

Fifth printing: Issued April, 1959; 600,000 issued. The paper is of two fluorescences — low (Group III) (*left*) and average (Group V) (*right*). The cut-out — an anvil — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 12,000 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

Plate flaws

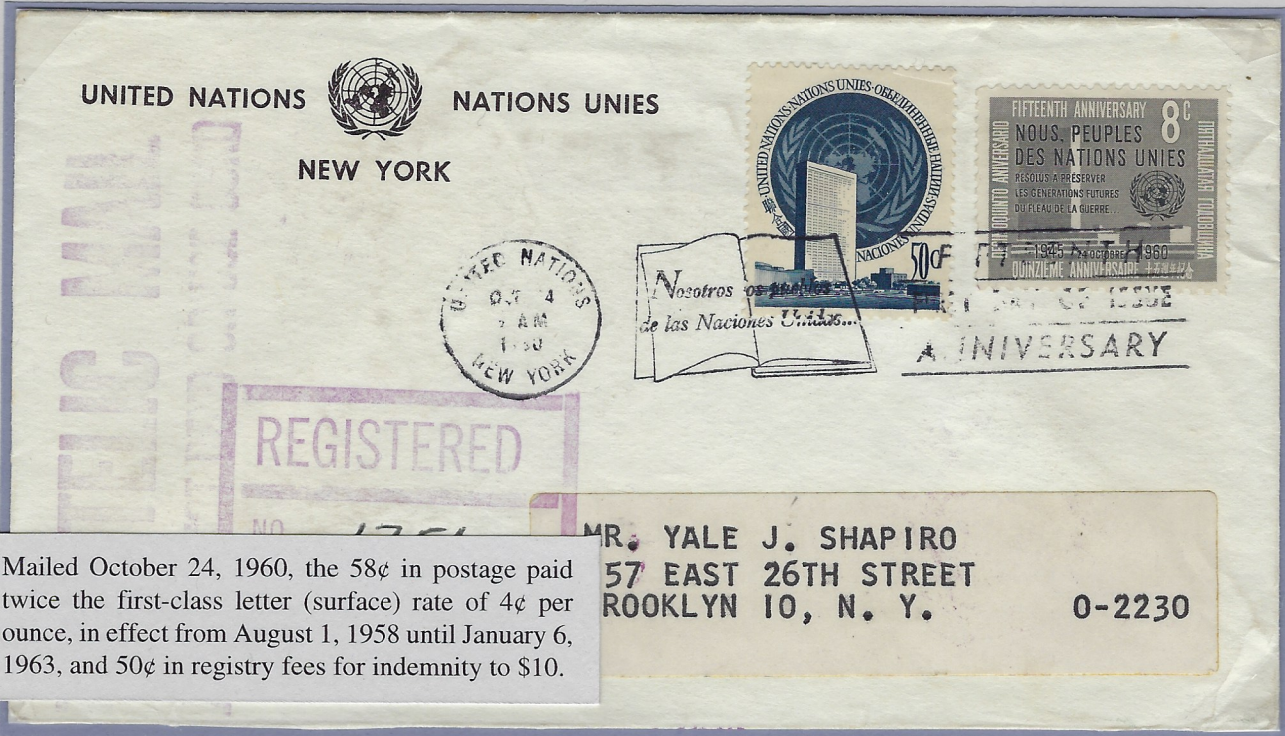
No significant plate flaws have been found on the first through third printings printed using plate 1. The fourth and fifth printings were made using a duplicate plate (to plate number 1), whose number is unknown. The following plate flaws have been found:



All stamps printed from this plate have a small line under the "I" of "UNIES". This example is from the fifth printing.

On the fifth printing, a horizontal plate scratch runs through the lower row of perforations under stamp #49.

Postal usages



Mailed October 24, 1960, the 58¢ in postage paid twice the first-class letter (surface) rate of 4¢ per ounce, in effect from August 1, 1958 until January 6, 1963, and 50¢ in registry fees for indemnity to \$10.



