

Fall 2008

Araña

THE JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY



THE Pan
American
Postal Union
ISSUE

The first
commemorative
issue of the
Republic.

Third Meeting of the Pan American Postal Union

By Arturo Martín de Nicolás

My last two articles in Araña were on the first basic series of the Spanish Republic. Due to time limitations I had changed the chronological order and bypassed the first two commemorative series of the Republic, namely the Meeting of the Pan American Postal Union in Madrid and the Montserrat issue. I will now return to the Pan American series which was the first one issued.

The U.P.U. allowed for restricted postal arrangements amongst the member countries and during a meeting in Montevideo, January 1911 the countries of the Americas decided to have a unified rate amongst them, following the leadership of Francisco García Santos, postmaster of Uruguay. In August 1921 the Pan American Postal Union was created and a sole rate established for the member countries, including Spain. The third meeting was to be held in Madrid during October and November 1931, and the recently established Government of the Republic decided to follow the initiative of the previous regime and to issue a commemorative stamp series for this occasion.

Some work had already started on the designs and engravings, but the postal authorities were hard pressed for time, especially because the project took on a larger scope than the occasion warranted. The issue consisted of three series: a Basic Series for ordinary mail, an Air Mail series and an Official series for Government use, both ordinary mail and Air Mail. It was decided to complete the engravings mostly in Spain but to print the engraved stamps with two British companies. Waterlow and Sons Ltd. printed the Basic Series and Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. printed the Air Mail Series. The set of Official stamps for

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Original project designed by Sánchez-Toda for the Air Mail stamp of the Fuente de Cibeles, with his signature in the lower right hand corner. Rare and unique copy.



The project was approved and we show first a finished die proof complete except for the value, which is still blank. Following we have two finished die proofs in the final colors for both the 50cts and 1 Pta values.



The top die proof was not approved as designed. It was modified by changing the title from "Patio" to "Fuente" de los Leones, the columns were made thinner, and the semi-circles on the top arch were changed to arabic style ornaments, as shown in the second die proof, which has the final design but is still missing the value and the interior ornaments.

ordinary use were printed in slightly different colors from those of the Basic Series. The stamps of the Official Air Mail series were likewise printed in slightly different colors from those of the regular Air Mail service. In both cases the word "Oficial" was overprinted by typography.

The stamps for the ordinary mail were outstanding designs. The 5 cts and 40 cts are of the fuente de los Leones in the Alhambra Palace of Granada, engraved by Camilo Delhom. The 10cts, 25cts and 50 cts, also engraved by Camilo Delhom, are of the interior of the Mezquita de Córdoba. The Mezquita was a magnificent, extensive structure, and a place of prayer for the Moors, who had conquered Córdoba. It was built between the VIII and X century and expanded several times. After Córdoba was reconquered by the Christian armies it was transformed into a Catholic Cathedral in the year 1236. The 15 cts and 1 Pta of the Puente de Alcántara de Toledo were engraved by Mr. Harrison of Waterlow and Sons. This bridge is one of the entry points into the city of Toledo and the stamp has a view of the city in the background. The 30 cts, engraved by Camilo Delhom corresponds to a picture of Francisco García Santos, the postmaster of Uruguay who was the driving force behind the creation of the Pan American Postal Union. The last two stamps, the 4 Pts and the 10 Pts, engraved by José López Sánchez-Toda are a view of the well known Puerta del Sol of Madrid, showing the enthusiastic crowds on the day the Republic was proclaimed. The Air Mail series consists of three different designs, which were all engraved by José López Sánchez-Toda. The 5cts, 10 cts and 25 cts show an airplane approaching Madrid from the west, with the Palacio de Oriente and the church of San Francisco el Grande in the background. The 50 cts and 1 Pta show the well known fuente de Cibeles with the Palacio de Comunicaciones in the background, and the 4pts shows an airplane flying over the central calle de Alcalá in Madrid.



The Mezquita de Cordoba die proof in a brown trial color, without a value.

This initial die proof of the Puerta del Sol stamp was engraved with the existing "Osborne" sign in the background. It is in a trial color, without a value. This sign was eliminated in the final die proofs.

tom right hand border appears his signature. Original projects are unique, by their very nature, and extremely rare. I present it together with a die proof of the stamp, still missing the value, and two final die proofs in the final color of values 50 cts and 1 Pta.

