Philatelic Terms Guide
by Raul Oscar Tischler

Prologue

This philatelic guide with over 20 thousand words, is a tool to assist in spreading the hobby called Philately, among the neophytes and beginners and as a reference between the advanced and professional collectors.

After ten years of hard work, I present this publication which I hope is agreeable to all readers.

Hopefully, they are not all the data and terms, or are used daily in stamp collecting, but it is likely that the amount of them is superior to any other publication published so far.

I must thank my family and friends who have helped to complete this task, as you readers enjoy my job.

Raul Oscar Tischler

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Glossary of Stamp Collecting Terms

A

A: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Austria. 2: anotacion, Colombia registration inscription, 1865-70. 3: architect, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 4: Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia S.A. Avianca airlines, overprint on Colombian air mail stamps of the 1950s. 5: a marginal marking used on flat plates indicating uniform vertical spacing between columns of stamps. This marking was intended to assist operators of perforating equipment. 6: air mail overprint on SCADTA air mail issues of Colombia, indicating a consular overprint sold in Germany, 1920. 7: Scott Catalogue prefixes for forerunners, such as India, used abroad. 8: watermark, with Imperial Crown, used in Australian stamps, 1913-26. 9: Amic, papermaker initial as a watermark, in the one lira issue of Modena. 10: in front of plate numbers, “A” indicates issues produced by American Bank Note Co. on rotary plates from Scott 1789 onward. 11: "A" inscription, U.S. non-denominated stamp, valued 15-cents, placed on sale May 22, 1978. 12: (Ger.) Auslandsbriefprüfstelle; Foreign Letter Censor Office, WW II, followed by letter indicating city. 13: auction abbreviation for autograph. 14. Anvers (Belg.) Antwerp. 15. architect, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 16: Armée (Fr.) army. 17: Auslandsstelle, Auslandsbriefprüfstelle (Ger.) Foreign Letter Censor Office, WW II, followed by letter indicating city. 18: Australian stamps watermark, with Imperial Crown, 1913-26. 19: Ante Meridiem, morning, coded time handstamps of 1890s. 20: Gibraltar, Imperial Censorship Code, WW II. 21: time of departure for Zeppelin flights.

a: (Fr.) of, to, by, at

Å: one-letter post office name, Norway.

A$: Australian dollars.
A. 23: underlined watermark of Orange River Colony 2/6d King Edward V11 Revenue stamp.
A25: British Colonial Office cancel for Malta.
AA: 1: USPS abbreviation for Armed Forces Americas, except Canada, see: AE. 2: (Fr.) Armée Autrichienne” (Austrian Army) 1748 British Army handstamp, for Austrian Army, usually on mail from Germany; carried by Thurn and Taxis to Belgium; see: Thurn and Taxis.
A.A.A.: Australian Air Mail Association.
AAB: Aloysius A. Baldus, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Aachen: 1: formerly Aix-la-Chapelle,, also transit marking; see: Aix-la-Chapelle. 2: Aachener Stadbriefbeförderung Merkur, German local, 1894-97.
AACMO: Army Sir Corps Mail Operation, 1934-35.
AADC: automated area distribution center, USPS term.
AAFPO: Australian Air Force Post Offices
AAI: Allied Armies, Italy.
A.A.L.: Adria Aero Lloyd, Italy
Aalborg Bypost: (Dan.) Denmark local post, 1884-89.
Aalborg Privatbaner: local, Denmark railway parcel.
Aalesund Bypost: (Nor.) Norway local post, 1880-84.
AAMS: see: American Air Mail Society.
A&ESC: Aberdeen and Elgin Sorting Carriage, British.
Aanesneden: (Neth.) cut into.
Aangebragt: (Dutch) Netherlands Dutch East Indies labels; 1845-46: postage due inscription.
Aangetekend: (Neth.) registered.
Aantal: (Dutch) number.
AAPE: American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, USA.
Aarau: Switzerland local airmail, 1913.
Aarhus Bypost: (Dan.) Denmark local post, 1884-1900.
A.Vantine: US cancel or revenue stamp overprint for face powder product, 1914.
Aayman Islands: bogus labels for Dayman, Layman, Nayman, Sayman, Yayman, etc.; British colonial royal wedding frames from book, Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.
A.B.: 1: Archibald Brown manuscript surcharge, 1891-95 on British East Africa Protectorate issues. 2; (Fr.) "assez beau"; fair to good condition, or appearance. 3: (Fr.) ”abonnement”; subscription (to catalogs). 4: (Fr.) "Armée Britannique" 1748 British Army handstamp, for Austrian army, usually on mail from Germany; carried by Thurn and Taxis to Belgium; see: Thurn and Taxis. 4: Russia surcharge, Cyrillic for Vladivostok Issue, Far Eastern Republic, 1923.
AB: Andrew Black, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Ab: standard Berlin censorship office mark, WW II.
Abaco and Cays: group of the Bahamas Islands.
Aba-el-Wakf: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.
Abajo: (Sp.) bottom.
A.B. & S. (A. Beecher & Son): U.S. match stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary
Stamps.

**Abart:** (Ger.) variety.

**Abattoirs:** (Fr.) slaughter houses; French Colonies revenue inscription.

**ABB:** marking on British postage-paid envelope; "A" indicates mail originates in Britain and was shipped to the U.S. as freight; first "B" indicates entry into the U.S. postal system, second "B" indicates delivery in the U.S.

**Abbey Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Abbildung:** (Ger.) illustration.

**Abbonamento:** (It.) subscription.

**Abbott's Express:** U.S. private local post serviced Boston, Lawrence and North Andover, Mass., label; 1850.

**Abbozzo:** (It.) specimen.

**Abbreviato:** (It.) abbreviated.

**ABC Warehouse:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**ABCF:** Associação Brasileira dos Comerciante Filatélicos; Brazilian Stamp Dealers Association.

**ABDA:** American, British and Dutch Administration, censor handstamp, WW II.

**Abd al Kuri:** bogus; island in Indian Ocean between Socotra and Horn of Africa.

**Abdruck:** (Ger.) print or impression.

**Abeilles:** (Fr.) bees, bee-like spots of French stamps issued 1863-71.

**Abercorn:** now Mbala, Zambia; see: Zambia.

**Aberdeen:** Aberdeen Circular Delivery Company, local, 1867.

**Aberdeen 5 Mi (Miss.):** see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten:** see Hälsingborg - A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten.

**Abessinien:** (Ger.) Abyssinia, Ethiopia.

**A Betale-Portomerke:** (Nor.) Norway postage due inscription, 1922-23.

**Abgangsstempe:** (Ger.) postmark of office or origin.

**Abgeblasst:** (Ger.) faded, discolored, rubbed-off color.

**Abgefärbt:** (Ger.) stained.

**Abgenutzt:** (Ger.) worn.

**Abgerissen:** (Ger.) torn off.

**Abgeschliffen:** (Ger.) ground off, such as German South West Africa altered cancelers.

**Abgestempelt, Abgest.:** (Ger.) cancelled.

**Abgetrennt:** (Ger.) separated.

**Abhängige:** (Ger.) dependency (in the geopolitical sense).

**Abidjan:** French West Africa; 1959: March 21: stamp issue when colony became independent.

**Abidjan Games:** common theme on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1962.

**Abierta por la censura militar:** (Sp.) opened by the military censor.

**Abime:** (Fr.) damaged.

**Abingdon, Va. Paid 2 cents:** see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**ABK:** Andrew B. Kennedy, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Abkari:** India States term for excise duties on liquors and drugs.

**Abkhazia:** part of the Republic of Georgia, formerly Russia; 1993-post: bogus, "stamps and souvenir sheets" printed by private individuals.

**Abklatsch:** (Ger.) offset, mirror image.

**Abkommen:** (Ger.) agreement, convention.
Abkürzen: (Ger.) abbreviated.
Abkürzungen: (Ger.) abbreviations.
Ablieferungsbescheinigung: (Ger.) receipt for delivery.
Ablösen im wasser: (Ger.) soak off in water.
Ablösung: (Ger.) franking privilege for Prussian local officials.
ABNC, ABNCo.: American Bank Note Company.
Abnormal: nickname for stamps produced by De La Rue for Great Britain; 1862-80: one sheet for the archives, selected from sheets printed from a new plate, balance of sheets put into circulation.
Abnormal perforations: may be caused by a bent pin in the perforating machine.
Abnützung: (Ger.) wear.
Abo: now Turku, Finland.
Abominable Snowmania: bogus, Punch magazine cover parody.
Abonnée: (Fr.) subscriber.
Abonnement: (Fr., Ger.) subscription
Abonnements-Poste: (Fr.) subscriptions for newspaper do not require postage stamps; Universal Postal Union regulation.
Abono(s): (Sp.) marking on early covers indicating that postage was prepaid to destination.
Abo Lans Kustångbåts: (Fin.) local post via steamship, Finland late 1890s.
Abou-Choukouk: Egypt, 1879-82, see: Interpostal seals.
Abou-el-Scékuk: Egypt, 1874-76, see: Interpostal seals.
Abou-Hamade: Egypt, 1879-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Abou-Homos: Egypt, 1865-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Abou-Kerkas: Egypt, 1879-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Abou-Kibir: Egypt, 1879-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Aboukir: Egypt, 1880, see: Interpostal seals.
Aboutigh: Egypt, 1879-82, see: Interpostal seals.
Above privilege number: handstamp applied to a letter disallowed under the franking system.
ABPO: Australian Base Post Office. 2: Advanced Base Post Office
Abrechnung: (Ger.) settling of account.
Abrége: (Fr.) abbreviated.
Abreviaçõos: (Port.) abbreviations.
Abreviado: (Port., Sp.) abbreviated.
Abreviaturas: (Sp.) abbreviations.
Abreviere: (Rom.) abbreviation.
Abroad: U.S. postal agencies in another country.
Abrücken: (Ger.) departure.
Abruka: bogus issue, not valid for postage.
Absatz: (Ger.) sale, paragraph.
Abschiedsserie: (Ger.) farewell series of a stamp issue, sentimental tribute; 1920: for example: Bavaria stamps overprinted "Deutsches Reich."
Absender, Abs.: (Ger.) sender.
Absenderfreistempel: (Ger.) meters used by private firms.
Absendermarke: (Ger.) return address label.
Absendervermerk: (Ger.) return address.
Absentee ballot materials: postcard applications, ballots, voting instructions, and envelopes.
sent through the mail without postage prepayment; permits U.S. citizens, and their spouses and dependents to apply for registration and to vote when absent from the place of voting residence.

Absente bidder: bidder participating in a public auction, but personally not present at the auction; see: auction agent, book bid.

ABSN: Al Burn Stamp News, USA

Abstand, Abst.: (Ger.) spacing.

Abstempeln: (Ger.) to cancel.

Abstempelung: (Ger.) cancellation, a mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its misuse.

Abstimmung: (Ger.) plebiscite.

Abstimmung in Salzburg / 29 Mai 1921: (Ger.) bogus overprint on stamps of Austria.

ABSV: Arbeiter-Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein.

Abteilung: (Ger.) battalion, detachment, unit.

Abtönen: (Ger.) color shading.


A buon mercato: (It.) a good buy, cheapest.

Abusive Issue: if a stamp is not issued in a transparent or open manner and is not sold by the issuing postal administration.


Abwehr: (Ger.) defense, military security.

Abweichung: (Ger.) variety, error.

Abwertung: (Ger.) devaluation.

Abwicklung: (Ger.) settlement or liquidation.

Abwicklungsgebühr: (Ger.) official fee.

Abyssinia: Ethiopia, former name; see: Ethiopia.

Abyssinien: (Ger.) Abyssinia.

Abzug: (Ger.) copy, proof.

AC: actual count, USPS term.

Acacia gum: gum from the acacia plant, shrub or tree, named after the places or countries (arabic, senegal and syriac) in which the gum is collected.

Acambaro: bogus; Mexican District revolutionary provisional; 1914: simulating 1867 issue.
Acanalado: (Sp.) ribbed.
Acaponeta: (Sp.) Mexican District; 1914: revolutionary provisional issue.
Acapulco: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.
Accent: mark placed over a letter that modifies its pronunciation, appears on stamps.
Accept par la censure: (Fr.) passed by censor.
Accepted design: final stage in the stamp design being made ready
Accepté projet: (Fr.) adopted design.
Accessories: products used by the stamp collector in the aid of stamp identification and handling; also known as tools.
Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua: local handstamp; 1836-1860: mail of private firm.
Accidenté: (Fr.) salvaged, damaged.
Accountable mail: mail that requires the signature of the addressee upon receipt to provide proof of delivery.
Accountable materials: includes U.S. postal items such as aerogrammes, International Reply Coupons, postage stamps, philatelic products, postal cards, stamped envelopes and postal cards, blank postal money order forms, migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamps, or any unsold item, USPS term.
ACCR: bogus, Antarctic Confederation of City Republics.
Accumulation: large collection of stamps that has not been arranged in any particular order.
Accumulator: one who collects stamps in show boxes, etc., not in any order or category.
Accurate: exact or correct; Sorgfältig (Ger.), Soigne (Fr.), Acurata (It.), Esmerado (Sp.)
Acechador: (Sp.) scout topic, theme.
Aceituna: (Sp.) olive (color).
Acélmetszet: (Hung.) steel plate engraving.
A censurar en destino: (It.) to be censored at destination.
ACEP: (Fr.) Association du Collectionneurs des Entiers Postaux; (Postal Stationery Collectors Association).
A Certo: (Sp.) Ancachs, 1884 Peru manuscript overprint, provisional issue; term is former canceling device used for another purpose.
ACFT: bogus, Antarctic Confederation of Federal Territories.
Achalpur: formerly Ellichhput, India.
Achat: (Ger.) buy.
Acheminé: (Fr.) forwarded (letter).
Acheson's graphite: graphite lines, manufactured by Acheson Colloids, Ltd., Great Britain, used to activate an automatic letter facing machine, 1950s.
Achéte: (Fr.) bought.
Acheter: (Fr.) to buy.
Acheteur: (Fr.) buyer.
A cheval: (Fr.) offset, straddling.
Achmant: Egypt, 1879-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Achrovure Division of Union Camp, Inc.: private printer of the 1968 U.S. Walt Disney stamp.
Achteckstempel: (Ger.) octagonal cancel.
Achterbock: (Ger.) block of eight.
Achterdijk: bogus, Donald Evans issue, Holland.
Achterkant: (Dut.) back.
Acid: chemical compound having a pH below 7.0. Paper with a pH below 7.0 is considered acidic and can, in time, affect stamps and covers attached to the acidic page.
Acid free paper: paper manufactured under neutral conditions with a pH greater than 7.0 containing no acidic additives.
Acinzentado: (Port.) greyish (color); see Cinza.
Acinzentado-amarello: (Port.) greyish-black (color).
Acinzentado-ardósua: (Port.) greyish-slate (color).
Acinzentado-azul: (Port.) greyish-blue (color).
Acinzentado-lilás: (Port.) greyish-lilac (color).
Acinzentado-oliva: (Port.) greyish-olive green (color).
Acinzentado-pardo: (Port.) greyish-brown (color).
Acinzentado-preto: (Port.) greyish-black (color).
Acinzentado-púrpura: (Port.) greyish-purple (color).
Acinzentado-verde: (Port.) greyish-green (color).
Acinzentado-violeta: (Port.) greyish-violet (color).
Acker Company: private advertisements mailed to customers; labels, 1882-1912.
Acknowledgement of Receipt (A.R.): notification by the post office that the mail piece has been delivered to the addressee; Ruckschein (Ger.), Accuser Reception (Fr.), Aviso di Ricevuta (It.), Aviso de Recibo (Sp.).
Acknowledgement of Receipt stamp: required to pay the additional fee for return-receipt service; paid with regular stamps in the United States; Ruckscheinmarke (Ger.), Timbre d’accuser de Reception (Fr.), Avviso di Ricevuta (It.), Sello de Aviso de Recibo (Sp.).
Acme City Parcel Delivery: private local post servicing Providence, R.I.; label, year unknown.
ACN: Arthur C. Noble, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
ACOFIL: Associação de Comerciantes Filatélicos de Portugal; Portuguese Stamp Dealers Association.
A condition: (Fr.) on approval.
Acorazado: (Sp.) battleship marking on 1936-37 Spanish civil war covers.
Acostado: (Sp.) horizontal.
Acre: now Akko, Israel.
Acre, Territory of: bogus, Brazil rebellious state that was purchased from Bolivia in 1902, Donald Evans issue.
Across-the-lines mails: U.S. Civil War term for mail carried by private express firms between the North and South.
ACRSN: A.C. Roessler's Stamp News.
ACSC: Australia Commonwealth Specialist Catalogue.
ACT: air contract transportation tag, USPS term.
AC Tagging: Added to color; phosphored ink.
Actes de Naissance: (Fr.) birth certificates; French Colony revenue inscription.


Acuartelamiento: (Sp.) barracks, Spanish civil war Foreign Legion cover marking.

AD: 1: auction abbreviation for topical advertising. 2: Andorra, country code as used by UPU.

A. D.: 1: Anno Domini, proceeds year date. 2: Andrew Dick, manuscript surcharge; 1891-95: British East Africa Protectorate issues. 3: abbreviation for Andrew Doherty, on Playing Card stamps.

Adadi: India States term for land settlement.

Adaluncatiff: bogus, no information available as to where distributed.


Adams & Co's Express: private local post servicing east coast, stamps, corner cards; 1841-55.

Adams & Co.'s Poker Chip Stamps: stamps printed in thin pink cardboard and sued as poker chips or currency, 1854.

Adams & Mason's Express: private local post serviced Boston, Medfield and Medway, Mass., labels; 1850.


Adams Express Company: private local post; nationwide; stamps, corner cards, labels, year unknown.

Adams Express Company Knoxville, Tenn: carried mail "across the lines" during the American Civil War.

Adams Express - Kjøbenhavn: see Copenhagen - Adam's Expres Local Post.

Adam's Expres Local Post (Denmark): see Copenhagen - Adam's Expres Local Post.

Adana: formerly Seyham, Turkey.

ADAPS: Assistant Director Army Postal Service.

Ad arco: (It.) "arch" or "leaf" issue, 1930-31 King George V, Canada; name given to differentiate set from previous series.

Adaref: Egypt, 1879-80, see: Interpostal seals.

Ad collar: printed advertising surrounding the stamp area.

Add., Addr.: auction term, indicates cover is addressed.

Ad Dawah: formerly Doha, Qatar.

Added Art: addition of original art to the margins of a stamp, aka remarque.

Addendum: appendix or supplement to a book; some stamp catalogs have an addendum listing stamps after the catalog had been prepared but prior to printing.

Addicional: (Sp.) overprint on federal tax stamps of Mexico; to indicate an additional fee to be added to any other taxable transaction.

Additional: increased in any manner.

Additional halfpenny: hand-struck marking; 1813-1839: mail from England to or from Scotland indicating that an extra 1/2d postage was chargeable as a levy paid to the Scottish Turnpike Trusts.

Additional Medicine Duty Not Available for Postage: overprint on British postage stamps for revenue use in 1915, when rate of duty was increased and revenue stamps were not available.

Additional Printing: another printing of an already issued stamp that may be different or exactly the same as the original issue. Afterprint: term for samples of every stamp issued in Finland as requested by the Russian postal authorities in 1891.

Additionnel: (Fr.) increased in any manner.
Additive stamp: non-denominated issue U.S. stamp, used for additional postage during rate changes.
Addizionale: (It.) increased in any manner.
Add-on cachet: design added to a cover which did not originally have a cachet.
Addr.: addressed.
Address: place to which mail can be sent; Addressieren (Ger.), Adresse (Fr.), Dirigere (It.), Direcció (Sp.).
Addressee: one to whom anything is addressed; Empfänger (Ger.), Destinaire (Fr.), Destinatario (It., Sp.).
Addressieren: (Ger.) to write an address.
A découvert (Fr.): Universal Postal Union term for transit mail (mail that crosses borders while en route from one country to another) that is in sealed containers.
Adelaide: city in South Australia; 1836: handstamps introduced; Thomas Gilbert named first postmaster of colony, 1839: service expanded to Port Adelaide.
Adelgazado: (Sp.) thinned.
Aden: now Yemen, South Arabia; currency: 12 pies = 1 anna (1937); 16 annas = 1 rupee; 100 cents = 1 shilling (1951) 1839, June 5-1937: used stamps of India, when annexed as a British colony and protectorate to British India; original post offices at Crater called Aden Cantonment (Camp), 1854: stamps of India on sale in Aden when office was place under the Bombay administration, 1858: main post office moved to Steamer Point, 1935: formerly made a Crown Colony, 1937, April 1: No. 1, ½ anna light green; Aden (British) Protectorate, 1963, Jan.: became part of Federation of South Arabia, 1965, April 1: first Federation of South Arabia stamps issued; see Yemen, Kingdom of.
Aden: Kalashnikov AK47; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Aden States: two sultanates of the Aden protectorate issued their own stamps in 1942 see: Kathiri State of Seiyun (Kathiri), Qu'Aiti State of Shihir and Mukalia (Qu'Aiti). Adhésif: (Fr.) adhesive.
ADH: Andrew D. Headley, employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Adhesion Victorias San Juan y Pueblo Argentino: inscription on stamps of Paraguay semipostal for victims of an Argentine earthquake.
Adhesive: 1: paper postage stamp with gum on the back intended to be glued on letters, packages, etc. 2: the gum used to affix a postage stamp.
Adhesive collar: advertising collar that is affixed to an envelope over which the stamp is placed.
Adhesivo: (Sp.) adhesive (stamp).
Adicional: (Sp.) increased in any manner.
Adigey: bogus Russian Federation Republic; local post overprint and stamps, not valid for postage.
Adirondack Express Co.: private local parcel delivery; serviced New York, Vermont and Canada; labels, year unknown.

Adjaria: bogus Russian issue, 1996?.

Adjudani: bogus, Donald Evans issue; Persia.

Adjudication: (Fr.) sale (to a bidder).

Adlercreutz: (Fin.) local post, ship cancel Finland, 1880s.

Administrador de Correos: (Sp.) postmaster.

Administradorra de Correos: (Sp.) postmistress.

Administration of Western Thrace: in Greek, 1920 overprint on stamps of Greece, as a stopgap measure until the unoverprinted Greek postage is authorized.

Administracion de Cambio: (Sp.) Foreign Section Administrative department, exchange rate.

Administracion de Correos: (Sp.) administrative department, post office.

Administration des Postes: (Fr.) postal authorities.

Administration Reform: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1969.

Administrative Cancel: applied by the postal administration to change value of postal item.

Admiralty Islands: see: New Guinea, Mandated Territory.


Admiralty Official: Admiralty Dept., Great Britain 1903 overprint for official use.

Admon: (Sp.) administration.

Admon. Peral. De Correos en Campeche: (Sp.) “Principal Administration of Posts in Campeche” inscription on provisional stamps of Campeche, Mexico, 1876.


Ados: one half of Barbados bisected stamp; see Barb.

A. D. P. O.: (Fr.) "Administration Dette Publique Ottomane," inscription; Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, 1917, French military occupation, revenue stamps.

A. D. P. O./Z. O.: (Fr.) Zone Ouest (Western Zone for Lebanon), inscription; see: A.D.P.O.

Adresní Záznamní Lístek: (Czech.) address registration card (coupon).

Adressaten Okänd: (Swed.) change of address or withdrawal.

Adressbrev: (Swed.) address letters, introduced in 1873 by noting on letters or postcards "Härmed ett pakete" ("Herewith a parcel"); they were stamped with the fee for the parcel postage.

Adresse: (Fr., Ger.) address; place to which mail can be sent.

Adresse Insuffisante: (Fr.) insufficient address, return to sender.

Adressförrändring eller återtagande: (Swed.) change of address or withdrawal.

Adresskort: (Swed.) address cards.

Adria-Alpenvorland: bogus, never issued 1945 German occupation locals printed in Vienna.

Adrianople: now Edirne, Turkey.

ADS/Postalia Corp./Tele-Norm Corp./Francotyp-Postalia: U.S. postage meter firm, started about 1960, now a division of ADS-Anker Data Systems of Germany.

Adsons: term used for New Zealand stamps with commercial advertising on the back, 1893.

Adstamps: US stamps affixed to an advertising collar to affix to an envelope, 1980s.

Adsubia: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
A due colori: (It.) bicolored.
Aduna: (Sp.) revenue stamp for custom duties on imported goods; first issued in 1885s.
Advance deposit account: debit account into which a mailer deposits funds that are maintained by the postal administration and from which postage is later deducted at the time of mailing; also called trust account in some nations.
Advent Bay: rubber stamp cancel for Spitsbergen.
Advertised covers: an undelivered cover advertised by post office to locate recipient.
Advertised letter: letters marked with a special marking "Advertised" or "ADV" by U.S. postmasters during the 19th century connoting an ad was placed in the newspaper that the letter was not collected after a certain period of time; 1¢ could be charged by the paper, which was passed on to the customer; some postmasters charged more than the 1¢ fee they paid.
Advertisement: first ad from a collector looking to buy and exchange stamps published in London's Family Herald, 1851.
Advertisement pane: booklet or sheet of stamps with one or more stamp spaces used for an advertisement.
Advertisements on postmarks: first used by Great Britain during WW1; 1963: Great Britain offered pictorial or slogan cancels for a fee.
Advertisements on stamps: Great Britain ads; 1881: first ad for "Pear's Soap" imprinted on the back over the gum, several nations currently issue stamps depicting a commercial product.
Advertising collar: ads, printed on the envelope, shaped like a horseshoe to fit around the stamp.
Advertising cover: cover front that has advertising of a commercial product, hotel, etc.
Advertising label: label used to make up a full booklet pane advertising a commodity or service.
Advertising postmarks: started during World War I as a propaganda tool.
Advice of delivery: international postal term allowing the sender, on payment of a fee, to be notified of the delivery of the item.
Adviesprijs: (Dutch) suggested bid.
ADW: Alven D. Whittington, employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Adygea: bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps.
Adygea, Republic of: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Adzaneta de Albaida: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937
AE: 1: United Arab Emirates, country code as used by UPU. 2: USPS abbreviation for Armed Forces Africa, Canada, Europe, Middle East. 3: affairs étrangPres (Fr.) foreign affairs, French Colony revenue inscription. 4: aerophilately, a philatelic discipline recognized for FIP exhibitions.
A. E.: (Fr.) "affairs étrangcrres" foreign affairs, French Colony Revenue inscription. 1912-1944: Italian issues overprinted "Egeo," "Isole Italiane Dell'Egeo" from various islands: Calchi, Calino, Caso, Coo, Fero, Nisiro, Patmo, Piscopi, Rhodes (Rodi), Scarpanto, Simi, and Stampalia, 1916: stamps of Italy without overprints used, 1920: Greece recognized Italian control of the islands, 1923: formerly ceded to Italy, 1944-45: German occupation issues, 1945-47: British Middle East Forces occupation overprint MEF (Middle East Forces), 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947: stamps of Greece.Egte: (Dan.) authentic.
Æægiske øer: (Dan.) Aegean Islands.
Æblegrøn: (Dan.) apple-green (color).
Ægte: (Dan.) genuine.
Ægypten: (Dan.) Egypt, Egyptian (adj.).
Ægyptensk: (Dan.) Egypt, Egyptian (adj.).
Ælder: (Dan.) older.
A. E. D.: "affranchie a l'etranger jusqu'a destination"; 1827: usage for mail from Sardinia to France where postage had been prepaid.
AEF: Albert E. Fischer, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
A.E.F. booklets: books of 1¢ and 2¢ denomination made for the A.E.F. in France in panes of thirty stamps, 1918.
A.E.F. post offices: handled A.E.F. mail, July 1, 1918.
Aegäische Inseln: (Ger.) Aegean Islands.
Aegean Islands: oecanese island group in the Aegean, off the coast of Turkey; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira (plural lire) (1861), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 16th century-post: under Turkish rule, 1912-1932: Italian issues overprinted "Egeo", "Isole Italiane Dell'Egeo" from various islands; includes: Calchi, Calino, Caso, Coo, Lero, Lisso, Nisiro, Patmo, Piscopi, Rhodes (Rodi), Scarpanto, Simi, and Stampalia, 1912: stamps of Greece used in parts of Turkey occupied by Greece (New Greece), Macedonia, Epirus, some of the Aegean islands, 1912, Oct. 8: Icaria (Nicaria) stamps issued after independence from Turkey, overprinted "Greek Administration" stamps issued June 1913, 1912-13: Limnos (Lemnos) overprint on stamps of Greece during occupation, 1912: Nov: Mytilene (Lesbos) overprint on stamps of Greece and Turkey during occupation, 1912, Nov. 14: Samos Provisional Government issued own stamps, 1913, May 13: Samos, Provisional Government, stamps overprinted "Greece" in Greek letters, 1913, May: Khios (Chios) overprint on stamps of Greece during occupation, 1916: stamps of Italy without overprints used, 1920, June 19-Aug. 21, 1920: stamps overprinted by French administration, 1920: Greece recognized Italian control of the islands, 1922, July 11: Castelrosso, stamps of Italy overprinted for use; 1924: formerly ceded to Italy, 1930: first air mail stamp, 1934: first postage due stamp issued, 1944-45: German occupation issues, 1945-47: British Middle East Forces occupation overprint "MEF" (Middle East Forces), 1947, Sept.: stamps of Greece overprinted "SDD" (Dodecanese Military Occupation).
Aegna: bogus issue, not valid for postage.
Ægypten: (Dan.) Egypt
Ægyptensk: (Dan.) Egyptian
A. E. J. F.: (Fr.) "affranchie a l'etranger jusqu'a la frontiere"; prepaid to the border only, used in France during the 1830s.
Aeores: (Fr.) Azores overprint and inscription on stamps of Portugal.
A.E.P.: Académie Européenne de Philatélie; European Academy of Philately; founded in France in 1977, to develop the friendship of European prestigious philatelists and to publicize their work.
Aerea: (It.) airmail overprint.
Aereo: (Sp.) airmail overprint or inscription.
Aereo exterior: (Sp.) Guatemala overprint for airmail.
Aereo interior: (Sp.) Honduras overprint for official interior airmail.
Aereo Sedta: (Sp.) "Sociedad Ecuatoriano de Transportes Aereos" Ecuador airmail overprint, 1938-40.

Aero oy: Finland inscription for 20th anniversary of Finnair, 1944.

Aerial Post: early British term for air mail.

Aereotarg Poznan: (Pol.) Poland semi-official airmail stamps for Poznan, 1921.

Aérien (ne): (Fr.) air (mail).

Aero Club of Canada/Grand Army of Canada: semi-official airmail, Canada, 1918-20.

Aerocorreo: (Sp.) Honduras airmail overprint.

Aerofilatelia: (Sp.) aerophilately.

Aéroglisseur courrier part: (Fr.) hovercraft mail.

Aerogram: see: Aérogramme.

Aerograma: (Sp.) airmail postal stationery, air letter sheet.

Aerogramm: (Ger.) airmail postal stationery, air letter sheet.

Aérogramme: (Fr.) official U.P.U. name for air letter sheet; lightweight paper with gummed flaps, usually with an imprinted stamp indicium, transported by air to other countries, no enclosures are permitted. Aerogramme, inland: used for domestic service with no guarantee of air service.

Aerogramme, military: mostly used by British Forces during World War II.

Aerogramme, official: used by government officials and departments.

Aerogramme, regular issue: with imprinted postage or airmail stamps.

Aerogramme, reverse die cutting: printed sheet of an aerogram placed in an inverted position when sheets are being cut.

Aerogramme, semi-official: inscriptions added with implied or tacit approval of the government.

Aerogramme, tablet: inscription on the front panel, usually reading "Via Airmail" etc.

Aerogramme, unwatermarked sheets: majority of aerograms are printed on unwatermarked sheets, while others do not show the watermark due to mark's wide spacing.

Aerogrammo: (It.) airmail postal stationery, air letter sheet.

Aerogramy: (Czech.) airmail postal stationery, air letter sheet.

Aéronaute: (Fr.) balloon post crew members during the Siege of Paris, 1870-71.

Aérophilatélie: (Fr., Ger.) aerophilately.

Aerophilately: branch of collecting that deals with airmail stamps and covers and their usage.

Aeroplane mail, first: the first flight took place from the United Provinces Exhibition Grounds at Allahabad, India to Naini Junction, five lies away on Feb. 18, 1911.

Aeroplane mail, first U.S.: mail was flown from Garden City, N. Y. to Mineola during the International Aviation Tournament, Sept. 23-30, 1911.

Aero Plane Special Safety Match: Swedish firm's label used on mail as sticker, year unknown.

Aeroplane Station: circular date stamp for the Third Annual Aviation Meet, Oakland, Ca. sponsored by the Pacific Aero Club.

Aeroport: (Rom.) Airport.

Aeroport International de Kandahar: Kandahar international airport, Afghanistan postmark.

Aeropuerto: (It.) Airport.

Aeropuerto: (Sp.) airport, used on postmarks.

Aerostato: (It.) balloon mail.

Aerotarg Poznan 1921: Poznan, Poland semi-official airmail stamps.

Aerovias Nacionales: Puerto Rico semi-official airmail stamps.
Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia: (Sp.) airline in Colombia; 1950-51: airmail stamps overprinted "A" for mail carried by AVIANCA.

Aer-phrase: (Ire.) air post.

AF: 1. Afghanistan, country code as used by UPU. 2. currency abbreviation for afghan (Afghanistan).


Afars and Issas: two tribes that inhabited the area.

AFC: Advanced facer-canceler, USPS term.

AFDCS: American First Day Cover Society.

A Felkelo Makyarok Altal Megszallot Nyugat Magyarzag 1921 Aug.-Sept.: (Hung.) overprint on stamps of Hungary produced by armed forces ousting Austrian troops occupying portion of Western Hungary per terms of the Versailles Treaty: "Western Hungary Occupied by Insurgent Hungarians 1921 Aug.-Sept."

Aff. Excep Faute Timb: (Fr.) abbreviation on handstamp used provisionally in Ethiopia in 1911 during shortage of postage stamps

Affiches: (Fr.) public signs and posters; French Colony revenue inscription.

Affiliates, APS: organized for the study of specific area of philately.

Affix: fasten, such as affix a postage stamp to an envelope.

Affixing machines: mechanical devices used to fasten stamps to correspondence.

Aff O: (Fr.) with Foreign Legion cross, overprint for Tunisia, may be private issue.

AFFP: Abyssinian Field Force Post Office; used 1869 on fieldpost envelopes

Affrancatura mista: (It.) mixed franking.

Affranch: official mail overprint used as precancellation in Andorra, France, Monaco, and Morocco; also overprint on some French stamps issued to officials for government mail.

Affranchi: (Fr.) stamped, prepaid.

Affranchi ainsi faute figurine: handstamp overprint on Madagascar and Diego Suarez during shortage of low values, may be private issue.

Affranchi a l'avance: (Fr.) pre-stamped.

Affranchi mécaniquement: (Fr.) metered (mail).

Affranchir: (Fr.) to stamp, to frank.

Affranchissement: (Fr.) franking, postage.

Affranchissement de fortune: (Fr.) make-shift franking.

Affranchissement insuffusant: (Fr.) underfranked, insufficiently prepaid.

Affranchissement mécanique: (Fr.) meter mark, meter postage.

Affranchissement mixte: (Fr.) mixed franking.

Affranchts: (Fr.) affranchissements, exempted from payment, pre-cancel marking on French
stamps used for official or bulk mailings of business mail.

**Affreville:** now Khemis Mil, Algeria; see: Algeria.

**Afganistan:** (Swed.) Afghanistan.

**Afghan, Afghanes:** Afghanistan.


**Afgooye:** inscription showing location of area depicted on 1980 stamp of Somalia.

**A. F. I. S.:** (It.) Amministrazione Fiduciaria Italiana della Somalia (Italian Trusteeship of Somalia); Italian Somaliland.

**A.F.R.:** see Asociatia Filatelistilor din Romania (A.F.R).

A **Free Montenegro:** 1920; label for Government in Exile issue prepared for King Nicholas return from exile, never issued since he died before taking office.

**Africa:** inscription on Portuguese territories 1898 issue.

**Africa correios:** Portuguese territories overprint on the 1898 issue.

**Africa del Sur:** (Sp.) South Africa.

**African and Malagasy Union:** common theme on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1962.

**Africa Occidental Espanola:** (Sp.) Spanish West Africa inscription.

**Africa Orientale Italiana:** (It.) Italian East Africa inscription.


**Afrika:** (Ger.) Africa.

A **frica Corps label:** used to control number of packages mailed to Germany by members of the Africa Corps forces in World War II; each individual was allowed two labels a month.

**Afrique:** (Fr.) Africa.

**Afrique Central Anglaise:** (Fr.) British Central Africa.

**Afrique del(du) Sud:** (It., Fr.) South Africa.

**Afrique Equatoriale Francaise:** (Fr.) inscription on French Equatorial Africa.

**Afrique Equatoriale Francaise:** (Fr.) French Equatorial Africa overprint on stamps of Gabon, Middle Congo.

**Afrique Equatoriale Gabon:** (Fr.) Gabon Equatorial Africa.

**Afrique Francaise Combattante:** (Fr.) French Equatorial Africa soldier surcharge; 1943: Red
Cross semi-postals.

**Afrique Francais Libre:** *(Fr.)* Free French Equatorial Africa overprint and inscription.

**Afrique Occidental:** *(Fr.)* Portuguese province, joined the UPU Jan. 1, 1922, left Nov. 11, 1975.

**Afrique Occidental Espagnole:** *(Fr.)* Spanish West Africa.

**Afrique Occidentale Espagnole:** *(Sp.)* Spanish West Africa.

**Afrique Occidentale Francaise:** *(Fr.)* French West Africa; overprint: see: A.O.F.

**Afrique Occid le Francaise:** *(Fr.)* inscription on postage due stamps of Senegal.

**Afrique Orientale:**
1. *(Fr.)* German East Africa overprint; 1918: Belgian Congo Charity issue stamps.

**Afrique Orientale Allemande:** *(Fr.)* German East Africa.

**Afrique Orientale Anglaise:** *(Fr.)* British East Africa.

**Afrique Orientale Italienne:** *(Fr.)* Italian East Africa.

**Afrique Sud-Ouest Allemande:** *(Fr.)* German South-West Africa.

**Afstempling:** *(Dutch)* canceled.

**Afwijing(en):** *(Neth.)* variety(ies).

**AG:** Antigua and Barbuda, country code as used by UPU.

**A. G.:** Attorney General, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**Agäische Inseln:** *(Ger.)* Aegean Islands.

**Agata:** *(It., Sp.)* type size in printing, agate (color).

**Agate:** printing size of a type, 5 1/2 point, called ruby in England.

**AGD:** Accountant General's Department; registry marking.

**AGDP:** *(It.)* General Administration of the Posts; pre-stamp cancel, Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

**Agence postale:** *(Fr.)* postal agency.

**Agencia filatelica oficial (AFO):** *(Sp.)* Barcelona (Spain) Republican Government official philatelic agency.

**Agencia postal (AG.P.):** *(Sp.)* sub-post office, postal agency.

**Agencia postal auxiliar (Ag.p.aux.):** *(Sp.)* auxiliary postal agency, usually found on monastery cancels.

**Agencies consulaires:** *(Fr.)* consular agencies; French Colony revenue inscription.

**Agentes de Corona:** *(Sp.)* Crown Agents (Great Britain).

**Agenti della Corona:** *(It.)* Crown Agents (Great Britain).

**Agency:**
1: a commercial firm that promotes and sells the postal products of the country or countries it represents,
2: a post office maintained in one country's territory by another country.

**Agents:**
individuals, acting on behalf of a post office, collected incoming mail and departure mail, or en route of a boat or train; may have used postal markings and entered items into the mail stream.

**Agentur:** *(Ger.)* agency.

**Agenzia dei piroscafi Ottomania:** *(It.)* Ottoman Steamship agency, Turkish Steamship Company, 1840-62.

**Agenzia dei vapori Ottomania:** *(It.)* Ottoman Steamship agency, Turkish Steamship Company, 1840-62.

**Aget de la Couronne:** *(Fr.)* Crown Agents (Great Britain).

**Aggstein, S.S.:** steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1890s: built for the upper Danube lines.

**Aging:** an artificial test to determine the relative permanence of paper or other materials.

**AGO:** Adjutant General’s Office, Canada.
Agosto: (Port., Sp.) August (month).
Agotado: (Sp.) sold out.
Agram: now Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Agramunt: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Agrandi: (Fr.) enlarged.
Agricultura: (It., Sp.) agriculture, theme or topic.
Agriculture, Dept. of: US inscription, official use.
Agricultural: (Sp.) triangular stamps issued by Uruguay for farmers' parcels, 1929
"A" Grill: one of several types of grills used in the 19th century, which covers the entire stamp.
Example: Scott 79.
Agrisado: (Sp.) grey (color).
Aguacaltes: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.
Aguascalientes: District of Mexico; 1914: issued revolutionary provisional overprint "Gobierno Constitucionalista."
Aguascaltes: used as a district overprint in Aguascalientes, 1856.
Agüera, La: part of Spanish Sahara, Africa; 1920-1923: used Spanish Rio de Oro stamps overprinted "La Agüera," 1924 stamps of Spanish Sahara.
Águila: (Sp.) eagle.
Aguilas: local Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Aguinaldo: Philippines, local revolutionary issue of 1898.
Aguja: (Sp.) pin hole.
Agujeritos: (Sp.) perfins.
Ägypten: (Ger.) Egypt.Ah.-ausg. (Ger.) provisional issue.
Ahmnos: Greece, Lemnos Islands.
Ahnangsel: (Ger.) tab, attached.
Ähnlich: (Ger.) similar, catalog usage.
AHO: (Fr.) Armée Hollondaise for Austrian army; 1748: British Army handstamp, usually on mail from Belgium or Germany; carried by Thurn and Taxis to Belgium; see: Thurn and Taxis.
Ahu'a: bogus, fantasy stamp from Burma.
Ahnängsel: (Ger.) tab (attached to a postage stamp).
Ahuesado: (Sp.) off-white (color).
Al: Anguilla, country code as used by UPU.
Aidez les Tuberculeux: (Fr.) Tunisia surtax overprint semi-postal for tuberculosis.
AIEP: "Association Internationale des Experts Philateliques" (International Association of Philatelic Experts).
A. I. F.: Australian Imperial Forces overprint.
Aigle: (Fr.) eagle..
Aigurande: local, provisional, French, 1944.
Aiguafreda: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937
Aihefilatelisti: Finnish language philatelic periodical from Finland.

Air: Canada, inscription for airmail.

Air 6¢ Mail: overprint on the 2¢ regular and 2¢ Bi-Centennial envelopes of 1932 were revalued, in 1945 as a provisional airmail envelope due to shortage of embossed airmail envelopes.

Air accident cover: British term for crash cover.

Air card: card, of regulation size for postal use, carried by air.

Air cover: an envelope which has been carried by air; known as a flown cover.


Air envelope: an envelope with a blue and red series of markings printed around the edges.

Air Express: flown by the Air Express service operated by the Railway Express Agency (U.S. or Great Britain) for expedited delivery by air.

Air express stamp: stamp, issued especially for prepayment of air delivery.

Airgraph: microfilmed letter form used by British forces during WWII; established April 22, 1941 as a military service and later extended to civilian mail, discontinued in July 1945. Microfilm of original letter was flown, then enlarged and printed on a special form at its destination.

Air hole flaw: flaw caused by an air hole in cooling metal stamp plates.

Air label: labels inscribed "Par Avion" or equivalent that means by air; 1918, Aug. 17: France had the first example in black on red paper, 1922: U.P.U. adopted a standard blue color for these "etiquettes" for affixing to material carried by air.

Air leaflets: propaganda leaflets dropped from balloons or airplanes.

Air letter: see: Aerogramme.

Air letter form: special letter sheet with, or without, impressed stamp, to facilitate the handling of airmail letters.

Airlift: movement of mail by air taxi operators and air carriers.

Airlift flight: flight carrying mail and supplies to inaccessible location due to blockade or enemy occupation of normal routes.

Airlift for our Servicemen: inscription, see Airlift stamp.

Air Lift stamp: $1.00 U.S.1868 issue for shipping packages to service personnel overseas.

Airmail: 1: official: first official airmail flew on Feb. 11, 1911 between Allahabad and Naini, India. 2: inscription on stamps of many nations for mail carried by air. 3: any form of mail transported by air.

Air Mail Beacon: series of lights placed along air mail routes for safety and success of night flights; 1924.

Airmail border: colored bands on cover border indicating airmail service.

Air Mail covers: envelopes with imprinted or other postage stamps used for airmail service.

Air Mail/De Pinedo/1927: overprint on stamp of Newfoundland to frank letters carried by Francesco De Pinedo on May 23 transatlantic flight.

Air Mail Field: postal facility at an air mail field.

Airmail flight: first U.S. private contract with mail flew from Detroit, Mich. to Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Ill. in 1926.

Airmail flight cover: cover carried by air and postmarked at point of origin, departure or
intermediate points on the route.

**Air Mail Indicator:** British stamps with red and blue diagonal stripe to indicate air mail.

**Airmail labels:** 1: Mozambique's label had space for insertion of air mail fee, 1932. 2: labels used to mark letters or packages for shipment by air; also known as etiquettes.

**Air Mail Postal Card:** a postal card intended for air mail usage.

**Air Mail rotary set:** refers to the 1995 series from Panama issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Rotary international.

**Air Mail Semi-Official Stamp:** privately printed stamps used for private flights in balloons or planes.

**Air mail semi-postal stamps:** air mail stamps used to raise money for charity.

**Airmail stamp:** stamp intended to prepay airmail postage; the first recorded is the 25c rose Italian express stamp, 200,000 of which were overprinted in 1917; Flugpostmarke (Ger.), Timbre pour la Poste Aerienne (Fr.), Francobollo di Posta Aerea (It.), Sello de Correo Aereo (Sp.).

**Air Mail Stamped Envelope:** a stamped envelope intended to be used for air mail service.

**Air mail stamp, earliest U.S.:** the 1918 Jenny series of three stamps.

**Airmail stamp, first:** Italy issued an adhesive air mail stamp for the Turin-Rome flight on May 19, 1917.

**Airmail stamp, semi-official:** issued privately, but accepted by the postal agency; the Canada Jack V. Elliot Air Services and others are examples.

**Air parcel post:** started in 1948, lower rates made it a less extensive alternative for sending packages by air.

**Airplane:** symbol overprint indicating airmail issues.

**Airport dedication cover:** cover commemorating the opening of an airport.

**Airport International de Kabul:** inscription on airmail stamp of Afghanistan.

**Airport:** Newfoundland inscription for airmail.

**Air Post:** in Russian, used as an overprint for Imperial Russian consular tax stamps in 1922 applied to mail sent from Russia to Germany; see: Deruluft.

**Airship mail:** 1: lighter-than-air (LTA) craft characterized by a rigid, covered framework, interior of which holds containment cells for the lifting gas, such as a Zeppelin. 2: non-rigid LTA craft, the form of which holds the lifting gas, such as a blimp.

