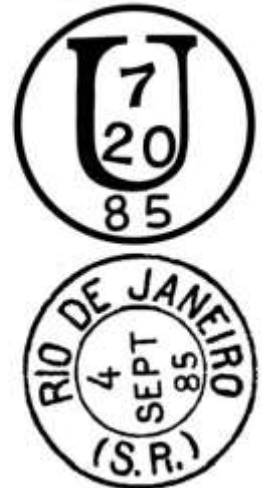




BULL'S EYES

Journal of The
BRAZIL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
Founded in 1968
Unit 32 of the American Philatelic Society

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EDITOR'S NOTES

Here we are with another issue of the Bulls Eyes newsletter. Producing a document of this type is always a challenge. The entire production process involves several stages, which are:

- 1 - requesting material for publication;
- 2 - receiving the material and editing it;
- 3 - putting together the newsletter and distributing the articles in the format defined for publication;
- 4 - first review;
- 5 - general adjustments;
- 6 - second review; and
- 7 - making it available to interested parties.

Of course, everyone who contributes does so in the spirit of 'collaboration,' so as editors, we work with the 'available time' of our contributors. But the most important thing is that we have managed to publish another issue, with plenty of information on a wide variety of topics.

If you enjoy receiving our newsletter and reading the articles published in it, join us in our effort to perpetuate your studies, notes, and questions in the written word. Submit your pieces, describe their importance, and thereby enrich the quality of the publication.

As editor, I will always be grateful to each of my philatelist friends who participate in this effort.

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BULL'S EYES is the semestral Journal of the Brazilian Philatelic Association (BPA), an organization devoted to the study and exchange of information on Brazilian Postal and Revenue issues and Postal History. The BPA is a Unit 32 of the American Philatelic Society. In this new stage of the Journal, it will be produced twice per year and will be sent directly to the member's email in a PDF file. As we rebuild our membership roster, BPA is waiving membership dues for 2025 and 2026. New members joining during the year will receive all the issues for that year. The content of this publication may be used under the provision that full credit of the source is given and that a copy of the reprint publication is provided to the Editor.

Note: The fall 2025 issue was misnumbered. The correct number is Volume 52, Number 1, Whole Number 201.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

By John Hawkins, BPA President

THE BRAZILIANS ARE COMING, THE BRAZILIANS ARE COMING!

Since the reorganization of our Association, a flurry of activities has taken place, reflecting renewed energy and commitment. We've updated our website at www.brazilphilatelic.org, thanks to Don Jacobson, and relaunched our Bull's Eyes journal, with appreciation to Rubem Porto Jr. A diverse new board of directors has been elected, and we've held numerous virtual meetings featuring engaging presentations. Additionally, our Facebook page has been revitalized with a consistent stream of interesting posts, thanks to Gregg Redner. Many members have contributed significantly to these efforts, and I sincerely thank everyone for their dedication, willingness to serve, and proactive approach in supporting the BPA.

Several upcoming projects are nearing completion and will soon be official. We have re-scanned and are preparing to re-publish the highly sought-after bilingual resource, Mute Cancellations of the Brazil Empire by James Dingler and Klerman W. Lopes. We hope that making it available on Amazon will broaden its accessibility and reach. By the time you read this, it should be available, so please check it out.

Our ongoing efforts include scanning and publishing editions of Bull's Eyes on our website in a full, searchable format. Progress is steady, though slow, as I dedicate time to the scanning process. It's a meticulous task, but the results are rewarding. Keep an eye out for ongoing uploads to the members section of brazilphilatelic.org. I have some gaps in my collection, and I plan to seek your assistance in filling those once I have documented what's needed. Fortunately, the APS library maintains a complete set, and we can rely on their support.

In exciting news, we have recently obtained non-profit corporation status in Florida. This is fitting, considering the U.S. Census Bureau ranks the sunshine state as the most populous state for Brazilian immigrants^[1]. Our Treasurer, Garet Cammer, who has prior experience establishing similar entities, handled the necessary procedures (thanks Garet!). This status will enable us to open a bank account and perform other essential functions of a formal organization. It feels like our reorganization is now fully official.

Looking ahead, there's more to celebrate. We are planning an in-person gathering at the Boston '26 World Expo, coinciding with the country's 250th anniversary. We will join forces with APS societies from Guatemala, Haiti, Cuba, and Puerto Rico at a shared booth, aiming to attract new members and expand our community. Interestingly, Massachusetts hosts the second-largest population of Brazilian expatriates.

You are warmly invited and encouraged to attend. More details will be shared in upcoming meetings but mark your calendars for the period from May 23rd to 30th. It promises to be an engaging event. Reflecting on past experiences, I recall the last decennial world expo in 2016 in New York City, where I met notable figures like Bill Kriebel, Richard Greenberg, Klerman Lopes, and Stephen Rose during a memorable dinner. These individuals are among the most respected in Brazil philately, and I consider myself fortunate to have been part of that gathering. I strongly encourage everyone not to miss this upcoming event. As you can see, it's been a period of active growth and revitalization. Let's continue to stay involved, contribute, and make the most of these opportunities. I look forward to seeing many of you in Boston!

Abraços, John

____ United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: Table B04006, People Reporting Ancestry. U.S. Census Bureau, 2023. data.census.gov

Brazil Philatelic Association 2026 Board of Directors

BPA held web-based elections that closed on January 11, 2026. We are pleased to present our full Board of Directors for 2026.