I am a great lover of die proofs and believe that they are a necessary complement to any good specialized collection. I start the collection of die proofs for this series with two very rare proofs of the Fuente de los Leones in the Alhambra Palace of Granada. The first one was not approved and it was modified by making several changes. The title was changed from "Patio" to "Fuente" de los Leones, the columns were made thinner, and the semi-circles on the top arch were changed to Arabic style ornaments, all of which are shown in the second die proof, which has the final design but is still missing the value and the interior ornaments. Following are additional die proofs, mostly with finished designs, but in trial colors, without the final

I will now start presenting my collection by showing an item which is the only one known, since it is the original project designed by Sánchez-Toda for the Air Mail stamp of the Fuente de Cibeles. At the bot-



Four die proofs in colors different from those of the final colors for the stamps, without the values, with two of the designs for the Air Mail series.

value. The Mezquita de Córdoba is a rare proof, shown in a trial brown color, without a value. I show next an interesting, initial die proof of the Puerta del Sol stamp which was engraved with the existing "Osborne" sign in the background and is also in a trial color, without a value. The final dies show that this

colors of these stamps and only ten complete sets, which are very rare, are known to exist. I show one complete set as the center page of the present issue of Araña. I end the die proofs showing final die proofs in the final colors for the stamps of the air mail series.

The stamps of the Pan American Postal

1931, and one air mail cover, also registered, to Sweden dated November 3, 1931.

Due to the complicated nature of this series and the time pressure involved in printing the stamps so that they could be issued timely for the Meeting of the Pan American Postal Union there are quite a number of va-

I am a great lover of die proofs and believe they are a necessary compliment to any good specialized collection.

sign was eliminated. I continue with the die proofs of the two Air Mail stamps, both in trial colors, without a value, where a flying air plane is shown.

As mentioned previously Waterlow and Sons printed the basic series for ordinary mail. They made final die proofs in the final

Union were issued only in Madrid, starting October 10, 1931 and they were postally valid until November 10, 1931. There are therefore a limited number of covers which had circulated validly during this period. I show one cover registered to Paris with the stamps for ordinary mail dated November 5,

rieties. We end the exhibit by showing two sets of the most rare of the color varieties, sometimes called color "errors", but which I consider are probably trial colors. One set corresponds to the stamps for ordinary mail and the second set corresponds to the "Oficial" overprinted stamps. ■



Final die proofs in the final colors of the Air Mail series for the four stamps of the airplane approaching Madrid.



Final die proofs in the final colors of the Air Mail series to be used for "Oficial" correspondence for the four stamps of the airplane approaching Madrid.



The complete Basic Series of stamps for ordinary mail of the Third Meeting of the Pan American Postal Union.



The complete series of stamps for air mail of the Third Meeting of the Pan American Postal Union.



Mailed registered Nov. 5, 1931 from Madrid to Paris, within the period of validity.



Mailed registered and air mail Nov. 3, 1931 from Madrid to Blotberget, Sweden, with transit marks of Paris and Malmö, Sweden on the back of the envelope.



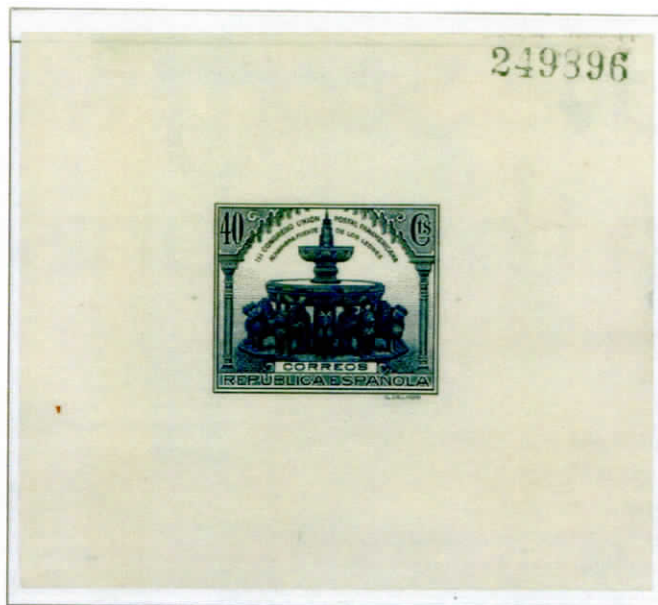
The complete series of stamps for "Oficial" correspondence, both for ordinary mail and for air mail, with the slight difference in color previously mentioned.



