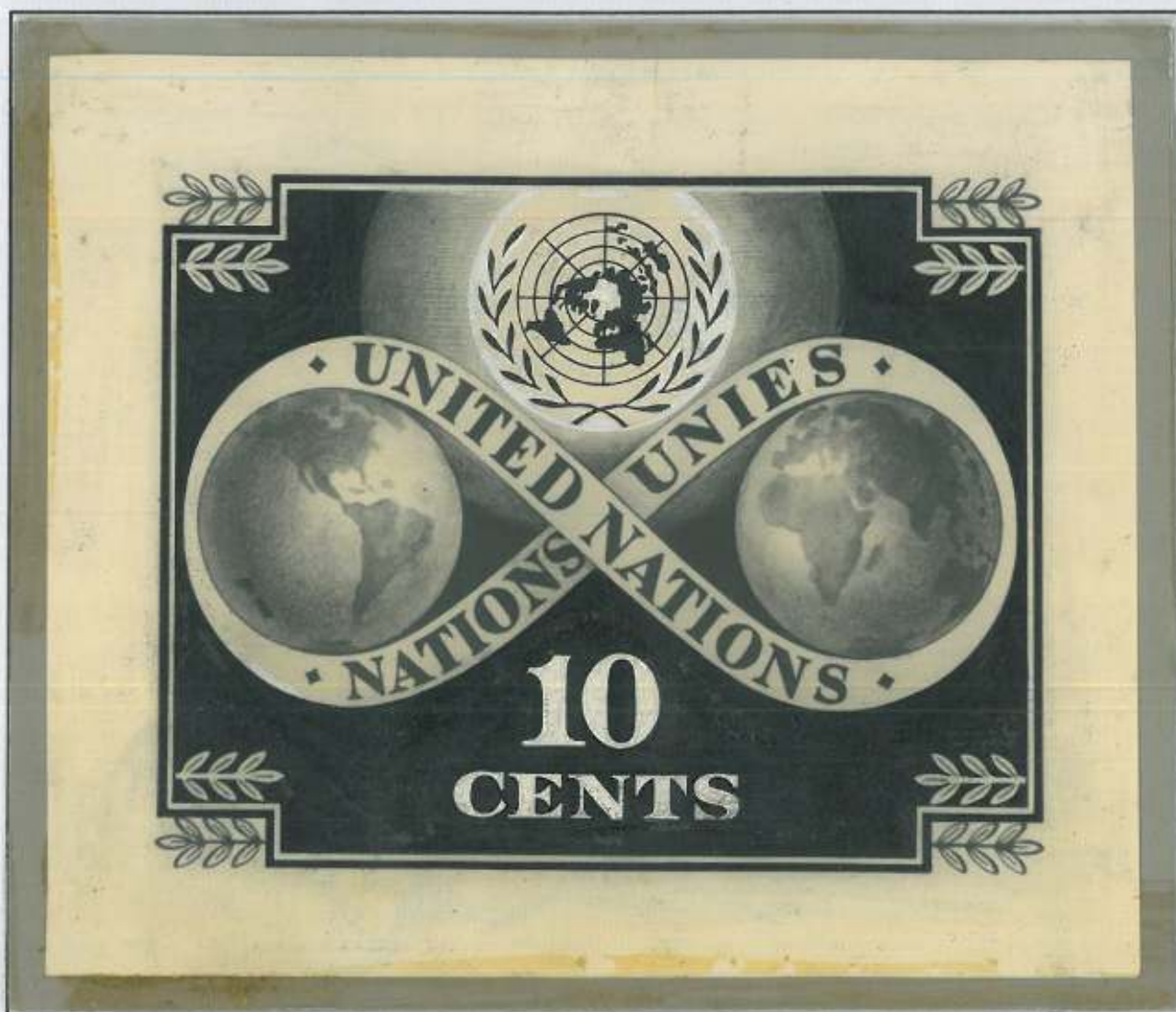


The Conquest of Horizon



COLUMBUS' VOYAGE FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

The **Horizon** is the line that limits our World. Daring emperors like Alexander, curious explorers like Marco Polo, people like the Vikings or the religion wars, were widening the horizon of an Old World. The Portuguese were determined to expand the horizon to the south until a Genoese sailor decided to try to conquer the East from the West. When Columbus sighted for the first time the shores of America, he did not only see the small horizon of an island, he discovered the vast Horizon of the Planets of all men. The division of the World into two parts still in the representation we make of it.



In the following sheets this story will be told in an introductory Opening and three Acts.

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STRETCHING OUT TO THE HORIZON

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2.3 The experts and the warriors 35-41

2.4 The seamen and their ships 42-47

ACT III 48

A NEW HORIZON

3.1 West across the Ocean Sea 49-54

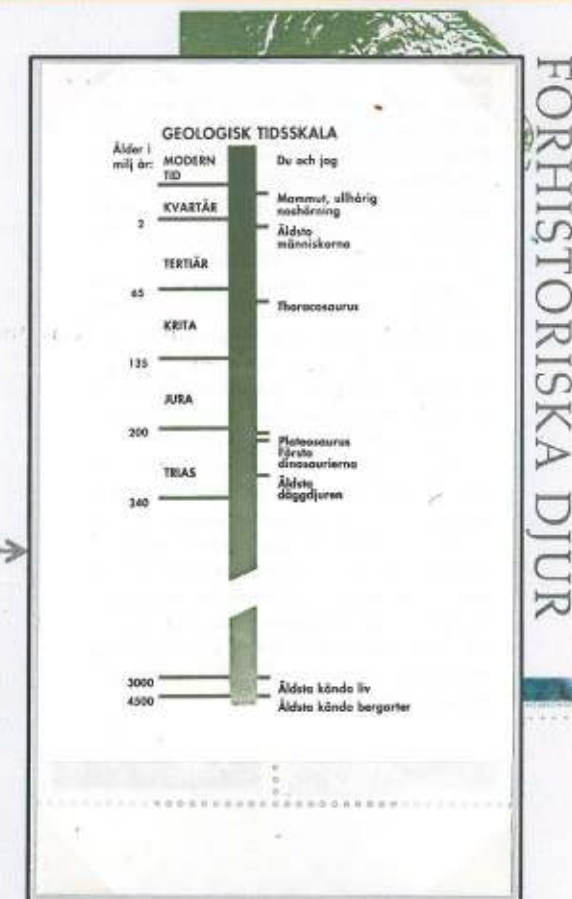
3.2 Landfall 55-61

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ITEMS ARE MARKED WITH STARS (★) REFERRING TO THEIR PHILATELIC STATUS AND IMPORTANCE (UP TO 3), BASED ON RECORDS, BOOKS OR OWN KNOWLEDGE. THE PURPOSE IS TO IDENTIFY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FROM A PHILATELIC OR POSTAL HISTORY POINT OF VIEW.

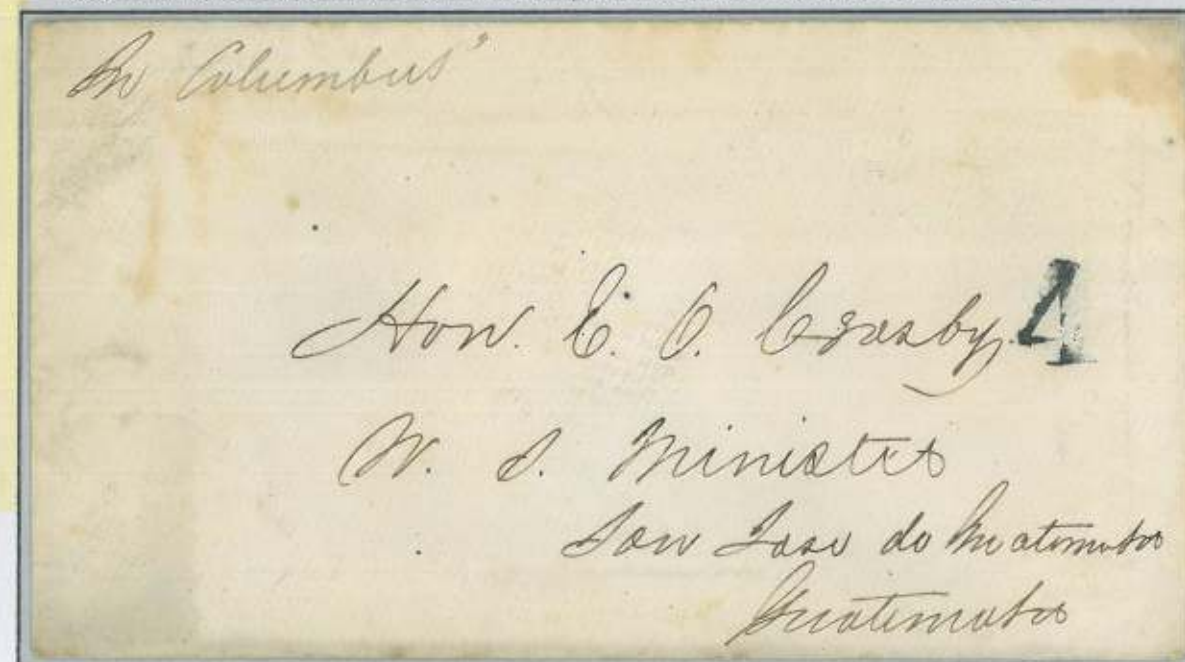


Pangaea or *Pangea* was a super-continent that existed during the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras. It formed approximately 300 million years ago and began to break apart after about 100 million years. Unlike the present Earth, much of the land mass was in the southern hemisphere.



SWEDEN 1972 REVERSE OF THE BOOKLET

The World when *homo sapiens* arose in Africa had the same forms and the same continents that today. But up to 1492 men lived in societies whose destinies were separated by reciprocal ignorance: that is the historic importance of the Enterprise of Columbus.



★★ PANAMA – SAN JOSÉ DE MAMOBO (GUATEMALA). ENV. ENDORSED "PER 'COLUMBUS'"

STEAM SHIP COLUMBUS (1851–1854): PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, IT OPERATED ON THE SAN FRANCISCO TO PANAMA CITY ROUTE UNTIL 1854. CHARTERED TO THE U. S. NAVY FOR A WHILE IN 1854 SHE WAS THEN SOLD TO THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY AND OPERATED ON THE WEST COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA.



★★ 1951, UN #8 ISSUE: ARTIST'S DRAWING BY HUBERT WOYTY-WIMMER. ACRYLIC AND GOUACHE ON THICK PAPER MOUNTED ON CARD, CLEAR DENOMINATION LIKE THE ISSUED STAMPS, UNIQUE



The theory of plate tectonics is nowadays more or less universally accepted by geologists, the continents and ocean basins undergo continuous change. Alfred Wegener, the pioneer of continental drift, thought that the continents as plates move through the oceanic crust.

OPENING

THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

MIGRATIONS ACROSS BERINGIA



Cro-Magnon were the first modern humans. The earliest known remains are dated to 35,000 years before present, near Les Eyzies-de-Tayac-Sireuil, France. Cave painting from Lascaux, dated to approximately 16,000 years ago. There is general agreement that America was first settled from Asia by these *homo sapiens sapiens* who migrated across Beringia during 25,000 years.



The Bering land bridge was a land bridge roughly 1,600 km N to S at its greatest extent, which joined present-day Alaska and eastern Siberia at various times during the Pleistocene ice ages.



★★ MAJOR KNOWN BLOCK WITH FOLD OVER ERROR
By 8,000 BC the descendants of these Cro-Magnon had reached the southern end of the new continent via the Bering Strait.



1922-25 PERF.11



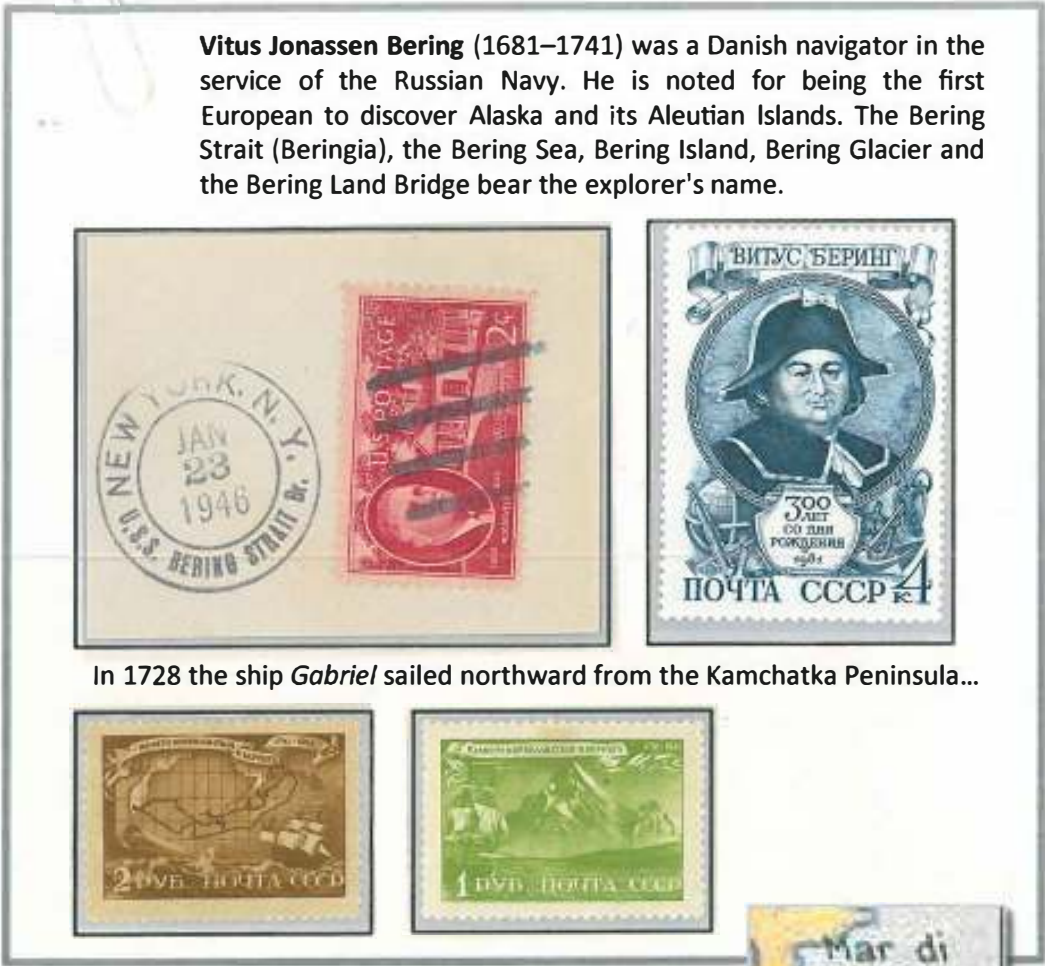
1931 PERF. 11 x 10 1/2



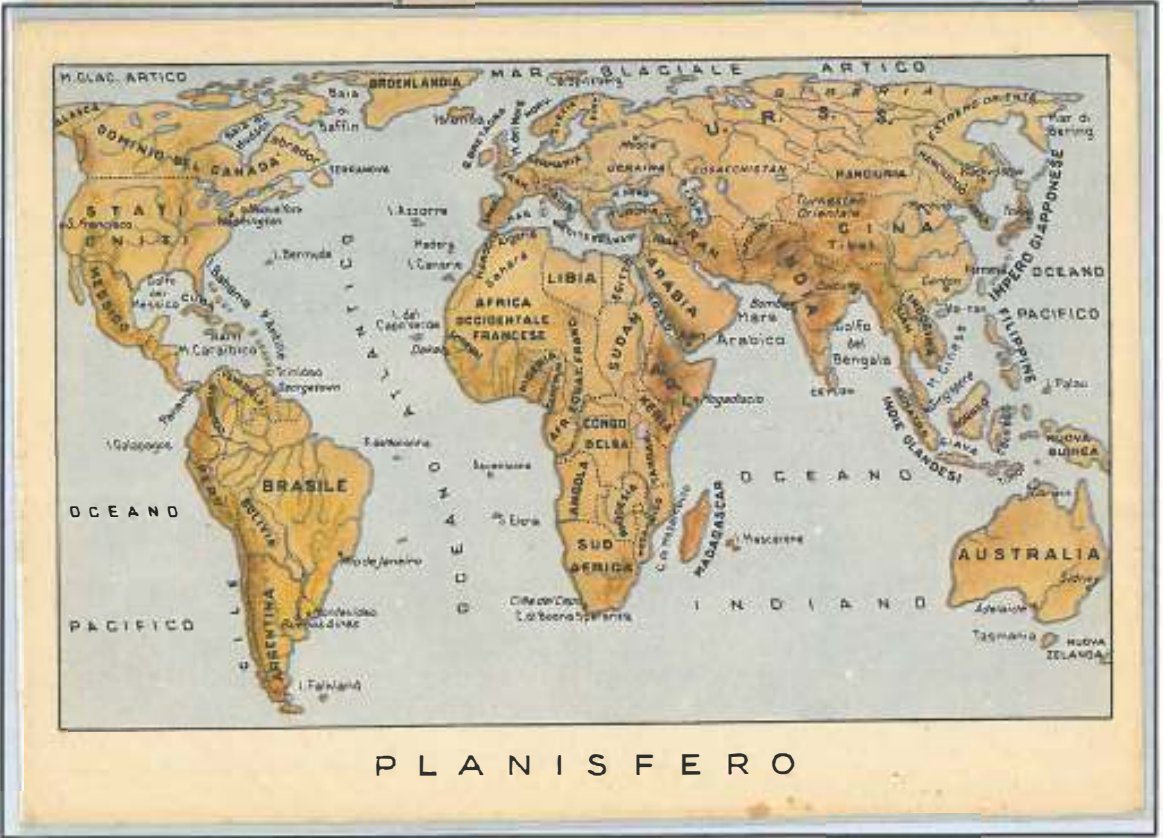
1928 CANAL ZONE



★★ WITH PRE-PRINT PAPER FOLD ERROR



In 1728 the ship *Gabriel* sailed northward from the Kamchatka Peninsula...



1942 ITALY – "POSTA MILITARE": MILITARY POSTCARD STATIONERY.

0.1 FIRST AMERICANS

Some naturalists, like **Paul Rivet** (1876 – 1958) mentioned the possibility of South America being populated through the "infinite island chains" of the Pacific. Rivet's theory asserts that Asia was the origin of the Indigenous people of the Americas. But he suggested that migrations to South America were made from Australia some 6,000 years before, and from Melanesia somewhat later.



Heyerdahl became notable for his **Kon-Tiki** expedition in 1947, in which he sailed 8,000 km across the Pacific Ocean in a hand-built raft.

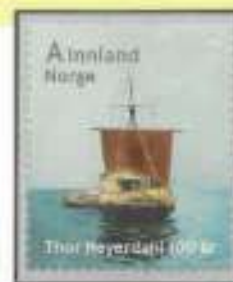


Polynesian navigators sailing multi-hulled canoe. They travelled to islands using only their own senses and knowledge passed by oral tradition, often in the form of song. They memorized stars, times of travel, wildlife species, directions of swells on the ocean and angles for approaching harbours.



ABOVE: IMPERF. PLATE PROOF STRIP AND AN OVERPRINTED SPECIMEN

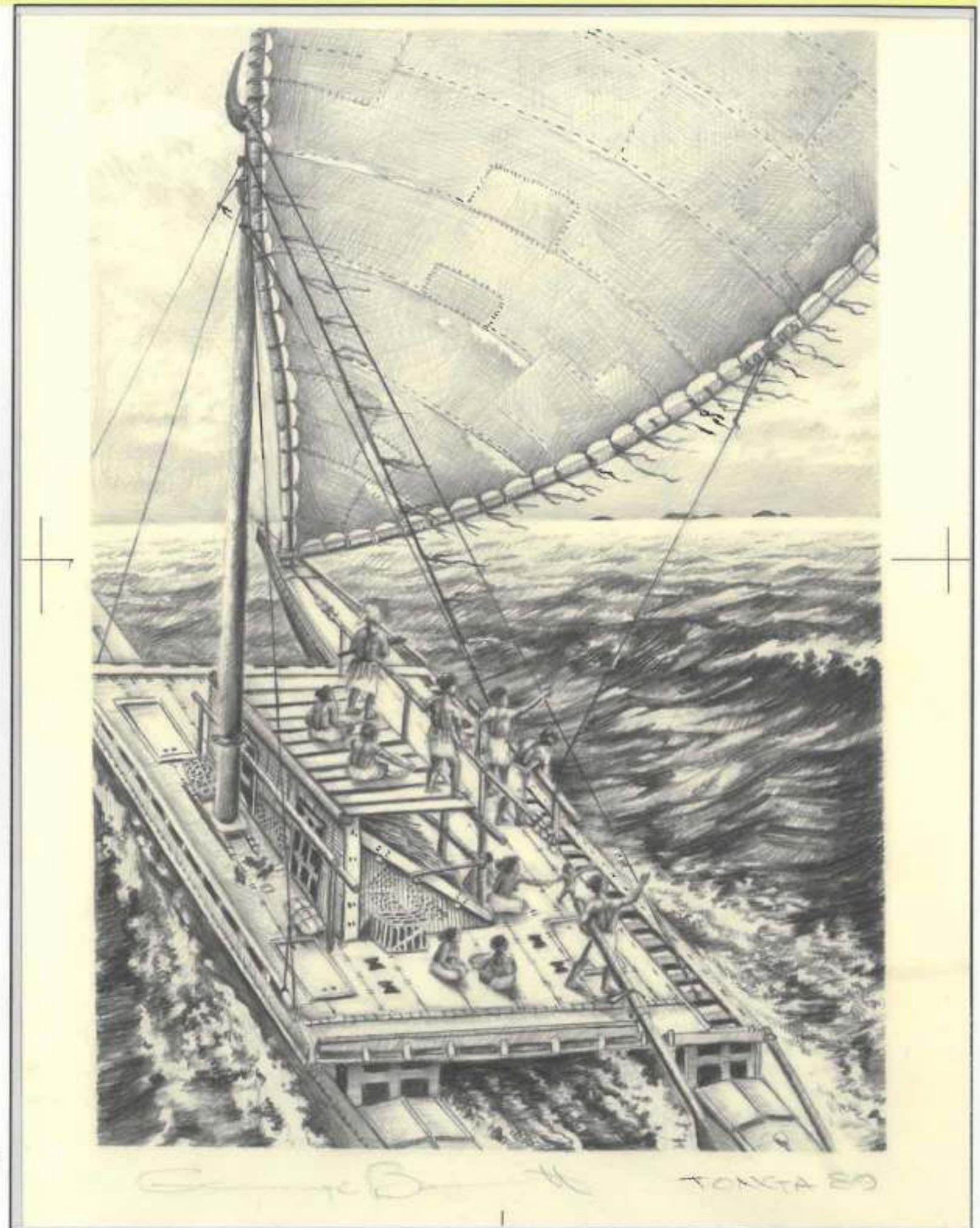
★★ RIGHT: FINAL ARTWORK BY BENNETT - TONGA 1990 ANCIENT NAVIGATORS SET. **GEORGE BENNETT**, A LOCAL ARTIST, LIVED IN TONGA FOR SOME YEARS BEFORE MOVING TO FIJI. HE DESIGNED AND WAS THE ARTIST FOR MANY TONGAN SETS, AND THEN LATER FOR MANY FIJIAN SETS.



On the contrary, Norwegian adventurer and ethnographer **Thor Heyerdahl** (1914 – 2002) proposed a new theory of Polynesian origins, arguing that they had migrated from South America on balsa-log boats.



[BOOKLET] Polynesian navigation device showing directions of winds, waves and islands,...



0.2 THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD

THE FLAT WORLD



Homer saw the World as a flat disk with the **Mediterranean** at the centre. Sail beyond the known lands and you were at Neptune's mercy. **Odysseus** ventured not beyond the **Pillars of Hercules**.



Phoenician and Greek ships perhaps never crossed the Strait of Gibraltar.



★ PROOF AND DRAWING OF THE OVERPRINTED MARK.
YELAMOS' PRINTING.

According to Greek legend, Gadir (**Cadiz**) was founded by Hercules. Some historians believe that the columns of the Melqart Temple, in Cadiz were the origin of the myth of the pillars of Hercules. **Non plus ultra**, ("nothing further beyond") serving as a warning to sailors and navigators to go no further.



HERCULES OVERPRINT (COAT OF ARMS OF CADIZ) IN STAMPS IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND AS LOCAL ISSUE.



THERE ARE TWO TYPES WITH/WITHOUT SCRIPT AND THE LEGEND OF THE PRINTER HOUSE F. YELAMOS. THERE ARE SOME SCARCE STAMPS IMPERFORATED AND IN TWO TYPES OF PAPERS: NORMAL AND PAPER DELMEINA.



ABOVE LEFT: SOME STAMPS IN PAPER DELMEINA, IT WAS A NEW PAPER, INVENTED BY A BELGIAN ENGINEER, MADE IN SPAIN AND USED FOR CIVIL WAR POSTAL TAX AND CHARITY ISSUES; PAPER HAS A CLEAR WHITE COLOUR WHILE THE STAMP BACK HAS A CHALKY APPEARANCE CAUSED BY THE ADHESIVE MATERIAL.

ABOVE RIGHT: VERY RARE DOUBLE OVERPRINT.

LEFT: COVER WITH REGULAR STAMP AND LOCAL ISSUE WITH PHOTOGRAVURE - TYPE 2, RARE PERF. 10 3/4 (CENSORSHIP MARK DURING SPANISH CIVIL WAR)



V-MAIL USA 1944 (V-MAIL, SHORT FOR VICTORY MAIL, IS A HYBRID MAIL PROCESS USED DURING THE 2WW IN AMERICA AS THE PRIMARY AND SECURE METHOD TO CORRESPOND WITH SOLDIERS STATIONED ABROAD).



"Finistère" (in France) or "Fisterra" (in Spain) derive from the Latin **Finis Terræ**, meaning **end of the earth**.

