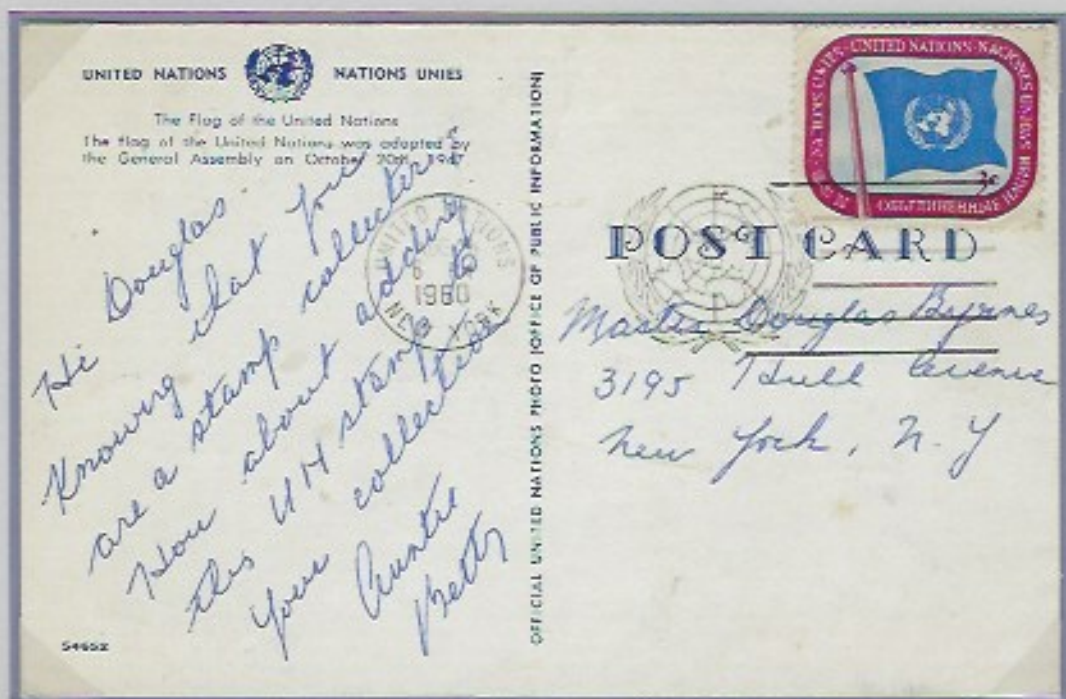
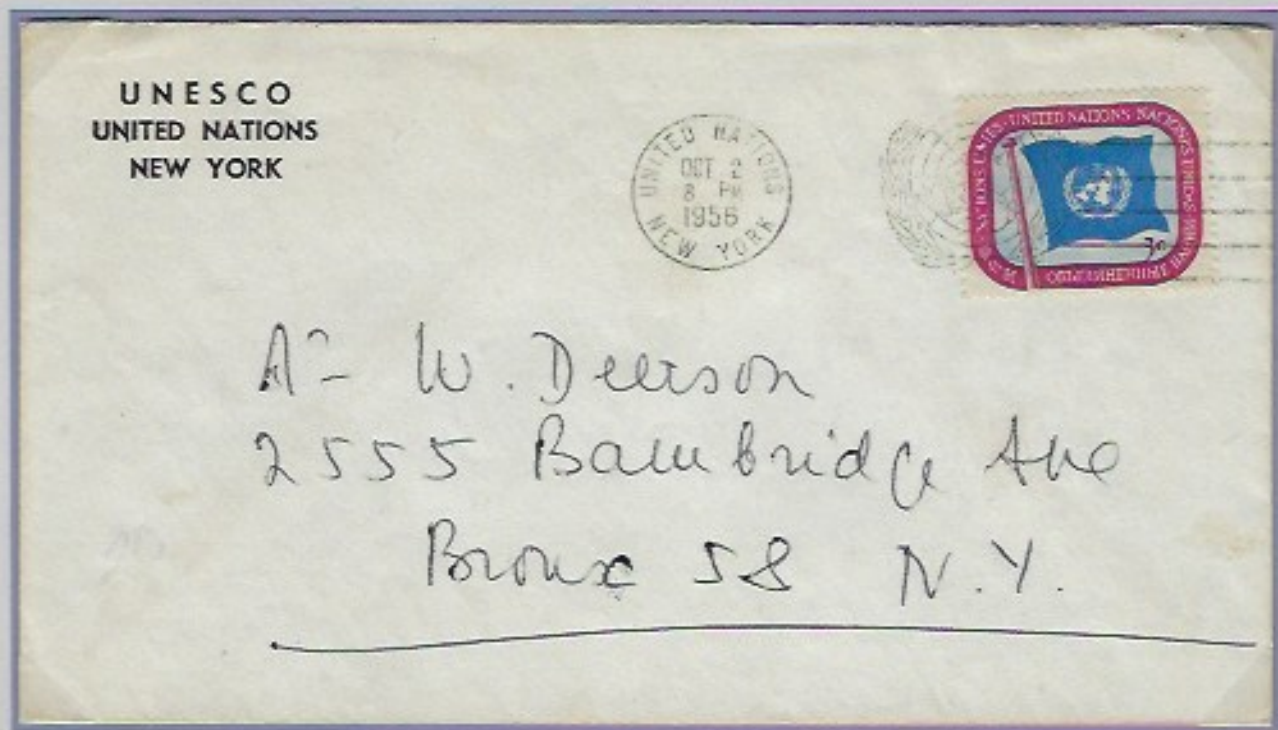