The 75¢ in postage pays three times the international airmail letter rate of 25¢ per 1/2 ounce to Asia, in effect when the 50¢ stamp was issued until April 30, 1967.

Overview of printings



First printing

Second printing

Third printing



Fourth printing

Fifth printing

Sixth printing

Seventh printing

Production details

J.F. Doeve was the designer; S.L. Hartz and C.A. Mechelse were the engravers. The stamp was line engraved (carmine) and was perforated 12½ horizontally by 13 vertically.

Printings



First printing: Issued October 24, 1951; 535,250 issued. The paper is of average fluorescence (Group V). The cut-out — a keypunch — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 10,700 cut-out blocks exist, (but only a few in the upper right and lower right corners.) The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.

025

Damaged plate



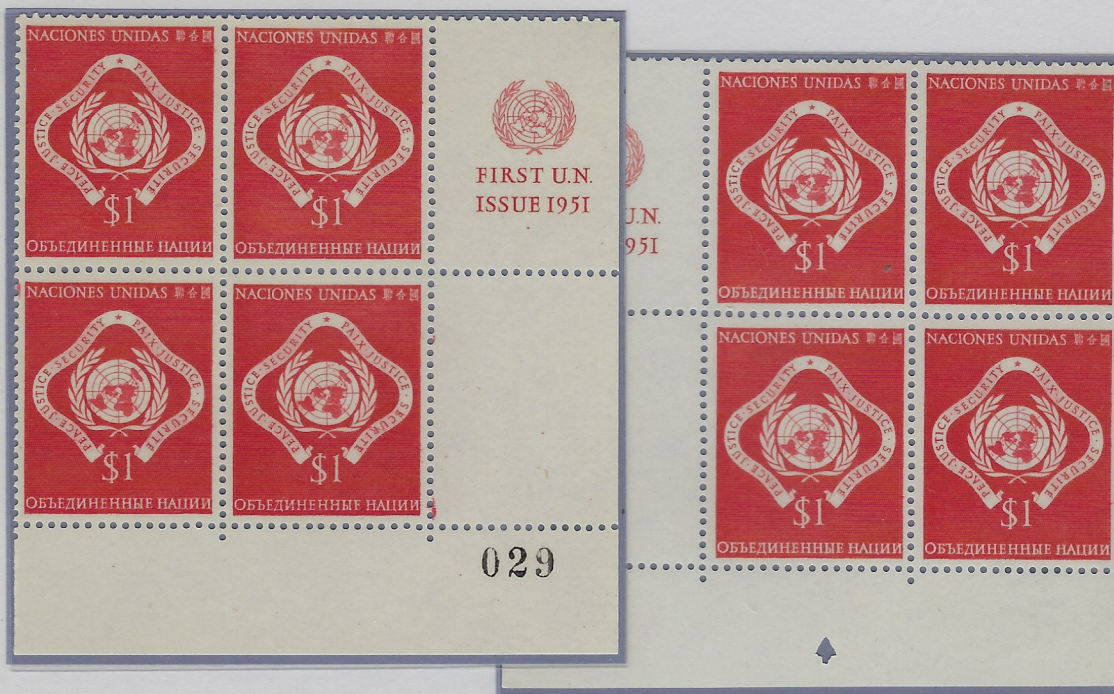
A partial heart-shaped mark, which appears faintly above stamp #1 along the edge of upper panes, is probably the result of a damaged plate.

Trimming error

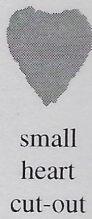


Improperly trimmed panes caused perforations, that were usually removed, to remain along the left edge of the pane.

arrowhead
cut-out



Second printing: Issued in April, 1952; 240,000 issued. (These stamps were considered as replacements for rejected stamps from the first printing, so the United Nations Postal Administration gave no printing information for many years.) The paper is of average fluorescence (Group V). The cut-out — an arrowhead — can be found in the upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left margins of lower panes; 4,800 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.



small heart cut-out



Third printing: Issued in April, 1954; 107,600 issued. The paper is of medium fluorescence (Group IV). The cut-out — a small heart — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 2,140 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (01–100) are printed in the upper right margins of panes.

