of four blocks.
Imprint on top left stamp. Yellowed paper
Third largest used known multiple



Unique strip of four and the third largest used known multiple



Unique block and the largest used known multiple reported so far

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1878, to Coimbra, Portugal, 260 réis 1st rate of the Treaty of Berne. Imprint at top of the stamp. Portuguese boxed "FRANCA" mark on arrival, attesting the full payment of postage



Rio de Janeiro, January 1st, 1878, to Lion, France. 520 réis Bern Treaty 2nd rate.

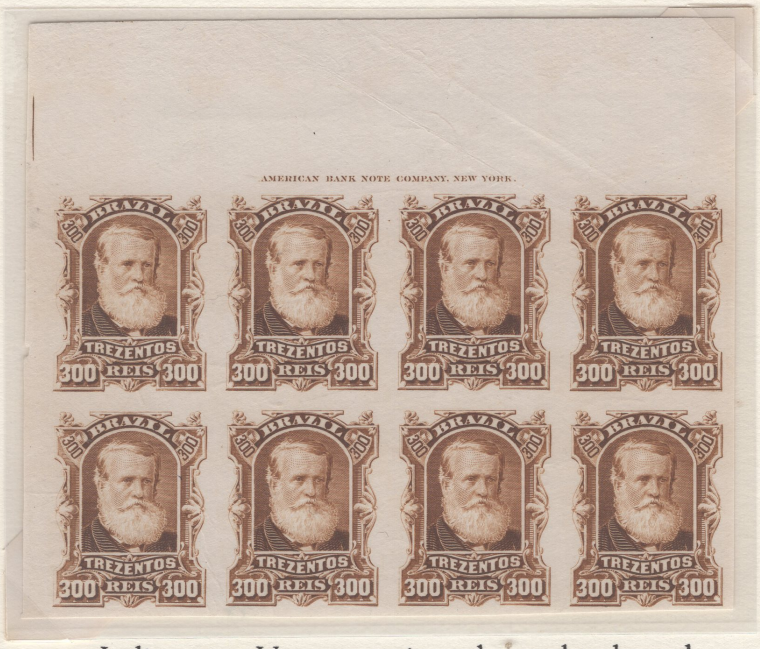


Rio de Janeiro, January 20th, 1879, to Porto, Portugal, 1040 réis, 4th rate of the Treaty of Berne. First stamp at the right with imprint at left side. Portuguese boxed "FRANCA" mark on arrival, attesting the full payment of postage

3.8 –300 Réis

Stamp of 300 réis was included, to better post the registered letters. Printing number O.A.
The unused large blocks of this stamp are extremely rare and, however, unused block of 4 are relatively scarce. As for the multiples used, they are, in general, relative scarcity. Printing number O.A. 509 25707

3.8.1 – 300 Réis Proof **PROOFS**

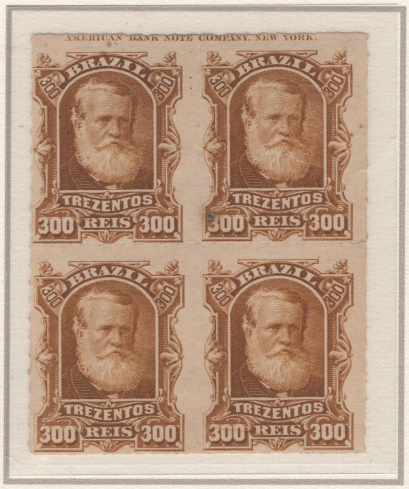


India paper. Upper margin and complete legend



India paper. Down margin and complete legend. Part of the sheet that was cut out.
It is possible to see, in the lower margin, written in red by ABNC the year of issue of stamp - 78.