★ ABOVE LEFT: LETTER FROM THE VILLAGE OF FINISTERRE AT CORCUVI6N. BLUE OVAL FRANCHISE OF THE COURT OF FINISTERRE. (1874)

0.2 THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD

THE ROUND WORLD



Pythagoras (570-495 BC) and **Democritus** (460-370 BC) taught that the Earth, the Sun and planets were round. **Aristotle** (384-322 BC) wrote that there were four continents, separated by the sea. In Greek mythology, **Atlas** was the primordial Titan who supported a **World round**, spherical, represented in the sculptures of Greek, Roman ...and modern.



USA 1893 POSTAL STATIONERY
PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER.
CLEVELAND OH ATLAS OIL CO



USA 1943 DATE-STAMP OF ATLAS, TEXAS.
LAST DAY IN SERVICE OF THE 4F-BARS
CANCELLATION (1884-1943).



DENMARK 1901 POSTAL STATIONERY



The concept of a **spherical Earth** dates back to ancient Greek philosophy from around the 6th century BC; the final practical demonstration of Earth's sphericity was achieved centuries after. (Visions of the Earth from Space).

ARTIST'S DRAWING FOR 30F GUINEA STAMP 1969,
ACRYLIC ON ART PAPER, MOUNTED ON CARD BY ARTIST. ★★



0.3 ALEXANDER THE GREAT



★ 1929 EGYPT. TYPICAL POSTAL STATIONERY FROM ALEXANDRIA TO BERLIN (5 + 5 MIL.).

During his stay of Alexander in Egypt, he founded **Alexandria**, which would become the door of the routes to Africa and one of the places along the Silk Road like port for embarking spices, gold, and silk to Europe. Alexandria was an important route for camel trains. The Egyptians traded with Nubia to the south, the oases of the western desert to the west, and the cultures of the eastern Mediterranean to the east. They also imported gold and precious minerals from Sudan and Ethiopia.

★★ ON 1 MARCH 1898 THE SO-CALLED "CAMEL POSTMAN" STAMPS, PRINTED BY THOS DE LA RUE & CO WERE ISSUED. THIS DESIGN CONTINUED TO BE USED BY SUDAN FOR ITS DEFINITIVE STAMPS UNTIL 1948. ABOVE: USED POSTAL STATIONERY FROM WHITE NILE TO KHARTOUM, 1910 VIA CAMEL POST. EX-HEBBERT



Alexander III of Macedon (356–323 BC), "the Great", was a king of Macedonia, and by the age of thirty was the creator of one of the largest empires in ancient history, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Himalaya.

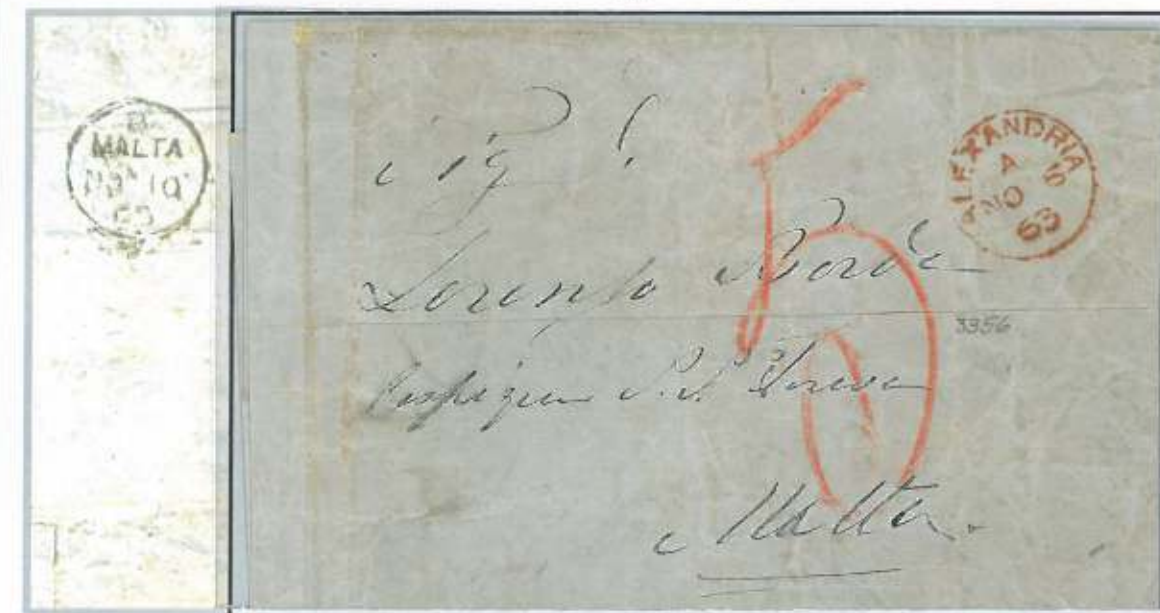


THE DOORS OF AFRICA, THE ROAD TO INDIA



★ LOCAL STAMP OF SIROHI, RAJASTHAN

Alexander, using the incorrect maps of the Greeks, thought that the world ended a mere 1,000 km, at the edge of India. He reached the current Pakistan and the **Rajasthan** state in western India. He was unaware of China, Malaysia, as well as the other lands east of India. But he founded more than 10 cities with the name "Alexandria" from Egypt through the lands of Asia.



★★ BRITISH MAIL: FROM ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT) TO MALTA 5/10-NOV-1863. DATER OF ALEXANDRIA "A" IN RED, TYPE 2 (VERY RARE IN THIS COLOUR), MANUSCRIPT "5" TAX. EX "DELTA" COLLECTION OF EGYPT.



★ THE FRENCH POST OFFICES IN EGYPT WERE A SYSTEM OF POST OFFICES MAINTAINED BY FRANCE IN EGYPT DURING THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE EARLY YEARS OF THE 20TH CENTURY. THERE WAS TWO POST OFFICES, ONE OF THIS WERE LOCATED AT ALEXANDRIA.

0.4 SILK ROAD

The Silk Routes were important paths for cultural, commercial and technological exchange between traders, merchants, pilgrims, missionaries, soldiers, nomads and urban dwellers from China, Japan, India, Tibet, Persia and Mediterranean countries for almost 3,000 years. It gets its name from the lucrative Chinese **silk worm trade**.

The Mongol unification of Asia under **Ghengis Khan**, and its expansion throughout the Asian continent from around 1207 to 1360 helped bring political stability and re-establish the Silk Road. However, in 1368 **Hung-Wu** ended the route and the trade with Venice.



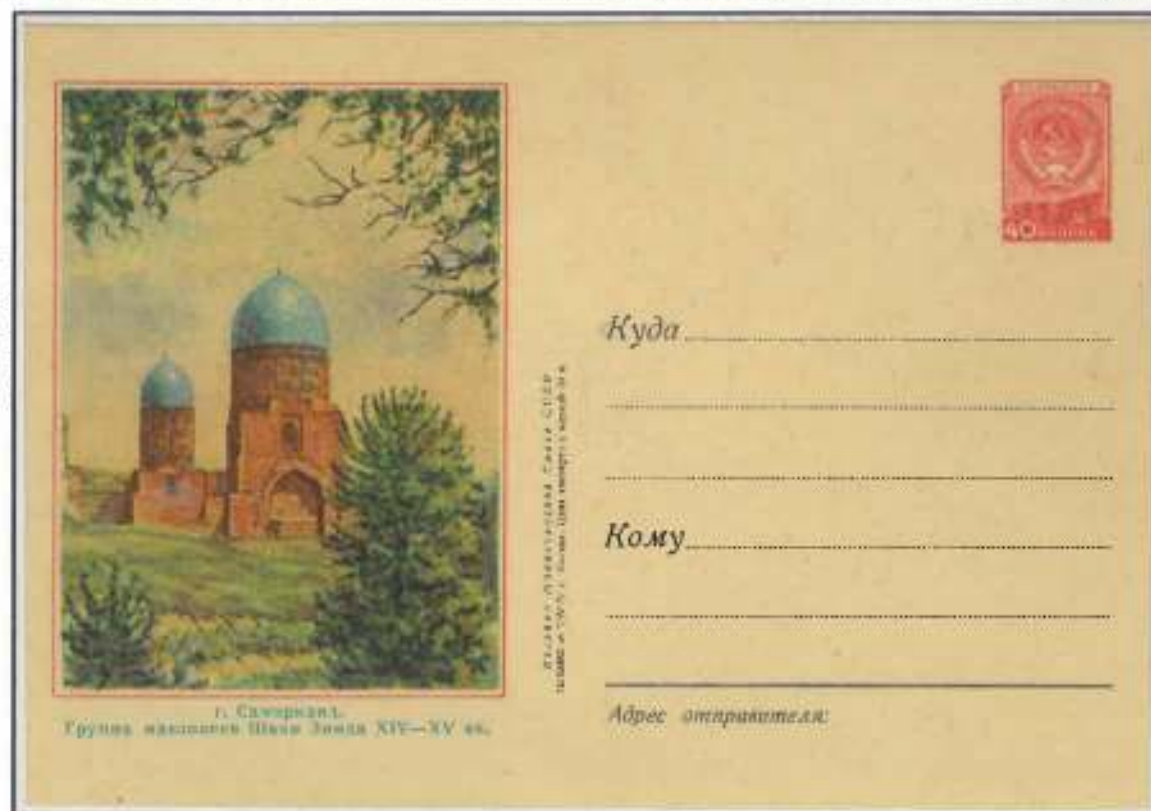
★ SPECIAL PRE-PAID POSTAL STATIONERY
REGISTERED LETTER UPDATED WITH 8A+ 2+1/2A.

THEY WERE USED FOR SYSTEM OF PAYMENT TO THE SILK MERCHANTS (MONEY LETTER 300 RUPEES) FROM HAND TO HAND BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE POST OFFICES.

The travellers across the Silk Road fired the imagination of European with visions of fabulous wealth of India, China or Japan. The most important aspect of the trade along the Silk Roads was not only the material goods but rather the exchange of knowledge and cultures.



Samarkand is one of the oldest inhabited cities prospering from its location on the Silk Road. In The Travels of Marco Polo, Samarkand is described as a "a very large and splendid city..."



USSR Postal Stationery 1957 40K.

WORM BUSINESS

SERICULTURE

Already for more than one thousand years man has been using beautiful textiles made of natural silk from chrysalises of the Silkworm Moth caterpillars. The first silk was only produced in China. Sericulture eventually spread via the Silk Road to Western Europe.



★★ SERICULTURE IN SPAIN WAS AND STILL IS DISTRIBUTED IN MANY REGIONS. THE CITY OF SORIA AND ITS LOCAL SILK PRODUCTION IS COMMERCIALIZED UNDER THE TRADEMARK "SORIA SILK". IN THE PERIOD 1779-1839 IN SORIA A RED AND BLACK CANCEL IN THE FORM OF A COCOON WAS USED (FOLDED LETTER 1780).



JOHN DICKINSON PATENTED **SILK-THREAD** PAPER IN 1830 FOR BANK NOTES AND LATER ADAPTED THE TECHNOLOGY FOR STAMPS. DICKINSON PAPER IS THE TRADE NAME FOR THIS PAPER AND WAS USED BY SWITZERLAND AND BAVARIA. PASSING PAPER IS A PARTICULAR TYPE SILK THREAD PAPER THAT WAS MANUFACTURED IN PASING, A DISTRICT IN THE CITY OF MUNICH, AND USED IN BAVARIA'S STAMPS BETWEEN 1849 AND 1868. IN UNITED KINGDOM THE SILK-THREAD PAPER WAS USED IN SOME OF THE POSTAL STATIONERIES IN 1860. ABOVE: BAVARIA #2 PAIR ON FOLDED LETTER POSTMARKED 12/8/1858 FROM LANDAU BAVARIA TO NEUWIED. QUEEN VICTORIA 1D PINK UNUSED ENVELOPE SIZE WITH SILK THREADS AND SEAL DEVICE ON THE REVERSE. DIE DATED 14/5/1860.

★★

0.5 MARCO POLO

THE FIRST TOURIST



Marco Polo (1254 – 1324) was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer, born in the Republic of Venice. The Venetian explorer became one of the first Europeans to travel the Silk Road to China, and his tales, documented in The Travels of Marco Polo, opened Western eyes to some of the customs of the Far East.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF TOURISM



ABOVE: "THE ADVENTURES OF MARCO POLO" UNIVERSAL ARTISTS CO. NEW YORK 1938



ABOVE: METER PROOF SPECIMEN "POSTALIA" MARCO O'POLO... TEXTILE DISCOVERY?



Marco Polo learned the mercantile trade from his father and his uncle, Niccolò and Maffeo, who travelled through Asia and met Kublai Khan. In 1269, they returned to Venice to meet Marco for the first time. The three of them embarked on an epic journey to Asia, returning after 24 years to find Venice at war with Genoa; Marco was imprisoned and dictated his stories to a cellmate. He was released in 1299, and died in 1324. He was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice.



SINCE 1960 IN SOME FRENCH ISSUES, TWO DIES ARE PREPARED BY THE ENGRAVER: ONE FOR DIRECT-RECESS AND ONE FOR OFFSET-RECESS. THEREFORE TWO ENGRAVER'S DIE PROOFS ARE PREPARED, ONE FOR EACH DIE. GENERALLY THE TWO PROOFS ("POSITIVE" AND "NEGATIVE") ARE PRINTED IN THE SAME COLOUR.

IN THE MAJORITY OF THE CASES, ON THE "NEGATIVE" PRINTED PROOF (THAT IS ENGRAVED IN "POSITIVE"), THE FACIAL FIGURES ARE MISSING AND THE SAME THING FOR THE INSCRIPTIONS ALONG THE VIGNETTE OUTLINES. ON THE CONTRARY, THESE ARE PRESENT ON THE "POSITIVE" PRINTED PROOF (THAT IS ENGRAVED IN "NEGATIVE").



0.5 MARCO POLO



In 1271, Marco Polo set off for Asia on the series of adventures that were later documented in Marco's book (*Il Milione*). They returned to Venice in 1295. [ABOVE: MAP OF THE JOURNEY IN THE COMMEMORATIVE SHEET]



In Venice, people begin to talk about the fabulous forbidden city of Cathay related in Marco Polo's Travels. From the ninth to the twelfth century Venice developed into a city state (an Italian Thalassocracy).



POSTAL STATIONERY COMMEMORATIVE VENICE EXHIBITION 1895

FROM VENICE TO JAPAN



★★ CERT.
POSTCARD FRANKED 10 CENTS
CANCELLED "REGIA NAVE MARCO POLO
JANUARY 31 - 1905" DURING THE STAY IN
THE PORT OF NAGASAKI IN JAPAN. THE
SHIP MARCO POLO WAS THE FLAGSHIP OF
THE NAVAL DIVISION IN THE FAR EAST
AND SHE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE
PROTECTION OF THE LEGATION IN BEIJING
AS OBSERVER IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE
WAR.



PIROSCAFO POSTALE "MARCO POLO"
SEPTEMBER 10 - 1909.



Venice was formally known as the *Most Serene Republic of Venice*. In the High Middle Ages, Venice became extremely wealthy through its control of trade between Europe and the Levant, and it began to expand into the Adriatic Sea and beyond.

LLOYD TRIESTINO "MARCO POLO"
POSTING ON BOARD,
PORT SAID (EGYPT) JUNE 9 - 1936.



★ FORMER POSTAL STATIONERY. THE VENETIAN AQ LETTER SHEETS DATE FROM 1608. IT BEARS THE WINGED LION OF ST. MARK AND THE LETTERS AQ (ACQUE, WATERS) AND MEASURES 200 X 300 MM).

0.6 NORSEMEN



Seneca the Younger (1BC – 65AD) writes of a day when new lands will be discovered past Thule...

"There will come an age in the far-off years when Ocean shall unloose the bonds of things, when the whole broad earth shall be revealed, when Tethys shall disclose new worlds and Thule not be the limit of the lands" (Séneca, Medea).



THE SENECA ARE A GROUP OF INDIGENOUS IROQUOIAN-SPEAKING PEOPLE NATIVE TO NORTH AMERICA WHO HISTORICALLY LIVED SOUTH OF LAKE ONTARIO. THE EUROPEANS CONFUSED THE NAME OAS-IN-IN KA (WITH SENECA) MEANS "STONE PLACE" IN THEIR LANGUAGE.



Saint Brendan of Clonfert or Bréanainn of Clonfert (484 – 577) called "the Naviagor" or "the Voyager" is one of the early Irish monastic saints. He is chiefly renowned for his legendary quest to the "Isle of the Blessed"... America?



"Navigatio sancti Brendani abbatis" manuscript consulted by Columbus many years after...

The monks are supposed to have left with the arrival of Norsemen:



THULE



In 1910, Rasmussen carry out a series of seven expeditions, known as the Thule Expeditions, between 1912 and 1933. A municipality in northern Greenland (Avannaq) was named Thule after the mythical place.



IN 1953, THULE BECAME "23 THULE AIR BASE", OPERATED BY UNITED STATES AIR FORCE: APO 23 THULE AIRMAIL FROM GREENLAND TO BROOKLYN, NY (USA) 1960 WITH BMEWS. (BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM US AIR PROJECT)



The Vikings started a mass migration South, East and West, around year 800 for 250 years. By 930, the Althing, a parliament, was founded as the political hub of the Icelandic Commonwealth.



Vikings (from Old Norse vikingr) were Norse seafarers, who raided and traded from their Scandinavian homelands across wide areas of northern and central Europe, as well as European Russia, during the late 8th to late 11th centuries. An example of the level of the Vikings was Snorri Sturluson, elected twice as a lawspeaker at the Icelandic parliament.

0.6 NORSEMEN

VIKING EXPANSION



Ingólfr Arnarson and his wife Hallveig are recognized as the first permanent Nordic settlers of Iceland. According to "Landnáma" he built his homestead in (and gave name to) Reykjavík in 874.



Europeans became aware of Greenland's existence, probably in the early 10th century, when Gunnbjörn Ulfsson, sailing from Norway to Iceland, was blown off course by a storm, and happened to sight some islands off Greenland.



★ COMMEMORATIVE FLIGHT IN 1938 IN HONOUR TO LEIF ERIKSON.

Leif Ericson (970 – 1020), established a Norse settlement at Vineland (grapes).



SWEDEN 1990 - BOOKLET



THE STEERING OAR
(SCANDINAVIAN WORD STYRA)

Thanks to their great invention, the **Viking ship**, they could ravage the coasts and rivers of most Europe. This ship was the most seaworthy of the time but it was also very shallow: the keel made out of one piece of oak; the clinker-built hull and the ship had no rudder but a steering oar.

★ GRAF ZEPPELIN FLIGHT ICELAND 1931



★★ LARGE COLOUR
SHIFT MAJOR ERROR



LEIF ERIKSON



★★ MULTIPLE REVERSE
OFFSET IMAGE ERROR



STATUE OF THORFINN KARLSEFNI BY
EINAR JÓNSSON IN PHILADELPHIA.



VINELAND IS NOW A SMALL
CITY IN NEW JERSEY.



Thorfinn Karlsefni (in 1009) also known as "Thorfinn the Valiant", supplied three ships with livestock and 160 men and women.



One year after, he followed Leif Eriksson's route to Vinland, in a short-lived attempt to establish a permanent settlement there with his wife and their followers.



L'Anse aux Meadows (L'Anse-aux-Méduses or "Jellyfish Cove") is the archaeological site on the northernmost tip of the island of Newfoundland (Vinland).

Some Greenlanders lived some time at **Newfoundland**. Vinland or Vinland was the name given to this area of North America by Norse Vikings, discovered by Leif Erikson. But later colonization efforts were abandoned by 1020 AD.



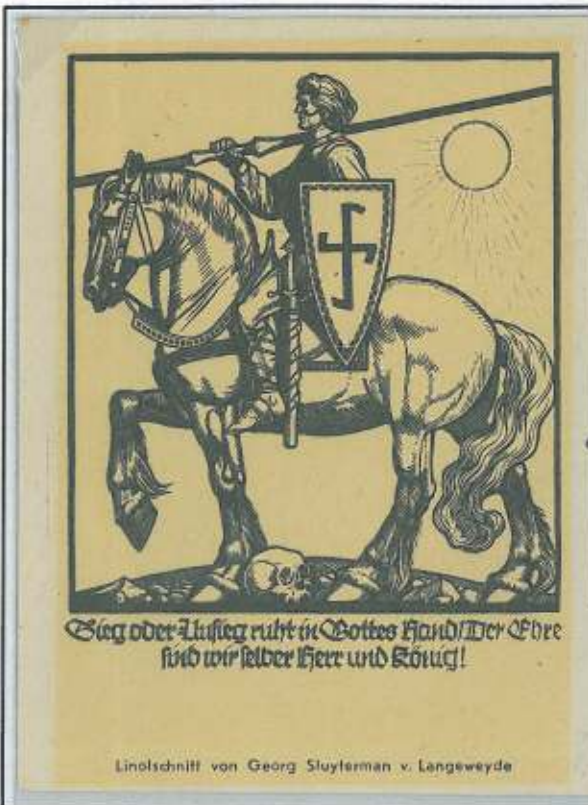
0.7 CRUSADES



The **Council of Clermont** was a synod of ecclesiastics and laymen of the Catholic Church, which was held 1095 at Clermont, France. Pope speech was the starting point of the First Crusade.



DURING WWII PROPAGANDA BRITISH AND GERMAN MILITARY POST USED THE **CROSS OF THE CRUSADERS**: AIRGRAPH AND ★ **FELDPPOST** (GERMAN MILITARY POSTAL STATIONERY)



Şalāh ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūbi, **Saladin** (1138-1193) recaptured Palestine from the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem after his victory in the Battle of Hattin.



THE SALADIN CITADEL OF CAIRO



STATUE OF SALADIN IN DAMASCUS



Baldwin I of Jerusalem, born Baldwin of Boulogne (1058 – 1118), was one of the leaders of the Crusades, who became the first King of Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM AND CONSTANTINOPLE

1953 TURKEY SHEET FOR THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE



Following the loss of Christian held territories of the Holy Land to Muslims, the Order operated from **Rhodes** (1310–1523), and later from **Malta** (1530–1798).



Mehmed II (1432 – 1481), "the Conqueror" in Ottoman Turkish, at the age of 21, he conquered Constantinople, bringing an end to the Byzantine Empire. Mehmed II is regarded as a national hero in Turkey.

The Fall of **Constantinople** (1453) was the capture of the capital of the Byzantine Empire, which occurred after a siege by the Ottoman Empire. It was a massive blow for Christendom, perhaps the end of the Middle Ages.

CONSTANTINOPLE DISAPPEARED SINCE 1930, THE CITY WAS RENAMED TO ISTANBUL. NEVERTHELESS, FORMERLY DIFFERENT EUROPEAN POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CONSTANTINOPLE: HERE THREE EXAMPLES: AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND ITALY.

★★ LETTER TO PARIS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE-WIEN. 1855



REVERSE: MARK OF DISINFECTION



King Denis of Portugal (1261-1325) granted asylum to Templar knights persecuted in France and created the **Order of Christ**, designed to be a continuation of the Order of the Temple.



★ PROOF IN BLACK

KING DINIS STAMPS WERE ISSUED ON JANUARY 10, 1953, EXCLUDING 30 CENTS IN DECEMBER 1955. THESE VALUES GRADUALLY MOVED OUT OF THE SALE FROM 31 JULY 1972 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1975. DRAWN BY JAIME MARTINS BARATA AND PRINTED IN LITHOGRAPHY BY DA MOEDA



★★ ONE SHEET EXIST WITH MISSPERFORATION. THIS IS THE UPPER RIGHT BLOCK WITH IMPERFORATED AT THE LAST ROW.



JOHN I



JOÃO DAS REGRAS



PHILIPPA OF LANCASTER

The triumph of the Revolution of 1383 led to a new Dynasty. **Mestre de Avis** commander the popular cause defending the Independence with the major support from **João das Regras** and **Nuno Álvares Pereira**, two key figures in this historical moment. **John I** (1358-1443) was proclaimed the tenth King of Portugal, called the Good, later he married **Philippa of Lancaster**, the sister of King Henry IV of England, consolidating the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.



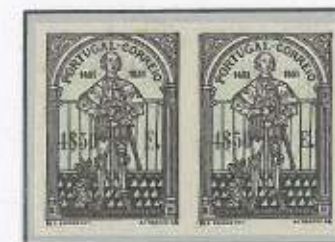
The House of Burgundy ruled during a complex period in the History of Portugal: **Alfonso IV**, **Pedro I** and **Fernando I**.