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President	John Hawkins	jhawk81@gmail.com
Vice President	Gregg Redner	greggredner@rogers.com
Secretary	Don Jacobson	donjacobson@govleaders.org
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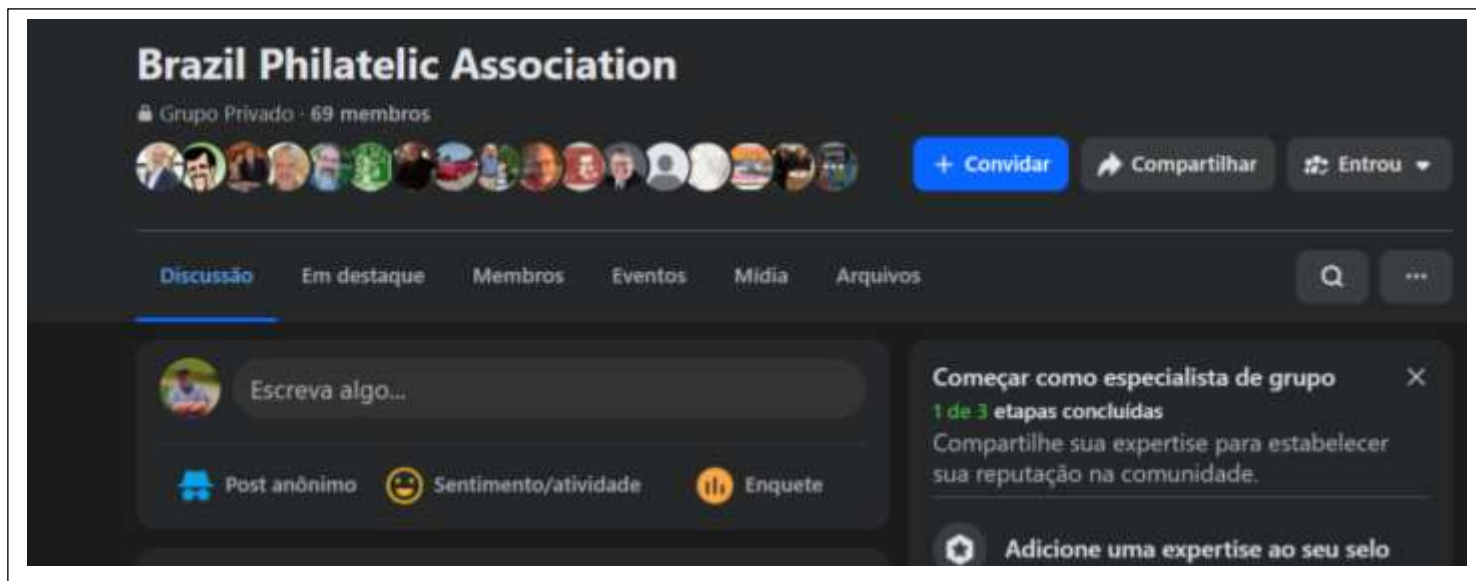
BPA Facebook Page

Another important service available to BPA friends is our association's Facebook page.

Our Vice-President Gregg Redner has enthusiastically taken on the task of (re)activating this important vehicle for information exchange, and every day we have news there with the presentation and discussion of Brazilian philatelic items.

To access the page, go to: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1688310512115930>

Join the group, present your material, and discuss the items presented!



R.I.P. Klerman W. Lopes

Author: Rubem Porto Jr.

Since mid-November 2025, my Saturdays have been sadder and quieter. Unfortunately, my dear and fraternal friend Klerman Wanderley Lopes has passed away. His departure left a huge void that for the last 30 years had been filled by the philatelic meetings held on Saturdays at his home. Today, on those Saturdays, a respectful silence reigns and a deep emotion that refuses to go away.

I can say with absolute conviction that Klerman was not only one of the greatest philatelists in Brazil at any time. More importantly, he was one of the most honest, intelligent, trustworthy and generous people I have had the privilege of knowing in my life. He was a true friend, one of those who listened attentively, guided patiently and welcomed sincerely. His friendship knew no hierarchies, titles or vanities.

As a philatelist, he learned from the great national and international names and was a rare example of dedication, rigour and passion. His many collections, assembled in practically all Competition Classes, were not just a set of carefully organised pieces; they were a living narrative of Brazilian and international postal history, a history built with discernment, patience, research and love for detail. Each stamp, each letter, each postal stationery, each postmark was studied in depth and with respect, as if each one held a story that deserved to be studied, understood, told and preserved. His attentive gaze taught us that philately goes far beyond accumulation: it is knowledge, culture and memory, but it is also sharing, friendship and joy.

He was great in all philatelic activities: collector, exhibitor, judge, leader, writer... For many years, he was the bridge between Brazilian philately and the BPA. Dingler, Rose, Kribel, Greenberg and so many others were his close friends. He was Vice-President of the BPA. Go in peace, my dear friend. Your memory will remain with us, leaf by leaf, stamp by stamp, story by story.

Klerman Wanderley Lopes was born in Rio de Janeiro on 3 January 1947 in Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro. He was the son of Wany da Penha Wanderley Lopes and Antonio Manoel Lopes. He was admitted to the National Faculty of Medicine in 1967. He was married twice: his first marriage resulted in two children, and his second was a perfect and happy union that lasted 38 years!



My friend passed away on 14 November 2025, at the age of 78, after a brave battle that led him to spend five months at the Copa Star Hospital in Copacabana. He fought bravely. Klerman was born and died in the neighbourhood he loved most in Rio de Janeiro: Copacabana!

Cancels “Examiners” on D. Pedro II

Author: Claudio Coelho

Opened in 1880, the building constructed to be the headquarters of the New York General Post Office on Park Row soon became known as ‘Muppet's Monstrosity,’ (Figure 1) after its architect, Alfred B. Muppet. The huge building in southern Manhattan received mail arriving through the port of New York, including letters from Brazil. It had a Records Section, where examiners worked, employees responsible for receiving and collecting information from registered letters, both domestic and international.



Fig. 1 - General Post Office, na Park Row (NY), em 1893.

Each examiner had their own specific stamp, identified by letters, which were affixed to the back of the registered letters they handled, making them responsible for the items that bore their mark. During its period of use, there were four different types of marks, the most common being those containing a capital letter with the date inside, as in the example (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Back of registered letter, received in New York, stamped by examiner ‘D’ (at canadian-expat.com)

Examiner cancels with the letters B, C, D and U are known to have been used between 1882 and 1902. There is unconfirmed information that these letters were the initials of the employees who used them. The most common colours used in these marks were black and magenta, with lilac and violet being much rarer.



Fig. 3 - Examiner "D".

Two of these marks, previously unknown, were found on Brazilian stamps in the collection of Costantino Papazoglu. These are the letters D and U, stamped on the D. Pedro II 100 Réis Casa da Moeda (RHM#60) issue, 'Cabecinha' type. The item (Figure 3) does not allow us to know its origin in Brazil, only that it arrived in New York on 14 June 1885, where it was received by examiner 'D'.

The pair in Figure 4, on the other hand, provides us with more information about its origin and travel time. We can see that it was posted in Rio de Janeiro on 27 June 1885, bearing the stamp 'Rio de Janeiro (S.R.)' from the registered mail room of the Correio Geral da Corte. It arrived in New York on 20 July 1885, where it was stamped by examiner 'U'.