The Pan American Postal Union series has a number of color varieties. The top five stamps in this page show the most important ones of the ordinary series. The bottom five stamps show the most important varieties of the "Oficial" series.



Complete set of the final Waterlow die proofs in the final colors of the stamps for the Ordinary series. Only ten complete sets are known to exist.



A Love Story with Roots in the Spanish Civil War

BY MARICEL BASURTO

The year was 1937 and Jose or Pepet as he was known in Catalan was doing everything an eleven year old kid can do to survive a war. His father was a high ranking captain of the Popular Army fighting the fascists. His mother was trying as hard as a mother can to feed her three children. Pepet would spend his days roaming the streets of Rubi, the small town close to Barcelona where they lived; he would look for anything he could eat. Life was very hard for everybody, but children suffered the most. Hunger is very hard to get used to. The anxiety of not knowing if he would ever see his father again and if his family would survive this war was at the top of his concern list. Thousands of children were going through these hard times. Many had already lost parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, friends, and were alone in the world. The Spanish Civil war was a very cruel and long war.

Thousands of miles away from Rubi, on the other side of the Atlantic ten year old Maria Eva was a worry free happy little girl. Her father was a drill worker for an American oil company and her mother a house wife and self taught nurse. They were poor but they were happy, and food was not a problem in her house. She lived in Reventadero, a very small town in the middle of nowhere in the north of the Mexican state of Veracruz. There was no electricity in Reventadero, no newspapers, no radio, TV was not heard of yet, and so getting news from the outside would take a long time, especially if the news were about a war being fought in a distant country. They had never heard of the Spanish Civil War and all the devastation that it was causing. Maria Eva would spend her days going to school, helping her mother around the house, and playing with her friends in the nearby river and vast country surrounding the little town.

One day, they saw announcements around town of a cultural group that would be visiting. They brought shows, music, cultural events, and most importantly news from the outside world. These groups were formed



Pepet and Maria Eva shortly after their marriage in Mexico.



A young Maria Eva.

under the government of Lazaro Cardenas and would travel around Mexico entertaining people. This time, some representatives from the International Brigades had joined the group. They wanted to spread the word about the suffering of the people of Spain. They had posters and literature that they shared with everybody in Reventadero. This was the first time Maria Eva heard anything about a war and its consequences. On the way home she couldn't take off of her mind what she had just learned. She could not imagine herself going through a war, what would she do? She thought of all the children her age suffering far away. She went to bed thinking what she could do to help.

Early next morning she went looking for the person in charge of the group. His name was Francisco Amezquita; he was an older man that paid attention to Maria Eva's concerns. She asked him what she could do to help the children in Spain; she was willing to do whatever she could. He suggested that the only way she could help from far away was to collect money and send it; any amount would help a lot. At that moment Maria Eva decided that she was going to form a committee to help the children victims of the Spanish Civil War. Francisco walked with Maria Eva the rest of the way to school planning what she was going to do. At school she told her classmates what she intended to do, and that she needed volunteers to go around asking for donations. Francisco named Maria Eva president and treasurer of the committee.

From that day, and for the following two weeks, which was how long Francisco's group stayed in Reventadero, Maria Eva and her small group of volunteers visited the few businesses in town, and knocked on



Pepet as a school boy in Rubi near Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War.

each house. The population of Reventadero at that time must have been around 1500. Not everybody could spare a few cents to donate. Most of the donations ranged between 5 cents to 15 cents of a peso. At the time the exchange rate must have been 3 pesos to a dollar.

At the end of the two weeks, the committee had raised \$23.00 pesos. Francisco took the money and thanked Maria Eva for her efforts reassuring her that this money was going to be used to help the children of Spain. Maria Eva had mixed feelings, she was satisfied that she had been able to do something to help, but was very sad thinking about the war.

She wished that she could do more, but living in such a small town, and she being only 10 years old, anything that she could do was very limited. People were not rich, and another collection would be very hard.

Francisco and his group left to continue touring other places. Maria Eva thought about the war in Spain every day. Two months later, Maria Eva received a letter from The Aid Committee to help the Children of Spain. They were thanking Maria Eva and congratulating her for her initiative to help.

Time went by; Maria Eva busied herself with everyday life, still thinking once in a while

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COMITE DE AYUDA A LOS NIÑOS DEL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL

APARTADO 1708

TEL. ERIC. 3-30-70

BUCARELI 12-412

MEXICO, D. F.