POSTAL STATIONERY, PORTUGAL 1898 – 10 REIS THE CONVENT OF CHRIST



★ ERROR: OMITTED VALUE

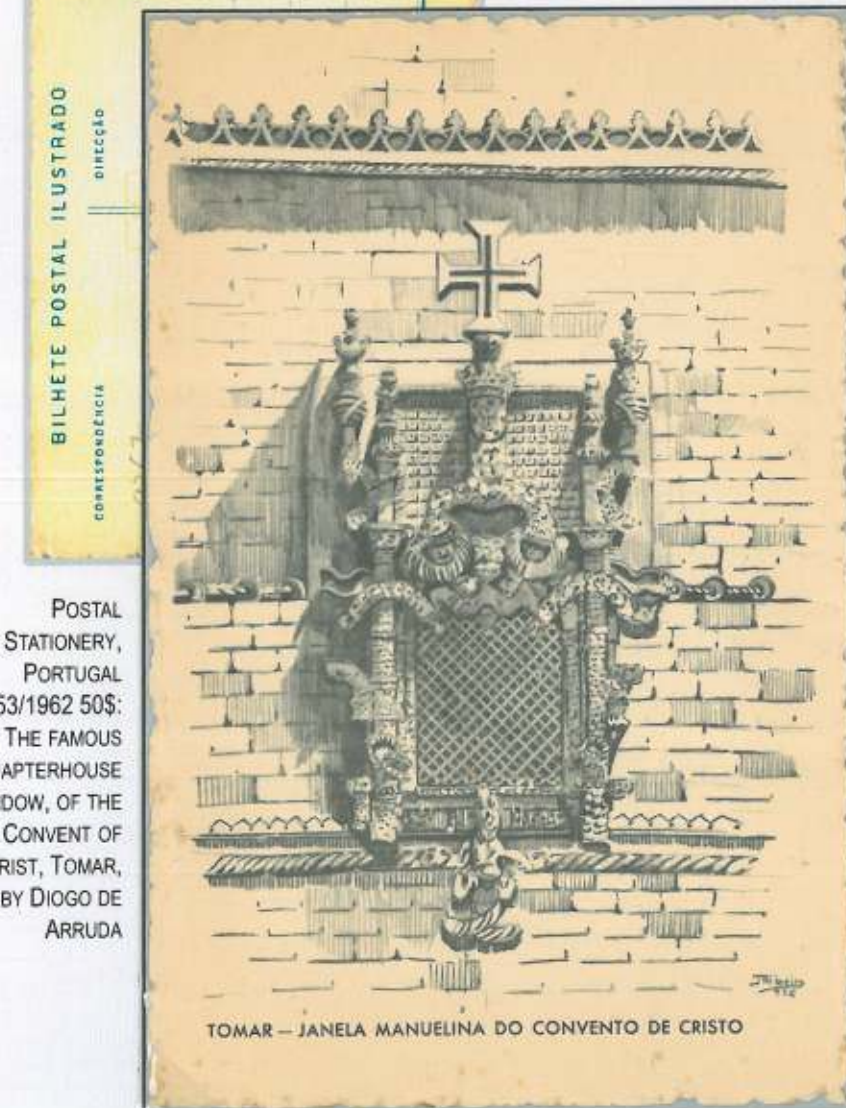


★ ERROR: IMPERF. PAIR



★★ COLOUR PROOF

Dom Nuno Álvares Pereira, was a Portuguese general of great success who had a decisive role in the 1383 Crisis that assured Portugal's independence from Castile.



POSTAL
STATIONERY,
PORTUGAL
1953/1962 50\$:
THE FAMOUS
CHAPTERHOUSE
WINDOW, OF THE
CONVENT OF
CHRIST, TOMAR,
MADE BY DIOGO DE
ARRUDA

TOMAR – JANELA MANUELINA DO CONVENTO DE CRISTO

Tomar was the last Templar town, the centre of Portuguese overseas expansion under Henry the Navigator. The **Convent of Christ** is a testament to the Templars' architectural abilities. The octagonal church was inspired by the Islamic Dome of the Rock shrine in **Jerusalem**.

1.1 ORDER OF CHRIST



Portrait by Nuno Gonçalves, The National Museum of Ancient Art (Lisbon)

Prince Henry was born in 1394 in Porto, the third son born to Philippa of Lancaster. Henry started to explore the coast of Africa, most of which was unknown to Europeans. His objectives included finding the source of the West African gold trade, a new and much lighter ship was developed, the caravel, which could sail further and faster. After 1417, by King John I of Portugal's request to the Pope, Henry, became the order's Grand Master.



In 1418, two captains under service to Prince Henry the Navigator, João Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vaz Teixeira, were driven off-course by a storm to an island which they named Porto Santo (Madeira). The Cross of the Order of Christ is part of the flag of this autonomous region of Portugal.



ENGRAVED & PRINTED BY
BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO LTD
NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND.

★★★★

IMPERF. PROOFS ON
CARDBOARD TO SHOW THE
AUTHORITIES PRINTED ON
INTAGLIO SYSTEM "BRADBURY
WILKINSON & CO LTD" IN
SURREY-ENGLAND, WITH DATE
ON BACK SIDE (10.02.1944)
WITH DRAW AND ITS FINAL
COLOURS.

THIS IN ONE OF ONLY TWO
RECORDED COPIES IN PRIVATE
HANDS.

EX-LEAL&CRÓ



★★ VERY RARE PROOFS IMPERFORATE
EX-LEAL&CRÓ

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR POSTAL STATIONERY FROM TOMAR, 1957
(TOMAR WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE ORDER OF CHRIST)



HENRY THE NAVIGATOR COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES OF V CENTENNIAL USED BETWEEN 4TH AND 13TH MARCH 1894

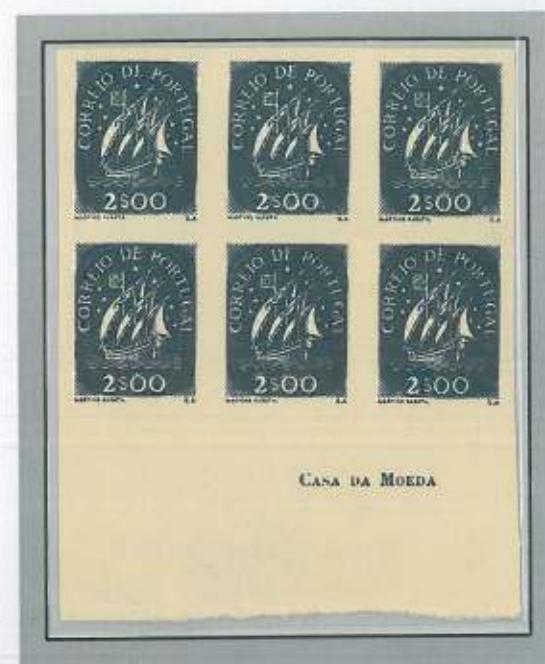
★★ REGISTERED PHILATELIC LETTER FROM FUNCHAL, MADEIRA. 1894



1.2 BY SEAS NEVER SAILED BEFORE



Up to the 15th century, Europeans were limited to coastal navigation using the barge (*barca*) [STAMPS ABOVE]. These boats could not overcome the navigational difficulties of oceanic exploration.



FROM THE *BARCA* TO THE CARAVEL

★★ DIFFERENT PROOFS, ESSAYS, IMPERF. AND COLOUR TRIALS OF THE INTERMEDIATE STATES OF THE ISSUE.



SINCE 1943 THE BASIC SET OF STAMPS OF PORTUGAL HAD THE IMAGE OF A CARAVEL.



The *caravel* was developed based on existing fishing boats under the sponsorship of Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal. They were agile and easier to navigate, with a tonnage of 50 to 160 tons and 1 to 3 masts, with lateen triangular sails allowing beating.



THE POSTAGE RATE OF A REGISTERED LETTER WAS 2550, USING 2.5; 1+1+0.5 OR 1+1.50 STAMPS, IN PORTUGAL AND ALSO WITH SPAIN.

1.2 BY SEAS NEVER SAILED BEFORE



In 1415, Prince Henry established the world's first academy of navigation, perhaps a 15th century NASA, with European mathematicians, astronomers, cartographers and craftsmen of navigational instruments. He repopulated a village called Vila do Infante. From his Vila, Henry sponsored voyages down the coast of Africa.



SAGRES PENINSULA IN THE PORTUGAL 1894 POSTAL STATIONERY (BILHETE POSTAL). - MAIL DOMESTIC AND SPAIN.



LUIS DE CAMOES

Por mares nunca d'antes navegados ... is a piece of poetry of *Os Lusíadas*, the epic Camoës poem. The strophe till today can be read on the arms of Society of Geography of Lisbon.

★ POSTAL STATIONERY, BRAZIL 1887 - SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY OF LISBON.

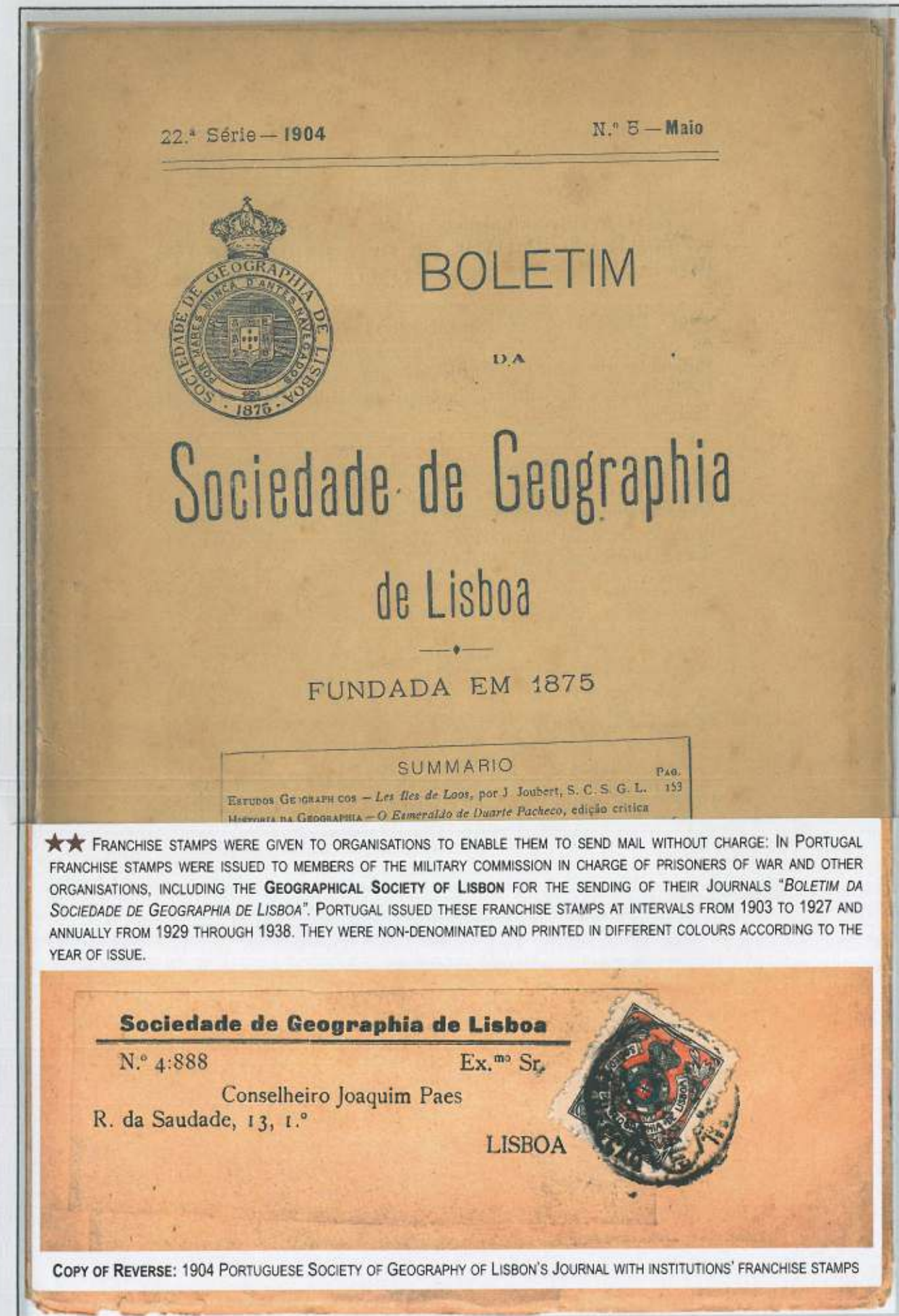


★★ TRIAL COLOUR PROOFS
PORTUGAL STAMPS
1926-1931. OS LUSÍADAS.



★★ IMPERFORATED ESSAY: HORIZONTAL PAIR FROM BORDER CORNER UPPER LEFT OF THE SHEET OF THE FRANCHISE STAMPS OF THE SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY OF LISBON.

POR MARES NUNCA D'ANTES NAVEGADOS



★★ FRANCHISE STAMPS WERE GIVEN TO ORGANISATIONS TO ENABLE THEM TO SEND MAIL WITHOUT CHARGE: IN PORTUGAL FRANCHISE STAMPS WERE ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS, INCLUDING THE **GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LISBON** FOR THE SENDING OF THEIR JOURNALS "BOLETIM DA SOCIEDADE DE GEOGRAPHIA DE LISBOA". PORTUGAL ISSUED THESE FRANCHISE STAMPS AT INTERVALS FROM 1903 TO 1927 AND ANNUALLY FROM 1929 THROUGH 1938. THEY WERE NON-DENOMINATED AND PRINTED IN DIFFERENT COLOURS ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF ISSUE.

COPY OF REVERSE: 1904 PORTUGUESE SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY OF LISBON'S JOURNAL WITH INSTITUTIONS' FRANCHISE STAMPS

1.2 BY SEAS NEVER SAILED BEFORE

Padrão dos Descobrimentos (Monument to the Discoveries) is the monument that celebrates the Portuguese who took part in the Age of Discovery. It is located on the estuary of the Tagus river, Lisbon, where ships departed to their often unknown destinations.



★★

LEFT:
PORTUGAL, 1940 –
ENGRAVED PROGRESSIVE
DIE PROOF IN BLACK. ONLY
3 REGISTERED WITH
DENOMINATION OMITTED.

★★

BELOW:
TWO RARE IMPERFORATE
DOUBLE PROOFS IN
DIFFERENT COLOURS



SAILING BETWEEN ISLANDS AND MONSTERS



Although the conquest of the Canaries was carried out by Norman nobles, Alonso Fernández de Lugo was who captured Guanche kings of Tenerife in the Canary Islands to Isabella, the Queen of Castile.



After the settlement of people in Madeira, the Portuguese went on in the Atlantic Ocean and in 1431 the first island of Azores was discovered. Then, they discovered Santa Maria and after Sao Miguel which was donated to Gonçalo Velho Cabral, his discover with Diogo De Silves.



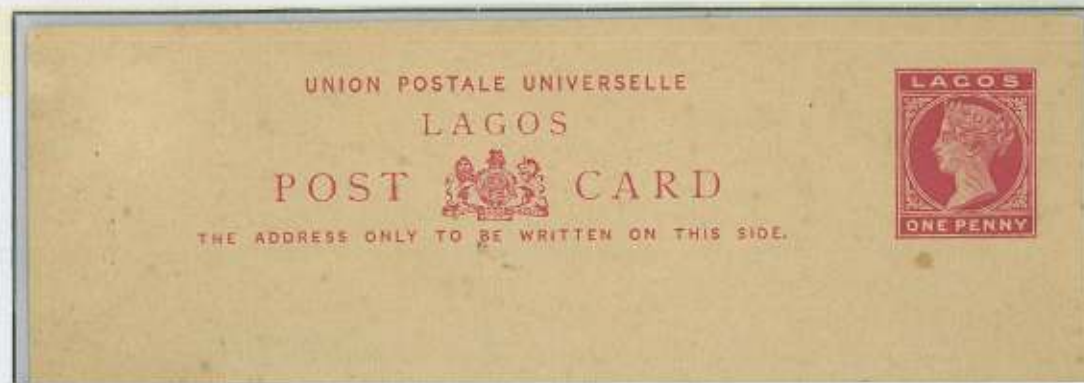
The first *feitoria* trade post overseas was established then under Henry's directions, in 1445 on the island of Arguin off the coast of Mauritania, to attract Muslim traders and monopolize the business in the routes traveled in North Africa.



At the time, Europeans believe nautical myths warned of oceanic monsters or an edge of the world,...

1.3 OUT OF AFRICA

Portuguese explorers visited the area in 1472, naming Lagos (Portuguese name for "lakes"). Over time, Lagos was formally annexed as a British colony in 1861 [POSTAL STATIONERY], and capital of Nigeria (1914 to 1991).



It was named for Lagos, in Portugal: a maritime town which at the time was the main centre of the Portuguese expeditions down the African coast.

★★ [ABOVE PREPHILATELIC CANCELLATION LAGOS, PORTUGAL 1834]



The Congo River surprised to Portuguese, it is the deepest river in the World, and the second largest river in the world by volume of water discharged.



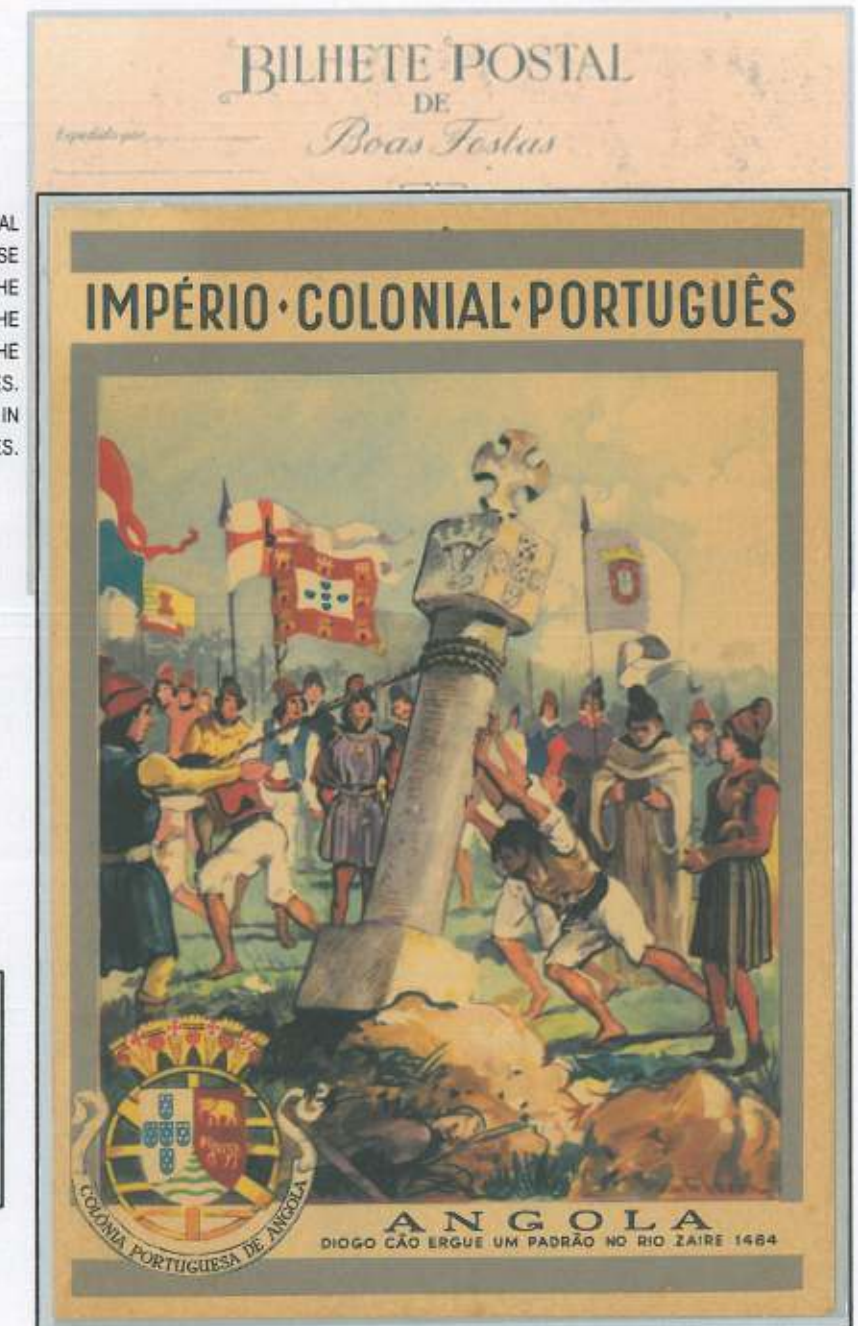
In 1483, the Portuguese Diogo Cão sailed up the uncharted Congo River, stumbling on Kongo villages and becoming the first European to encounter the Kongo. Their king, Nzinga a Nkwu was baptized, taking the name João in honor of the Portuguese king.

LAKES AND RIVERS



The four pillars set up by Cão on his two voyages have all been discovered in situ, and the inscriptions on two of them from Cape Santa Maria and Cape Cross, dated 1482 and 1485 respectively, are still to be read and have been printed; the Cape Cross *padrão* is now at Kiel; those from the Congo estuary and the more southerly Monte Negro are in the Museum of the Lisbon Geographical Society.

★ PORTUGAL - POSTAL STATIONERY WITH FRANCHISE FOR THE USE OF THE COMMEMORATIVE ACTS OF THE CENTENARY OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES. ISSUED IN DECEMBER 1947 IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.



Diogo Cão is well known in Angola, because of him the country was a Portuguese colony and has close ties with Portugal.



Bartolomeu Dias continued the Diogo Cao's feat, doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, thus proving that the Indian Ocean was accessible by sea.

Since 1814 Cape of Good Hope was a British Colony until it was incorporated into the Union of South Africa, as the Cape Province, on 31 May 1910.



STAMPS WERE FIRST ISSUED BY THE COLONY ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1853. THE TWO STAMPS THAT WERE ISSUED WERE A ONE PENNY IN BRICK-RED AND A FOUR PENCE IN BLUE. THEY WERE PRINTED BY MESSRS PERKINS, BACON & CO IN LONDON. SHEETS OF A SPECIAL HANDMADE PAPER, MEASURING 282 MM BY 536 MM, WERE USED TO PRINT 240 STAMPS PER SHEET. THE STAMPS WERE ISSUED IMPERFORATE. THE RATE OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE COLONY WAS 4D FOR A HALF OUNCE LETTER AND 1D FOR A NEWSPAPER. ABOVE: (#1A DEEP BRICK RED) CIRCULATED BLOCK OF 4. **Ex-HUDSON**

★★ GENERAL PO1837 (VERY RARE PRE PAID AND PAID HANDSTAMPS COMBINATION) **Ex-LICHTENSTEIN**



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE POSTAL STATIONERY 1890 (VICTORIA).



Bartolomeu Dias named it the "Cape of Storms" (*Cabo das Tormentas*). It was later renamed by John II of Portugal as "Cape of Good Hope" (*Cabo da Boa Esperança*) because of the great optimism engendered by the opening of a sea route to India and the East.



Bartolomeu Dias (1451-1500) was really a Knight of the royal court, superintendent of the royal warehouses, and sailing-master.



Henricus Martellus Germanus, around 1489 produced a world map, similar to the terrestrial globe later produced by Martin Behaim in 1492 with the new discoveries of Bartolomeu Dias, who sailed around the southernmost tip of Africa in 1488, the first European known to have done so. It was open the passage that make possible the sea route of India



THE ENTERPRISE OF COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, THE EXPLORER OF THE HORIZON

PER ST COLUMBUS

★★★ 1850 PER ST. COLUMBUS, UNIQUE RED STRAIGHT-LINE HANDSTAMPS ON ENVELOPE BEARING MATCHING RED SAN FRANCISCO 17TH JUNE (40 = RATE) CIRCULAR DATE STAMP, TO EAST GRANBY, CT. FIRST CONTRACT SAILING OF 1850, EX KRAMER.

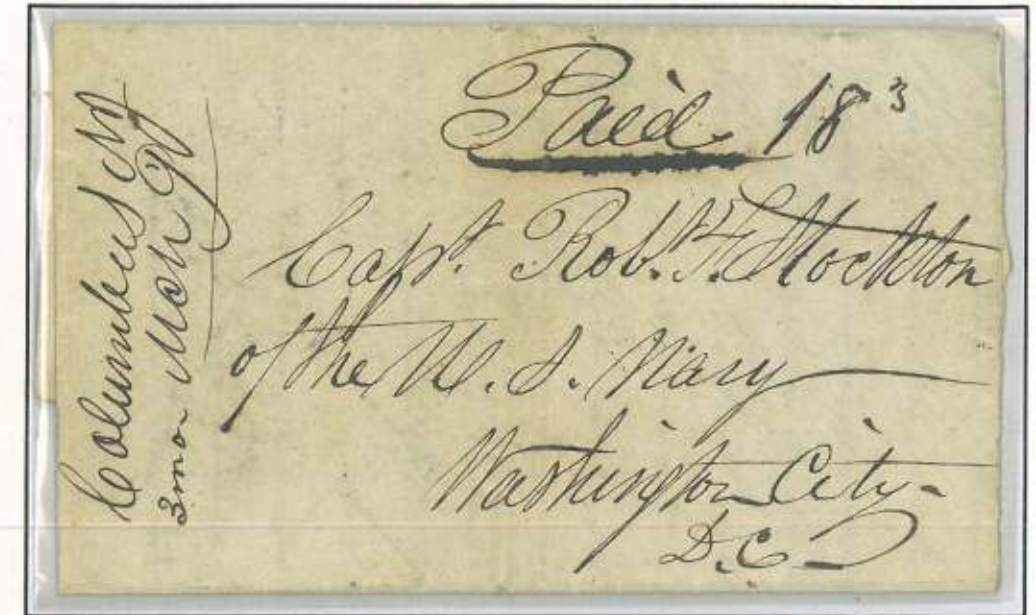
THE STEAMER SHIP COLUMBUS WAS BUILT BY REEVES AND BROTHERS OF ALLOWAYSTOWN, NJ AND WAS SENT TO THE PACIFIC BY GEORGE LAW FOR SAN FRANCISCO-PANAMA SERVICE IN 1850. IN 1851 THE SHIP WAS PURCHASED BY THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY MAKING THIS A RARE INDEPENDENT LINE AT THE TIME OF SAILING. THIS WAS THE MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE COLUMBUS FROM SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTING ON JUNE 18, 1850.



In almost all USA states have cities named **Columbus**. Here some examples...



COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
2 CENT POSTAGE DUE PRE CANCEL
COLUMBUS, GA.



★★ COLUMBUS, NEW JERSEY, 1844 ... VERY RARE MANUSCRIPT POSTAL MARK "PAID 18c"

No doubt **Christopher Columbus** has been one of the most influential people in the history of mankind. The voyages of Columbus moulded the future of European colonization and encouraged European exploration of foreign lands for centuries to come.



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



★ PROOF - CARDBOARD



COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1849 ... PRE-STAMP MARK WITH THE NUMBER OF THE CITY AND "5" (PAID)



COLUMBUS, WASHINGTON, 1910



COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, 1876 ... FOREIGN USE. RED NEW YORK CDS, AND 2 SWISS BACKSTAMPS, THUN AND BERN,



COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY, 1884

★★★ ALFRED JONES ENGRAVED THE "COLUMBUS" PORTRAIT, WHICH FACED THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION FROM HIS SIMILAR ENGRAVING WORK ON THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION HALF DOLLAR (CHICAGO, 1893). ONLY 27,350 5\$ STAMPS WERE PRINTED.