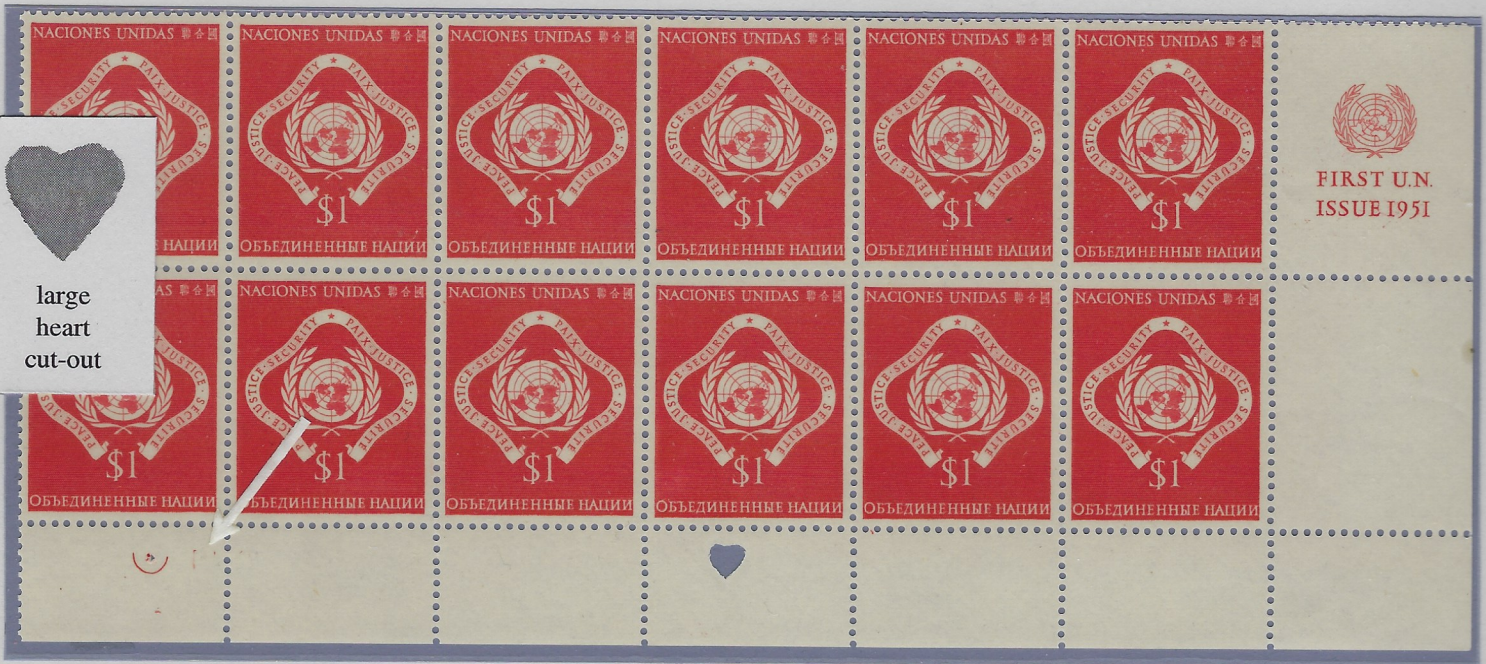
The right block shows an offset, on the gummed side, of a control number (02) from a previously numbered pane.



shield cut-out



Fourth printing: Issued in March, 1957; 335,100 issued. The paper is of medium fluorescence (Group IV). The cut-out — a shield — can be found in the upper left margin of upper panes or in the lower right margins of lower panes; 6,700 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



Fifth printing: Issued in June, 1959; 645,100 issued. The paper is of average fluorescence (Group V). The cut-out — a large heart — can be found in the upper left margin of upper panes or in the lower right margins of lower panes; 12,900 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