**Airstream:** British Post Office term for bulk mailings by air.

**Airway letter:** flown by a private air letter service operated by an air-line.

**Airway Letter stamps:** issued by British Airways for transporting letters between airports.


**Aix-la-Chapelle:** now Aachen, Germany; 1748: treaty ending the War of the Austrian Succession, signed giving Austria control of Belgium, Prince Anselme Francois de Taxis made "General des Postes."

**Ajakiri:** (Est.) Newspaper.

**Ajanlos, Ajl.1, Ajl.2, Alahlas:** Hungary inscription for registered letters, 1946.
Ajánlott levél: (Hung.) registered mail, certified mail.
Ajans-Turk: printer of stamps of Turkey.
Ajaria: province of Georgia, borders on Turkey; aka Adscharia and Adjarija.
Ajedrez: (Sp.) chess thematic.
Ajman: Ajman: one of the United Arab Emirates, Oman Peninsula on the Persian Gulf; currency: 100 naye paise = 1 rupee (1964); 100 dirhams = 1 riyal (1967) 1892-1971: sheikdom under British protection, 1964, June 20: No. 1, 1 naye paise multi; first stamp issued, 1964-71: proliferation of more than 6,000 stamps issued, 1965: first air mail, official stamps issued, 1971, Dec. 2: joined the United Arab Emirates (UAE), 1971-post: Ajman stamps, overprinted "Manama" are not recognized by the government, 1972: UAE issues; Ajman issues post 1972 are not recognized.
Ajman State: bogus issues for Ajman.
Ajore: Albania airmail stamps.
Ajouté: (Fr.) added.
AJP: American Journal of Philately, USA.
Akassa: city in Southern Nigeria; 1888 to 1899: handstamp on stamps of Great Britain by the Royal Niger Company.
Akata: bogus, fantasy from the Philippines.
Akd-hrvatski Tiskarski Zavod: printer of stamps of Croatia.
Akhal: bogus issue, not valid for postage.
Akmin: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1884.
Akhtyirka: Russian town in Kharkov Oblast (now Ukraine) ca. 65 miles WNW of Kharkiv. Issued local Rural Post stamps (1872), see Zemstvo Issues.
Akko: formerly Acre, Israel.
AKNA Barykadach: (Pol.) home army on the barricades, 1944, local issue.
Akon Match Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.
Aktiebolaget Produktion Service (APS): Swedish perforating machine that made pimples, which were then cut away in a lawn mower type action leaving perforated holes.
Aktiebolaget Stadsposten: see Stockholm - Aktiebolaget Stadsposten.
Akyab: now Sittwe, formerly Burma, now Myanmar; see: Myanmar.
AL: 1: Albania, country code as used by UPU. 2: USPS state abbreviation for Alabama.
ALA: American Lung Association, appears on some Christmas seals.
Ala.: abbreviation for Alabama prior to Zip Code usage.
ALALC: on air mail stamp of Uruguay for the Asocoacion Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (Sp.) Latin American Association for Free Trade.
A la derecha: (Sp.) to the right.
Alameda: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Aland Islands: province of Finland; Gulf of Bothnia, between Finland and Sweden; official name of postal administration: Posten på Åland currency: 100 pennia = 1 Finnish marka (mk); 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 1538: mail between Sweden and Finland went through Aland, 1901: Nicholas II of Russia decreed that all mail sent out of, including Alands, had to bear Russian stamps, 1918, Feb. 12: joined the UPU as part of Finland, 1921: awarded to Finland by the League of Nations, 1982, Feb. 5: nation had right to propose stamps to Finnish postal authorities, 1984, Mar.1: No.1, 10 pennia magenta; Aland stamps are not valid for postage in Finland. 1992:
Aland assumed control of its own postage, 2001: stamps in Finnish markka valid through June 30, 2002, then changes to euros.

**Alan George and Co.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Alanis:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Alaouites, Alaouites:** area part of Syria, Western Asia; currency: 100 centimes = 1 piastre (1925)
1918-pre: Turkish territory, then occupied by French in 1918, 1920, Sept. 1: autonomous government, 1920-30: under French Mandate, 1925, Jan.1: No.1, 10 centimes violet-brown; air mail, postage due stamps; stamps of France surcharged Alaouites, 1925, Mar. 1: stamps of Syria overprinted Alaouites, 1925: first air mail and postage due stamps issued, 1930: renamed Latakia, 1931, July: first stamps as Latakia with "Lattaquie" overprint on stamps of Syria, 1936, Sept. 1: allotted to Syria, : 1937: stamps of Syria used, 1941: Latakia annexed by Syria; see Latakia, Syria.

**Al Arabiyah as-Saudiyah:** now Saudi Arabia; see: Saudi Arabia.

**Al-Araish:** City in Morocco decreed a Cherifien Post town (1892), see Larache.

**Alaska:** no postal service while in Russian hands; 1867: US bought territory from Russia; first P.O. in Sitka, 1884: district of Oregon, 1897: Dyea, Alaska and Dawson City, Canada established international exchange, 1900s: dog sleds carried mail on inland routes.

**Alaska Carrier Pigeon Mail Service Company:** pigeon service between the gold fields of Alaska, $1 and $2 values, 1896.

**Alaska Pacific Express Co.:** used imprinted 2¢ envelope, to forward mail to Alaska.

**Alatyr:** Russian town in Simbirsk Oblast (now Chuvash Rep., Russian Fed.) ca. 120 miles SW of Kazan. Issued local Rural Post stamps (1867, stamp usage discontinued in 1875), see Zemstvo Issues.

**Alava:** Basque province in Spain; issued its own stamps bearing the portrait of Don Carlos.

**Alavit: (Dan.) Alaouites.

**Alawiten: (Ger.) Alaouites.

**Alayor:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Alb: 1.** catalog abbreviation for album. 2. (Rom.) White (color).

**Albacete:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Al Bahrayn:** now Bahrain; see: Bahrain.

**Albán: (Hung.) Albanian.

**Albán: (Hung.) Albanian.

**Albanez: (Rom.) Albanian (adj.).

**Albania:** southeastern Europe, bordering on Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea; currency: 40 paras = 1 piastre = grosch (1913); 100 qintar = 1 franc (1913); 100 centimes = 1 franc (1917), 100 qintar = 1 lek) 19470, 100 old lek = 1 new lek (1965) 1861-81: under control of Turkey, Greece, 1870: Turkish stamps used; seven post offices, each with own handstamp, 1902-16: Italian stamps, Offices in Turkey, overprinted "Albania" with Turkish currency, 1909: each town, Durazzo, Scutari and Valona, received its own overprint, 1912, Nov. 28: declared its independence, 1913, Oct.-Nov: overprints on Turkey issues, 1913, June: No.1, 1 penny multi; first permanent stamp series, provisional government, 1914: Greece issued stamps for Epirus and Northern Epirus; overrun by various countries' troops during WW I, Netherlands used stamps at Koritza (Korce, Korytsa) headquarters, Montenegro and Albania stamps postmarked for Scutari-Skador, Italy declared Albania an independent country, 1914, Feb. 23: first postage due stamp issued, 1914-18: Albania stamps used, 1915, Feb. 10: overprint in Arabic commemorating the day of capture of Dutch officers and cannons, 1919-28: became a republic, 1920: Albanian state established,

Albania: “Komitetit te Qindreses” series of cinderellas usually with political leaders.

Albánia: (Hung.) Albania.

Albania centrale: Essad Pasha local stamps issued in central Albania, 1915.

Albania, Free: bogus, government in exile, 1945-60s.

Albania government in exile: bogus, freedom movement in exile, 1945-60s.

Albanie: (Fr.) Albania.

Albánie: (Czech.) Albanian.

Albanien: (Czech., Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Albania.

Albany, Ga. 5 Paid: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Albany Letter Express: fantasy label by S. Allan Taylor, 1865.

Albans: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Albanian.

Albanske skeppspost: (Swed.) Albanian ship mail (ship post).

Albanske skibspost: (Dan.) Albanian ship mail (ship post).

Albanske skipspost: (Nor.) Albanian ship mail (ship post).

Albánsky: (Czech.) Albania.

Albastra: (Rom.) Blue (color).

Albastru: (Rom.) blue (color).

Albastru-cobalt: (Rom.) cobalt blue (color).

Albastru-gri: (Rom.) blue-grey (color).

Albastrui: (Rom.) bluish (color), see Azurat.

Albastru-metalic: (Rom.) steel blue (color).

Albastru-negricios: (Rom.) blackish-blue (color).

Albastru-verzui: (Rom.) greenish-blue (color).

Albastru-violet: (Rom.) violet-blue, lilac-blue (color).

Albert Meyer Express Packet: (Ger.) private parcel carrier, Leipzig and 69 other cities, Germany, 1880s.

Albicio: (Rom.) Whitish.

Albino: without color, die impression on a stamp or stamped envelope where the ink has not been transferred to the paper.

Albino impression: occurs when two sheets of paper are fed into the printing press at the same time; the top sheet receives the full imprint and the lower sheet shows evidence of the indented impression, or when paper passes through while press is not inked or there is an obstruction.

Albo: (Sp.) album.

Álborg: (or Aalborg, anc. Alburgum), commercial seaport and capital of Nordjylland county ca. 135 miles NW of Copenhagen, Denmark. Local post established by C. J. Als, with first “Aalborg Bypost” lithographed local stamps issued 23 February 1884, and with numerous others issued
Albox: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.


Album: book designed to hold stamps or covers.

Albumblatt: (Ger.) album page.

Album de Timbres-Poste: (Fr.) stamp album.

Albumen: (Ger.) light-sensitizing process of plate in printing process.

Album para Sellos: (Sp.) stamp album.

Album per Francobolli: (It.) stamp album.

Album Weeds: title of series of pamphlets on forged stamps, written in the 19th century, by Rev. R. Brisco Earee; name came from a weed that appears in the midst of a green lawn.

ALC: Adam L. Chapman, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Alcalá la Real: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Al Canaveral: (Sp.) (place of canes) inscription on postal stationery envelopes provided by the Cuban government for use by urban residents transported each year to work in the sugarcane harvest.


Alcaniz: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alcantarilla: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alcaucín: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Alcazar: (or Alcazarquiver, now Ksar el Kebir) City in Morocco on the Mekinez-Tangier railroad line ca. 105 miles NE of Rabat. Cherifien post town by Sultan’s 1892 decree. Used distinctive octagonal handstamp for mails carried by runners, see Cherifien Posts.

Alcazar de Cervantes: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.


Alcazar-Wazan: Spanish local post in Morocco, 1897.

Alcira: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alcoholes: (Sp.) liquors; Spanish Morocco revenue inscription.

Alcools: (Fr.) alcohol, liquors; French Colony revenue inscription.

Alcover: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alcoy: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alcudia de Carlet: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

ALC: topical association abbreviation for air letter card.

Aldabra, Kingdom of: bogus, atoll north of Assumption Island.

Aldea de Ascaso: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Alderney: English Channel Island, Guernsey Dependency; 1958: Guernsey regional issues for franking of packages carried between the island and Guernsey, 1969: issued stamps for Alderney, 1983: first stamps; usually at the rate of one set per year, many local post items exist.

Al dorso: (Sp.) back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.

Aledschen, Alsedziai: Lithuanian city; 1941: German military overprint on Russian stamps "Laisa/Alsedziai/24-VI-41."

Aleksandrów: (Pol.) City ca. 4 miles NE of Lodz. Produced 29 mm diameter postpaid “10 fen” local City Post (violet) handstamp inscribed “Poczta Miejska w Aleksandrowie” (1915/1918).

Alemania: (Sp.) Germany.

Alemania Oriental: (Sp.) East Germany.
Alende: Mexican district provisional, 1914.
Aleppo: also known as Haleb, Syria.
Alerta: Peruvian district with hand written surcharge, 1884.
Alessandria: Syria, Egypt, 1864-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Álesund: (or Aalesund) seaport city in Møre og Romsdal county, W Norway, on an island between Bergen and Trodheim ca. 245 mile NNW of Oslo. Local post established by H. S. Oyen, with first "Bypost-Friemærke / Aalesund" lithographed on colored papers local stamps issued 6 December 1880, and with various others issued through 15 December 1884. Used examples are found with the cancellations of the Norwegian post Office Dept.
Alexander's Matches: private die match proprietary stamps.
Alexanderstadt: Ukrainian city; 1941-42: Russian stamps overprinted/surcharged by the Germans "16.8.41/B.ALEX."
Alexandrette: Northern Syria, bordering on Turkey; 1918-38: Versailles treaty mandates territory to France, 1938: stamps of Syria overprinted "Sandjak d'Alexandrette," 1938: name changed to Hatay, 1939: stamps of Turkey surcharged for Hatay, see: Hatay, 1939: territory returned to Turkey.
Alexandretta: now known as Skenderum, Turkey.
Alexandrette: city in the Province of Syria; French post office in Ottoman Empire opened October 1852, closed 1889; reopened 1893, closed Aug. 1914.
Alexandria: 1: Virginia, USA, local Postmaster Provisional used in 1846. 2: also known as El Skandariya, Egypt. 3: (now Alexandriya) Russian town in Kherson Oblast (now Ukraine) ca. 45 miles ENE of Kirovohrad. Issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1872-1888, the local post being suppressed in 1906), see Zemstvo Issues. 4: bogus issue from 1860s featuring an elephant. 5: Egypt, local, 1888? 6: city in Egypt; 1830-1931, Mar. 31: French Post Office handled mail brought in by mail boats, 1899-pre: regular French issues used, 1899-1930: French stamps with "Alexandrie" overprint used.
Alexandrie: (Fr.) 1899-1900 overprint used in French Offices in Egypt; see: Alexandria.
Alexandrien: (Ger.) Alexandria.
Alexandroupolis: city in Greece used French stamps; 1893-1903: Turkey named city Dedeagh, issued occupation stamps, 1913: Greece changed name to Dedeagatch, issued occupation stamps; see: Dedeagh.
ALF: see: Automatic letter facing machine.
Alfabetizacion: Ecuador overprint for Adult Education.
Alfarnate: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Alfarnatejo: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
ALFSEA: Allied Land Forces South East Asia.
Alforja: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Algarinejo: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Algarismo: (Port.) figure, numeral.
Algarrobo: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Algatocin: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Algeciras: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Algerian red: cinderella used in movie "The Truth About Charlie" a remake of "Charade."
Algeriet: (Swed.) Algeria.
Algerisk: (Swed.) Algerian.
Al-Saudia: overprint on stamps of Hejaz, territory located today in Saudi Arabia.
Argelia: (Sp.) Algeria.
Algemesi: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Alger: also known as Algiers or El Djezair, Algeria.
Alger's Express: private local parcel, serviced Mass.; label, 1875.
Algérie: (Fr.) overprint and inscription on stamps of France for Algeria.
Algérienne: (Fr.) Algerian.
Algeriet: (Swed.) Algeria
Algerisk: (Swed.) Algerian.
Algier: (Ger.) Algeria.
Algiers: also known as Alger or El Djezair, Algeria.
Algimia de Alfara: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Alguna: (Sp.) couple (a pair).
Alhama: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Alhama de Murcia: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Alhaurin de la Torre: local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.
Alhaurín el Grande: local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.
Alhucema: (Sp.) lavender (color).
Alicante: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Alice in Wonderland: labels made by Gerald M. King, 1965, 34 values and two varieties.
Alina: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Al-Jadida: (or El Jadida) City in Morocco decreed a Cherifien Post town (1892), see Mazagan Å.L.K.: Åbo Läns Kustångbåts Ab: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.
Alkaline reserve: the presence of calcium carbonate or other alkaline material in paper capable of neutralizing acids as they are formed.
Alkalmi Bélyezzessel: (Hung.) special cancellation.
Alkazar kebir: (Sp.) municipal tax stamps, revenue issue.
Al Khums: also known as Homs, Libya.
Al Kuwayt: also known as Kuwait.
Allan Line: had contract to carry mail between Canada and England, 1855, operated as Montreal
Steamship Co.

Allao: caused by overinking of "Callao" on stamps of Peru.

Alleinflug: (Ger.) solo flight.

Allemagne: (Fr.) Germany.

Allemagne de l'Est: (Fr.) East Germany.

Allemagne de l'Ouest: (Fr.) West Germany.

Allemagne Duitschland: (Dut.) Germany occupation overprint on stamps of Belgium, 1919-21.


Allemand: (Fr.) German.

Allende: bogus, Mexican district issued a provisional in 1941 on the 50¢ 1910 issue.

Allen & Co.'s Express: local post, serviced Boston, Bradford and Haverhill, Mass., used a label, year unknown.

Allen's City Dispatch: U.S. local post, Chicago, Ill., 1882.

Allen's, J. J. Sons: private die match proprietary stamps.

Allen, Ralph: (1694-1794) received a G. B. contract in 1720 to carry all By Post and Cross Post letters with a regular service of three times a week at a speed of not less than five miles per hour; see: By Post, Cross Post.

Allenstein: area in East Prussia; currency: 100 pfennig = 1 mark post-WW II: administered by the Allies, 1920, April 3: Germany district used stamps of Germany overprinted "Plebiscite Olsztyn/Allenstein," 1920, July 11: No.1, 5 pfennigs green; became part of the German Republic, 1920, Aug. 20: stamps of Germany used, 1945: occupied by Soviet Union, then transferred to Poland, known as Olsztyn.

Allen, Thos.: private die match proprietary stamps.

Allewelt: (Ger.) whole world.

Allgemein-sammler: (Ger.) general collector.

Allied Military Government (AMG): system of civil administration established by Allies towards the end of WW II as enemy-occupied territory was occupied; various stamps and overprints in different languages indicate the occupation.

Allied Military Government Stamps: AMG stamps for use in Austria, France, Germany and Italy after WW II.

Allied Military Post: stamps used by British and American zones; 1946: three general issues, same design: America (Bureau of Engraving and Printing); Britain (Harrison & Sons Ltd.) and Germany (G. Westermann).


Alliert: (Ger.) allied.

Alliert Besetzung: (Ger.) allied occupation.

Alligator Match Company: private die match proprietary stamps.

Allonge: (Ger.) blank perforated area, attached to a stamp.

All-over cachet: design that covers the envelope face.

All-over watermark: one pattern that covers the entire sheet of stamps.

All purpose cachet: general design that is applicable to various events.

All-purpose dating stamp: red ink handstamping device for imprinting the date, name of city, and the post office branch or station on registered mail and nonmail items such as receipts, USPS term.

All Russian Disabled Soldiers Relief Committee: charity label to raise money for former Red Army soldiers, 1921-1930, inscription in English for stamps sold in America.
Allseitig: *(Ger.)* on all sides, catalog description.

**All Souls College:** Great Britain local post, 1884.

**Allumettes:** *(Fr.)* matches; French Colony revenue inscription.

**All-up service:** 1937 British Empire plan to transport all first-class mail via air at no extra charge; discontinued due to World War II, blue airmail label was not required; South Africa pioneered the concept and sold special post cards at the Empire Exhibition in 1936 which could be flown to any part of the world for 1/2d.

**Almacha:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Almaden de la Plata:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Al Madinah:** also known as Medina, Saudi Arabia.

**Almaguer:** bogus, Colombia, fake Postmaster Provisional.

**Almanac:** British revenue stamps for use in America, 1765-66.

**Al Manamah:** also known as Manama, Bahrain.

**Almansa:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Almargen:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Almazora:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Almeria:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Almindelig post:** *(Dan.)* surface mail.

**Al mittente:** *(It.)* (return) to sender.

**Almond Private P.S.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Alternative Del.-Birm.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Alternative Del.-Kent:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Al mittenti:** *(It.)* (return) "to sender."

**Almogia:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Almohadilla de Entintar:** *(Sp.)* ink pad.

**Almoradi:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Al Mukha:** also known as Mocha, Yemen Arab Republic.

**Almunecar:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Alofi Island:** see: New Caledonia.

**Alora:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Alozaina:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Alpandeire:** local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.

**Alpha:** name given to flaws in the bicolored stamps of Denmark, 1870-85.

**Alphabet letters:** letters on issues of Great Britain starting in 1858; letters were placed in all four corners, those in the upper portion of the stamp being the same as those in the upper corners, but in reverse order.

**Alphabetizacion/Alphabetisation:** *(Sp., Fr.)* Mexico and Haiti inscription to raise funds for the campaign against illiteracy.

**Alsace:** French province; 1940: stamps of Germany overprinted "Elsass" (German occupation for Alsace), 1941-44: German stamps used, 1944-45: French (Allied Military Government) stamps used.

**Alsace and Lorraine:** French border provinces; 1870-71: annexed by North Germany after Franco-Prussian War, 1870-72: provisional issue by Prussian army, 1872-1918: regular German stamps used, 1918-39: French stamps reissued, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1940-41: occupied by Germany, stamps of Germany overprinted "Lothringen" (German Occupation of Lorraine), 1942, Jan. 1: regular German stamps used,
1944-45, Jan.: reoccupied by France.

Alsacia-Lorena: (Sp.) Alsace-Lorraine.

Als Postsendung Nicht Befördert: (Ger.) “Not to be carried as mail” handstamps for handback service only.

Als Voren: (Neth.) similar lot.

Alt: (Ger.) old.

Alta Express Co.: private local post serviced west coast; used a label, 1857.

Alta Italia: local, Italian liberation, 1944.

Altai, Altaj, Altay: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002 Russian Federation report to the UPU; local post overprint and stamps, 1993, not valid for postage.

Altar: city in Mexico, name used in oval marking indicates postage due.

Altbrief: (Ger.) pre-philatelic letter, stampless cover.

Altea: local, Spanish civil war, Republican., 1937.

Altenburg: local, courier, German, 1893-1900.

Alterar: (Sp.) to alter or change.

Alterare: (It.) to alter or change.

Alteration: an attempt to change the identifying characteristics of a stamp by the addition or removal of design or perforation or by changing the characteristics of the paper.

Altération: (Fr.) fading (color); falsification (stamp).

Altéré: (Fr.) faded, dimmed (color).

Altered relief: repair of design damage.

Alternate cancel: any First Day cancellation from the official First Day city, other than the official First Day USPS postmarks.

Alternate delivery services: deliveries that do not require a letter carrier, such as post office box service, general delivery, carrier service and firm holdout, USPS term.

Alternative addressing format: includes congressional franked mail, occupant address, simplified addresses and exceptional addresses, USPS term.

Alternative fuel vehicles (AFV): USPS term for vehicles that run on natural gas, electricity and grain-based fuels.

Alternative Perforating System (APS): perforating machine made by Swedish firm that caused pimples, which were then cut away in a lawnmower type action leaving perforated holes.

Alternative Philately: collateral material other than regular postage stamps; such as cinderellas, fantasies, etc.

Alerta: see: Ancachs.

Altai: bogus issue, not valid for postage.

Alto: (Sp., It.) high as in high values, top.

Alto: copper shell, when removed in the printing process, leaves a relief copy of the design.

Alto commissariato: (It.) top, head commission; 1940: Italian overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for Lubiana.

Aluiten: (Ger.) Alアウイトス.

Altona: local, German, 1865, 1888-89, 1892, 1898-1900.

Alum: aluminum sulfate, an acid salt used to retain rosin sizing in paper. Alum is acidic when dissolved in water and is a primary source of acid in paper.

Aluminum foil: bonded to paper to form a laminate that bears the stamp design.

Aluminum plates: thin metal plates used for offset printing.

Alum solution: used as a wash in printing plate manufacture.
Al verse: (Fr.) back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.
Alvey, John Durham: postmaster to the Revolutionary Army, 1775-83; heirs had to sue for back salary.
Alwar: India (Native) Feudatory State; also known as Rajasthan or Rajputana; 1877: No.1, 1/4 anna ultra; issued its own local post stamps, now part of India, 1902: separate stamps discontinued, 1950, Apr. 1: replaced by stamps of the Republic of India.
AM: 1: Axia Metallikior, value in coin Greece overprint 1900, inscription in 1902. 2: auction abbreviation for aviation topical. 3: Armenia, country code as used by UPU.
Amani: India States term for collection of revenue by government servants.
Amarelo: (Port.) yellow (color).
Amarillo: (Sp.) yellow (color).
Amarillo cromo: (Sp.) chrome yellow (color).
Amatongaland: see: Union of South Africa.
Amazonia: bogus, Brazil, connected with the bogus state of Counani, 1901.
Amb Asc.: (Sp.) "ambulante ascendente" postmark for trains going up the line.
Amb Desc.: (Sp.) "ambulante descendente" postmark for trains going down the line.
Ambon: local overprint, Japan Naval Control, 1942-45.
Ambulance bag: general term to describe a range of bags used to enclose damaged mail by the postal service.
Ambulance cover: envelope used to carry and deliver a severely damaged piece of mail such as a crash cover.
Ambulante: (Fr., Bel.) poste ambulante overprint on stamps of Belgium and France used for a mobile post office.
Ambulance laquintinie: surtax overprint for Free French Army ambulances; 1941: with value in francs, for Cameroun.
AMC: The Air Mail Collector.
AMC/F: airport mail center/facility, USPS term.
AMDO: Army Mail Distribution Office.
Ameca: local provisional, Mexico, 1870.
Ameixa: (Port.) plum (color)
Americana: theme collectors topic for American subjects commemorated on postal items.
American Air Mail Society (AAMS): formed in 1926 from the Aero Philatelic Society of America, USA.
American Bank Note Holographics: produced hologram patches for US postage stamps.
American Ceremony Program Society (ACPS): members collect USPS first day, supplemental (second day or later), invitations, official souvenirs and presentation albums.
American Colonial post offices: established in Boston, Mass., 1639.
American Commemorative Cancellations: as of May 2002, USPS name for first-day souvenir page programs.
American Commemorative Collections: as of May 2002, USPS name for first-day ceremony programs.
American Delivery Co.: local post serviced Boston, Mass., used a label, 1910.
American Design Series: USPS definitive stamp series started in 2002 with the Toleware coil.
American District Package & Baggage Express: local post; used a label, year unknown.
American District Telegraph Co.: local post serviced New York City, used stamps; 1880s-1900s.

American European Express Co.: private parcel delivery firm that serviced eastern U.S. and European cities; used a label, year unknown.

American Expeditionary Forces: World War I American European forces had two different stamp booklets, each containing panes of 30 stamps.


American Express Co., Louisville, Ky: carried mail “across the lines” during the American Civil War.

American Fusee Company: private die match proprietary stamps.


American Letter Express Co.: carried mails from the North addressed to the South during the Civil War.

American Letter Mail Co.: U.S. local post, 1844, N.Y., Philadelphia and Boston, earliest adhesive stamp to pay postage between cities; earliest use of "fancy" cancels.

American Match Company: private die match proprietary stamps.

American Merchants Union Express Company: local post, used stamps and labels, 1868-73.

American Military Government Stamps: stamps issued by Allied Military Government after WW II for use in Austria, France, Germany and Italy.

American National Retail Jewelers Association: poster stamp promoting a convention in Providence, R.I.

American Packaging Corp.: subcontractor to Sennett Security Products for gravure printing.

American Philatelic Association: former name of the American Philatelic Society.

American Philatelic Center: new home in Bellefonte, PA, of the American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library.

American Philatelic Expertizing Service: APS service that gives opinions on the genuineness of stamps and covers.


American Philatelic Society: largest stamp organization in the U.S.

American Pneumatic Service Co.: local post, serviced Boston, Mass., used labels; 1902-07.

American Postal Machine Co.: manufacturer of cancelling machines used from the 1880s to the 1940s.

American Postal Workers Union: union represents clerks and similar employees who work inside U.S. post offices; with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

American Red Cross: inscription on Christmas labels.

American Samoa: part of Gilbert and Ellice islands; 1900: America accepted control over the eastern islands, British and Germans over Western Samoa; mail from the islands can be recognized from the postmark.

American Shippers, Inc.: private parcel delivery firm, used stamps, area and years unknown.

American Treasures: series of U.S. stamps, stared in 2001 with the Amish Quilt series to illustrate existing art masterpieces.

American Zone: British, Russian and American occupying powers; 1946-48: one issue, overprinted with pattern of posthorns, for occupation of Germany, 1948-49: "Deutsche Post" inscription used.
Americká Samoa: (Czech.) American Samoa.
Americky: (Czech.) American.
Amerika: (Czech., Dan, Nor., Swed.) America.
Amerikai: (Hung.) American.
Amerikai Egyesült Államok: (Hung.) United States of America.
Amerikanischer druck: (Ger.) American printing, refers to the Allied Military Government stamps for Germany printed in Washington, D.C. by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Amerikansk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) American
Amerikansk militärpoc: (Swed.) United States field post office.
Amerikanske skeppspost: (Swed.) United States ship mail (ship post).
Amerikanske skibspost: (Dan.) United States ship mail (ship post).
Amerikanske skipspost: (Nor.) United States ship mail (ship post).
Amerikanske Zone: (Nor.) American Zone.
Amerikanske Zone: (Swed.) American Zone.
Amerikanske Zone: (Dan.) American Zone.
Amerikánsk Jomfruøerne: (Dan.) U. S. Virgin Islands (USVI).
Amerikansk Militärpost: (Swed.) United States field post office.
Amerika-Suomalainen Legiona (ASL): American-Finns Legion; inscription for free mail for American troops fighting with the Finnish forces.
Amérique: (Fr.) America.
AMERN: American, used on South American packet boats.
AMET: The Air Mail Entire Truth.
Ametralladora: (Sp.) Spanish civil war machine gun military company.
A M F: Air Mail Field, used in airport postal facilities.
AMG: Allied Military Government, 1945-46, for civilian use in areas under Allied occupation, first issues Mar. 19, 1945, used only in American and British zones, French and Russian issued their own occupation stamps.
A. M. G. F.T.T.: Allied Military Government Free Territory of Trieste; 1947-54: Zone A, Italy, Trieste overprint on stamps of Italy.
Amgraph Inc.: subcontractor to Westvaco Envelope Division for offset patches.
Amgraph Packaging Inc.: offset lithography printer for USPS.
AMG travel permit stamps: used as fee receipts on post-World War II documents for persons entering and leaving Allied-occupied Germany, 1945.
Amiel Sima: automatic stamp vending machine initiated by Finland in 2001, uses a M over K for mark.
Amiens: French city; 1909, May 13-19: issued local provisionals issued by the Chamber of Commerce during a strike by postal employees.
Amitil: India States term for contract revenue collector.
Aminci: (Fr.) thinned.
Amincissement: (Fr.) thinning, thin spots.
Amir-i-sadak: India States term for officer with jurisdiction over a hundred revenue officials.
Amiraute: (Fr.) admiralty.

Amis and Amants: bogus, Donald Evans issue, South Pacific Islands about friendship and love.

AMM-M from FC: boxed marking on diplomatic pouch mail indicating Division of Administrative Services-Mail- from Foreign Country.

AMO: Admiralty Mail Office.

Amora: bogus, advertisement created to sell chocolates on Valentines Day.

Amorcé: (Fr.) encased (stamps).

Amoy: (now Xiamen or Hsia-men) Seaport in Fujian province in SE China on two islands in Taiwan Strait ca. 140 miles W of Taiwan. One of the five original Chinese Treaty Ports granted to Great Britain (1842). Hong Kong stamps used in Amoy are identified by the vertical “A1” (1859-1867) and horizontal “D.27” (1876-1884) numerical obliterator cancellations, or by the two different single-ring or one double-ring “AMOY” circular datestamps (1867-1922), see Chinese Treaty Ports.

Amplio: (Sp.) ample or full, as in full margins.

AM POST, M in oval: Allied Military Post inscription; 1945-46: first issue of stamps after World War II in Germany.

Amposta: local, Spanish civil war, Republican., 1937.

AM Post/Deutschland: Allied military government issue, Germany 1945-46.

Am. (American) Rapid Tel. Co.: U.S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm’s telegrams, 1881.

AMSD: Air Mail Special Delivery.

Amstar Co. Inc.: stamp printer for Philippines.

Amsterdam: (Port.) Portugal overprint to raise funds for Olympic team to go to Amsterdam.

A M T: (Ger.) office.

Amtlich: (Ger.) official (post).

Amtliche ausgaben: (Ger.) official issues.

Amtlich eröffnet durch die k.w. postdirection: (Ger.) German States official stamps for returned letters; Württemberg inscription.

Amtlicher verkehr: (Ger.) inscription of the official (dienst) stamps; 1881-1919: Württemberg.

Amtlich geöffnet bei der Devisenkontrolle: (Ger.) opened by the office for the control of currency, label used to reseal mail after being opened to check enclosure for currency, 1939.

Amtlicher neudruck: (Ger.) official reprint.

Amtschreiben: (Ger.) official letter.

Amundsen Harbor: bogus, Antarctic fantasy.

Amure: Russian inscription; 1929, Feb.: for autonomous administration at Blagovestchansk, Amur province.

Amur, Amur Province: Siberia USSR province; 1921: People's Revolutionary Committee stamps; also bogus issues exist; ended when Far Eastern Republic founded in same year.

Amurskaya: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002 Russian Federation report to the UPU; local post overprint and stamps, not valid for postage.

AN: 1: 1900: duplex canceller inscription used at St. Kitts sub-post office in Anguilla. 2: auction abbreviation for topical animals. 3: Netherlands Antilles, country code as used by UPU. 4. Turkey overprint; Annas, currency unit.

Anachron, State of: bogus, Artistamps, dinosaur hunting stamps.

Anaglyptography: a process that produces an illusory 3-D effect such as hologram stamps.

Analogo: (It.) similar.
Analogue: (Fr.) similar.

Ananief: Russian town in Kherson Oblast (now Ukraine). Issued local Rural Post stamps (1875-1896), see Zemstvo Issues.

Anaranjado: (Sp.) orange (color).

ANARE: Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions; 1947-65: mail antarctic expedition.

Anatolia: Turkey in Asia; 1920: Turkish revenue stamps overprinted by Nationalist Government revolutionaries, 1923: Turkish republic formed and stamps of Turkey used.

Anbefale, anbefalet: (Dan.) register, registered.

Anbefalelsesmærke: (Dan.) registration stamp.

Anbefalelsesseddel: (Dan.) registration label, registration etiquette.

Anbefalet brev, anbefalede breve: (Dan.) registered letter, registered letters.

Anbefalingsbebyr: (Dan.) registration.

Anbetalet Brev: (Den.) Registered Letter.

Anbieten: (Ger.) to offer.

Ancachs: Hairez, Peru postal district; overprint "Franca" used in 1884; see: A Certo.

Anchal: "Postage" used on Travancore-Cochin, Indian Feudatory State.

Ancho: (Sp.) broad, as in wide margins.

Anchor: watermark used in issues of Great Britain and Colonies.

Anchor: 1: rivets, nails and screws used to secure the subject of a stamp to its wooden or metal mount; usually at non-printing height. 2: colored flaw caused by the inking and printing of an anchor rivet, nail or screw.

Ancien: (Fr.) old, early, former.

Anciens Combattants: War Veterans, Tunisia overprint.

Ancillary label: labels attached for commemorative purposes, not valid for postage.

Ancillary service endorsement: marking used by a mailer to request the new address of an addressee and to provide USPS with instructions on how to handle mail that is undeliverable as addressed, USPS term.

Ancillary marking: marking applied to a cover to indicate additional assistance to allow its delivery.

Ancla: (Sp.) anchor, watermark used in issues of Great Britain and Colonies.

Ancora: (It.) anchor, watermark used in issues of Great Britain and Colonies.

Ancre: (Fr.) anchor, watermark and cancel used in issues of Great Britain and Colonies.

And.a alta: (Sp.) nineteenth century Spanish postmark.

Andalusia: eight provinces of Spain, issued stamp in 1868-70 by a provisional government.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands: part of India, twin island groups; when occupied by Japan in World War II, 1942-45, Indian stamps were overprinted by occupiers.

Andenkelblock: (Ger.) souvenir sheet.

Ändern: (Ger.) to change, alter.

Anders: (Ger.) otherwise.

Anderson C.(Court) H.(House) S.C. Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Anderung: (Ger.) alteration.

Andorra: independent state between France and Spain, no postage charge for internal mail; currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta, 100 centimes = 1 French franc = 1 Spanish peseta, 100 cents = 1 euro, 1928-pre: stamps of Spain or France used, 1928: No.1, 2 centimos olive-green; Spanish post service established, overprint "Correos Andorra,"1929, Nov. 25: first stamps issued, 1931,
June 16: French post service established, postage due French stamps overprint "Andorre," both nations' stamps accepted as postage; see Affranch. 1931 June 16: No.1, 1 centime gray: first postage due stamp (French) issued, 1932-42: used inscription Andorra, Valleses d', 1950, Feb. 20: first air mail stamp (French) issued, 1951, June 27: first air mail stamp (Spanish) issued, 1964, July 25: first semipostal stamp (French) issued.

**Andorra Francese:** (It.) French Andorra.

**Andorra Spagnola:** (It.) Spanish Andorra.

**Andorra, Spanish rule, forged issue:** 1928 overprint on King Alfonso XIII, Sc. 2-12.

**Andorre:** (Fr.) 1931 overprint on postage due stamps of France for Andorra.


**Andresen Local Post:** see Christianssund - M. Andresen Local Post.

**Andrews' Express:** local post, serviced Boston, Mass to Portland, Maine, used a label, 1843-45.

**Andruck:** (Ger.) proof, trial printing.

**Andujar:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican., 1937.

**Aneinanderhängend:** (Ger.) joined together.

**A nemzeti hadsereg bevonulása 1919 XI/16:** (Hung.) "Liberation of Budapest, Nov. 16, 1919" overprint on stamps of Hungary.

**Anfänger:** (Ger.) beginner.

**Anfeuchten:** (Ger.) to moisten.

**Ångare:** (Swed.) see Ocean-ångare.

**Ångbåten:** (Swed.) steamboat, steamer, steamship.

**Ångbåts-Post:** (Fin.) stamps used on mail carried on steamships, Helsingfors, Finland, 1870s.

**Angebot:** (Ger.) an offer.

**Angebote:** (Ger.) bid sheet.

**Angefertigt:** (Ger.) made to order.

**Angeklebt, Angekl:** (Ger.) pasted on, affixed.

**Angesschitten, Angeschn:** (Ger.) close borders, no margins, cut into.

**ANGL. EST:** postmark used on mail from Paris to London, 1815-49.

**Angle:** (Fr.) corner.

**Anglet:** bogus, France-supposed republic for dogs.

**Angleterre:** (Fr.) England.

**Angie:** (Czech.) England.

**Anglo American Drug Co.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Anglo-Girl E.P.S.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.


**Angola:** many bogus topical issues exist; animals, flowers, millennium, trains, Papal visit, 2000, Sept. 25: reported to the UPU.

**Angola government in exile:** bogus, supposed freedom issues for Angola; a Henry Stull fantasy; once listed in Ohio telephone book under "Stamps for Collectors."
Angolo: (It.) corner.
Angolo di foglio: (It.) sheet corner.
Angora, Ankhara, Ankara: city in Turkey; 1921: Turkey overprint for city in 1921, 1922: special issues, 1923: Republic of Turkey established; used general issues for Turkey, 1930: named changed to Ankara.
Angra: Portuguese island group; 1892-1905: used colonial types, 1906-31: stamps of the Azores, 1931: stamps of Portugal; see: A. H. PD.
Angram: now known as Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Angraial: (Sp.) corner, as in corner of a stamp.
Angweela, free: bogus, parody of Anguilla overprints.
Anhangsel: (Ger.) attached label.
Anhaufung: (Ger.) accumulation.
Anhyphenate: without hyphen, applied to early issues of the Union of South Africa.
Anil: (Sp.) indigo (color).
Aniline red: (Neth.) aniline red (color).
Anilin: (Ger.) aniline.
Anilina: (Sp.) aniline.
Aniline ink: a water-soluble ink which fluoresces under ultraviolet light; such as used on Roosevelt Small Die Proofs.
Animaux prehistorique: (Fr.) prehistoric animals (topic).
Anirtida: (Sp.) antarctic.
ANK: Austria-Netto-Katalog
Ankara: formerly Angora, Turkey, see: Angora.
Ankara: bogus, Turkish capital with stamps issued after World War II by nationalist Revolutionists.
Ankauf: (Ger.) purchase.
Ankaufpreis: (Ger.) purchase price.
Anker: (Ger.) anchor, watermark used in issues of Great Britain and Colonies.
Ankerstempel: (Ger.) French cancel showing anchor instead of numeral.
Anklben: (Ger.) to adhere.
Ankomststempel: (Dan.) arrival cancellation, receiving datestamp, receiving postmark.
Ankunft, Ank: (Ger.) arrival.
Ankunftsort: (Ger.) place of destination.
Ankunftsstempel: (Ger.) postmark of arrival, backstamp, distribution cancel.
Anlass: (Ger.) reason for holding (show).
Anmeldt: (Dan.) marking that recipient was notified that letter was being held at post office.
Annaba: formerly Bone, Algeria.
Annabon: see: Assobla.
Annahmestelle: (Ger.) receiving office.
Annan und Tongkong: (Ger.) Annam and Tonkin.
Annapolis: Maryland, U.S., Postmasters Provisionals envelope issued in 1846.
Annas: currency unit in Mesopotamia.
An, Année: (Fr.) year.
Annecy: local provisional, France, 1944.
Anné d'émission: (Fr.) year of issue.
Année Mondiale du Réfugié: (Fr.) Year of the Refugee, overprint on stamps of Switzerland for United Nations.
Annemasse: local provisional, France, 1944.
Annexe: (Fr.) sub-office (bureau, post).
Anniversaire: (Fr.) anniversary.
Anniversary stamp or cachet: postage stamp or design on cover that commemorates an anniversary.
Annonce: (Fr.) advertisement.
Annual: yearly.
Annual folder: formerly produced by non-US postal administrations for the press and other interested parties with details of stamps issued during course of one year.
Annulamento manuale: (It.) canceled, handstamp.
Annulare: (It.) to cancel.
Annulé: (Fr.) cancelled.
Annuel: (Fr.) yearly.
Annuler: (Fr.) to cancel.
Annullamento: (It.) term used to denote a cancellation marking.
Annullamento de compiacenza: (It.) canceled to order, stamps cancelled by postal authorities without having been used for postage.
Annullato: (It.) cancelled.
Annullato sbarrato: (It.) barred cancel with stripes.
Annullato verso: (It.) backstamp marking on the back of a philatelic object.
Annulleret: (Dan.) postmarked, cancelled.
Annullering: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postmark, cancellation.
Annullierung: (Ger.) cancellation.
Annullo (dubbio): (It.) cancellation (suspicious)
Annullo a Mezzaluna: (It.) crescent cancel.
Annullo a Numero: (It.) numerical cancel.
Annullo a penna: (It.) pen cancellation.
Annullo Contraffato: (It.) forged cancel.
Annullo di Primo Giorno: (It.) first day cancel.
Annullo Fiscale: (It.) fiscal, revenue cancel.
Ano: (Sp.) year.
Anomalie: (Fr.) abnormality.
Anormal: (Fr.) abnormal.
Anotacion: (Sp.) Colombia registration issue design.
Anotado: handstamped overprint used on Mexico 1868 issue, (privately printed from government plates on government presses) of the 1868 issue. This handstamp legitimized these issues into valid stamps. They are scarce and forgeries abound.
Anping: Seaport ca. 180 miles SSW of Taipei (formerly Taihoku or Daihoku), close to Tainan. Chinese Treaty Port granted to Great Britain (1860). Transferred to Japanese control (1895), at which time the Treaty Port rights were cancelled. Hong Kong stamps used in Anping are identified by the single-ring “ANPING” circular datestamp (1889-1895), see Chinese Treaty Ports.
Anschlussbahnhof: (Ger.) connecting railway station.
Anschrift: (Ger.) address.
An-shun: local, Southwest China (Kwei-Yang), 1949.
Ansichtskarte: (Ger.) picture postcard.
Ansichtskarte, amtliche: (Ger.) official picture postcard.
Ansichtssendung: (Ger.) approval.
Anstreicher: (Ger.) painter, as a theme or topic.
Anstrich: (Ger.) serife, a fine line of a letter such as cross lines at top or bottom of I.
ANT: Assistencia Nacional Aos Tuberculosos, Portuguese Anti-Tuberculosis Society.
Antakya: formerly Antioch or Hatay, Turkey.
Antananarivo: British Madagascar hand stamp for mail inscribed "British Consular Mail Antananarivo" now known as Tananarive, Madagascar.
Antarctica: philatelic material issued in connection with South Polar regions.
Antarctica 1954 Expedition: bogus Australia souvenir labels.
Antarctica, Russian, Ukranian: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002 Russian Federation report to the UPU; local post overprint and stamps, c1998, not valid for postage.
Antarctic Expedition stamp: special stamp issued in connection with an expedition to the South Pole regions.
Antarctique Britannique: (Fr.) British Antarctic Territories (B.A.T.).
Antarktis: (Dan., Ger., Nor.) Antarctic. see Sydpolen (Nor.)
Antarktisz: (Hung.) Antarctic.
Ante (de): (Sp.) before.
Anteado: (Sp.) buff, brownish-yellow (color).
Antequera: local, Spanish Nationalist and Republican, 1937.
Anthrax: contagious deadly powder found in U.S. mail during 2001.
Anticuado: (Sp.) obsolete.
Antidaté: (Fr.) predated, antedated.
Antigua: *(Fr.)* Antigua.

Anti-Graham Wafers: small circular paper wafers used to seal envelopes, Great Britain, 1844.

Antikamnia Chemical Co.: inscription on Medicine stamps; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Antigua: island in the West Indies; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 West Indian dollar (1951), 1858-60: British stamps used, 1862: No.1, 6 pence blue-green; issued own stamps, 1890-1903: Leeward Islands stamps, 1903-56: Leeward Islands and Antigua stamps, 1916: first semipostal (War Tax) stamp issued, 1956: became a Crown Colony, 1967: became self-governing as an Associated State of the U.K., 1981, Nov. 1: became independent as Antigua and Barbuda, which includes islands of Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda; see Antigua and Barbuda.

Antigua: Pig Farming; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Antigua and Barbuda: islands between Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean; currency: 100 cents = 1 EC dollar 1981, Nov. 1: became independent as Antigua and Barbuda, which includes islands of Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda; 1994, Jan. 20: joined the UPU; see Antigua.

Antillas: *(Sp.)* Antilles, 1855-71, such as Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Antilles Danoises: *(Fr.)* Danish West Indies.

Antilles Neerlandaïse: *(Fr.)* Netherlands Antilles.

Anti-malaria: slogan used in 1962 to commemorate the United Nations "World Against Malaria" campaign.

Antioch: now known as Antakya, formerly, Hatay, Turkey.

Antioquia: originally a state, now a department in Colombia; 1868-1904: issued a large range of its own stamps.

Antiqua: bogus Donald Evans issue, Maine.


Antique type: a printer’s type with short serifs of the same thickness as the body of the letter.