Junio 28 de 1937.

COMITE DE HONOR:

AMALIA S. DE CARDENAS

BERMELA GIL DE VAZQUEZ VELA

MATILDE RODRIGUEZ CABO
DE MUJICA

SECRETARIADO NACIONAL:

Presidenta,

Ma. DE LOS A.A. DE CHAVEZ OROZCO

Secretario General,

LIC. EUGENIO MENDEZ

Oficial Mayor,

LIC. QUINTIN RUEDA

Secretario de Organizacion,

JORGE L. ROJAS

Secretario del Interior,

GILBERTO A. RIVERA

Secretaria del Exterior,

PAULA ALEGRIA

Adscritos de Organizacion,

M. A. S. DE PEREZ Y SOTO

TERESA PROENZA

BEATRIZ FLORES DE JAIMES

Secretaria de Finanzas,

PURA ESTRADA DE F. DE VELASCO

Adscritos de Finanzas,

JUANA LUISA PROENZA

JOSE CAPIN

Secretaria de Actas y Acuerdos,

CONCEPCION ROSETE

Secretaria de Prensa y Propaganda,

ELENA VAZQUEZ GOMEZ

Adscritos de Prensa y Propaganda

SANTOS BALMORI

RAMON ARROYO

Niña Eva Vastañeda,
Tesorera del Comité Infantil
Pro Niños Españoles.
REVENTADERO, Ver.

Muy querida compañerita:

Hemos tenido conocimiento por el compañero Francisco Amézquita, de la organización del Comité Infantil Pro Niños Españoles, que nació a iniciativa tuya, y con la eficaz colaboración de dicho compañero. Ha sido para nosotros un regocijo indescriptible saber que tu, hija de obreros, has sentido en tu corazón la tragedia de los niños españoles, y has querido generosamente, aliviar su dolor. Te felicitamos muy cordialmente, igual que a todas las niñas integrantes del Comité por ese bello gesto que pone de relieve el elevado espíritu de la niñez mexicana, comprensible y amoroso, para sus hermanos de clase. Te exhortamos a que continúes trabajando con entusiasmo y ardor, para que te queda la enorme satisfacción de llevar hasta ellos, el consuelo y el cariño que reclama su inmenso infortunio.

Mucho nos agradaría recibir carta tuya, directamente, para que nos comunicaras todos los proyectos de trabajo y se estableciera de ese modo un nexo mas íntimo entre Uds y nosotros; quedo pues en espera de tu carta que tanto me ha de regocijar. Recibe hoy, nuestra cordial felicitación, que harás extensiva a los otros niños que han correspondido a tus esfuerzos.

Recibí por conducto del compañero F. Amézquita, la cantidad de \$23.00, colectada por Uds como uno de los primeros trabajos. Mucho agradecemos la solidaridad que ofrecen Uds a los niños españoles, así como el apoyo que nos brindan a nuestro Comité.

Fraternalmente,

Pura Estrada de Fdez de Velasco

SOLIDARIDAD Y AYUDA AL NIÑO DEL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL

The original letter of thanks sent to Maria Eva from officials at the Aid Committee for the Children of Spain, thanking her for her fund raising efforts on behalf the children in the Republican zone during the civil war.

AID COMMITTEE FOR THE CHILDREN OF SPAIN

Mexico D.F.
June 28, 1937

Eva Castaneda
Treasurer of the children committee
Pro Spanish children
Reventadero, Veracruz

Dear Little comrade:

We have heard through comrade Francisco Amezcuita about the organization of the Children committee pro Spanish children, which was created by your initiative and with the efficient collaboration of our comrade. It has been an indescribable joy for us to know that you, a daughter of the working class, has felt in your heart the tragedy of the Spanish children, and has generously wanted to ease their pain. We cordially congratulate you and the rest of the girls of the committee for this beautiful gesture that marks the high understanding and loving spirit of the Mexican children towards their fraternal brothers and sisters in Spain. We exhort you to continue to work hard, so you can have the rewarding satisfaction of knowing that you have brought the love and compassion they desperately need in their immense tragedy.

We would love to hear from you directly, so you could tell us all about your working projects, and to establish a closer relationship between you and us. I will be anxiously awaiting to hear from you. Again we cordially congratulate you and the other children that have corresponded to your efforts.

I received through comrade Francisco Amezcuita the amount of \$23.00 pesos, from your first collection.