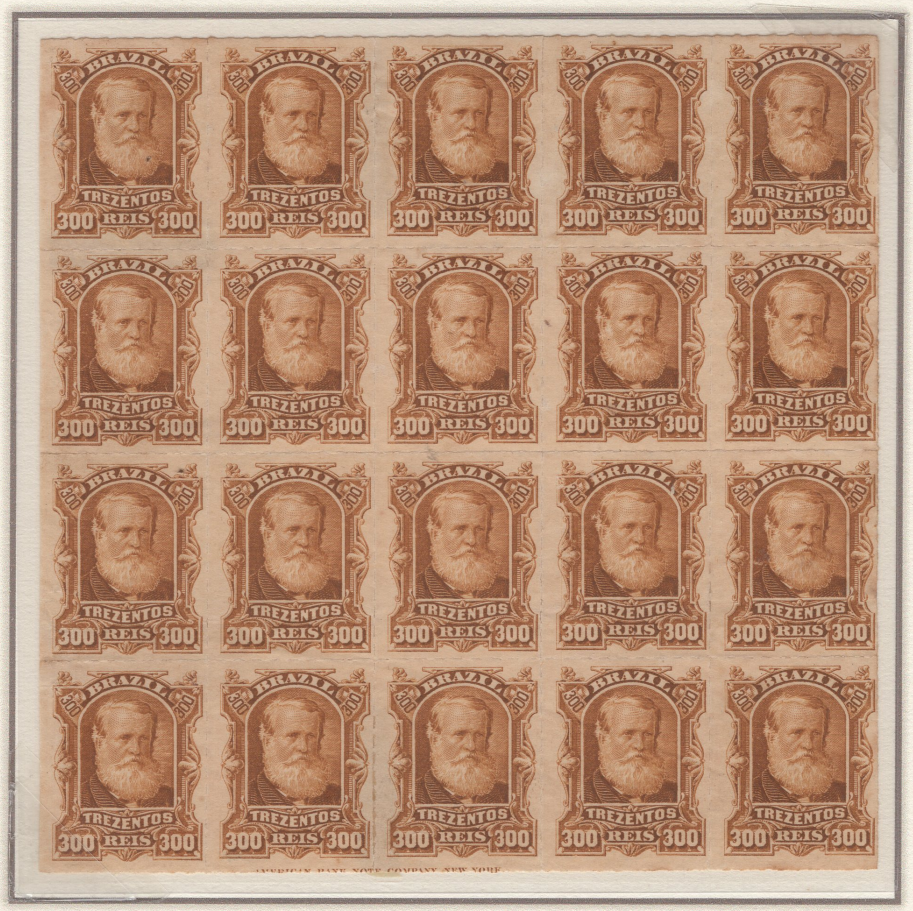
3.8.2 –multiples
(7.000.000 stamps)



Complete legend. Third largest multiple



Legend on the right side. Third largest multiple



The largest known unused multiple reported so far.
Complete imprint at bottom

3.8.2 –multiples



One out of three used blocks and the second largest known multiple.



One out of three used blocks and the second largest known multiple on fragment.

Postal use



Trissetto of Angustura. Angustura – Minas Gerais, June 4th ,1887 to Côrte, Rio de Janeiro. 100 réis 1st internal rate. Only three letters with 1/3 of 300 réis stamp.

Postal use



Curitiba, Paraná, June 12th,1885 to Côrte, Rio de Janeiro. 300 réis for registered letters.



Fortaleza, April 20th, 1886, to Paris via Pernambuco and Lisbon. 2,400 réis 12th international rate

Digitalizada com CamScanner

3.9 –700 Réis

Stamp of 700 réis was included to facilitate the rate of the letters that carried values (Money Letters). The great blocks of this stamp constitute one of the rarities among all the series White Beard. The unused 700 réis stamp blocks are quite rare. On the other hand, the used ones are rare, perhaps one of the great rarities of the issue of the White Beard. Printing number O.A. 510 25708.

PROOFS



India Paper – Upper left right corner of sheet with margins and imprints at both sides.



India paper, Margin and complete imprint. Vertical paper fold

PROOF



Lithographed proof



Block for comparison to Lithographed proof with full lower imprint.
Third largest unused known multiple.