Anti-tuberculosis seal: a charity label sold to raise funds to combat T.B., resembles a stamp but is not valid for postage.

Anti-tuberculosis stamp: postage stamp with a surtax for fighting T.B.; earliest issued by New South Wales in 1897, inscribed "Consumptive Home" sold at twelve times face value.

Antwerp: also known as Anvers, Belgium.

Antwort, Antw: *(Ger.)* reply.

Antwortpostkarte: *(Ger.)* paid reply postal card.

Antwortpostkartenbrief: *(Ger.)* paid reply letter card.

Anulación: *(Sp.)* cancellation.

Anulado: *(Sp.)* cancelled.

Anulado con arana: *(Sp.)* cancelled with "spider" type canceller, 1850s.

Anulado con barras: *(Sp.)* cancelled with bars.

Anular: *(Sp.)* to cancel.

Anus: Finnish name for Olonets, town in Russia, 1917-18: overprint on stamps of Finland for Finnish occupation.

Anvers: also known as Antwerp, Belgium.

Anverso: *(Sp.)* obverse, front or face of a stamp.

Any: printed matter overprint on hyper inflated issues of Hungary in 1946 for use of postage prepayment.

Anzac commemoration: overprint for Australian-New Zealand Army Corps.

Anzahl: *(Ger.)* number.
Anzeigebrief: (Ger.) advertising letter.
ANZ UK FPO: Australia & New Zealand United Kingdom Forces Post Office.
AO: 1: associate (post) office, USPS term. 2: other articles, printed matter, newspapers, parcels. 3: Afrique Orientale; German East Africa, Belgium occupation. 4: Angola, country code as used by UPU. 5. 1918: overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo charity issue semi-postal. 6. Audit Office, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
AOD: Allen O. Dickey, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
A. O. I.: Italian East Africa Postage Due overprint, 1941: on stamps of Italy.
AOP: abbreviation indicating that the paper has a coating of phosphorescent material covering the entire surface.
Août: (Fr.) august.
Apagado: (Sp.) dull or faded (color).
Apaisado: (Sp.) horizontal shaped.
APAL Travel: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Apam: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.
Apa Offset: printer of stamps of Turkey.
Aparecido en buzon: (Sp.) marking applied to items that should have been handed into the post office but were found in the mail box; such as a registered item.
Apartado de correos: (Sp.) post office box.
Apartado postal: (Sp.) post office box.
Apartados particulares: (Sp.) private post office box.
A payer: (Fr.) Luxembourg postage due.
A payer: (Fr.) Belgium, to pay, on postage due stamps.
A payer te betalen: (Dut.) Belgium, Belgium Colonies and Ruanda-Urundi Postage Due inscription.
A. P. C.: Anglo-Palestine Co. perfin that has been reported being privately reproduced.
APDC: Army Postal Distribution Center.
Apeadero, A P: (Sp.) postmark indicating small railway station.
A percevoir: (Fr.) "to collect" inscription/overprint on postage dues of Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, Haiti and Monaco.
APEX: American Philatelic Society Expertising Service.
Apfelgrün: (Ger.) apple green (color).
APHV: (Ger.) "Allgemeiner Postwertzeichen-Händler-Verband" Association of German Professional Dealers.
APJ: The Airpost Journal.
A plat: (Fr.) flat plate (printing).
APO: Army Post Office; postal system used by U.S. military personnel stationed overseas.
Apolda: local, "Apolda, Stadtpost" German 1945, Courier 1893-95, Express 1886-96.
Apollo Service: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Aportacion voluntaria: (Sp.) Spain charity labels.
A-Post: (Swed.) Priority Mail label.
Apparié: (Fr.) matched.
Appendice: (It.) label.
Appendice di propaganda bellica: (It.) war propaganda labels attached to Italian stamps.
Apple green: yellowish green (color).
Äpplegrön: (Swed.) apple-green (color).
Appleton, D. and Company: New York City, produced the first printed stamp album in 1863.
Appraisal: an estimate of value or price.
Approval proof: proof of a finished master engraving may be noted by inspectors giving approval to proceed in the printing process.
Approvals: selection of stamps or covers sent to a collector for examination; usually must be bought or returned to the sender within a specified period of time.
APPS: Automated Package Processing System; a USPS package sorting program replaces Small Parcel and Bundle Sorting machines, 2002.
APRA: Alianza Popular Revolucionara Americana (Sp.) political movement in Peru founded in the 1920s, fund raising local label.
Apres le depart: (Fr.) after departure, too late.
April: (Dan., Ger., Neth., Nor.) April.
Aprile: (It., Rom.) April.
Aprilis: (Latv., Hung.) April.
Április: (Hung.) April.
Aprill: (Est.) April.
Aprins: (Rom.) bright (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
A: Prioritare: label applied to mail originating in Europe meaning next day domestic delivery.
Approved Capt. & Provost Marshal: censor marking on prisoners mail from Southern prison camps addressed to the North during the American Civil War.
APRL: American Philatelic Research Library, part of the American Philatelic Society.
APSHD: Army Postal Service Home Defence.
APT: USPS abbreviation for apartment.
APTS: Army Postal Training School.
APU: Army Postal Unit.
Apuntes Filatelicos: Spanish language philatelic periodical from Argentina.
A Punti: (It.) dotted.
Apurimac: Arequipa, Peru provisional overprint, 1885; Chilean occupation of Peru.
AQ: abbreviation for Aqua used on prestamped taxed letter sheets during the 17th and 18th century to raise money to control Venice’s floods.
Áquatorial Afrika: (Ger.) Equatorial Africa.
Áquatorial Guinea: (Ger.) Equatorial Guinea.
AR: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix for Postal Fiscal. 2: "Aviso de Recepcion" acknowledgment of
receipt. 3: Acknowledgment of Receipt, Chile, Colombia, Montenegro and Panama. 4: Argentina, country code as used by UPU. 5: USPS abbreviation for Arkansas

ARA: American Revenue Association.
Arabesque: stamp design formed of interwoven plants, flowers or foliage.
Arabia: 1: bogus, triangular stamp issue of Arabia from the 1920s. 2: also known as Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Arabian (Persian) Gulf: see: Muscat and Oman.
Arabic gum: gum from the acacia plant, shrub or tree, collected in the arabic district.
Arabien: (Dan., Ger., Swed.) Arabia.
Arabia Saudita: (Sp.) Saudi Arabia.
Arabie Soudité: (Fr.) Saudi Arabia.
Arabie Soudité, Royaume de l’: (Fr.) inscription used on stamps of Saudi Arabia, 1934-66.
Arabien: (Dan., Swed.) Arabia.
Arabisk: (Nor., Dan., Swed.) Arabian.
Arab Union: political linking of Iraq and Jordan; issued stamp in 1958.
Aracena: local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.
Arad: 1: county and city in W Romania on the Mures River ca. 245 mi WNW of Bucharest. A Turkish fortress outpost in the 1600s, belonging to Austria after 1685, and ceded by Austria to Romania in 1919 after WWII. Administered by French; issued postage stamps in 1919 by overprinting Hungarian stamps with "Occupation française". 2: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1860s: for the middle Danube lines.
Aragon: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Aramoana: bogus, independent state in New Zealand, 1981?
Arana: (Sp.) first Spanish cancels which looked like a spider, started using March 1850..
Arancio: (It.) Orange (color).
Arancione: (It.) orange (color).
Arancione-Bruno: (It.) orange-brown (color).
Arancione-Bruno Oscuro: (It.) dull orange-brown (color).
Arancione-Bruno Scuro: (It.) dark orange-brown (color).
Arancione Chiarro: (It.) light orange (color).
Arancione di Cadmio: (It.) cadmium orange (color).
Arancione Giallo: (It.) orange-yellow (color).
Arancione Lucente: (It.) bright orange (color).
Arancione Oscuro: (It.) dull orange (color).
Arancione Palido: (It.) pale orange (color).
Arancione Rossa: (It.) orange-red (color).
Arancione Rossa-Brillante: (It.) bright orange-red (color).
Arancione Scuro: (It.) dark orange (color).
Arancio: (It.) orange (color).
Aran, Republic of, Aran Islands: bogus, Ireland overprint made in 1967.
Aranybarna: (Hung.) auburn-brown (color).
Aranypart: (Hung.) the Gold Coast.
Arbah: bogus, one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, Griffin & Sabine.
Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Arge: (Ger.) philatelic study group for a particular area of collecting.
Arbeitslager: (Ger.) labor camp.
Arbitrios: (Sp.) duties or taxes.
Arc: 1: (Fr.) Canadian set of King George V of 1930-31 to differentiate them from previous series. 2: form of rouletting where the slit is formed in a semi-circle; paper is cut, not removed in making an arc roulette.
Arch: (Czech.) Sheet of stamps.
Archäologie: (Ger.) archaeology, theme or topic.
Archena: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Archeologia: (It.) archaeology, theme or topic.
Archeologie: (Fr.) archaeology, theme or topic.
Archer and Daly: printer in Richmond, Va.; printed stamps for the Confederate government.
Archer perforation/roulette: method of separating stamps, devised by Henry Archer, by punching tiny circles of paper.
Arches: watermark seen on French-Area artist’s die proofs.
Archez: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Archidona: local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.
Archipel des Comores: (Sp.) see: Comores.
Archipelago de Colon: bogus, Ecuador.
Arch issue: The King George V Canadian stamp featuring an arch.
Architektur: (Ger.) architecture, theme or topic.
Architettura: (It.) architecture, theme or topic.
Archival: properties of any material in contact with covers or stamps that will not degrade with time.
Archival paper: paper manufactured to provide resistance to the effects of natural aging.
Arco: (Sp.) arc, as in arc perforated or rouletted.
A. R. Colón Colombia: Panama overprint on stamps of Colombia indicating acknowledgment of receipt.
Arcoudi: bogus, Greek island stamps repudiated by government in 1963.
Arc roulette: separation in which curved cuts appear as a semi-circle.
Arctic Air Emergency Flight: bogus, Alaska, local.
Arctische post: arctic post; 1897: Spitzbergen local post by Captain W. Bade.
Ardales: local, Spanish Nationalist, 1937.
Ardatof: Russian town in Nizhni-Novgorod Oblast (now Nizhegorod Oblast). Issued 40 different local Rural Post stamps (1878-1914), see Zemstvo Issues.
Ardatov: local, Russian Zemstvo, 1878-1814.
Ardesia: (It.) slate grey (color).
Ardesia-Azzurro: (It.) slate-blue (color).
Ardesia-Bruno: (It.) slate-brown (color).
Ardesia-Giallo: (It.) slate-yellow (color).
Ardesia-Lilla: (It.) slate-violet (color).
Ardesia-Oliva: (It.) slate olive-green (color).
Ardesia-Porpora: (It.) slate-purple (color).
Ardesia-Verde: (It.) slate-green (color).
Ardesia-Violetto: (It.) slate-violet (color).
Ardoise: (Fr.) slate-blue (color).
Ardoise-Bleu: (Fr.) slate-blue (color).
Ardoise-Brun: (Fr.) slate-brown (color).
Ardoise-Jaune: (Fr.) slate-yellow (color).
Ardoise-Lilas: (Fr.) slate-lilac (color).
Ardoise-Mauve: (Fr.) slate-blue (color).
Ardoise-Oliv: (Fr.) slate olive-green (color).
Ardoise-Vert: (Fr.) slate-green (color).
Ardoise-violet: (Fr.) slate-violet (color).
Ardósia: (Port.) slate grey (color).
Ardósia-Amarelo: (Port.) slate-yellow (color).
Ardósia-Azul: (Port.) slate-blue (color).
Ardósia-Lilás: (Port.) slate-lilac (color).
Ardósia-Oliva: (Port.) slate-olive green (color).
Ardósia-Pardo: (Port.) slate-brown (color).
Ardósia-Púpura: (Port.) slate-purple (color).
Ardósia-Verde: (Port.) slate-green (color).
Ardósia-Violeta: (Port.) slate-violet (color).
Ardezie: (Rom.) slate grey (color).
Ardoyne Relief Comm.: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Area Distribution Center (ADC): mail processing facility that receives, processes and
distributes mail destined for specific ZIP Code area, USPS term.
A Receber: Postage Due, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies inscription.
Arenas: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Arenas de San Pedro: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Arendal: Norwegian seaport on the Skagerrak (also Skagerak) arm of the E central North Sea
and seat of Aust-Agder county ca. 125 miles SSW of Oslo. Local post established by G. O.
Ulleberg, with first "Arendals-Bypost" bicolored lithographed local stamps issued 9 November
1885, and with others issued through 1888. An "Arendals / Bypost / Aviser" handstamped
"GOU" newspaper local stamp was issued on 1 January 1886. The local post was continued by
N. Herlofsen, who in 1890 reissued the original "Arendals-Bypost" local stamps, but with
recognizable plate retouches.
Arenys de Mar: local, Spanish civil war Republican, 1937.
Arequipa: city in Peru; 1881: overprint on stamps of Peru for Chilean occupation, 1884-85:
issued stamps by forces opposing the government.
Arevalo: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Arf: (Fr.) marking applied to Austrian border mail before stamps.
ARG: Alfred R. Gould, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Ar gaisa pastu: (Latv.) Airmail.
Argelia: (Sp.) Algeria.
Argent: (Fr.) silver, money, cash.
Argentin: (Hung.) Argentinian.
Argentina: southern South America; official name of postal administration: Correo Argentino;
currency:100 centavos = 1 peso (1858), 100 old peso = 1 new Argentine peso (1970), 1,000
pesos = 1 austral (1985); stamps of this country can be found in these catalogs: Cat. De Sellos
Postales Argentinos, Filatelia Argentina, Kneitschel, Michel, Scott, Stanley Gibbons, Yvert et Tellier; 1856, Aug. 21: stamp released by Corrientes Province, 1858-80: separate issues by several Argentine provinces, 1858, May 1: No.1, 5 centavos red; first stamps of Argentine Confederation; see A-U, 1862, Jan. 11: stamps of Argentine Republic, 1878, April 1: joined the UPU, 1884: first official stamp, 1928, March 1: first airmail stamp issued, 1944, Jan.5: first semipostal issued.

Argentina: (Hung.) Argentina.
Argentina: 1. (Fr.) Argentina. 2. Argentine: (Nor.) Argentinian

Argentine State Mint: printer of stamps of Argentina.
Argentinian: (Czech.) Argentinian.
Argentinien: (Dan., Ger., Swed.) Argentina.
Argentine: (It.) Silvery (color).
Argentinsk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Argentinian
Argentinsky: (Czech.) Argentina.
Argintiu: (Rom.) silver (metallic color).

Århus: (or Aarhus), seaport city and capital of Århus county located on Århus Bay ca. 95 miles NW of Copenhagen, Denmark. Local post established by a Mr. Paulsen, with first “Aarhus Telefon og Bypost” lithographed local stamps issued 1 November 1884, and with numerous others issued through 1900.


Argyrokastron: now Gjirokaster, Albania; had Turkish stamps surcharged when city was occupied by Greece, 1914.

Arino Polesine: local, Italian liberation, 1944.

Ariary: 1976 currency unit in Madagascar.
Ariche: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1884.

A Ride Along Enclosed: USPS term for enclosures included with magazines.

Arizona mail: regular mail service through Arizona to the Pacific Coast, August 1856-61.

Arjona: local, Spanish Republican, 1937.

Ark: 1. (Dan., Nor.) sheet (of stamps). 2. abbreviation for Arkansas prior to Zip Code usage.

Arktang: (Nor., Swed.) Arctic.
Arktisk: (Nor., Swed.) Arctic.

Arkusik(i): (Pol.) sheetlet.

Arkusz(e): (Pol.) sheets.

ARM: 1. accelerated reply mail, USPS term. 2. Armée; d'Angleterre; Napoleon's French Army ready to attack Great Britain, 1790s.

Arma: (It., Sp.) arms, weapons, as a theme or topic.

Armath: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

Arnavir: Russian city had two stamps surcharged by local authorities in 1920.

Arme; 1. (It.) coat of arms. 2: arms, weapons as a theme or topic.

Armed Guard: marking on mail from group of enlisted Navy men assigned to protect merchant and cargo vessels.
Armee: (Ger.) army.
Armée d'Orient: handstamp for mail in war against Russia in 1854.
Armeebriefstelle (ABSt.): (Ger.) army postal station.
Armeefeldpostmeister: (Ger.) army field postmaster.
Armeegruppe (Agr): (Ger.) army group (post).
Armeekorps, A.K.: (Ger.) army corps.
Armeepostamt: (Ger.) army post office.
Armenien: (Fr.) Armenia.
Armenien: (Ger., Swed.) Armenia.
Armenisk: (Swed.) Armenian.
Armenenwet: overprint of stamps of The Netherlands; 1913: for official use for Poor Law Administration.
Armistice cover: covers postmarked on Nov. 11, 1918, marking the end of World War I.
Armia Polska we Wloszech: (Pol.) Polish Army in Italy handstamp, 1943-1946.
Armoiries: (Fr.) coat of arms.
Armstrong's Express: local post connected with the Boston & Albany Railroad; used a label, 1867-1900.
Arms types: stamps bearing coats of arms or heraldic devices for a topical or thematic collection.
Army flights: 1: air mail flights flown by U.S. Army pilots from May 15 - August 11, 1918 when civilian pilots took over. 2: "emergency" period in 1934 when President F.D. Roosevelt cancelled CAM contracts and army air corps pilots carried the mail.
Army frank: U.S. privately produced label by an army officer during Spanish-American War, purported to be "official" 1898.
Army of the North: became part of Army of the Northwest; 1919: fought against Soviet forces in Petrograd (St. Petersburg).
Army of the Northwest: 1919, June-Nov.: fought against Soviet forces in Petrograd (St. Petersburg).
Army of the West: formed by Germany to restore German landowners 1919, Nov.: attacked Riga, was defeated and dissolved.
Army post: British forces overprint used in Egypt in 1936.
Army post office: military postal facilities for serving men and women in the armed forces, staffed by military personnel.
Army service: Sudan overprint.
Armze de Grisons: French military post handstamp used in Switzerland, 1798-1806.
Armze de Suisse: French military post handstamp used in Switzerland, 1798-1806.
Armze d'Italie: French military post handstamp used in Switzerland, 1798-1806.
Arnold & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.
Arnsberg: local, Germany, 1945-48.
Arcohe: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Arhez: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Aromatherapy: collection of medicinal plants on stamps.
Aromatic stamp: stamp that gives off an aroma, most famous is the Switzerland chocolate issue of 2001, which, when scratched, had an aroma of chocolate.
Ariona Libera: local, Italian liberation, Allied occupation, 1944.
Arosa: Switzerland hotel post, 1897-1993, Hotel Victoria.
Arpa: Romania Postal Tax stamps.
Arqueologia: (Sp.) archaeology, as a theme or topic.
Arquitectura: (Sp.) architecture, as a theme or topic.
Arriate: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Arriba: (Sp.) top.
Arriba Espana: "Spain Above All" overprint in Guipuzcoa Province.
Arrival postmark: impression placed on mail by receiving office to show name of office and arrival date, usually applied on back of correspondence.
Arrive: (Fr.) arrived.
Arrondi: (Fr.) rounded.
Arrossire: (It.) redden (color).
Arrow: marking in a margin, as a guide for cutting sheets into smaller units for perforations.
Arrow block: block of four or more stamps with a printed thin arrow in the margin used as a guide for registering colors or perforating.
Arrow Marker: another term for Registry Markings; different shaped marks used to help in correctly registering the frame and vignette of bi-colored stamps.
Arrow messages: used during Siege of Potidaea in the 5th century BC.
Arrows: arrow-shaped markings used in margins of stamp sheets as guide to color registration or perforating.
Arruga: (Sp.) crease, fold.
Årsatser: (Swed.) year sets.
Årssett: (Nor.) year set.
ART: article, Anglo-French Postal Convention, 1843.
Arte: (Sp., It.) art, as a theme or topic.
Arthur's City Post: fantasy label by S. Allan Taylor, 1865.
Article: (Fr.) item (of a listing).
Articles database: research citations are from 125,000 articles; available from APRL; see: American Philatelic Research Library.
Articles s'argent: (Fr.) money orders; French Colony revenue inscription.
Artistamps: labels designed by artists to simulate stamps.
Artist die proof: die proof signed by the artist.
Art Litho Co.: offset lithography printer for picture postal cards.
Art paper: superfine calendered paper with a china clay surface, or kaolin, giving it a enameled finish for the printing of half-tone blocks.
Artsaki: part of Azerbaijan, various local issues of dubious status, distributed.
Arsik: (Czech.) small sheet (of stamps).
Aruba: formerly part of Netherlands Antilles; 1986, Jan.1: started issuing own stamps.
Arviskarosultaknak Kulon: Hungary semi-postal inscription, food sufferers, 1913.
Arwad: Syrian island, also called Rouad; 1916: occupying French forces issued stamps.
Arzamas: Russian town in Nizhni-Novgorod Oblast (now Nizhegorod Oblast) ca. 60 miles S of the city of Nizhniy-Novgorod. Issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1874-1908), see Zemstvo Issues.
Arzte: (Fr.) ridge.
AS: 1: Samoa, country code as used by UPU. 2: USPS abbreviation for American Samoa.
As always: auction catalog term used to denote a fault common to most or all known copies of a certain philatelic item.
ASBA: Australian Specialist Booklet Album.
ASC: Australian Stamp Catalogue; Seven Seas Stamps.
ASCAT: (Fr.) Association Internationale Éditeurs de Catalogues de Timbres-Poste; International Association of Stamp Catalogue Publishers.
Ascedente: (Sp.) ascending, applied to homeward bound ships.
Ascension: overprint on stamps St. Helena, starting in 1922.
Aschaffenburg: local, Germany, 1945-48.
Asch: local, Sudeten district in Czechoslovakia, had overprinted issues in 1938.
ASDA: American Stamp Dealers Association.
Asegurada: (Sp.) inscription on insured mail labels used in Spanish speaking nations.
Asemanator: (Rom.) similar.
Aserbeidschan: (Ger.) Azerbaijan.
Aschgrau: (Ger.) ash gray (color).
Ashanti: a Gold Coast colony.
Asia Minor Steamship Company: Asia Minor Screw Steamship Company, two local post stamps were issued in 1868-84 to carry mail from Smyrna to Cyprus and Constantinople.
Asian subcontinent: popular usage applies to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan,
Sikkim and Sri Lanka.
Asie: (Dan.) Asia.
Asien: (Dan.) Asia
Asien: (Dan., Ger.) Asian.
As is: term meaning that the material is sold without a guarantee of any kind.
Asistencia: (Sp.) assistance or help.
Asistencia social: 1. (Sp.) social welfare; Spanish Morocco revenue. 2. (Rom.) Romania charity
stamp inscription.
Askegrå: (Dan.) ash grey (color).
Askgrå: (Swed.) ash-grey (color).
Asmara: now known as Asmera, Ethiopia/Eritrea.
Asmera: formerly Asmara, Ethiopia/Eritrea.
Asociacion Benefica de Correos: "Association to Benefit the Post" bogus local issue, Spain.
Asociatia Filatelistilor din Romania (A.F.R): (Rom.) Philatelic Association of Romania.
Aspe: local, Spanish civil war Republican, 1937.
Aspect: (Fr.) appearance.
Aspecto: (Sp.) appearance.
Aspect ratio: dimension of a mailpiece expressed as a ratio of length divided by height; a
postcard 5 ½ inches long by 3 ½ inches high has an aspect ratio of 1.57, USPS term.
Asphaltum: asphalt, tarlike substance, used to spread over stone in the printing process.
Aspio-Elka Graphic Arts: printer of stamps for Greece and Cyprus.
ASSA: Territory of Assiniboia, Alberta, Canada, when used in a postmark.
Assab: bogus overprint on Italian stamps 1880, possible Ethiopian city on the Red Sea.
ASSA East (West): Territory of Assiniboia, Alberta, Canada, when used in a postmark.
Assassination cover: the cachet and date in the cancel relates to an assassination.
Assbrev: (Swed.) insured letter., see Assurerade brev.
Assbrev med Uppräkning: (Swed.) insured letter with listed contents.
Assegno: (It.) check.
Assellijn: bogus, Donald Evans issue taken from name of an Amsterdam gallery.
Assicurato: (It.) Italian inscription on insured mail labels.
Assistencia: (Sp.) charity or assistance inscription for colonial stamps for funds to fight
tuberculosis; Azores, Macao, Portugal.
Asistencia Nacional aos Tuberculoses-Porte Franco: (Port.) Portugal National Aid Society
for Consumptives, inscription.
Assistencia-D.L. no. 72: (Sp.) Timor overprint for social welfare.
Assistencia Publica: Portuguese India and Mozambique inscription on postal tax stamps.
Assiout: Egypt, 1874-84, see: Interpostal seals.
Assobla: (Sp.) Spanish Guinea overprint for Elobery, Annabon and Corisco.
Association of British Philatelic Societies: established 1993, succeeded British Philatelic
Federation as the umbrella philatelic organization of Great Britain and British member of FIP
and FEPA.
Association for Stamp Exhibitions: organized 1913 for international exhibitions in New York,
1926, 1936 and 1947.
Assortiment: (Fr.) mixed bag, choice range.
Assottigliato: (It.) thin.
Assouan: Egypt, 1879-84, see: Interpostal seals.
ASSR: Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.
Assurances sociales: (Fr.) social security; French Colony revenue inscription.
Assurerade Brev: (Swed.) insured letter, see Assbrev.
Assurerat: (Swed.) label for insured mail.
Assyria: ancient empire of West Asia; postal service organized about 3000 BC.
Asta: (It.) auction; a method of selling or buying stamps to the highest bidder.
Astipalaia: Greek island, also known as Stampalia; 1912: occupied by Italy, 1920: ceded to Turkey, 1947: became part of Greece.
Astrofilatelia: (Sp.) study and collection of stamps and documents related to space exploration. Astronautica: (Sp.) space thematic.
Astronomia: (Sp., It.) astronomy, as a theme or topic.
Astronomic: (Fr., Ger.) astronomy, as a theme or topic.
Astropogiaph: (It.) space philately, as a theme or topic.
Astrophilatelie: (Ger.) space philately, as a theme or topic.
Astrophilately: space philately.
Asturias y Leon: local, Spanish Republican and Nationalist, 1937.
Astypalaia: see: Greece.
Asuncion: Paraguay 1886 official overprint for founding of city, Aug. 15, 1536.
AT: 1: (Fr.) Austria cancel for in transit. 2: Austria, country code as used by UPU.
A.T: Army Telegraph; Orange Free State overprint.
Atafu: see: Western Samoa (British).
Atajate: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Atalaya: an international magazine devoted to cinderella, “dead” country stamps and other philatelic oddities; published by the Halmstad Philatelic Society, Halmstad, Sweden.
Ataman Semyonov regime: Transbaikal province, Siberia; 1918 Nov.: Ataman Semyonov became ruler of area, issued surcharges on stamps of Russia.
AT&Co Ltd: Alexander Thorn & Co. Ltd., printers of British post office stationery, late 1880s.
At betale-Portomerke: Norway postage due inscription, 1889-1914.
A T Co. (Atlantic Telegraph Company): U.S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm’s telegrams, 1888.
ATF: Angleterre Transit Français, Aachen transit mark, mid 1800s.
Atfe: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals.
ATHA: territory of Athabaska, Alberta, Canada, when used in a postmark.
A. Thene Budcentralens Expresspost: see Hälsingborg - A. Thene Budcentralens Expresspost.
Athens: U.S. Georgia Confederate Postmasters stamp of 1861.
Athens: also know as Athinaii, Greece.
Athens prints: Greece first issues were printed in Paris and the later printings from Nov. 1861 were made in Athens; they vary in color and line shading differences.
Atherton shift: a double transfer on the U.S. 1861 2¢ Andrew Jackson stamp.

Athiopien: (Ger.) Ethiopia.

Atjeh: bogus, Sumatra: supposed vassal state issued in early 1880s, possibly 1892.

Atkarsk: Russian town in Saratof (now Saratov) Oblast. Issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1869-1885), see Zemstvo Issues.

Atlanta, Geo. Paid 5: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Atlanta trial color proofs: stamps, printed as proof sheets of all prior U.S. stamps, on a thin white card stock for the 1881 Atlanta Cotton Exposition in five colors; black, blue, brown, green and scarlet.

Atlantic/Air Mail/August/1932: private overprint on stamp of Ireland by James A. Mollison, who was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean from west to east, August 18, 1932.

Atlantic Base: local ?, Italian submarine crews, Bordeaux, 1943-44.


Atlantic Express Co.: local post serviced between Maine, Boston and New York City; used a circular label, 1913-20.

Atlantic Front: local, "Front Atlantique" German occupation, 1945.

Atlantic Oils: ship via Atlantic Oil Company for Italian branch.


Atlantis, Kingdom of: bogus, a Henry Stull fantasy.

Atlantis, new: bogus, raft moored off Jamaica, 1960s, made by Leicester Hemingway, brother of Ernest Hemingway.

Atlantis y Lemuria: bogus, overprints on Atlantis stamps.

Atlantis y Mu: bogus, Pacific equivalent of Atlantis stamps.

Atlantium, Empire of: bogus, unrecognized secessionist "state" in Australia.


ATLC: Air Transport Label Catalog.

ATM: Automatic Teller Machine, when used in philately, one that also dispenses stamps.

Átollpost: (Ger.) Marshall Islands mail.

Atome: (Fr.) astronomy, as a theme or topic.

Atomo: (It., Sp.) astronomy, as a theme or topic.

ATPOM: (Fr.) "Agence des Timbres-Poste d'Outre-Mer" overseas stamp agency.

Atrament: (Pol.) ink.

Atribución: (Sp.) identification of a philatelic item.

Åtskilliga: (Swed.) several.

Attached cachet: a separate piece that is attached to the cover in some fashion as a cachet.

At Tawal: bogus, disputed neutral zone in Arabia; overprint on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Átte: (Nor.) eight (number).

Attempted flight: flight which failed to achieve its goal, altitude, distance or destination.

Atten: (Dan., Nor.) eighteen (number).

Attenuec: (Fr.) thinned (of gum).

Attest: (Den., Ger., Nor.) certificate.

Átti: (Nor.) eighty (number).

Attleboro Stamp Company: Attleboro, Mass. firm used an affixing machine to stamp its newsletters during 1909.
Atviruką: (Lith.) Postcard.
Ätztiefdruck: (Ger.) recess print, photogravure.
Ätzung: (Ger.) etching.
AU: Australia, country code as used by UPU.
A-U: Colombia, Argentina, and Uruguay SCADTA consular overprint.
Auckland Islands: uninhabited islands 300 miles south of New Zealand; 1915: General Grant Expedition, two stamp issued, no postal validity.
Auction: a method of buying and selling stamps or covers to the highest bidder; first recorded stamp auction held in Paris, Dec. 29, 1865, first in U.S. held in New York in May 1870.
Auction abbreviations: terms frequently used in auctions: star/mint; circle with dot/used; box with X/cover: square/piece or part of cover; four small squares/block.
Auction agent: a representative designated by an absentee bidder or a bidder requesting anonymity during the auction, and authorized to represent the client during the bidding process.
Auctioneer: the person who conducts an auction sale and regulates the bidding
Au-dessus: (Fr.) above.
Au-dessous: (Fr.) below.
Audierne: local provisional, France, 1944.
Auditoria de Guerra: (Sp.) war tribunal.
Auerbach i. Vogtland: local, Germany, 1886-1907.
Auf, A: (Ger.) on.
Aufbrauchausgabe, Ab.A: (Ger.) issue to use up supply on hand.
Auf brief:: (Ger.) on cover.
Auf briefstück: (Ger.) on piece (of a cover).
Aufdruck, Aufdr., A.: (Ger.) surcharge, overprint.
Aufdruckfalschung: (Ger.) overprint forgery.
Aufdruckfarbe: (Ger.) surcharge or overprint color.
Aufdruckfehldruck: (Ger.) surcharge or overprint error.
Aufdruckmarke: (Ger.) overprinted stamp.
Aufdruckstellung:: (Ger.) overprint position.
Aufdruckunregelmässigkeit: (Ger.) overprint irregularity.
Auffindung: (Ger.) discovery.
Aufführung: (Ger.) listing.
Aufgabe Postamt: (Ger.) post office where mail is posted / mailed.
Aufgabeschein: (Ger.) posting receipt.
Aufgabestempel: (Ger.) postmark of office of origin.
Aufgabezettel: (Ger.) tags attached to letters confirming registration, special delivery, airmail.
Aufgaklebt: (Ger.) affixed.
Aufganzem brief: (Ger.) entire (cover).
Aufgegeben: (Ger.) to have mailed, sent telegram.
Aufgeklebt: (Ger.) affixed.
Aufgeld: (Ger.) percentage of bid price, auction house commission; in addition to bid price.
Aufgestellt: (Ger.) mounted.
Aufheben postamt: (Ger.) to close a post office.
Aufklebaar: (Ger.) adhesive.
Auflage: (Ger.) printing, edition, quantity issued.
Auflieferungsstempel: (Ger.) post office of origin cancel.
Aufrechnungszahlen: (Ger.) accounting numbers in margin of German stamps.
Auf see eingeliefert: (Ger.) mailed at sea.
Aufständischpost: (Ger.) insurgent post.
Auf Umschlag: (Ger.) on cover.
Auggabeyahr: (Ger.) year of issue.
Augusto: (It.) August.
August: (Den., Est., Ger. Nor.) August.
Augusti: (Swed.) August.
August Issues: nickname used for group of proposed stamps submitted about August 1861 to replace pre-Civil War issues that were to be demonitized; also known as "Premier Grauvres."
Augusts: (Latv.) August.
Augustus: (Neth.) August.
Augusztus: (Hung.) August.
Aukció: (Hung.) auction.
Auktion: (Ger.) auction; a method of selling or buying stamps to the highest bidder.
Auktionator: (Ger.) auctioneer.
Auktion per postweg: (Ger.) mail bid sale.
Auktionsbedingung: (Ger.) auction conditions of sale.
Auktionskatalog: (Ger.) auction catalog.
Auktionsverkauf: (Ger.) auction sale.
Auner's, A.W., Despatch Post: U.S. local post, Philadelphia, Pa., 1851.
Aunus: Russia overprint on stamps of Finland; 1919: Finnish occupation; Russian town of Olonetz.
Au plus haut cours: (Fr.) at highest market price.
Au plus offrant: (Fr.) to the highest offer.
Au profit de la croix rouge: Belgian East Africa Red Cross overprint for Ruanda Urundi.
Aurigny: (Fr.) Alderney.
Auriu: (Rom.) gold (metallic color).
Ausbleichen: (Ger.) fade.
AUS: international postal code for Australia.
Aus dem briefkasten: (Ger.) handstamp confirming letter retrieved from mail box instead of post office counter, sender to receive a receipt via mail to limit liability.
Ausgabe: (Ger.) issue, set or single.
Ausgabe ohne gummi: (Ger.) no gum as issued.
Ausgabeyahr: (Ger.) year of issue.
Ausgabestelle: (Ger.) place of issue.
Ausgabetag: (Ger.) day of issue.
Ausgebessert: (Ger.) repaired and improved.
Ausgebot: (Ger.) first, or opening bid at an auction.
Auxdiente platte: (Ger.) worn out printing plate.
Ausgefallener Druck: (Ger.) missing color, or embossing.
Ausgeschieden: (Ger.) discarded.
Ausgezeichnet: (Ger.) excellent.
Aushilfsausgaben: (Ger.) provisional issue.
Aushilfsmarke: (Ger.) provisional stamp postmark.
Aushilfsstempel: (Ger.) provisional cancel
Auslage: (Ger.) collect on delivery forerunners.
Ausland: (Ger.) foreign countries.
Ausländisch: (Ger.) foreign.
Auslandspostanstalten: (Ger.) post offices of one nation in another nation.
Auslandspostelle: (Ger.) post office foreign mail section.
Auslandsstelle: (Ger.) cancel inscription for examination of correct foreign postage.
Ausrufpreis: (Ger.) auction starting price.
Ausschnitt: (Ger.) cut square.
Ausserkurs: (Ger.) demonetized, period of validity expired and withdrawn from sale.
Ausserkurssetzung: (Ger.) invalidate; Switzerland overprint demonetisation on remaindered stamps.
Aussig: local, Sudentenland, German occupation, 1938.
Aussig Wir Sind Frei: "Aussig is free-Liberation demonstration," unauthorized overprint on stamps of Germany for use in German takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1938.
Ausstellungsmedaille: (Ger.) exhibition medal.
Austellen: (Ger.) to exhibit.
Austellung: (Ger.) exhibition.
Austellung Lokale: (Ger.) local exhibition, Range 3; see: Range.
Austellungskarte: (Ger.) exhibition souvenir card.
Austellung Nationale: (Ger.) national exhibition, Range 1; see: Range.
Austellung Regionale: (Ger.) regional exhibition, Range 2; see: Range.
Austellungskarte: (Ger.) card for exhibitors in German exhibitions.
Austellungsreif: (Ger.) collection ready for exhibition.
Austernengrau: (Ger.) oyster gray (color).
Austin, Miss Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Austin, Tex Paid 10: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Australasia: term used to describe islands of Southwest Pacific Ocean including Australia, New Zealand, etc.
Australasian New Hebrides Company: local post for mail between New Hebrides and New South Wales, 1897.
Australia: Oceania, between Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean; official name of postal administration: Australia Post currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling; 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (1966) 1901, Jan. 1: colonies formed Commonwealth of Australia, part of the British Empire, 1850-60: each colony, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory, issued its own stamps, 1902: first postage due stamp issued, 1907, Oct. 1: joined the UPU, includes Norfolk Island, 1913: No.1, ½ penny yellow-green; first issue of Australia appeared; see A$, A.I.F. 1929, May 20: first air mail stamp issued, 1931, May 4: first official stamp issued, 1946: military stamps for "British Commonwealth Occupation Force," 1999: referendum to change status from a commonwealth to an independent republic was defeated.
Australian Antarctic Territory, A A T: Australian section of Antarctica; 1957, Mar. 27: issued its first stamps, also valid for use in Australia.
Australian customs duty: 1913, stamps used for prepayment of advertising material sent to
Australia in bulk shipments.  
**Australian States:** six colonies formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901; New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.  
**Australia Occupation of Japan:** “B.C.O.F. Japan 1946” overprint on stamps of Australia for British Commonwealth Occupation Force.  
**Australia Post Sprintpak:** stamp printer for Australia and many other nations.  
**Australie:** *(Fr., Czech.)* Australia.  
**Australie du Sud:** *(Fr.)* South Australia.  
**Australien:** *(Dan., Ger., Swed.)* Australia.  
**Australien Stater:** *(Dan.)* Australian States.  
**Australisk:** *(Den., Nor., Swed.)* Australian.  
**Australiske skeppspost:** *(Swed.)* Australian ship mail (ship post).  
**Australiske skibspost:** *(Dan.)* Australian ship mail (ship post).  
**Australiske skipspost:** *(Nor.)* Australian ship mail (ship post).  
**Australiske Stater:** *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* Australian States.  
**Austriakan:** *(Dan.)* Australian  
**Australsky:** *(Czech.)* Australia.  
**Austria:** central Europe, north of Italy and Slovenia; official name of postal administration: Post & Telecom Austria AG currency: 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden, 100 new kreuzer =1 gulden (1858), 100 heller = 1 krone (1899), 100 groschen = 1 schilling (1945), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002); stamps of this country can be found in these catalogs: Aelou, Austria Post, Borek, Ferchenbauer, Michel, Netto, Philex, Scott, Stanley Gibbons, Yvert et Tellier; 1850: stamps of Austrian monarchy, includes Hungary, 1851: first newspaper stamp, 1867: No.1, 1 kreuzer yellow; stamps first issued as part of Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1867: stamps issued for use in the Austrian post offices in the Turkish Empire, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1894: first postage due stamp issued, 1914, Oct. 4: first semipostal stamp issued, 1915: first military stamp, 1918: stamp under Italian occupation issued in Trieste, 1918, Dec.: Austrian Republic overprint "German Austria" (Deutschösterreich), 1919, July: first unoverprinted stamps issued, 1920: name changed to "Austria," 1918, March 30: first airmail stamp issued, 1938, Mar.-1945: occupied and annexed by Germany, German stamps were used, 1945: occupied by American and Soviet troops, 1945, Nov.: first stamps as independent republic, 1955, May 15: treaty recognized Austria's independence.  
**Austria, Allied Military Government:** joint issue by U.S. and Britain for use in civilian areas under American, British and French occupation; Carinthia, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg.  
**Austriac:** *(Rom)* Austria (adj.).  
**Austria, locals:** 1: Katschberghohe, hotel 1933-38. 2: Kessel-Alpenhaus and Moserboden, 1927-38.  
**Austria, Lombardy-Venetia:** currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira, 100 soldi -1 flarin (1858) 1850, June 1: Austrian kingdom, first stamps for Lombardy-Venetia, required different stamps than Austria because their currency was based on silver while Austria based on paper currency. 1858: first newspaper tax stamp, 1859: Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, 1866: Venetia annexed to Kingdom of Italy,  
**Austria, S.S.:** Steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1840s: for the Express Mail of the lower Danube lines.
**Austrian Government Printing Office:** Vienna, printer of stamps for Austria, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, etc.

**Austrian Italy:** provinces of Lombardy and Venice administered by Austria; 1850: stamps first issued, 1859: Lombardy ceded to Sardinia, 1866: Venetia annexed to Italy.

**Austrian Levant:** Austrian post offices in the Ottoman Empire; 1867: stamps first issued, 1914-15: stamps withdrawn.


**Austrian Offices in Crete:** Austrian post offices in Crete and Turkish Empire; 1903-14: Austrian stamps valued in French currency, available throughout the Turkish Empire, 1913: island given to Greece and post offices closed.

**Austrian Offices in Turkish Empire:** Austrian post offices in the Turkish Empire; 1867-pre: used its issues for Lombardy-Venetia, 1867: used special stamps for its Turkish Empire Offices, 1903-14: Austrian stamps valued in French currency, available throughout the Turkish Empire, 1914, Dec. 15: offices closed.

**Austrian State Printing Works:** Vienna, printer of stamps of Austria.

**Austro-Amerciana:** operated ships from Trieste to New York and South America; Marianne and Martha Washington known to carry mail.

**Austro-Hungarian Empire (Monarchy):** located in central and eastern Europe, 1867-1918; 1850, June 1: stamps for use in Austrian Empire issued, 1867-1871: Austria and Hungary used the same stamps, 1871: Hungary had its own issues.

**Austro-Hungarian Forces in World War I:** 1914: Brief invasions of Serbia and Russian Poland in October and November - no new stamps issued but postmarks for a few occupied towns can be found used on Austrian and Bosnian stamps. 1915-1918: Stamps overprinted or inscribed “K.u.K. (Imperial & Royal) Feldpost” were issued to pay postage on military mail when required, i.e. for registration, special delivery, parcel post, etc. and on civilian mail in the occupied territories, 1916, Mar. 6: Bosnian stamps issued overprinted “Serbien” for occupation of Serbia, 1916: Occupation of Northern and Central Albania, no new stamps issued but cancels of Albanian towns used on Austrian fieldpost stamps, 1917, Mar.1: Fieldpost stamps overprinted “Montenegro” for occupation of Montenegro, 1917, Nov. 1: Fieldpost stamps surcharged “centesimi” and “lire” for occupation of (Northeast) Italy, 1918: Occupation of Ukraine, no new stamps issued but Austrian fieldpost stamps used.

**Austrumi:** (Latv.) East.

**Auswahlheft:** (Ger.) approval book.

**Aus Wahlsendung:** (Ger.) selection of stamps or covers sent on approval.

**Auswäriges Amt (AA):** (Ger.) foreign office (post).

**Ausztrália:** (Hung.) Australia.

**Ausztráliai:** (Hung.) Australian.

**Ausztria:** (Hung.) Austria, see Osztrák.

**Autaugaville, Ala. Paid 5:** see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Autentica:** (Rom.) authentic, genuine.

**Auténtico:** (It., Sp., Port.) genuine.

**Autentisk:** (Nor.) genuine.

**AuthentiDate:** software developed to digitally sign documents and seal them with an official...
U.S. electronic postmark.

**Authorized delivery stamps**: denotes the tax on mail permitted to be delivered by private services; see: Recapito autorizzato.

**Authorized Service**: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Authorized Service WC**: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Authentication mark**: mark placed on the back of a stamp to indicate that it has been examined by an expert.

**Authenticity**: expertising, genuineness.

**Authentique**: (Fr.) genuine.

**Authentisch**: (Ger.) genuine.

**Auto-adesiva**: (Port.) self-adhesive.

**Autoadesivi**: (It.) self-adhesive.

**Autobuspaketmarke(n)**: (Ger.) mail bus parcel post stamp(s).

**Autobuses de Boyaca**: local post, Colombia, 1927.

**Autobus postal**: (Fr.) postbus.

**Autocar Service Co.**: local post, Philadelphia, Penn; used stamps.

**Auto Delivery Co.**: local post, used labels, year unknown.

**Autógrafo**: (Sp.) anything written by one's own hand, such as signatures.

**Autogramm**: (Ger.) autograph.

**Autograph**: anything written by one's own hand, such as signatures.

**Autographe**: (Fr.) anything written by one's own hand, such as signatures.

**Autographed cover**: cover personally signed by someone connected to the event commemorated by the cover; does not include the Free Franking signature.

**Autogiro mail**: 1930s experimental aircraft that carried mail over short, but congested routes.

**Automated Postal Center**: USPS vending machine that permits customers to use a debit or credit card to buy computer-generated stamps and mail them, 2002.

**Automatenmarke**: (Ger.) vending machine stamps, variable rate stamp (Frama labels).

**Automathæfte(r)**: (Dan.) automatic telling machine (ATM) booklet(s).

**Automathæfte**: (Swed.) automatic telling machine (ATM) booklet(s).

**Automathefter**: (Nor.) automatic telling machine (ATM) booklet(s).

**Automatic Canceling Machines**: replaced manual canceling machines in 1963 when phosphor tagging was used.

**Automatic cover**: anything written by one's own hand, such as signatures.

**Automatic letter facing machine** (ALF): rearranges letter in a stack with stamps facing the same way, and cancels the stamps.

**Automatic Shipping Machines**: a self-service, variable-denomination, credit card only operated postage franking machine tested in Winn-Dixie Supermarkets; withdrawn from use, Dec. 1992.

**Automatic stamps**: value applied directly to a mail piece or gummed label for affixing to the mail and dispensed by a coin-operated vending machine.

**Automation discount**: postage reduction offered to mailers who pre-barcode their mail pieces and meet addressing, readability, and other requirements for processing on automated equipment; discount relative to the single piece rate for the mail class, USPS term.