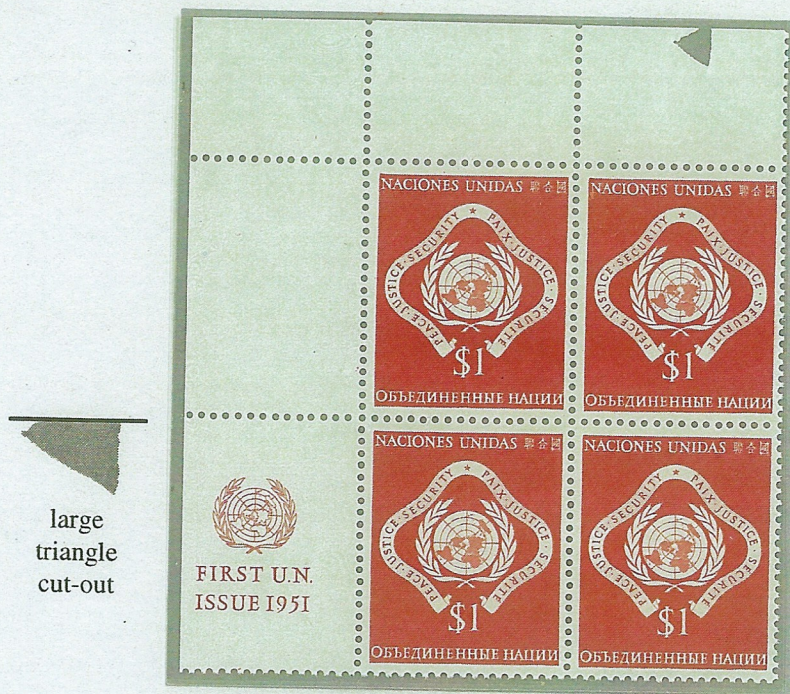
This printing was made from plate 2; the plate number "PL 2" can be found very lightly printed in the lower margin of lower post office panes, under stamps #45 and #46, but it is rarely inked sufficiently to be visible.



Sixth printing: Issued April 2, 1965; 285,350 issued. The paper is "hi-brite" (Group VII). The cut-out — a large triangle with the top cut off — can be found only over stamp #1 of upper panes (no cut-outs have been found on lower panes, since they were most likely trimmed off); 2,850 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

This printing was made from plate 2; the plate number "PL 2" can be found lightly printed in the lower margin of lower post office panes, under stamps #45 and #46.

Definitive stamps (vertical) – Enschedé



large
triangle
cut-out

Seventh printing: Issued January 20, 1966; 220,100 issued. The paper is 'hi-brite' (Group VII). The cut-out — a large triangle with the top cut off — can be found only over stamp #1 of upper panes (no cut-outs have been found on lower panes, since they were most likely trimmed off); 2,850 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

This printing was made from plate #2; the plate number "PL 2" can be found lightly printed in the lower margin of lower post office panes, under stamp #45/46.

Plate flaws

No plate varieties of any significance can be found on the first through third printings printed from plate 1.

The fourth through seventh printings were made using a duplicate plate, 'PL2'. The following plate flaws have been found:



On upper panes, a small scratch appears in the third leaf down from the top of the left branch of the emblem on stamp #12 on printings four through seven. This example is from the fourth printing.



On upper panes, a small spot appears in the left branch of the Russian letter 'U' in "HAUNN" on stamp #25 on printings four through seven. This example is from the fifth printing. (This flaw is not listed by Goodey.)

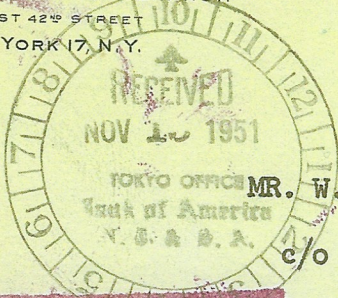


This letter, postmarked Aug
ounce, in effect when the 60

\$1 stamp

Postal usages

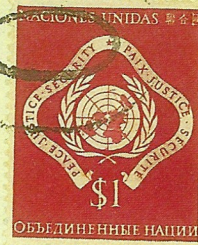
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



MR. W. M. MOORE

c/o Bank of America, N.T.S.A.