Postal usages



The 3¢ domestic post card rate was in effect from August 1, 1958 until January 6, 1963.



The 3¢ domestic rate (per ounce) was in effect when this stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.

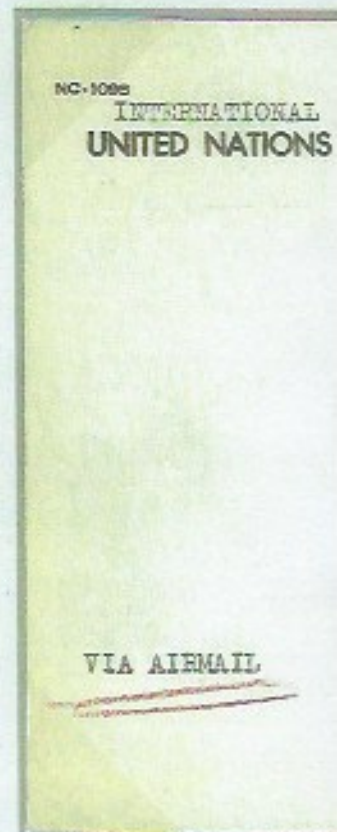
Definitive stamps (horizontal) – De La Rue



The three 3¢ stamps paid for triple the first-class rate of 3¢ per ounce, in effect when the stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.



The Special Postal Treaty with Canada allowed a 3¢ first-class surface letter rate from the date of issue of the stamp until July 31, 1958. (This rate was the same as the domestic rate).



The international airmail letter rate was 10¢ per ounce.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH
865 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

PRINTED MATTER



John Allmaier
534 East 145th Street
Bronx 54, N.Y.

The 3c stamp was used to pay the third-class rate from August 1, 1958 until January 6, 1963. The slogan cancel shown was used between June 10, 1961 and December 29, 1961.



BOULE INTERNATIONAL
NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK



Mr. Frank Wilson
WHO
Palais des Nations
Geneva,
SWITZERLAND

VIA AIRMAIL

rate was 15c (per 1/2 ounce) to Zone 2 countries (which included Europe), in effect when this stamp was issued until April 30, 1967.

Overview of printings

**Production details**

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

Printings

First printing: Issued November 16, 1951; 1,000,000 issued. The paper is non-fluorescent (Group 1). The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); 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.

Control numbers



De La Rue used three different typefaces to print the control numbers of the 10c stamp — (left to right) type 1 (12,000 panes), type 3 (4,000 panes) and type 4 (4,000 panes).



Second printing: Issued December, 1954; 100,000 issued. The paper shows slight fluorescence (Group II). All margins are perforated. The control numbers (001-100) appear in the upper right margin (no other De La Rue control numbers on the definitive stamps appear in this position); 2,000 control number blocks exist.