**Automatmærke(r)**: (Dan.) automatic telling machine (ATM) stamp(s), meter stamps.

**Automatmärke(r)**: (Swed.) automatic telling machine (ATM) stamp(s), meter stamps.

**Automatmærker**: (Nor.) booklets for use in vending machines.

**Automatmærker**: 1. (Nor.) meter postage. 2. (Dan.) Automatic telling machine (ATM) stamp(s).

**Automatmærke**: (Dan.) Automatic telling machine (ATM) stamp(s).
Automobile: *(It.)* automobile, as a theme or topic.
Automobilpostburo: *(Ger.)* mobile post office.
Automóvil: *(Sp.)* automobile, as a theme or topic.
Autopaketti: Finland parcel post inscription.
Auto Parcel Delivery Co.: local post; used a label, year unknown.
Autopen: mechanical machine reproduction of an autograph.
Auto-PKW-LKW: *(Ger.)* automobile, as a theme or topic.
Autopost: experimental stamp vending machines used 1989-90 in Washington, DC area.
Autopost stamps: computer printed and sold via Autopost machines; stamps contain computer-generated USA, and a vertical orange bar at the left edge.
Auto Special Delivery: local post, used a stamp, year unknown.
Autrement: *(Fr.)* otherwise.
Autres objets: *(Fr.)* other articles; a category of international mail that is made up of various classes of printed matter, matter for the blind and small packets.
Autriche: *(Fr.)* Austria.
Au verso: *(Fr.)* back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.
Auxiliary markings: broad range of markings that require action on the part of the mailer, addressee or both; for example, a letter that must be forwarded to a new address or a notice on a cover asking for postage due; USPS term.
Auxilio: *(Sp.)* assistance, relief aid.
Auxilio de Invierno: *(Sp.)* winter relief.
AV2: cover marking distinctive of Hong Kong transit airmail.
Avalov-Bermondt: Latvia, area in West Russia, Western Army, 1918.
Avant: *(Fr.)* before.
Avarua: see: New Zealand.
AVE: *(Fr.)* Victims of Philatelic Investment Fraud, a group of accumulators who bought imperforate and non-denominated Monaco stamps as an investment.
Ave.: USPS address abbreviation for Avenue.
Avec: *(Fr.)* with.
Avec charniere: *(Fr.)* hinged.
Avec Charniere: *(Fr.)* hinge remnant.
Avec Olusier Charniere: *(Fr.)* heavy hinge remnant.
Average: a stamp with poor margins or perforations cutting into design, not good; if used, may be heavily postmarked; Unterschiedliche Erhaltung *(Ger.)*, *(Condition)* Moyenne *(Fr.)*, Stato di Conservazione Vario *(It.)*, Calidades Diversas *(Sp.)*.
Avermelhado: *(Port.)* reddish color.
Avers: *(Fr.)* obverse.
Avers, Aversum: *(Ger.)* postage free based on contract between German States and administration.
Avery Int'l: produced the plastic self-adhesive for vending machine use, became Avery-Dennison in 1992.
Avery, Sir William B.: 1854-1908, collector who at one time owned the 1d and 2d "Post Office" Mauritius stamps.
Avg.: average, abbreviation, term used to denote condition of a stamp, generally the lowest collectible grade.
Avgående: (Swed.) outgoing.
Avgifts Merke: (Nor.) fee stamp for annual tax for use of a motorcycle.
Aviacon: (Sp.) Uruguay airmail inscription.
Avianca Airlines: Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia S.A.; private air firms under government contract had their own stamps to show airmail fees, 1950-52: "A" overprint used on Spanish stamps.
Avico: Macao surcharge for airmail.
Avila: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist and Republican, 1936-37.
Aviles: local, Spanish Republican, 1937.
Avinyo: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Avion: (Fr., Sp.) inscription for airmail, airplane, aviation, Alaouites, vertical overprint.
Avion Messre Tafari: "Royal Airmail" overprint on Ethiopia air stamps.
Avionska Posta: Yugoslavia airmail overprint.
Avis: (Fr.) notice.
Avis(er): (Dan., Nor.) newspaper(s).
Avis de Recepcion: (Sp.) El Salvador, acknowledgment of receipt.
Avis de Reception: (Fr.) permits the sender, upon payment of a fee, to be notified of confirmation of delivery.
Avis de Recibo: (Sp.) advice of receipt.
Aviser: (Den.) Newspaper.
Avisporto: (Den.) Denmark newspaper issue.
Avisporto maerke: Denmark, prepaid information stamp, inscription on printed paper stamp.
Avorio: (It.) ivory (color).
Avos: Monetary unit of Macao and Timor.
AVR: see Avery Dennison.
Avril: (Fr.) April.
Avrupa Konseyi: (Turk.) overprint for Council of Europe, 10th anniversary.
AVSEC: USPS marking for Aviation Security, indicating the parcel has been screened for security purposes.
AW: Aruba, country code as used by UPU.
AWL: Albert W. Leger, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
AX: Scott Catalogue prefix for forerunners, such as CSA-Postmasters' Provisional.
Ayachucuo: overprint on stamps of Peru, 1881, for one of the Arequipa issues.
Ayamn: Ajman.
Ayamonte: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-38.
Ayer & Co.s Express: local freight express; serviced Boston and Haverhill, Mass., used a label, 1887.
Ayer's Express: local parcel company that serviced Boston, Haverhill and Bradford, Mass.; used labels; 1850-72.
Ayesbury & Buckingham Railway: local post, United Kingdom.
Ayeshire & Wigtownshire Railway: local post, United Kingdom.
Ayuda: (Sp.) help.
Ayuda el Ecuador: Paraguay semi-postal overprint (earthquake victims).
Ayuntamiento de Barcelona: (Sp.) local tax stamp for the Corporation of Barcelona.
AZ: 1: Azerbaijan, country code as used by UPU. 2: USPS abbreviation for Arizona.
A. Z.: Albania 1927 overprint for President Ahmed Zogu.
Azad hind: bogus, "Free India" inscription printed in Germany in 1942.
Azemar machine: a cancelling machine named after J.G. Azemar for trials in Great Britain in 1869; discarded as unsatisfactory in 1873.
Azemour: local post handstamp frank used by Sultan of Morocco. 1892.
Azerbaijan: (Fr.) Azerbaijan.
Azerbaijan: (Swed.) Azerbaijan.
Azerbaijan: (Ger.) Azerbaijan.
Azerbaijanian: (Swed.) Azerbaijanian.
Azerbaiidschan: (Ger.) Azerbaijan.
Azermarka: 2002, overprint for the trading name of the stamp division of the Ministry of Communications of Azerbaijan.
Azimur: (also Azemmour or Azamor) Atlantic coast seaport in NW Morocco, Cherifien post town by Sultan’s 1892 decree. Used distinctive octagonal handstamp for mails carried by runners, see Cherifien Posts.
Azoren: (Ger.) Azores.
Azorerna: (Swed.) the Azores.
Azornerne: (Dan., Nor.) the Azores.
Azores: North Atlantic Ocean, Portuguese Atlantic islands; Scott Catalog, after Portugal currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1912), 100 cents = 1 euro 1868-pre: Portuguese stamps used, 1868: No.1, 5 reise black; first overprinted issues, 1876: first newspaper stamp, 1904: first postage due stamp issued, 1911: first semipostal stamp issued, 1931: stamps of Portugal used, 1967: self-governing region of Portugal, 1980, Jan.2: Azores stamps issued, used concurrently with stamps of Portugal, see Açores, A.H.PD, Angra.
Azerbadijsj: (Swed.) Azerbaijanian.
Azuaga: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Azul: (Sp., Port.) having the color of a clear sky, or the deep sea.
Azulado: (Sp.) bluish (color).
Azulado-gris: (Sp.) bluish-grey (color).
Azulado-negro: (Sp.) bluish-black (color).
Azulado-verde: (Sp.) bluish-green (color).
Azul-ardósia: (Sp.) blue-slate (color).
Azul Celeste: (Port., Sp.) sky blue (color).
Azul-cinza: (Port.) blue-gray (color).
Azul-cinza Escuro: (Port.) light blue-gray (color).
Azul Claro: (Sp.) dull blue (color).
Azul Cobalto: (Port., Sp.) cobalt blue (color).
Azul Cobalto Palido: (Port., Sp.) pale cobalt blue (color).
Azul de Aco; Azul de Acero: (Port., Sp.) steel blue (color).
Azul de Cerúleo: (Sp.) cerulean blue (color).
Azul de Cretoso: (Sp.) chalky blue (color).
Azul de Oriental: (Sp.) oriental blue (color).
Azul de Prusia, Azul Prusiano: (Sp.) Prussian blue (color).
Azul de Prussia: (Port.) Prussian blue (color).
Azul de Turquesa: (Port.) turquoise blue (color).
Azul espliego: (Sp.) lavender (color).
Azul-gris: (Sp.) blue-grey (color).
Azul-gris Oscuro: (Sp.) dark blue-grey (color).
Azul indigo: (Sp.) indigo (color).
Azul Lechoso: (Sp.) milky blue (color).
Azul Ligeruosa: (Sp.) slightly blue (color).
Azul Manganês: (Port.) Manganese blue (color).
Azul Manganese: (Sp.) Manganese blue (color).
Azul Mar: (Sp.) sea blue (color).
Azul Marinho: (Port.) navy blue (color).
Azul Marino: (Sp.) navy blue (color).
Azul Mate: (Sp.) dull blue (color).
Azul-negro: (Sp.) blue-black (color).
Azul Oscuro: (Sp.) dark, deep blue (color).
Azul Pálido: (Sp.) pale blue (color).
Azul Pizzara: (Sp.) slate blue (color).
Azul-purpúreo: (Sp.) blue-slate (color).
Azul-preto: (Port.) blue-black (color).
Azul-púrpura: (Port.) blue-purple (color).
Azul-purpúreo: (Sp.) blue-purple (color).
Azul-purpúreo Brillante: (Sp.) brilliant blue-purple (color).
Azul-púrpura vivo: (Port.) bright blue-purple (color).
Azul Real: (Sp.) royal blue (color).
Azul Subido: (Sp.) bright blue (color).
Azul Turbio: (Sp.) chalky blue (color).
Azul turquesa: (Sp.) turquoise (color).
Azul Ultramarino: (Sp.) ultramarine (color).
Azul-verde: (Port., Sp.) blue-green (color).
Azul-verde Oscuro: (Sp.) dark blue-green (color).
Azul-verde Escuro: (Port.) dark blue-green (color).
Azul-verdoso: (Sp.) greenish-blue (color).
Azul-violeta: (Sp.) blue-violet (color).
Azul-vivo: (Sp.) bright blue (color).
Azulado: (Port., Sp.) bluish (color).
Azulado-cinza: (Port.) bluish-grey (color).
Azulado-preto: (Port.) bluish-black (color).
Azulado-verde: (Port.) bluish-green (color).
Azulado-verde (cian): (Port.) bluish-green (cyan).
Azulado-verde escuro: (Port.) dark bluish-green (color).
Azulado-verde Pálido: (Port.) pale bluish-green (color).
Azulado-verde Violeta: (Port.) bluish-violet (color).
Azur: (Fr.) pale bluish (color).
Azurat: (Rom.) bluish (color), see Albastrui.
Azuriu: (Rom.) sky blue (color).
Azzurrato: (It.) blueness (color).
Azzurro: (It.) blue.
Azzurro Acciaio: (It.) steel blue (color).
Azzurro Ardesia: (It.) slate blue (color).
Azzurro Brillante: (It.) brilliant blue (color).
Azzurro Carico: (It.) dark blue (color).
Azzurro Celeste: (It.) sky blue (color).
Azzurro Ceruleo: (It.) cerulean blue (color).
Azzurro Chiaro: (It.) cobalt blue (color).
Azzurro Cobalto: (It.) cobalt blue (color).
Azzurro Cobalto Pallido: (It.) cobalt blue (color).
Azzurro di Prussia: (It.) Prussian blue (color).
Azzurro Gessoso: (It.) chalky blue (color).
Azzurro-grigio: (It.) blue-grey (color).
Azzurro-grigio Scurro: (It.) dark blue-grey (color).
Azzurro Indaco: (It.) indigo blue (color).
Azzurro Latteo: (It.) milky grey (color).
Azzurro Leggermente: (It.) slightly blue (color).
Azzurro Lucente: (It.) bright blue (color).
Azzurro Maganese: (It.) manganese blue (color).
Azzurro Mare: (It.) sea blue (color).
Azzurro Marino: (It.) marine blue (color).
Azzurro-nero: (It.) blue-black (color).
Azzurro Oltremar: (It.) ultramarine (color).
Azzurro Orientale: (It.) oriental blue (color).
Azzurro Palido: (It.) pale blue (color).
Azzurro-porpora: (It.) blue-purple (color).
Azzurro-porpora Brillante: (It.) brilliant blue-purple (color).
Azzurro Reale: (It.) royal blue (color).
Azzurro Scuro: (It.) deep blue (color).
Azzurro Smorto: (It.) bright blue (color).
Azzurro Turchese: (It.) turquoise (color).
Azzurro Verdastrro: (It.) greenish-blue (color).
Azzurro Verde: (It.) blue-green (color).
Azzurro-verde scuro: (It.) dark blue-green (color).
Azzurro-violetto: (It.) blue-violet (color).
Azzurro Vivo: (It.) bright blue (color).
Azzurrognolo: (It.) bluish (color).
Azzurrognolo-grigio: (It.) bluish-grey (color).
Azzurrognolo-nero: (It.) bluish-black (color).
Azzurrognolo-verde: (It.) bluish-green (color).
**B**

**B:** 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Belgium, such as B-1000 Brussels. 2: semi-postal, Scott catalogue number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 3: symbol for Banknote Corp. of America, which appears before the plate number on coil stamps printed by the firm. 4: abbreviation used as a postmark from Switzerland to the Kingdom of Sardinia. 5: B-blank; error appearing on GB imperforate penny-red stamps of 1841-54 in which the lower right check letter box received no letter (B-A, plate 77 of die I). 6: with eagle and United States of America: South Carolina Custom House revenue seal. 7: (Fr.) beau, good to very good, without apparent faults. 8: auction firm abbreviation for block. 9. overprint, British post office at Bangkok, 1882-85. 10. overprint; Colombia airmail sold in Belgium in early 1920s for mail from Belgium to Colombia via SCADTA air line; Belgian stamps were also required; also Colombia consular overprint; see: SCADTA. 11. overprint, 1904-1912, Nicaragua province of Zelaya; 12: Belgian stamp inscription, or "B" within an oval, with "Chemins de Fer Spoorwegen" Railway Parcel Post, 1940-44 (overprint), 1949- (inscription); 13: overprint; Belgian stamps to indicate railway parcel; 14: overprint on Straits Settlements stamps for Bangkok, 1882-85, see: Bangkok. 15: Antigua, British WW II censor mark for Antigua. 16: Bahia, Brazil; British Postal Agency insufficiently prepaid mark. 17: Berwick or Bristol, British postmark with month and day within the letter.

**B (blank):** Great Britain 1d red of 1858-64, variety where "B" is blank on bottom right corner.

**B (in a box):** auction abbreviation for booklet pane.

**B4:** auction term for block of four.

**B 15:** written on early 19th century ail means hat the item was carried by a canal packet boat outside of the U.S. Mails before being brought to a U.S. postal facility.

**BA:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, country code as used by UPU.


**Babatoland:** bogus; British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*

**Babenberg, S.S.:** Danube Steam Navigation Co. ship; 1890s: service for the upper Danube lines.

**BABB:** British Bank Note Co., stamp printer for Canada.

**Baby:** nickname for Spanish King, 1886-1900: early issues of King Alfonso XIII.

**Baby Zepp:** 50¢ US airmail issue as opposed to higher values of regular US Zepp issues.

**Baccarat:** local provisional, France, 1944.

**Bache, Richard:** postmaster general of the Continental Post Office, 1776: during period when Benjamin Franklin traveled to France.

**Back:** as opposed to the front of a philatelic object; Ruckseite (Ger.), Dos (Fr.), Verso (It.), Dorso (Sp.).

**Background, design:** the lines, shading or other solid feature against which a design is placed.

**Background, inverted:** the background is inverted compared to the stamp design.

**Backing:** the process of filling the shell with molten metal to form a printing plate.

**Backing paper:** liner on self-adhesive coil stamps that stamps are affixed to.
Back inscription: printing on the back of a stamp; usually describing scene on the front of the stamp. 
Back numbers: numbers appearing on the back of the liner release paper of U.S. coil stamps. 
Back of an envelope: very important for possible philatelic markings. 
Back-of-the-book (BOB): refers to a range of items usually listed in the back of specialized stamp catalogs; postage dues, revenues, postal saving stamps, etc. 
Backprint: an "overprint" applied to the back of a stamp. 
Backstamp: postmark applied on back of incoming mail to show date and time of receipt at the receiving post office; in Britain, a plain diamond shape backstamp for statistical purposes. Ruckseitigerstemple (Ger.), Cachet au Dos (Fr.), Annulato Verso (It.),Marca Postal al Dorso (Sp.).
Bacon, Joshua Butters: founder of Perkins Bacon and Co., printer of early postage stamps. 
Bacon, Sir Edward Denny: curator of King George V's collection, 1913-38. 
Bácska: (Hung.) see Megszállas, Bánát-Bácska a Szerb és a Román Helycsere Között. 
Bactria Margiana Archaeology Complex (BMAC): an ancient civilization reported in 2001 that used a unique form of script around 2300 BC. 
Båd: (Dan.) boat. 
Badajoz: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1936-38. 
Badakhshan: local cinderella, Russian, 1998? 
Badalona: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces. 
Bade: (Fr.) Baden. 
Bâde: (Nor.) both. 
Baden: German State; located in southwestern Germany; currency: 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden; stamps of this country can be found in these catalogs: Michel, Scott, Stamps of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Stanley Gibbons, Yvert & Tellier; 1806: first postal markings known when created as a Grand Duchy by Napoleon, 1850, April: postal union formed between Prussia and Austria with Baden included, 1851, May 1: No.1, 1 kreuzer dark buff; first stamps with Baden inscription, 1851-67: used five concentric circles as cancel, 1862: rural delivery, postage due stamp with "Land-Post" inscription issued, 1870: joined the German Empire, 1872, Jan.1: stamps of the German Confederation without inscription, 1905: six official stamps released by Germany in for use in Baden, 1945-46: Zone Francaise inscription, French Occupation issue, 1947: first semipostal stamp issued, French occupation. 
Baden Republic 16: local official, Germany, 1905. 
Bad Nauheim: local, Germany, 1945-48. 
Bad. Oe. C: (Ger.) term signifying a reduced postal rate between Austria and Baden. 
Badonville: local provisional, French, 1944. 
Bad Saarow: local, Germany, 1945-48. 
Bad Suderode: local, Germany, 1918-23. 
B A E C: Bavarian Aero Club semi-official flight label used with regular postage; 1912-13: sold by state post office in Munich and Nuremberg. 
Baeza: (Sp.) city in Spain, two-ringed postmark, 1842: named for Juan Baeza, administrator of the Post Office, 1937: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Bagages Reisgoed: (Fr./Flem.) overprint on stamps of Belgium, baggage parcel post revenue.
Bagdad: local transit label, 1935.
Bagel: printers of German stamps after WW II.
Baghdad, Bagdad: city of Iraq, part of Turkish Empire from 1638-1918; 1863-: Turkish post office operated, 1868-1914: Indian post offices operated, 1917, Sept.: "Baghdad in British Occupation" overprint on stamps of Turkey.
Bagley & Dunham: private die match proprietary stamps.
Bagside: (Dan.) reverse side.
Bahai: now Salvador, Brazil.
Bahama Inseln: (Ger.) Bahamas.
Bahamaøerne: (Dan.) Bahama Islands.
Bahamas, forged issue: 1863-65, Queen Victoria, Sc 15, 19.
Bahamas: Long Island, world’s longest stamp, 70mm; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Bahia: (Sp.) now Goliath, Texas.
Bahn: (Ger.) railway, train.
Bahnhof: railway station.
Bahnpostamt: railway station post office.
Bahnpostexpedition: (Ger.) former name for railway station post office.
Bahnpoststempel: (Ger.) railway station cancel.
Bahnpost: (Ger.) railroad mail.
Bahnpostamt (BPA): (Ger.) railway post office postmark.
Bahnpoststempel: (Ger.) railroad post cancel.
Bahnpostwagon: (Ger.) mobile mail railcar.
Bahrain: independent sheikdom in the Persian Gulf; currency: 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas= 1 rupee; 100 naye paise = 1 rupee (1957), 1,000 fils = 1 dinar (1966) 1861-1971: British Protectorate, 1883, Aug. 1-1933: stamps of India used, distinguishable by named date stamps, 1933, Aug. 10: No.1, 3 pies gray; stamps of India overprinted "BAHRAIN," 1948, April 1: British postal agency opened, stamps of Great Britain overprinted "BAHRAIN," 1953: first

Baijeri: (Fin.) Bavaria.
Baileen: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Bailey & Cherington's Express: local parcel company serviced Ohio, used a label, year unknown.
Bailiwick of Guernsey: Channel Islands, Guernsey, Great Britain.
Bairuth: Lebanon, Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, Overseas Offices, 1868-82.
Baja California: "Distrito sur de la Baja Cal" (Sp.) A district in Northern Mexico which issued its own set of four stamps during the revolution, 1914.
Bajar Porto: inscription on Indonesia stamps for Postage Due.
Baja, S.S.: Danube Steam Navigation Company steamship; 1850s for the upper Danube lines.
Bajo: (Sp.) under, below, low or lower.
Bajos: (Sp.) part of address indicting ground floor.
Baked, Alaska: joke precancel on U.S. stamps.
Baker's City Express Post: U.S. local post, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849.
Bakhmut: (now Artemovsk) Russian town in Yekaterinoslat Oblast (now Ukraine) ca. 45 miles N of Donetsk; issued local Rural Post stamps (1901); see Zemstvo.
Baksidan: (Swed.) reverse (side).
Bakker Express: local stamps by F. M. Bakker, South Africa; 1887: for mail to Myslroom, Pretoria, Marabstad and part of Transvaal.
Bakshi: India States term for paymaster, treasurer.
Baky: Azerbaijan, Province of Baku.
Balak, Balex: overprint on Russian stamp, German occupation; 1941-42: Great Alexandrovka.
Balashof: (now Balashov) Russian town in Saratof (now Saratov) Oblast ca. 110 miles W of the city of Saratov; issued local Rural Post stamps (1876-1880); see Zemstvo.
Balay: French colonial stamp issue of 1906-12 with portrait of Dr. N. Eugene Balay.
Balbo Issue: Gen. Italo Balbo; 1933, May 20: Italian issue commemorating mass transatlantic air flight; Rome, Italy to Chicago, USA., overprints exist, including colonies.
Baldonie: bogus.
Baldwin's Express: local private post, serviced Southern Louisiana, used a corner card; 1865.
Baldwin's Express-NJ: local private parcel post, serviced Newark, N.J. and New York City; used labels; 1848.
Baldwin's Railway Postage: bogus Canadian local post.
Bale: specialized Catalog of Israel Postage Stamps.
Baleares: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
Balickova posta: (Czech.) parcel post.
Balija: *(Sp.)* postman’s bag.
Balík: *(Czech.)* parcel, package.
Balíková Pripouštěcí Známka: *(Czech.)* License stamp (coupon) for parcels.
Balkan: bogus issue, not valid for postage.
Balken: *(Ger.)* bar used to cancel stamps.
Balken-abstand: *(Ger.)* distance between cancel bars.
Balkenförmiger phosphor: *(Ger.)* phosphor bars.
Balkenlänge: *(Ger.)* length of bars.
Balkennummerstempel: bars and numeral cancel.
Balkenstempel: *(Ger.)*: barred cancel (with stripes).
Balliana: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-1882.
Ballonpost: *(Ger.)* balloon mail.
Ballons (poste par): *(Fr.)* balloon post.
Balloon flight: flight made by a balloon.
Balloon mail: first recorded use of letters carried by balloon was in 1784 by Vincent Lunardi at Northaw Common, Hertfordshire, England.
Balloon mail, official: John Wise carried mail in the balloon *Jupiter* on Aug. 17, 1859 between Lafayette and Crawfordsville, Indiana.
Balloon Postage, buffalo: United States semi-official airmail stamp; 1877, June 18: Balloon flight from Nashville to Gallatin, Tenn., balloon named *Buffalo*.
Ballycastle Railway: Ireland, local post.
Balonova posta: *(Czech.)* balloon mail.
Balpex: Baltimore Philatelic Society.
Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
Balticum: collector term for Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
Baltikum: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania).
Baltisk: *(Nor.)* Baltic.
Baltiske Lande: *(Dan., Nor. Swed.)* the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania).
Baltimore: Maryland, James M. Buchanan, postmaster; 1845-46: postmaster's stamps and prepaid envelopes, 1850-57: semi-official local carriers’ stamps.
Baltimore & Ohio Express Co.: railroad express company, serviced Baltimore & Ohio system; used stamp booklets; c1886.
Baltische staaten: *(Ger.)* Baltic states.
Bamber & Co.'s Express: local express serviced Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, Calif; used labels; late 1850s.
Bamberg: local, Germany, 1896-1900.
Bamra: India (Native) Feudatory State; 1888-1894: stamps for internal use only, 1894: stamps of India used.
Banana Republic: bogus advertising fantasy created by company of same name.
Banana, Republica de: bogus Donald Evans issue, central Europe.
Bánát: *(Hung.)* see Megszállas, Bánát-Bácska a Szerb és a Román Helycsere Között. Bancroft's City Express: bogus Canadian local post.
Bancroft's Express: local parcel express serviced Boston, North Cambridge and Somerville, Mass.; used a label; c1880s.
Banda: (Sp.) strip (of stamps).
Bandaufdruck: (Ger.) ribbon type overprint as used on Germany posthorn issue of 1948.
Bande: (Fr.) strip of two or more imperforate stamps.
Bande de roulette: (Fr.) coil strip.
Bandelette: (Fr.) "Do not Deliver on Sunday" label; 1893-1914: attached by perforation to Belgian stamps, when removed, sender indicates Sunday delivery desired, also known as Dominical label or tablet, Sunday delivery labels.
Bande pour journaux: (Fr.) wrapper.
Bandera: (Sp.) 1: national colors of the country on banner or flag; 2: flag, as a theme or topic.
Banderole: (Fr.) tab used as a wine tax paid label in Denmark, ended Oct. 1, 2001.
B & ETPO: Bristol & Exeter Traveling Post Office.
Bandiera: (It.) flag, as a theme or topic.
B & L HR/West: Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.
Bandmärke(n): (Swed.) coil stamp(s).
B & N (Brockert & Newton): private die match proprietary stamps.
Bando: 1: (Sp.) postal announcement proclamation or official notice placed on walls or bulletin boards; 2: (Ger.) German World War I prisoner of war camp in Japan, 1918.
B & O (Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies): U.S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm’s telegrams, 1885-87.
Band of Good Hope: bogus based on stationery of Cape of Good Hope.
Band Overprint: continuous overprint of coil and posthorn in center of stamp issue of Germany, 1948.
Band phosphorescente: (Fr.) phosphor band.
Bandstempel: (Ger.) machine or hand rolled cancel.
Band tagging: continuous band of tagging that extends across a pane of stamps.
Bane: (Nor., slang) railroad, railway; railroad line, railway line; see Jernbane, jernbanelinie.
Baneres: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Banepost: (Nor., slang) railroad post (mail), railway post (mail); see Jernbanepost.
Banghazi: formerly Bengasi, Libya.
Bangkok: city in Siam, now capital of Thailand; currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1855-July 1, 1885: stamps of Great Britain, 1882-July 1: No.1, 2 cent brown; stamps of Straits Settlements overprinted "B" for use at the British post office, 1885, July 1: Siam joined the UPU and only stamps of Siam used.
Bangladesh: southern, central Asia, India, then East Pakistan, now independent; currency: 100 paisas = 1 rupee, 100 poishas = 1 taka 1947: British India partition, Moslem portion made up East Pakistan, 1971, Mar. 26-Apr. 30, 1973: stamps of Pakistan handstamped for use in Bangladesh, 1971, July 29: No.1, 10 paisas red, dark purple and lt. blue; "Bangla Desh" inscription. 1973: first official stamp issued. 1973, Feb. 7: joined the UPU.
Bangsa Moro: bogus, Philippines, Muslim controlled area, handstamp used.
Bani: currency unit in Moldova.
Banja Luka: overprint on two Yugoslavian stamps by local partisans, northern Bosnia; WW II.
Bank: mechanical meters have value characters called a bank, on the outer rim of wheels that are rotated to show the correct postage.
Bank & Insurance City Post: inscription on locals by Hussey's Post, New York.
Bank mixture: assortment of stamps, usually on paper, collected from the incoming mail of financial institutions.
Bank note: (Eng.) bill (money).
Bank Note cancels: postmarks on bank note issues began the system of standardization of cancellations, 1870-79.
Bank Note Stamps: Latvia used paper for stamps in 1919-21, originally designed for bank notes, bank notes were Bermondt (German) and Bolshevik (Russian) five ruble notes.
Bank notices: Importers and Traders National Bank, 1874-80, local stamps in the form of postal cards, no postmarks or cancellations were used.
Banner: aka scroll, contains the country of issue or identifies the subject of the vignette.
Bannock City Pony Express: operated by Davis, Patterson & Co. to connect with Overland Mail Coach at Salt Lake City, 1863.
Banos de la Encina: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Banque (de France): (Fr.) Bank of France printings, proofs or reprints.
Bantams: nickname given to the miniature war-tax stamps of South Africa during World War II, term for SWA overprint: see: S W A.
Bantayan Islands: bogus, Philippine island northeast of Cebu.
Banyoltes: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
B. A. P. O.: British Army Post Office.
Bar: 1: lines used for canceling stamp; 2: part of surcharge which obliterates original value.
BAR: letter-code within cds (q.v.) assigned to Barrouallie, St. Vincent, BWI (1873-1884), 1871 pop. 1,219.
Baranja: bogus, Jugoslavia stamps overprinted for Bosnian Republic.
Baranow: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Baranya: county in S Hungary (cap. Pécs) occupied by Serbian forces in 1919; occupation stamps issued known as "1st" and "2nd-Barancy Issues."
Barawe: Somalia inscription.
Barb: Barbados bisected and surcharged stamp.
Barbade: (Fr.) Barbados.
Barbados: West Indies islands; official name of postal administration: Barbados Postal Service (BPS). currency: 4 farthings = 1 penny, 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1950) 1628-1966: British colony, 1663: Great Britain Imperial Post Office

**Barbados:** inscription, Attack of the Giant Jellyfish; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Barbados:** inscription, Stamford Raffles as Nelson unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Barbar:** Sudan, *see*: Interpostal Seals, 1872-1882.

**Barbara:** 1: Somaliland Protectorate, *see*: Interpostal seals, 1882; 2: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Barber & Peckham:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Barberia:** overprint on stamps of Italy for Italian post offices in Tripoli.

**Barber, Geo. & O.C.:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Barber Match Co.:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Barbero covers:** US official covers flown on a Regulus missile, launched from USS *Barbero* submarine June 8, 1959; first official US Missile Mail.

**Barber pole:** nickname for cover with border of red and blue parallelograms.

**Barbuda:** island in the West Indies; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 EC dollar 1862: used stamps of Antigua, 1922, July 13: No.1, ½ penny green; overprint on stamps of Antigua and Leeward Islands, 1968: first stamps, inscribed Barbuda, *see* Antigua, 1982, June 28: first semipostal stamp.

**Barbuda mail:** overprint on stamps of Antigua.

**Barca:** overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.

**Bar cancel:** cancellation consisting of bars in various configurations.

**Barcelona:** 1: Spain, 1929-53: local postal tax issue; 2: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Barcelona Issue:** stamp of Spain overprinted "Republica" in Barcelona, 1931.

**Barcentrum:** bogus, Donald Evans issue for Netherlands.

**Barclay's Bank D.C.O.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Bar code:** pattern of straight lines of varying heights and thickness that permits electronic equipment to read the address.

**Barcode sorter:** computerized machine that sorts letter-size mail by using a barcode reader to interpret the imprinted barcode.

**Barcode sticker:** a gummed sticker applied to mail by the USPS indicting exact delivery address.

**Bardsey:** island off coast of Wales; Great Britain local carriage label.

**Barefoot:** British based catalog of British and European revenues.

**Barfrankierung:** (Ger.) pre-payment of postage in cash when stamps were unavailable.

**Barfreimachungsstempel:** (Ger.) printed matter franking per UPU 1920, to be in red color and include words "Franco" and "Gebühr bezahlt."

**Barfreimachung:** (Ger.) printed matter cancel.

**Barham Pile Cure Co.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; *see* Private die proprietary stamps.

**Barker's City Post:** local handstamp, Boston, Mass., 1853.

**Barna:** (Hung.) brown (color).
Bármely címlet: (Hung.) any denomination (of postage stamp).
Barna: (Hung.) brown (color).
Barnard, Joseph O.: Mauritius engraver of the "Post Office" 1d and 2d stamp designs of 1847.
Barnard's Caribou Express: local post; British Columbia, 1858: inscribed "Paid" and "Collect."
Barnás: (Hung.) brownish (color).
Barnásibolya: (Hung.) brown(ish)-violet (color).
Barnásílila: (Hung.) brown(ish)-lilac (color).
Barnássárga: (Hung.) brown(ish)-yellow, buff (color).
Barnásszürke: (Hung.) brown(ish)-grey, taupe (color).
Barnászöld: (Hung.) brown(ish)-olive green, olive-drab (color).
Bármely címlet: (Hung.) any denomination (of postage stamp).
Barna: (Hung.) brown (color).
Barnás: (Hung.) brownish (color).
Barnásibolya: (Hung.) brown(ish)-violet (color).
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Barnásszürke: (Hung.) brown(ish)-grey, taupe (color).
Barnászöld: (Hung.) brown(ish)-olive green, olive-drab (color).
Barnes, Demas: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Barnes, D. S.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Barnesville: U.S. local, "F.B.S." Friend's Boarding School, 1877-84.
Barnwell C.(Court) H. (House) S.C. 5 Paid: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Baroda: now Vadodara, India.
Baronial envelopes: large square shaped envelope, two sizes, introduced in post offices in 1884, discontinued 1920.
Bar precancels: earliest form of precancels, consisting of bars, lines, etc., any form that does not include a readable name.
Barques: (Fr.) boats; French colony revenue inscription.
Barquitos: (Sp.) term for the first issue of Argentina with design of small barks (ships).
Barrado: (Sp.) stamp remainders overprinted with black bars during 1854-82 to deface the design.
Barranquilla: with "Franqueo Particular" Colombia local post, 1882.
Barras: (Sp.) lines or bars used for canceling stamp remainders.
Barré: (Fr.) stamps overprinted with black bars or rules to deface the design.
Barred: stamps overprinted with black bars or rules to deface the design.
Barred cancel: striped cancel, used as a precancel device or an obliteration to void features of the stamp portrait, as when a king is overthrown.
Barred diamond: used in Toronto, 1858, complicated design to prevent washing of stamp for reuse.
Barred oval: a cancel or killer in which the bars increase and then decrease in size to form an
oval pattern; British Commonwealth countries use this a lot.


Barrel duplex: cancel with barrel-shaped portion in the center.

Barr's Penny Dispatch: U.S. local post, Lancaster, Pa., 1855.

Barrel mail: Galapagos Islands mail container for deposit of mail from passing ships.


Barr's Penny Dispatch: Lancaster, Pa. local letter service by Elias Barr.

Barr, T. H. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Barry Dock & Railways: Wales local post.

Barry Postal Supply Co.: manufacturer of cancelling machines used from the 1890s - 1910s.

Barry Railway: Wales local post.


Barry’s: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

E. N. Barry's Despatch Post: local handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1852.

Bars: printed horizontal dashes used by electric eye machines to center perforations in the stamp manufacturing process.

Barsinghausen: local, Germany, 1945-48.

Bar tagging: phosphorescent tagging where a bar of taggant is applied to the stamps.

Barton Press: subcontractor to Banknote Corp. of America, printed the 1994 Wonders of the Sea U.S. stamps.

Barva: (Czech.) color.

Barwani: India Feudatory State; 1921, April: issued local use stamps, 1948, July 1: separate stamps discontinued, replaced by stamps of the Republic of India.

Barzahlung: (Ger.) cash payment.

Basal shift: Term used for early British stamps meaning a double lower frame or partial impression on the lower part of the stamp.

Base Atlantica: overprint on Italian stamps; 1943-44: for use of military submarine personnel stationed in Bordeaux France.

Base Depot/ (date)/ Siberia: Canadian Forces in Siberia.


Base plate: stamps put on these varying size plates ready for perforating.

Base sheet: heavy paper pulled from original or intermediate plate or stone.

Bashahr: India Feudatory State of Bussahir.

Bashkoria: local, cinderella, Russian, 1996?

Bashkortostan: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

Basic presort: bulk mail presorted to first three digits of USA Zip code, bundled prior to mailing.

Basic stamp: stamp design before any overprint or surcharges have been added.

Basle: see Basel.


Bassa Vedasca: local, Italian liberation, Allied occupation, 1944.

Basso: 1: printing plate formed through baths for strengthening, 2: (It.) bottom, lowest side.
Basted mills paper: stamps of New Zealand used paper made by the Basted Paper Company, a thin hard paper, with a close weave, and watermarked with double-lined "NZ" and a star.


Basutoland: N’Chacadinga Bridge which was never built, perfin ‘specimen” unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Basutuföld: (Hung.) Basutoland.

B.A.T.: (abbr.) British Antarctic Territories.

Båt: (Nor.) boat.

Bata: (Sp.) overprint of capital of Rio Muni (Spanish Guinea); 1901: on issue of Fernando Poo.


Bataan War Prisoners Relief: seal issued by private group to raise funds, 1944-45.

Batallon: (Sp.) battalion.

Batavia: Netherlands Indies, postage due; now Jakarta, Indonesia.

Batchelder's Express: local private baggage express co., serviced stations along Eastern Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad, c1880s, used a label.


Batea: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

Bateke: bogus for Equatorial Africa, Portuguese territory.

Batekeland: bogus, 1896.

Batello Postale: (It.) mail boat.


Bathtubbing: term formerly used by precancel collectors to wash gum off stamps.


Bati Almanya: (Turk.) West Germany.


Batonné: (Fr.) ruled, used in philately as having a watermark of parallel lines about a cm apart.

Batonne paper: lines, whether wove or laid, are spaced far apart.

Baton Rouge: Louisiana, a Confederate "Postmasters" issue of 1861.


Batoum: (Fr.) Batum.


Batta: India States term for allowance for soldiers of public servants on active duty.

Battle of Maiwand: cinderella issued by the Baker Street Irregulars for 100 th anniversary of the battle; July 27, 1980.

Battleship revenue: name is from stamp design that illustrates the U.S. ship, Maine, 1898: series of documentary and proprietary stamps.

Battleship revenue plates: design of 1898 were printed on plates of 216 subjects, Internal
Revenue objected because of the difficulty of fractional amounts, BEP returned to 200-plate subject.

**Battleships**: U.S. documentary and proprietary revenue stamps showing Maine, 1898.

**Batum**: Georgia, Russia port city on Black Sea; currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble 1863-64: used stamps of Russia, 1865-77; used stamps of Russian Levant, 1878: annexed by Russia from Turkey, 1878-1918: used stamps of Russia, WW I: occupied by Germans and Turks, 1918, Dec.16- July 7, 1920: "British Occupation" overprint on Russian stamps, 1919: No. 1, 5 kopecks green; used overprint types of Georgia, 1920, July 14: returned to Georgia, 1921: became autonomous republic of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,1923: Russian stamps used, 1990: stamps of Georgia used, 1994: local post "stamps" issued for Azerbaijan, but have not seen postal use.

**Batum, forged issues**: 1919 Aloe Tree, (kopeck) Scott 1-3, Scott 4-6 (ruble).

**Batumi Post**: illegal issue and not valid for postage, UPU letter of Aug. 27, 1997.

**Bau., Baux.**: (Fr.) Bureaux, French offices (abroad).

**Bauer & Beudel**: private die match proprietary stamps.

**Bautenserie**: (Ger.) building series of German stamps; popular due to many varieties in issue.

**B. a. V.**: (Fr.) "Bateau a Vapeur" steamship postmark.

**Bavaria**: German State; located in southern Germany; currency: 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden, 100 pfenning = 1 mark (1874) 1849, Nov.1: No.1, 1 kreuzer black, stamps first issued, member German Confederation, 1850: used "mill wheel" as cancel, 1856: used concentric dashes as cancel, 1862: first postage due stamp issued,1870: became part of the German Empire, 1871-1918: continued use of its own stamps, issued first stamps in the world by the photogravure process depicting King Ludwig III, 1908: first official stamp issued, with "E" overprint for "Eisenbahn" railway official use, 1911: first air mail stamps issued, 1919: "Volksstaat" overprint on stamps of Bavaria, 1919, May 17: " Freistaat Bayern," Free State of Bavaria overprint on stamps of Bavaria, 1919: first semipostal stamp issued, 1920, Feb.14: unoverprinted issue released, 1920, March 31: postal rights transferred to Reichpost, 1920, April 1: "Deutsches Reich" overprint on Bavaria officials, 1920, April 6: "Deutsches Reich" overprint on stamps of Germany, valid in Germany, 1920, June 30: Bavarian stamps no longer valid.

**Bavaria**: local, displaced persons camp, 1946.

**Bavaria Railway**: German railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.

**Bavicre**: (Fr.) Bavaria.

**Bavure**: (Fr.) rough or smudged edge (printing impression).

**Bay Portu**: Indonesia, postage due.

**Bayern**: (Ger., Nor.) inscription used on stamps of Bavaria, 1849-1920.

**Bay. Post Taxe**: (Ger.) Bavaria postage due.

**Bayer. Staatszeisenbahn**: (Ger.) Bavaria railway issue.

**Bayley, C.J.**: Governor of Bahamas, made sketch of proposed design of 1859 1d stamp.

**Bayonne City Dispatch**: U.S. local post, Bayonne City, N.J., 1883.

**Bayr**: (Ger.) inscription used on stamps of Bavaria, 1849-1920.


**Bayrisch**: (Ger.) Bavarian.

**Baxa**: (Sp.) early form of Baja.

**Baza**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Bazen, X.: U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.
BB: 1. Barbados, country code as used by UPU. 2. British censor marking for St Kitts Nevis.
B B M: USPS term for bulk business mail.
BC: British Consulate, Cadiz, 1830-1848.
B. C.: 1: Before Christ, used following year dates; see: A.D.; 2: British Columbia, or British Colonies, or British Commonwealth; 3: (Fr.) bien centré, well centered.
B. C. A.: 1: overprint on stamps of Rhodesia for British Central Africa; 1891-95; see British Central Africa. 2: see Banknote Corporation of America.
BCC: British Civil Censorship; A/Austria; G/Germany; LO/Liaison Officer.
B. C. G.: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (Anti-Tuberculosis League) inscription on postal tax issue of Dominican Republic.
B C P S G: British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, USA.
B C S: Bermuda Collectors Society, USA.
BD: 1: auction abbreviation for bird topic; 2: Bangladesh, country code as used by UPU.
B. D.: Barracks Department, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
BDE HQPO: Australian Brigade Headquarters Post Office.
BDE HQPO: (Ger.) see: Bund Deutscher Philatelisten.
B. Dpto. Zelaya: overprint to prevent currency manipulation; Nicaragua, Province of Zelaya.
B., B.: (Fr.) abbreviation for bande, strip, wrapper.
BE: Belgium, country code as used by UPU.
B. E. A.: British East Africa.
Beacon stamp: the U.S. 5¢ Beacon airmail stamps of 1928.
Beeded oval: term applied to group of stamps issued for Colony of Victoria, 1860-63.
Beamte(r): (Ger.) official.
Bear stamps: refers to St. Louis Provisional, St. Louis Bears.
Beau: (Fr.) fine, a state of excellence.
Beaufort house essays: first stamp designs in British competition by Charles Whiting, 1840.
B. eau Fr. De Bale: (Fr.) postmark; French Post office, Basel, Switzerland.
Beaumont: Texas city, one of the Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals of 1861.
Beaux: (Fr.) bureau, post offices.
Beaver: first Canadian stamps issued in 1851, first stamp to feature an animal, the beaver.
Bebeh: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.
Bechuanaland: aka British Bechuanaland, former British Crown Colony.
Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate: Southern Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 rand (1961) 1885, Sep. 30: Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland established, a larger area north of the Colony named British Protectorate named at the same time, stamps of Cape of Good Hope overprinted "British Bechuanaland," 1885-86: mail was carried by runner or border police, 1886: No.1, 4 pence blue, 1887, Nov. 1: stamp of Great


**Bechuanaland Protectorate:** South Africa, overprint; 1888, Aug. 7-90: overprint "Protectorate" on stamps of Bechuanaland, 1889: overprint on stamps of Cape of Good Hope(1886), 1897-1926: overprint on stamps of Great Britain (1881-87), 1910: overprint on stamp of Transvaal (Sc.274), 1945: overprint on stamps of South Africa (Sc.100-102).

**Bechuanaland Protectorate:** Gastric Clinic; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horrey, 2001.

**Beckmann’s City Post:** Charleston, S.C., see: Carriers’ Stamps.

**B. Economique:** label; used on mail originating in Europe; means second day domestic delivery.

**Bedarfssbrief:** (Ger.) mail sent for non-philatelic purposes.

**Becsúanaföld:** (Hung.) Bechuanaland.

**Becsiiletes:** (Hung.) white (color) (also féher).

**Bedford & Co.'s Express:** private post, serviced coast to coast, with connections to West Indies, Hawaii, some Central and South American ports; mid 1800s, mail, newspaper and package express; used corner cards, embossed envelopes, labels and stamps.

**Bedienen:** (Ger.) expedite.

**Bed plate:** contains bored holes into which perforating machine pins descend.

**Bedrechein:** Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

**Beecher, A. & Son. (A.B.&S):** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Beekman's Post:** semi-official carrier service, Charleston, S.C., 1860-65, associated with John H. Honour.