These are two beautiful pieces, in which the examiner cancels appear practically complete, which is rare even in American pieces. The rarity of this type of stamp on Brazilian stamps can be seen when we analyse the factors necessary for this to occur, namely:

- 1) The letter had to be registered here in Brazil, paying an additional 200 réis for registration, which made it more expensive to send, making it scarcer in comparison to simple letters;
- 2) The stamps had to be placed on the back of the envelope, where the examiners' cancels were affixed, which was not customary here;
- 3) The examiner would have to stamp on top of the stamp already invalidated by the Brazilian stamp, and not anywhere else on the envelope, which was the practice there;
- 4) Finally, the stamps would have to survive intact when the envelope was opened, since many placed on the back were used precisely as seals when it was closed. For all these reasons, seeing not one, but two of these stamps on our stamps was a pleasant surprise. We invite stamp collectors, especially those who collect foreign stamps on Brazilian stamps, to look for other occurrences of examiners, who knows, maybe the letters B and C, still unknown here, will appear.



Fig. 4 - Carimbo "U" + carimbo "Rio de Janeiro (S.R.)"

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<http://canadian-expat.com/NYC-gallery.htm> (acesso em 01/01/2022)

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Hall_Post_Office_and_Courthouse_\(New_York_City\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Hall_Post_Office_and_Courthouse_(New_York_City)) (Acessado em 01/01/2022)

SCHUETZ, Wayne – Study of the Examiner Markings at the General Post Office in New York City, 1878-1883.

<https://www.rfrajola.com/WS19/WS2.htm> (acessado em 01/01/2022)

AYRES, Paulo – Catálogo de Carimbos (Brasil-Império). 1935 (pag.123)

Beginners' Corner: Distinguishing the two 100R on 50R Surcharges of 1898-1899

Author: David Jay

Author's Note: I hope to be writing this column for some time, so perhaps I should explain myself—who I am as a Brazil collector, and why I write this column. First, I am not an expert on Brazilian philately. My father collected stamps and was a World War II Navy doc stationed on a ship operating out of Recife. Naturally enough, he collected Brazil; his favorite stamp was the multicolored, 1200R coffee stamp of 1938. One day, I hope to make an exhibit based on this stamp. Unfortunately, my father's Brazil collection was stolen in the 1950s, so my only philatelic legacy from him is a large manila envelope of 1920s to 1940s definitives.

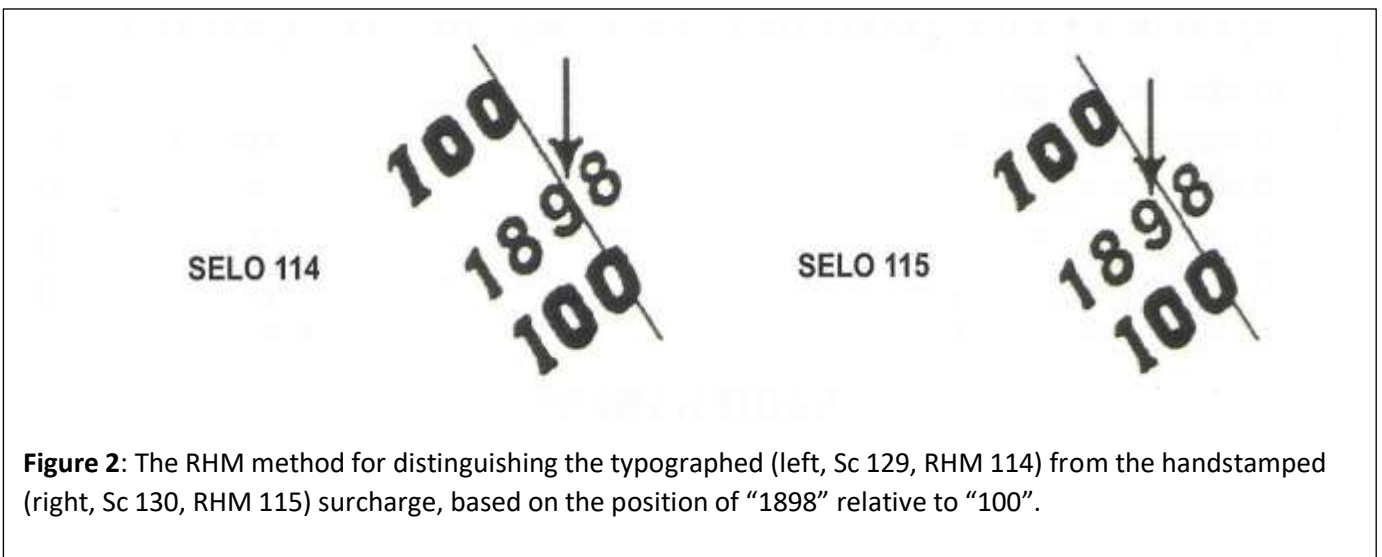
Every so often, I paw through the pile looking for clear watermarks and rarities – so far, none of the latter. I have a large collection of mute cancels, mostly on large-head Dom Pedros. Otherwise, my Brazil collection fits the cliché “a mile wide and an inch deep”. Probably my chief qualification for this job is that I can still remember being puzzled by the questions that plague beginning Brazil collectors, because those puzzles are not so far in my past. On that basis, I will have fun writing these columns, and hopefully the results will be useful to some of you.

The 1898-1899 Surcharges: The 1890s were a time of rapidly expanding demand for postal services globally. Inflation was severe in Brazil, leading to a banking crisis and a debt default in 1898. The Madrugada stamps of 1894-1897 had values from 10R to 2000R, but rather few of the 1000r and 2000R were printed. For example, RHM (2016) tells us that 96.5 million of the 1894 100r were issued, but only 1.6 million of the 1000R and 900,000 of the 2000R. There was, therefore, a credible need for high-value stamps. In this context, lithographed Newspaper stamps of 1889 were surcharged with values between 100R and 2000R.

The Scott catalog (Scott, 2016) numbers this set as Sc 125 to 135; they are RHM 114 to 124. Typographed surcharges exist for all values, but there were two different violet 100R/50R surcharges (Figure 1). The first, issued in December 1898 was typographed (Sc 129, RHM 114, 39,980 issued); this was followed in March 1899 by a handstamped version (Sc 130, RHM 115, 5250 issued). Gaughan (1971) states that the handstamped version was issued to meet (presumably philatelic) demand after the original issue was almost entirely purchased by a stamp dealer. All stamps of this issue were printed in small numbers (maximum 443,450 for the 200R/100R). Thus, they were at best a temporary measure, and covers are scarce. More surcharges and the watermarked Madrugadas were issued later in 1899.

There is a 30-50× difference in catalog value (depending on the catalog) between typographed and handstamped versions of the mint 100R/50R (and few were used), so it is important to distinguish the two. The Scott catalog mentions a difference in serifs of the “1's” and a more blurred impression and lighter color for the handstamp. If one has good reference copies, these features are evident, but one has already to know the differences to obtain those reference copies. Fortunately, RHM (2016) provides a better method to distinguish the two surcharges (Figure 2).