We greatly appreciate the solidarity that you are offering to the Spanish children, as well as the support that you are giving to our committee.

Fraternally,
Pura Estrada de Fernandez de Velasco

their father.

A few days later they were transported to the port of Bordeaux where they would finally meet their father and board a ship. The Spanish government in exile and the government of Mexico had been negotiating the relocation of refugees to Mexico. Whoever wanted was welcome in Mexico.

Pepet and his family started a new life in Mexico moving to several places deciding what they would do and where they would finally settle.

In the summer of 1943, 17 year old Pepet was working at a ranch close to Villagran, a small town in the north of Mexico. By this time Pepet was enjoying life at its fullest. He had grown to be a very hard working, happy, friendly teenager. All his childhood worries were gone, and even though Spain was his beloved country, and was always in his heart, he adopted Mexico as his new home.

Maria Eva like every year had decided to spend her summer vacation visiting her relatives in Villagran. Now 16 years old, she was ready to enjoy her summer with her cousins.

The first morning in Villagran Maria Eva was awakened by the engine of a tractor coming down the road, her cousin told her she should take a look at the new guy in town, a very good looking "gachupin" (this is how people from Spain are called in Mexico).

Maria Eva saw him on the tractor, and indeed, he was good looking and very friendly, he waved at her, and she shyly waved back.

They became friends. When Maria Eva went back home, they wrote to each other. Slow mail service, and everyday life responsibilities gradually stopped the letters.

Five years later, late in 1947 while cleaning her closet, Maria Eva found one of Pepet's letters between her clothes, and wondering what ever had happened to him, she decided to write him a letter. A short time later, they met in Mexico City. Two months later they got married.

They were married for 57 years until 3 years ago when Pepet died after being paralyzed for 28 years. Maria Eva lovingly took care of him during all this time. Their love was very special. In a way, for Maria Eva it was born when they were still children and didn't know each other. When she first heard about the tragedies of the Spanish Civil War, and immediately felt the urge to do something to help the smallest victims of the war. Never knowing that she would ever meet, marry, have 6 children and live the rest of her life with one of the children she once tried to help! ■

LOVE STORY

Continued from page 15

about the war. Two years later she rejoiced to hear about the Spanish civil war ending. By this time her family had already moved to Tampico, a bigger city where they had access to all kinds of news. It was very sad seeing pictures of the exodus in the newspapers, or watching the documentaries the few times she went to the movie theater. People were fleeing their country, leaving everything behind. The uncertainty of their immediate future was reflected on their faces not knowing where in the world they would start a new life.

Among those thousands of people leaving Spain was now 13 year old Pepet, his older brother and sister and his mother. They hadn't heard anything about his father. They crossed the border to France where they were concentrated in an abandoned hotel in the north of France. After nine months they finally had news about his father, his name was on a list of survivors, and he was in a concentration camp in a French beach. The whole family was ecstatic about the good news; they couldn't wait to reunite with

A Letter From Gibraltar

By Robert H. Penn



Early post card photo showing town of Gibraltar. Probably looked much like this in 1848.

"Sometimes the purchase of covers at auction reveals unexpected rarity and value. Perhaps just as rewarding is the cover that confirms past research and is an outstanding specimen of postal history. The recent purchase of a Spanish pre-stamp folded letter on eBay by the author provides a good example."

Historical Background

The little seaport at the foot of the Rock of Gibraltar has long been a strategic prize. Seized by a British force led by Sir Geoffrey Rooke in August 1704, Gibraltar was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty in 1713. Britain was the rising great naval power of the time and Spain was in a period of decline.

Spanish citizens in the Gibraltar area were faced with the choice of becoming British co-

lonial subjects or moving into parts of nearby Spanish towns and provinces. For many of the displaced, the small town of San Roque became a refuge, just over the new border with Gibraltar.

Once it became obvious the British were not going to give up Gibraltar, the now growing town of San Roque began to take on important administrative and religious functions for the region. Among these were the expansion of church orders, religious festivals and new buildings. Today, many are notable tourist attractions.

San Roque in the 20th century became an industrial area. This led to its tourist destination "boom" in the 1960's. Today it is a major tourist area with modern hotels, golf courses and resorts. Few of the tourists who visit are aware of San Roque's humble beginnings.