**Bee hive:** US fancy cancel used in 19th century.

**Beer stamps:** tax paid revenue stamps, denominated in barrels & fractions of barrels, 1866-1951.

**Beez:** (Est.) beige (color).

**B. E. F.:** British Expeditionary Force overprint.

**Befestigungsleiste:** (Ger.) stamp hinge.

**Befeuchten:** (Ger.) to moisten, dampen.

**BEFM:** British Expeditionary Force Mediterranean.

**Befördert:** (Ger.) forwarded.
Befreit: (Ger.) free frank, postage free.
Befreiungsmarken: (Ger.) stamps of liberation.
Begagnat: (Swed.) used.
Behaehckar: Russia, Wenden (Livonia).
Behie: (Turk.) overprint for discount postage to encourage use of Turkish stamps, 1901
Behna: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1864-84.
Beige: (Eng., Fr., Ger., Sp.) grayish-tan color.
Beijing: also known as Peking, formerly Pei-ching, People's Republic of China.
Beilegen: (Ger.) enclose.
Beisteuermarke: (Ger.) postal tax stamps required on letters, but not valid for postage; also called Zwangszuschlagsmarke.
Bej: (Rom.) beige (color).
Bejuma: town near Valencia, Venezuela; 1854: postmaster issued local post stamps to deliver mail.
Bekjentjøre: (Nor.) publish or notify.
Beklippet: (Nor.) cut into.
BEL: international postal code for Belarus.
Belalp: Switzerland hotel post, 1873-83.
Belanglos: (Ger.) insignificant, meaningless, unimportant.
Belastingzegel: (Dut.) fiscal stamp.
Belebey: Russian town in Ufa Oblast ca. 250 miles of the city of Samara; issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1890-1908), see Zemstvo.
Belegstück: (Ger.) specimen copy.
Belfast & County Down Railway: Ireland local post.
Belfast & Northern Counties Railway: Ireland local post.
Belg: (Fr.) Belgium postmark.
Belga: (Hung.) Belgian.
Belga-Kongó: (Hung.) Belgian Congo.
Belgia: (Nor., Pol.) Belgium.
Belgian Congo: former Belgian colony in Central Africa; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1885: Congo Free State established, 1886: No.1, 5 centimes green, first stamps issued, 1887: first parcel post stamps, 1908: annexed to Belgium, renamed the Belgian Congo, 1918, May 18: first semipostal stamp issued, 1923: first postage due stamp issued, 1920, July 1: first air mail stamp
issued, 1960: became independent as the Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo Free State; see A. O., Congo Democratic Republic, Zaire.


**Belgian East Africa**: see: Ruanda Urundi.


**Belgica**: (Port., Sp.) Belgium.

**Belgicky**: (Czech.) Belgian.

**Belgie**: 1. (Flem.) Belgium inscription. 2. (Czech.) Belgium.

**Belgien**: 1. (Ger.) Belgium, overprint; 1914-18: on stamps of Germany, German Occupation, World War II occupation stamps consisted of surcharge, but no country name. 2. (Dan., Swed) Belgium

**Belgie posterijen**: (Flemish) inscription, 1891-96, Belgium post.

**Belgio**: (It.) Belgium.

**Belgique**: (Fr.) Belgium.

**Belgisch**: (Ger.) Belgian.

**Belgische besatzungspost in Deutschland**: (Ger.) Belgian occupation of Rhineland.

**Belgisch Congo**: inscription 1910-60.

**Belgisch Kongo**: (Ger.) Belgian Congo.

**Belgisk**: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Belgian (adj.).

**Belgiska Kongo**: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Belgian Congo.

**Belgisk Congo**: (Dan.) Belgian Congo.

**Belgium**: Western Europe; name came from the Celtic, Belgae; official name of postal administration: La Poste currency: 1833:100 centimes = 1 franc 2002: 100 cents = 1 Euro; stamps of this country may be found in the Belgium Stamp Catalog; 1500s: postal service via Thurn and Taxis, 1701: French postal service replaced Thurn and Taxis, 1725: Thurn and Taxis returned, 1744: French postal service replaced Thurn and Taxis, 1748: Austrian postal service used, 1793-1814: French postal administration used, 1814: Prussian postal service used, 1849, July 1: No.1, 10 centimes brown; first stamps issued without name of country, 1850: used rectangle within lines in a circle as a cancel, 1869: Belgique (Fr.) appeared on stamps, 1870: first postage due stamp issued, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1879: first railway stamp "chemins de fer” 1893: Belgie (Flemish) and Belgique (Fr.) appeared jointly on stamps, 1911, June 1: first semipostal stamp issued, 1914, Oct.1: Germany issued stamps for occupied Belgium, WW II: occupied by Germany, 1928: first newspaper stamp, 1929: first official stamp issued, 1930, April 30: first air mail stamp issued, 1939: first military parcel post stamp issued, 1967: July 17: first military stamp issued, 2002: stamps in Belgian francs change to euros July 1, 2002; see Allemagne-Duitschland (Flemish), Ambulant.

**Belgium, Belga**: (Hung.) Belgium, Belgian (adj.).

**Belgium Congo**: 1908: annexed to Belgium as a colony, admitted to the UPU, 1923, Aug. 31: Ruanda-Urundi became independent, affiliated with the UPU, 1960, July 1: became the independent Republic of the Congo, see Congo Democratic Republic.

**Belgium, forged issues**: 1: 1912-15 King Albert I, Scott 102. 2: 1914 Merode Monument, Scott

Belgium, reduced rates: surcharge; 1946: -10% by individual post offices.

Belize es Nuestro: (Sp.) "Belize is Ours" inscription on stamp of Guatemala as propaganda for territory, 1959.

Beliebtes Sammelgebiet: (Ger.) favorite collecting field.


Belize Relief Fund: overprint on British Honduras semi-postals; for Sept.1931 hurricane relief.

Belle: (Fr.) nice, fine, good.

Bellegarde: local provisional, French, 1944.


Bellreguart: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

Bell's Dispatch: bogus Canadian local post.

Bell's Express: local parcel express serviced Boston, Danvers, Danversport, and Danvers centre, Mass; used a label, year unknown.


Belorusko: (Czech.) Belarus (White Russia).

Belorusky: (Czech.), Belarusian (White Russia).

Bélyegfüzet: (Hung.) booklet pane.

Bélyeg Postautalványon: (Hung.) postage stamp on a postal money order.

Bélyeg Szállítólevélen: (Hung.) postage stamp on a parcel post card.

Bélyeg Táviraton: (Hung.) postage stamp on a telegram.

Bélyegtekercs: (Hung.) stamp roll (coil stamps).

Bélyegzéssel: (Hung.) cancellation.

Bélyegzett: (Hung.) used, canceled, see használ.

Bemrose, William and Henry Howe: obtained perforating rotary patent in 1854, US stamps used this device since 1857.

Bemutatás: (Hung.) exhibition.

Benadalid: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Benaders: overprint, Persian port; 1911-12: used stamps of Iran, 1921: used at Iranian Persian Gulf ports, 1922: overprint on stamps of Persia. Benadir: on Somali Coast; 1897: controlled by Italy, 1903, Oct. 12: inscription used on first stamps of Italian Somaliland, 1922, April: name changed to Italian Somalia, 1960, July 1: area combined with British Somaliland Protectorate to form Somalia; see Afars and Issas, Djibouti, Obock, Oltre Giuba, Italian East Africa, Somaliland, Italian.

Benadir: on Somali Coast; 1897: controlled by Italy, 1903, Oct. 12: inscription used on first
stamps of Italian Somaliland, 1922, April: name changed to Italian Somalia, 1960: area combined with British Somaliland Protectorate to form Somalia.

**Benagalbon**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benaguacil**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Benahavis**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benaholiz**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benalmadena**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benamargosa**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benämningar**: (Swed.) printing terms.

**Benamocarra**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Benaojan**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1938.

**Benasal**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Benarraba**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Bendel, B. & Co.**: private die match proprietary stamps.

**Bendel, H.**: private die match proprietary stamps.

**Beneficencia**: (Sp.) Spain charity labels with no franking value, but permitted for postal use from one postal employee to another, issued by a postal welfare organization.

**Beneficenza (francobollo di)**: (It.) charity stamps: stamps sold at more than the inscribed face value, with the difference between the face value and the selling price used for charity work; these are often called semi-postal stamps.

**Beneficos**: (Sp.) charity stamps.

**Benejana**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Ben Franklin Stamp Clubs**: 1980s: USPS sponsored stamp clubs of school children.

**Bengasi**: overprint on stamps of Italy; July 1901-11: first stamps issued at Italian post office, Ottoman Empire, 1912: Libyan issues used, now spelled Banghazi, Libya, see Italian Offices in Turkish Empire.

**Benicario**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Benifallin**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Benifayo**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Beni-Korrah**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-1882.

**Beni-Mazar**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-1884.


**Benipeixcar**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

**Benisouef**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1868-80.

**Benjamin & Sarpy**: Alfred Benjamin and Julian Sarpy were dealers in faked and forged stamps
in late 1880s, careers ended in 1892 when sentenced to jail in London.

**Ben Kulen:** local overprint, Sumatra, Japanese occupation, 1942-45.

**Bennett, D.M.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Bent & Lee:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Bentley's Dispatch:** US local post, New York, N.Y., 1856(?).

**Bentz, H & M:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Benzine:** used to identify watermarks, but highly volatile.

**Benzyna(y):** *(Pol.)* watermark detection fluid(s), e.g. benzine.

**Beograd:** also known as Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

**BEP:** see: Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

**Bepaald:** *(Dut.)* definitive.

**Beppu:** Japan (only English word inscription on stamp).

**B.E.P.T.O.M.:** *(Fr.)* Bureau d'étude des postes et telecommunications d'outre-mer; Department of Research for Overseas Posts and Telecommunications.

**BEQ:** letter-code within cds (q.v.) assigned to Bequia, St. Vincent, BWI (1894-1908), 1871 pop. 969.

**Bequia Island:** Grenadines of St. Vincent island, stamps first issued in 1976.

**Berdyansk:** (formerly Osipenko) Russian town in Tavric Oblast (now Ukraine) ca. 45 miles SW of Mariapol; issued over 80 different local Rural Post stamps (1870-1882), see Zemstvo.

**Berford & Co.'s Express:** U.S. local post, 1851 for mail from New York to Panama and then to west coast ports of North and South America.

**Berg.:** *(Ger.)* mountain, as a theme or topic.

**Berga:** local, Spanish civil war, 1937.

**Bergbau.:** *(Ger.)* mining, as a theme or topic.

**Bergedorf:** German State; 1861, Nov. 1: issued its own stamps, 1867: purchased by Hamburg, 1868: stamps of the North German Confederation.

**Bergdorff:** local, Germany, Brief-Beförderungs-Gesellschaft, 1887-88.

**Bergen:** Seaport city and seat of Hordaland county in SW Norway ca. 220 miles W of Oslo. Local post established, with first "Bergens / By-Post" lithographed 2 Skilling imperforate dark brown on wove paper local stamp issued in 1865, and a second samedesign 2 Skilling imperforate brown on greyish wove paper issued in 1866.

**Bergen bypost:** Norway local post, 1865-69.

**Bergen - F. Schroeter Local Post:** Local post re-organized by F. Schroeter as the successor company to the Norshuss & F. Schroeter Local Post (q.v.) company. Red (shades) "Bypost / 2 / Bergen // 2 Skilling" local stamp issued in 1869.

**Berg, Gladbach:** local, Germany, 1918-23.

**Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten:** see Hälsingborg - A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten.

**Bergen - Norshuss & F. Schroeter Local Post:** Local post established by Messrs. Norshuss and F. Schroeter, with a 2 Skilling imperforate black on lilac-rose paper "By-Post / 2 / Bergen" local stamp being issued 1 July 1868. Identical stamps in different colors are proofs.

**Berlin:** Germany: overprint in Russian Zone of Occupation, post WW II; 1945, June: Berlin-Brandenburg; OPD Berlin, Russian Zone post WW II, see O.P.D. 1946, Feb.: Soviet, American and British Zones used combined issue, 1946, June 24: Russia issued their own stamps with "O.P.D." overprint, 1948, July 1: Russians withdrew from four-power control of city, 1948, July 3: Sowjetische Besatzungs Zone; Soviet Zone overprint, 1948, Sept. 1: Allied occupation stamps "Berlin" overprinted diagonally in black for use in American, British and French occupation

**Berlin-Brandenberg:** Soviet Occupation, 1945: Issued "Berlin Bear" stamp.

**Berlinerblå:** *(Swed.)* Prussian blue (color).


**Berliner Ausgabe:** *(Ger.)* Berlin issue, stamps of German colonies and offices.

**Berlinerblå:** *(Dan., Swed.)* Prussian blue (color).

**Berlinikék:** *(Hung.)* Prussian blue (color).

**Bertino:** *(It.)* Berlin.

**Bermellon:** *(Sp.)* vermillion (color).


**Bermuda:** inscription, Six Shillings, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Bermuda:** inscription, Devil’s Triangle, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Bermuda, forged issue:** 1865-89 Queen’s head, Scott 1, 19.

**Bermudák:** *(Hung.)* the Bermuda Islands.

**Bermudes:** *(Fr.)* Bermuda.

**Bernburg:** local, Germany, 1897-1900.

**Berne:** local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.

**Bernerera:** island off coast of Scotland, Great Britain local carriage label.

**Berner ausgabe:** *(Ger.)* Bern issue, some UPU stamps overprinted "Specimen."

**Bernsteingelb:** *(Ger.)* amber (color).

**Berört:** *(Dan.)* touched.

**Berühmte:** *(Ger.)* famous men, as a theme or topic.

**Berührt:** *(Ger.)* touched, adjoined, border on.

**Besä:** "Genuine" overprint, 1921-22: Albania validity control.

**Besættelse:** *(Dan.)* occupation.

**Besættelse, Allieret:** *(Dan.)* Allied Forces occupation.

**Besættelse, Allieret - i Azerbaidjan:** *(Dan.)* WWI Allied Forces occupation of Azerbaijan.

**Besættelse, Allieret - i Trakien:** *(Dan.)* WWI Allied Forces occupation of Thrace.

**Besættelse, Albansk:** *(Dan.)* Albanian occupation.

**Besættelse, Amerikansk:** *(Dan.)* American occupation, United States occupation

**Besættelse, Amerikansk - i Tyskland:** *(Dan.)* American occupation of Germany, United States occupation of Germany.
| Besættelse, Australsk: (Dan.) | Australian occupation. |
| Besættelse, Australsk - i Japan: (Dan.) | Australian occupation of Japan. |
| Besættelse, Belgisk: (Dan.) | Belgian occupation. |
| Besættelse, Belgisk - i Tyskland: (Dan.) | Belgian occupation of Germany. |
| Besættelse, Belgisk - i Tysk Østrafrika: (Dan.) | Belgian occupation of German East Africa. |
| Besættelse, Bolivisk: (Dan.) | Bolivian occupation. |
| Besættelse, Britisk: (Dan.) | British occupation. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Batum: (Dan.) | British occupation of Batum. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Bushire: (Dan.) | British occupation of Bushire. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Irak: (Dan.) | British occupation of Iraq. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Kamerun: (Dan.) | British occupation of Cameroun. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Kreta: (Dan.) | British occupation of Crete. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Mesopotamien: (Dan.) | British occupation of Mesopotamia. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Orangeåen Kolonie: (Dan.) | British occupation of Orange River Colony. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Palestinen: (Dan.) | British occupation of Palestine. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Persien: (Dan.) | British occupation of Persia. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Togo: (Dan.) | British occupation of Togo. |
| Besættelse, Britisk - i Tysk Østrafrika: (Dan.) | British occupation of German East Africa. |
| Besættelse, Bulgarsk: (Dan.) | Bulgarian occupation. |
| Besættelse, Bulgarsk - i Rumænien: (Dan.) | Bulgarian occupation of Romania. |
| Besættelse, Dansk: (Dan.) | Danish occupation. |
| Besættelse, Finsk: (Dan.) | Finnish occupation. |
| Besættelse, Finsk - i Rusland: (Dan.) | Finnish occupation of Russia. |
| Besættelse, Fransk: (Dan.) | French occupation. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Cilicien: (Dan.) | French occupation of Cilicia. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Kamerun: (Dan.) | French occupation of Cameroun. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Kastellorizzo: (Dan.) | French occupation of Castellorizzo. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Kreta: (Dan.) | French occupation of Crete. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Rumænien: (Dan.) | French occupation of Romania. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Syrien: (Dan.) | French occupation of Syria. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Togo: (Dan.) | French occupation of Togo. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Tyskland: (Dan.) | French occupation of Germany. |
| Besættelse, Fransk - i Ungarn: (Dan.) | French occupation of Hungary. |
| Besættelse, Graesk: (Dan.) | Greek occupation. |
| Besættelse, Graesk - i Øægiske øer: (Dan.) | Greek occupation of the Aegean Islands. |
| Besættelse, Graesk - i Epirus: (Dan.) | Greek occupation of Epirus. |
| Besættelse, Graesk - i Trakien: (Dan.) | Greek occupation of Thrace. |
| Besættelse, Graesk - i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) | Greek occupation of Turkey. |
| Besættelse, Graesk - i Vesttrakien: (Dan.) | Greek occupation of Western Thrace. |
| Besættelse, Hollandsk: (Dan.) | Dutch occupation. |
| Besættelse, Italiensk: (Dan.) | Italian occupation. |
| Besættelse, Italiensk - i Øægiske øer: (Dan.) | Italian occupation of the Aegean Islands. |
| Besættelse, Italiensk - i Abyssinia: (Dan.) | Italian occupation of Abyssinia (Ethiopia). |
| Besættelse, Italiensk - i Dalmatien: (Dan.) | Italian occupation of Dalmatia. |
| Besættelse, Italiensk - i Korfu: (Dan.) | Italian occupation of Corfu. |
| Besættelse, Italiensk - i Kreta: (Dan.) | Italian occupation of Crete. |
Besættelse, Italiensk - i Østrig: (Dan.) Italian occupation Austria.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Hollandsk Indies: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of the Dutch (East) Indies.
Besættelse, Litauensk - i Memelområdet: (Dan.) Lithuanian occupation Memel.
Besættelse, Japansk: (Dan.) Japanese occupation.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Hollandsk Indies: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of the Dutch (East) Indies.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Kina: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of China.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Korea: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of Korea.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Malay: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of Malaya.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Manchuriet: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
Besættelse, Japansk - i Philippinerne: (Dan.) Japanese occupation of the Philippines.
Besættelse, Kinesisk: (Dan.) Chinese occupation.
Besættelse, Kroatiensk: (Dan.) Croatian occupation.
Besættelse, Østrigsks: (Dan.) Austrian occupation.
Besættelse, Østrigsks - i Italien: (Dan.) Austrian occupation of Italy.
Besættelse, Østrigsks - i Montenegro: (Dan.) Austrian occupation of Montenegro.
Besættelse, Østrigsks - i Rumænien: (Dan.) Austrian occupation of Romania.
Besættelse, Østrigsks - i Serbien: (Dan.) Austrian occupation of Serbia.
Besættelse, Portugisisk: (Dan.) Portuguese occupation.
Besættelse, Rumænisk: (Dan.) Romanian occupation.
Besættelse, Rumænisk - i Ungarn: (Dan.) Romanian occupation of Hungary.
Besættelse, Rumænisk - i Vestukraine: (Dan.) Romanian occupation of Western Ukraine.
Besættelse, Russisk: (Dan.) Russian occupation.
Besættelse, Russisk - i Kreta: (Dan.) Russian occupation of Crete.
Besættelse, Russisk - i Letland: (Dan.) Russian occupation of Latvia.
Besættelse, Russisk - i Litauen: (Dan.) Russian occupation of Lithuania.
Besættelse, Russisk - i Tyskland: (Dan.) Russian occupation of Germany.
Besættelse, Serbienisk - i Ungarn: (Dan.) Serbian occupation of Hungary.
Besættelse, Spansk: (Dan.) Spanish occupation.
Besættelse, Svensk: (Dan.) Swedish occupation.
Besættelse, Tyrkisk: (Dan.) Turkish occupation.
Besættelse, Tysk: (Dan.) German occupation.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Belgien: (Dan.) German occupation of Belgium.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Estland: (Dan.) German occupation of Estonia.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Frankrig: (Dan.) German occupation of France.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Letland: (Dan.) German occupation of Latvia.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Litauen: (Dan.) German occupation of Lithuania.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Luxemburg: (Dan.) German occupation of Luxembourg.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Polen: (Dan.) German occupation of Poland.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Rumænien: (Dan.) German occupation of Romania.
Besættelse, Tysk - i Rusland: (Dan.) German occupation of Russia.
Besættelse, Ungarnsk: (Dan.) Hungarian occupation.
Besatungsausgabe: (Ger.) occupation issue.
Besatungsfeldpost: (Ger.) occupation fieldpost.
Besatzung: (Ger.) occupation.
Besatzungsausgabe: (Ger.) occupation issue.
Beschädigt: (Dut.) damaged.
Beschädigt: (Ger.) damaged.
Beschaffenheit: (Ger.) condition.
Bescheinigen: (Ger.) certify, authenticate.
Beschnitten: (Ger.) close cut (margins).
Beschreibung: (Ger.) description.
Beschriftung: (Ger.) inscription.
Besetztes gebiet NordFrankreich: (Ger.) overprint handstamp; 1940: on French definitives used by German troops after the British evacuation of Dunkerque.
Besetzung: (Ger.) occupation.
Besetzung, Albanische: (Ger.) Albanian occupation.
Besetzung, Albanische: (Ger.) Albanian occupation.
Besetzung, Alliierte: (Ger.) WWII Allied occupation.
Besetzung, Amerikanische: (Ger.) United States occupation.
Besetzung, Australische: (Ger.) Australian occupation.
Besetzung, Belgische: (Ger.) Belgian occupation.
Besetzung, Britische: (Ger.) British occupation.
Besetzung, Bulgarische: (Ger.) Bulgarian occupation.
Besetzung, Chinesische: (Ger.) Chinese occupation.
Besetzung, Dänische: (Ger.) Danish occupation.
Besetzung, Deutsche: (Ger.) German occupation.
Besetzung, Finnische: (Ger.) Finnish occupation.
Besetzung, Französischische: (Ger.) French occupation.
Besetzung, Griechische: (Ger.) Greek occupation.
Besetzung, Indische: (Ger.) Indian occupation.
Besetzung, Italianische: (Ger.) Italian occupation.
Besetzung, Japanische: (Ger.) Japanese occupation.
Besetzung, Jordannische: (Ger.) Jordanian occupation.
Besetzung, Litauische: (Ger.) Lithuanian occupation.
Besetzung, Österreichische: (Ger.) Austrian occupation.
Besetzung, Peruanische: (Ger.) Peruvian occupation.
Besetzung, Polnische: (Ger.) Polish occupation.
Besetzung, Russische: (Ger.) Russian occupation.
Besetzung, Rumänische: (Ger.) Romanian occupation.
Besetzung, Serbische: (Ger.) Serbian occupation.
Besetzung, Sowjetische: (Ger.) Soviet (USSR) occupation.
Besetzung, Spanische: (Ger.) Spanish occupation.
Besetzung, Syrische: (Ger.) Syrian occupation.
Besetzung, Thailändische: (Ger.) Thai occupation.
Besetzung, Tschechoslowakische: V Czechoslovakian occupation.
Besetzung, Türkische: V Turkish occupation.
Besetzung, Ungarische: V Hungarian occupation.
Beskadigt: (Dan., Nor.) damaged.
Beskäre: (Dan., Nor.) cut close to stamp design.
Beskåret höyre side: (Nor.) cut close on right hand side of stamp design.
Beskåret høyre og øvre side: (Nor.) cut close on right hand and top sides of stamp design.
Beskåret høyre og nedre side: (Nor.) cut close on right hand and bottom sides of stamp design.
Beskåret nedre side: (Nor.) cut close at bottom side of stamp design.
Beskåret øvre side: (Nor.) cut close at top side of stamp design.
Beskåret venstre side: (Nor.) cut close on left hand side of stamp design.
Beskåret venstre og nedre side: (Nor.) cut close on left hand and bottom sides of stamp design.
Beskåret venstre og øvre side: (Nor.) cut close on left hand and top sides of stamp design.
Beskjeftigelse: (Nor.) occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Allierad: (Nor.) Allied Forces occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Allierad - på Azerbaidjan: (Nor.) WWI Allied Forces occupation of Azerbaijan.
Beskjeftigelse, Allierad - på Trakien: (Nor.) WWI Allied Forces occupation of Thrace.
Beskjeftigelse, Albansk: (Nor.) Albanian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Amerikansk: (Nor.) American occupation, United States occupation
Beskjeftigelse, Amerikansk - av Tyskland: (Nor.) American occupation of Germany, United States occupation of Germany.
Beskjeftigelse, Australisk: (Nor.) Australian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Australisk - av Japan: (Nor.) Australian occupation of Japan.
Beskjeftigelse, Belgisk: (Nor.) Belgian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Belgisk - i Tyskland: (Nor.) Belgian occupation of Germany.
Beskjeftigelse, Belgisk - i Tysk Østafrika: (Nor.) Belgian occupation of German East Africa.
Beskjeftigelse, Bolivisk: (Nor.) Bolivian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk: (Nor.) British occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Batum: (Nor.) British occupation of Batum.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Bushire: (Nor.) British occupation of Bushire.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Irak: (Nor.) British occupation of Iraq.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Kamerun: (Nor.) British occupation of Cameroun.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Kreta: (Nor.) British occupation of Crete.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Mesopotamien: (Nor.) British occupation of Mesopotamia.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Oransje Elv Kolonie: (Nor.) British occupation of Orange River Colony.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Palestinien: (Nor.) British occupation of Palestine.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Persien: (Nor.) British occupation of Persia.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Togo: (Nor.) British occupation of Togo.
Beskjeftigelse, Britisk - av Tysk Østafrika: (Dan.) British occupation of German East Africa.
Beskjeftigelse, Bulgarsk: (Nor.) Bulgarian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Bulgarisk - av Rumanien: (Nor.) Bulgarian occupation of Romania.
Beskjeftigelse, Dansk: (Nor.) Danish occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Finsk: (Nor.) Finnish occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Finsk - av Russland: (Nor.) Finnish occupation of Russia.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk: (Nor.) French occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Cilicien: (Nor.) French occupation of Cilicia.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Kamerun: (Nor.) French occupation of Cameroun.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Kastellorizo: (Nor.) French occupation of Castellorizo.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Kreta: (Nor.) French occupation of Crete.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Rumania: (Nor.) French occupation of Romania.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Syrien: (Nor.) French occupation of Syria.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Togo: (Nor.) French occupation of Togo.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Tyskland: (Nor.) French occupation of Germany.
Beskjeftigelse, Fransk - av Ungarn: (Nor.) French occupation of Hungary.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk: (Nor.) Greek occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk - av Æægiske øy: (Nor.) Greek occupation of the Aegean Islands.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk - av Epirus: (Nor.) Greek occupation of Epirus.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk - av Trakien: (Nor.) Greek occupation of Thrace.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk - av Tyrkia: (Nor.) Greek occupation of Turkey.
Beskjeftigelse, Grekisk - av Vesttrakien: (Nor.) Greek occupation of Western Thrace.
Beskjeftigelse, Hollandsk: (Nor.) Dutch occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk: (Nor.) Italian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Æægiske øy: (Nor.) Italian occupation of the Aegean Islands.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Abyssinia: (Nor.) Italian occupation of Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Dalmatia: (Nor.) Italian occupation of Dalmatia.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Korfu: (Nor.) Italian occupation of Corfu.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Kreta: (Nor.) Italian occupation of Crete.
Beskjeftigelse, Italiensk - av Østerrike: (Nor.) Italian occupation Austria.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk: (Nor.) Japanese occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Filippinerna: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of the Philippines.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Hollandsk Indien: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of the Dutch (East) Indies.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Kina: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of China.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Korea: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of Korea.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Malaj: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of Malaya.
Beskjeftigelse, Japansk - av Manchuriet: (Nor.) Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
Beskjeftigelse, Kinesisk: (Nor.) Chinese occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Kroatisk: (Nor.) Croatian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Litauisk - av Memelområdet: (Nor.) Lithuanian occupation Memel.
Beskjeftigelse, Østerrikisk: (Nor.) Austrian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Østerrikisk - av Italia: (Nor.) Austrian occupation of Italy.
Beskjeftigelse, Østerrikisk - av Montenegro: (Nor.) Austrian occupation of Montenegro.
Beskjeftigelse, Østerrikisk - av Rumania: (Nor.) Austrian occupation of Romania.
Beskjeftigelse, Østerrikisk - av Serbien: (Nor.) Austrian occupation of Serbia.
Beskjeftigelse, Portugisisk: (Nor.) Portuguese occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Rumænsk: (Nor.) Romanian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Rumænsk - av Ungarn: (Nor.) Romanian occupation of Hungary.
Beskjeftigelse, Rumænsk - av Vestukraine: (Nor.) Romanian occupation of Western Ukraine.
Beskjeftigelse, Russisk: (Nor.) Russian occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Russisk - av Kreta: (Nor.) Russian occupation of Crete.
Beskjeftigelse, Russisk - av Lettland: (Nor.) Russian occupation of Latvia.
Beskjeftigelse, Russisk - av Litauen: (Nor.) Russian occupation of Lithuania.
Beskjeftigelse, Russisk - av Tyskland: (Nor.) Russian occupation of Germany.
Beskjeftigelse, Serbisk - av Ungarn: (Nor.) Serbian occupation of Hungary.
Beskjeftigelse, Spansk: (Nor.) Spanish occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Svensk: (Nor.) Swedish occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Tyrkisk: (Nor.) Turkish occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk: (Nor.) German occupation.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Belgia: (Nor.) German occupation of Belgium.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Estland: (Nor.) German occupation of Estonia.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Frankrike: (Nor.) German occupation of France.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Letland: (Nor.) German occupation of Latvia.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Litauen: (Nor.) German occupation of Lithuania.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Luxemburg: (Nor.) German occupation of Luxembourg.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Polen: (Nor.) German occupation of Poland.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Rumania: (Nor.) German occupation of Romania.
Beskjeftigelse, Tysk - av Russland: (Nor.) German occupation of Russia.
Beskjeftigelse, Ungersk: (Nor.) Hungarian occupation.
Besondere: (Ger.) special.
Bessarabia: bogus Russian overprint.
Besser: (Ger.) better grade.
Bestand: (Ger.) stock.
Bestätigungsstempel: (Ger.) cancel confirming mode of transportation and/or postal performance; such as per airmail, or flight delayed.
Bestemmende: (Nor.) definitive.
Bessket Papper: (Swed.) coated paper.
Beta: Denmark; 1870-85: name given to flaws in bicolored stamps.
Betera: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Betrag: (Ger.) amount.
Betschuanaland: (Ger.) Bechuanaland.
Bewerten: (Ger.) to estimate, to price.
Bexar: (Sp.) now San Antonio, Texas.
Beyrout: overprint for Beirut, Offices in Turkey; 1873-1914: stamps of Great Britain postmarked, 1905: French Levant overprint stamp plus surcharge, 1909: overprint on stamps of Russia, Levant, Offices in the Turkish Empire, now Beirut, Lebanon.
Bez: (Pol.) without.
Béz: (Hung.) beige (color), see drapp.
Bezahlte: (Ger.) paid.
Bezeichnung: (Ger.) designation, name.
Bezirk: (Ger.) district.
Bezirksaufdruck: (Ger.) district, local overprint.
Bezirksgericht: (Ger.) Austrian court fee revenue stamp.
Bezirksstandstempel: (Ger.) local hand surcharge.
Bezirksmarke (HOPS): (Ger.) hand overprinted stamp cancelled for Russian occupation zone.
Bezirkspostamt: (Ger.) district post office.
Bez kleju: (Pol.) ungummed.
Bez lepu: (Czech.) 1. unused, no gum. 2. regummed.
Bézovy: (Czech.) beige (color).
Bez podleplki: (Pol.) never hinged.
BF: 1:B:Belgian franc, currency; 2: Burkina Faso, country code as used by UPU.
B. F.: (Fr.) French Post Office postmark.
B.F.K. watermark seen on French-area artist’s die proofs.
BFM: British Fleet Mail.
BFMO: British Fleet Mail Office.
B.F.P.O.: British Forces Post Office.
BFPS: British Forces Postal Service.
BG: Benjamin Goldsworthy, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
B.G.: 1: Botanical Garden, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74; 2: (It.) inscription, Bollo Gazzatte, newspaper tax stamps for Modena. 3. precedes the European postal code on addresses in Bulgaria, such as BG-1000 Sofia.
B-Gate: Bishopsgate Receiving House, London Penny Post.
B G D: (Bureau Grand Ducal) Duchy of Berg, Lubeck, postmark, 1806-Aug. 1808.
B Grill: grill used on US stamps in the 19th century.
B. Guiana: inscription on stamps for British Guiana.
BH: international postal code for Bosnia-Hercegovina.
Bhangies: Indian States term for parcel post service.
B. H. M. A. V.: Mongolia.
Bhor: India Feudatory State, Bombay, British India; 1879: No.1, ½ anna carmine; first stamps, 1895: state post offices closed, 1901: stamps supplied to collectors as mint or used, 1902: used stamps of India.
Bhoutan: (Fr.) Bhutan.
bHP: (Cyrillic) cinderella, Belarusian National Rada (council).
Bhutan: kingdom in the Eastern Himalayas; currency: 100 chetrum = 1 ngultrum 1910: became British protectorate, 1949: became independent, 1955, Jan. 1: first stamps were fiscals, but validated for internal postal use, stamps of India required for external mailings, 1962, May: first stamps, covers usually also bore stamps of India, Tibet or China for external use, 1962, Oct.10: No.1 2 chetrun red/gray; first stamp issued, Bhutan stamps valid for international mail, 1964, Mar.: first semipostal stamp issued, 1967, Jan. 10: first air mail stamp issued, 1969, March 7: joined the UPU, 1973: issued the famous phonograph record stamps, and stamps with a scent.
B. I.: British India.
BI: 1: auction abbreviation for bisect topic or theme; 2: Burundi, country code as used by UPU. 3. letter-code within cds (q.v.) assigned to Biabou, St. Vincent, BWI (1873-1883), 1871 pop.56.
B I A: Bureau Issues Association, USA, see: USSS.
Bialy(o), Bialawy(o): (Pol.) white, whitish (color).
Bialystok: province in northern Poland; 1916: German military commander issued local stamps.
Bianco: (It.) white (color).
Bible Cover: Iceland cover with 22 Official 8-skilling stamps (20 in one block) from 1873 found
in a bible.

Bíbor: (Hung.) purple (color).

Bíboivsörö: (Hung.) magenta (color).

Bíbor: (Hung.) magenta (color).

Bicentenaire: (Fr.) bicentenary.

Bicentenaire de Port-au-Prince: (Fr.) Haiti bicentenary.

Bicentenario de Talco: (Sp.) Chile, Talco postal tax.

Bicentennial: two hundredth anniversary; 1976: America celebrated its 200th birthday.


Bicolor: a stamp printed or otherwise produced in two colors.

Bicolored envelope: Nesbitt envelopes printed in two colors for USPO requirements, 1861.

Bicolored postmarks: Millpoint, N.Y, inking pad was divided half red, half violet, with dividing line, 1885.

Bicycle mail: operated with local stamps by themselves or with stamp of the country; 1890s: Western Australia as the Coolgardie Cycle Express, 1909: Mafeking, Boer War, 1918: South Africa. 1945: Amiens, France: Vaduz, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, 1953: Northern Italy.

Bicycle Mail Route: U. S. local post; 1894, between Fresno and San Francisco, Calif.

Bicycle posts: postal service operated by means of bicycle delivery.

Bid (opening): first, or opening bid at an auction; Ausgebot, Angebot (Ger.), Enchere (Debut) (Fr.), Offerta (Iniziale) (It.), Oferta (inicial) (Sp.).

Bid book: auction house data book composed of bids submitted by absentee bidders on the lots offered at auction, with the bid book being maintained manually or by electronic means.

Bidding against the ceiling, curtains: practice designed to artificially create higher realization for an auction lot by "accepting" bids from non-existent bidders.

Bidding circle: a group composed of two or more participants agreeing either not to bid against each other during a public auction, or to keep bids below a certain pre-agreed amount; also known as crossing off.

Bidding increments: series of regular increasing currency intervals called by the auctioneer during the bidding process for a lot.

Bidding paddle: card or similar item with a number assigned specifically for the bidder registered with the auctioneer, and used during the auction to denote active participation in the bidding procedures during the sale; permits early recording by an auctioneer of winning bidder.

Bid rigging: collusion among two or more dealers to withhold bids and permit one of their group to bid for group and obtain material at a lower price, then the material is resold among the group's members.

Bid sheet: mail order form with bids for a upcoming auction.

Bid shielding: a situation where two bidders collude where one buyer bids low, the other buyer bids very high to scare off other potential bidders; seconds before the Internet auction ends, the high bid is withdrawn, and the partner wins the lot by default.

BIE: vertical overprint; 1946: Bureau International d'Education, Switzerland.

Bieden: (Dut.) to bid (at an auction).

Biedformulier: (Dut.) bid sheet.

Bielefeld: local, Germany 1898-1900.

Bierlrussie: (Fr.) Belarus.

Bielozersk: Russian town in Novgorod Oblast; issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1868-1918), see Zemstvo.
Bien centré: (Fr.) well-centered.
Bienenkorbstempel: (Ger.) beehive cancel.
Bienfaisance (timbre de): (Fr.) charity stamps: stamps sold at more than the inscribed face value, with the difference between the face value and the selling price used for charity work; these are often called semi-postal stamps.
Bietempfehlung: (Ger.) suggested bid.
Bieten: (Ger.) to bid (at an auction).
Bieter: (Ger.) bidder.
Bigello: (It.) beige, grayish-tan color.
Bigelow's Express: private mail serviced Boston to Canada; used a corner card, and labels; 1846-53.
Big Head: see current name: Black Jack.
Big Mail: until 1772, Austrian postal system term for incoming foreign mail.
Bijawar: India Feudatory State; 1935: issued local use stamps, 1939: separate stamps discontinued, replaced by stamps of India.
Bijzonderevluchten: (Dut.) inscription; 1933: airmail issue.
Bilateral Treaty: postal treaty between two nations on international mail.
Bilá, Bíly: (Czech.) white (color).
Bilbao: local overprint, Spanish civil war, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1937.
Bilbes: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1867-1880.
Bildfrei gestempelt: (Ger.) cancelled not to touch stamp design as requested by topicalists.
Bild: (Ger.) image (printed area of a stamp).
Bildgrösse: (Ger.) size of design.
Bildnis: (Ger.) portrait, illustration.
Bildpostkarte: (Ger.) picture postal card.
Bildpostkarte mit Eingedruckter Marke: (Ger.) picture postal card with imprinted stamp.
Bildseite: (Ger.) face or picture of stamp.
Bilhete: (Port.) postal card.
Billet de Banque: (Fr.) Bank note, paper money.
Bilingual: two languages on the same stamp.
Bilingual pairs: pair of stamps on which the inscription is in one language on one of the stamps, and in another language on the other stamp; common with stamps of South Africa.
Bilingue: (Fr., It.) bilingual, two languages on the same stamp.
Bilingüe: (Sp.) bilingual, two languages on the same stamp.
Billets de port payé: (Fr.) slips (of paper) for postage paid, sold in monasteries, courthouses, colleges and prisons in Paris, France, 1653 by Renouard de Villayer, who used an adhesive postage stamp for prepaid postage, and had street corner posting-boxes service ended due to vandalism to the boxes.
Billigst: (Ger.) cheapest.
Billigung: (Ger.) approval.
Bill Nyans: (Swed.) cheapest shade (color).
Bilpostur: (Ice.) bus transport.
Binit Bicska: overprint on stamps of Hungary for Banat, district of Hungary; 1919: stamps of Hungary for Serbian Occupation, 1919, July: Serbian troops withdrew, area divided between Romania and Yugoslavia.
Bipaket: (Swed.) parcel post.
Bipartido: (Port.) bisected.
Bipartite stamps: stamps printed in two parts with one part meant to be used as postage and the other as a receipt of mailing.
Bird: Czechoslovakia newspaper stamps, spread wing bird design.
Birket-el-Sabhi: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1864-1884.
Birlesik Kirallik: (Turk.) Great Britain.
Birmania: (Sp.) Burma.
Birmanie: (Fr.) Burma.
Birmingham City Centre: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Birthday cover: covers or postcards postmarked on the date of a birthday.
"Birth Prince Henry": 1984 surcharge on stamps of Aitutaki.
Bis: (Sp.) used in addresses where two houses have the same address to alert mailman to check name of recipient.
Bisagra: (Sp.) stamp hinge or mount.
Bisbal del Panades: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Biscay: Spanish Basque province; 1873: Carlist stamps, with Don Carlos' portrait.
Bisccionado: (Sp.) bisected.
Bisect: stamp cut in half which has been used to pay the postage at half the face value of the original stamp; the bisect should be collected on the original cover with the postmark or cancellation covering the cut.
Bisectado, partido en dos: (Sp.) see: Bisect.
Bisecto: (Sp.) bisected stamp.
Bishop, Henry: appointed British postmaster general by Oliver Cromwell, 1660-63, and continued in that position during the Restoration and the accession of Charles II.
Bishop Mark: first dated postmark of Great Britain indicating day and month; 1661, about: Henry Bishop initiated form of a circle divided horizontally by a line with the month abbreviated to two letters in top half and day of the month in the lower half.
Bishop's City Post: U. S. local post, Cleveland, Ohio, 1848-51, see: Carriers' Stamps.
Bisseto: (Port.) bisect.
Bisseção, Bissetor: (Port.) bisect, bisecting.
Bister: (Eng., Ger.) dark brown, yellow brown (color).
Bistra-Post: see Romania - Bistra Local Post.
Bistre: (Fr., Sp.) dark brown bister, yellow brown (color).
Bistro: (It.) dark brown (color).
Bistru: (Rom.) bistre, yellowish-brown (color), see Brun-galbui.
Bistru-oliv: (Rom.) bistre-olive, yellowish-brown olive (color).
Bit: name of part that is affixed to a roller impressing into the newly formed paper, making the watermark.
Bite: the impression of design lines into the paper.
Labor Bureau; 2: 1938: Switzerland.

Bìtola: formerly Monastir, Yugoslavia.

Bìxcaia: *(Sp.)* early form of "Viczaya" one of the Basque Provinces.

Bìzonals: stamps issued in the Anglo-American zones of occupied Germany, 1945-49.

Bìzone, Bìzonia: American and British Zones of Occupation.

B. J.: Benin, country code as used by UPU.

Bjælkenummerstempel: *(Dan.)* numerical oblit cancellation with bars.

B. J. & Co., *(Barber, Jones & Co.)*: private die match proprietary stamps.

B. J. de F: *(Bureau Imperial de France)* Duchy of Berg, Lubeck, postmark, c1806-Aug. 180

Bjorneborg: now Pori, Finland.

Bjorn oya: bogus Bear Island local post.

Bjuda: *(Swed.)* to bid (at an auction).


B K C: airmail booklets, Scott Catalogue number prefix.

Bklt: abbreviation for booklet.

BKM: auction term abbreviation for Brookman Catalog.

Bkstpd: abbreviation for backstamp(ed); see: Backstamp.

Bl: *(Ger.)* catalog abbreviation for blue (blau) overprint or surcharge.

Bl: abbreviation for Bolaffi, Italian catalogue firm.

Blå: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* blue (color).

Blaa: *(Dan.)* blue (color).

Blåakt Grå: *(Swed.)* bluish-grey (color).

Blåakt Grön: *(Swed.)* bluish-green (color).

Blåaktig gröngrå: *(Swed.)* bluish grey-green (color).

Blåakt Lila: *(Swed.)* bluish-lilac (color).

Blåakt Mörkgrön-grön: *(Swed.)* bluish dark green-green (color).

Blåakt purpur: *(Swed.)* bluish-purple (color).

Blåakt violett: *(Swed.)* bluish-violet (color).

Black: the darkest color.

Bläck: *(Swed.)* ink.

Black bar: marking printed next to the arrows on sheets of British stamps with phosphor bands to help in checking supplies.

Black Blot: American Philatelic Society program; 1962-79: offered guidance on the world's new stamp issues as to what issues they considered as unnecessary.

Black border: on the King Alexander memorial issue of Yugoslavia, 1934.

Black Flag Republic: Formosa, Japanese seceding state, 1895.

Black Hardings: nickname for the mourning stamps issued in 1923 for the death of President William Harding.


Black Honduras: black overprint and surcharge for newly established airmail route; 1915-16: Honduras, only two copies known to exist.

Black Jack: nickname given to the US 2c issue of 1863 showing Andrew Jackson's head, printed in black.

Bläckmakulerad: *(Swed.)* pen canceled.