The difference is surprisingly simple—“1898” is narrower horizontally so that “98” digits are further left in the handstamped surcharge.



A little more detail: Magnification of the two blocks of four in Figure 1 suggests that the position of the handstamped surcharge is more variable than the typographed one, but the positioning of the typographed surcharge also varies considerably between sheets. What is impressive though, is how little variation there is in the angle of the handstamped surcharge. One might expect that a journeyman printer, assigned the task of banging away with a handstamp 5000+ times, would get sloppy after a while, but a doubled surcharge is the only error recorded for this value.



Figure 3: Drawing nearly perpendicular lines on the typographed (left, Sc 129, RHM 114) and handstamped (right, Sc 130, RHM 115) surcharges suggests additional differences; see text for details. The two stamps here are from the upper RH corner of the blocks in Figure 1.

There are several other differences between the two surcharges. To show this, Figure 3 has a second line, in addition to that shown in Figure 2. The second line is parallel to the diagonal lines on the stamp. As is evident, the two lines make an acute angle at upper left on the stamp with a typographed surcharge, but an obtuse angle on the handstamp surcharge. Also, the second “8” of “1898” is lower relative to the rest of “1898” in the handstamped example than in the typographed surcharge.

Taken together, the factors described above make it relatively easy to distinguish the two varieties of the 100R on 50R surcharge on Newspaper stamps. But note that forgers have also been at work; fake 100R/50R surcharges exist on genuine stamps, including inverted surcharges. On the only copies I have seen, the surcharge was crude and covered with a heavy fake cancel.

References:

Gaughan, T. E., 1971. The 1898 overprints of 100r on 50R, Bull’s Eyes, Vol. 3, Whole Number 11/1: 4.

RHM, 2016. Catálogo de Selos do Brasil 2016 Volume I de 1648 a 1943, 59th Ed., Editora RHM Ltda, São Paulo, 354 pp.

Scott, 2015. 2016 Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps and Covers, 1840-1940, 21st Ed., Amos Media, Sidney, OH, 1309 pp.

Postal Censorship in Brazil: Early Period

Author: Rubem Porto Jr.

Postal censorship in Brazil began with Brazil's entry into World War I in 1917. Brazil and Cuba were the only Latin American countries that participated by sending military and naval forces. On 26/10/1917, following Germany's declaration of a total submarine blockade of the Atlantic (31/01/1917) and the subsequent torpedoing of several Brazilian merchant navy ships, a state of war was declared between Brazil and Germany, followed by the dispatch of several light cruisers and destroyers, which made up the DNOG (Naval Division in War Operations) and a group of ten aviators from the Naval Aviation Corps, as Brazilian collaboration with the Allied cause. A medical mission, composed of 100 surgeons and nurses, also went to France. The armistice was signed on 11/11/1918. In January of the following year, the French government, on behalf of the Allies, invited Brazil to send representatives to the Peace Conference, which met in Paris on the 18th of that month and later in Versailles to discuss the terms of the peace agreement.

During this period, postal censorship was instituted in Brazil, which was officially abolished in 1919, based on the reasons that had led to its implementation. Some of the censorship marks from this period, especially shortly after Brazil entered the conflict, are handwritten or typed, meaning that there was not yet a pre-established routine for censoring correspondence.

Occasionally, only a stamp was written on the envelope by the censor. The censor was not formally identified, but was required to initial the document. Documents relating to the year 1917 are scarce, especially those with handwritten notes. During this period, letters were censored at random, with those coming from regions of Brazil where German immigration was most intense and those addressed to people with German surnames, as well as those sent by German institutions, being 'privileged.' Below are censored letters from this period. All items presented here belong to the author's collection.

➤ **The First Brazilian Censorship Cancels and Labels**

On April 1917, a naval blockade imposed by Germany on Britain, France, Italy and the in entire Eastern Mediterranean, led to the torpedoing of the Brazilian ship "Paraná", which was sailing in the blocked waters. The immediate consequence was the rupture of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany. As a follow-up, other Brazilian ships were sunk by German submarines. As a result, President Venceslau Brás's reaction was even more severe: he sent a message to the National Congress requesting the takeover of German merchant ships stationed in Brazilian ports, establishing, in practice, the end of neutrality. At this time nationalism was crescent. The United States, Brazil's main ally in international affairs, left its initial isolationism and declared war on Germany, on April 1917, after all, on October 27, Brazil proclaimed the state of war against the German Empire.



Figure 1: Registered letter, from Santos, on November 9, 1917, to São Paulo. 500 Réis, (first registered national rate). Circular datestamp "**SANTOS 9 NOV 1917**". At this time there were no censorship service in São Paulo and the cover went to Rio de Janeiro (Federal District (*1)) where the censorship, has already established and headquartered. Closure label "**S.P. ABERTA PELA CENSURA**" with a coat of arms. Four circular "**D. FEDERAL 1ª. T - 7ª SECÇÃO**" censorship cancels in green (two in front and two on reverse) were placed over the label "**D. FEDERAL 1ª. T - 7ª SECÇÃO**".

Censorship 13 days after the declaration of war to the German Empire. The second oldest reported date for covers with Brazilian censorship.

➤ **First Army censorship cancel**

After the installing of Postal Censorship Services it was active throughout the Brazilian participation in the First World War. The investigation prioritized the correspondences exchanged or sent to citizens of German origin. It was done at the civil post office and also in military areas. In this first period, censorship was officially extinguished only in 1919.