TOKYO, JAPAN



Mailed November 9, 1951, the \$1 in postage includes 75¢ for three times the international airmail rate of 25¢ per 1/2 ounce for airmail to Asia (in effect when the \$1 stamp was issued until May 1, 1967) and 25¢ registry for indemnity of not more than \$10 (in effect from January 1, 1949 to September 1, 1952).



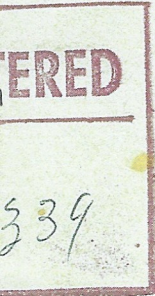
Mr. A. Krassowky.

610 West 150th Street

Apt. 5-B.

New York - 31.

(N.Y.)



st 2, 1956, pays a registration fee of \$1.35, for indemnity of between \$500.01 and \$600.00, and triple the first class (surface) letter rate of 3¢ per stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.

Stamps issued



Paper and Gum

The horizontal definitive stamps were printed by De La Rue using a British paper made of 25% rag, 40% chemically bleached wood and 35% esparto (a coarse grass grown on Spain and Algeria). The paper was unwatermarked.

The paper was gummed by De La Rue before printing, using Gum Arabic which varies in colour from almost white to a dark cream and which has a "cracked" surface.



Gum Arabic (creamish)



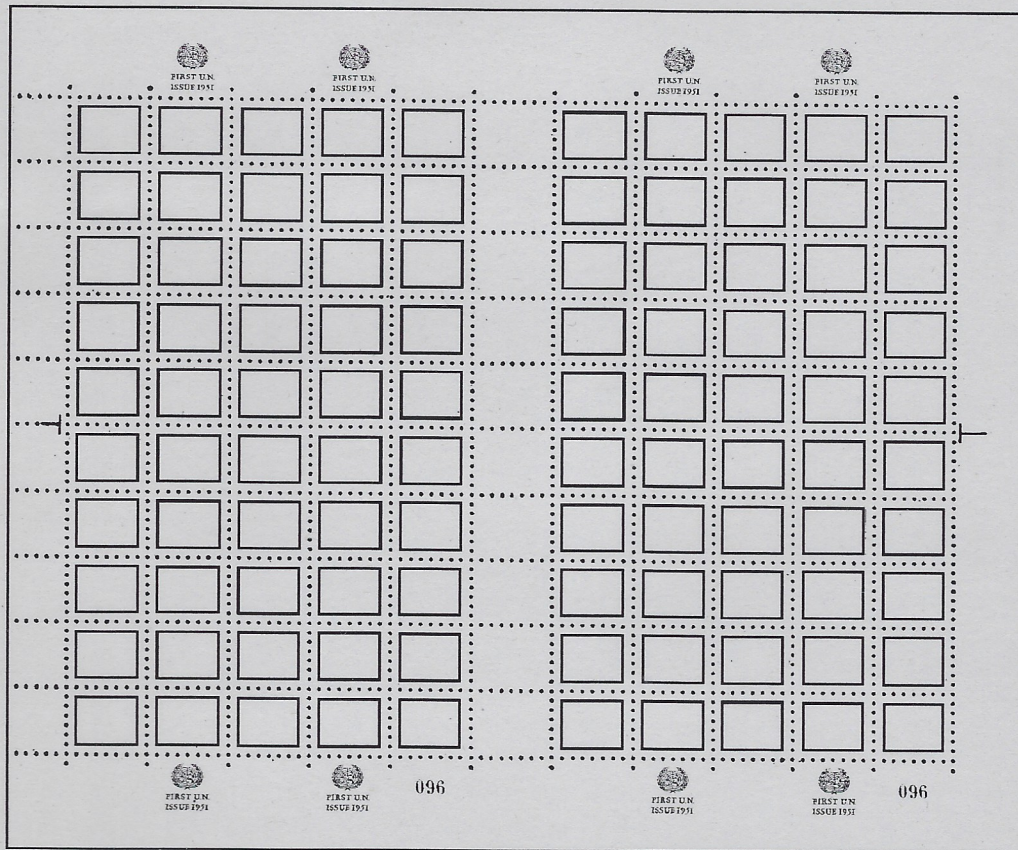
Gum Arabic (almost white)