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



The exact origin of Christopher Columbus has been a source of speculation since the 19th century. Columbus contributed to his own myth associating his name with **Columba** (in Latin dove) one of the most exalted symbol of Christianity.

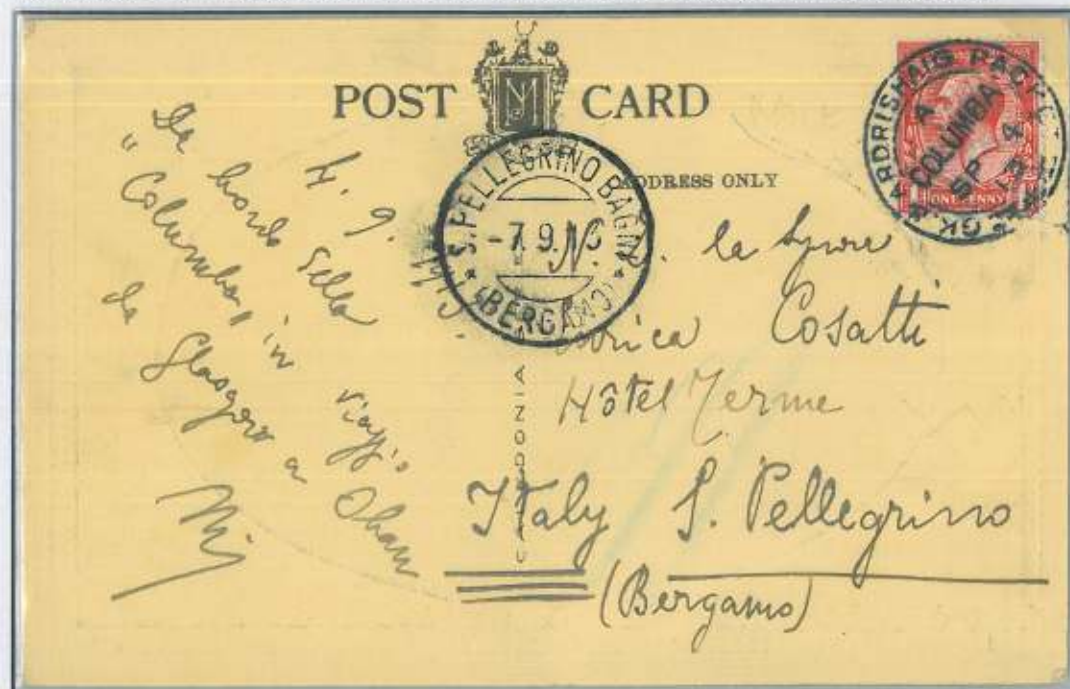


★★ POSTMARK TYPE 4 (19MM), VERY SCARCE, USED FROM 1880 TO 1900

RMS **COLUMBA** WAS A CLYDE PADDLE STEAMER, MACBRAYNE'S FLAGSHIP FROM 1879 TO 1935. SHE RAN THE FIRST LEG OF THE "THE ROYAL ROUTE" FROM GLASGOW TO ARDRISHAIG FOR FIFTY EIGHT SUMMERS. COLUMBA HAD A POST OFFICE ON BOARD (THE ONLY FLOATING P.O. IN THE UK WITH A POSTMAN SUPPLIED BY GREENOCK P.O.). EACH VESSEL DURING THIS TIME EMPLOYED A VARIETY OF CANCELLATIONS, SHOWN BELOW, USING THE INDEX A OR B DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE POSTING WAS EITHER TOWARDS OR AWAY FROM GREENOCK.



Saint Columba (c.521-597) was an Irish missionary who went to Scotland in 563. (*Columba* is the Latin form of a Gaelic name, *Colum Cille*, 'Dove of the church'.)



POSTMARK TYPE 7 USED FROM 1901
RECONSTRUCTION

The large bird genus **Columba** comprises a group of medium to large stout-bodied pigeons, often referred to as the typical pigeons. The term *columba* comes from the Latin *columba*, "a dove", the feminine form of *columbus*, "a male dove", itself the latinisation of the Greek κόλυμβος (*kolumbos*), "diver", which derives from the verb κολυμβάω (*kolumbaō*), "to dive, plunge headlong, swim".

THE MYTH OF COLUMBUS -> COLUMBA -> COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA WAS A NEW LATIN TOPONYM, COMBINING A STEM **COLUMB-** BASED ON THE SURNAME OF **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** AND AN ENDING **-IA**, COMMON IN LATIN NAMES OF COUNTRIES (LIKE **BRITANNIA**). **COLUMBIA** WAS A POETIC NAME FOR THE AMERICAS AND THE FEMININE PERSONIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. AN STATE (**COLUMBIA**) AND MANY CITIES ADOPTED THIS NAME.

IN 1863 THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT TO USE **COLUMBIA** AS A SYMBOL OF US POSTAGE STAMPS, BUT THE DESIGNS WERE REJECTED. ONLY A SCARCE NUMBER OF ESSAYS WERE PRINTED IN SHEETS OF 9. WOODCUT IMPRESSIONS WERE 21x26 MM. THE DESIGNERS ARE STILL UNKNOWN. THEY EXIST ON DIFFERENT TYPES AND COLOURED PAPERS.



★★★ PLATE ESSAY ON WHITE WOVE



★ LETTER FROM **COLUMBIA**, IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE WITH DATESTAMP 29TH FEB. 1832 AND TAXED 10 CENTS.



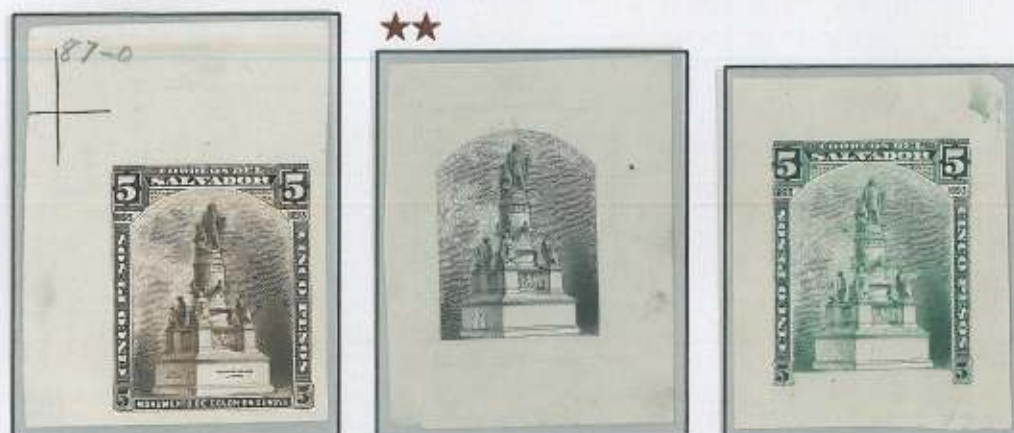
★ 1842 VIA BOSTON MA. TO LONDON "STEAMER COLUMBIA" TRIPLE RATE SHIP COVER. THE BRITANNIA CLASS WAS THE CUNARD LINE'S INITIAL FLEET OF WOODEN PADDLERS THAT ESTABLISHED THE FIRST YEAR ROUND SCHEDULED ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE IN 1840. COLUMBIA WAS ALSO KNOWN AS A FAST SHIP AND HELD THE BLUE RIBAND FOR TWO YEARS. ON JULY 2, 1843, SHE WAS WRECKED ON DEVIL'S LIMB REEF AT SEAL ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE.

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

COLOMBO, IL GENOVESE



COLUMBUS MONUMENT ON PIAZZA ACQUAVERDE, GENOA. BY LORENZO BARTOLINI, 1846
STAMP 1893 SALVADOR AND PROOFS (UNIQUE VIGNETTE DIE PROOF AND TRIAL COLOURS)



His name in his Genoese language was **Christoffa Corombo** and in Italian language **Cristoforo Colombo**.

Although Columbus never wrote in his native language, although some modern historian have argued that Columbus was not from Genoa, but instead, from Catalonia, Portugal, or Spain, these competing hypotheses have generally been discounted by mainstream scholars.



ITALY FELDPOST WWII - REGIA NAVE CRISTOFORO COLOMBO, 1943



SHIP LETTER - VAPORE COLOMBO, BARCELONA-GENOA, 1900



★ CRUISER (ITALIAN WARSHIP) "CRISTOFORO COLOMBO", ARRIVED SAN FRANCISCO 3/2/1896 FROM ESQUIMALT, SAILED OUT 1/3/1896 FOR SAN DIEGO, ACAPULCO, PUNTA ARENAS, CORINTO & CALLAO. REVERSE: OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE CC, TO PROVE THAT NO ONE HAD OPENED THE OFFICIAL ENVELOPE AFTER IT WAS CONSIGNED TO THE SHIP, AND THE GUATEMALA POSTMARK OF RECEPTION.



★ SHIP LETTER - PIROSCAFO COLOMBO, GENOA-NEW YORK, 1927

★ LEFT: SHIP LETTER
PIROSCAFO POSTALE COLOMBO, PALERMO-GREIZ, 1899

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



It is generally agreed upon by his biographers (Las Casas, Leibniz, Voltaire, Irving, Charcot or Claudel) that Columbus' family was from the Republic of Genoa (now region of Liguria, part of modern Italy). His father was Domenico Colombo, a middle-class wool weaver who worked both in Genoa and Savona and who also owned a cheese stand at which young Christopher worked as a helper.



Savona is situated near Genoa, only 40 kilometres. 'Columbus's house', a cottage situated in the Savona hills, lay between vegetable crops and fruit trees. It is one of several residences in Liguria associated with Columbus.

★ [ABOVE A FOLDED LETTER BETWEEN SAVONA AND GENOA: ONLY ONE DAY (1 TO 2 FEB. 1828)]



The Most Serene Republic of Genoa was an independent state from 1005 to 1797. [ABOVE: METER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GENOA WITH THE OLD COAT OF ARMS]

THE EARLY YEARS: LA VIA DEL MARE VERSO IL LEVANTE



Christopher's mother was Susanna Fontanarossa. Bartolomeo, Giovanni [METER "GIOVANNI ★ COLOMBO" ITALY-USA 1926] Pellegrino and Giacomo were his brothers.



There is some supposed houses of Columbus in Genoa [IN THE STAMP]. Also it appeared probable, that Bertolino Colombo, great-grandfather, had owned a small property in Pradello [SPECIAL CANCELLATION], the rent of which had been received by Domenico Colombo of Genoa, and after his death by his sons Christopher and Bartholomew.



1942 ITALY - "POSTA MILITARE": MILITARY POSTCARD STATIONERY.

Nowadays, Savona used to be one of the chief seats of the Genoa iron industry, in the region of Liguria.



★★ FOR CENTURIES GENOA SEA ROUTE TO THE LEVANT REMAINED.
RARE POSTMARK WITH THE NAME "VIA DI MARE - LEVANTE" NAPOLI-GENOVA 24-MAY-1836

In 1453 Christopher Columbus was just a baby in Genoa but the fall of Constantinople had already shaped his fate. Genoa Republic depends on Constantinople for much of their economic livelihood. It was the commercial link between Europe and the Silk Road: the "La via del mare verso il Levante".



ALLEGORY: FORMER REPUBLIC OF GENOA



FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



Columbus signed himself successively Colombo, Colomo, Colom, and Colón. The last was the form he himself came to prefer and wished to be used. His brothers called themselves Colón and Hispanicized their Christian names.



Servus Sum Altissimi Salvatoris
Xristus Maria Yosephus
Xristo-Ferens

The family name in Spanish: "Colón" was used by Christopher Columbus to sign the contract with the Catholic Monarchs in 1492 in Santa Fé (Granada). Throughout his life, Columbus wrote almost exclusively in Spanish. But Columbus' signature was a combination of Byzantine-Greek and Latin.

Also **Christopher**, his name, is related with Saint Christopher ("Christ-bearer" or Xristo-Ferens). According to legend, he assisted to Christ Child to cross a dangerous river.



Saint Christopher carrying the Christ Child.



★★ FOLDED LETTER: VERY RARE PRE-PHILATELIC FRANCHISE OF LONGIANO WITH THE FIGURE OF SAINT CHRISTOPHER CARRYING CHRIST CHILD AND THE CASTELL OF MALATESTIANO IN THE COAT OF ARMS. LONGIANO IS A MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCE OF FORLI-CESENA IN THE ITALIAN REGION EMILIA-ROMAGNA.



COLUMBUS, COLOMBO,... COLÓN!

Many cities have the name Colón. Perhaps the most populated is the Panamanian Colón, a sea port on the Caribbean Sea coast, the city lies near the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. Another municipalities are, for example, in the Matanzas Province of Cuba or in the province of Entre Ríos, Argentina.

★ COLOMBIA 1898 REGISTRATION ISSUED IN COLON: GROUP OF 6 STAMPS WITH "R COLON" COLOUR COMBINATIONS INCLUDING MAGENTA, VIOLET & RED WITH REGULAR, INVERTED, DIAGONAL OR VERTICAL HANDSTAMPS. THE CITY WAS FOUNDED BY AMERICANS IN 1850 AS THE ATLANTIC TERMINUS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

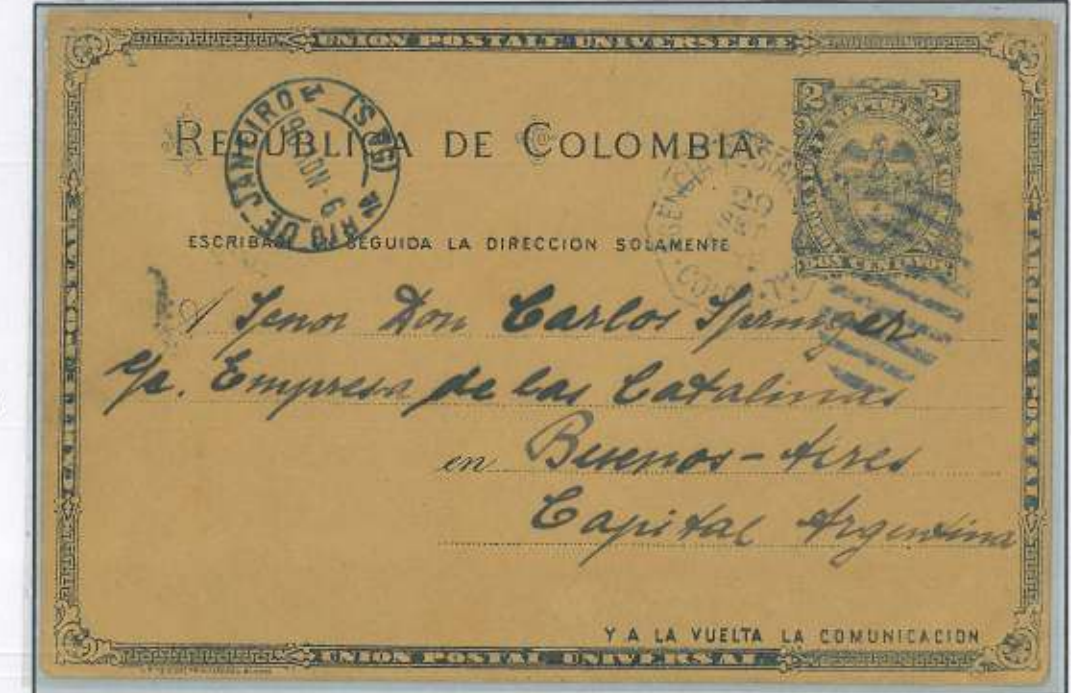
★ "AGENCIA POSTAL COLÓN" DATER FROM COLÓN, COLOMBIA IN 1896 TO RIO JANEIRO.



FABRICA COLÓN, ARGENTINA, 1939.
AN AUXILIARY POST OFFICE OF VILLA COLÓN (SALTING INDUSTRY), ENTRE RÍOS, ARGENTINA.



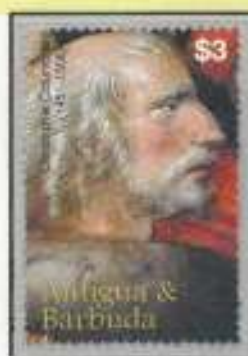
★★ RECONSTRUCTION OF THE P.O. CANCELLATION OF **ESTAFETA DE VILLA COLÓN**, ARGENTINA, COLON, ENTRE RÍOS, ARGENTINA, WAS FOUNDED ON APRIL 12, 1863 BY ORDER OF GENERAL URQUIZA. THIS IS THE OLDEST POSTMARK OF "COLÓN" IN ARGENTINA. THREE STRIKES ARE ONLY KNOWN. (1872?)



★★ JUDICIAL ESCROW FROM **COLÓN**, CUBA – 1870 (FRANCHISE AND DATER). THE TOWN WAS FOUNDED IN 1836 UNDER THE NAME NUEVA BERMEJA. IN 1859, IT ACHIEVES THE STATUS OF VILLA (TOWN) WITH THE NAME COLÓN. THERE ARE SCARCE PRE-PHILATELIC MATERIAL WITH COLÓN DATER.

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS EARLIEST PORTRAITS



The Virgin of the Navigators is a painting by **Alejo Fernández** (*Casa de Contratación*, Seville), the first known painting whose subject is the discovery of the Americas. Ferdinand II and the emperor Charles V are portrayed together with Columbus, Vespucci and one of the Pinzón Brothers, shown kneeling.



The **Ridolfo Ghirlandaio** (born in 1483) portrait was executed after the death of Columbus and is displayed in a showcase of the Museum of the sea and navigation of Genoa.



★ PARAGUAY 1930 STAMPS WITH THE RARE WATERMARK "INDIAN BOND." IN TWO VARIETIES OF COLOURS: VERMILION AND DEEP RED



★★ PLATE PROOF X 4 ON CARD IN UNISSUED RED-BROWN COLOUR, PARAGUAY 1928 10P. ISSUE.

This portrait is also one of the most popular and it was made by the Florentine painter Ghirlandaio. He never lived in Spain and it is unlikely that he ever met with Columbus.



★ SPECIMEN



★★ PARAGUAY 1930 B4: BLACK 6 PESO AIR MAIL SURCHARGE ON 10 PESO RED STAMP ... WITH INK IMPRESSION TRANSFER ON BACKSIDE.

★★★ THIS IS A PIECE OF FULL COLOUR UNIQUE ORIGINAL ARTWORK OBTAINED FROM THE TONGA PRINTERS ARCHIVAL MATERIAL AND USED BY WALSALL SECURITY PRINTERS IN THE PRINTING PROCESS OF THE ISSUED STAMP. THERE ARE TWO PIECES TO THE ARTWORK: FIRST THE COLOUR ARTWORK ITSELF AND SECOND IS THE TRANSPARENT OVERLAY SHOWING THE ARTWORK FOR THE TEXT AND THE DEFINITIVE VALUE (57).

★★



DRAFT PRELIMINARY ARTWORK IN PENCIL (ABOVE) AND MONOCHROME PROOF AT STAMP SIZE (BELOW), WITH THE ORIGINAL VALUE (42 CENTS TONGA POUND).

★★



ARTIST: RAY EDGE



NIAFO'OU 57

NIAFO'OU 57



NIAFO'OU 57 NIAFO'OU 57



★ MONOCHROME PROOF MOUNTED ON PROOF CARD FROM THE WALSALL SECURITY PRINTERS ARCHIVES. THESE PROGRESSIVE PROOFS (ABOUT 20) WERE DONE ON THIN CARD IN BLACK AND WHITE AND WERE SENT TO TONGAN OFFICIALS FOR CHECKING AND APPROVAL, AND WERE ALSO USED TO PRODUCE PICTURES OF THE UPCOMING NEW STAMP ISSUE FOR STAMP MAGAZINES AND THE TONGAN PHILATELIC BULLETIN.

NIAFO'OU 57 NIAFO'OU 57



★ CHROMALIN PROOFS (ONLY 4 OR 5) WERE DONE ON THICK CARD AND IN FULL COLOUR, A PROOFING METHOD USED BY WALSALL SECURITY PRINTERS IN WHICH FULL COLOUR PROOFS ARE PRODUCED DIRECTLY FROM THE COLOUR SEPARATIONS PRIOR TO FINAL PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING PLATES. EACH COLOUR IS LAYERED ON TOP OF THE NEXT THUS BUILDING UP TO THE FULL COLOUR DESIGN. IT IS AT THIS STAGE THAT ANY FINAL COLOUR CHANGE AND OCCASIONALLY DESIGN ADJUSTMENT IS MADE.

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

The portrait attributed to **Sebastiano del Piombo** is highly regarded as it has been used in many recent description about Columbus. However, there are still two questions about this portrait: Is the portrait by Piombo? Is it a portrait meant to be Columbus?



★★ LARGE COLOUR DIE PROOF ON FULL SIZE. - SOURCE: AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ARCHIVES

★★★ VERY RARE DIE ESSAY OF THE VIGNETTE FOR THE ORIGINAL CHILEAN STAMP BY AMERICAN BANK NOTE. EX-OLSEN



THIS COLUMBUS DESIGN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY ABN, CO. OF NEW YORK WAS USED FIRSTLY BY CHILE (1904-1909) FIRST BICOLOURS STAMPS (PERF.12) IN SHEETS OF 10x10. THE SAME DESIGN WAS USED FOR COSTA RICA TEN YEARS LATER (1923-1926), AND FINALLY FOR COLOMBIA IN 1934.



OVERPRINTED JUAN FERNANDEZ ISL.



★ PROOF IN DEFINITIVE COLOUR



OVERPRINTED FOR USING AS REVENUE STAMPS



COLOMBIA ISSUE



COSTA RICA ISSUE



★ SPECIMEN



10C SURCHARGED

OVERPRINTED LINDBERGH FLIGHT 1928



★ DIE PROOF OF THE DEFINITIVE DESIGN FOR COSTA RICA STAMP BY AMERICAN BANK NOTE ARCHIVE



FANCY CANCEL REFERS TO THE DESIGNS CARVED IN CORK AND USED IN POST OFFICES OF THE USA. IN COLUMBUS CITIES WAS DESIGNED SOME SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS LIKE THESE.



★★ REGISTERED LETTER WITH FANCY CANCEL - USA COLUMBUS DAY 1933

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THEODOR DE BRY'S ENGRAVING

★★ WATERLOW FINAL PROOF (29-06-1932)
WITH CORRECT COLOUR - LIGHTER BLUE



Similar to the Piombo portrait, **Theodore de Bry**, printer and engraver at Frankfurt, claimed that an engraving made by his son Jean used in his book *Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Occidentalem* was copied from a painting of Columbus commissioned by the King and Queen of Spain after the Admiral's first voyage.



THREE YEARS LATER (1935), COLOMBIA'S NATIONAL PRINTING REUSES THE SAME DESIGN BUT THE RESULT WAS MUCH WORSE



★★ IMPERF. WATERLOW
SPECIMEN/PROOF
ON CARD ORDER
s.T.1519

★★★

1932 COLOMBIA 20C, IMPERF. WORKING PROOF IN A SHEET OF 100 FROM THE WATERLOW ARCHIVE, 7.5 MM SECURITY PUNCTURE EVERY FOUR STAMPS, EACH WITH LARGE SELVAGE ALL AROUND (OVERALL 350x318CM), WITH RED MS. PRINTERS' NOTATIONS INCL. NUMBER TO BE PRINTED, DATE (28-06-1932), "WORDING CORRECT, LAY LOWER AS MARKED & IMPROVE IMPRESSION," ETC., ALSO SEVERAL PRINTING FLAWS MARKED FOR CORRECTION AND PRINTED IN VERY DARK BLUE (ALMOST INDIGO).



145793
1500000 stamps
= 1500000 proofs
Wording correct
lay lower as marked
& improve impression
29.6.32

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



★★ ONLY 26,350 WERE PRINTED, THE LEAST OF ANY OF THE COLUMBIANS OF 1893.



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



FULL COLOUR PORTRAIT



LORENZO LOTTO EXHIBITION

The Duke of Palma and later the Cavaliere Rossi owned a painting of Columbus said to be by the artist Lorenzo Lotto (born ca. 1480) and dated 1512. It was painted for Domenico Malipiero, a Venetian senator and historian. He appears to be between the ages of 38 and 45. The LOTTO PORTRAIT IS FAMOUS BECAUSE IT WAS THE LIKENESS MINTED BY THE MILLIONS FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO AS A SOUVENIR IN 1893.

NORMAL ISSUE



★★ DIE BLACK PROOF



★ SPECIMEN OVERPRINTED IMPERF.



★ IN 1907 THE SURCHARGE CHANGED FROM "MARINA OFICIAL" TO AN ANCHOR.



CERT.



★★ "ISLA DE MÁS AFUERA" (ALEXANDER SELKIRK ISLAND TODAY) FOR THE USE OF THE PENAL COLONY: SURCHARGE 1.97CM. ABOVE: A VERY RARE EXAMPLE OF INVERTED SURCHARGE.



CERT.