Figure 2: Rio de Janeiro, November 22, 1917 to Santos (Nov. 23, 1917). 100 Réis, 1st internal rate. Circular datestamp "**RIO DE JANEIRO 22 XI 17**" and the circular censorship cancel "**ESTADO MAIOR DA ARMADA - SERVIÇO DE CENSURA**" in





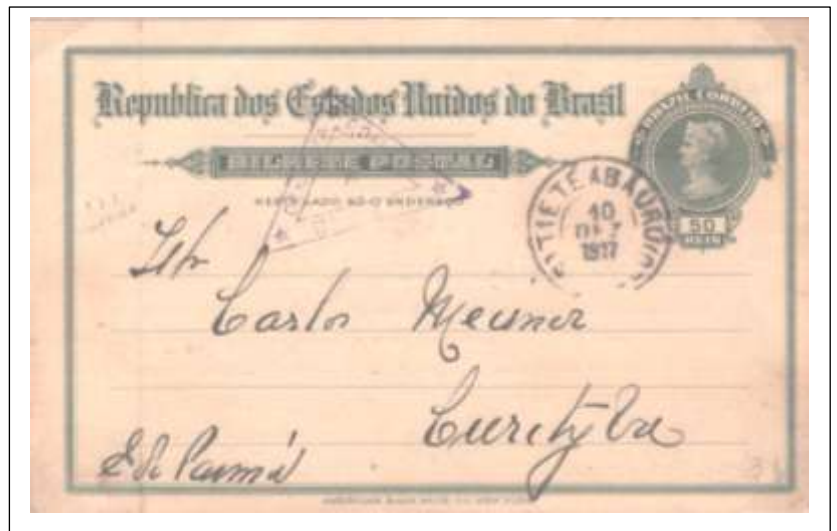
Postal Section of the Federal District (Rio de Janeiro city). The oldest cover with the “ESTADO MAIOR DA ARMADA” cancel reported to date.

blue, with the coat of arms of the Brazilian flag in the center, in addition to the linear mark "LIVRE" and circular stamp "D. FEDERAL 1st T - SECÇÃO", both in green. In this initial period, censorship was in charge of the army forces, but the letters were carried out by the regular mail. On reverse, it the army cancel "GABINETE DO ESTADO MAIOR DA ARMADA" in purple).

The "D. FEDERAL 1ª T 7ª SECÇÃO" mark, in green, was already reported on the previous cover, which demonstrates that the postal censorship, on this initial phase, was in charge of the first group of the Seventh

➤ **First use on pre-franked correspondences - First triangular type of Brazilian Postal Censorship mark**

Figure 3: Postal Stationery. From São Paulo (SP) to Curitiba (PR). Railway transit railmark “TJETÊ A BAURU” on of 12/10/1917. Censored on arrival at Curitiba, Paraná State. Presents the purple triangular mark “Censura * Correio * Brazil”. The colors blue and purple were used in southern States of Brazil: R.G. do Sul, St. Catarina and Paraná. *Oldest censored postal stationery reported.*



200 Réis Postal Stationary from Rio de Janeiro (Dec. 16, 1917) to B. Aires, Argentina (Dec. 25, 1917). Censored, at the departure, presents the circular mark in blue "ESTADO MAIOR DA ARMADA * SERVIÇO DE CENSURA". *Oldest Brazilian mail censored to foreign.*



➤ *Triangular Censorship cancel: first type of Brazilian censorship postal mark*



Figures 4 e 4a: Jonville (St. Catarina) on Dec. 10, 1917 to Rio de Janeiro (DF), Dec. 15, 1917). 100 Réis, 1st national rate. Canceled by a circular datestamp "JOINVILE - S. CATARINA 10 DEC 1917". Shows a closing label "S.P. ABERTA PELA CENSURA" with large coat of arms. The letter was censored on arrival. Six censorship cancels were placed on the label: four numeric and the oval "20" that identified the censor (one on reverse), and two triangular (one on reverse) "CENSURA * CORREIO * BRAZIL", all in green.

Primary philatelic literature for Brazil, Part 01: The Ralf Harald Meyer or RHM Catalog

Author: Peter Moore

Introduction

Although most if not all members of the Brazil Philatelic Association are familiar with a RHM catalog for Brazil, not all will know about all the almost 30 different editions that have appeared (R. H. Meyer 1979, 1980, 2008; RHM 2010, 1993, 1995, 1994a, 1994b; R. H. Meyer 2013; P. Meyer 2015, 2015, 2018).



Figure 1

For this article, I owe a lot of thanks to Kézia de Lira Fietosa and Diego Andres Salcedo (de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo 2018; de Lira Feitosa 2020; Salcedo and de Lira Feitosa 2023). Since 2018, they have published extensively on the development of the RHM catalogs from 1975 till 2019.

The RHM catalog is the culmination of several earlier catalogs. A quote from de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo makes this very clear: “In 1937, the first edition of what was then called the “Catálogo Bandeirante” appeared, as it was known until 1948. Authored by Dr. F. Schiffer, Dr. Leo Mandau, and Martial Martins. It later came to be titled “Catálogo Schiffer.” A total of 33 editions were published until the catalog was acquired by philatelist and stamp dealer Rolf Harald Meyer (RHM), a German living in Brazil, in 1975. Since then, the work has been known as the “Brazil Stamp Catalog” or “RHM Catalog.” After being acquired by Editora RHM, the catalog went through a process of maturation and predominance over other Brazilian catalogs, incorporated the Martial Dias (1941 to 1944) and Bandeirante (1937 to 1944) catalogs, and became a reference in Brazilian and international philately, serving as a source for global catalogs.” (de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo 2018, 6656).

Historical development of RHM catalog

As de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo (de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo 2018) mention, the RHM has undergone many changes since 1975, but there have been many editions as well. The RHM catalog starts at edition 33 as it is a continuation of the Schiffer and Meyer catalog (Schiffer and Meyer 1975) which became the RHM after Ralf Harald Meyer bought the rights from Dr. Schiffer.

In table 1 an overview of the editions is given along with the number of pages and number of volumes. As can be seen, some editions have less than 200 pages and might not be of much interest of members of the Brazilian Philatelic Association, but might contain information not found in other editions on specific cancellations or postcards .

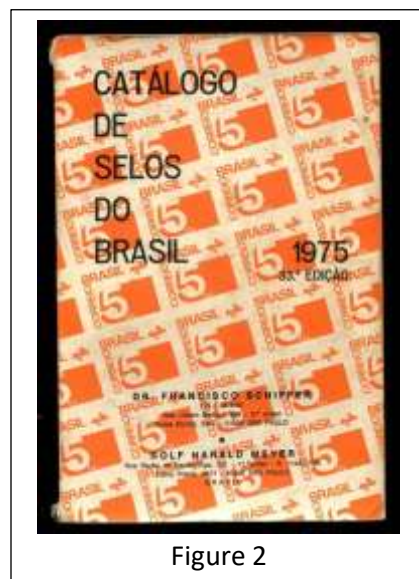


Figure 2

Table 1: edition, number of volumes and pages for the RHM catalog 1975-2019 (de Lira Feitosa 2020, 55)

Year	Edition	#Pages (total)	#Volumes
1975	33	237	1
1976	34	274	1
1977	35	308	1
1978	36	329	1
1979	37	349	1
1980	38	355	1
1981	39	365	1
1982	40	375	1
1983	41	386	1
1984	42	397	1
1985	43	407	1
1986	44	453	1
1987	45	483	1
1988	46	489	1
1989	47	517	2
1990	48	643	2
1994/1995	49	965	4
1996/1997	50	120	1
1998	51	143	1
2001	52	170	1
2003	53	195	1
2004	54	259	1
2005	55	160	1
2008	56	357	1
2010	57	430	1
2013	58	600	1
2016	59	672	2
2017	60	344	1
2019	61	768	1

Table 2 gives an overview of the changes for and to the different editions of the RHM catalogs. It starts with the acquisition of the “Catalog de Sellos do Brasil ‘Bandeirante’”.