Mail Service from Gibraltar

For the British in Gibraltar, early mail service to the outside world was not a problem. British naval vessels, merchant ships and paque boats pulled into port on a regular basis. As long as a folded letter or package could be safely sent out of Gibraltar by ship, the choice was obvious. Any of this 18th Century or early 19th Century mail to or from Gibraltar is a good philatelic item. With no postal marks being applied, they can only be identified by their contents.

However, there was a need for a land mail service route from Gibraltar. Letters to Spain, Portugal, France and even Britain could not always be sent by ship. Some practical "exchange" or "transfer" process,

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Front of the cover. Note: Handstamps in red and "Pos Estafeta."



Reverse side of cover. With two Baeza markings. One is a Type II, Cadiz and a Type I, S. Roque for the originating post office.

Gibraltar 26 Junio 1848

Querido Primo

Confirmo mi última 15. del actual, relativa
atención a su contenido, y me mandes esos marcos lo mas
pronto posible. Aun no tiene entrase el buque que traes
tu sanacea aunque no me dices cual es. Tienen llegado
dos Americanos el "Girato" y "Federica" uno de New York
el otro de Boston. El domingo salio para Malaga, el otro
me dice Ordeley que es muy probable que a esta a cargo
del otro con signacion el ultimo que te mando quedo muy
contento el capitán le escribio, en caso de ir te avisara.

La inclusa la recibí por buque
de Londres. "Pamblus" aun no tiene llegado, en tu última
me dices no mandarte tus pedidos, pues te habias enviado
en esas. Union tiene aqui de modo que si quieres algo
me avisas con tiempo. Sin mas Memorias ala familia
y te recibes lo mismo de este tu afferno primo —

W. Sherman

The letter, written June 26, 1848, in Gibraltar. It appears to be commercial and mentions several ships.



Old Engraving of the Rock of Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR

Continued from page 18

linked to the Spanish postal system became the answer. Little San Roque looked like the best site; close, convenient and not far from large port city of Cadiz.

Our mentor and Spanish postal historian, Theo VanDam, provided some details. He says in his "Postal History of Spain" that "mail was routed through the small town of San Roque....an overland trail was established in 1783, and the mail was marked "S Roque/Andalucia/Baxa" or "DeGibr/S. Roque/Andalucia Baxa" until about 1853. Mail service was interrupted by the Peninsular War (1808–1814).

No dates for earliest use of the "Roque" markings are given. The San Roque "straight-lines" are similar to many such town postmarks or "primativas" of the early 19th Century. This same markings would have been used for mail departing from San Roque. We also are given no dates for the establishment of the San Roque post office. When the Baeza standard postmark was introduced in 1842, the San Roque post office would have been provided with the device.