Black on color: used to describe an issue printed in black on colored paper with the actual color indicated being the color of the paper.
Black-out cancel: Canadian censored postmark used in port cities during WW II.
Black plates: plates originally used for the 1840 Penny Black, later used for the 1d red stamps.
Black print: 1: proofs of stamps pulled in black, not color of the issued stamp, from the actual printing plates: used for press releases. 2: Greenland: stamp-like labels, engraved by Slania and Rosing, sold by postal authorities to raise money for stamp shows.
Blackwell-Weilandy Book & Stationary Co.: private merchandise delivery serviced St.Louis, MO., used a label, year unknown.
Blad, Bledy: (Pol.) error, errors.
Blad (bledy) Pozorne: (Pol.) apparent color error(s) on a postage stamp that can be easily tampered with (e.g., missing silver color), to be purchased only with an expert’s guarantee.
Blæk: (Dan.) ink.
Blækannullering: (Dan.) pen cancellation.
Blåfiolett: (Nor.) blue-violet (color).
Blagoveschensk: Far Eastern Republic; 1921: stamp issue.
Blágrá: (Dan., Nor.) blue-grey (color).
Blágrönn: (Swed.) blue-green, emerald-green (color); see Smaragdgrönn.
Blágrönn: (Dan.) blue-green (color).
Blá-grönakt Blá: (Swed.) blue-greenish blue (color).
Blagronn: (Nor.) cobalt (color).
Blågrønn: (Nor.) blue-green (color).
Blågrönn: (Nor.) blue-green (color).
Blågrön: (Swed.) blue-green (color).
Blågrønn: (Nor.) blue-green (color).
Blågrønn: (Nor.) blue-green (color).
Blägrönn: (Nor.) blue-green (color).
Blålig: (Dan., Nor.) bluish (color).
Bláliggrönn: (Dan.) bluish-green (color).
Blåliggrå: (Dan.) bluish-grey (color).
Blåliglilla: (Dan.) bluish-lilac (color).
Bláligpurpur: (Dan.) bluish-purple (color).
Blåligviolet: (Dan.) bluish-violet (color).
Blålila: (Swed.) blue-lilac (color).
Blå-ljusblå: (Swed.) blue-light blue (color).
Blanc: (Fr.) white (color).
Blanca: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Blanco: (Port., Sp.) white (color).
Blanco Karte: (Ger.) blank cover, with stamp affixed, to be postmarked for special occasions.
Blanc type: French stamp design in 1900, named after designer, Joseph Blanc.
Blandad: (Swed.) mixed.
Blandet: (Dan.) commercial cover.
Blanes: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Blånet: (Dan.) blued (color).
Blank (envelope): individual sheet of paper cut from the sheet by the knife in the envelope manufacturing stage; also known as shape.
Blanket: 1: papermaking term for the belt that carries newly formed paper; 2: rubber sheet used on offset presses to transfer the impression from the plate to paper.
Blase im Gummi: (Ger.) bubble in gum.
Blåskifer: (Dan.) blue-slate (color).
Blason: (Fr.) stamp with arms design.
Blåsort: (Dan.) blue-black (color).
Blass: (Ger.) pale (color).
Blattalbum: (Ger.) page for album.
Blattpapier: (Ger.) sheet.
Blått påtryck: (Swed.) blue surcharge.
Blau, bl.: (Ger.) blue (color).
Blaue Karte: (Ger.) blue card from United Nations-Geneva; UN-Vienna has a white card; UN-New York has a green card.
Blaugel: (Ger.) commercial product to prevent stamps from adhering to album pages due to moisture absorption.
Blå-ultramarin: (Swed.) blue-ultramarine (color).
Blauw: (Neth.) blue (color).
Blauwegroen: (Neth.) bluish-green (color).
Blåviolet: (Swed.) blue-violet (color).
Blazon: (Rom.) coat-of-arms.
B L C I: Urdu language inscription on corners of stamps; 1800s-1900s: Feudatory State of Bhopal, India.
B.L. Co.: Ben Levy, US cancel or revenue stamp overprint for face powder product, 1914-16.
BLDG: USPS abbreviation for building.
Bleached: use of a chemical agent to lighten or remove a discoloration or foreign substance from a stamp.
Bleacher: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Tonga.
Blechdosepost: (Ger.) see Tin Can Mail.
Bledny: (Pol.) faulty.
Bledy: (Czech.) pale (stamp color).
Bleeding: color that runs when immersed in water: also printing of design that overlaps onto the margin or next attached stamp.
Bleg: (Dan.) pale (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Blegblå: (Dan.) pale blue, light blue (color).
Blegbrun: (Dan.) pale brown, light brown (color).
Bleggrå: (Dan.) light gray (color).
Bleggrøn: (Dan.) pale green, light green (color).
Bleggul: (Dan.) pale yellow, light yellow (color).
Bleglila: (Dan.) pale lilac, light lilac (color).
Blegorange: (Dan.) pale orange, light orange (color).
Blegpurpur: (Dan.) pale purple, light purple (color).
Blegrød: (Dan.) pale red, light red (color).
Blegrosa: (Dan.) pale rose, light rose (color).
Blegrosarød: (Dan.) pale rose-red, light rose-red (color).
Blegviolet: (Dan.) pale violet, light violet (color).
Blek: 1. (Dan.) ink. 2. (Nor., Swed.) pale (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Blekblå: (Nor., Swed.) pale blue (color).
Blek blåakt grön: (Swed.) pale bluish-green (color).
Blek blåliggrönn: (Nor.) pale bluish-green, light bluish-green (color).
Blek blågrön: (Swed.) pale blue-green (color).
Blekbrun: (Nor., Swed.) pale brown, light brown (color).
Bleket: (Nor.) faded.
Blekfiolett: (Nor.) pale violet, light violet (color).
Blekgrå: (Nor., Swed.) pale grey, light grey (color).
Blekgrönn: (Nor.) pale green, light green (color).
Blekgrön: (Swed.) pale green (color).
Blekgul: (Nor., Swed.) pale yellow, light yellow (color).
Blekitney(o): (Pol.) sky blue (color).
Blekk: (Nor.) ink.
Blekkannullering: (Nor.) pen cancellation.
Blekliila: (Swed.) pale lilac (color).
Blekliilla: (Nor.) pale lilac, light lilac (color).
Blekmosegrønn: (Nor.) pale moss-green (color).
Blekolivengrønn: (Nor.) pale olive-green, light olive-green (color).
Blekorange: (Swed.) pale orange (color).
Blekrød: (Swed.) pale red (color).
Blekroda: (Nor., Swed.) pale rose, light rose (color).
Blekorange: (Swed.) pale orange (color).
Blekorangerød: (Swed.) pale orange-red (color).
Blekoransje: (Nor.) pale orange, light orange (color).
Blekpurpur: (Nor., Swed.) pale purple, light purple (color).
Blekpurpurpurrød: (Nor., Swed.) pale purple-red (color).
Blekrød: (Nor.) pale red, light red (color).
Blekrød: (Swed.) pale red (color).
Blekrosa: (Nor, Swed.) pale rose, light rose (color).
Blekrosarød: (Nor.) pale rose-red, light rose-red (color).
Blekrosarød: (Swed.) pale rose-red, light rose-red (color).
Blekviolett: (Swed.) pale violet (color).
Bleu: (Fr.) blue (color).
Bleues: (Fr.) "blues" stamps of classic France.
Bleu-foncé: (Fr.) dark blue.
Bleuté: (Fr.) paper that has unintentionally turned blue; found on early British issues.
Blinddruck: (Ger.) albino, print with no ink.
Blind perforation: perforation holes that have been lightly impressed into the stamps, leaving the paper intact, but considered as cut.
Blind stamp: a stamp with no mention of its country of origin; many revenue stamps fall into this category.
Blindtakking: (Nor.) blind perforations (perforator impressing but not penetrating paper)
Blindtakning: (Dan.) blind perforations.
Blindtryk: (Dan.) albino printing (printed without designated inking).
Blindtrykk: (Nor.) albino printing (printed without designated inking).
Blindzähnung: (Ger.) perforation that was not punched out completely.
Blister, gum: may be caused by excessive heat in gumming process, leaves areas of ungummed paper.
Blister, photographic: flaw from a defect in the photographic plate or film resulting in trapping
of air or fluid.

**Blitz perforation:** perforations changed from De La Rue to Waterlows; 1936-43: New Zealand stamp series; due to the Blitzkrieg air raids on London.

**Blizzard mail:** U.S. local post, New York, N.Y., March 12-16, 1888, operated during blizzard.

**Bljesak:** bogus labels for Yugoslavia.

**Blesta:** abbreviation for block of stamps; quantity in block should be quoted.

**Bloating:** an early philatelic term used for exhibitors who display several copies of the same stamp because it is rare.

**Bloc:** (*Fr.*) block, souvenir sheet (of stamps).

**Bloc avec numero de planche:** (*Fr.*) plate block.

**Blocco:** (*It.*) block, souvenir sheet (of stamps).

**Blocco con numero di lastra:** (*It.*) plate block.

**Blocco di quattro:** (*It.*) an unseparated group, or block, of four stamps.

**Bloc commémoratif:** (*Fr.*) souvenir sheet.

**Bloc de patru marci:** (*Rom.*) block-of-4 postage stamps.

**Bloc de quatre:** (*Fr.*) an unseparated group of four stamps.

**Bloc-feuillette:** (*Fr.*) sheet of a stamp or stamps, surrounded with a paper margin issued for a specific event or purpose, souvenir sheet.

**Bloch, Herbert J.:** (1907-87) received every top philatelic honor, best known for his ability as an expert.

**Block:** 1: (*Ger.*) block, souvenir sheet (of stamps); 2: an unseparated group of stamps; if the block is larger than four stamps, it is referred to as a block of six, block of eight, etc. 3: Michel 2001 catalogue considers blocks (souvenir sheets/miniature sheets) and sheetlets as items containing one, two or three stamps; four to six stamp are blocks, provided three of the stamps are different; items with the same four stamps are blocks when said stamp also appears at the same time in a sheet. 4. (*Swed.*) miniature sheet.

**Blockade-run mail:** US Civil War postal route between Europe and the Confederate States.

**Block, arrow:** block with attached margin with arrow; *see:* arrow block.

**Blockausgabe:** (*Ger.*) miniature sheet or sheetlet issue.

**Blockbusting:** breaking stamp multiples to yield singles that are well-centered or have full never-hinged gum.

**Block, center gutter:** block including two wide spaces separating the printed sheet into panes.

**Block, center line:** block with center lines and point of crossing.

**Block, corner:** one of four corners, usually with plate number where the margin is attached to the stamps, on rotary press, not flat plate in the U.S.

**Blocked value:** one value in each set of stamps issued by the German Democratic Republic; 1955-1982: the sale of which was restricted to control the philatelic traffic in these stamps, prevent speculation and maintain a high sales value.

**Blockform:** (*Ger.*) miniature sheet format.

**Block, irregular:** block, not square, but description must contain number of stamps in block.

**Block, line:** contains either vertical or horizontal guide lines.

**Bloco Comemorativo:** (*Port.*) souvenir sheet.

**Block of four, imperforate within:** blocks that are perforated on all outside edges, but are missing perforations within the block, sometimes done intentionally.

**Bloc report:** (*Fr.*) block of stamp clichés from a small plate or stone, used to replicate a full plate (Bordeaux issue).
Block tagged: tagging applied on a stamp in a rectangle that does not touch the perforations.
Block, traffic lights: block with attached margin showing color checks.
Block type: a plain squared type without ornament.
Bloco: (Port.) block.
Bloco comemorativo: (Port.) souvenir sheet.
Bloco do quatro: (Port.) an unseparated group of four stamps.
Blocque con numero de plancha: (Sp.) plate block.
Bloc Report: (Fr.) block of clichés of stamps from a small plate or stone, used to replicate a full plate (Bordeaux issue).
Blodrød: (Dan., Nor.) blood red (color).
Blog: a web site made up of a personal journal characterized by a conversational writing style.
Blok: (Dan., Dut., Pol.) block (of stamps).
Blokados Fondui: (Lith.) Blockade Fund semiofficial label issued by Lithuania post office.
Blokk: 1. (Nor.) block (of stamps). 2. (Hung.) souvenir sheet.
Blokken van 4(vier) Zegels: (Neth.) block-of-4 postage stamps.
Blomme: (Dan.) plum (color).
Blonie: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Bloque: (Sp.) block, souvenir sheet (of stamps).
Bloque de cuatro: (Sp.) an unseparated group of four stamps.
Blow, W.T.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps
Blu: (Sp.) blue (color).
Blu-chiaro: (It.) light blue (color).
Blu di Prussia: (It.) Prussian blue (color).
Blu Savoia: (It.) royal blue (color).
Blu Scuro: (It.) dark blue (color).
Blue: having the color of a clear sky, or the deep sea.
Bluebell Railway: British railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.
Blue Boy: Alexandria, Virginia, postmaster’s provisional 5¢ black on blue paper; nickname taken from Thomas Gainsborough’s portrait of Thomas Buttall, wearing a blue suit.
Blue Cross: drawn or preprinted across the entire front of an envelope indicates that piece of mail is registered; mainly used in the British Empire
Blued: British stamps printed by De Le Rue on paper showing usually faint blue color, caused by reaction between the ink and chemicals in the paper; pre 1884: see: Ivory Head;
Bluefields: Nicaragua issue, 1904-11.
Blue Helmets: term used for United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, color of their helmets.
Blue Mauritius: unissued German 1980 Olympic stamp all used by the family of the then Minister of Posts.
**Bluenose:** 1929 50¢ stamp considered the most beautiful Canadian stamp, depicting schooner *Bluenose* in full sail.

**Blue Plaques:** British term for stamp designs that relate to London plaques that recognize famous people and events.

**Blue Post Horn:** imprinted on back of Swedish stamp paper as a "control print," 1886.

**Blueprint paper:** paper made sensitive to light by treatment with a solution of yellow prussiate of potash and peroxide of iron.

**Blue Rag Paper:** used experimentally to produce U.S. stamps in 1909.

**Blue Safety Paper:** prussiate of potash added during paper manufacture to prevent the printing ink from penetrating deeply into the paper thus preventing the removal of the postmark by chemical means; created a blue appearance in British stamps of 1855-56; *see:* Ivory Head.

**Blue savoia:** (It.) royal blue (color).

**Bluffton, So. Ca Paid 5:** *see:* Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Bluish paper:** a grayish blue colored paper used for the Washington-Franklin series of 1909; made on 35% rag paper stock, instead of the usual wood pulp paper, to see if excess paper shrinkage could be reduced; also known as Blue Paper.

**Blukubade te Sarof:** bogus label.

**Blume:** (Ger.) flower, as a theme or topic.

**Blurred impression:** if the printing plate strikes the paper in the printing process with a jarring motion, a blurred impression will be produced.

**Blyszczacy(o):** glossy (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

**B. M.:** 1: Bench of Magistrates, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74; 2: *see:* Boite mobile, also British Administration.

**BM:** Bermuda, country code as used by UPU.

**B. M.:** Bench of Magistrates, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**B. M. A.:** British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. Burma:** on stamps of Burma; 1945-51: British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. Eritrea:** overprint on stamps of Great Britain, Offices in Africa; 1948-49: British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. Malaya:** overprint on Straits Settlements; 1945-51: British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. North Borneo:** overprint North Borneo; 1945-51: British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. Sarawak:** overprint Sarawak; 1945-51: British Military Administration.

**B. M. A. Somalia:** overprint Great Britain, Offices in Africa; 1948-49: British Military Adm.

**B. M. A. Tripolitania:** overprint on stamps of Great Britain, Offices in Africa; 1948, July 1-49: British Military Administration, 1950, Feb. 6-Dec. 1951: used in Tripolitania only.

**BMC:** Bernard M. Connelly, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; *see* Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**BMEF:** British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

**BMM:** British Military Mission, Indian Army, 1984.

**BN:** 1: auction abbreviation for topical or thematic subject balloons; 2: Brunei Darussalam, country code as used by UPU.

**BNA:** British North America (Canada, Newfoundland, etc.).

**BNA:** British North Africa, WWII.

**BNA:** British North Africa Force.

**BNAPS:** British North America Philatelic Society.

**B. N. F. Castellorizo:** Base Navale Francaise overprint on stamps of French Levant; 1920:
French occupation of Turkey, Offices in Turkey.
B O: 1: consular overprint, SCADTA stamps of Colombia, sold in Bolivia, 1920s; 2: Bolivia, country code as used by UPU.
BOAC: British Overseas Airways Corp.
Board of Education: overprint; 1902-04: Great Britain Official.
Board of Governors: governing body of the US Postal Service: includes nine governors who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The nine then elect a Postmaster General, who becomes a member of the Board. Those ten elect a Deputy Postmaster General who also serves on the Board; review the policies and practices of the Postal Service.
Boardwalk margins: stamps with wide margins: also referred to as Jumbo Stamps.
Boating stamp: US revenue stamp; 1960: required on certificate applications for motorboats of more than 10 horsepower.
B O B: see: Back of the Book.
Bobcat: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Bora, Bora.
Bobina: (It., Sp.) coil (of stamps).
Bobina de Sêlo: (Port.) Coil stamp.
Bobrof: Russian town in Voronezh Oblast; issued over 150 different local Rural Post stamps (1872-1896, the local post being suppressed at the end of the year 1896), see Zemstvo.
B. O. C.: (Ger.) Bayerische-Osterreichisch Correspondenz postmark; 1840s: Austrian-Bavarian postal treaty offered reduced rates.
Bocairente: local, Spanish civil war, 1937.
Bocas del Toro: Panama; 1903-04: overprint "R de Panama" used in City of Bocas del Toro.
Bochnia: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Bochum: locals, Germany, 1: Express Packet Verkehr Brief, 1886-91; 2: Privat Stadtbrief & Packetbeförderungsanstalt, 1897.
Bockenheim: local, Germany 1890-1900.
Bock, Schneider & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.
Bod: (Czech.) 1. Dot. 2. Stop. 3. Period. 4. (Dut.) auction (bid).
Bodensee Schiffspost: (Ger.) Lake Constance ship mail.
Body bags: USPS printed plastic envelope whose purpose is to explain why the enclosed mail piece was damaged or delayed.
Boekdruk: (Dut.) typography.
Boers: stamps for use in Pietersburg, South Africa, captured by the British April 9, 1901.
Bogen: (Ger.) sheet (of stamps).
Bogenabkantsch: (Ger.) sheet offset.
Bogenanordnung: (Ger.) plate arrangement.
Bogenecke: (Ger.) corner of sheet (pane).
Bogenfeld: (Ger.) position of a stamp in a sheet.
Bogenförmig: (Ger.) name given to Canadian set of King George V of 1930-31 to differentiate them from previous series; also arched.
Bogenlage: (Ger.) plate position.
Bogenlochung: (Ger.) harrow perforation, full sheet perforated in one operation.
Bogenmitte: (Ger.) center of sheet.
Bogenpack: (Ger.) pack of sheets.
Bogen rand: (Ger.) sheet margin.
Bogensammlung:  (Ger.) collection of complete sheets.
Bogensignatur:  (Ger.) number in sheet margin.
Bogenwasserzeichen:  (Ger.) sheet watermark.
Bogenzähler:  (Ger.) sheet serial number.
Bogenzähnung:  (Ger.) sheet perforation.
Bogert & Durbin: stamp dealers, issued priced catalogues, New York, 1886.
Boghuchary: Russian town in Voronezh Oblast; issued several local Rural Post stamps (1872-1880, these local post sendings being free from 1873), see Zemstvo.
Bogorodsk: (now Noginsk) Russian town in Moscow Oblast ca. 35 miles E of the city of Moscow; issued a large number of local Rural Post stamps (1871-1896, the local post being suppressed at the end of the year 1896), see Zemstvo.
Bogota, City of: local stamps, 1889-03, Colombia.
Bogtryk:  (Dan.) see Tryk - Bog.
Bogus stamp: make-believe stamps from real places, usually made to defraud; Falschung (Ger.), Emission Faux (Fr.), Emissione Falso (It.), Emision Fantasi (Sp.); see Fantasy stamps, Cinderellas.
Bohemia and Moravia: Czechoslovakia; 1939: Czech provinces declared German protectorate, used overprinted Czech stamps, then stamps inscribed Böhmen and Mähren, 1942-1945: Deutsches Reich and Grossdeutsches Reich issues.
Boheme et Moravie:  (Fr.) Bohemia and Moravia.
Bohemia y Moravia:  (Sp.) Bohemia and Moravia.
Böhmen und Mähren:  (Dan.) Bohemia and Moravia
Böhmen und Mähren:  (Ger.) inscription for Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and Moravia.
B O I C: British Occupation of the Italian Colonies.
Boîte aux Lettres:  (Fr.) letter box.
Boîte Mobile:  (Fr.) movable mail box at dockside or aboard ship; mid-1800s-World War II: used by ships crossing the English Channel.
Boîte Postale:  (Fr.) post-office box.
Bøjning:  (Dan.) slight crease.
Boju ofu: bogus issue from Burma.
Boka Kotarska (Cataro): Yugoslav province, overprints in Italian and German currency, 1944.
Bokhara: bogus labels for vassal state in Russia, issued in 1886.
Boktryck:  (Swed.) letterpress.
Boktrykk:  (also Trykking) (Nor.) typography.
Boktrykker:  (also Trykker) (Nor.) printer.
Boktrykkeri:  (also Trykkeri) (Nor.) printery, printing plant.
Bolaffi (BOL): Bolaffi Specialized Postage Stamp Catalog, Italy and Colonies.
Boletin:  (Sp.) magazine, bulletin.
Bolivar: former state of the United States of Colombia; 1863-1904: a department of Colombia.
Bolivar, Sucre Miranda-decreto: overprint of Escuelas Venezuela stamps as validation of non-postage school stamps.
Bolivia: Central South America; currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso boliviano (1963), 100 centavos = 1 boliviano (1987) 1825: became independent, 1863, Mar. 18-Apr. 29, 1863: Sr. Justiniano Garcia carried mails, 1867: No.1, 10 centavos green, first stamps issued, revenues, provisionals and postage dues used as postage, 1886, April 1: joined the UPU, 1924, Dec.: first air mail stamp issued, 1931: first postage due stamp issued, 1939: first semipostal stamp issued.
Bolivie: (Fr.) Bolivia.
Bolivien: (Dan., Ger.) Bolivia.
Bolivisk: (Dan.) Bolivian
Bolla Della Posta di Sicilia: (It.) stamp of the Post of Sicily; Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Italian States, first stamp, Jan. 1, 1859.
Bollo Postale: (It.) San Marino.
Bolla Della Posta Napolitana: (It.) stamp of the Napolitan Post, Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Jan. 1, 1858.
Bollawollabongo: bogus labels, no information on source available.
Bolletta: (It.) San Marino parcel post.
Bollo: (It.) postmark.
Bollo di Ferrovia: (It.) railway postmark.
Bollo di Franchigia: (It.) franchise stamp.
Bollo Straordinaria per le Poste: (It.) extraordinary stamp for the post; Italian State, Tuscany, newspaper tax stamp for foreign publications.
Bollullos del Condado: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1936-38.
Bologna Vallescura: (Esperanto) Red Cross cinderella.
Bolschaya Alexandrovka: local, Soviet, German occupation, 1941-42.
Bomb Head: King Ferdinand II, known as "King Bomba"; 1859: stamps for Kingdom of Two Sicilies featuring King’s portrait with instructions that his royal image could not be marred in any way; a frame-shaped cancel devised to grant his wish.
Bon(ne): (Fr.) good.
Bon(s): (Fr.) coupon(s), ticket(s).
B.O.N.C.: Barred Oval Numerical Canceller, the term for describing the numerical obliter on the postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.
Bonde: (Fr.) wrapper.
Bond paper: a thin crisp high quality paper with a hard surface; 1862-71: used for early US revenue stamps, proofs and essays.
Bond, Wm. & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.
Bone: now Annaba, Algeria.
Bonelli's: stamp of British private telegraph company.
Bongonga: bogus, spoof stamps created for 1936 stamp exhibition.
Bonito: (Sp.) used to describe a stamp in nice condition.
Bon marché: (Fr.) cheap.
Bonna River: Royal Niger Company rubber stamp cancel, on stamps of 1892 Great Britain. Booby head: first Plimpton die (1874) of 10¢ Washington head, which is extremely large.
Book bid: bids entrusted by an absentee bidder to an auctioneer; bids to be executed on behalf of an absentee bidder during the course of the public auction.
Bookgirl, Republic of: product of Artistamp, private label manufacturer.
Booklet: stamp book that contains one or more panes of unused stamps; Markenheftchen (Ger.), Carnet de Timbres (Fr.), Libretto di Francobolli (It.), Cuadernillo de Sellos (Sp.).
Booklet leaf: term for a booklet pane, a page from a booklet containing stamps.
**Booklet number singles:** booklets with plate numbers on the stamp itself, 1997.

**Booklet pane:** uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in booklets; 1895: first booklets in Luxembourg.

**Bookmark postcards:** a narrow postcard, measuring 2 5/8 by 5 5/8, that can also be used as a bookmark.

**Boonie Islands:** bogus, remote nonexistent place.

**Bootheel Postmark:** Barbados oval marking, 1863-82, name derives from marks resembling metal studs on men’s shoes.

**Bootleg mail:** letter carried outside of the normal mail stream; term may have originated when travelers carried letters illegally in their riding boots; carried from overseas, often for missionaries, then franked and deposited in local mail, avoiding the high international rates in the pre-UPU period.

**Bophuthatswana:** South Africa Homeland State; 1977, Dec. 6: first stamps issued after given autonomy, 1994, Apr. 27: Bophuthatswana ceased to exist.

**Bord, an:** (Ger.) (on) board.

**Bordbriefkasten:** (Ger.) paquebot.

**Bord:** (Fr.) margin, selvage, or border around stamps.

**Bord cancel:** (Fr.) cachet applied on board (spacecraft, ship, etc.)

**Bord de Feuille, BdeF:** (Fr.) sheet margin.

**Borde:** (Sp.) margin, selvage, or border around stamps.

**Bordeaux:** (Fr.) maroon (color).

**Bordeaux issue:** Third Republic of France; 1870: provisional government issue of provisional stamps used during Siege of Paris due to lack of supplies from Paris; local, liberation, 1944.

**Bordein:** Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-1884.

**Bordentown & New York Stage:** handstamp used in 1786 on stage mail route between New York and Philadelphia.

**Border:** the frame or edge of a stamp design.

**Border and G’way:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Bordo di foglio:** (It.) selvage.

**Bordo de hoja:** (Sp.) selvage.

**Bordpost:** (Ger.) ship mail.

**Bordpoststempel:** (Ger.) cancel on board ship, Zeppelin, etc., paquebot cancel.

**Bordsiegel:** (Ger.) cachet on board (spacecraft).

**BordSt.:** an on-board Zeppelin marking.

**Bordure:** (Fr.) margin, boder, selvage, gutter.

**Boreas, S.S.:** Danube Steam Navigation Co. steamship; 1850s: for the lower Danube lines.

**Borgà:** (Fin.) local post via steamship, Finland late 1890s.

**Borge:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Borisoglyebks:** (now Borisoglebsk) Russian town in Tambov Oblast ca. 260 miles SE of Moscow; issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1871-1896, the local post being suppressed in 1882), see Zemstvo.

**Borneo, North:** northeast part of Borneo island, Malay Archipelago, Malaysia; currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1881: British North Borneo Company administered country, 1883, June: first stamps issued, 1892: stamps canceled with bars were remained in huge quantities, 1895: first postage due stamp, 1912: "British protectorate" overprint on stamps of North Borneo, 1916: first semipostal stamp, 1940: became a British colony along with Labuan, 1942, June: overprinted

**Borongós:** (Hung.) grey (color).

**Borovichy:** (now Borovichi) Russian town in Novgorod Oblast ca. 160 miles SE of St. Petersburg; issued several local Rural Post stamps (1869-1912), see Zemstvo.

**Borresen Local Post:** see Drammen - Borresen Local Post.

**Borroso:** (Sp.) blurred, roughly printed.

**Börse:** (Ger.) bourse; such as a stamp show, where stamps are bought, sold or exchanged.

**Boscawen:** New Hampshire, Postmaster's issue, 1846.

**Bosca wen:** New Hampshire, Postmaster's issue, 1846.

**Bosna:** (Czech.) Bosnia.

**Bosna and Herzegovina:** Jugoslavia overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.


**Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Serb Administration in Banja Luca currency: 100 paras = 1 dinar, 100 pfenning = 1 mark (1998) 1992, Oct. 26: first stamps.

**Bosnia Erzegovina:** (It.) Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Bosnie et Herzégovine:** (Fr.) Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Bosnien:** (Dan.) Bosnia.

**Bosnien-Herzegovina:** overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, 1918.

**Bosnien i Herzegovina:** inscriptions on Bosnia and Herzegovina stamp, 1906-12.

**Bosnien und Herzegovina:** (Ger.) Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Bosniensk:** (Dan.) Bosnian.

**Bostgebiet:** Lithuania overprint on stamps of Germany, German occupation, 1916-17.

**Boston:** Mass.: 1849-51: semi-official local carriers' stamps; see: Carriers' stamps.

**Boston & Albany R.R. Co.:** private parcel delivery serviced Boston & Albany Railroad Co.,
used stamps, 1880s.

**Boston & Bangor Express Co.**: private parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass and various towns in Maine; used labels; c1885.

**Boston & Gardner Express**: private parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass and Gardner, Mass, used a label, year unknown.

**Boston & Providence Despatch Express Co.**: private parcel firm serviced Mass., Conn., and Rhode Island.; used a label.

**Boston counterfeit**: the US 2¢ stamp of the 1922 series, look for a large and out-of-proportion "S" in Washington, plus variations in the perforations.

**Boston Hartford & Erie R.R. Express**: private express serviced stations on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, used a label; mid-1860.

**Boston Hotels Coach Co's Baggage Express**: local baggage firm serviced Boston, Mass.; used a label, year unknown.

**Boston Independent Express Cop.**: serviced, Boston, Mass., used a label, year unknown.

**Boston island**: bogus label from *American Journal of Philately*.

**Boston, Lowell & Nadhua Railroad Co.'s Express Department**: railroad station package delivery serviced the railroad; used a label, year unknown.

**Boston Parcel Delivery Co.**: private parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass.; used labels, year unknown.

**Boston Parcel Post**: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass., used a label; 1848.

**Boston Shoe Fair**: poster stamp promoting a show in 1939.

**Boston Street Car R.P.O.**: consisted of seven circuits, 1896.

**Boston Tea Party Stamps**: nickname for the 1765 Stamp Act stamps even though these stamps had nothing to do with the Boston Tea Party.

**Boten**: 1: local stamps of Hamburg, term taken from inscription Hamburger Boten, 1861; 2: (*Ger.*) messenger (postman).

**Botenbrief**: (*Ger.*) private courier letter.

**Botenmeister**: (*Ger.*) messenger (postmen) supervisor.

**Botenordnung**: (*Ger.*) regulations for messengers (postmen).

**Botschaft**: (*Ger.*) message.


**Bottle Mail**: first tested by Theophrastus, Greek philosopher, about 300 BC who launched bottles with messages and determined that the Mediterranean Seas’s water came from the Atlantic Ocean.

**Bottom**: lowest side of anything.

**Bouah**: Egypt: *see*: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

**Bou Armado**: (*Sp.*) civil war naval marking for armed trawler.

**Bouchir**: (*Fr.*) Bushire.

**Boughies**: (*Fr.*) candles; French Colony revenue inscription.

**Bought in**: auction term for a lot where seller literally bought the lot back against the book and/or floor bidder; an unsold lot.
**Boughton's Express:** freight and baggage firm serviced Brooklyn and New York City; used a label, year unknown.

**Bousfield & Poole:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Boulak:** see: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

**Boule de Moulins:** sealed zinc balls to carry mail; 1870-71: French attempt to use the River Seine to carry mail in boules from Moulin to Paris when Paris was under siege.

**Bounce back:** commercial mailers term for undeliverable mail; see padding. commercial mailers term for undeliverable mail; see padding.

**Bourg d'Orsans:** local provisional, France, 1944.

**Bourgueil:** local provisional, France, 1944.

**Bournemouth and District:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Bournemouth Life Guard:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Bourse:** a market place, such as a stamp show, where stamps are bought, sold or exchanged.

**Bourse aux Timbres:** (Fr.) stamp market.

**Boutell & Maynard:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Bouton's Manhattan Express:** S. Allan Taylor label.

**Bouton's Manhattan Express:** local post serviced Manhattan, N.Y.; used a stamp, year unknown.

**Bouton's Post, Franklin City Despatch Post:** U. S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1847.

**Bouton's Post, Manhattan Express:** U. S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1847

**Bouton's Post, City Dispatch Post:** U. S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1848.

**Bouvenkant:** (Dut.) top.

**Bouvet-stamps (Norge):** (Swed.) Bouvet stamps (Norway).

**Bouvet Øya:** Norway handstamp, about 1970s, as overprint for Bouvet Island, commemorates the visit of British Vice-Admiral Evans to the island in 1934, repudiated by Norwegian government; in 1955 and 1960-70s, South Africa had a survey team land on the island; in 1958, Italian expedition landed on island; covers and cachets exists for all these expeditions.

**Bowers & Dunham:** private die match proprietary stamps.

**Bowery Post-Office:** S. Allan Taylor label.

**Bowlsby Coupon Essay:** stamp with a coupon attached that was to be detached by the postmaster when the stamp was sold; to prevent reuse of stamp; original patent called for tearing away part of the stamps; used on a variation of the 1¢ 1861 Franklin stamp; invented by G. W. Bowlsby.

**Boxborough-Oxford:** bogus local post, U.S.

**Box Cancel:** marking within a frame, usually contains a city and date of application.

**Boxed marking:** marking that is set within a frame, may be handstamp or printed marking in margin of sheet of postage stamps.

**Boxer labels:** 23 engraved privately printed labels, depicting heavyweight champions of the world; drawn by well-known stamp artist Czeslaw Slania; forgeries exist.

**Boxers:** a Chinese anti-foreign secret society.

**Boxer Uprising, China:** see China, Boxer Uprising.

**Boxlink:** New Zealand Post express delivery.

**Boy:** (Nor.) fold.

**Boyaca:** department of Colombia; 1750-post: Spanish handstamps in use, 1834: forwarding agents cachets known, 1847: US Mail Despatch Agency used stamps of USA with red grid cancel, 1899: first provincial stamps, 1902-04: stamps of Colombia.
Boyce's City Express Post: U. S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1852.
Boycott British Goods: inscription on propaganda labels, India.
Boyd's City Dispatch: U. S. local post, New York, N.Y. 1874-77, change in name.
Boyd's City Post: U. S. local post, New York, N.Y. envelopes, 1864-78.
Boy Scout issue: Boy Scout Association national and international jamboree commemoration of event by host nation, also used to commemorate the boy scouts.
Boys in Blue: inscription on Hawaiian post cards; used for prestamped cards given to servicemen leaving for the Spanish-American War zone.
Bozze: (It.) proof.
Bozzetto: (It.) design, artwork printed portion of a stamp, as distinguished from the surrounding margin of blank paper.
B P: 1: booklet pane; 2: Bundespost (Germany Federal Post).
B P A: 1: British Philatelic Association; 2: Bahnpostamt (Ger.) railway post office.
B P C: Belgian military postmark, Bureau de Poste de Campagne.
BPCV.P.K.: (Fr./Flem.) Belgian military postmark, Bureau de Poste de Campagne, veld Post Kantoor.
"B" Perforator: purchased May 28, 1862, used for stamp sheets too narrow for the "A" perforator, used for small stamp sheets since the line of holes was only 12 inches long.
B P F: British Philatelic Federation, Great Britain.
"British": overprint variety on British East Africa overprints.
B P O: 1: British Post Office. 2: Base Army Post office, military postal facility to separate bulk mail.
Br, br'n: (Ger.) catalog abbreviation for brown (braun) overprint or surcharge.
BR: Brazil, country code as used by UPU.
B R: overprint, indicating consular stamp sold in Brazil, 1920s: on SCADTA Colombia stamps.
BRA: international postal code for Brazil.
Brac, Brac Franco: island in the Adriatic Sea; stamps of Yugoslavia overprint; 1943: stamps of Yugoslavia unauthorized overprint by Germany, 1944, May: charity stamps printed when occupied by Germany, never issued.
Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.: British stamp printing firm.
Bradford & Co.'s Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Plymouth, Mass., used labels; c 1880s.
Braekstad & Co.: private local post at Trondhejm (Drontheim), Norway, Nov. 1865.
Brake Shoe: a variety found on the 11¢ Caboose stamp of the Transportation coil series; appears
as a semi-circular line that follows the outside curve of the front wheel.

**Branca Bros. (Fernet Branca):** inscription on Medicine stamp; *see* Private die proprietary stamps.

**Branch**: name given to a post office that is a subsidiary of the main post office.

**Branch Post Office**: 1: local handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1847. 2: In U.S. a subsidiary postal station located outside corporate limits of the city to which attached.

**Branco** *(Port.)* white (color).

**Branded stamps**: another term for perfins, stamps perforated with initials or designs.

**Brandenburg**: local, Germany, Stadtbrief-Beförderung Courier, 1896-1900.

**Brandkastzegels** *(Neth.)* Marine Insurance stamps.

**Brandreth, B.**: inscription on Medicine stamp; *see* Private die proprietary stamps.

**Branford Wool**: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Brasil** *(Nor., Port., Sp.)* Brazil.

**Brasilie** *(It.)* Brazil.

**Brasilien** *(Ger., Swed.)* Brazil.

**Brasilsk** *(Nor., Swed.)* Brazilian.

**Brasshat**: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Amphibious Training Group, SW Pacific.

**Bratislava**: formerly Pressburg, Czechoslovakia.

**Brattleboro**: Vermont, US postmaster's provisional stamps, 1846.

**Braun** *(Ger.)* brown, coffee or chocolate (color).

**Braunschweig** *(Ger.)* Brunswick, German State, also known as Brunswick.

**Brazil**: North and East Coast, South America; official name of postal administration: Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos currency: 100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro (1942), 100 centavos = 1 cruzado (1986), 100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro (1990) 1798, Jan. 20: Royal postal service started between Portugal and Brazil, 1822: Empire of Brazil declared independence, 1843, Aug. 1: No.1, 30 reis black; first stamps, the "Bull's Eye" issue, 1851: British Royal Mail took over control, British and French markings used, 1860: stamps of France used with anchor cancel, 1866-74: stamps of Britain used at ports, 1877, July 1: joined the UPU, 1889: first postage due, newspaper stamp issued, 1890: issues of the Republic of Brazil, 1900: first commemorative stamp issued, 1906: first official stamp issued, 1927, Dec. 8: first air mail stamp, 1928: first air mail stamp issued, 1934, Sept. 16: first semipostal stamp issued.

**Brazil**: 1: local airmail, ETA, 1920s; 2: Colombian Airline Postal Service, SCADTA, 1921-23. 3: local airmail, Syndicato Condor, 1927; 4: local airmail, Varig, 1920s. 5: *(Hung.)* Brazil.


**Brazilia** *(Hung.)* Brazilian.

**Brazilie** *(Czech.)* Brazil.

**Braziliën** *(Dan.)* Brazil.

**Brazilik** *(Dan.)* Brazilian.

**Brazil Mail Steamship Company**: started service Jan. 1866, subsidized by the American government which required it to carry mail.

**Brazilsk** *(Dan.)* Brazilian.

**Brazilsky** *(Czech.)* Brazilian.

**Brazowy(o), Brazowawy(o)** *(Pol.)* bronze, bronzish (color).

**Brazza**: *see* Brac.

**Breakdown die proofs**: *see* Schernikow die proofs.

Brechou, Brecqhou: island off coast of Sark, Great Britain local carriage label, 1969.
Breedgerand, Breedrandig: (Neth.) large margins.
Bree's Express: private mail and parcel firm serviced routes of the Morris and Essex Railroad and Sussex Railroad to northern N.J. and New York City; used a label; 1950s.
Bréfhiršing: (Ice.) general name for smallest Iceland post offices.
Breit: (Ger.) wide, large.
Brefmärke: (Fin.) "letter stamp" used on steamships, carrying mail, local post serving Finnish cities, late 1800s.
Breitemarke: (Ger.) oversized, wide stamp.
Breitenausdehnung: (Ger.) with wide (broad) margins.
Breitrandig: (Ger.) wide margins.
Breiz: bogus labels for French province.
Brek: (Nor.) crease.
Breme: (Fr.) Bremen.
Bremen: German State; located in northwestern Germany; 1784: Thurn and Taxis had office in Bremen, 1810: Bremen annexed to French Empire, 1813: Bremen became a Free City again, 1855, Apr. 10: No.1, 3 grote blue; first stamps, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the German Confederation, 1870: became part of the German Empire, 1872, Jan.: German stamps issued.
Brésil: (Fr.) Brazil.
Bresil Calais: (Fr.) border entry date stamp from Brazil to Calais, France.
Bresilien: (Ger.) Brazil.
Breslau: now known as Wroclaw, Poland.
Bretagne: bogus issue.
Brett: (Nor.) crease, fold.
Brev: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postage stamp on cover.
Brevbärare: (Swed.) mail man, mail carrier, post man.
Brevbudsauktion: (Dan.) mail bid sale.
Brevframsida: (Swed.) cover front (only).
Brevkliip: (Dan.) postage stamp(s) on a piece of paper or envelope.
Brevkliipp: (Swed.) postage stamp(s) on paper clipping.
Brevkort: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postal card.
Brevkort, Dubbelt (med Betalt Svar): (Swed.) doubled Postal Card (with the "Reply Paid" portion).
Brevkort dubbla: (Dan. Nor., Swed.) doubled postcard.
Brevláda: (Swed.) letter box, mail box, mail drop, post box; see Postbox.
Brev med innehål: (Swed.) cover with enclosure.
Brevsamlings: (Swed.) cover collections.
Brevstykke: (Dan., Nor.) postage stamp(s) on a piece of paper or envelope.
Brevstyrcke: (Swed.) postage stamp(s) on a piece of paper or envelope.
Brev till Utlandet: (Swed.) covers addressed to foreign destinations.
Brewer & Co.'s Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Charlestown, Mass, used a label; 1800s
Brezen: (Czech.) March (month).
Brf: brief, envelope, cover.
Br. Fr.: (Fr.) Brigades Frontieres; inscription on Swiss soldier stamp from a French-speaking unit.
Brick's Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass. and part of Maine; used a label, year unknown.
Bridge: the tiny piece of paper that holds stamp together in a perforated multiple before they are torn apart.
Bridge perforation: the portion of paper between perforation holes that extends between adjoining stamps.
Bridge postmark: circular postmark with two lines across the center containing date, known as a "bridge."
Bridgeville, Al. Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Brief: 1. (Dut., Ger.) letter, envelope, cover. 2. (Neth.) cover.
Briefbeförderung Deutscher Herold: local post, Frankfurt am Oder, Germany, 1886-1900.
Briefbestellung: local, Duisberg, Germany, 1896-1900.
Briefbestellung Kraus: local, Dusseldorf, Germany, 1895-1900
Briefbewertung: (Ger.) cover pricing.
Briefbogen: (Ger.) letter sheet.
Briefdatum: (Ger.) date of letter.
Briefgebühr: (Ger.) letter postage.
Briefhülle: (Ger.) envelope.
Briefkaart: (Dut.) postcard.
Briefkarte: (Ger.) letter card.
Briefkasten: (Ger.) mail box.
Briefkuvert: (Ger.) envelope.
Briefmarke: (Ger.) postage stamp.
Briefmarken auf Briefm.: (Ger.) stamp on stamps thematic
Briefmarkenauktion: (Ger.) stamp auction.
Briefmarkenausstellung: (Ger.) postage stamp exhibition.
Briefmarkenbörse: (Ger.) postage stamp bourse.
Briefmarkengeld: (Ger.) encased postage stamp used by Austria in July 1923.
Briefmarkenhändler: (Ger.) stamp dealer.
Briefmarkenkunde: (Ger.) knowledge of stamps.
Briefmarkenkünstler: (Ger.) designer or engraver of postage stamps.
Briefmarkenpaket: (Ger.) package of stamps.
Briefmarkenprüfer: (Ger.) stamp expert.
Briefmarkensammler: (Ger.) stamp collector.
Briefmarkensammlung: (Ger.) collection lot; an auction lot comprising of a mounted or unmounted country, topical, etc. collection, which normally is viewed previous to bidding.
Briefomslag: (Dut.) envelope.
Briefpost: (Ger.) letter post.
Briefpreis: (Ger.) price of cover.
Briefrückseite: (Ger.) back of cover.
Briefsammlung: (Ger.) collection of covers.
Briefstück: (Ger.) cut square of cover or post card, on piece.
Briefstuk: (Neth.) postage stamp(s) on a piece of paper or envelope.
Brieftaubepost: (Ger.) pigeon mail.
Briefträger: (Ger.) letter carrier.
Briefumschlag: (Ger.) cover.
Briefumschlag: (Ger.) envelope or cover.
Briefvoorzijde: (Neth.) cover front.
Briefvorderseite: (Ger.) cover front.
Brigata Garibaldi: local, Italian liberation, 1944.
Brillante: (Sp.) shiny, glossy, surfaced paper.
BRINDIV: British Indian Division, Indian Army, 1984.
Brink's Chicago City Express: local parcel express firm serviced Chicago area; used a corner card and stamps; 1859-1929.
Brinkerhoff: Brinkerhoff Vending Machine Co.: sold stamps in imperforate condition and also added private perforation to fit their machine.
Brinkerhoff Company: Brinkerhoff Company: Sedalia, Mo., Clinton, Iowa manufacturers of stamp vending machines, 1906-12, distinct perforation.
Brique: (Fr.) brick red (color).
Brisé: (Fr.) broken.
Bristol Omnibus Co.: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Brisure: (Fr.) break.
Brit: (Hung.) British.
Britanic: (Rom.) British (adj.).
Britain: see: Great Britain.
Britannia type: name given to stamp design showing the full face of Britannia: used for early stamps of Barbados, Mauritius and Trinidad, 1851-83.
Britannien: (Ger.) Britain.
Britannique: (Fr.) British.
Brit Észak-Borneo: (Hung.) British North Borneo.
Brit Guyana: (Hung.) British Guiana (Guyana).
Brit Honduras: (Hung.) British Honduras (Belize).
Brit Indiái Óceáni Területek: (Hung.) British Indian Ocean Territories.
Britisch Guiana: (Ger.) British Guiana.
Britisch Honduras: (Ger.) British Honduras.
Britisch Kolumbia undae Vancouverinsel: (Ger.) British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
Britische Marken im Ausland Verwendet: (Ger.) British stamps used abroad.
Britisch Ostafrika: (Ger.) British East Africa.
Britische Post auf den Bahamas: (Ger.) British post office in the Bahamas.
Britische Post auf den Insel Ionische: (Ger.) British post office in the Ionian Islands.
Britische Post auf den Seychellen: (Ger.) British post office in the Seychelles.
Britische Post in Ägypten: (Ger.) British post office in Egypt.
Britische Post in Bermudainseln: (Ger.) British post office in Bermuda.
Britische Post in Hongkong: (Ger.) British post office in Hong Kong.
Britische Post in Japan: (Ger.) British post office in Japan.
Britische Post in Jamaika: (Ger.) British post office in the Jamaica.
Britische Post in Kanada: (Ger.) British post office in Canada.
Britische Post in Neufundland: (Ger.) British post office in Newfoundland.
Britische Post in Neuseeländ: (Ger.) British post office in New Zealand.
Britische Post in Südafrika: (Ger.) British post office in South Africa.
Britische Post in Zypern: (Ger.) British post office in Cyprus.
Britische Salomoninseln: (Ger.) British Solomon Islands.
Britisches Weltreich: (Ger.) British Empire.
British: overprint variety (should be British) on British East Africa overprints.
British Air Ferries: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
British American Bank Note Company: stamp printers of Canadian stamps 1868-97, 1930-34.
British and American Express Company: private mail and parcel firm serviced northeastern U.S. and Canadian border towns; used a label; 1850s.
British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.: stamp of British private telegraph company.
British Australian Colonies: 1891, Oct.1: became affiliated with the UPU, 1907, Oct.1: changed UPU affiliation to British Colonies and Possessions.
British Bechuanaland: see Bechuanaland, British.
British Central Africa Protectorate: see: British Central Africa.
British closed mail: prepaid mail for foreign countries sent through the British postal system, 1849.
British colonial (stamp): term used for issues of Great Britain, Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories of Great Britain.
British Columbia: Pacific coast of Canada; 1860: first stamp as British crown colony, 1865, Nov.1: first separate stamps when united with Vancouver Island as British Columbia, 1866, Nov.19: some stamps surcharged as British Columbia, 1871, July 20: became a Canadian province, see: Canada.
British Columbia: local, Canada; Dietz and Nelson Express, 1862-71.
British Columbia and Vancouver Island: Canadian province; 1847: first post office at Victoria, 1860: external communications were via U.S. expresses, such as Wells Fargo, US
stamps sold, 1865: superseded by separate issues, 1866; united as part of Canadian Confederation, 1871, July 20: became a Canadian province as part of British Columbia, see: Canada.

**British Consular Mail:** stamps issued 1884-87 for consular postal service; see: Madagascar, Great Britain Consulate.

**British Durduras:** bogus, British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*


**British East Africa Company:** 1890-94: overprint on stamps of Great Britain.

**British East Africa, forged issue:** 1890-94 light and liberty, Scott 29.

**British East Africa Protectorate:** 1896-1903: inscription on stamps of Great Britain.

**British European Airways:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**British Flying Post Office:** label from Argentina for Rowland Hill centenary.

**British Forces, Egypt:** effective 1932-1941; 1932, Nov.1-Feb. 29, 1936: seals valid as stamps issued to British forces and their families with a special postage rate for mail to Great Britain, applied to the back of mail, 1936-Apr.1943: Army Post inscription used.