The inclusion of Deposit stamps in the 1978 edition was a step forward. The 1979 edition started including pairs, strips and blocks of the Dom Pedro stamps, but more importantly also the stamps with marginal legends in English or Portuguese: this information is not included in Scott, SG, Michel or Yvert.

A major expansion was the 49th edition from 1993-1995 in four volumes with a separate volume on postal stationery. The whole catalog was expanded compared to earlier versions. It is still my most preferred edition.

The 2010 edition received several additional chapter on local stamps (Acre, Amazonia, Trindade) and SCADTA stamps. In 2013, 2016 and 2019 editions appeared with 600 or more pages. The include information not available in other editions.

Table 2: Changes of the RHM catalog through the years (de Lira Feitosa and Salcedo 2018, 6657–58)

Year	Changes Made to the Catalog
1975	RHM acquires the "Brazilian Stamp Catalog".
1976	New studies are being conducted on Bull's-Eye type stamps: paper, suture watermark, and envelopes. Inclusion of Zeppelin Varieties.
1977	Inclusion of cancellations on the Bull's-Eye stamps: cataloging and geographical classification.
1978	Inclusion of Deposit and Commemorative stamps, as well as airmail stamps without perforations.
1979	Inclusion of stamps with the effigy of Dom Pedro II produced by the American Bank Note: types, papers, stamps with legends, bisectors and trisectors. Inclusion of the Republic's stamps without perforation.
1980	Empire Table: inclusion of varieties in pairs and blocks of 4. Famous Figures (1954/64) – specialized classification based on the author's 1970 study.
1981	Classification and inclusion of stamp booklets.
1982	Specialized study of Dom Pedro II, standard edition of the Brazilian Mint.
1983	Inclusion of the third column of prices for on cover.
1984	Commemorative item marking the 140th anniversary of the slanted figure issue.
1985	Professional supplement with the price of stamps in ORTNs.
1986	The stamps of the Empire are reproduced in their original colors for the first time. Definitions of franking and table of occurrence of envelopes from the Brazilian Empire. Quotations for Empire envelopes (single and multiples). Specialized classification of "slanted" figures.
1987	Revision and expansion of the table of occurrences of letters, envelopes, etc. Imperial Postal Stationery: a specialized and unprecedented classification, with color reproduction. Expansion of the third column of quotations up to 1953.
1988	Launch of a supplementary price update list called "Aggiornamento 87/88".
1989	Divided into two volumes. Modern regular stamps and Hansen's disease stamps in color, also showing the reaction of these stamps under ultraviolet light.
1990	Prices are presented in philatelic units (UF).
1993	Divided into four volumes, with a new and modern layout. Volume I – Unpublished classification of pre-philatelic letters from Brazil. Volume I – Expanded classification of War Stamps.
1994	Volume III - Classification of modern stamps including regular stamps, blocks, automata, Hansen stamps, and color booklets. Volume IV - classifies Brazilian Postal Stationery from 1867 to 1993.

Year	Changes Made to the Catalog
1995	Volume II - Classification of regular stamps with a new color presentation. Presentation of the watermarks in full size alongside each issue. Intercalation of commemorative airmail stamps within the commemorative stamps chapter. The classification of specimens. Supplement to the Brazilian Stamp Catalog with the classification of stamps from 1994.
1996	The Simplified Catalog in a single volume, presenting Brazilian stamps in chronological order.
1998	The Simplified Catalog with quotations in net price. Summary of modern regular and commemorative blocks.
1999	The launch of the Catalog of Stamps and Postal History of Brazil.
2001	The fully colored Simplified Catalog, including Postcards.
2003	The fully colored Simplified Catalog, including some commemorative varieties and Postal Stationery.
2004	The fully colored Simplified Catalog, including FDCs and Maximum Postal Codes, as well as Envelopes with Single franking of commemorative stamps in the milréis period.
2005	This year's catalog is titled "Price Guide to Brazilian Stamps" and is published in black and white. A publication economical and useful.
2008	Inclusion of first-day covers, maximum cards, pre-philatelic materials, and detailed classification of philately up to 1943. Updating prices and including new varieties. Addition of a conversion table for regular stamp numbers, in relation to the 1994/95 Catalog editions.
2010	Inclusion of envelopes for sending valuables, Rowland Hill Postal Stationery, Acre, Amazonia, Trindade and SCADTA stamps.
2013	Exemption from Shipping Marks, Entire Paraguayan War Items, plus Block and Regular Summaries. The first subscription catalog in Brazil has been published.
2016	Presented in two hardcover volumes. Full color. Specialized
2017	First online catalog in the history of Brazilian philately. Available at: https://www.oselo.com.br/catalogo/ . The print version is simplified and includes standard Brazilian stamps.
2019	Presented in one hardcover volume, full color, specialized

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Figure 3

Conclusion

There are many editions of the RHM, but the best ones are the 49th, 58th, 59th and 61st. They contain more pages and information than other editions. I do not have the 58th or 61st edition, but I prefer the 59th as at some points it has more information than the 49th. However, each (specialized) edition has some features that other members of the BPA might appreciate more.

On one hand, the 49th edition shows four plate flaws of the Vovó-series the 59th no longer shows. However, my 1958 Schiffer

(Schiffer 1958, 29) shows nine different plate flaws. To my personal taste, for a specialized catalog the RHM lacks sufficient images and information on plate flaws. The RHM catalogs do give more information on paper and paper thickness than specialized catalogs for other countries. But I am still looking for a plate flaw catalog for Brazil.