Third printing: Issued February, 1956; 200,000 issued. The paper shows slight fluorescence (Group II). The ink color has a reddish or bluish tinge compared to the second printing, which has a yellowish tinge. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



Fourth printing: Issued February, 1957; 300,000 issued. The paper shows medium fluorescence (Group IV). The ink color is lighter with a yellowish tinge, compared to the fifth printing. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



Fifth printing: Issued February, 1958; 600,000 issued. The paper shows medium fluorescence (Group IV). The ink color is darker and has a blackish tinge, compared to the fourth printing. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

Plate flaws – Plate 1

The first printing was made using original recess plate (sepia) — plate 1.



Sixth printing: Issued May, 1962; 400,000 issued. The paper is of two types: high fluorescence (Group VI) (*left, above*) and mottled (Group VIII), with dull fluorescence (*right, above*). All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



A plate scratch can be found opposite the lower row of stamps on wide left panes of the first printings; on other printings, this has been trimmed off.

Plate flaws – Plate 2

The second through sixth printings were made using recess plate 2.



On right panes, there is a dark ray over and to the right of the standing man's head on stamp #11. This example is from the fifth printing.

This flaw is found on left panes. On stamp #7, some of the sun's rays emanating from the emblem are much darker as they approach the figure '1'.

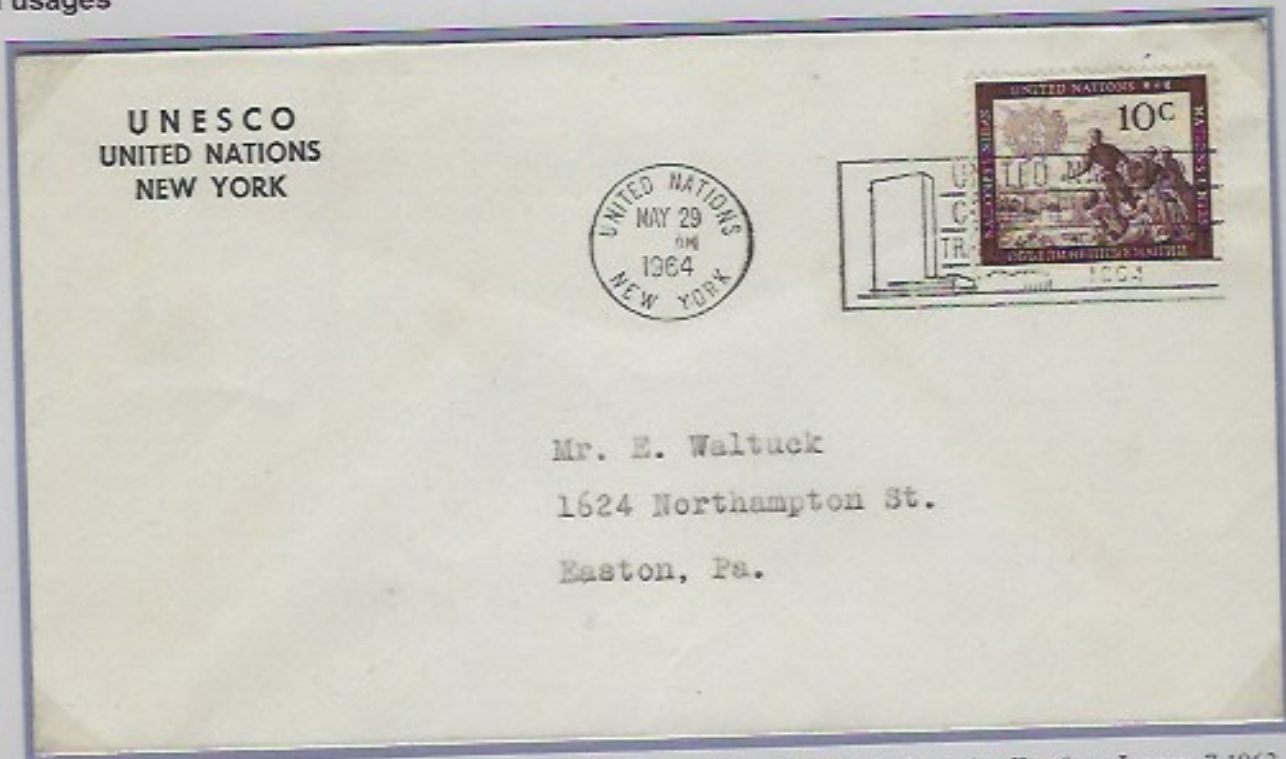


On left panes, there are two dark rays between the tops of the figures '1' and '0' on stamp #16.