MARINA OFICIAL

MINISTERIO DE MARINA CONFORME SUB SECRETARIA

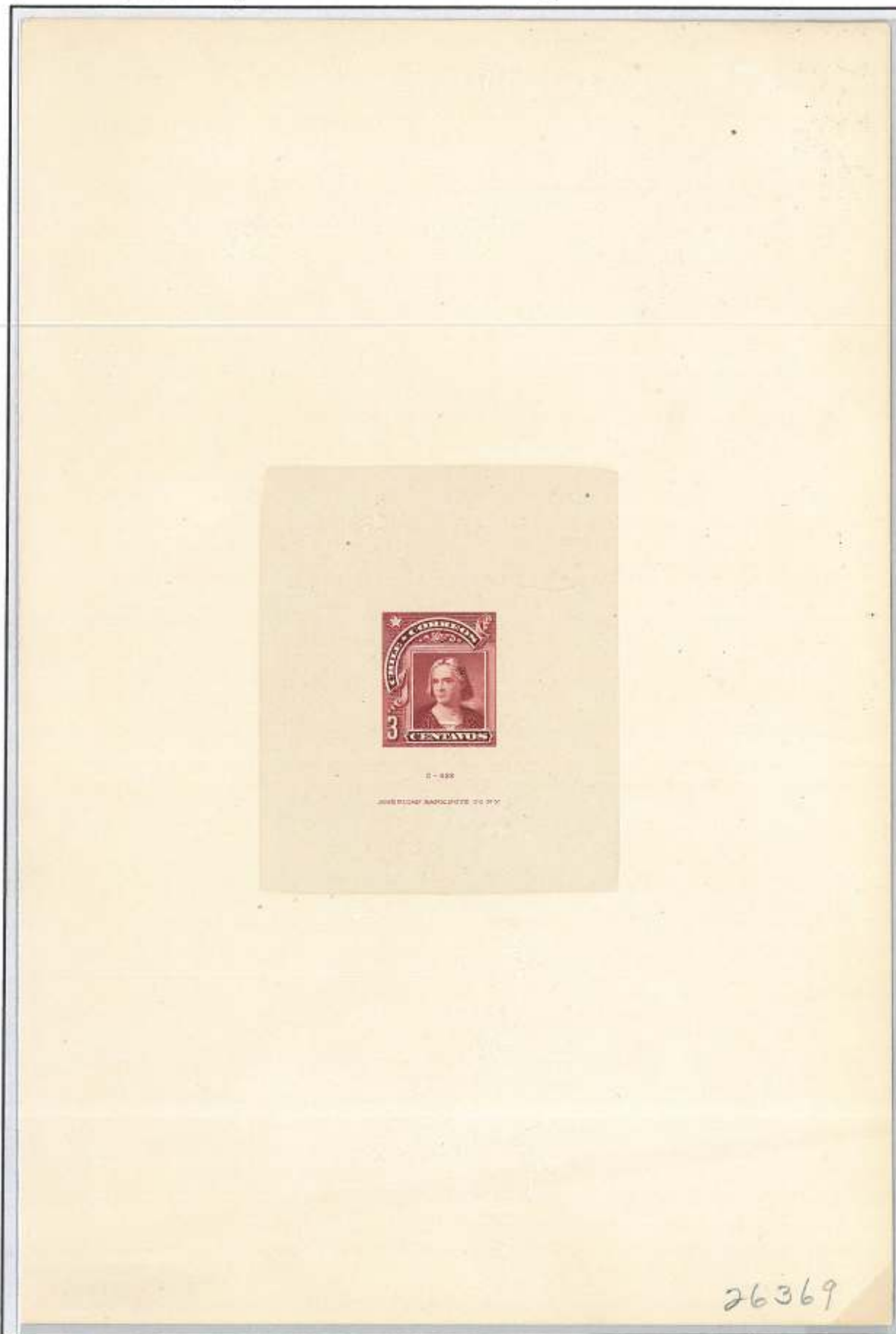
★★★ BETWEEN 1904 AND 1909 AMERICAN BANK NOTE USED THE SAME DESIGN OF LOTTO PORTRAIT OF THE U.S. STAMPS FOR CHILE STAMPS (ISSUE OF BRONZE PESO). IN 1905 THE ADMIRALTY USED THESE STAMPS TO SURCHARGE BY HAND "MARINA OFICIAL" 14½ MM AND 2 MM BETWEEN WORDS. THERE ARE IN BLUE AND RED. ON REVERSE: "CONFORME". THERE ARE FEW EXAMPLES BUT MANY FAKES.



CONCEPCION TO GERMANY: 15 CENTS (3 5c STAMPS OF BRONZE PESO) NORMAL RATE FOR FOREIGN MAIL (CHILE 1910)

THE LOTTO PORTRAIT

Bare-headed, his face is thin, his nose long, and his eyes are lightly coloured. Columbus is seen standing against a plain wall in a study. In one hand he holds a conically projected map of Brazil (he did not get to know!) while the other touches an hour-glass and rests on a volume of Aristotle.



★★ LARGE COLOUR DIE PROOF ON FULL SIZE. - SOURCE: AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ARCHIVES

2.1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THE MOST FAMOUS PORTRAIT



Since 1853, stamps relating to Columbus were issued by the Government of Chile, but a long standing mystery was the origin of this Admiral's iconography. In 1988, a Columbus portrait was discovered in the vaults of Santiago's National History Museum. This portrait was painted by **Alejandro Cicarelli**, an Italian artist, circa 1850, only three years before the stamps: a romantic image with beard and the "bonete" (sailor's bonnet).

★★ FIRST ISSUE PROOF

5 CTS BLACK ON THICK PAPER

FOR MANY YEARS, COLUMBUS WAS THE ICON OF THE STAMPS OF THE POST OFFICE OF CHILE.

★★ SANTIAGO - PISAGUA 1857. DOMESTIC LETTER WITH FOUR STAMPS OF 1855 ISSUE, PRINTING IN LONDON FOR PERKINS, BACON & CO. IN BLUEING PAPER. THE WATERMARK OF THIS PRINTING WAS A LARGER DOUBLE LINED "5". POSTMARK OF THREE CIRCLES AND SIX BARS SENT BY PERKINS AND A CIRCULAR DATE-STAMP OF SANTIAGO TO INDICATE THE PLACE AND DAY OF THE SHIPMENT, WITH A SINGLE RING AND THE WORD "CHILE" (USED FROM 1855-1863). PER "VAPOR INGLÉS" ("ENGLISH STEAM SHIP").



★★ VALPARAISO - COBIA 1856. DOMESTIC LETTER WITH STAMPS OF 1856. PRINTED BY NARCISO DESMADRYL IN SANTIAGO WITH THE FIRST PLATE OF LONDON. THEY WERE VERY WELL MADE IN SHADES OF DARK BLUE. THICK CREAMY PAPER. POSTMARK OF THREE CIRCLES AND SEVEN BARS SENT BY PERKINS BACON & CO. OF LONDON AND A CIRCULAR DATE-STAMP OF VALPARAISO TO INDICATE THE PLACE AND DAY OF THE SHIPMENT, WITH A SINGLE RING AND THE WORD "CHILE" (USED FROM 1855-1863).



FIRST PERFORATED COLUMBUS' STAMP ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK, 1867
PERF. 12 - SHEETS OF 100 (10x10)



AVIS DE PAIEMENT



★ RARE IMPERF. PROOF
AVIS DE PAIEMENT



1867-1868 - UNIQUE SET OF SMALL RENUMBERED DIE PROOFS INCLUDING TWO COMPOSITES EACH WITH TWO STAMPS ALL IN BLACK MOUNTED ON BROWN CARD SHOWING THE 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c AND 20c VALUES PLUS A MASTER PROOF WITHOUT VALUES.

★★★ FROM THE ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. EX-CHRISTIE'S ROBSON LOWE 1990.

CERT.

★★ 1-20 CENTAVOS.
SET AS IMPERFORATED
PLATE PROOFS IN ISSUED
COLOURS ON INDIA PAPER.

EX-MARTYN CUSWORTH.



1910, DR. HUGO HAHN RECEIVED APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE A SET OF SPECIAL ISSUES TO CELEBRATE CHILE'S BICENTENNIAL. IT WAS TO CONSIST OF OVERPRINTED AND RE-VALUED STAMPS PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL PERKINS AND BACON ENGRAVED PLATE FOR THE 1862.

★ ABOVE: COLOUR TRIAL PROOFS



UNWATERMARKED



INVERTED
WATERMARK

BELOW: STAMPS WAS NOT OVERPRINTED.

★★ 1900, CABEZONES: THE BOURNE VIGNETTE DIE PROOF OF THE CENTRAL DESIGN WITH INDICATED FRAME DESIGN ON THICK PAPER, DATED "30/8/99"; EX-MARTYN CUSWORTH.
ONE OF TWO RECORDED PROOFS.



2.2 ISABELLA AND FERDINAND



COMMEMORATIVE CANCEL 1951 OF MADRIGAL DE LAS ALTAS TORRES IN A REGISTERED LETTER WITH ADDITIONAL CHARITY STAMP.

If this were a movie, you can say that **Isabella** (Elizabeth) would considered the actress in a leading role of this history. Isabella was born in **Madrigal de las Altas Torres**, Ávila to John II of Castile and Isabella of Portugal on April 22, 1451. She was the granddaughter of Henry III of Castile and Catherine of Lancaster.



SPECIMEN



★ PROOF OF THE VIGNETTE



SPECIMEN "OFFICIAL"



★ PROOF OF THE VIGNETTE



NORMAL ISSUE
1936



LOCAL OVERPRINTED:
JEREZ



AIR OVERPRINTED
CANARY FLIGHT "+30c"



LOCAL OVERPRINTED:
TENERIFE



SPANISH GUINEA
OVERPRINTED



LOCAL INVERTED
OVERPRINTED
HUEVAR

★★ ONE OF THE VERY
SCARCE USED STAMPS
WITH NO PRINTING MARK



★ B4 IMPERFORATED PROOF
IN BLUE PAPER



★ SOME EXAMPLES OF MISPERFORATED STAMPS

DICTATOR FRANCO USED THE IMAGE OF THE CATHOLIC MONARCHS FOR THEIR PARTICULAR CRUSADE AGAINST THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. ISABELLA APPEARS IN THE FIRST ISSUED STAMPS OF 1936 (SPANISH CIVIL WAR) WITH NUMEROUS ERRORS OF PERFORATED AND "PATRIOTIC" LOCAL OVERPRINTED.



★★ REGISTERED COVER FROM SEVILLE TO GERMANY IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR, WITH ISABELLA SURCHARGED STAMPS, "VIA SALAMANCA" (CAPITAL OF FRANCOIST SPAIN). CENSORSHIP FROM SEVILLE AND RECEPTION POSTMARK OF WIESBADEN 25/09/1937

THE BEST ACTRESS IN A LEADING ROLE



★ ERROR IN PRINTING MARK:
"FOURNIER" NOT "HIJA DE B.
FOURNIER"



2.2 ISABELLA AND FERDINAND



1938 ISSUE

★ IMPERF. PAIR



1951 ISSUE

LOCAL STAMP



The most famous portrait of Isabella is the painting of **Juan de Flandes** (*Jan van der Staat*, born in Flandes around 1460). Isabella was of a very fair complexion, had blue eyes, and had a hair colour that was between reddish-blond and auburn.



★★ ABOVE: PROOF OF PANAMANIAN ISSUE OF 1952 FROM WATERLOW & SONS LTD ARCHIVES (NUMBERS MANUSCRIPT BY THE ENGRAVER).

ISABELLA, "SERVANT OF GOD"

IN 1951 MANY SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS ISSUED COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN.
BELOW REGISTERED LETTER WITH STAMPS OF THIS ISSUE.



REVERSE

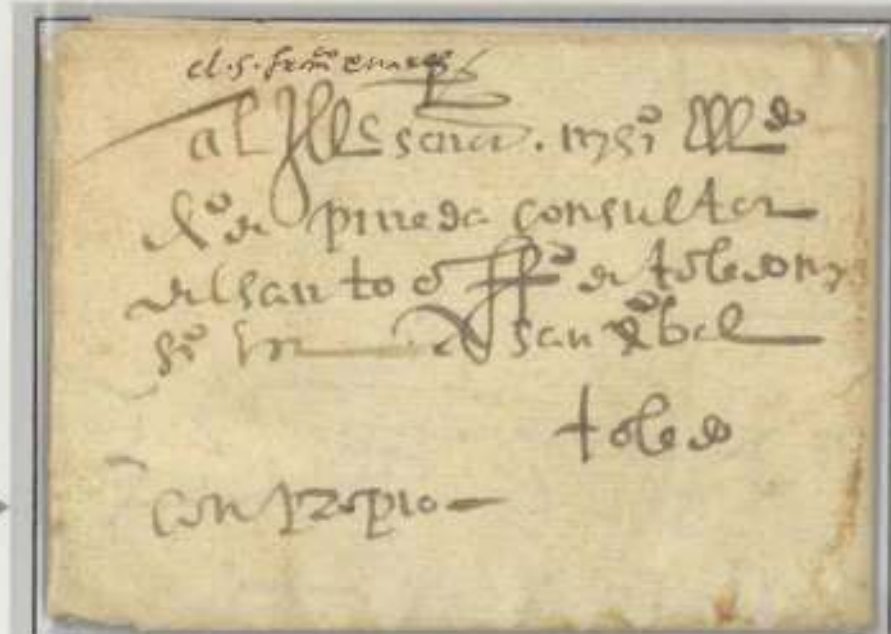
It is important to note that Isabella's reputation for sanctity derives in large measure from an image carefully shaped and disseminated by the queen herself. In 1958, the Catholic canonical process of the Cause of Canonization of Isabella was started. This process was approved and Isabel was given the title "Servant of God" in March 1974.



★ NICARAGUA ISSUED TWO COMMEMORATIVE SPECIAL SHEET FOR PHILATELIC USE: ONE FOR LAND MAIL AND OTHER TO AIR MAIL. THE POSTAL USE OF THESE STAMPS ARE VERY RARE IN COVER. ABOVE A REGISTERED COVER FROM MANAGUA TO NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION

Isabella requested a papal bull establishing an inquisition in Spain in 1478 in response to the "conversos" returning to the practice of Judaism. Pope Sixtus IV granted a bull permitting the monarch to select and appoint two or three priests over forty years of age to act as inquisitors. In 1483, she established a state council to administer the inquisition. After the Discovery of America, tribunals were established in Lima, Mexico City (1569) and Cartagena de Indias (1610).



CON PROPIO ★★★ OFFICIAL LETTER OF THE THE TRIBUNAL OF THE HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION 29 NOV 1582 VILLAPANDO (MADRID) TO TOLEDO. MANUSCRIPT MARK "CON PROPIO" ("WITH OUR -INQUISITION- COURIER").



On the 12th December news of the King Henry IV's death in Madrid reached Segovia and Isabella immediately took refuge within the walls of this Alcázar where she received the support of Andres Cabrera and Segovia's council. She was crowned the next day as **Queen of Castile and Leon**.

★★★ **UNIQUE** DRAWING FOR THE STAMPS OF ISABELLA OF ECUADOR 1951: ORIGINAL ARTIST'S WATERCOLOUR WITH INK. IN THIS FIRST DESIGN, ISABEL POSES UN-CROWNED. IN THE FINAL DESIGN OF THE STAMPS OF ECUADOR, THERE IS AN ADDED CROWN AND THE SECONDARY IMAGES WERE CHANGED.



FINAL DESIGN ISSUE



★★★ VERY RARE TRIAL COLOUR PROOFS IN PLATE OF FOUR.



REGISTERED COVER FROM QUITO TO NYC WITH ALL THE SET OF STAMPS, CANCELLED WITH A SPECIAL POST MARK WITH THE "Y" OF ISABELLA AND THE CROWN OF CASTILE.

2.2 ISABELLA AND FERDINAND

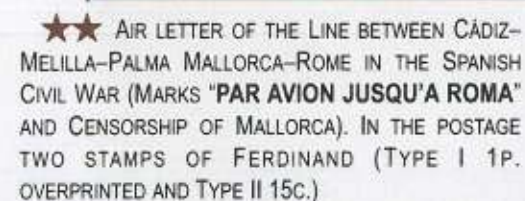
LOOKING FOR A PRINCE...



After many failed tries to marry Isabella, John II of Aragon negotiated in secret with Isabella a wedding to his son Ferdinand. The first meeting between them took place in the town of **Arevalo**. Isabella managed to escape the court with the excuse of visiting her brother's tomb in Ávila. Ferdinand, on the other hand, crossed Castile in secret disguised as a merchant. Finally, on 19 October 1469 they married in the city of **Valladolid**.



★★★ UNIQUE
DOUBLE IMPRESSION:
ERROR NON CATALOGUED



★ TYPE II – IMPERF.

TYPE II INCLUDES WORD "LIT" (LITHOGRAPHY) TO THE LEFT, BUT NOT TYPE I

Pope Alexander VI named Isabella and her husband the “Catholic Monarchs” (*Reyes Católicos*).

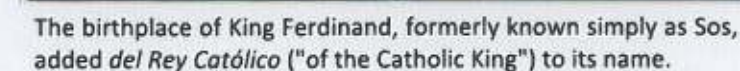


Ferdinand II of Aragon. As a consequence of his marriage to Isabella I, he was King of Castile *jure uxoris* as Ferdinand V from 1474 until her death in 1504. Ferdinand was also King of Aragon, Sicily, Naples, Valencia, Sardinia, and Navarre and Count of Barcelona.



When Ferdinand succeeded his father as **King of Aragon** in 1479, the Crown of Castile and the various territories of the Crown of Aragon were united in a personal union, but as separate political units under the same Crown.

S. ARAGON



★★ **SOS DEL REY CATÓLICO** WAS (IS) A SMALL AUXILIARY POST OFFICE BELONGING TO EJE A DE LOS CABALLEROS. THIS POSTAL MARK WAS USED BETWEEN 1808 TO 1849. THE FOLDED LETTER CIRCULATED FROM SOS DEL REY CATÓLICO TO ZARAGOZA IN 1842. MARK OF "6"CUARTOS - WEIGHT UNTIL 6 ADARMES (6/16 OUNCES). REVERSE: ZARAGOZA RECEPTION PMK

★ ERROR: MISIMPRESSION IN THE LOWER BORDER OF THE SHEET

2.2 ISABELLA AND FERDINAND

The unification of the crowns of Aragon and Castile laid the basis for modern Spain and the Spanish Empire. Rule was separate but internal and foreign policy was coordinated and a common coin, the "Doble excelente" of gold.



GOLD COIN
SPECIMEN STAMP



★ MONOCHROME PROOF MOUNTED ON PROOF CARD FROM THE WALSHALL SECURITY PRINTERS ARCHIVES.



★ FIRST POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE FRANCOIST SPAIN (AUTHORIZED FROM ORDER 11-09-1937). FROM THE CONCENTRATION CAMP OF PUERTO SANTA MARIA (CÁDIZ) TO BARACALDO (BISCAY) 1939. IN THE PICTURE THE MOTTO "TANTO MONTA". REVERSE: CENSORSHIP MARK OF THE CAMP.



THE CROWN OF THE QUEEN IN A SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE FLIGHT - SPAIN TO USA (1951)



The Monarchs' joint motto was "**Tanto monta, monta tanto**", was either an allusion to the Gordian Knot and an explanation of the equality of the monarchs: "It's one and the same, Isabella the same as Ferdinand".



LOCAL STAMP

NEW SYMBOLS "TANTO MONTA, MONTA TANTO"



★ PAIR OF IMPERFORATED STAMPS, PARAGUAY, 1951



★ PAIR HORIZONTALLY IMPERF COLOMBIA, 1951

★ PERFORATION SHIFT OVER THE WHOLE SHEET. DOM. REP., 1951



LOCAL STAMP DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR IN GRANADA, 1937.



★ FALANGE CINDERELLA STAMP USED AS POSTAL STAMP



★★ THIS SYMBOL WAS LATER USED BY THE FASCIST, FROM FASCES, SPANISH POLITICAL PARTY FALANGE, WHICH CLAIMED TO REPRESENT THE INHERITED GLORY AND THE IDEALS OF THE MONARCHS: TWO POSTAL MARKS OF CENSORSHIP OF FALANGE IN A LETTER OF A VOLUNTEER OF 4th BATTALION OF FALANGE IN BURGOS, 1937.



2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS



About the middle of the year 1485 Christopher Columbus with his son Diego took passage from Lisbon for the port of Palos in Andalusia, with the purpose of offering his Enterprise of the Indies to the Sovereigns of Castile. At the friary of **La Rabida**, where Diego would stay, he found a lifetime friend: **Fray Juan Pérez**.

THE FIRST STATION: LA RÁBIDA (1485)



ERROR: IMPERF.



REVERSE

★★ DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, IN THE ABSENCE OF STAMPS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPALITIES ISSUED LOCAL STAMPS LIKE THESE (IN THE PROVINCE OF HUELVA). AT FIRST THEY HAD A BENEFICIAL USE, BUT LATER HAD A POSTAL USE. IN THE LETTER (1937) ON REVERSE, THE SEAL OF THE CITY COUNCIL TO JUSTIFY ITS DECISION TO ISSUE THESE STAMPS.



★★ A VERY RARE EXAMPLES OF ONE PAIR FROM A SHEET WITH OMITTED VERTICAL PERFORATION.



SPECIMEN

La Rábida Monastery is a Franciscan monastery in the southern Spanish town of Palos de la Frontera, Huelva. The monastery is located where the Tinto and Odiel rivers meet.

★★★ PLATE PROOF ON ORIGINAL GUMMED PAPER. THE BIGGEST KNOWN PROOF (20 x 25 CM). NOT LISTED BY GALVEZ'S CATALOGUE. FROM WATERLOW & SONS. ARCHIVE.

Serie A. N.º 03778

25 sellos de 0,05 para las Cocinas Económicas

2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS



When Columbus arrived, Spain was emerging as an European power. He had sought an audience from the Catholic Monarchs, who had united two kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula by marrying, and were ruling together.



Isabella had moved the court from Seville to Cordoba, where she could better direct the military campaign against the Moorish kingdom of Granada: Alhama (1482), Málaga (1487), Ronda (1485), Loja (1486),...



ALHAMA LOCAL STAMP



LOJA LOCAL STAMP



RONDA



LETTER WITH A MIXED POSTAGE WITH A LOCAL STAMP OF MÁLAGA, (1937) DURING CIVIL WAR – CENSORSHIP POSTALMARK



In the siege of Baza, near Granada, the Castilian Army used the bombard, a large-caliber gun, used for throwing heavy stone balls.

COLUMBUS SOLICITING AID OF ISABELLA (1486)



The monarchs moved around Córdoba. On 1 May 1486, permission having been granted, Columbus presented his plans to Queen, who, in turn, referred it to a committee.

A monument in Córdoba remember this first meeting:
1987 SPECIAL CANCELLATION

(Scene painting by Vaczlaw van Brozik in the 5 cents. 1893 Columbian stamp).



★ SPECIMEN



★ PROOF – INDIA PAPER



★ PROOF – CARDBOARD

★★ DIE PROOF FROM THE ABN ARCHIVES.



THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. RE-ENGRAVED THE SCENE FOR THE 1921 COSTA RICA 10c. (ISSUED 1923)

THE 5 CENTS COLUMBIAN VALUE WAS PRIMARILY USED TO PAY THE HALF-OUNCE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION INTERNATIONAL (UPU) RATE.

★ LEFT: LETTER FROM CHICAGO TO PARIS.

2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS

LOOKING FOR SPONSORS: SALAMANCA, ...LONDON? ...PARIS?



★★ PLATE 4 - PROOF IN RED UNADOPTED COLOUR IN 1894 SALVADOR ISSUE

In **Salamanca**, in 1487, a committee of experts in geography, astronomy and theology began deliberations. During that period the University of Salamanca hosted the most important intellectuals of the time.

Columbus owned **Ptolemy's Geography** (1479). Christopher Columbus modified this geography further by using 53% Italian nautical miles as the length of a degree instead of the longer degree of Ptolemy. This resulted in a considerable eastward advancement of the longitudes given by contemporaries of Columbus.



★ PAIR OF SPECIMENS



Was Columbus in England?

- No, but in 1489, tired of waiting for the Salamanca experts, Columbus sent his brother to London to interview with the King Henry VII of England.



Henry VII of England



★★ SOME YEARS LATER !!! "COLUMBUS" ARRIVED TO ENGLAND.... IN 1836 THIS LETTER WAS SENT TO NEW YORK FROM LIVERPOOL IN THE BLACK BALL LINE'S SAILING SHIP "COLUMBUS". SHE REGULARLY SAILED FOUR TIMES A YEAR BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK WITH IMMIGRANTS MAINLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN. HER SHORTEST PASSAGE WESTWARDS WAS 28 DAYS, LONGEST 50 DAYS.

Was Columbus in France?

- No, but a few days after Granada fell, 1491, Columbus saddled his mule and headed for the The Château du Clos Lucé to interview with Anna of Brittany, the new Queen of France.



Anna of Brittany



CERT. ★★★

SOME YEARS LATER !!! "COLUMBUS" LEAVES PARIS.... ON FRIDAY OCTOBER 14, 1870, DURING THE SIEGE OF PARIS, A SO-CALLED BALLONS MONTÉS (POSTAL BALLOONS). THE NAME OF THIS BALLOON WAS KNOWN AS LE CHRISTOPHE-COLOMB. THE ABOVE LETTER IN A VERY THIN PAPER WAS DEPOSITED IN PARIS ON 13 AND ON 18 CAME TO DIEPPE, WENT BY LAND TO BRUSSELS WITH AN ADDED RATE OF 3 TB.



Château du Clos Lucé



★ COLOUR TRIAL PROOF



Avicena¹, Al-Farabi¹ and Al-Biruni^{1,3} were the pillars of the Islamic Golden Age Cosmology, essentially based upon three pillars: Aristotelian metaphysics of causation, highly developed Plotinian emanational cosmology and the Ptolemaic astronomy. Some Islamic astronomers as **Al-Khwarizmi²** criticize the observations of Ptolemy. At the end of the Dark Age these theories were introduced in Europe. Spanish **Al-Zarqālī⁴** corrected the length of the Mediterranean Sea.



★★ R. DOMINICANA 1899, PLATE-6 - IMPERFORATED: THE LAST TWO STAMPS (RIGHT) WITH DOUBLE IMPRESSION. ONLY A SHEET WITH THIS ERROR.



He was influenced by the ideas of Florentine astronomer **Paolo Toscanelli**, who corresponded with Columbus before his death in 1482 and who also defended the feasibility of a westward route to Asia. A copy of his map was in hands of Columbus.