Sheet layout

De La Rue printed the horizontal definitive stamps in press sheets of 100 stamps, and after being perforated, these sheets were cut into two post office panes of 50 stamps each — a **left** pane and a **right** pane.



Perforation Guide Marks were used to align the sheets on the perforators to achieve good centering. Two different types were used on the De La Rue definitive stamps.



Marginal Inscriptions appear twice on the top and twice on the bottom of each post office pane of 50 stamps.

Perforations appear as shown in the diagram for the first printing of each value; in all later printings, all margins were perforated.

Control Numbers were applied by De La Rue in sequences of 001–100 in the lower right corner of the panes to make inventory checking simpler. Control numbers were used on the first printings of all values (four different typefaces) and on the second printing of the 10¢ stamp (a fifth typeface). After December, 1954, control numbers were no longer used.



Plate Layout Lines and Dots

When the impressions for the 100 stamps and the marginal inscriptions are pressed into the printing plate using the transfer rollers, the plate is first marked to show the position of each entry by scratching a system of fine lines and dots on the surface of the plate. These markings give the correct spacing between, and alignment of, the impressions.

Faint guide dots can be seen on both blocks at the intersections of perforations between stamps. Usually these dots would be removed when the panes are perforated, but appear when the perforation holes are off center.



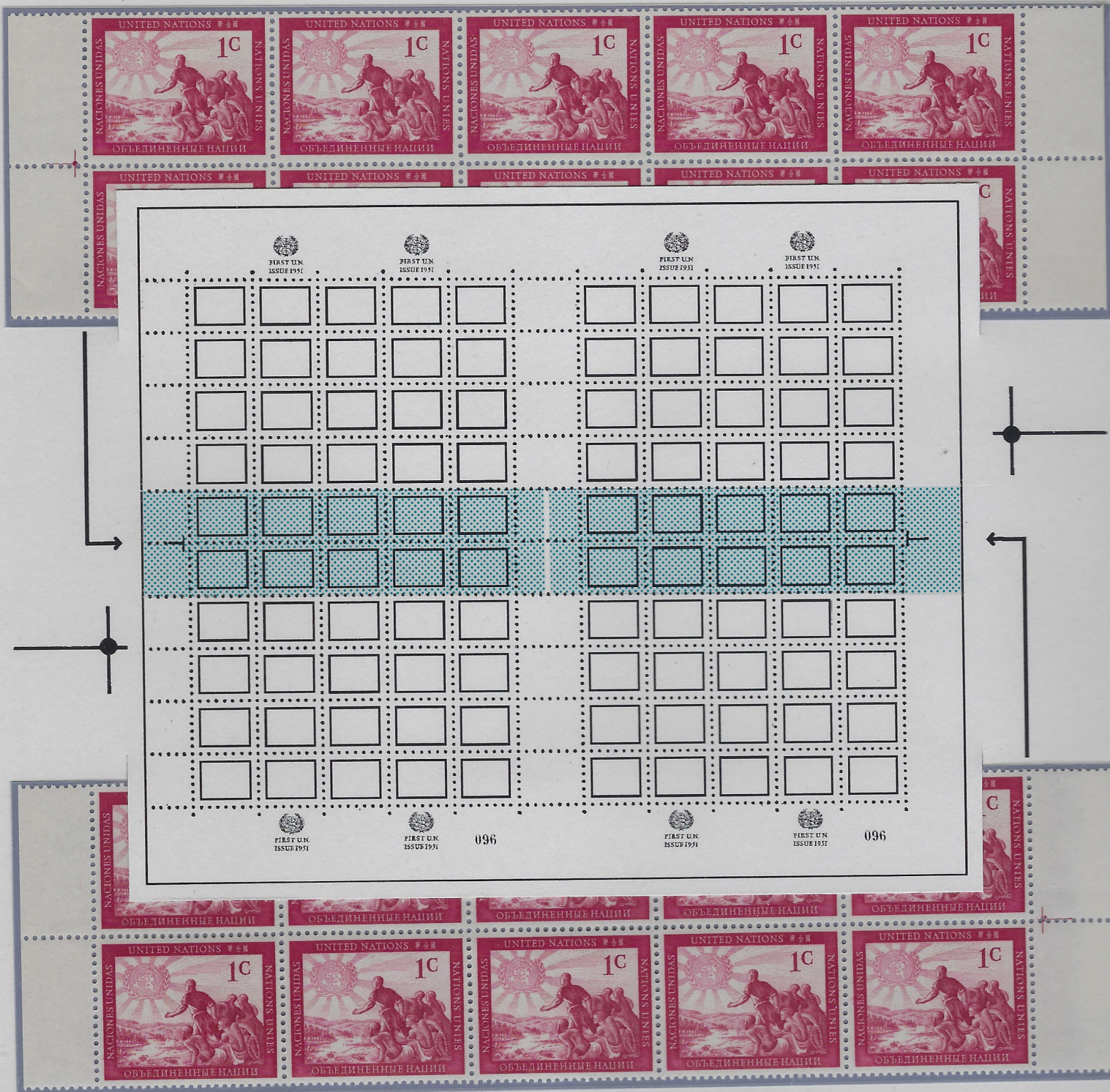
Another layout mark, consisting of a printed cross is found in the right side margin of left post office panes beside stamp numbers 25 and 30. It can be located on the fifth printing of the 15c stamp and on the third printing and fourth printing (shown above) of the 25c stamp.