The three examples from the left pane are from the fourth printing.

On stamp #22 of left panes, in the lower right hand ray, the last line above the hill consists of three short dark segments.

Postal usages



The 10c in postage paid twice the first-class domestic letter rate of 5c per ounce which was in effect from January 7, 1963 until January 6, 1968.



Mailed October 24, 1956, postage of 46¢ covered twice the first-class (surface) rate of 3¢ per ounce, in effect when the 10¢ stamp was issued until July 31, 1958, and a 40¢ registry fee for indemnity up to \$5.00.



Mailed December 30, 1954 (backstamp), postage of 35¢ overpaid by 2¢ the first-class (surface) letter rate of 3¢ per ounce, in effect when the 10¢ stamp was issued until July 31, 1958 and registry of 30¢ (no indemnity).

Overview of printings



Production details

Ole Hamann, Denmark, was the designer; B.S. Cresser was the engraver. The flag and sky (U.N. blue) were printed first by photogravure; the five-language border and flagpole (purple) were printed last by line engraving. The perforation was 12½ horizontally by 13 vertically.

Printings



Right margin perforated (left pane)

Right margin imperforate (right pane)

First printing: Issued November 16, 1951; 1,000,000 issued. The paper is non-fluorescent (Group I). The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); 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.

Flag shift varieties

The 15¢ stamp was printed using two plates — one for each of the two colours. The first plate used was the photogravure plate, which printed the flag and sky in U.N. blue. Then the recess plate (line engraving) was used to print the five-language border and flagpole in purple. Shifts occurred during the printing runs if the two runs were not properly registered. Stamps are known with the flag shifted up, down, to the left and to the right.



Flag shifted to the right



"Raised Flag" variety



"Lowered Flag" variety



Flag shifted to the left

Printing variety

The purplish tinge was likely caused by faulty wiping of the recess printing plate.

Perforation error

Improper alignment of the pane with the perforating machine caused extra horizontal perforations.

Perforation error

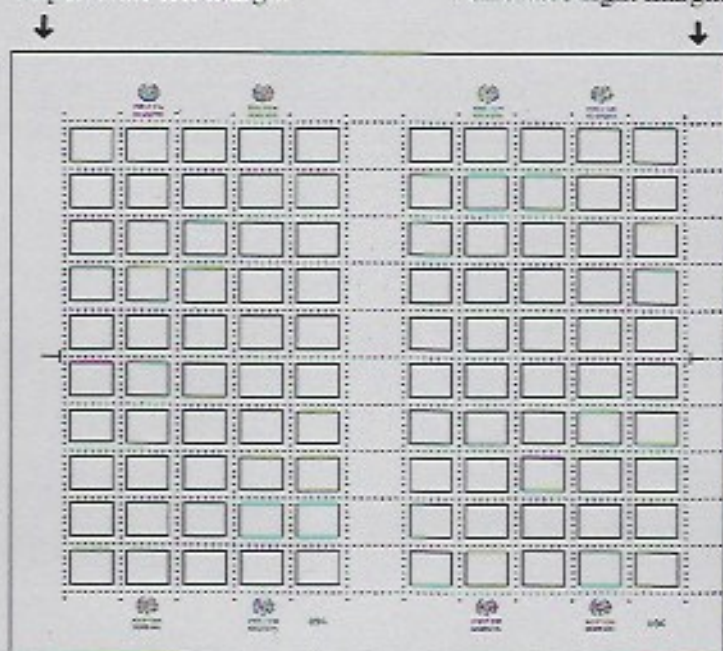


A number of press sheets were fed into the perforation machine backwards (i.e., the sheets were fed left side first rather than right side first), resulting in the left margin of the sheet being imperforate and all other side margins being perforated. (Normally the left side of the sheet is perforated and the right side is imperforate.)

At the left are blocks from the left side of a left pane, showing the imperforate left margin and at the right is a block from the right side of a right pane showing the perforated right margin and the perforation guide mark.

Imperforate left margin

Perforated right margin



Control numbers



Three different typefaces were used by De La Rue to print the control numbers of the 15¢ stamp — (left to right) type 1 (10,000 panes), type 2 (5,000 panes) and type 4 (5,000 panes).