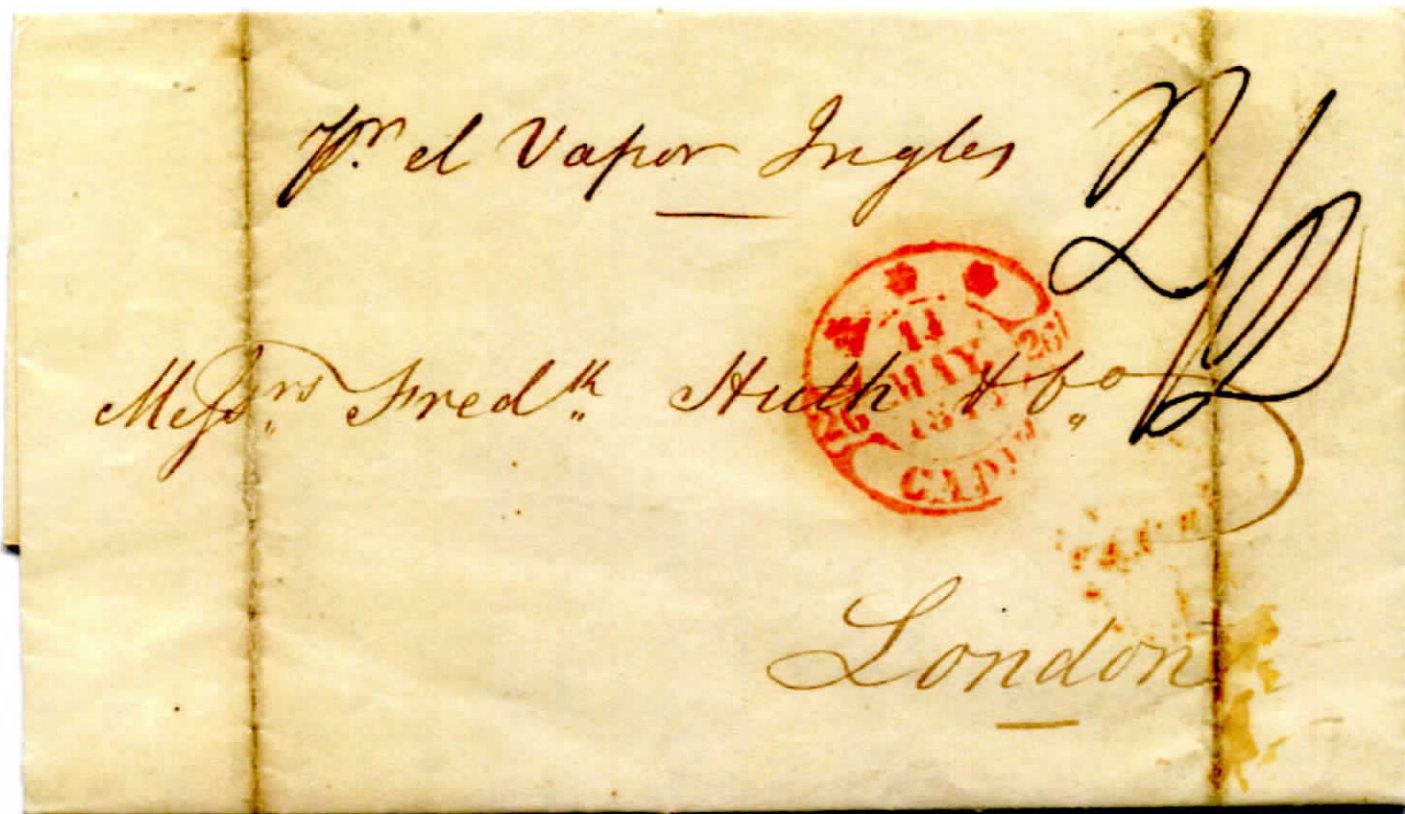
The office of the colonial secretary in Gibraltar made up and received the mail packets, but did not use hand stamps. Let-

ters can only be identified by their contents or by Spanish markings. This was a separate postal establishment from the Packet Service, although both were combined January 1857. (These details also provided by VanDam)

The Gibraltar Cover

Our cover at first glance appears to be just a 19th Century folded letter. It was addressed to a Jose Bonsulaw (?) in Cadiz. On the front center is a red 1R rate mark — One Reale. Inside docketing indicates the letter

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Another Cover – Cadiz to London with Cadiz, Type I Baeza.



Also, back of "Another Cover" showing London paque boat back stamp.

GIBRALTAR

Continued from page 21

was written on June 26th, 1848, in Gibraltar. It arrived in Cadiz on June 28th.

The front of the cover provides two faint clues that this might be more than a common folded letter. First, there is a three-line hand stamp in red with “Roque” and “Baxa” clear enough to recognize. A straightline or Spanish pre-stamp mark always warrants further inspection and positive identification.

Second, written in the upper right corner is “Por Estafeta” = “by relay station or border post office”. This indicates the cover was on a special route.

The three line postal marking is slightly blurred. Close inspection indicates it is indeed the “DeGibr/S. Roque/Anda Baxa” the pre-stamp of San Roque. Roughly translated

...there was a need
for a land mail service
route from Gibraltar.

it means “from Gibraltar/San Roque/Andalucia Lower” (the Province).

There are two “bonus” markings on the reverse side of the folded letter. One is a Type II Baeza postal mark in red-orange. This was applied in Cadiz — Postal District #26 and documents the letter’s arrival on June 28, 1848. It demonstrates the use of the “Baeza” as an arrival date stamp.

Perhaps even better, there is a second “Baeza” on the reverse. This is a Type I in red. The Postal District is #25 or Andalucia Baxa, abbreviated Andal. B, in the lower half and dated June 26, 1848. The post office is “S. Roque”.

While all of these markings can be found on covers, it is rare to find all of them on the same cover.

Perhaps one of our members can translate the letter and we can learn why Sr. Nehe-mias (?) in Gibraltar was writing to Sr. Bon-sulaw (?) in Cadiz 160 years ago. ■



One Reale rate marking.



The San Roque straightline as illustrated in a reference text.



Another sample of the Cadiz Type II Baeza.

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