Perforation Guide Mark Types

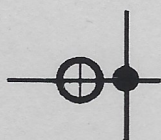
De La Rue, as did Enschedé, used perforation guide marks to obtain good stamp centering. The guide marks, consisting of a printed cross with a dot at the intersection of the lines, and engraved by hand in the plate, appear in the left or right margins of each pane. The dots were punched by hand with an awl so that the sheets could be mounted on the pins of the perforating machines. There are two types of guide marks on the De La Rue definitive issues.

Printing Value	1	2	3	4	5	6
1¢	F	F	F	—	—	—
3¢	F	G	G	—	—	—
10¢	F	F	F	F	F	F
15¢	F	F	F	F	F	—
20¢	F	F	F	F	—	—
25¢	F	F	F	F	—	—

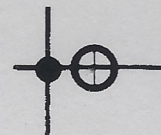
Type F



Type G



This type of perforation guide mark is similar to type F, but with an additional thick circle, 2 mm diameter, and an extra vertical line giving a cross within a circle. The marks appear in the same positions on the press sheets as type F — the left pane has the mark in the left margin, the right pane in the right margin.



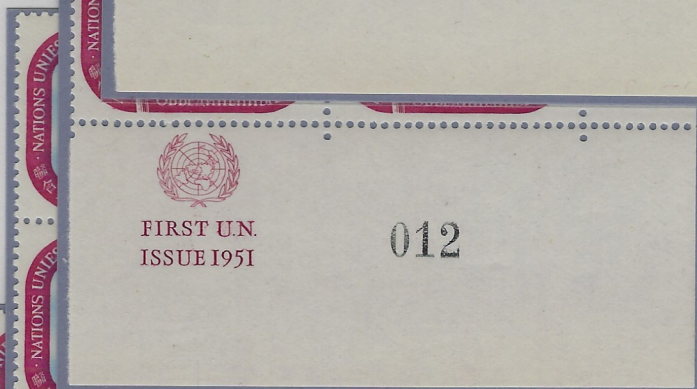
Control Number types

De La Rue applied control numbers to the panes in sequences of 001–100 in the lower right corner after the sheets had been printed, perforated, trimmed, and cut into post office panes. Four different typeface styles were used on the first printings — but not every typeface style was used on each value, with the exception of the 1¢ and 3¢ values, where all four typeface styles occur. (On the second printing of the 10¢ stamp a fifth typeface style was used.) After December, 1954, control numbers were no longer used.