3.5.1 – 700 Réis Index Copy



INDEX COPY CARD – Unique for 700 réis

Digitalizada com CamScanner



One out of 6 used strip of three and the second largest known multiple.



One out of 3 used blocks and the largest known multiple.



Unique block and the second largest known unused multiple.

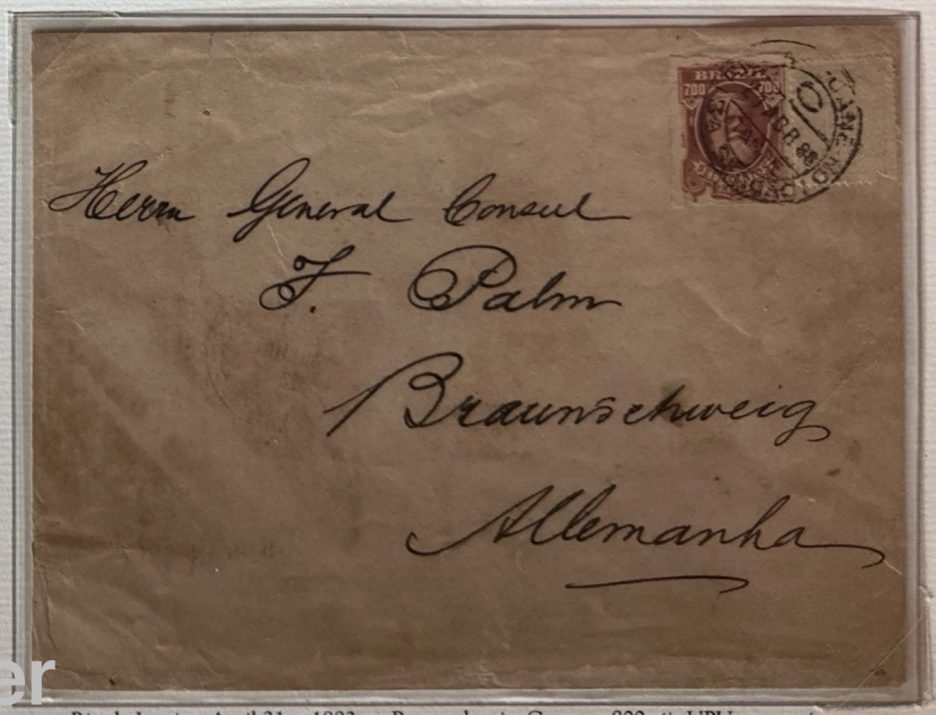


Unique block and the largest known unused multiple.

Postal use



Rio de Janeiro, May 25th, 1881, to Mogy-merim.
Folded cover with 5th registered internal rate 500+200 =700 réis – Ex Comelli



Rio de Janeiro, April 21st, 1883, to Braunschweig, German. 800 réis UPU convention.

Digitalizado com CamScanner

3.10 - 1000 Réis

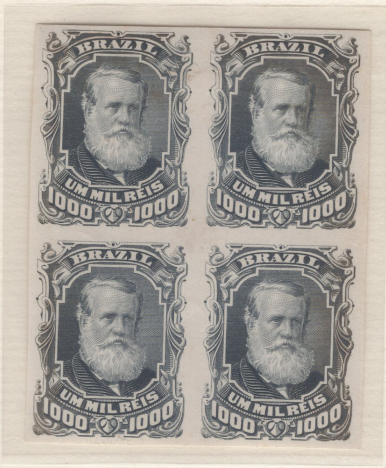
Stamp of 1000 réis was included to facilitate the rate of the letters that carried values (Money Letters) Large unused blocks of this stamp constitute the rarest among D. Pedro series. Only five unused blocks of 4 are known being the largest multiples existing. In the case of used ones, we can say that they are of relative rarity, being the block of 18 the largest multiple. Printing number O.A. 511 25706