**British Guiana:** Central America, on northeast coast of South America; currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1850, July 1: first stamps as British Crown Colony, called "cotton reels," 1851: No.1, 2 cents pale blue, 1856: crowned circle "PAID" mark used, 1858-60: stamps of Britain used on mail to Britain, 1875: first official stamp issued, 1918: first semipostal, War Tax stamps issued, 1940: first postage due stamp issued, 1966, May 26: became an independent republic and renamed Guyana.

**British Guiana 1¢ magenta:** term used for the unique 1856 1¢ magenta stamp, also known as The Penny Magenta.

**British Honduras:** now Belize - Central America; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1888) 1786: letters from Jamaica known, 1798: under British authority, 1800: "Belize" handstamp used on foreign mail, 1857: London branch Post office opened, 1858-60: stamps of Great Britain used, 1862: British colony administered from Jamaica, 1866, Jan.: No.1, 1 penny blue; first definitive issue, 1871: declared Crown Colony, 1884: became independent colony, 1866, Jan.: first stamps, 1923: first postage due stamp issued, 1932: first War Tax stamp issued, 1939: Guatemala claimed area in its map issue (Sc.296), 1960: became a Crown Colony, 1973: changed name to Belize, 1984, Jan. 1: became self-governing.

**British Honduras:** inscription, Deafforestation, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**British Honduras:** local; Caye Service, 1895.

**British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT):** British-owned islands in the Indian Ocean; currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee, 100 pence = 1 pound (1990) 1965, Nov. 8: established as a Crown Colony,
1968-pre: stamps of Mauritius or Seychelles valid, 1968, Jan. 17: first stamps issued, 1968: No.1, 5 cent multicolor; stamps of Seychelles overprinted B.I.O.T, 1969: mails have been carried by m.v. Nordvaer, with a temporary post office, 1976: mail is entirely military, 1976, June 23: islands Aldabra, Farquhar and Des Roches islands transferred to Seychelles and Seychelles stamps used, 1980: name changed to Zil Eloigne Sesel then to Zil Elevagne Sesel.

**British Inland Mail:** stamps issued at Antananarivo (Madagascar); 1895, Jan.-Sept.: French fleet blockade; mail carried by runner to Vatomandry.

**British Levant:** British post offices in the Turkish Empire; 1832: British embassy mail started, 1854, Nov.: Constantinople opened an Army post office, 1854: British stamps used, 1885, Apr. 1: first British stamps issued with surcharge, 1905: stamps of Great Britain overprinted "Levant," 1914, Sept. 30: post offices closed, 1916: Levant stamps for Salonica, 1918-20: British Army post office in Constantinople opened, 1921: stamp issued British occupation of part of the old Ottoman Empire, 1920-23: overprinted stamps used.

**British Military Administration of Malaya:** 1945, Oct. 19: first stamps issued, 1945-48: Straits Settlements stamps overprinted BMA Malaya used, 1948-post: states issued their own stamps, but BMA overprint was used to 1951.

**British Military Administration of North Borneo:** 1945, Dec. 17: first stamps of North Borneo overprinted B.M.A.

**British Monmon Islands:** bogus, British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*

**British Naiana:** bogus, British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*

**British New Guinea:** former name for Papua; 1883, Apr. 4: annexed by Queensland, 1888, Sep. 4: post offices opened at Port Moresby and Samarai, 1888: cancels were barred ovals with letters NG or BNG, along with a dated stamp, 1901, July 1-05: first stamps issued, 1902: transferred to Australia, 1906, Sep. 1: name changed to Territory of Papua, 1907: definitive issue, 1949: Papua and New Guinea, 1972: Papua New Guinea, 1975: independence.

**British Occupation:** 1918, Dec. - July 1920: overprint on stamps of Russia, "Batum" overprint, occupied by British Forces.

**British Occupation of Batum:** overprint on stamps of Batum; see Batum


**British Occupation of Libya:** 1943: British forces occupied Cyrenaica and Tripolitania; stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), 1948, July 1: British stamps overprinted “B.M.A. Tripolitania” (British Military Administration), 1949, June 1: Cyrenaica established as an autonomous station, 1950, Jan. 16: New stamps depicting King Idris, 1950, Feb. 6: Military Administration ended; new stamps overprinted “B.A. Tripolitania,” 1951, Dec. 24: Kingdom of Libya formed, included Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan-Ghadames.

**British Offices in Beirut:** 1873-1914: stamps of Great Britain, British Levant, 1906, July 2:
provisional issued.

**British Offices in China; various cities; 1844:** consular treaty port post offices opened, 1862-post: all mail canceled B62 in Hong Kong. 1862-1917: first stamps, Hong Kong, 1917: first overprinted stamps of Hong Kong, "China," 1922, Nov. 30: all offices were closed except for Wei-hai-wei, 1930, Oct. 1: stamps withdrawn, handed back to China. British Offices in Crete: British zone of joint administration includes France, Italy, Russia; 1898-1900: stamps issued until establishment of autonomous government.


**British Offices in Japan:** 1859-Dec.1879: Yokohama, used stamps of Hong Kong from 1864, 1860-Dec.1879: Nagasaki, used stamps of Hong Kong from 1866, 1869-Dec.: (Hyogo), used stamps of Hong Kong from 1876.

**British Offices in Morocco:** 1857-86: used stamps of Great Britain, postmarked at Gibraltar, 1886-1907: placed under control of Gibraltar, 1898-1906: used stamps of Gibraltar, and Great Britain, 1907-56: used stamps of Great Britain, overprinted, currency surcharge in Spanish, plus separate issues used in Spanish Zone, French Zone and Tangier, 1917-Jan. 8, 1938: used stamps of Great Britain surcharged in French, 1927-pre: Tangier used stamps of Great Britain without overprints.

**British Offices in the Turkish Empire:** 1885-pre: British stamps used, 1885: British stamps overprinted "Levant" or surcharged in Turkish currency, 1914, Oct. 1: British post offices closed, 1919, Mar.: British post offices reopened, 1923, Sep. 27: British post offices closed. see: British Levant.

**British Philatelic Federation:** formed 1976 as umbrella federation for British philatelic societies, closed 1993; see Association of British Philatelic Societies


**British Postal Strike:** On Jan. 20, 1971, British postal workers started a seven-week strike; private delivery services created for local delivery to bringing mail to Europe for remailing, strike ended Mar. 8, 1971.

**British Post Office:** British government took over the American colonial postal system, 1707.

**British Post Office Act of 1657:** listed international towns of commercial importance.

**British Post Offices in Morocco:** currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 12 pence = 1 shilling (1905) 1857-86: used stamps of Great Britain, postmarked at Gibraltar, 1886-1907: placed under control of Gibraltar, 1898: No.1, 5 centimos green;(Spanish currency) used stamps of Gibraltar, and Great Britain, 1907: stamps of Great Britain in British currency, 1907-56: used stamps of Great Britain, overprinted, currency surcharge in Spanish, plus separate issues used in Spanish Zone, French Zone and Tangier, 1917-Jan. 8, 1938: used stamps of Great Britain surcharged in French, 1927-pre: Tangier used stamps of Great Britain without overprints.

**British Post Offices in the Turkish Empire:** currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 12 pence = 1 shilling (1905) 1854, Nov: British Army P.O. as sorting and forwarding office for forces in Crimea, 1885, April 1: No. 1, 40 paras lilac; British stamps overprinted "Levant" or surcharged in Turkish currency, 1919, Mar.-1922: Smyrna post office reopened with unoverprinted stamps,
1923, Sep. 27: British post offices closed. see British Levant.

**British Protectorate Oil Rivers:** Niger Coast Protectorate; 1892-93: overprint on stamps of Great Britain.

**British Rail Parcels LS:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**British railway letter stamps:** used from 1891-1941; in 1920, rate increased from 2d to 3d bringing causing surcharges on current inventory.


**British Somaliland:** 1903: overprint on stamps of India; see: Somaliland Protectorate.

**British South Africa Company:** Rhodesia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1841-53: Livingston sent mail to Great Britain, via casual caravans or ships, 1875-76: mail send from Transvaal, 1888-92: stamps of British Bechuanaland used, 1888, Aug.: mail sent from Tati in Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1890, Jan. 2: first stamps for British South Africa Company, 1890: horse post established, 1898: railway from Beira to Umtali, 1899: administered by the British South Africa Company, 1909, Apr. 15: first stamps overprinted with name "Rhodesia," 1923: area divided and portion became British Crown Colony of Rhodesia. 1924: remaining territory formed Protectorate of Northen Rhodesia, 1924: remainders of issues 1892-1910 sold to stamp dealers, 1953, Sep.3: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, see Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**British Telegraph Co.:** stamp of British private telegraph company.

**British Vice Consulate Antananarivo:** 1884-86: Madagascar; see: British Consular Mail.

**British Virgin Islands:** islands in the West Indies, southeast of Puerto Rico; currency: 12 pence = 1 dollar, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (1951), 100 cents = 1 dollar (1962) 1666-pre: under Dutch control, then to Britain, 1858: British stamps used at Tortola on overseas mail, 1866: Virgin Islands stamps issued under British control, 1890-1956: Leeward Island stamps used with those of BVI, 1916: War Tax stamp issued, 1917-pre: western portion under Danish rule, then U.S. rule, 1917: first semipostal stamp issued, 1935: first pictorial stamp issued, 1956: became a separate Crown Colony, 1967: new constitution, became an Associated State under Britain, 1968, Jan. 2: first "British Virgin Islands" stamp issued to avoid confusion with US Virgin Islands.

**British Zone:** plus American and Russian occupying powers; 1946-48: one issue, overprinted with pattern of posthorns, for occupation of Germany, 1948-49: "Deutsche Post" inscription used.

**Britisk:** (Dan., Nor.) British, see Storbritannien

**Britská Guyana:** (Czech.) British Guiana (Guyana).

**Britská Honduras:** (Czech.) British Honduras (Belize).

**Britská Kolumbia:** (Czech.) British Columbia.

**Britská Panenské Ostrovy:** (Czech.) British Virgin Islands.

**Britsk Centralafrika:** (Dan.) British Central Africa.

**Britiske Salomonøer:** (Dan.) British Solomon Islands.

**Britiske skibspost:** (Dan.) British ship mail (ship post).
| **Britiske skipspost:** (Nor.) | British ship mail (ship post). |
| **Britiske Zone:** (Dan.) | British Zone. |
| **Britiske Zone:** (Dan.) | British Zone. |
| **Britisk Guiana:** (Dan.) | British Guiana. |
| **Britisk Honduras:** (Dan.) | British Honduras. |
| **Britisk Jomfruørne:** (Dan.) | British Virgin Islands. |
| **Britisk Jomfrøy:** (Nor.) | British Virgin Islands. |
| **Britisk Nordborneo:** (Dan.) | British North borneo. |
| **Britisk Nyassaland:** (Dan.) | British Nyassaland. |
| **Britisk Østafrika:** (Dan.) | British East Africa. |
| **Britisk Post i Afrika:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices in Africa. |
| **Britisk Post i Kina:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices in China. |
| **Britisk Post i Marokko:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices in Morocco. |
| **Britisk Post i Øst Afrika:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices in East Africa. |
| **Britisk Post i Tyrkiet:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant). |
| **Britisk Post i Udlandet:** (Dan.) | British Post Offices Abroad. |
| **Britisk Salomonøer:** (Dan.) | British Solomon Islands. |
| **Britisk Somaliland:** (Dan.) | British Somaliland. |
| **Brittisk:** (Czech.) | British. |
| **Brittiska Burma:** (Swed.) | British Burma. |
| **Brittiska Centralafrika:** (Swed.) | British Central Africa. |
| **Brittiska Columbia:** (Swed.) | British Columbia. |
| **Brittiska Guyana:** (Swed.) | British Guiana (Guyana). |
| **Brittiska Honduras:** (Swed.) | British Honduras. |
| **Brittiska Jungfruöarna:** (Swed.) | British Virgin Islands. |
| **Brittiska Militära Flygpoststämplar (Island):** (Swed.) | WWII British military Royal Air Force cancellations (Iceland). |
| **Brittiska Nordborneo:** (Swed.) | British North Borneo. |
| **Brittiska Nyasaland:** (Swed.) | British Nyasaland. |
| **Brittiska Salomonöarna:** (Swed.) | British Solomon Islands. |
| **Brittiska Västindien:** (Swed.) | British West Indies. |
| **Brittiske skeppspost:** (Swed.) | British ship mail (ship post). |
| **Brittiske Zone:** (Swed.) | British Zone. |
| **Brittisk militäripost:** (Swed.) | British field post offices. |
| **Brittisk Militäripost (Island):** (Swed.) | WWII British military mail (Iceland). |
| **Brittisk Post på Afrika:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices in Africa. |
| **Brittisk Post på Kina:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices in China. |
| **Brittisk Post på Maroccko:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices in Morocco. |
| **Brittisk Post på Østafrika:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices in East Africa. |
| **Brittisk Post på Tyrkiet:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant). |
| **Brittisk Post på Udlandet:** (Swed.) | British Post Offices Abroad. |
| **Brittisk Salomonöer:** (Swed.) | British Solomon Islands. |
B R M: USPS term for business reply mail.

Brno: formerly known as Brunn, Czechoslovakia.


Broken circle: printing variety in which a circle that appears on the stamp is defective.

Broken (fractured) gum: final appearance of gum caused by application while paper passes through the gum-fracturing machine, which is used to counteract paper curl.

Broken hat: variety seen on the 2¢ 1893 Columbian issue found in the hat of the knight standing to the left of Columbus. The lines in the hat brim are broken.

Broken Hill: now known as Kabwe, Zambia.

Broken letters: malformed letters in the stamp inscription caused by damage or deterioration in the printing plate or cylinder.

Broken set: an incomplete set of stamps that doesn't contain all the values.

Broken type: letter in an overprint or surcharge where the face is damaged so that there is no complete impression.

Bromberg: local, Germany, Stadtpost Hansa, 1896-1900; now known as Bydgoszcz, Poland.

Bromide: photo of the artwork reduced to the actual size of the stamp printed on bromide paper.

Bronce: (Sp.) bronze (color).

Bronnytzy: (now Bronnitsy) Russian town in Moscow Oblast ca. 32 miles SW of the city of Moscow; issued several local Rural Post stamps (1868-1905, the local post being suppressed in 1905), see Zemstvo.

Bronz: (Swed.) bronze (metallic color).

Bronse: (Nor.) bronze (metallic color).

Bronsefarget: (Nor.) bronze (color).

Bronsgroen: (Neth.) bronze-green (metallic color).

Bronsgroen: (Neth.) bronze-green (metallic color).

Bronsegrønn: (Nor.) bronze-green (metallic color).

Bronson & Forbes City Express Post: U.S. local post, Chicago, Ill. 1855.

Bronz: (Rom.) bronze (metallic color).

Bronzegrøn: (Dan.) bronze-green (metallic color).

Bronzen: (Ger.) bronze (color).

Bronzo: (It.) bronze (color).

Brooklyn City Express Post: U.S. local post, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1855-64.

Brooklyn Independent Carriers: local post of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1846-55.


Brook's Express: local parcel firm serviced Kingston, Mt. Auburn and Boston, Mass.; used a label; late 1800s

Brotkartenpapier: (Ger.) bread ration ticket paper, used for printing 1919 stamps of Lithuania.

Brown: coffee or chocolate (color).

Brown (E) & Co.: U.S. local post, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852-65.

Brown & Durling: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Brown & McGill's U.S.P.O. Despatch: 1858, Louisville, Ky; see: Carriers' Stamps.

Brown, C.F.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Browne's Easton Despatch Post: U.S. local post, Easton, Pa., 1876 established for philatelic purposes by stamp dealer William P. Browne.

Brownout-franking: 1845-March 1847; U.S. department term for signatures required on mail
sent by employees of their department to use the franking privilege.

**Brown, Fred Co.**: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Brown, John I. & Son**: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Brown's City Post**: U.S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1876.

**BRU**: international postal code for Brunei Darussalam.

**Bruch (Spur)**: (Ger.) crease.

**Bruchdruck**: (Ger.) surface printing, typography.

**Brücke**: 1: (Ger.) gutter between two stamps; 2: (Ger.) bridges, as a theme or topic.

**Bruges**: also known as Brugge, Belgium.

**Brugparen**: (Neth.) interpanneaux pair.

**Brugsbrev**: (Dan.) commercial cover.

**Brugsmærke(r)**: (Dan.) definitive issues.

**Brugt**: (Dan.) used.

**Bruin**: (Dut.) brown (color).

**Bruingeel**: (Neth.) brownish-yellow (color).

**Bruinlila**: (Neth.) brownish-lilac (color).

**Bruinrood**: (Neth.) brownish-red (color).

**Bruksbrev**: (Swed.) commercial cover.

**Bruksmärken**: (Swed.) definitive issues.

**Brukt**: (Nor.) used, canceled.

**Brun**: (Dan., Fr., Nor., Rom., Swed.) brown, coffee or chocolate (color).

**Brunakt grå**: (Swed.) brownish-grey (color).

**Brunakt grå-lila grå**: (Swed.) brownish-grey-lilac grey (color).

**Brunakt lila**: (Swed.) brownish-lilac (color).

**Brunakt Mörklila**: (Swed.) brownish dark violet (color).

**Brunakt Olivgrå**: (Swed.) brownish olive-grey (color).

**Brunakt orange**: (Swed.) brownish-orange (color).

**Brunakt orangeröd**: (Swed.) brownish orange-red (color).

**Brunakt röd**: (Swed.) brownish red (color).

**Brunakt violett**: (Swed.) brownish-violet (color).

**Brunatny(o)**: (Pol.) brown (color).

**Brun-carmine**: (Rom.) carmine-brown (color).

**Brun-censusiu**: (Rom.) grey-brown (color).

**Brunei**: Sultanate of North Borneo under British protection; official name of postal administration: Postal Services Department, Ministry of Communications currency: 100 cents (sen) = 1 Malayan dollar 1888: under British protection, 1895: local post stamps issued for mail to and from Labuan, 1906, Oct.11: No.1, 1 cent violet and black; first stamps were overprints on stamps of Labuan, 1907: Brunei stamps issued, 1942-44: stamps overprinted in Japanese characters during occupation, 1945: British occupation, stamps of North Borneo and Sarawak overprinted B.M.A., 1947: Brunei stamps reappeared, 1971: became a self-government, 1984: became fully independent, 1985, Jan.15: joined the UPU.

**Brunei Darussalam**: Brunei.

**Brunei, Japanese Occupation**: see Brunei.

**Brunfiolett**: (Nor.) brown-violet (color).

**Brun-galbui**: (Rom.) yellowish-brown (color), see Bistru.

**Brungrå**: (Nor.) brown-grey (color).
Brun gris: (Fr.) grey-brown (color).
Brungul: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) brownish-yellow (color).
Brunguk: (Nor.) buff (color).
Brun-inchis: (Rom.) dark brown, chestnut brown, maroon (color).
Brunkarmin: (Dan., Nor.) brown-carmine (color).
Brunlig: (Dan., Nor.) brownish (color).
Brunligfiolet: (Nor.) brownish-purple (color).
Brunligkarminrød: (Nor.) brownish carmine-red (color).
Brunliglila: (Dan., Nor.) brownish-lilac (color).
Brunliglillarød: (Dan., Nor.) brownish lilac-red (color).
Brunligoker: (Nor.) brownish-ochre (color).
Brunligokker: (Dan.) brownish-ochre (color).
Brunligoliven: (Dan., Nor.) brownish-olive (color).
Brunligorange: (Dan.) brownish-orange (color).
Brunligøransje: (Nor.) brownish orange (color).
Brunligpurpur: (Dan., Nor.) brownish-purple (color).
Brunligrød: (Dan., Nor.) brownish-red (color).
Brunligviolet: (Dan.) brownish-violet (color).
Brun-lila: (Rom.) lilac-brown (color).
Brunlilla: (Nor.) brown-lilac (color).
Brun: now known as Brno, Czechoslovakia.
Bruno: (It., Port., Sp.) brown, coffee or chocolate (color).
Brunoker: (Nor.) brown-ochre (color).
Brunokker: (Dan.) brown-ochre (color).
Brun-olive: (Rom.) olive-brown (color).
Brunoliven: (Dan., Nor.) brown-olive (color).
Brunorange: (Dan.) brown-orange (color).
Brunoransje: (Nor.) brown-orange (color).
Brun-portocaiu: (Rom.) orange-brown (color).
Brunpurper: (Dan., Nor.) brown-purple (color).
Brunröd: (Dan., Nor.) brown-red (color).
Brun-rosquat: (Rom.) red-brown (color).
Brun rouille: (Fr.) rust (color).
Brunsort: (Dan.) brown-black (color).
Brunsvart: (Nor., Swed.) brown-black (color).
Brunsvil: (Czech.) Brunswick.

Brunswick: German State, also known as Braunschweig; located in Northern Germany; currency: 12 pfennings = 1 gutesgroschen, 30 silber groschen = 24 gutesgroschen = 1 thaler 1852, Jan. 1: first stamps depicting a "Leaping Saxon" horse, 1856: used diamond shape as cancel, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1870: became part of the German Empire, 1872, Jan.: German stamps issued.

Brunswick printing: AMG (AM Post) stamps of Germany printed by Westermann of Braunschweig, Germany.

Brunswick Star: name given to a duplex cancel used at Edinburgh, Scotland in 1863-73, name taken from the breast-star in the Hanoverian Order of Brunswick.

Brunviolet: (Dan.) brown-violet (color).
Brunviolet: *Swed.* brown-violet (color).

Brussels, Bruxelles: Belgium precancel; local Courier Provisoire, 1914.

Bruten hörntand: *(Swed.)* bent (stamp) corner.

Bruttokatalog: *(Ger.)* priced catalog, subject to discount.

Bruun Local Post: see Christianssund - J. C. Bruun Local Post.

Bruxelles: surcharge precancel, 1929; also known as Brussels, Belgium.

Bryant & Co.s Express: local package delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass and Bangor, Maine; used labels, 1849.

Bryant & Manning's Express: local post firm serviced Boston, Mass and Bangor, Maine; used a label, 1854.

Bryant & Spear's Express: local post firm serviced Boston, Mass and Bangor, Maine; used labels, 1850.

Bryant's Express: local post firm serviced Boston, Mass and Bangor, and Penobscot, Maine; used labels, 1850.

Bryssel: *(Fin., Nor.)* Brussels, Bruxelles.

Brzeg: *(Pol.)* selvedge.

Brzeginy: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

BS: 1: auction abbreviation for boy/girl scout theme; 2: Bahamas, country code as used by UPU.

B/s: auction abbreviation term for Backstamp, *see* Backstamp.

BSA: British South Africa.

B.S. & Co.: bogus college stamp, S. Allan Taylor.

BSIP: British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

BSMT: USPS abbreviation for basement.

Bst.: Zeppelin confirmation marking that the mail piece was carried.

Bstmp: abbreviation for backstamp, *see* Backstamp.

B. T.: Board of Trade, perfins, or punch perforated on stamps of Great Britain, with a crown.

BT: Bhutan, country code as used by UPU.

Btlln: *(Sp.)* abbreviation for military force, battalion.

Btonn: paper watermarked with straight parallel lines.

BU: letter-code within cds (q.v.) assigned to Buccament, St. Vincent, BWI (1874-1882), 1871 pop. 88).

Bubble pack: container used for the over-the-counter retail sale of coils of 100 stamps.

Buccleuch find: rare British 1840 stamps found in 1946 in a desk belonging to the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch.

Buchanan: city in Liberia, registration inscription, 1893-1924.

Bucharest: also known as Bucuresti, Romania.

Buchdruck: *(Ger.)* typography, letterpress.

Buchstabestempel: *(Ger.)* letter cancel.

Buck, L. W. & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.

Buck's Express: local post serviced Newark, N.J and New York City, used labels, 1861

Buck's Richmond Express: fantasy stamps printed during Civil War period, large range of stamps.

Bucles: *(Sp.)* curls, used to describe the 1855 watermark instead of lazos.

Bucureste: also known as Bucharest, Romania.

Bud: *(Dan., Nor.)* bid (at an auction).

Budcentralens Expresspost Hälsingborg: *see* Hälsingborg - A. Thene Budcentralens
Expresspost.

Budliste: (Dan.) bid sheet.

Budweis: now known as Ceske Budejovice, Czechoslovakia.

Buegig: (Ger.) creased.

Buenos Aires: province in Argentina; currency: 8 reales = 1 peso 1771: earliest known postmarks, 1814: independent posts established, 1858, Apr. 29: No.1.1 peso light brown; issued own stamps as part of Argentine Confederation, 1860-73: stamps of Great Britain used, 1860-78: stamps of France used, 1862, Oct. 4: last issue of own stamps, became a province of Argentina.

Buffalo Balloon: see: Balloon Postage, Buffalo.

Buffer: an alkaline reserve added to paper.

Bug: (Ger.) crease.

Buggy whip: plate crack that appears on the 4.9c Transportation coil series stamp.

Bugulma: Russian town in Samara Oblast ca. 160 miles SE of Kazan (now capital of Tatarstan); issued over 20 different local Rural Post stamps (1882-1915), see Zemstvo.

Buguruslan: Russian town in Samara Oblast (now Orenburg Oblast) ca. 95 miles NE of the city of Samara; issued numerous local Rural Post stamps (1879-1915), see Zemstvo.

Buildings Study Group: study of the postal history and stamps of the emergency German 1948 building sets, Germany Philatelic Society, USA.

Buiten Bezit: Dutch Indies overprint for Java and Madura, 1908: outer possessions, to check the use of mail.

Buitos postales: (Sp.) inscription for parcel stamps of Mexico.


Bulgar: (Rom) Bulgarian (adj.).

Bulgár: (Hung.) Bulgarian.

Bulgaria: former Turkish republic in the Balkans, Southeastern Europe; official name of postal administration: Bulgarian Posts currency: 100 stotinki = 1 lev, 100 centimes = 1 franc 1850s: used stamps of Turkey, 1878: "Greater Bulgaria" established, 1879, May 1: No.1, 5 cent black/yellow; first stamps issued, 1879, July 1: joined the UPU, 1884: first postage due stamp issued, 1885: absorbed Eastern Rumelia under rule of the Sultan of Turkey, 1908: independence from Turkey formalized, 1920, June 20: first semipostal stamp issued, 1917: Macedonia issue, but not used until 1921, 1918-39: King Boris III, royal issues, 1925: Sunday delivery stamps, first postal tax stamp issued, 1927: first air mail stamp issued, 1942: first official stamp issued, 1946, Sept. 15: stamps of People's Republic issued; see AEB, AEBA.

Bulgária: (Hung.) Bulgaria.


Bulgarian Occupation of Romania: an ally of Austria and Germany, 1916: overprint on stamps of Bulgaria for use in occupation of Romania.

Bulgarie: (Bul.) Bulgaria.

Bulgarien: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Bulgaria.


Bulgarska: (Czech.) Bulgaria.

Bulk mail: mail that is rated for postage partly by weight and partly by the number of pieces in the mailing; USPS term.
**Bulk e-mail:** direct mail advertising to large numbers of addresses via e-mail.

**Bulk rate:** low denomination stamps for use bulk mail.


**Bulldog Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Bulle:** *(Fr.)* manila (color).

**Bulletin d’expedition:** *(Fr.)* a parcel card that could be delivered to the addressee as a notice of a package’s arrival, upon receipt of the parcel, the recipient signed the parcel card, which was kept by the post office.

**Bull, John, Dr.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Bullock Mail:** bullock carts carried mail between Allahabad and Delhi, India, between 1846 and 1904.

**Bull’s eye:** Aug. 1, 1843: first issue of Brazil consisting of an intricate circular design.

**Bull’s eye cancellation:** postmark in which the city, state and dates have been placed directly on the center of a stamp or block of stamps; also known as socked on the nose (SON).

**Bumbunga Province:** bogus Australian secessionist state three hectares north of Adelaide.

**Bumper:** post office term for cancellation on second, third and fourth class matter.

**Bund:** *(Ger.)* federation, federal.

**Bund Deutscher Philatelisten (BDPh):** *(Ger.)* Association of German Philatelists.

**Bundesmarke:** *(Ger.)* German Federal Republic postage stamp.

**Bundespost:** *(Ger.)* German Post Office.

**Bundesprüfer:** *(Ger.)* a competent authority recognized as being qualified to certify the identification, authenticity or other status of philatelic materials; now just called Prüfer.

**Bundesdruckerei:** *(Ger.)* Berlin, Germany security printer

**Bundesrepublik Deutschland:** *(Ger.)* Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany).


**Bundi service:** India, Bundi officials, 1919.

**Bundleware:** old time stock of stamps that were bundled and tied together with string.

**Bundt:** *(Dan.)* bundle.

**Bunt:** *(Swed.)* bundle.

**Buntfrankatur:** *(Ger.)* a cover with at least three stamps of different colors.

**Bunol:** local, Spanish civil war, 1937.

**Buque:** *(Sp.)* ship, used in ship markings, thematic.

**Buque Minador:** *(Sp.)* civil war naval marking for minelayer.

**Buque Prision:** *(Sp.)* prison ship, may be seen in an address.

**Bur.:** abbreviation for bureau.

**Burdo:** *(Sp.)* coarse.

**Burdsal, J.S. & Co.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Bureau:** *(Fr.)* office(s), postoffice(s).

**Bureau a l’étranger:** *(Fr.)* post office abroad.

**Bureau aux Armées:** *(Fr.)* field post office.

**Bureau de Départ:** *(Fr.)* post office of origin.

**Bureau de Destination:** *(Fr.)* post office of delivery.

**Bureau de Poste:** *(Fr.)* post office.
Bureau de Poste Central: (Fr.) main or head post office.
Bureau d'Ambulants: (Fr.) mobile post office.
Bureau Inexistant: (Fr.) postal term for “No Such Post Office” return to sender.
Bureau International d'Éducation: Switzerland overprint for International Board of Education.
Bureau issues: stamps produced by the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Bureau Issues Association (BIA): now called the United States Stamp Society.
Bureau Militaire: (Fr.) army post office.
Bureau precancels: stamps that are precanceled at the B.E.P. in Washington, D.C.
Bureau postal maritime: (Fr.) packet-letter post office.
Bureau print: precancellation applied by the BEP during the production of the stamp for use by post offices that required a large number of precancel stamps.
Bureaux Allemands: (Fr.) German Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Américain: (Fr.) United States Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Autrichien: (Fr.) Austrian Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Britannique: (Fr.) British Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Chinois: (Fr.) Chinese Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Espagnols: (Fr.) Spanish Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux étranger: (Fr.) overseas post offices.
Bureaux Français: (Fr.) French Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Grec: (Fr.) Greek Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Hongrois: (Fr.) Hungarian Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Indien: (Fr.) Indian Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Italiens: (Fr.) Italian Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Japonais: (Fr.) Japanese Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Polonais: (Fr.) Polish Offices (Abroad).
Bureaux Russes: (Fr.) Russian Offices (Abroad).
Burelado: (Sp.) see: Burelage.
Burelage, Burelé, Burlage: (Fr., Sp.) a fine overall network of dots or lines printed on the surface of stamps in addition to the stamps design; was usually done to discourage counterfeiting. Burg: (Ger.) castle, as a theme or topic.
Burelering: (Nor.) see: Burelage.
Burgdorf: local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.
Burgenland: 1945: German stamps overprinted diagonally "Osterreich" for use in Burgenland.
Burgos: Spanish province; local overprint, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1936-37.
Burbans, D. & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.
Buriatia: bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps, 1996?
Burilagem: (Port.) see: Burelage.
Burin: tool used by stamp engravers to engrave in steel.
Burjasot: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.
Burkina Faso: formerly French colony of Upper Volta, Northwestern Africa; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1919: French territory of Upper Volta made a separate colony, 1920: No.1, 1

Burma: southeast Asia, south of China, part of British Indian Empire; now named Myanmar; currency: 12 pies = 1 anna, 100 pyas = 1 kyat (1953), 16 annas = 1 rupee 1826-Apr.1, 1937: part of British India, 1854, Oct.: stamps of India used for first time, 1887: river steamer temporary post offices established, 1937, April 1: No.1, 3 pies slate; stamps of India (1926-36) overprinted "Burma" when it became part of the British Commonwealth, 1937: first official stamps issued, 1938: Burma stamps, British Administration, 1943-45: Japanese occupation overprints and issues, 1942, May: Burmese emblem, the peacock, used as overprint during Japanese occupation, 1941-45: Stamps of India used by Imperial troops, 1947, Oct.: interim government overprint, 1948, Jan. 4: became Union of Burma as an independent nation, 1989: name changed to Myanmar, 1990: first stamps issued as Myanmar.

Burma, Japanese Occupation: see Burma.


Burnett, Joseph & Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Burnishing: removal of portion of an engraved design from a die, plate, or transfer roll; usually done to remove imperfections or re-work a design.


Burr: uneven raised edge of surplus metal from engraver's tool, prints as a flaw.

Burriana: local, Spanish civil war, Republican forces, 1937.

Burritt, Elihu: (1810-1879) proponent of Ocean Penny Postage as a drastic reduction in an established set of postal rates in use by many different nations.

Burrus, Maurice: stamp collector who is depicted on a set of Liechtenstein 1968 stamps.

Burse Express Co.: local parcel firm serviced Brooklyn, N. Y. and New York City.

Bursztynowy: (Pol.) amber (color).


Buryatia, Republic of: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Jan. 14, 2002, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Busch, Charles: private die match proprietary stamps.
Bushehr: formerly Bushire, Iran.
Bushire: Persian Gulf port; 1915, Aug. 8-Oct. 16: British occupation now known as Bushehr, Iran.
"Bushire under British Occupation": overprint on stamps of Iran (1911-13). 1914-15:
"Bushire under British Occupation" Persian stamps overprint.
Bush's Brooklyn City Express: U.S. local post, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1848 (?).
Business Reply Mail (BRM): specially printed postcards, envelopes and labels that may be mailed without postage prepayment; postage and fees are collected when the mail is delivered back to the original sender; usually a license and deposit are required.
Business school stamps used by business colleges in their courses to demonstrate business practices.
Bus parcel stamps: private labels issued by bus firms to prepay freight charges on parcels carried on their routes.
Bussahir: India Feudatory State, Punjab; 1895, June 20: first local stamps, 1901, Mar.31: cancelled obsolete stamps (Rampur 19 MA 1900) sold to stamp trade, 1901, Mar.31: stamps of British India used. 1950, Apr. 1: replaced by stamps of the Republic of India.
Bussfraktmärken (Soumi): (Swed.) bus parcel stamps (Finland).
Busspaket: (Fin.) Finland parcel post.
Busta: (It.) cover, an envelope or a postally used envelope or one with a postal cancellation.
Busta primo giorno di emissione: (It.) first day of emission.
Bustees: India States term for hamlets.
Butler & Carpenter: engraver and printer of US revenue stamps.
Butlin’s Holidays For a King: inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Butterfield Overland Mail: service began Sept. 15, 1858, between St. Louis and San Francisco, taken over by Wells Fargo.
Butterflies of Victoria: butterfly-like cancel; 1850-52: used for the first issues of Victoria.
Buy bid: practice whereby a bidder instructs an auctioneer or auction agent to purchase a lot regardless of the ultimate hammer or final price; rarely accepted by auction houses since two "buy bids" on same lot would create chaos.
Buyer's premium: auction term for percentage premium added to the final price of a lot, and retained by the auctioneer as part of the commission for selling the lot; also known as buyer's fee or the tip.
Buy prices: price a buyer is willing to pay for certain stamps or other philatelic items.
Büyük Britanya: (Turk.) Great Britain.
Buzon: (Sp.) posting or mail box.
Buzones columnas: (Sp.) pillar, or mailing boxes in streets, as opposed to those in post offices.
Buzones tranvias: (Sp.) posting boxes on Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao tramcars.
Buzones vapores: (Sp.) posting boxes on ships in regular service between the Spanish mainland and the Balearic Islands of Ceuta, Melilla, and the Canary Islands.
Buzulul: Russian town in Samara Oblast (now Orenburg Oblast) ca. 90 miles ESE of the city of
Samara; issued over 20 different local Rural Post stamps (1876-1915), see Zemstvo.

B V C C A R I: overprint; 1918: naval victory commemorated on Fiume stamps.

B. V. I.: British Virgin Islands.

B W: 1: abbreviation for "bankwissel" bank draft revenue overprint of Orange Free State; 2: Botswana, country code as used by UPU.

B.W.: Bahnoff Warschau (Ger.) Warsaw railway station.

B. W. & Co.: Bradbury, Wilkinson, stamp printers, Great Britain.

B. W. A.: British West Africa.

B W I: British West Indies.

B W I S C: British West Indies Study Circle, Great Britain.

B.X.Y. Express Co.: Brigham Young and Hiram Kimball received a mail contract with stations from Independence, Mo. to Salt Lake City, 1857; no notations are known from this mail service.

By: (Nor.) 1. to bid (at an auction). 2. town, city.

BY: Belarus, country code as used by UPU.

Byam, Carlton & Co.: private die match proprietary stamps.

Byde: (Dan.) to bid.

Bydgoszcz: formerly Bromberg, Poland.

Byezhetsk: Russian town in Twer (Russ. Tver) Oblast; issued over 30 different local Rural Post stamps (1872-1894, the local post being suppressed in 1896), see Zemstvo.

Byelorussia: see Belarus.

Bypass mail: mail that does not require postal preparation before outgoing distribution.

Bypost: (Dan., Nor.) local post

By Post letters: mail picked up by post riders on the London-Edinburgh post route in the 1630s; see: Allen, Ralph.

By Post stamps: local stamps issued by Danish and Norwegian towns in the 19th century.

Byrd: Richard E. Byrd Antarctic Exploration, 1933US stamp commemorates his flights over South Polar regions.

Bytown: now known as Ottawa, Canada.

Bz: (Ger.) catalogue abbreviation for bronze overprint or surcharge.

BZ: Belize, country code as used by UPU.
CA: 1: Crown Agents, watermark on stamps of the British Commonwealth. 2: overprint on stamps of Colombia, sold in Canada for SCADTA airline mail to Cuba. 3: Caisse d’Amortissement, (Fr.) overprint / surcharge on French semipostal, to reduce national debt. 4: auction firm abbreviation for Commonwealth of Australia. 5: USPS abbreviation for California. 6: Correspondance de l’Arrondissement (Fr.) official mail, 1836-38. 7: auction abbreviation for catapult mail.


Cabecera de Hoja: (Sp.) heading or top marginal inscription of a stamp sheet.

Cabeza del Buey: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Cabezones: (Sp.) “Big Heads” term for stamps of Spain, the “Franco Head” issues after 1955.

Cabinda: part of the People’s Republic of Angola; 1894-1920: known as Portuguese Congo when it had its own stamps, 1920: used stamps of Angola; see Portuguese Congo.

Cabinet Noir: (Fr.) black closet, censorship of mail in 16th century France.

Cabinetstück: (Ger.) very fine copy.

Cabo Blanco: see Rio de Oro.

Cabo de Buena Esperanza: (Sp.) Cape of Good Hope.

Cabo Delgado: bogus, Nyassa Company, Portuguese Mozambique province, 1890s.

Cabo Gracias a Dios: (Sp.) “Cape Thanks to God” overprint on province of Nicaragua, 1904-09; 1905: first stamps issued, “Cabo,” “C,” “Costa Atlantica” overprints to prevent currency manipulation, own stamps required because currency was based on silver, while rest of Nicaragua used paper money used to fill dealers’ orders, never regularly issued or used, 1907: overprinted “Costa / Atlantica / C,” first official stamps used overprint “Cabo,” 1909: overprinted “C / Dpto.Zelaya,” Zelaya, province of Nicaragua required separate stamps due to currency differences, see Nicaragua, Zelaya.

Cabo Jubi: surcharge on stamps of Rio de Oro, for Cape Juby, 1916; see Cape Juby.

Cabo Juby: overprint on stamps of Rio de Oro, Spain (1919-33), Spanish Morocco, (1934-48) for Cape Juby; see Cape Juby.

Cabo Verde: inscription on stamps of Spanish Administration, Portuguese Africa, Cape Verde Islands; see Cape Verde.

Cabra: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Cabus Publicus: Roman postal service, app. 250 BC.

CAC: Chapter Activities Committee, American Philatelic Society.

Caceres: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Cach, Ch: auction abbreviation for cachet(ed).

Caches: overprint on postage dues of France and French Colonies; for use in French India on postage dues.

Cachet: 1: a rubber stamp or printed impression on an envelope which describes the event for which the envelope was mailed; cachets are used for first days of issue, first flights, naval events, stamp exhibitions, etc. 2: rubber stamp or seal, not postal. 3: small marks made by dealers, experts on backs of stamps as marks of authenticity or identification. 4: can be privately applied or officially applied by a post office; also known as “Signum.”

Cachet à Date: (Fr.) date stamp.
Cachet à Date Circulaire: (Fr.) circular date stamp.
Cachet à Main: (Fr.) handstamp, a hand-held device for printing that is struck on an ink pad, and then applied to paper.
Cachet au Dos: (Fr.) backstamp; postmark applied to back of incoming mail to show date and time of receipt at the receiving post office.
Cachet Circulaire: (Fr.) circular cancellation.
Cachet de Bord: (Fr.) on board cancel.
Cachet de Cîre: (Fr.) seal (wax).
Cachet de Fantaisie: (Fr.) fancy cancellation.
Cachet de Fortune: (Fr.) improvised cachet.
Cachet de Garantie: (Fr.) French proprietary stamp guaranteeing that goods with stamp affixed are genuine.
Cachet de la Localite: (Fr.) town postmark.
Cacheted Cover: an envelope bearing a type of decoration, tied in to the design of the stamp or a special event.
Cacheté(e): (Fr.) sealed.
Cachet en Bois: (Fr.) wooden hand stamp.
Cachet en Caoutchouc: (Fr.) rubber handstamp.
Cacheter: (Fr.) to seal.
Cachet Faux: (Fr.) forged cancel.
Cachet Maker: someone who designs and produces cachets, either for sale or for personal use
Cachet Manuel: (Fr.) hand cancel.
Cachet Mécanique: (Fr.) machine cancel.
Cachet Muet: (Fr.) special cancellation, temporary.
Cachet Postale: (Fr.) postmark.
Cachet Rond: (Fr.) circular cancellation.
Cachet Spécial: (Fr.) special cancellation.
Cactées: (Fr.) cactus, thematic subject.
Cacto: (It., Sp.) cactus, thematic subject.
Cactus: US Navy code name during WW II for Guadalcanal Island, British Solomon Islands.
C.a.D.: (Fr.) cachet à date; dated postmark.
Cadaques: bogus issue for Spain, see Evans, Donald.
Cadastre: (Fr.) Registration of Deeds; French Colony revenue inscription.
Caderneta (de selos): (Port.) booklet (of postage stamps).
Cadiz viva Español: Cadiz, city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local semipostal surcharge, Nationalist, Republican forces, 1936-37.
Cadmus Express Co.: local freight firm, serviced Norwich and New York Line steamboats, operated in Boston and New York City, used a label, year unknown.
Cadre: (Fr.) frame, border, the outer decorative border of a stamp design.
Cadres Varies: (Fr.) different ornaments used on same type of stamp.
Cady, Charles L.: sip that carried mail between San Francisco and Fort Sacramento, 1847.
Cafe-niu: (Rom.) coffee (color).
Cafe-niu-brun: (Rom.) coffee-brown (color).
Cale ferata: (Rom.) railroad, railway.
Cage: a secure, enclosed area in a postal facility, where registered mail and other accountable mail is kept, USPS term.
C.A.H.: Charles A. Hall, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.

Caiccos Islands: Caribbean island chain; part of the Turks and Caicos Islands; 1981, July 24: No.1,1 cent multicolor, Turks and Caicos Islands stamps overprinted “Caicos Islands,” 1985, Dec. 5: last stamp issued, see Turks and Caicos Islands.

Caillie, Rene, explorer: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1939.

Caimanes: (Fr.) Cayman Islands.

Cairns Colonial Club Resort: cinderella stamp from Cairns, Australia.

Cairo: 1: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1864-84, see Interpostal Seals. 2: French post offices opened Nov. 1865-March 1875.

Caisse d’Amortissement: (Fr.) Sinking Fund inscription for reduction of national debt, semipostal issue; 1927-31, overprinted / surcharged “CA” 1927.

Caja Postal de Ahorros: (Sp.) Post Office Savings Bank, used as a cancel on letters.

Calasparra: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist, 1937.

Calcio: (It.) football, thematic subject.

Calcograbado: (Sp.) printed by chalcography; a process of engraving on copper or brass, copper-plate engraving.

Calendas: Correos Departamentales (Sp.); local post, Department of Caldas, Colombia, 1931.

Calderillas de Carton, Calderillas de Cartulina: (Sp.) low value coin-like cardboard discs with a postage or fiscal stamp stuck on the front, Spanish coat of arms on the back; 1938-March 31,1939: issued in the civil war Republican Zone until the end of hostilities to help alleviate the shortage of small change.

Caldey: local post, island off the coast of Wales bearing owner’s name, issued labels, 1973.


Calendar Collector: one who saves a date cancel on a postage stamp for every day of the year.

Calender: paper maker term for passing paper through a series of chilled metal rollers when a smooth surface is desired.

Calf of Man: Great Britain local post carriage label, 400 different labels were printed, 1962-72.

Cali: district in Colombia, 1902.

Calidades Diversas: (Sp.) average, sound copy, not too heavily postmarked.

Calif.: abbreviation for California prior to Zip Code usage.
California: ceded from Mexico Feb. 2, 1848; became a state Sept. 9, 1859.
California City Letter Express Co.: US local post, San Francisco, CA., 1862-66
California Penny Post Co.: US local post, California and Nevada, 1855-59.
California State Telegraph Company: US telegraph stamps issued for use on firm’s telegrams, 1870-75; originated booklets of telegraph stamps.
Calimno: see Calino.
Calino, Calimno: island in the Dodecanese Island, Aegean Sea, between Greece and Turkey; 16th century-post: under Turkish rule, 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange-brown, overprint / surcharge “Calimno” on stamps of Italy, 1916: used Italian stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1929: Aegean islands’ general issues, 1930, 1932: sets overprinted with island’s name, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945, July 4: British Post offices opened as Calymnos, stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947, Mar. 31: British post offices closed; stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, July: stamps of Greece used; name changed to Kalimnos; see M.E.F.; S.D.D.
Caliphate of Soma: bogus, Artistamp, private label producer.
Calla: caused by overinking of “Callao” on stamps of Peru.
Callao: Peru overprint on stamps of Chile for city of Callao, Chilean Occupation, 1879-82.
Callaway, Kingdom of: bogus, ads overprinted on US stamps for a homecoming celebration.
Callosa de Segura: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Calosc Pocztowa: (Pol.) postage stamp on cover; (postal) entire.
Caluda, Territoires (Katibo): bogus South America issue, see Evans, Donald.
Calve Island: small island off the coast of Mull; Scotland bogus label, 1970s?
CAM: see Contract Air Mail.
Camaguey: see Puerto Principe.
Cambiamento: (It.) alteration.
Cambio: (Sp.) 1: alteration, pocket change, exchange rate. 2: cancels refer to Foreign Section Sorting Offices; see Estafeta de Cambio.
Cambio de Color: (Sp.) change of color, variation.
Cambodge: (Fr.) Cambodia.
inscription on stamps “Etat du Cambodge,” State of Cambodia, 1993: Kingdom of Cambodia; UN sponsored elections, stamps inscribed “Royaume du Cambodge.”