2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS



The experts considered absurd the distances between Spain and the Indies that Columbus calculated. Columbus went to **La Rábida** for his son. The prior Perez was a man of extensive information. He was greatly interested by the conversation of Columbus.

THE TITLE OF PAINTER FELIPE MASO'S WORK, "COLUMBUS BEFORE THE FRANCISCANS AT LA RABIDA" WAS SHORTENED TO "COLUMBUS AT LA RABIDA" WHEN IT WAS ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE COLUMBIAN ISSUE. THIS VALUE WAS MOST COMMONLY USED TO PAY FOR MAIL TO EXPENSIVE FOREIGN DESTINATIONS: BELOW: LETTER FROM NEW YORK TO MUNICH, GERMANY (1893)



THE DESIGN FOR THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 1893 US COLUMBIAN 30c. WAS ALSO USED FOR THE 50c. EL SALVADOR 1924 BY WATERLOW & SONS, LONDON. WITH MANY VARIETIES OF SURCHARGES.



★ ERROR IN THE CENTRAL OVERPRINTED STAMP

RETURN TO LA RÁBIDA (1491)



Columbus was heading to the new military camp of the Catholic Monarchs: **Santa Fe**, situated in the Vega de Granada, built by the Catholic armies besieging Granada (1490) after a fire destroyed much of their encampment.



In Santa Fe the layout of the streets was like the Roman camps. Still remain the entrance doors to the military camp. SANTA FÉ IS TODAY A VILLAGE OF GRANADA PROVINCE OF 15,000 PEOPLES. BELOW: OFFICIAL FRANKING OF CITY COUNCIL.



2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS

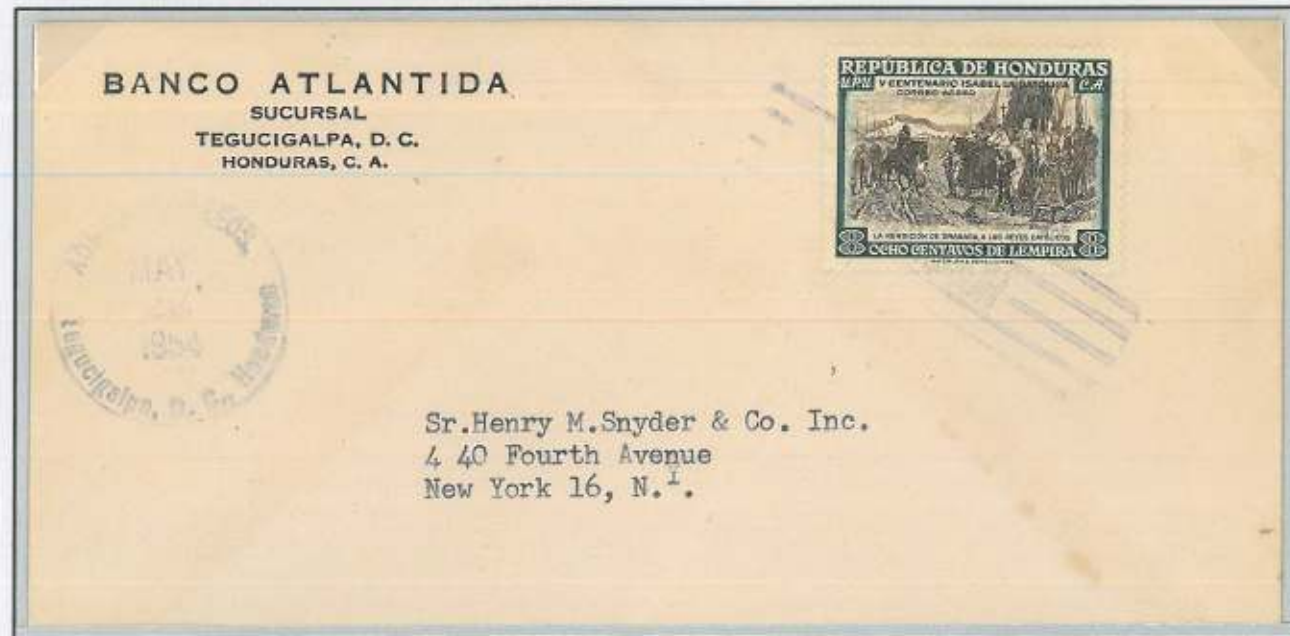
THE SIEGE OF GRANADA (1492)



THE CAPITULATIONS OF GRANADA, PAINTING BY F. PADILLA.



★ VIGNETTE PROOF



On January 2, 1492, the last Muslim sultan in Iberia, Emir Muhammad XII, known as Boabdil to the Spanish, surrendered complete control of Emirate of Granada, to Ferdinand and Isabella, after the last battle of the Granada War. A centuries long struggle to reverse Moorish control was ending in the doors of the Alhambra Palace.



THE KEYS OF GRANADA IN AN AIR POSTAL MARK FROM A COMMEMORATIVE FLIGHT BETWEEN SPAIN AND EL SALVADOR: GRANADA TO SAN SALVADOR, 1952



★ PROOF

It completed the *Reconquista* of the eight hundred year-long Muslim civilization in the Iberian Peninsula.



LOCAL STAMP - GRANADA 1937



★★ MIXED FRANKED LETTER WITH FIVE LOCAL STAMPS OF GRANADA AND A NATIONAL STAMP 1937



Ferdinand and Isabella were noted for being the monarchs of the newly united Spain at the dawn of the modern era. They reinforces the image of Nation-State with the Imperial Eagle, the style of Rome or the Holy Roman Empire.

2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS

THE POMEGRANATE, SYMBOL OF THE NEW SPAIN



★★★ ROYAL MAIL OF THE CATHOLIC MONARCHS - OCTOBER 22, 1501, SIGNED BY THE MONARCHS TO ALONSO PORTOCARRERO, A RESIDENT OF TORO.

MAIL SEAL PLATE: NO. 4 USED BY CATHOLIC MONARCHS MAIL BETWEEN 1492-1502, 75 MM; FERN(N)D(US) : T (ET) : ELISAB(E)T : D(EI) : G(RATIA) REX : T (ET) : R(E)GINA17 CAS//TELL(E)[T:] LEGIO(N)IS : ARAGONV(M) : SIC(I)L(IE)[T] (ET) GRANATE [TC]

DETAIL: THE POMEGRANATE



SPANISH COAT QUARTERED: 1ST AND 4TH, QUARTERED; 1ST AND 4TH, THREE CASTLE TOWERS, THE HIGHEST CENTRE, REPRESENTING CASTILE; 2ND AND 3RD, RAMPANT LION, SYMBOLIZING LEÓN; 2ND AND 3RD GENERAL, ARAGON, SICILY AND GRANADA REPRESENTED BY A POMEGRANATE ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL LEAVES. ALL ABOUT THE EAGLE LOOKING TO THE RIGHT START SERVING HIS HEAD TO THE LEGEND, AND IT ALSO BEING INTERRUPTED BY THE TAIL. THE BIRD TAKES OPEN WINGS AND FEATHERS END, FLIGHT FEATHERS ARE NOTICEABLY LONGER THAN THE OTHERS.

The war symbolize the territorial unity of Spain with the coat of arms incorporating the Granada (Pomegranate) in the Seal Plate of the Royal Mail. A nation born in Granada: Spain.



GRANADA OR POMEGRANATE: PUNICA GRANATUM.



★★ FOLDED LETTER FROM GRANADA TO BURGO DE OSMA. POSTAL MARK Nº5 (TIZON CATALOGUE), WHO APPLIES A RARITY INDEX RRR AND DATED REFERENCE ONLY IN 1793. EL BURGO DE OSMA DESTINATION, BELONGED TO THE POSTAL REGION OLD CASTILE UNTIL 1779, AFTER THAT YEAR BELONGED TO SORIA. IT PRESENTS ANOTHER MARK THAT COULD BE A SEVEN VAGUELY STAMPED BUT NOT CORRESPOND TO THE TARIFF, THEREFORE THAT IT COULD BE A COVER USED TWICE. AT THE TOP THE MANUSCRIPT MARK "BY THE KING" INDICATES FRANCHISE TO BE ADDRESSED TO JUSTICE BURGO DE OSMA.

RECONSTRUCTION: THE POMEGRANATE



The Kingdom of Granada was a territorial jurisdiction of the Crown of Castile until the provincial division of Spain in 1833.

(1)

(2)

★★

THE FIRST COLOMBIAN STAMPS WERE THE GRENADINE CONFEDERATION (1), ISSUED IN 1859 (NINE STAMPS ON TWO ISSUES). IN 1861 THE ONLY SERIES OF FIVE VALUES WERE PRINTED WITH THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES OF NEW GRANADA (2). THE POMEGRANATE APPEARS IN THE COAT OF ARMS.

The New Kingdom of Granada was the name given to a group of 16th-century Spanish colonial provinces in an area corresponding to modern-day Colombia and parts of Venezuela. The Republic of New Granada (1830-1858) was a republic consisting of Colombia and Panama (after the dissolution in 1830 of Gran Colombia). The Grenadine Confederation (1858-1863: *Confederación Granadina*) was a short-lived federal republic.

2.3 THE EXPERTS AND THE WARRIORS



There was in the *Reconquista* a powerful religious motivation: Iberia was being reclaimed for Christendom. The Alhambra Decree was an edict issued on **31 March** ordering the **expulsion of Jews** from the Kingdom of Spain by 31 July of that year.

POSTAL STATIONERY
GERMANY 1937



Paradoxes of life, be a baptized Jew, **Luis de Santángel** (Court's Royal Treasurer to King Ferdinand) which would solve the problem of financing of the fleet of Columbus.



MUESTRA - SPECIMEN

THE CAPITULATIONS OF SANTA FE (1492)



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



★ VIGNETTE PROOF



SPECIMEN "OFFICIAL POSTAGE"



The **Capitulations of Santa Fe** between Columbus and the Catholic Monarchs were signed on **April 17, 1492**. They granted Columbus the titles of Admiral of the Ocean Sea, the Viceroy, the Governor-General and honorific Don, and also the tenth part of all riches to be obtained from his intended voyage.

SANTA FE IN THE NEW WORLD

There were many cities that in the New World were founded with the name of **Santa Fe (Holy Faith)**. As in Granada, in the Viceroyalty of New Granada, its capital took the name of Santa Fe, also in Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Cuba, Venezuela, ...or USA.

**SANTAFÉ
YNDIAS
FRANCA**

★★ SANTA FE DE BOGOTÁ (COLOMBIA) WAS THE NAME OF THE CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY OF COLOMBIA (NEW GRANADA) DURING THE TIME OF SPANISH RULE. FOLDED LETTER FROM SANTA FE TO ANTIOQUIA (COLONIAL PERIOD) 1810. RED PINK "SANTA FE - YNDIAS - FRANCA" USED BETWEEN 1800 TO 1813.



THE RECALL OF COLUMBUS, PAINTING BY AUGUSTUS HEATON (USA 1893)
After years of debate about Columbus's proposal, the Spanish Monarchs dismissed him. Columbus headed for France, but as his party crossed a small bridge near Granada, a royal messenger overtook him to present Queen letter recalling him to Court.

Finally, at the insistence of Santangel, the Queen provided a subsidy that was combined with support from private sources. However, contrary to popular belief, **she never donated her jewels**.

ISABELLA PLEDGING HER JEWELS, PAINTING BY MUÑOZ DEGRAIN (USA 1893)
WATERLOW & SONS REPEATED THE SAME DESIGN IN HONDURAS STAMPS 1951



CAPITULATIONS' MONUMENT IN GRANADA

2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS

PREPARATIONS

Armed with his credentials and contracts, Columbus arrived on May 22, 1492 at Palos de la Frontera. Palos had a fleet of caravels and a seafaring population experienced in Guinea voyages. Palos, moreover, was the home of the friendly friars who had done so much to further the enterprise.



Niña and Pinta "carabelas" were provided by the municipality at the tax-payers' expense (royal payroll).



MARTÍN ALONSO PINZÓN: ADOPTED AND UNADOPTED COLOUR

VICENTE YAÑEZ PINZÓN: ADOPTED AND UNADOPTED COLOUR



The Pinzón brothers were Spanish sailors, natives of Palos de la Frontera. Martín Alonso and Vicente Yañez, participated in Christopher Columbus's first expedition. The brothers were sailors of great prestige along the coast of Huelva, they were famous and well off, respected along the entire coast.

★ ABOVE AND RIGHT: TWO REGISTERED COVERS FROM SEVILLE TO PARIS (FRANCE) AND MONTEVIDEO (URUGUAY) WITH THE AIR COMMEMORATIVE CANCELATION "CARABELA COLÓN" USED THREE DAYS BUT IN RED ONLY 1ST OCTOBER 1930.



NORMAL ISSUED STAMP



★ IMPERF.



★ OVERPRINTED: "MUESTRA"



★ OVERPRINTED: "CUPP"

★★ TWO VERY RARE EXAMPLES OF PAIRS FROM SHEET WITH OMITTED VERTICAL PERFORATION. Ex-ALEMANY



Columbus dressed with Sailor's coat

ENGRAVER: CAMILO DELHOM



SPECIMEN



NORMAL COLOUR



★ ERROR COLOUR

"And whereas we have now commanded Cristóbal Colón to go with three carabelas de armada as our Captain of the same, toward certain regions of the Ocean Sea, to perform certain things for our service, and we desire that he take with us;..." letter of the Sovereigns date April 30.



2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS

"LA GALLEGA" BECAME THE "SANTA MARÍA"

La Gallega of Pontevedra

GALICIA
Pontevedra

PRE-PHILATELIC MARK "GALICIA OF PONTEVEDRA" IN BLUE, 1839



Santa María was originally named *La Gallega* ("The Galician"), because she was built in Pontevedra, Galicia, in Spain's north-west.



★ FOLDED LETTER FROM CORUÑA TO PONTEVEDRA (1839). PMK "GALICIA/PONTEVEDRA", IN BLUE (COLOUR USED BETWEEN 1832 TO 1840). RATE 7 CUARTOS: 5 SIMPLE WEIGHT LETTER (LESS THAN 6 ADARMES) CIRCULATED WITHIN THE POSTAL DEMARCATION + 2 CUARTOS OVER-TAXED, APPLYING THE RATE IN EFFECT ON NOVEMBER 1, 1815, VALID UNTIL AUGUST 31, 1845.

During the 12th century Pontevedra rose as an important commercial centre, operating as a trade and communications hub. There, near Pontevedra, Poyo Monastery owned by ...a Columbus!



Later this theory would rely on the existence of documents in the city of Pontevedra, which shows the names of Columbus and Fonterosa, who were the paternal and maternal surnames of Christopher Columbus. Was Columbus born in Porto Santo "Poio"? [IT IS CLAIMED BY THIS SPECIAL CANCELLATION]

Tonga - U.S.A. Treaty
1888 - 1988

57s



TONGA

Later, The Galician change his name to Santa Maria. She was probably a small carrack, about 70 feet long used as the flagship for the expedition.



★★★ ABOVE: ARTWORK FOR TONGA STAMP OF 1988 - ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINAL DESIGN

★ LEFT AND BELLOW: MONOCHROME AND COLOUR PROOFS AND SPECIMEN STAMP



2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS

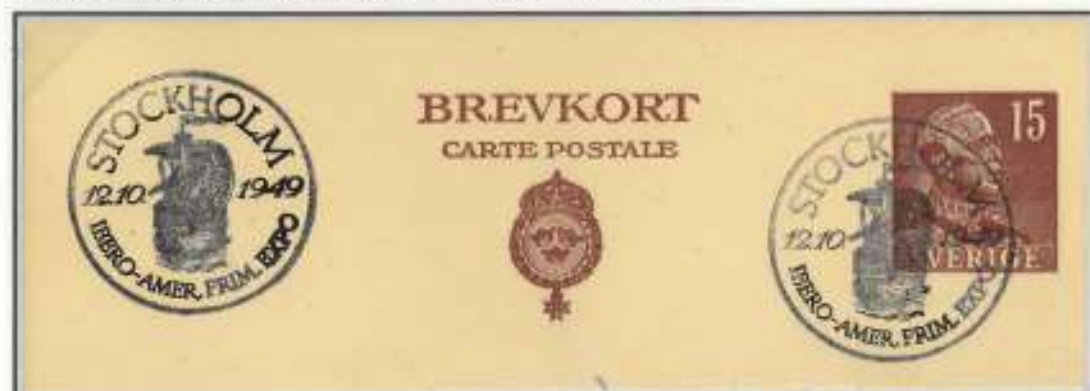


OCEANICA CLASSIS

The *Santa Maria de la Inmaculada Concepción*, (Saint Mary of the Immaculate Conception), was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage. She was probably a small carrack, about 70 feet long, a bulky cargo ship.



★ REGISTERED LETTER RATE 3d FROM ST. GEORGE (GRENADA) TO LONDON, WITH THE STAMP OF THE OCEANICA CLASSIS. 1899 REVERSE: PMK OF RECEPTION IN LONDON.



The first image we have from the ship is in the book "*Oceanica Classis de Insulis Inventis*": engraving from Christopher Columbus' letter to king's treasurer Sanchez, in Rome, 1493.



AIR POSTAL MARK FROM A COMMEMORATIVE FLIGHT BETWEEN SPAIN AND COSTA RICA, BARCELONA, 1952



★★ VERY RARE PAIR IMPERFORATED BETWEEN THEM.



★★ PROJECT NOT ADOPTED, DESIGNED BY SÁNCHEZ-TODA (SPAIN, 1950?). JOSÉ LUIS LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ-TODA (1901-1975) WAS A SPANISH ENGRAVER AT THE SPANISH ROYAL MINT (FNMT) SINCE 1924, WHERE HE DESIGNED AND RECORDED MORE THAN 100 STAMPS ISSUED SINCE 1937. INCLUDING THE STEREOTYPE, ALSO KNOWN AS A CLICHÉ, USED FOR PRINTING.

There are no data or documents from which it can honestly be done an authentic picture of the vessels. Every picture of Santa Maria is about fifty per cent fancy. We have no contemporary painting or drawing.

OCEANICA CLASSIS



Santa Maria, however, is generally agreed to have been a *nav*. But by this time in Spain, the caravel had largely transformed from the *caravela latina* to the *caravela redonda*.



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER ★ PROOF - CARDBOARD



★ SPECIAL LOCAL OVERPRINTED "SANTA MARÍA" IN SPANISH STAMPS DURING CIVIL WAR IN CÁDIZ, SPAIN. OCTOBER 12, 1937. RIGHT: NORMAL AND INVERTED OVERPRINTED. ABOVE: COVER FRANKED WITH THE 4-BLOCK BETWEEN CÁDIZ TO SEVILLE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, WITH CENSORSHIP PMK.



2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS



★ PROOF – INDIA PAPER



★ PROOF – CARDBOARD

Models of Columbus's flagship merely represent what some naval architect, archaeologist, artist or ship modeller thinks these vessels ought to have looked like.

CESÁREO FERNÁNDEZ DURO DESIGNED THE "SANTA MARIA" FOR THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION OF 1893. THE CARAVELS CROSSED FROM SPAIN TO BE PRESENT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. WATERCOLOUR OF RAFAEL MONLEON, CURATOR OF NAVAL MUSEUM OF MADRID, USED FOR THE COLUMBIAN ISSUE USA 1893, 3c.

THE COMMON USE OF THE 3c. STAMP WAS OFTEN PAID THE DOUBLE WEIGHT, FIRST-CLASS MAIL RATE. IT WAS ALSO FREQUENTLY USED, IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER STAMPS OR STATIONERIES COVER OR CARDS (+1c.), TO PAY FOR FOREIGN DESTINATION RATES. QUANTITY ISSUED: 19,181,550.

★ BELOW: LARGE DIE PROOF IN THE ACCEPTED COLOUR.



HOW "SANTA MARÍA" WAS?



★★★ CERT.
ESSAY ON INDIAN DIE
SUNK ON CARD IN
GREEN, THE MOST
SCARCE OF THE
UNNADEPTED COLOURS.
EX SCHWARTZ



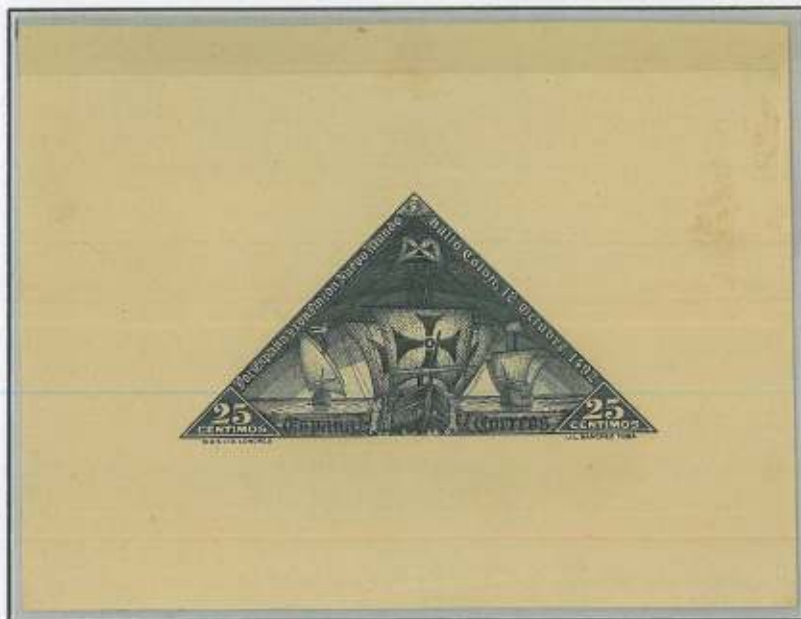
★★★ ESSAY ON INDIAN DIE SUNK ON CARD IN UNNADEPTED COLOURS: ROSE.



★★★ ESSAY ON INDIAN DIE SUNK ON CARD IN UNNADEPTED COLOURS: BROWN.

2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS

The Santa María was probably a medium-sized *nau* (carrack), about 58 ft (17.7 m) long on deck, and was used as the flagship for the expedition. The Santa María had a single deck and three masts.



★ PLATE PROOF

So-called models, **replicas of Santa Maria**, are reproductions since no plans, drawings or dimensions of them exist. Regrettably, with the exception of a listing in his Journal of the number and type of sails, Columbus gave a meagre amount of information.



IT EXISTS TWO DIFFERENT ORNAMENTS. RIGHT: TWO EXAMPLES OF PAIRS IMPERFORATED BETWEEN THEM.

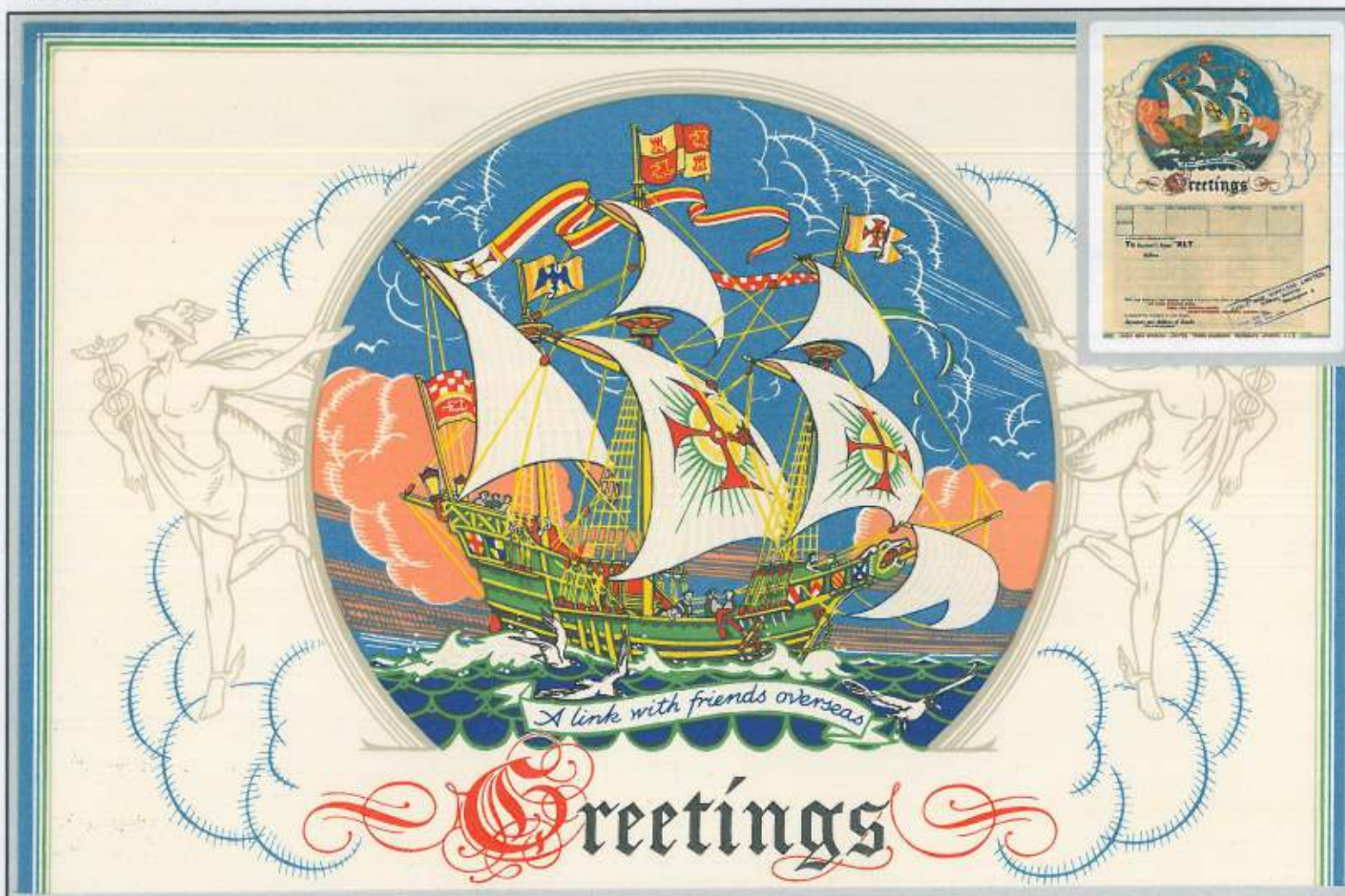


SANTA MARÍA

★ SANTA MARÍA IN A ZEPPELIN MARK - 7TH FLIGHT TO SOUTH AMERICA (SEPT. OCT. 1933)
TWO LETTERS WITH ENGLISH AND GERMAN POSTAGE.