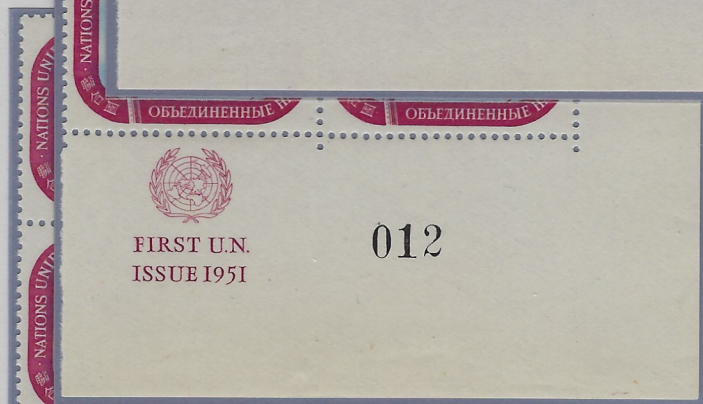
012

Typeface 1:
Numbers are generally well-proportioned, clean and sharp.



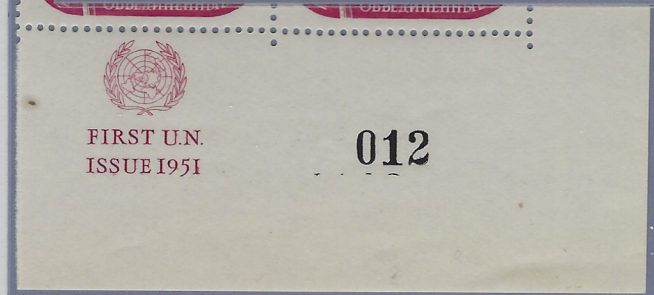
012

Typeface 2:
Numbers are modern and slender. The base of the digit "2" is a straight line; (the digits "5" and "7" have tops which are straight).



012

Typeface 3:
Numbers are similar to Typeface 1, but are smaller and thinner.



012

Typeface 4:
Numbers are heavy and uneven. The right side of the digit "0" is thin and has a straight outer edge.

Overview of printings



First printing



Second printing



Third printing

Production details

O.C. Meronti was the designer; J.C. Evans and A.B. Crossett were the engravers. The stamp was line engraved (maroon) and was perforated 12½ horizontally by 13 vertically.

Printings



Right margin perforated (left pane)



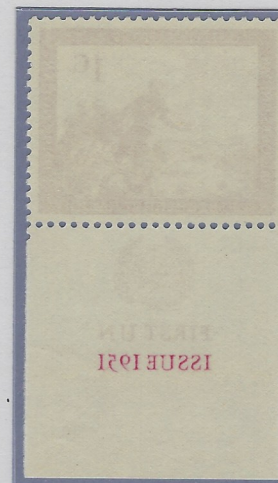
Right margin imperforate (right pane)

First printing: Issued October 24, 1951; 5,000,000 issued. The paper is non-fluorescent (Group I). The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); left margins of panes are perforated, while right margins are either perforated (left panes) or are imperforate (right panes). Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.

Printing errors



A pronounced ink smear appears in the lower two stamps.



Complete offset of "Issue 1951" on the gum side, probably caused by a shifted slip sheet failing to absorb the wet ink from the previous sheet.

Perforation errors



Additional perforations appear in the right margin, likely as a result of faulty positioning of the sheet in the perforating machine.



A pre-perforation foldover was unfolded after the pane was perforated and before it was trimmed.