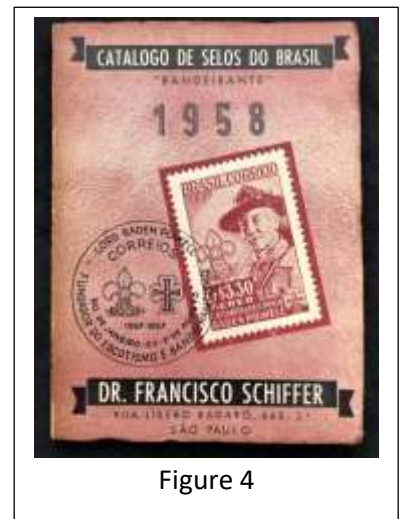


Figure 4

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The Consular Revenue Stamps of Brazil (Part 1)

Author: Don Jacobson

Consular revenues represent a little-studied but fascinating branch of fiscal philately. Not to be confused with consular mail stamps like those issued by Colombia and the United Kingdom, consular revenues were used to document -- and account for -- fees collected for consular services at embassies and consulates around the world. They are most often seen on travel documents, such as visas and passports issued by consular officers, but they were also affixed to notarial, authentications, wills, powers of attorney, and numerous types of commercial and shipping documents. Consular revenues can be collected as individual stamps or attached to documents.



Figure 1 - 10\$000 Ouro example from the Joaquim Murinho series of 1938-41.

Brazil has a rich history with consular revenue stamps stretching from their original issuance in 1893ⁱ to their official obsolescence in 2010ⁱⁱ. Over that time, the Government of Brazil issued 21 identifiably distinct series, with designs far more diverse than the consular stamps of most other countries. All were printed by the Brazilian Mint (*Casa da Moeda*).ⁱⁱⁱ

The first four issues carried images of the Allegory of the Republic. Beginning in 1923 they featured statesmen (Jose Bonifacio, Joaquim Murinho, and Zacarias de Góis e Vasconcelos) and diplomats (Barão Rio Branco and Ambassador Oswaldo Aranha), as well as former Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas and aviation pioneer Santos Dumont. Eight series did not have images of people (real or allegorical). The series of 1931-33 bore scenes of Rio de Janeiro, while the series of 1935 had vibrant Art Deco designs featuring stylized tropical motifs.

Two series in the 1950s used the Brazil Coat of Arms, while the four series issued after 1985 all carried a guilloche pattern as background to the denomination. (See Table 1 to see examples from each series.)

Cataloging the Stamps

Reference materials that mention consular revenues of Brazil are few and far between. Without a doubt the most complete listing is in *Estampilhas Fiscais O Imposto do Selo No Brasil – República*, by Luiz Reginaldo Fleury Curado. A superb resource with color images and detailed descriptions of the stamps (including watermarks and perforations), the Curado catalog lists 141 different numbered consular revenue stamps spanning 19 different series. Prior to my introduction to the Curado catalog I was already an eager collector of these stamps but had no idea of their scope. Curado enabled me to focus my consular quest more effectively.

“New” Finds

For all its strengths, Curado’s listing of consular revenues does have a number of gaps. I own exemplars of 21 denominations that are not among the 141 listed (see Table 2). And there are at least another 17 additional denominations and currency variations which – based both on Brazilian law and patterns I have observed -- almost certainly exist (see Table 3).

I would argue there are also two additional series not previously identified in Curado as distinct. Both series bear a guilloche pattern like the issues of 1985 and 1995, but one has a different currency (Cruzeiros) and the other is imperforate and self-adhesive. I have seen the latter on documents ranging from 2003 until 2010 (when Brazil phased

out the use of consular stamps.) Added to the 19 series listed in Curado, these “new” series bring the total number of issues to 21.

In June 1939, the Government of Brazil issued a Decree-Law^{iv} mandating that the design of consular stamps be changed every three years and that the stamps indicate the triennium for which they were valid. World War II likely interrupted this plan, but Itamaraty stuck to this timeline from 1945 until 1967.¹

The 1939 Decree-Law also required that consular stamps be printed in nine specific denominations (1\$000, 2\$000, 3\$000, 4\$000, 5\$000, 10\$000, 20\$000, 50\$000, and 100\$000), formalizing a practice that had been the norm since 1931.

Curado does not list the three highest denominations (20, 50, and 100) for the issues of 1931-33, 1949-51, 1952-54, 1955-57, 1958-60, 1961-63, and 1965-66. My collection includes examples of all three higher denomination stamps for the series of 1931-33, 1949-51, and 1958-60, and I have seen a scan of the 20 Cruzeiros stamp from 1952-54. It seems highly likely that all nine legally required denominations exist for every series up to and including the Santos Dumont issue of 1967-69.

Carimbology

The cancellations on consular revenues provide another rich area of focus for collectors. Each Brazilian embassy, consulate general, consulate, and vice-consulate had its own cancellation stamps (or *carimbo*s in Portuguese). All consular *carimbo*s bore Brazil’s “*Ordem e Progresso*” symbol surrounded by a circle with the name and location of the consular post. Some of my fellow fiscal philatelists center their collections around these cancellations. Brazil has had consular posts in hundreds of locations around the world over the years. Many were at embassies, of course, but prior to the age of air travel most consulates and vice-consulates were located in port cities, since ships were the only means of transoceanic travel. You can find Brazilian consular stamps with cancellations from a vast array of port cities, ranging from Antwerp and Alexandria to Bremen, Barcelona, Baltimore, Calcutta, Capetown, and Cadiz.



Recebi & A. W. Brasil
Figure 2 - Pair of Rs.3,000 examples from the Jose Bonifacio series of 1923 with a *carimbo* from the Vice-Consulate of Brazil in La Plata, Argentina. These were attached to a steamship registration document.

Variations in Watermarks, Perforations, Paper, and Color

Brazil’s consular revenues also offer enough watermark, perforation, paper, and color variations to delight the collector. The first Allegory of the Republic series has perforations of 11-14 and the second has perforations of

5-7 and 11-14. Curado lists three watermarks in use with the 1923 Jose Bonifacio issue (the Scott/RHM 100/D, 101/F, and 206/G) as well as a reasonably common variation with no watermark. I have also found examples from that series with the 193/E watermark. In addition, this series has several color variations paper thickness ranging from at least 69 to 141 microns.

Conclusion

My objective for this article was to provide an overview of the consular revenue stamps of Brazil. In future

installments, I will cover unused consular revenue stamps (which shouldn't actually exist); blocks, proofs, and essays; and the relationship between these stamps and Brazil's turbulent currency history.