LZ 127 GRAF ZEPPELIN (DEUTSCHES LUFTSCHIFF ZEPPELIN #127; REGISTRATION: D-LZ 127) WAS A GERMAN-BUILT AND -OPERATED, PASSENGER-CARRYING, HYDROGEN-FILLED, RIGID AIRSHIP WHICH OPERATED COMMERCIALY FROM 1928 TO 1937. IT WAS NAMED FERDINAND VON ZEPPELIN. DURING ITS OPERATING LIFE, THE AIRSHIP MADE 590 FLIGHTS COVERING MORE THAN A MILLION MILES (1.6 MILLION KM). IT WAS DESIGNED TO BE OPERATED BY A CREW OF 36 OFFICERS AND MEN.



2.4 THE SEAMEN AND THEIR SHIPS

...“A DULL SAILOR”

La Santa María de la Inmaculada Concepción (Spanish for The Holy Mary of the Immaculate Conception), or *La Santa María*, was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage ...“a dull sailor, unfit for discovery”, was Columbus’s opinion of his flagship.

INTEREST IN RECONSTRUCTING HER STARTED IN THE 1890S FOR THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY.

★★ ON OCTOBER 12, 1892, ARGENTINA ISSUED TWO STAMPS WITH SANTA MARIA IN SHEETS 5X10 STAMPS (BELOW). NO MORE THAN TEN FULL SHEETS ARE KNOWN.



★ COLOUR TRIALS



★ DIE PROOF ON CARD



FORGERY

ESTAMPILLA CONMEMORATIVA
DEL
IV CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMÉRICA

Buenos Aires, Setiembre 12 de 1892.

Commemorándose el día 12 de Octubre próximo el IV Centenario del descubrimiento de América, hecho que tan trascendental importancia ha tenido para la humanidad;

El Director General de Correos y Telégrafos de la República Argentina—

RESUELVE:

ARTÍCULO 1° El día 12 de Octubre del corriente año, se dará a circulación en toda la República, un tipo único de estampillas de dos valores, destinado a conmemorar el IV Centenario del descubrimiento de América.

ARTÍCULO 2° La correspondencia que en ese día se deposite en las oficinas, podrá ser franqueada con las estampillas que expresa el artículo anterior.

ARTÍCULO 3° Las estampillas serán del valor de dos y cinco centavos. Llevarán en el centro las tres carabelas de la expedición de Colón, en momento de percibirse la tierra. En el marco superior, tendrán inscripta la palabra «República Argentina». En la parte lateral izquierda la fecha «12 de Octubre de 1492» y en

la derecha «12 de Octubre de 1892», cerrando el marco con la palabra «centavos», en la parte inferior, en cada uno de cuyos ángulos, se expresa el valor de las estampillas. La impresión será en tinta azul, de dos distintos matices.

ARTÍCULO 4° La Sección Administrativa adoptará las medidas necesarias para la aplicación de esta resolución y la incineración de los sellos sobrantes, de acuerdo con las instrucciones que tiene recibidas.

ARTÍCULO 5° Dirijase nota al eximio artista señor Eduardo De Martino, agradeciéndole el modelo con que se ha servido contribuir a la impresión de la estampilla de Colón, y a los Sres. Miembros de la Comisión de Valores, Dres. José Marcó del Pont, Norberto R. Fresco y Julio Carrié, por la inteligente y eficaz cooperación que con este motivo han prestado, una vez más, a la Administración.

ARTÍCULO 6° Dese cuenta, tómese razón publíquese y archívese.

C. CARLES.
Pedro N. Elizagaray.
Secretario General.

★ COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR CARDS DISTRIBUTED SOLELY TO HIGH GOVERNMENT AND POSTAL OFFICIALS. (LEFT).



FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS 12-X-1892



A NEW HORIZON



SPECIMEN: "MUESTRA" OVERPRINTED



After receiving the Benediction from his friend Friar Juan Perez, near a hundred of Europeans departed for an historic encounter with another unknown continent on the other side of the Planet.

It was early in the morning of Friday, the 3rd of August, 1492 (NOT THE SECOND AS THE 1930 SPANISH STAMPS), that Columbus set sail from the bar of Saltes, a small island formed by rivers Odiel and Pinto.



ISSUED STAMP - EL SALVADOR 1893

BELLOW: B4 IMPERF.



ISSUED STAMP - SPAIN 1930



DISPLACED BLUE COLOUR



VIGNETTE PROOF



BACKGROUND PROOF



★★ CORNER OF THE SHEET OF PROOFS: FRAME AND BACKGROUND OF SEA AND SKY. A RED LINE OF THE PRINTER, AS A CORRECTION.



ABOVE: B4 - UNADOPTED COLOUR - OVERPRINTED "WATERLOW & SONS".

BELOW: COLOUR TRIAL FRAME PROOF



MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS IS A LANDMARK AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RIVERS TINTO AND ODIEL. THIS STATUE WAS DONATED IN 1929 BY THE PEOPLE OF THE USA.



★★★ TWO UNKNOWN INTERMEDIATE DIE PROOFS. NO VALUE. BROWN AND BLUE + BLACK AND YELLOW: COLOURS NOT CATALOGUED (IGALVEZ).

3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

IN THE 1861 LETTER ON THE RIGHT, SUMMARIZES
THE PROJECT OF COLUMBUS:
NAME OF THE SHIP "COLUMBUS"
MANUSCRIPT POSTMARK "WEST INDIA MAIL"



★★ FOLDED LETTER FROM SONSONATE TO LIVERPOOL, CIRCULATED PRIVATELY TO ACAJUTLA. POSTMARK "ACAJUTLA" AND "FRANCA" VIA PANAMA. HANDWRITTEN "P. COLUMBUS - WEST INDIA MAIL" VERY SCARCE COMBINATION.

Columbus first sailed to the **Canary Islands**, which were owned by Castile, where he restocked the provisions and made repairs. His plan for the voyage was to sail first to the South and thence due West to the Indies. He must observed on his African voyages that the Canaries were within the zone of the NE trade winds, and to reach the Canaries there was assurance of favourable northerlies.



The Pinta lost her rudder, and it was found that the tall lateen sail of the Niña was harder to control that the square rigs of the other ships. The repairs were made at a layover in Las Palmas. [CANCELLATION]



Columbus's house
in Canary Is.



"COLUMBUS'S DISQUIET EN ROUTE"
ENGRAVING BY SANCHEZ TODA FROM A
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CABIN INTERIOR
OF THE REPLICA "SANTA MARIA" BUILT
FOR 1929 SEVILLE EXPOSITION.



UNISSUED COLOUR

LOOKING THE EAST BY SAILING WESTWARD



Christopher Columbus made La Gomera his last port of call before crossing the Atlantic in 1492 with his three ships. He stopped here to replenish his crew's food and water supplies, intending to stay only four days. The Countess of La Gomera offered him vital support in preparations of the fleet and he ended up staying one month. When he finally set sail on September 6, 1492 she gave him cuttings of sugarcane, which became the first to reach the New World.



La Gomera



SPECIMEN: "MUESTRA" OVERPRINTED



IN THE 1892 SALVADOR POSTAL STATIONERY THE COURSE (TRACK) OF FIRST COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE.

3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

- ★ 1881-1890 HOLLOW STAR IN CIRCLE FANCY CANCEL
- ★ 1885-1890 WASHINGTON STAR FANCY CANCEL



In Columbus's day the art of **Celestial Navigation** was in infancy, and neither he nor his shipmates knew very much about it. The common **Quadrant** or **Jacob-staff** (developed as a single pole device in the 14th century) were the only instruments that Columbus ever employed.



STARS AND PLANETS



★★★ THE SUN WAS USED IN THE FIRST ISSUED STAMPS OF URUGUAY. FOLDED LETTER WITH 120C. BLUE (SIMPLE RATE -WEIGHTING UP TO 4 "ADARMES" 1/16 OUNCES- 120 "CENTESIMOS" ACCORDING TO THE 6.11.1859 TARIFFS), TIED TO PIECE BY MONTEVIDEO OVAL DATESTAMP: 15TH MAY1861. EX LEE & BUSTAMANTE



On September 8, 1492, Columbus observed that the needle of his **compass** no longer pointed to the North star, a phenomenon which had never before been recorded in Europe.



Crux, in Latin cross, commonly known as the **Southern Cross**. It was visible to the Ancient Greeks, but it was rediscovered by Portuguese and discovered its nautical use.

There is no evidence of he used the **astrolabe**...

But Columbus had a **Nautical Almanac**, a very important publication, describing the positions of a selection of celestial bodies for the purpose of enabling navigators to use celestial navigation to determine the position of their ship while at sea.

In some pictures...

Columbus appears using a **not-yet-invented telescope**...!



EX THE BRIAN BROOKES COLLECTION OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS



★★★ DIE PROOF COLUMBUS WITH UNCLEANNED SURROUND AND VALUE TABLET IN BLACK ON GLAZED CARD (62x36MM.), DATED "OCT 15 1902" AND INITIALED.



★★★ 1903 SAINT KITTS-NEVIS -- DIE PROOF OF THE VIGNETTE, IN BLACK ON WHITE GLAZED CARD ENDORSED "AFTER/HARDENING" AND DATED 17 DEC 02, SIGNED BY THE ENGRAVER. EX THE BRIAN BROOKES COLLECTION OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS



STATIONERIES ISSUED IN ST. KITTS - NEVIS 1919.

How COLUMBUS NAVIGATED



Director de Planificación
arto piso, MINCOM
aza de la Revolución
udad Habana

3242



3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

The needle had varied a half point to the Northwest. He at first made no mention of this, knowing his crew to be prone to panic with their destination unknown. A legend is that the crew grew so homesick and fearful that they threatened to sail back to Spain. In long-distance navigation through the open ocean, the sandglass or "glass" used to measure the time was a tool as important as the compass (which indicated sailing direction, and so ship's course). Filled with the amount of sand suitable for measuring a lapse of half an hour, each time the sand emptied was also called a "glass"; eight glasses (four hours) defined a "watch".



The times determined by the sandglass, along with the record in the logbook of the speed measured with the "chip log", permitted the ship's navigator to plot his map position and travelled distance, a simple, overall method termed dead reckoning. The Master wrote in the Log Book, the famous Columbus' Journal.



SAGGIO
SPECIMEN



★★ VERY RARE MAJOR FOLDOVER ERROR



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



NORMAL ISSUE



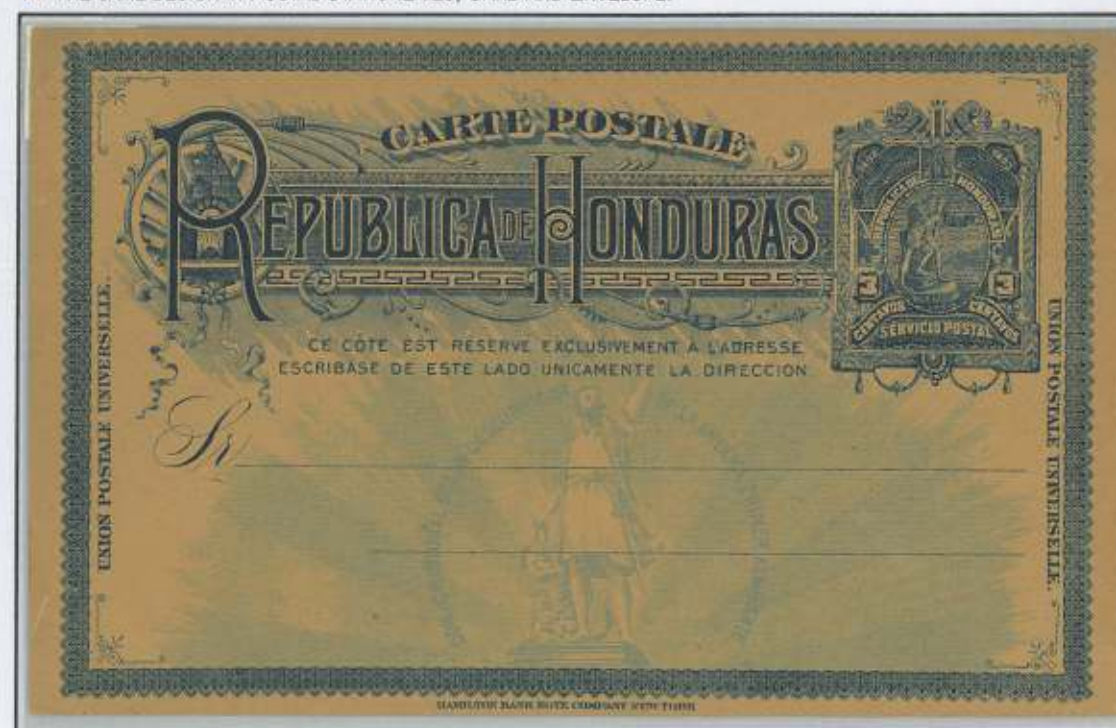
★ PROOF - CARD

"COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND" PAINTING BY W.H. POWELL FOR 1c USA 1893 COLUMBIAN ISSUE.

Columbus thought he saw a light, he called Pedro Gutierrez who confirmed it. Columbus described the light as "a small wax candle that rose and lifted up, which to few seemed to be an indication of land"

[USA AND HONDURAS 1893 STAMPS]

★ THE SAME DESIGN IN POSTAL STATIONERIES, CARD AND ENVELOPE.



"COLUMBUS POINTING OF THE LIGHT TO PEDRO GUTIERREZ, BY D. ANVERS OF NAPLES
★ HONDURAS 1893 ISSUE. ABOVE: COLOUR TRIALS.



LOOKING FOR THE FIRST LIGHT

3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

In honor of that **first light**, the governments of South America launched the idea of building a lighthouse to Columbus. Columbus Lighthouse (Spanish: *Faro a Colón*) is a monument located in Santo Domingo Este, Dominican Republic, in tribute to Christopher Columbus.



ADOPTED AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS
20c PARAGUAY (1950-1951)



IN THE FORTIES AND FIFTIES MANY LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ISSUED STAMPS TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE. ABOVE AND BELLOW: STAMP OF PARAGUAY 1950,

★★ LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTWORK FOR UNADOPTED 20c REGULAR MAIL AND 20c AIRMAIL.
Ex SECURITY BANK NOTE CO.



★ DOUBLE PROOF WITH INTER-PANEL



COLUMBUS' LIGHT(HOUSE)



In 1914 began the idea but universally accepted during a Conference in Chile in 1923, when it is decreed that this monument should be built in cooperation by all governments and peoples of America. Scottish architect Joseph Lea Gleave won the competition. But, by 1950 only eight countries had made contributions. In 1992 culminated the construction of the lighthouse.

12-20-49. REV.10-4-50.

BN-18786B



See BN 18786C

12-20-49 REV. 10-4-50 REV. 11-10-50

BN-18786C



FINAL COPY - USE NO OTHER

3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

★★★ UNIQUE GROUP KNOWN - EX-MAIA

ORIGINAL DRAWING OF THE VIGNETTE IN THIN CARD WITH THE INSTRUCTION "REDUCE TO 1/5 OF THIS SIZE".

ESSAY IN BROWN, CARD PAPER EQUAL TO THE PREVIOUS DRAWING.

ORIGINAL DRAWING OF THE FRAME WITH THE STAMP'S SIZE ISSUED WITH THE INSTRUCTION "REDUCE, MAKE THREE PHOTOS", ALSO THE THREE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS FROM THE FRAME, ONE WITH THE VIGNETTE PLACED.



ISSUED STAMP - 1893
NICARAGUA

"A sailor named Rodrigo de Triana saw this land first, although the Admiral, at the tenth hour of the night, while he was on the sterncastle saw a light, although it was something so faint that he did not wish to affirm that it was land. But he called Pero Gutierrez, the steward of the king's dais, and told him that there seemed to be a light, and for him to look: and thus he did and saw it". *Columbus' Journal*

IN 1890 NICHOLAS F. SEEBECK, MANAGER OF THE HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO. OF NEW YORK, AGREED TO PRINT AND SUPPLY STAMPS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE RIGHT TO REPRINT THEM AFTER THEY HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM SALE. FOUR CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS - SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA AND ECUADOR - CONTRACTED IN 1892. THREE OF THE FOUR SEEBECK SHOW PICTURES OF COLUMBUS LANDING OR SIGHTING LAND. COLOURS ARE ALL SIMILAR THROUGHOUT ALL FOUR SETS.



★★ SOME AUTHORS BELIEVES THAT SEEBECK'S STAMPS AND STATIONERIES ARE FORGED CANCELLATIONS ("FAVOUR"), AND GENUINE COMMERCIAL COVERS, WITH ARRIVAL CANCELLATION, AS SHOWN, ARE RARE ITEMS.



TELEGRAPH



OFFICIAL MAIL



★ B4 - IMPERFORATE



3.1 WEST ACROSS THE OCEAN SEA

And the night of October 11-12th was the most momentous ever experienced aboard any ship in any sea. Some of the boys doubtless slept, but nobody else. The moon was full, the skies clear. Rodrigo de Triana sighted and shouted the new land (¡Tierra a la vista!)...



SURCHARGE +5 CENTS

On October 12th is the day "D" of first voyage of Columbus. In many countries, not only in Spain, is the National Day.



★ AMERICAN BANK NOTE DIE PROOF



★ COMPLETE SET OF SPECIMENS (MUESTRA) OF ABN ARCHIVES



ON OCTOBER 12TH 1892 PARAGUAY GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTED ISSUED 10 CENTS. STAMPS WITH THE PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT (JUAN GUALBERTO GONZÁLEZ).
★★ BELOW: 5X5 USED STAMPS THIS 12-X-1892 IN ASUNCION.



★★ FORMER (PIONEER) 15c. METER STAMP...? SPECIAL FOR 12-X-1892 IN PARAGUAY.



OCTOBER 12TH, 1492... "D" DAY

★★ FIRST COMMEMORATIVE CANCELLATION HONOURING OCTOBER 12TH - 400TH ANNIVERSARY (URUGUAY).



ARRIVAL CANCELLATION



CELEBRATING "DISCOVERY DAY" IN ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES 12-X-1962

AMERICA CELEBRA
JUBILOSAMENTE
EL DIA DEL
DESCUBRIMIENTO



AMERICA CELEBRA
JUBILOSAMENTE
EL DIA DEL
DESCUBRIMIENTO



Sr.

CELEBRATING "RACE DAY" WITH A NEW COLUMBUS MONUMENT IN ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES 12-X-1929





DURING THE CELEBRATIONS BY CENTENNIAL V OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, MANY COUNTRIES ISSUED STAMPS ILLUSTRATING COLUMBUS WITH FLAG OR FLAGS... MANY OF THEM ARE PURE INVENTION AND OTHER HISTORICAL ERRORS OF WEIGHT.



The Crown of Castile, since the final union between the kingdoms of Castile and León in 1230. The banner of Castile was the first European symbol to arrive in the New World.



The companies portentous discovery of the New World, met under the banners of Castile incarnate. In several states incorporate the signs of the Crown of Castile on their shields, flags, even in the name of the city... ★★ FANCY CANCEL OF CASTILE IN NY (1877)



IN THIS STAMP APPEARS COLUMBUS WITH THE SPAIN FLAG CURRENT, RED AND YELLOW. THIS FLAG APPEARED IN 1785, ALMOST THREE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER THE SCENE INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE THE STAMP OF PANAMA.

COOK ISLANDS

\$2

500TH ANNIVERSARY



Vásárhelyi

59
241
size: 42.5 x 64 mm 7UP - less 2 mm white border.



UNIQUE ARTWORK FOR COOK ISLANDS \$2 STAMP AND FOR THE SPECIAL M/SHEET OF 1992 - ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINAL DESIGN WITH DIFFERENT ANNOTATION FOR THE PRINTER OFFICE.
SOURCE: BDT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PRINTING LTD ARCHIVES.

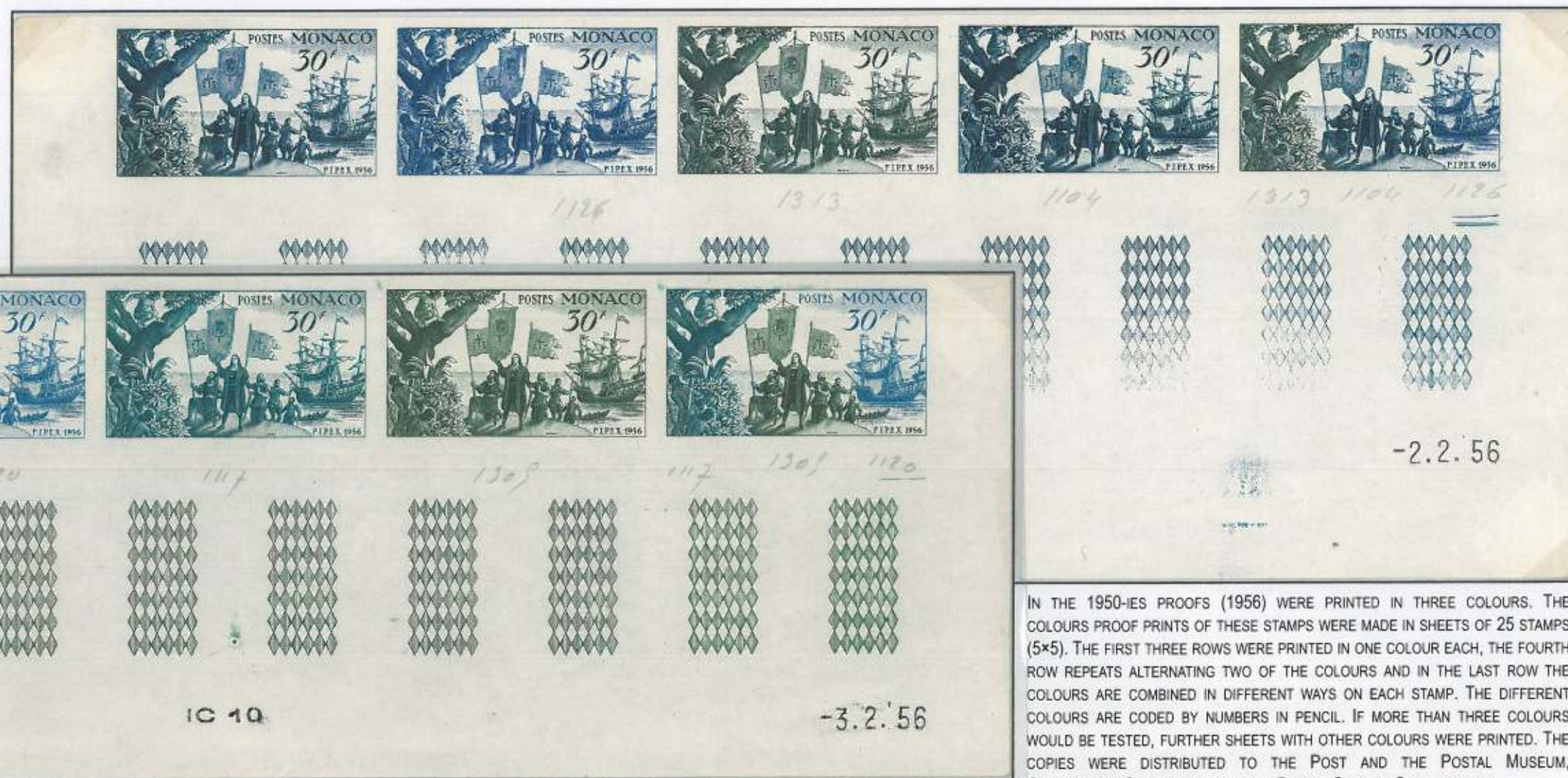
CERT.

3.2 LANDFALL

Many paintings have been made representing the first landing. In these paintings of a magazine of the nineteenth century, all the accessories are entirely imaginary. The flags of Columbus are not of the age of discovery, are of later centuries.

★ IN THIS SHEET YOU CAN SEE THE PROCESS OF THE STAMP SIMILAR OF THE REST OF THE FRENCH AREA: THE ENGRAVERS MADE PROOF PRINTS OF THE STAMPS IN A HAND PRESS, USING THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING.