Trimming error



Second printing: Issued November, 1956; 100,000 issued. The paper shows medium fluorescence (Group IV). The paper is thinner compared to all other printings. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



A pre-trimming paperfold was unfolded after the pane was trimmed, leaving an extra paper tab. This error is not listed in Gaines catalog.



Third printing: Issued March, 1957; 300,000 issued. The paper shows slight fluorescence (Group II). All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers



Fourth printing: Issued February, 1958; 500,000 printed. The paper shows medium fluorescence (Group IV) and is thicker than that of the second printing. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers



Fifth printing: Issued May, 1962; 400,000 printed. The paper is of two types: high fluorescence (Group IV) (*left, above*) and mottled (group VIII) (*right, above*). All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers

Plate flaws

The first printing was made using the original recess plate (purple) and photogravure plate (blue) — both plate 1; the second through fourth printings were made using recess plate 2 and photogravure plate 1; the fifth printing was made with recess plate 2 and photogravure plate 2.



On left panes of photogravure plate #1, there is a retouch in the flag above the U.N. emblem on stamp #3. This example is from the first printing.



This flaw is found on left panes of photogravure plate 1. On stamp #32, there is a small retouch in the flag above the figure "5" of "15c". This example is from the second printing.

Plate flaws



On right panes of recess plate 2, in the lower right marginal inscription, a plate scratch runs through the leaves in the right branch of the U.N. emblem. This example is from the second printing.



On left panes of recess plate 2, in the lower right marginal inscription, there are several plate scratches around the left branch of the U.N. emblem. This example is from the third printing.

Right panes of the fifth printing, which were printed using photogravure plate #2, exhibit the following plate flaws:



There is a small retouch in the sky above the first "E" of the Russian inscription on stamp #9 and a small line in the sky to the right of the flag on stamp #10.

"Cloudy Sky" variety

The pane shows a weak or blotchy sky on many stamps, especially on stamp #39.



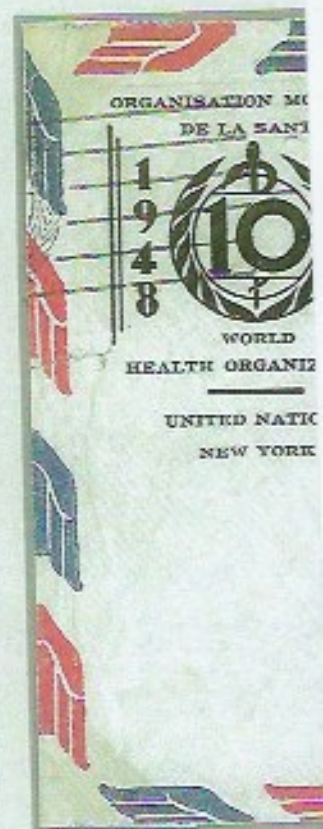
On stamp #29, there is a small retouch in the sky above the first "b" of the Russian inscription.

Definitive stamps (horizontal) – De La Rue

Postal usages



Postage of 33¢ included 3¢ for the first-class (surface) letter rate (in effect when the stamp was issued until July 31, 1958), and 30¢ for special delivery — under 2 pounds — (from July 1, 1957 until July 31, 1958).



The international airmail letter rate to Europe was 15¢ per 1/2 ounce.



In effect when the stamp was issued until April 30, 1967, the international airmail letter rate to Europe was 15¢ per 1/2 ounce.



Mailed December 12, 1955, plus 3¢, which...

15c stamp

NDIALE
1958
ATION
NS

МЕЖНАРОДНОЕ

UNITED NATIONS
JUL 17
8 PM
1958
NEW YORK



CONFIDENTIAL

Via Air Mail

Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigny
c/o L'Ambassade de France
43 Bolchaia Yakimanka
Moscou
U.S.S.R.

ter rate to U.S.S.R. was 15¢ per 1/2 ounce, in effect when the stamp was issued until June 30, 1961.

H. Solomon



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK



Shearson, Hammill & Co.
14 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.

REGISTERED
NO. 52496J

Wolff

(backstamp). this letter includes a pair of 15¢ stamps which paid the registry fee — no indemnity — (in effect from January 1, 1952 until June 6, 1958). The domestic first-class (surface) letter rate per 1/2 ounce, in effect when the stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.