Table 1 -- Examples from the 21 Series of Consular Revenue Stamps			
	<p>1893 – Allegory of the Republic. Includes three size variations depending on the denomination (high denominations are bigger).</p>		 <p>1902 – Allegory of the Republic.</p>
 <p>1905 – Allegory of the Republic. Same design as 1902 but without decimal.</p>	 <p>1923 – Jose Bonifacio. This series saw significant use until 1931. These exist with several watermark, color, and paper variations.</p>	 <p>1923 – Jose Bonifacio. The higher denominations (Rs.\$20,000, 50,000, and 100,000) feature a more flattering portrait.</p>	 <p>1931-1933 – Rio de Janeiro. The lower denominations (1\$000 to 5\$000 have a portrait orientation..</p>
 <p>1931-33 – Rio de Janeiro. The 10\$000, 20\$000, 50\$000, and 100\$000 stamps have a landscape orientation.</p>	 <p>1935 – Art Deco designs.</p>	 <p>1938-1941 – Joaquim Murтинho.</p>	 <p>1945-1948 - Barão Rio Branco.</p>

 <p>1949-1951 - Barão Rio Branco.</p>	 <p>1952-1954 -Coat of Arms.</p>	 <p>1955-1957 -Coat of Arms.</p>	 <p>1958-1960 - Zacarias de Góis e Vasconcelos</p>
 <p>1961-1963 - Ambassador Oswaldo Aranha.</p>	 <p>1964-1966 - Getúlio Vargas.</p>	 <p>1967-1969 - Santos Dumont. The Cruzeiros (Cr\$) version was in use as late as 1988.</p>	 <p>1967-1969 - Santos Dumont. The Cruzados (Cz\$) version was in use during 1987-1988</p>
 <p>1985 - Guilloche pattern with Cruzados Ouro as currency.</p>	 <p>~1990 - Guilloche pattern with Cruzeiros Ouro as currency.</p>	 <p>1995 - Guilloche pattern with Reais Ouro as currency.</p>	 <p>~2002 - Guilloche pattern with Reais Ouro. Imperforate and self-adhesive. Used until 2010.</p>

Table 2 -- Stamps Not Listed in Curado that Definitely Exist

Year	Vignette	Denomination	Color
1931-33	Rio de Janeiro	20\$000	Brown
1931-33	Rio de Janeiro	50\$000	Green
1931-33	Rio de Janeiro	100\$000	Red
1949-51	Barão Rio Branco	20\$000	Lilac Rose
1949-51	Barão Rio Branco	50\$000	Grey Blue
1949-51	Barão Rio Branco	100\$000	Chrome Yellow
1952-54	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr.\$20.00	Brown

1958-60	Z. Vasconcelos	Cr.\$20.00	Buff
1958-60	Z. Vasconcelos	Cr.\$50.00	Yellow Green
1958-60	Z. Vasconcelos	Cr.\$100.00	Ultramarine
1964-66	Getúlio Vargas	Cr.\$4.00	Cerise
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$4	Grey
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$5	Violet
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$10	Turquoise
**c.1990	Guilloche	Cz\$20	Brown
**c.1990	Guilloche	Cz\$50	Orange
***c.2002	Guilloche	Rs\$5	Brown
***c.2002	Guilloche	Rs\$10	Green
***c.2002	Guilloche	Rs\$20	Black
***c.2002	Guilloche	Rs\$50	Orange
***c.2002	Guilloche	Rs\$50	Black
*	The Cruzado (Cz\$) was the national currency 1986-89.		
**	Previously unidentified series. Guilloche pattern with Cruzeiros Ouro as currency. Issue date unconfirmed, but the Cruzeiro was back to being the national currency during 1990-93. Some posts were using these stamps as late as 2001.		
***	Previously unidentified series. Like the series of 1995, these had guilloche pattern and Reais Ouro as currency, but the stamps were imperforate and self-adhesive. Issue date unconfirmed, but these were definitely in use 2003-2010.		

Table 3 -- Stamps Not Listed in Curado that Almost Certainly Exist

Year	Vignette	Denomination
1952-54	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr\$50.00
1952-54	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr\$100.00
1955-57	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr.\$20.00
1955-57	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr\$50.00
1955-57	Brazil Coat of Arms	Cr\$100.00
1961-63	Oswaldo Aranha	Cr.\$20.00
1961-63	Oswaldo Aranha	Cr.\$50.00
1961-63	Oswaldo Aranha	Cr.\$100.00
1964-66	Getúlio Vargas	Cr.\$20.00
1964-66	Getúlio Vargas	Cr.\$50.00
1964-66	Getúlio Vargas	Cr.\$100.00
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$20
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$50
*1967-69	Santos Dumont	Cz\$100
**c.1990	Guilloche	Cz\$5
**c.1990	Guilloche	Cz\$10
**c.1990	Guilloche	Cz\$100

Note: The author would appreciate receiving scans of any of the stamps listed in Table 3 that readers may come across. Please send them to donjacobson@govleaders.org.

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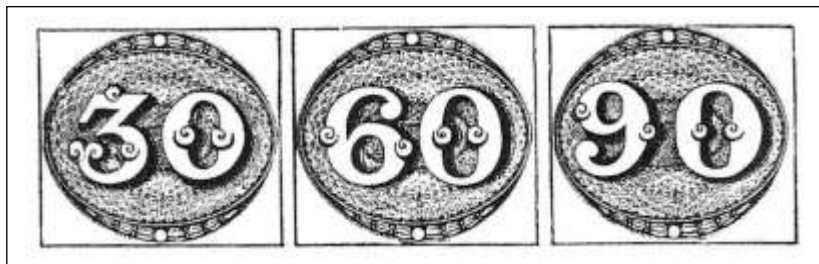
1 -Decreto n. 997-B of 11 November 1890 established the requirement that consular fees be collected via the use of consular stamps beginning 1 January 1892. It appears the stamps were not available until 1893 – which is not surprising given the need to design and produce the stamps and then distribute them to consular posts around the world via ship.

2- Portaria MRE n. 434 of 20 July 2010 (an ordinance issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations) rendered consular revenue stamps obsolete, replacing them with special security stationery and an integrated computerized accounting system.

3- Responsibility for distributing and accounting for the consular stamps shifted a few times over the years. Decreto n. 1.875 of 5 November 1894 assigned these duties to the Foreign Ministry. The distribution and accounting for the stamps shifted to the Treasury Delegation in London in 1931, per Decreto n. 20.747 of 2 December 1931. These duties reverted to the Foreign Ministry under Decreto 75.047 of 5 December 1974.

4- Decreto-Lei n. 1.330 of 7 June 1939 established a requirement that consular revenue stamps carry numbers indicating the three-year period for which the stamps would be valid. The law also established – for the first time -- a specific set of nine denominations for consular stamps (1\$000, 2\$000, 3\$000, 4\$000, 5\$000, 10\$000, 20\$000, 50\$000, and 100\$000).

5-The small format stamp with Santos Dumont was issued with the dates 1967-69 but remained in use until at least 1988.



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