PROOF



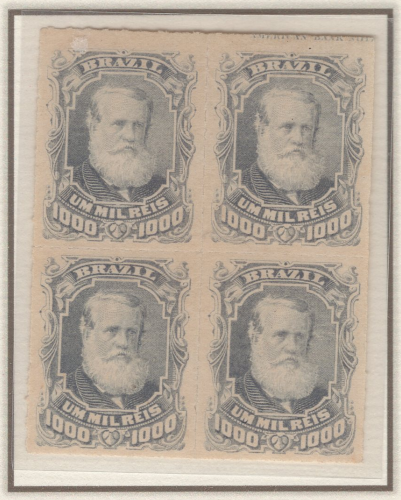
Vertical block of 24 stamps, upper right corner with imprints on top and right side.
Part of a sheet cut into 4.

PROOF

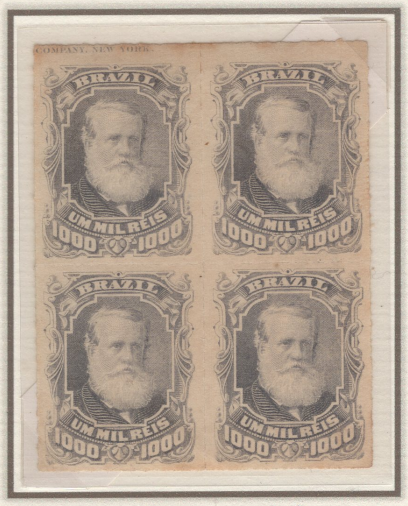


India Paper

3.10.1 - multiples
(1.000.000 stamps)



Imprint at the upper right stamp.
One of 5 unused blocks and the largest known multiple.



Imprint at the upper left stamp.
One of 5 unused blocks and the largest known multiple.



Full lower imprint
One out of four used blocks and the second largest known multiple

3.10.1 - multiples



The largest known used multiple reported so far

Postal use



The famous Bisected of Conceição do Casca – Minas Gerais, May 25th, 1886, to Rio de Janeiro. 500 réis, 1.000 réis bisected stamp cut in half vertically. Rate corresponding to 300 réis (3rd rate) + 200 réis (registry). 1.500 réis was send as indicated inside the letter breaking the mail rule. Brown wax seal for closure on reverse.



Santo Antonio de Padua, June 1885, to Rio de Janeiro. 1.300 réis Money Letter. Rate corresponding to 100 réis (1st rate) + 200 réis (registry) + 1.000 réis insurance tax for 50.000 réis (2%) as indicated in the letter front. Red wax seal for closure on reverse.



Fortaleza, August 2nd, 1888, to Paris via Lisbon. 1200 réis 6th international rate

CHAPTER IV

THE "AURIVERDE" – Stamp of the CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE Co

This 300 réis stamp was the first Brazilian bicolor issue. 5.000.000 stamps on plates of 100 were printed on May 1873 and shipped to Brazil, remaining in reserve due to ABNC exclusivity contract. In 1878 Continental Bank Note joined ABNC and in the same year the stamp was released to Brazilian public.

Unused and used multiples of these stamps are very rare.