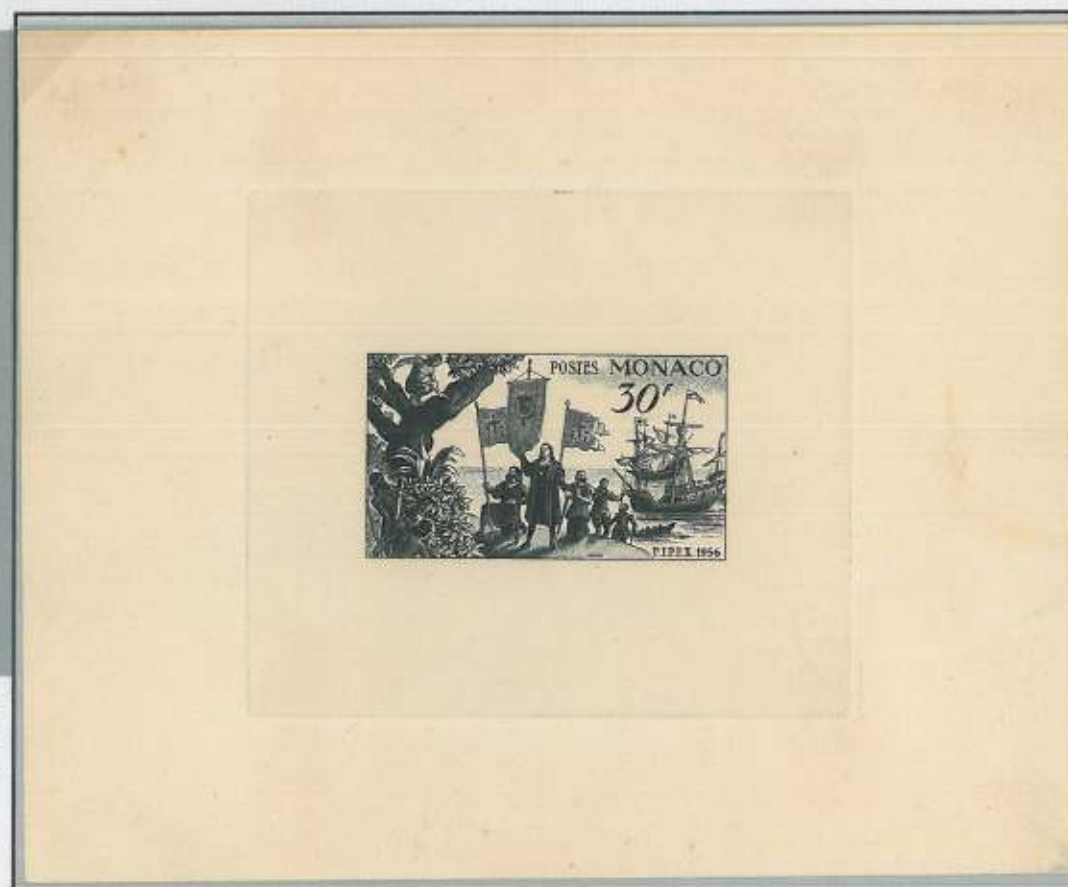
COLUMBUS BEARING THE FLAG



IN THE 1950-IES PROOFS (1956) WERE PRINTED IN THREE COLOURS. THE COLOURS PROOF PRINTS OF THESE STAMPS WERE MADE IN SHEETS OF 25 STAMPS (5x5). THE FIRST THREE ROWS WERE PRINTED IN ONE COLOUR EACH, THE FOURTH ROW REPEATS ALTERNATING TWO OF THE COLOURS AND IN THE LAST ROW THE COLOURS ARE COMBINED IN DIFFERENT WAYS ON EACH STAMP. THE DIFFERENT COLOURS ARE CODED BY NUMBERS IN PENCIL. IF MORE THAN THREE COLOURS WOULD BE TESTED, FURTHER SHEETS WITH OTHER COLOURS WERE PRINTED. THE COPIES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE POST AND THE POSTAL MUSEUM, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND TO THE POSTAL CHARITY ORGANISATION.



★★ THE COLOUR OF THE PRINTS WAS OFTEN BLACK AND THEY WERE PRINTED ON A THICK AND SOFT PAPER IN A NUMBER OF 2 TO 15. THE SIZE OF THE PAPER FLUCTUATED, BUT WAS OFTEN ABOUT 12 TO 14 x 10 TO 11 CM (BELOW TWO EXAMPLES IN WINDOWS).

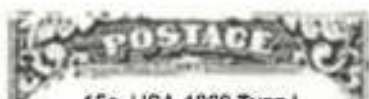


★ DIE PROOF IN BLACK



★★ THE ENGRAVER NORMALLY SIGNED THE PROOFS AND THE SIGNATURE WAS WRITTEN IN PENCIL. IN THESE TWO PROOFS THE DESIGNER WAS GANDON.

3.2 LANDFALL



15c, USA-1869 Type I

THE FRAME FOR THIS TYPE HAS FAINT HORIZONTAL LINES ALL AROUND THE INSIDE OF THE OPENING IN THE FRAME



ISSUE STAMP
★★ TYPE I



15c, USA-1869 Type II
(ON COVER AND PROOF)

THE FRAME OF THIS TYPE HAS FAINT DIAGONAL LINES ON THE LEFT, BOTTOM AND RIGHT SIDES, INSIDE THE OPENING IN THE FRAME. ACROSS THE TOP OPENING OF THE FRAME ARE HEAVY LINES, WHICH FORM A "DIAMOND" IN THE MIDDLE.



PROOF ON INDIA PAPER
★ TYPE II



15c, USA-1875 Type III
(PROOFS)

THIS TYPE IS ONLY KNOWN IN THE RE-ISSUE OF 1875 AND HAS NO SHADING LINES INSIDE THE OPENING IN THE FRAME.



PROOF ON INDIA PAPER AND
★ CARD PAPER - TYPE III

IN 1869, THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. CONTRACT GAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO INTRODUCE GRILLING TO PREVENT CLEANING AND REUSE OF STAMPS IN THE U.S. THE 15c STAMP'S BLUE VIGNETTE WAS A MINIATURE ENGRAVING BASED ON AN 1839 OIL PAINTING ENTITLED LANDING OF COLUMBUS BY JOHN VANDERLYN. THERE ARE 3 TYPES.



CERT.



15c, USA-1869 TYPE I
DEEP BLUE, LARGE DIE
TRIAL COLOUR PROOF
ON INDIA IMPRINT AT
BOTTOM.



★★★ 1875 HYBRID LARGE DIE PROOF ON INDIA TYPE III



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



★ PROOF - CARDBOARD

Somewhere on a San Salvador beach took place the famous Landing of Columbus, often depicted by artists. In the Las Casas's abstract of the Journal, he wrote: "...and the Admiral went ashore in the armed ship's boat with the royal standard displayed."

2c COLUMBIAN 1893 WAS ISSUED WITH THE SAME PAINTING OF VANDERLYN. THERE WAS TWO TYPES OF PLATES FROM 100 (10x10) AND 200 (10x20). THE PLATE MAKER'S IMPRINT (ABN CO) APPEARS TWICE ON EACH OUTSIDE MARGIN OF THE PLATE-TOP, BOTTOM AND BOTH SIDE. THOSE AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM BEING ACCOMPANIED BY SERIAL LETTERS AND PLATE NUMBERS. - BELOW: MARGIN BLOCK 2x5 WITH IMPRINT AND PLATE NUMBER PP-164. IT WAS A 200 SUBJECT PLATE.



"... and in the presence of many natives of that land assembled together, took possession of that island in the name of the Catholic Sovereigns with appropriate words and ceremony."



★★ FOR DISPLAY AT THE 1881 ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION, THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. PRINT FULL SHEETS OF ALL U.S. STAMPS DESIGNS PRODUCED TO DATE. BI-COLOUR STAMPS WERE PRINTED IN UP TO 14 DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF COLOURS.



LANDING OF COLUMBUS ON SAN SALVADOR, OCT. 12, 1492

LANDING OF COLUMBUS

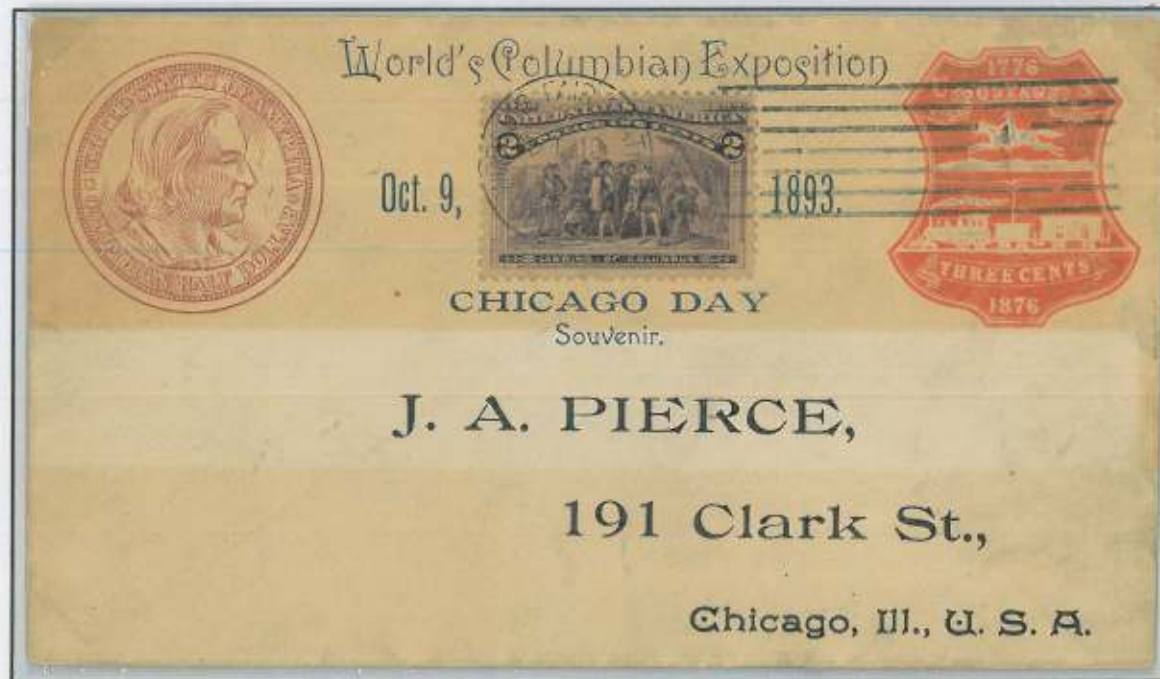


★★ B4 - ALL FOUR STAMPS WITH VARIETY "BROKEN HAT"

3.2 LANDFALL

"So did the captains of *Pinta* and *Niña*, Martín Alonso Pinzón and Vicente Yañez his brother, captain of the *Niña*. Columbus raised the royal standard and the captains carried two banners with the green cross which were flown by him on all his ships." (Columbus's Journal)

THE "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION" WAS HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL. FROM MAY 1ST 1893 TO OCTOBER 21ST. TWO BILLION OF STAMPS WERE ISSUED. THE 2C (LANDING OF COLUMBUS) WAS THE MOST POPULAR: 1,464,588,750 STAMPS.



THERE WERE TWO TYPES OF MACHINE CANCELLATIONS AS ILLUSTRATED



★ TOP COVER

★ BOTTOM COVER



LANDING OF COLUMBUS



NORMAL USED STAMP

TOP, LEFT: THE FAMOUS **CRACKED HAT** OF MARTÍN ALONSO PINZÓN. THE BEST KNOWN VARIETY OF THE COLUMBUS SERIES IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE "BROKEN HAT". THIS IS THE RESULT OF THE WEAKENING OF THE METAL ON THE TRANSFER ROLL, IN THE PHILATELIC STUDY OF THIS PAGE YOU FIND THAT THIS BREAK OCCURRING PROGRESSIVELY FROM A SMALL CRACK TO A DEFECT COMPLETE.



SLIGHT INDENTATION IN OUTER LINE



INDENTATION SOMEWHAT DEEPER



FAINT OUTLINE OF CRACK



FIRST CHIP OUT



"V" TAKING SHAPE



"V" SHARPLY OUTLINED, HALF SIZE



"V" LARGER, BOTTOM SHAPED LIKE A "U"



"V" MORE LIKE A "U"



"V" ALMOST FULL SIZE
SLIGHTLY ROUND AT B



DEFECT COMPLETE

"Many Indians having come together for that ceremony and rejoicing, the Admiral, seeing that they were a gentle and peaceful people and of great simplicity, gave them some little red caps and glass beads which they hung around their necks, and other things of slight worth." (Columbus's Journal)

3.2 LANDFALL



NORMAL ISSUE



- ★ DIFFERENT ERRORS IN THE COMMEMORATIVE SURCHARGE OF THE LANDFALL OF COLUMBUS
 (1) DOT IN "O" (2) DOT IN "F" (3) DOT BETWEEN "A" AND "N" (4) DOT BETWEEN "A" AND "L" (5) DOT IN "O"

This first land was the eastern coast of one of the Bahamas now officially name "San Salvador" or Watlings Island, where there is a monument commemorating this landing.



ABOVE: COVER WITH THE SURCHARGED ISSUE OF BAHAMAS, COMMEMORATING THE 450TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING (1492-1942).



Other candidates there have been for this honour to be the first land: the Grand Turk, Cat Island, Rum Cay, Samana Cay and Mayaguana. But there is no longer any doubt that island called Guanahani was San Salvador, a coral island about 13 miles long by 6 wide.

COLUMBUS KNEELING



DETAIL:
COLUMBUS KNEELING.

FANCY CANCEL REFERS TO THE DESIGNS CARVED IN CORK AND USED IN POST OFFICES OF THE USA. IN COLUMBUS CITIES WAS DESIGNED SOME SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS LIKE THESE.



MONUMENT TO THE FIRST LAND (WATLING IS.)



★ FANCY CANCEL: COLUMBUS DAY 12-X-1932, COLUMBUS, MICH., USA.



HONDURAS ISSUED 1L STAMP AND OFFICIAL ISSUE AND TWO DIFFERENT PLATE PROOFS OF THE VIGNETTE FROM WATERLOW & SONS ARCHIVES.

"And, all having rendered thanks to Our lord, kneeling on the ground..."
 AS SHOWN IN THE DIÓSCORO PUEBLA PAINTING (HONDURAS AND SPAIN STAMPS).

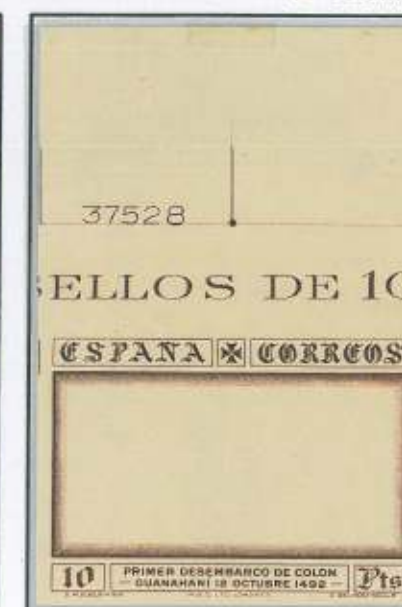


ARGENTINA 1944 ISSUED 1P STAMP AND A PAIR TRIAL PROOF



ABOVE: SPANISH 1930 ISSUED 10P STAMP.

★ BELOW: THREE DIFFERENT FRAME PROOFS OF COLOURS.



3.2 LANDFALL

CUBA: A PARADISE WITH CIGARETTES



★ RIGHT AND BELOW:
RARE TRIAL COLOUR PROOF WITH
INTERPANEL



★★ POSTAL FRANCHISE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TOBACCO



★ TRIAL COLOUR PROOF

The Tainos rolled the leaves into a finger-size tube, then lighted it at one end, after a few inhalations the smoker passed the "cigar" to a companion...



Tobacco brought more riches to Spain than all the gold mines of Indies.



★ POSTAL PROPAGANDA FOR TOBACCO.



★★ VERY RARE DIE ESSAY WITH OMITTED VALUE

Jean Nicot. The tobacco plant, was named after him, as *Nicotiana*.

Columbus departed Guanahani on the fifteenth of October in search of gold, a commodity that could make his expedition profitably successful in the eyes of Monarchs. The twenty-eight of October, he reached the NE shore of Cuba. He was convinced was the kingdom of the Great Khan, but there were no gold, was this China?



FRONT

Cuba was a paradise for Columbus: he never beheld so fair a thing, trees all along the river, beautiful and green and different from ours, with flowers and fruits each according to their kind, and little birds which sing very sweetly...

3.2 LANDFALL



On St. Nicholas Day, December sixth, Columbus landed on the western tip of Haiti and gave it the name of that saint, the sailor's patron, which it still bears.

CHART OF "LA ESPAÑOLA"
BY COLUMBUS



Columbus was detained five days by rain and easterly winds, he decided to name and call the island La Isla Española (Hispaniola) as it is called today. The Indians convinced Columbus that this land was insular but beyond it lay a continent called Caribata.



★ COLUMBUS AND THE ANCHOR
IN THE STAMP OF HAITI: VERY RARE
BLACK & GREEN PRINTERS SAMPLE
PROOF (INSTEAD OF BLUE)

Just the Christmas Day had begun, Santa María slid onto a shelving coral reef, so gently that nobody was awakened. Columbus accepted the shipwreck as God's will but regarded La Cosa as a traitor for his irreparable mistake. The reality of what happened was that the anchor dragged and drift vessel led to some keys.

THE ANCHOR OF SANTA MARIA WAS THE SYMBOL OF "LA ESPAÑOLA"



RECONSTRUCTION

LA ESPAÑOLA: THE END OF FLAGSHIP



Columbus sent an envoy ashore to ask help from the Taino cacique Guacanagarix, who quickly responded with all canoes and many people.



ERROR: IMPERF.

Believing that the Europeans were in some way supernatural, Guacanagarix, and his men, treated them kindly and provided them with everything they desired.



They built with the ship's timber the **Fuerte Navidad** (Christmas Fort). La Navidad was the first European colony established in the New World during the Age of Discovery, though it was destroyed the following year.



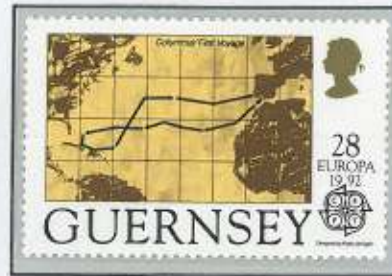
RECONSTRUCTION

★★ BLOCK-4 UPPER LEFT CORNER OF THE
UNIQUE SPECIMENS SHEET

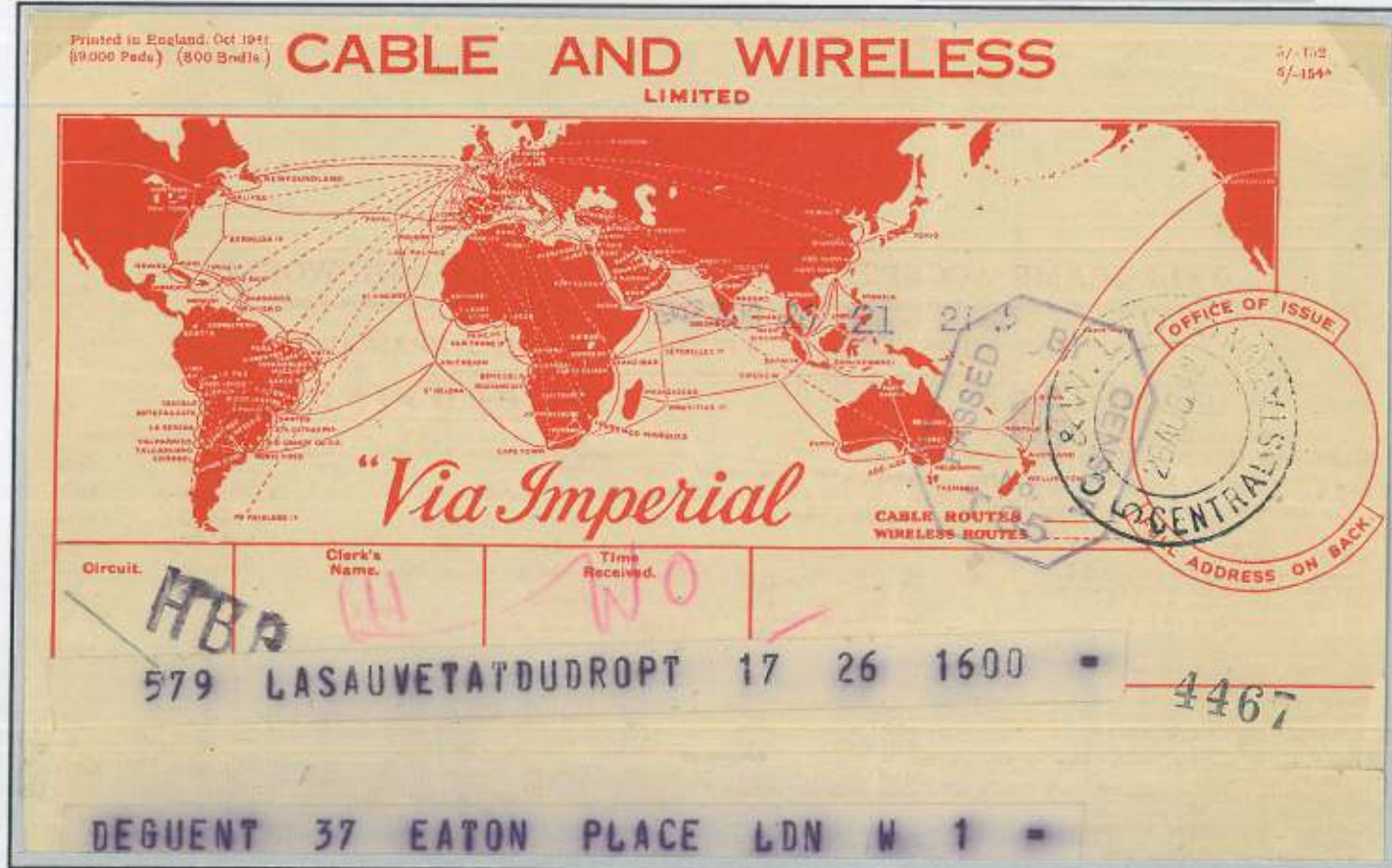


3.3 GLORY OF DISCOVERERS

HOMeward PASSAGE



Columbus had the greatest geographical secret of all time, but he ignored that the World was even larger.... a new continent unknown. He headed Spain, or rather, headed where he thought Spain was.



But the tempest raged on. Columbus made a pilgrimage to Santa Maria de Loreto in Italy. Later on, the storm moderating: the island was Santa Maria, one of the smallest in the Azores.



★ PRE-PHILATELIC MARK, LORETO, ITALY, 1861



The fourth of March, Columbus called out to drop anchor just south of the heart of Lisbon. A meeting with the King of Portugal took place in the Belem tower, in the Tagus estuary.



By dawn on February fourteenth a storm had separated them, and Pinta with Martin Alonso Pinzón was nowhere visible. Pinta reached Spain before her sister ship but arrived far the north, near Vigo, in Bayona.



3.3 GLORY OF DISCOVERERS



From Palos all the way to the royal court in Barcelona, Columbus found himself celebrated and feted.

BELOW: **UNIQUE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHURE** OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING USED IN THE DESIGN OF 15c 1893-COLUMBIAN STAMP: "COLUMBUS ANNOUNCING HIS DISCOVERY". THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY RICARDO BALOCA CANGICO, DESTROYED DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

★★★ EX-MORRIS



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



ISSUED STAMP



★ BELOW: PROOF FROM THE WATERLOW ARCHIVES



OFFICIAL STAMP



BARCELONA: THE DISCOVERY CIRCUS



★ PROOF - INDIA PAPER



IN 1857, RANDOLPH ROGERS PRODUCED A NUMBER OF DOOR PANELS, TO BE HUNG AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING. THE 6-CENT VALUE ("COLUMBUS WELCOMED AT BARCELONA") WAS TAKEN FROM ONE OF THOSE DOOR PANELS. BELOW: A REGISTERED LETTER WITH THE 6c.



Columbus struck out overland for Barcelona with a small entourage including the six Tainos, each dressed, at least for ceremonies in native costume: the "Discovery Circus"



GUINEA - SURCHARGED

Some historians claim that Columbus was never in Barcelona,.... but at least his monument.



ISSUED STAMP SPAIN 1930 WITH TWO TYPES OF PERF.: 11 AND 14



3.3 GLORY OF DISCOVERERS

THE NEWS SPREAD THROUGH EUROPE



Christopher Columbus's 1493 announcement of the success of his voyage westward across the Atlantic Ocean quickly became one of the earliest 'best sellers' of European publishing. No less than eleven editions were published in 1493! They were issued across western Europe, in Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. More editions were published in 1494-97.



Columbus composed his report on the voyage: "Letter to the Sovereigns", ... editions of the Latin text in Rome (May 1493), Paris, Antwerp and Basel, ...with engravings of the hand of the young artist Albrecht Dürer.



- (1) Illustrative woodcut from the Latin edition of Columbus's letter printed (Basel, 1494).
- (2) Image of King Ferdinand II of Aragon, on the cover the same edition of Basel.
- (3) Woodcut on the title page of the Italian verse edition by Giuliano Dati, (Florence, 1493).

(3)



The news spread through Europe: Gutenberg, a goldsmith by profession, developed a complete printing system, around 1440, which perfected the printing process through all its stages by adapting existing technologies to printing purposes, as well as making groundbreaking inventions of his own. News of the first voyage was printed in four languages before 1500.



Columbus conveyed the idea that the conquered lands were the Indies, that was his mistake. As a result, the newly discovered lands were called Indies (AS THE 1848 PRE-PHILATELIC MARK -BELOW-) and its inhabitants Indians (STAMP). A USA State is called, in fact, Indiana.

YNDIAS

★★ THE PRE-PHILATELIC MARK "YNDIAS" WITH THE LETTER "N" LONG, AS IN THIS CASE, WAS USED IN THE SPANISH PORT OF VIGO, BILBAO AND SANTANDER. IN THIS FOLDED LETTER SPECIFICALLY BOTH THE RATING AS THE PMK, WAS IMPRESSED IN THE SAME PLACE. IT'S POSSIBLE TO OBSERVE THE RESIDUAL OIL THAT ARE EQUAL ON BOTH PARTS. THE PMK INDIES INDICATED THAT THE LETTER WERE COMING FROM AMERICAN SPANISH DOMINIONS, AND THUS WAS STAMPED THE CORRESPONDING RATING DEPENDING ON THE WEIGHT OF THE LETTER.



IN THIS LETTER FROM LA GUAIRA TO SAN SEBASTIAN (1848), THE RATE WAS APPLIED TO THE LETTERS FROM INDIES ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF 4 FEBRUARY 1797, WHICH SUFFERED AN INCREASE OF 1 REAL IN ALL SECTIONS OF WEIGHT FROM JANUARY 1, 1805 DUE THE APPLICATION OF A CIRCULAR ISSUED ON NOVEMBER 17, 1804. THIS RATE WAS IN EFFECT UNTIL 1854 AND TO THE LETTER OF LESS THAN 5 ADARMES THE AMOUNT PAYABLE WAS 5 REALES.