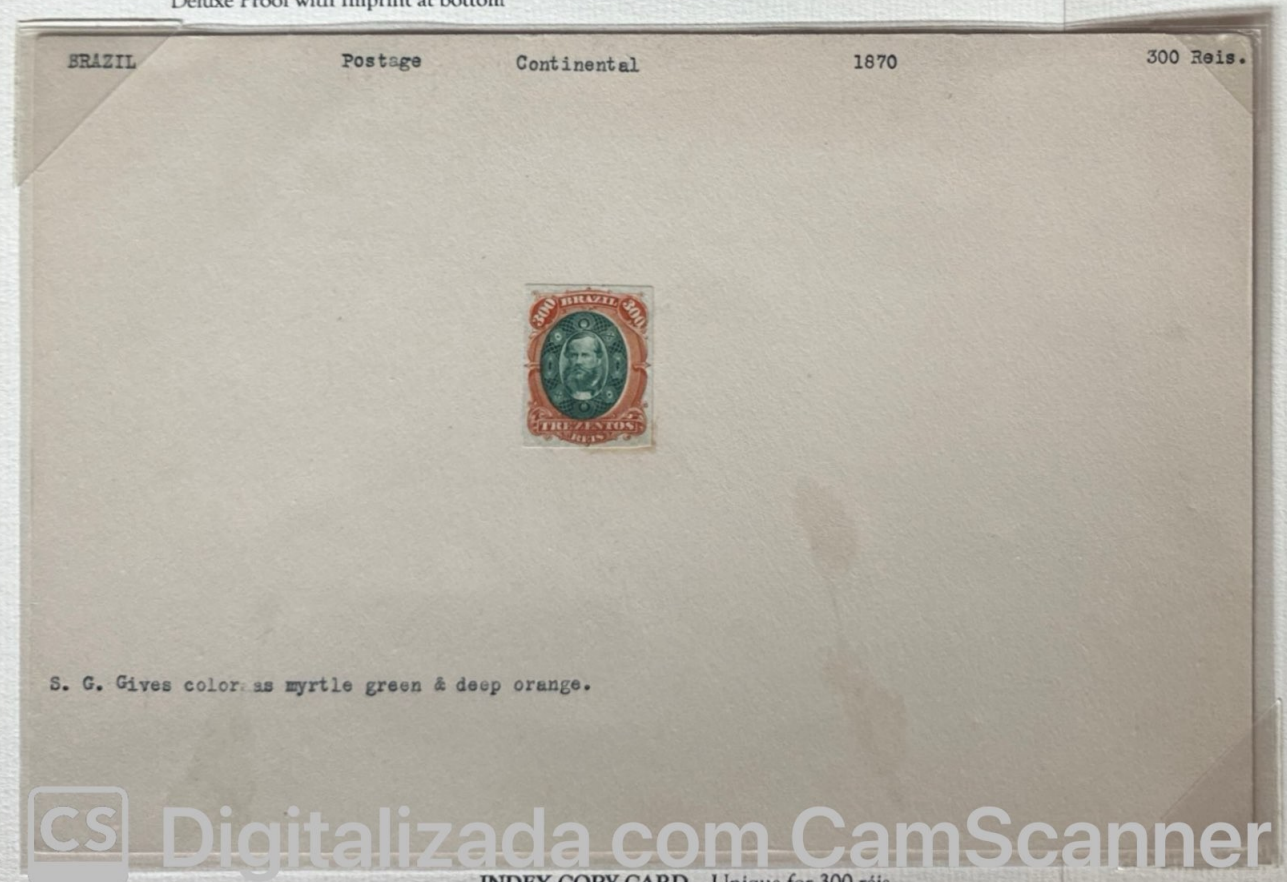
4.1.1 – 300 Réis Index Copy and Proofs



Deluxe Proof with Imprint at bottom



SPECIMEN
No other reported



INDEX COPY CARD – Unique for 300 réis

CS Digitalizada com CamScanner

PROOFS



India Paper



With central oval displacement

4.1.2 - multiples
(5.000.000 stamps)



Second largest unused known multiple.



One out of 5 used known blocks.



The largest used known multiple reported so far



S.João da Graciosa, July 6th, 1879, to Coretiba. 300 réis, 100 réis at the 1st internal rate plus 200 réis for registry.



Bahia, October 18th, 1882, to Copenhagen. 300 réis, Incomplete franking and taxed on arrival for not completing the rate of 400 réis (2nd UPU rate)



Fortaleza, September 24th, 1884, to Paris. 600 réis, 3rd UPU rate.



Barra Mansa, August 15th,1880 to Rio de Janeiro. 900 réis Money Letter. Rate corresponding to 100 réis (1st rate) + 200 réis (registry) + 560 réis insurance tax for 28.000 réis (2%) as indicated in the letter back + 40 réis overpayment.