**Cambogia:** (It.) Cambodia.

**Cambrian Railway:** Wales local post.

**Cambridge:** local posts, United Kingdom; training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter. 1: Queens’ College, 1883. 2: Saint John’s College, 1883-85. 3: Selwyn College, 1882;

**Cambridge Emergency P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

**Cambridgeport Express Co.:** parcel firm serviced Cambridgeport and Boston, Mass.

**Camden Emergency P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

**Camden, S.C. Paid 5, 10:** see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Camel Postman:** Sudan stamp design, 1897 to 1940.

**Camels:** 1: carried official dispatches between Army posts in US 1853-56, no markings known. 2: used to carry mail throughout North Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.

**Cameo Head:** 1: round or oval portrait used as part of a stamp’s design. 2: resembles cameo jewelry; reverse of ivory head, latter is a whitish head on a blued paper background, former shows a bluish head on a more of less whitish paper background; cause of this reverse effect is unknown. 3: early watermark variety on some Great Britain and Colonies blue-paper issues.

**Cameo Private P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

**Cameos of The Gambia:** June 1880; cameo art at its best; cameos featuring Queen Victoria.


**Cameroons, Southern:** see Cameroons.

**Cameroun:** (Fr.) overprint on stamps of French Congo (1921), Middle Congo (1916) or Gabon (1915); see Cameroons.

**Camoscio:** (It.) buff (color).

**Campaign Cover:** postal item mailed by military personnel on active service in wartime, normally marked with endorsements such as “On Active Service” etc.

**Campamento M.U.:** (Sp.) Milicias Universitarias, camps for national servicemen from universities.

**Campaña:** (Sp.) military campaign; see Estafeta de Campaña.

**Campaña Contra el Cancer:** (Sp.) surcharge on stamps of Ecuador for International Union for Control of Cancer, obligatory on all mail from Nov. 23-30, 1938.

**Campaña Contra el Paludismo:** (Sp.) campaign against malaria inscription on postal tax labels, Mexico; 1939.

**Campanile San Marco:** (It.) fund raising label for reconstruction of bell tower in Piazza San Marco, Venice, Italy.

**Campbell, Duncan and John:** organized first postal network in America, for mail to and from Boston to New York, 1693.

**Campbell Island:** New Zealand civil aviation meteorological station, has own post office, 1941.

**Campbell Paterson Catalogue:** principal New Zealand stamp catalog.

**Campdevanol:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Camp Dewey:** label for Junior Naval Reserves, Camp Dewey, CT, about 1910.

**Campeche:** provisional issues; 1856-1883: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1876: No.1, 5 centavos gray-blue and blue, 1876: issued stamps for expulsion of Emperor Maximilian.

**Campillo(s):** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Campionaria di Tripoli:** with “Poste Italiane,” Tripolitania, on stamps of Libya, 1934.

**Campione d’Italia:** local post, Italian enclave within borders of Switzerland; 1944, May 20: issued its own stamps for local post mail and mail to Switzerland, inscribed “R.R. Poste Italiane / Comune de Campione,” 1944, May 31: stamps of Italy used, 1944, Sep.7: Swiss stamps issued, 1952: Swiss and Italian stamps used depending on what route the mail is to take.

**Campion, J.W & Co.:** inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.

**Campo de Concentracion de Prisioneros de Guerra:** (Sp.) prisoner of war camp.

**Camprodon:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Camvisdar:** Indian States term for native revenue officer.

**CAN:** international postal code for Canada.

**Canaa:** labels issued in British island for a society project.

**Canada:** Northern North America, north of the United States; Official name of postal administration: Canada Post Corporation Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1859) 1763-pre: under French rule, transferred to Britain in 1763, 1763: British North American postal services used, 1784: Canada had its own postmaster general, 1792: Canada-US Postal Convention; postal agreement for transportation of mail from Canada to Great Britain via New York, 1851, Apr. 23: No.1, 3 pence red, first stamps as the Province of Canada, first cancellations were a numeral with four concentric rings; 1858: used two concentric rings as

Canada: Upbeat Goose 7¢; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Canada; American Revolutionary Army: occupied Montreal from Nov. 13, 1775 to June 1776, setting up an American Post Office.

Canada Official: first day covers produced by the Canadian postal administration.


Canadiana: a postal item related to Canada, issued by a postage issuing authority other than Canada Post; Canada named on the stamp of another nation.

Canadian Airways Ltd.: semificial air mail local post, about 50 stamps were used by various private air services to frank mail, 1918-32.

Canadian Army Postal Corp: formed in 1911 to deliver mail to Canadian armed forces.

Canadian Bank Note Company: formed on Nov. 30, 1922, formerly the American Bank Note Company of Canada, produced most of the Canadian stamps.

Canadian Express Co.: regional private mail and parcel firm serviced eastern US and Canadian towns near the border; used corner card and labels; 1865-1921.

Canadian Forces Postal Unit (CFPU): established in 1971 in Belleville, Ontario as a regulating center for all military mail; receives all inbound and outbound mail addressed to CFPOs around the world; see Canadian Forces Post Office.

Canadian Forces Post Office (CFPO): receives mail in various armed forces operational theaters for sorting and forwarding to the troops.

Canadian Map Stamp: used three-color printing and map of the British Empire, issued Dec. 7, 1898.

Canadian National Express Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced all of Canada, 1920s.

Canadian Republic: a provisional government formed by Louis Riel in Canada’s Red River district; Riel’s portrait appeared on a presumed essay, 1869.

Canadian Transfer Co. Limited: private parcel delivery firm that serviced Toronto, 1900s.

Canadisk: (Dan.) Canadian.

Canal Boat Mail: 1: initiated in 1691 on the Canal du Midi, France. 2: Act of Congress, permitted carrying mail on canals, 1836.

Canal Maritime de Suez: Suez Canal local post stamps, 1868.

Canal Zone: Central America, zone extends about five miles on either side of Panama Canal; Currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso, 100 centesimos = 1 balboa, 100 cents = 1 dollar 1904-79: name of Panama Canal when controlled by the US, 1904, June 24: No.1, 2 centavos rose, Canal Zone overprint on stamps of Panama, 1914, Mar.: first postage due stamp issued, 1924: stamps of US overprinted, 1928: Canal Zone stamps issued, 1929: first air mail stamp issued, 1941: first official, air mail official stamps issued, 1979, Sep. 30: US Canal Zone Postal Service stopped
operation, 1979, Oct. 1: Panamanian Postal Service took over postal operations, 1999, Dec. 31: Canal transferred to Panama.

**Canarias**: Canary Islands, Spanish Civil War, local post overprint, Republican forces, 1936-37.

**Canaro**: overprint for Fiume, Italian occupation of Arbe and Veglia.

**Canary Islands**: off coast of Morocco; 1854: used stamps of Spain, 1936, Oct. 27: first stamps issued for use via Lufthansa, 1936, Oct. 27: air mail stamps overprinted for Lufthansa service to Brazil, see Spain.

**Canc**: abbreviation for canceled.

**Canc?**: auction term for suspicious cancel.

**Cancel**: 1: defacement of a stamp to prevent its reuse. 2: marks indicating date, rate, route, or place of mailing.

**Cancelación**: (Sp.) cancellation; mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its reuse; usually indicates location and date.

**Cancelación Falsa**: (Sp.) forged cancel.

**Cancelado**: (Port., Sp.) canceled.

**Cancelado a la Orden**: (Sp.) see Canceled to Order.

**Cancelado a Pluma**: (Sp.) pen-canceled.

**Cancelamento**: (Port.) cancellation; mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its reuse; usually indicates location and date.

**Canceled**: 1: mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its reuse; often indicates location and date. 2: hand-stamp in a barred oval on miscellaneous stamps cut from printer’s waste and supplied to members of Rowland Hill’s family in 1861 without authority of postal officials by Perkins Bacon & Co. 3: legitimate cancels supplied by Perkins Bacon to Chile, late 1850s. 4: overprint on stamps of Jamaica used as printer’s samples. 5: cancellation applied by Greyhound Bus Co. for a privately carried letter that was to be placed in recipient’s mail box, 1960. 6: British Colonial overprint for Specimen purposes.

**Canceled Flight**: marking on covers for a planned flight which was not made due to weather, aircraft problem or other reason; a canceled flight cover is a non-flown cover.

**Canceled to Order (CTO)**: stamps canceled by postal authorities without having been used for postage; they are less desirable than stamps which have seen postal duty.

**Cancellation**: mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its reuse; often indicates location and date; can be a pen mark, perforations or manuscript, bars, or holes punched in stamps, and pieces torn out of Afghanistan stamps.

**Cancellation, Advertisement**: obliterations which incorporate an advertisement of some place or product.

**Cancellation, Bar**: 1: cancels that consist of a series of bars, or straight lines. 2: a precancel device in Canada and the US 3: remainders in some countries. 4: telegraph fee paid, Belgium.

**Cancellation, Cartwheel**: number in center, circular format, used in several nations.

**Cancellation, Cut**: device that makes a cut through revenue stamps to prevent reuse.

**Cancellation, Cogwheel**: resembles a gear or cogwheel; early issues of Bavaria, 1850-69.

**Cancellation, Dated Manuscript**: a hand written containing the date.

**Cancellation, Dumb**: obliteration device with series of dots, bars that contains no information, also known as mute cancellation.

**Cancellation, Duplex**: combination of a circular date stamp with an obliteration device.

**Cancellation, Fancy**: decorative and slogan commemorative cancels, usually refers to 19th century homemade US and Canadian obliterating devices.
Cancellation, Favor: occurs when a stamp is canceled in a specific manner as requested by the mailer, that may or not be in keeping with postal regulations.

Cancellation, Flag: circular date stamp postal marking with a stylized flag as the obliterator.

Cancellation, Hand: postal cancellation with a hand held device on a stamp or postal stationery indicium.

Cancellation, Hole: stamp cancel by a hole punch, indicates revenue or telegraphic usage.

Cancellation, Killer: cancel that shows no place, date or time of mailing.

Cancellation, Machine: cancel applied by mechanical means indicating date and location of the cancellation and prevents the stamp from being reused.

Cancellation, Maltese Cross: first adhesive postage stamp cancel illustrating this cross was a British device; 30 different examples are recorded during period of use; 1840-1844.

Cancellation, Manuscript: a hand written, or pen cancellation.

Cancellation, Mechanised, Earliest: Pearson Hill, son of Rowland Hill, devised a machine operated by steam with a dated double impression inside sets of vertical lines, 1857.

Cancellation, Mute: obliteration device with series of dots or bars that contains no information, also known as a mute cancellation.

Cancellation, Naval: postmarks from military ships.

Cancellation, Numeral: a cancellation which includes a number identifying a specific post office, first used by the British Post Office in 1844.

Cancellation, Pen: postally used stamp canceled by pen marks.

Cancellation, Postmark: term for marks applied by postal authorities which indicate any or all of the following: date, rate, route, or place of mailing.

Cancellation, Precanceled: cancellation, as a convenience to customers, applied to stamps by the post office prior to sale,

Cancellation, Roller: cancel is applied by rolling a device across the stamp, usually used on oversize pieces of mail.

Cancellation, Slogan: a circular date stamp cancel combined with a brief message.

Cancellation, Socked-on-the-Nose (SON, SOTN): a good impression of a circular cancel that is applied dead center on the stamp.

Cancellation, Spoon: duplex cancel used in England and Wales; named from the oval shape of the duplex portion.

Cancellation, Squared Circle: circular date stamp with an arrangement of lines or bars outside the circle which makes the entire cancel square.

Cancellation, Straight Line: refers to crayon cancels applied to remaindered stamps taken off sale by a postal administration and sold at a discount.

Cancellation, Target: series of rings as depicted in a target.

Cancellation, Telegraph: obliteration or holes denoting use on a telegraph form.

Cancellation, Typographic: 1869, Jan.-May 31, 1908: French newspapers, to be mailed. had to have stamps affixed in top right-hand corner, canceled by being overprinted by at least four lines of type.

Cancelling Machine: mail processing machine that cancels a postage stamp and postmarks mail; first successful high-speed device made by Albert Hoster, Germany, 1882-83.

Cancel, Official: official USPS postmark at First Day of Issue site.

Cancol Ltd.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Candareen: unit of currency used in Shanghai.

Candarin: unit of currency used in China.
Candia: district of Heraklion, now part of Greece; see Crete.
Canee: (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy, Office in Crete; also known as La Canea.
CANEJ: Committee on the Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges, APS.
Canela: (Sp.) cinnamon (color).
Canet de Mar: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Canet la Real: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Cangas de Onís: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Canillas: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Canillas de Aceituno: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Canillas de Albauda: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Canjayar: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Canna: bogus local post, an island off the west coast of Scotland; issued by island owner John Lorn Campbell as a charity label in 1958.
Cannelé: (Fr.) ribbed.
Cannella: (It.) cinnamon (color).
Cannelle: (Fr.) cinnamon (color).
Cannelles, Regie des: (Fr.) cinnamon monopoly; French Colony revenue inscription.
Canney & Co’s Express: local post serviced Boston, Mass. and New Hampshire; label, 1850.
Cannon & Co.: US inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Cannon Match Co.: inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Cañonero: (Sp.) gunboat, found on naval markings, Spanish Civil War; 1936-37.
Canouan Island: see St. Vincent Grenadines.
Canterbury Courier Serv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Cantidades Emitidas: (Sp.) number (of stamps) issued.
Cantinas: (Sp.) canteens, buffets, used on Spanish Civil War local post tax stamps, 1936-37.
Cantonal Stamps: Switzerland Canton issues of Zurich (1843), Geneva (1843), and Basel (1845), before the release of Swiss Confederation issues in 1845.
Cantonal Taxe: with numeral 6, inscription on Zurich issue, denoting rate within entire canton.
Canton Island: postmark originally created by collectors for island located halfway between Hawaii and New Caledonia in the central Pacific Ocean; American post office established July 15, 1940, British and American cancels exist, now part of Kiribati.
Cantonment: India States term for military station.
Canton, Miss. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Cap: slang for maximum commission an auction agent invoices a client for representation at a public auction.
CAP: Codice di Avviamento Postale (It.) postal code with five numbers, 1967.
Capacua: Bolivia, bogus stamp by Moens of Belgium, for a mythical state with the capital of Santa Teresa as an April Fool’s prank, 1883.
Cap de Bonne Espérance: (Fr.) Cape of Good Hope.
Cape Breton Island: Sydney, Canadian province of Nova Scotia, post office opened, 1801.
Cape Canaveral, Fla.: formerly named Cape Kennedy.
Cape Cod Express Co.: local express firm serviced Boston to Cape Cod, Mass.; label, 1879.
Cape Jubi: overprint on stamps of Rio de Oro, see Cape Juby.
Cape Kennedy: private local post, now known as Cape Canaveral, 1960s.
Cape of Good Hope: southern part of South Africa; Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling 1791, Sep. 28: Dutch postal system established in Cape Town, 1817: “Paid” handstamps introduced, 1853, Sep. 1: No.1, 1 penny red, first stamps issued in triangular shape, 1873: Griqualand West; formerly part of Cape of Good Hope, declared a British Crown Colony, 1880: West and Griqualand East annexed to Cape of Good Hope Colony, 1883: traveling post offices introduced, 1889, Nov.: provisionals issued during Boer occupation, stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged “Z.A.R.” Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, South African Republic, 1900, Mar. 24: stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged “Mafeking Beseiged,” 1900: stamps of Transvaal handstamped “V.R. Special Post” under British occupation, 1910: Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal formed as Union of South Africa; see Griqualand West.
Cape Province: formerly Cape of Good Hope Colony.
Cape Triangles: first triangular shaped stamps of Cape of Good Hope, issued 1853, so that postal clerks, many of whom were illiterate, could tell the colony’s outgoing mail from mail being delivered to the Cape.
Cape Verde: Western Africa, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal; Official name of Postal Administration: Correios de Cabo Verde Currency: 1,000 reis = 1 micreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913) 15th century: colonized by the Portuguese, 1877, Jan. 1: No. 1, 5 reis black, first stamps of Portuguese colonial type, 1893: first newspaper stamp issued, 1904: first postage due stamp issued, 1925: first postal tax, postal tax due stamps issued, 1938, July 26: first air mail stamp issued, 1975, June 11: named a Portuguese overseas province, 1975, July 5: became independent, with ties to Guinea-Bissau, 1975, Dec. 19: issued own stamps as independent nation, 1976, Sept. 30: joined the UPU.
Capicua: (Sp.) tête-bêche; pair of stamps where one is upside down compared to the other.
Capital: (Sp.) Spain considers this as the capital city or town of a province or region, not the capital of the nation.
Capital Case Type: large letters as distinct from lower case, or smaller letters.
Cap Juby: (Fr.) Cape Juby.
CAPO: Canadian Army Post Office.
Cape Juby: (Sp.) Cape Juby.
Cape Verde: (Sp.) Cape Verde.
Capovolto: (It.) inverted.
Cappadocia: ancient region of Asia Minor, now part of Turkey; cuneiform tablets found dating
to 3000 BC, see Cuneiform.
**Capped Liberty Card:** U.S. penny postal card where Liberty figure is wearing a cap, 1875-81.
**Capped Numerals:** flaws looking like caps on top of the figure “2” on the US 2c Washington issue of 1890-3; also known as Cap Variety.
**Captain’s Cover:** cachet created by the Commanding Officer of a spaceflight recovery ship.
**Captions:** all inscriptions featured on a stamp.
**Cap Vert:** (Fr.) Cape Verde Islands.
**CAR:** 1: Central African Republic. 2: Città aperta Roma (It.), Rome open city, overprint on Italian imperial series, may be bogus.
**Caracas and Petare:** local post, Venezuela, 1870s.
**Caractchaevo:** bogus Russian issue.
**Caractères (d’Imprimerie):** (Fr., Port.) types.
**Caramiziu:** (Rom.) brick-red (color).
**Caratteri:** (It.) types.
**Caravaca:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
**Carawak:** bogus British Colonial royal wedding frames from book, Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.
**Carbon Tetrachloride:** fluid marketed to stamp collectors as a watermark fluid; stopped in late 1960s after its use was connected to cancer.
**Carbon Tissue:** material used to transfer the design of a stamp to a printing cylinder.
**Carcagente:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
**Carchi:** 1932 overprint on stamp of Italy, Aegean Islands; see Calchi.
**Cardboard Paper:** soft surface paper, known as “Bristol Board,” used for proof impressions.
**Cardboard Proof:** printed on card from US plates in regular colors and distributed in sets to officials in late 1800s; also done in other countries.
**Carsedeau:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
**Cardiff Penny:** imperforate sheet of British penny red, Plate No.116, mistakenly issued to Cardiff Post Office, Jan. 1870.
**Cardinal Match Co.:** inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
**Card Paper:** a thick stiff paper made by pasting together a number of layers of paper.
**Carecer (de):** (Sp.) to be without, to lack.
**Carelia:** bogus, not valid for postage.
**Care of Mr. Waghorn:** handstamp on overland mail between Great Britain and India, 1836.
**Caret Cancels:** V-shaped cancellation used on US 1861-69 stamps and Bank Note issues.
**Cargill Pritchard:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
**Caribbean:** term for West Indies islands; consists of the islands from the tip of Florida to South America, including Cuba, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Suriname and the West Indies islands: 1702-11: monthly private packet service under government contract, 1755: British government packet service started, 1820: prepaid postage required and “Crowned Circle” cancels used 1840: Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. handled all mail, 1858: prepayment to British destinations from England made compulsory, 1860, May 1: colonial stamps adopted in each colony, 1865: French firm “Compagnie Général Transatlantique” established postal packets.
**Caribisches Meer:** (Ger.) Caribbean Sea.
**Caridad:** (Sp.) charity.
**Carimbar:** (Port.) to cancel.
Carimbar de Favor: (Port.) canceled to order.
Carimbo Especial: (Port.) special cancellation.
Carimbo Manual: (Port.) handstamp.
Carinthia: province of Austria; 1920, Sept. 16: stamps of Austria overprinted and surcharged “Kärnten Abstimmung” for a plebiscite to determine whether people wanted to remain with Austria or become part of Yugoslavia; vote was in favor of Austria. 1920: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted and surcharged “KGCA” (Carinthian Governmental Commission, Zone A) for same plebiscite.
Carinthic: (Fr.) Carinthia.
Caritas: (Latin) charity; overprint / surcharge for charity stamps in Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg (1914).
Carlist, Carlistas: (Sp.) stamps of Spain authorized by Don Carlos of Spain in 1873-87.
Carlist Kingdom: (Sp.) nickname for stamps authorized by Don Carlos of Spain during civil war, French stamps on mail from provinces under Don Carlos rule, 1873-75.
Carmesi: (Sp.) crimson (color).
Carmin: (Fr., Rom., Sp.) carmine (color).
Carmin-brun: (Rom.) carmine-brown (color).
Carmine Error: nickname for a US 5¢ stamp, normally printed in blue, mistakenly used on a plate of 2¢ stamps printed in carmine, creating a color error for the 5¢ stamp.
Carmin-liliachiu: (Rom.) lilac-brown (color).
Carmino: (It.) carmine (color).
Carmin Vinoso: (Sp.) wine-red (color).
Carmona: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936-38.
Carmona, Antonio Oscar Carmona de Fragosa: President of Portugal; common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1970.
Carn: labels issued in British island for a society project.
Carnaro: part of Fiume, between Italy and Yugoslavia; 1920, Nov. 20: nickname for overprint on stamps of Fiume during occupation by Legionnaires of d’Annunzio; full overprint is “Reggenza / Italiana / del / Carnaro”.
Carne: (Sp.) flesh (color).
Carnet: (Fr.) booklet (of stamps).
Carnet à Choix: (Fr.) approvals, approval book.
Carnet de Timbres: (Fr.) stamp booklet that contains one or more panes of stamps.
Carn Iar: bogus, uninhabited summer island with British local post carriage labels, prior to 1962.
Carnicino: (It.) flesh (color).
Carolina City, N.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Caroline Islands: 550 islands, west Pacific Ocean, east of Australia; Currency: 100 pfenning = 1 mark 1899-pre: under Spanish control since 1686, 1899: Germany bought islands from Spain, 1900: No.1, 3 pfennige dark brown, colonial stamps of Germany overprinted “Karolinen,” 1901, Jan.: No.1, 3 pfennige brown, Karolinen inscription, 1905, 1910: stamps bisected due to stamp shortage, 1914, Oct. 7: Japanese stamps used during occupation, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1947: administered by the US as part of the Pacific

Carolinerna: (Swed.) the Caroline Islands.

Carolines: (Fr.) Caroline Islands.

Carolinske øerne: (Dan.) the Caroline Islands.

Cárpátalja: (Hung.) Carpatho-Ukraine, see Karpát-Ukraina.

Carpathian Ruthenia: see Celistvosti - Podkarpatská Rus.


Carpenter & Co’s Express: local post serviced Boston, Mass. to Maine; used labels, 1848-53.


Carpenter’s Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Sharon, Mass.; used labels.

Carpeta: (Sp.) folder, portfolio, special albums for covers.

Carratraca: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Carriacou & Petite Martinique: inscription on stamps of Grenada, June 18, 1999.

Carriage Stamp: a stamp that pays for postage within a certain area only, includes privately produced issues as well as government issues; a regular postage stamp must be affixed to the cover if the letter is to be delivered outside the local area.

Carried Space Cover: a cover that has been flown on a space vehicle during equipment testing or an actual mission.

Carrier: an individual firm or private company that transports mail from one postal facility to another, USPS term.

Carrier Backstamp: US postal marking of 1870-90 used in some large post offices to backstamp mail handled by carriers.

Carrier Route: addresses served by a postal employee to deliver mail to customers, USPS term.

Carrier-Route Presort: bulk mail presorted and bundled by carrier delivery route for discount postage rates, USPS term.

Carriers: individuals or firms, hired by the post office, who charged a fee to take mail to the nearest post office, or to collect mail and deliver it to the addressee.

Carriers and Locals Society: devoted to the collection and study of US carriers, locals, and expresses.

Carrier Sequence Barcode Sorter: an automated machine that sorts mail for an individual carrier route, USPS term.

Carrier Service: delivery of mail from the post office to an addressee for a fee; fee eliminated June 30, 1863 when free city delivery went into effect; regular postage only paid for mail delivery between post offices.

Carriers, Motto: “Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.” Herodotus.

Carriers One Cent Dispatch: Baltimore, Md., see Carriers’ Stamps.

Carrier’s Stamp: S. Allan Taylor label.

Carriers’ Stamps: 1842-60: stamps used for delivery of mail by private carrier from a post office to the addressee; or to a post office or to another address in the same city; when the postal service was first organized, letters were carried from post office to post office since there was no delivery to addressee, 1850-55: semi-official issues, 1851, Sept.: official issues; see Carriers.
**Carrion de los Cespedes:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Carroll Postal Card:** United States non-denominated postal card, value 14¢, 1985.

**Carr’s Express:** local post serviced Boston, Mass. to Bangor, Me; used circular labels; 1851-52.

**Carry by Favor:** inscription indicating that the mail was carried by private ships’ captains.

**Carta:** (Sp.) letter.

**Carta Aérea:** (Sp.) cover carried by air and postmarked at point of origin, departure or intermediate points on the route.

**Carta a Foto:** (Sp.) special letter form, microfilmed airgraph, used by British forces during WWII.

**Carta Cecografica:** (Sp.) letter for blind written in braille, can be sent post-free in Spain if an open envelope is used.

**Carta con Diseño Filatélico:** (Sp.) cachet, a rubber stamp or printed impression on an envelope which describes the event for which the envelope was mailed; cachets are used for first days of issue, first flights, naval events, stamp exhibitions, etc.

**Carta con Fili di Seta:** (It.) granite paper.

**Carta Costolata:** (It.) ribbed paper.

**Carta del Primer Dia:** (It.) first day cover.

**Carta Desinfectada:** (Sp.) disinfected letter.

**Cartagena:** 1: provisional during Civil War for city on Caribbean coast of Colombia, 1899. 2: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Carta Gessata:** (It.) chalky paper; stamp paper with coating of chalk or clay on the surface.

**Cartajima:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Carta Liscia:** (It.) wove paper.

**Cartama:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Carta Maxi:** (It.) maximum card.

**Carta Patinata:** (It.) glossy paper.

**Carta Sigillata:** (Latin) stamped stationery, applied to legal documents in Sweden, 1823.

**Carta Sobreavion:** (Sp.) air letter form.

**Cartas Postales Recortadas:** (Sp.) cut-outs from printed stationery, see Cut Square.

**Cartas Prefilatelicas:** (Sp.) pre-stamp letters.

**Carta Tinto:** (It.) tinted paper.

**Carta Unità:** (It.) wove paper.

**Carta Vergata:** (It.) laid paper.

**Carte:** (Fr.) map

**Carte Maximum:** (Fr.) maximum card.

**Carte-maximum:** (Hung.) maximum card.

**Carte Postale:** (Fr.) postal card.

**Carte Postale Illustrée:** (Fr.) picture postcard.

**Cartera:** (Sp.) postman’s bag.

**Carter & Co. Express:** US local post, Philadelphia, Pa., 1849-51.
Cartersville, Ga. Paid: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Cartes Maxi: (Fr.) abbreviation of French term for maximum cards.
Cartilla Postal de Espana: inscription on the first Spanish franchise stamp; see Franchise Stamps.
Cartolina: (It.) postcard.
Carton: thick, often soft type of paper; used in some copies of Chile 1878-99 issue, Denmark, 1884 issue, and some early Swiss issues.
Carton comemorativ: (Rom.) commemorative card.
Carto-Philately: study and collection of stamps depicting maps in their designs.
Cartor: stamp security printer for many countries, name found imprinted on gutter labels.
Cartouche: an oval or rectangular frame containing the name of the country or ruler.
Cartridge Paper: name of paper used for making ammunition, thick, rough surfaced, used for Trinidad on bluish tint paper, 1853.
Cartwheel Cancels: circular numeral types used by Spain 1858-64.
Carúpano, Port of: port near Trinidad, Venezuela; 1902, Nov.-1903: local post stamps printed when a blockade depleted the supply of stamps.
Cary, John: made a survey in 1798, “Distance of English and Welsh Towns” from London, along all the principal roads in the country resulting in mileage stamps in 1801.
Casabermeja: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Casa da Moeda with Star: watermark on stamps of Brazil.
Casa de Correos: (Sp.) post office.
Casa de la Moneda: (Sp.) Spanish Mint, printer of all Spanish stamps.
Casarabonela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Casares: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
CASB: Crown Agents Stamp Bureau
CASC: Canadian Army Service Corps; see RCASC.
Case: 1: (Fr.) position in plate, sheet or setting. 2: equipment with separations into which clerks sort letters, parcels, USPS term.
Casement Plate: see Duty Plate.
Cash: unit of currency used in China.
Casilla: (Sp.) post office box.
Casket: used in Victorian times for a small box intended to hold things of value, such as postage stamps.
Caso: Dodecanese Sea, Aegean island, between Turkey and Greece; 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange-brown, overprint “Caso” on stamps of Italy, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1929: general Aegean Islands issue, 1930, 1932: two sets overprinted for island issued, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945, May 21: British post offices opened, stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece: see M.E.F., Middle East Forces, 1947: British post offices closed, stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation); see S.D.D., 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used.
Caspary, Alfred H.: (1878-1955) American collector who specialized in classic stamps of the world, auction catalogs with his material are used as reference works.
Caside: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Cassa de la Delva: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Cassos: see Calchi.
Castagna: (It.) rust (color).
Castalla: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castaño: (Sp.) chestnut (color).
Castaño Oxidado: (Sp.) rust (color).
Castellar: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castellcir: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castellet de Lobreget: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castellorizo, Castelrosso: island in the Mediterranean Sea, east of Rhodes, near Greece;
Castellersol: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castellon de la Plana: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Castiglione d’Intelvi: (It.) city in Italy, local post, Italian Social Republic, 1945.
Castillo: (Sp.) castle, thematic subject.
Castlemore: bogus, fantasy stamp from Ireland.
Castuera: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Casuta postala: (Rom.) post office box.
Cat: auction firm abbreviation for catalog value.
Catalanistas: (Sp.) propaganda labels issued by Catalan separatists promoting campaign for autonomy, 1899.
Catalog(ue): priced listing of philatelic material, or auction catalog, usually in country alphabetical order.
Catalog(ue) Number: number assigned by a catalog publisher to each individual stamp.
Catalog(ue) Value: the price established by a recognized postage stamp catalog for a stamp is known as the catalog value of the stamp; used as a guide for retail or wholesale prices.
Catálogo: (It., Port.) catalog.
Catalogo d’Asta: (It.) auction catalog.
Catálogo de Subasta: (Sp.) auction catalog.
Catalogo Unificado: (Sp.) stamp catalog produced by a consortium of Spanish stamp dealers.
Catalogue d’Encan: (Fr.) auction catalog.
Catalogue du Timbres-Poste: (Fr.) first stamp catalog, issued y Alfred Potiquet, December 21, 1861.
Catalogului: (Rom.) catalog.
Cataluna, Catalonia: province in Spain, used Spanish Carlist stamps in 1874.
Catapulte: (Fr.) see Catapult Mail.
Catapult Mail: “Ship to Shore” mail carried by light aircraft catapulted from the deck of ships about 600 miles from land to save hours of docking time, 1920s-30s, introduced by French postal
authorities on Aug. 12, 1928.

**Catcher Post Offices**: mail catchers and cranes used for exchange of mail between trains and railway post offices where trains do not stop at the station, 1873-1974.

**Caterson Brotz & Co.**: playing card stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.

**Cat Island**: fantasy stamp from American Journal of Philately, 1890s.

**Cats**: a mail service in Liege, Belgium in 1879, discontinued when cats refused to cooperate.

**Cat’s Eye**: Brazilian stamps issued from 1854-61.

**Cattaro**: part of Dalmatia during Austrian Empire, now mart of Montenegro; 1941-43: occupied by Italy, 1943-45: occupied by Germany, 1944: stamps of Italy and Yugoslavia overprinted by German occupation forces; also known as Kotor.

**Cauca**: Department of Colombia; issued provincial post stamps 1879-90, inscribed “no hay estampillas” (No Stamp Available) and “Manuel e Jimenez” are considered receipt labels.

**Caudete**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Caury**: unit of currency used in Republic of Guinea.

**Cavalla(e)**: now port in Greece on Aegean Sea, known as Kavalla; 1874, Jan.: French post office opened; stamps used with “5156” cancel, 1893: No.1, 5 centimes green, overprint and inscription “Cavalle” on stamps of France, Offices in Turkish Empire, 1912: occupied by Bulgaria, from Turkey during First Balkan War, 1913: occupied by Greece, Greek overprint on stamps of Bulgaria, prior to stamps of Greece, 1914, Aug.: French post office closed.

**Cavalla**: city in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1868, see Interpostal Seals.

**Cavallini**: (It.) Little Horsemen; 1818, Nov. 17-1820: tax stamps impressed on letter sheets used in the Kingdom of Sardinia; sum paid did not cover postage for delivery, but delivered without additional postage as a courtesy to sender.

**Cavan & Leitrim & Roscommon Light Railway**: Ireland local post.

**Cavan & Leitrim Railway**: Ireland local post.

**Cave**: 1: Ceylon control overprint to prevent theft. 2: USPS postage stamp mail order center in Kansas City, Mo., located in former salt mines.

Caverly’s Express: local baggage firm service parts of Brooklyn and New York City, used a label, year unknown.

**Caxas**: (Sp.) regional postal administrations established by Spain in Havana, Mexico City, Guatemala City, Buenos Aires and Lima for its colonies, 1764.

**Cayes of Belize**: Belize offshore islands; 1984, May 30: No.1, 1c multi, first stamp, very little postal usage since Belize stamps used.

**Cayman Islands**: islands in the Caribbean Sea, northwest of Jamaica; Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1969) 18th century: British colony, 1863: administered by Jamaica, 1877, Apr.1: joined the UPU as an Overseas Territory of Great Britain, 1889, Apr.: used stamps of Jamaica, 1900, Nov.: No.1, 1/2 penny green, first stamps issued, 1917, Feb. 26: first war tax stamp issued, surcharged “War Stamp,” 1962, Nov. 28: became a Crown Colony.

**Cayman Islands**: inscription, Rich People, David Horry unissued Great Britain cinderella, 2001.

**Caymanöarna**: (Swed.) Cayman Islands.

**Cayman øerne**: (Dan.) the Cayman Islands.

**Cazalla de la Sierra**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936-37.

**Cazinska Krajina**: rebel state of Bihac, Bosnia, local post overprint, 1993-95.

**Cazorla**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1936-37.

**CB**: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air post semipostal stamps. 2: Cape Breton, when used
in a postmark. 3: Correspondence Baloise (Fr.) pre-adhesive postmark for mail from Basel, Switzerland. 4: USPS term for convertible book, pane of stamps having a peel off strip that can be removed so as to fold the pane into booklet form. 5: Central Bicêtre (Fr.) Central Prison, 1792. 6: Cyons Brown, French cancel or revenue stamp overprint for face powder product, 1915-16.

C.B.N.: Canadian Bank Note Co., printer of Canada’s Customs Duty stamps, etc.

CBO: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air post semipostal official stamps.

C. Bravos: district overprint used on stamps of Mexico during 1856-1883 for Ciudad Bravos.

CBRS: Charles Brooke Raja Sarawak, letters in four corners on first stamps of Sarawak; Brooke made Rajah of Sarawak after he helped put down a rebellion in 1841.

CC: 1: cut cancel. 2: corner card. 3: Crown Colonies watermark. 4: corner crease. 5: crash cover. 6: Correspondance Cantonale (Fr.) canton mail, known used in Belgium, 1847. 7: “Cs” surmounted by crown, Post Office of the King, Charles X, 1825-30.

C.C.B.: Charles C. Brumm, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.

CCC: Collectors Club of Chicago, founded 1928.

CCCP: now Russia, Cyrillic inscription on stamps of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Aug. 19, 1933, first usage.

C.C.D.: Civil Censorship Department.

C.Ch.: overprint on stamps of French Colonies for Cochín China.

C.C.N.: overprint on stamps of French Colonies for Cochín China.

CCNY: Collectors Club of New York.

C.C.P.: 1: Collectors Club Philatelist (Journal of the CCNY), 2: abbreviation for chèque-postal, (Fr.) payment through postal checking account.

CCPS: Christopher Columbus Philatelic Society.


C.C.V.: Compagnia Corrieri Veneti (It.) Venetian Couriers Company, pre-adhesive postmark.

CD: 1: Convict Department, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2: correspondence locale distribution (Fr.) local letters posted at smaller offices, 1833-58.

CDC: Continuous Die Cut

C. de B: Clyde V. DeBinder, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.

C.de E.: Correspondencia d’Espana (Sp.) Spanish correspondence.

C. De Pesos: Philippines money unit; centimos in 1864; centavos in 1876.

CDS, cds: see Circular Date Stamp.

CE: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air mail special delivery stamps. 2: Canada East, when used in a postmark.

CEA: European Confederation of Agriculture.

CECA: European Coal and Steel Community, seen on Europa stamps.

Cech: (Czech.) Czech.

Cechy: (Czech.) Bohemia.

Cechy a Morava: inscription on stamps of Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and Moravia, 1939-44.

Cecograma: (Sp.) letter for the blind written in Braille; see Carta Cecografica.

Cecoslovacchia: (It.) Czechoslovakia.

Cedex: pre-sorting facility in France, offered to large French firms, usually as part of the address.
Cedi: unit of currency used in Ghana.
CEEA: European Community for Atomic Energy, seen on Europa stamps.
C.E.F.: 1: Cameroons Expeditionary Force; Cameroon surcharge on stamps of German Cameroun, British Occupation, 1915. 2: overprint on stamps of India for China Expeditionary Force, first issue in Boxer Rebellion, 1900; see China Expeditionary Force.
Cefalonia: see Cephalonia and Ithaca.
C.E.F. Siberia: Canadian Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, 1918.
CEH: European Time Table Conference.
Ceh: (Rom.) Czech (adj.).
Cehoslovac: (Rom.) Czechoslovakian (adj.).
Celanova: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Celebes: see Netherlands Indies.
Celebrate the Century: series of ten US sheets of 15 stamps each issued between 1998 and 2000 each for a different decade of American events.
Celebrity Covers: covers addressed to a famous person.
Celina: (Czech.) postal card(s).
Celina Ústreditní Sociální Pojistovny: (Czech.) postcard for ordering into the central social security system.
Celiny: (Czech.) postal stationary entires.
Celistvosti: (Czech.) cover(s) and / or other postal history items.
Celistvosti-Husita: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items from the Czechoslovakia 1920 "Hussite Priest" definitive issues.
Celistvosti-Hradcany: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items from the Czechoslovakia 1918-1920 definitive series depicting the "Hradcany" castle in Prague.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing the WWII German concentration camps.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Auschwitz-Birkenau: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing the WWII concentration camps at Auschwitz in S Poland ca. 35 miles W of Kraków, and the nearby village of Birkenau.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Buchenwald: (Czech.) refers to the covers and/or other postal history items representing the WWII concentration camp at Buchenwald, Thuringia province, central Germany near Weimar.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Ravensbrück: (Czech.) refers to the covers and/or other postal history items representing the WWII concentration camp at Ravensbrück, Brandenburg province, in NE Germany N of Berlin.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Majdanek: (Czech.) refers to the covers and/or other postal history items representing the WWII Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin, ca 95 miles SE of Warsaw, Poland.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Stutthof: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing the WWII concentration camp at Stutthof, in the area of Danzig.
Celistvosti-Koncentracní Tabory / Terezín: (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing the WWII concentration camp at Terezín Bohemia. Operated as a model camp, the inmates were issued special stamps for the free franking of parcels; the stamps were forwarded to internee family and / or friends for free-franking use on parcels; parcels not franked with these stamps were not delivered.
**Celistvosti-Legionárske:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items from the Czechoslovakia 1919 regular semi-postal issues sold for the benefit of Legionnaires' orphans.

**Celistvosti-Letecke:** (Czech.) refers to airmail / flight covers, first flight covers, souvenir flight covers, and other aerophilatelic memorabilia.

**Celistvosti-Podkarpatská Rus:** (Czech.) refers to the pre-20th century pre-adhesive folded-letters, envelope-letters and / or other postal history items emanating from the Russian occupation of the Carpatho-Ukraine, the area having been given several names during the various occupations periods The area includes the extreme W administrative division of the Ukraine; reorganized in post-WWII from territory ceded to the USSR by Czechoslovakia (1945).

**Celistvosti-Polní Posta:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing military field post usage

**Celistvosti-Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items from the "Posta / Ceskoslovenska / 1919" overprints on Austrian stamps semi-postal issues.

**Celistvosti-Predznamkove Dopisy:** (Czech.) refers to the pre-20th century pre- adhesive folded-letters, envelope-letters and / or other postal history items which may, or may not, include post office markings.

**Celistvosti-Protektorát Cechy a Moravia:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history originating with the postage stamp issues of 1939-1945 Bohemia and Moravia, see Protektorát Cechy a Moravia.

**Celistvosti-Skautsé:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items From the 7 November 1918 10 H(eller) and 20 H local Czechoslovakian "Lion" stamps Issued with "Posta / Ceskych Skauta" and "ve Sluzbach / Narodny Vlady" inscriptions ("Czech Boy Scout Post / in National Government Service").

**Celistvosti-SO 1920:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items of the "SO / 1920" overprints on the 1918-1920 Czechoslovakia stamps issued for occupied Eastern Silesia. The territory was later divided between Czechoslovakia and Poland through the city of Teschen; see Ceskoslovenska Polní Posta-Tesínko.

**Celistvosti-Sudety:** (Czech.) refers to the covers and / or other postal history items representing the 1938-1945 German occupation of the Sudetenland (q.v.).

**Celistvosti-Zepelinová Posta:** (Czech.) refers to Zeppelin mail covers.

**Cement:** early stamps of Great Britain advised, “In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement”; known today as the gum.

**CEN:** Comité Européen de Normalisation (Fr.) European Standards Organization; has a committee on establishing postal standards (CEN TC 331) for all European nations; as of 2001, over 5,000 standards were available.

**Cenrage:** (Fr.) centering.

**Censored by the I.R.A.:** rubber stamp marking applied in Ireland, 1916-21.

**Censored Mail (mark):** a cover with a hand-stamp, manuscript or label indicating that the contents have been opened, read and censored, handstamped markings were used during the Boer War, 1899-1902; special censored labels date from World War 1, handstamped marks were used in subsequent wars.

**Censorship:** the examination of anything communicated to find and suppress language deemed to be objectionable on moral, political, military or other grounds.

**Censorship Dept.:** Egyptian censor’s round stamp, WW II.

**Censura:** (Sp.) censorship.
Censurada: (Sp.) censored.
Censura Gubernativa: (Sp.) government censor.
Censurar (en) Destino: (Sp.) to be censored at destination.
Censuré: (Fr.) censored, censorship, censor (mark).
Cenus: (Rom.) grey (color).
Census Marks: see Dumb Cancellation.
Cenusiu: (Rom.) ash-grey (color).
Cent: smallest unit of currency in many nations.
Centaur Co.: US medicine stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Centenaire Algerie: (Fr.) inscription for centenary of Algeria.
Centenaire du Gabon: (Fr.) centenary of Gabon.
Centenario de Ciudad de Viña del Mar: (Sp.) 100 years of the city of Viña del Mar on semipostal stamp of Chile, 1974.
Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition: CIPEX; international stamp show held in New York City, N.Y., 1947.
Center: the stamp’s most prominent feature, whether a portrait, bust, or a numeral.
Center Frame: the framework surrounding the center, usually forming a feature of the design.
Centering: stamp design location on the piece of paper it is printed on; if the margins outside the design are exactly equal, it is called a “perfectly centered stamp.”
Center Inverted: a production error in which the center of the stamp is inverted with respect to the frame. In many cases, the error is actually the result of the frame being printed incorrectly and the errors technically should be known as inverted frames.
Center Lines: printing guidelines which divide a sheet of US stamps into four panes.
Center Line Block: a block of stamps enclosing the crossing point of the vertical and horizontal guidelines; on early US issues, one of the most valuable blocks on a sheet of stamps, second only to the plate number blocks.
Center Misplaced: usually the result of faulty registration during multi-color printing.
Center Omitted: the error is so obvious that examples are considered as printer’s waste, however, some non-US stamps were actually issued with missing centers.
Centesimi: Italy currency overprint on stamps of Austria.
Centesimi di Corona: surcharge on stamps of Italy, Italian Occupation of Austria (Dalmatia, Trentino and Venezia Giulia), 1921.
Centimes: 1: Austria currency overprint, offices in Crete. 2: overprint on stamps of Germany, currency unit, offices in Turkey. 3: currency unit in many countries.
Centimes à percevoir: (Fr.) (plus numeral, no country name); Guadeloupe, France, French Colonies, postage due.
Centimo: unit of currency used in many Spanish-language countries.
Centimos: currency overprint on stamps of France and Germany, Offices in Morocco.
Centrado: (Sp.) centered.
Centrafricaine Republique: (Fr.) Central African Republic, Western Africa.
Centrafricaine: (Fr.) Central African. Centrage: (Fr.) centering.
Centraje: (Sp.) centered.

Central Albania: 1914, Jan-1916: provisional regime, Austria took over in 1916; see Epirus.

Centrala Lithuania: (Swed.) Central Lithuania
Central-litauen: (Dan., Nor.) Central Lithuania.

Central America: consists of the land between Mexico and Colombia; consists of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Central American Steamship Co.: local post, West Indies, 1886.

Centralamerika: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Central America.


Central China: 1949: central Chinese Liberation Area established; included the provinces of Honan (Aug. 1949), Hupeh (June 4, 1949), Hunan (1949), and Kiangsi (June 20, 1949); separate issues for the regions were issued.

Central Express: railroad package express firm operated by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey; used corner cards and labels; 1869-87.

Central-litauen: (Dan., Nor.) Central Lithuania.

Central Lithuania: (Swed.) Central Lithuania


Central Litauen: (Dan.) Central Lithuania.

Centralni Litva: (Czech.) Central Lithuania.

Central Overland California & Pike’s Peak Express: private post firm operated between St. Joseph, Mo. and San Francisco, Calif., used labels, 1860


Central States of Somali: bogus, no postal value.
Central Taxis of Dover: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Central Tranvias: (Sp.) postmark for mail received from trams at Madrid central post office.
Central Wales & Carmarthen Junction Railway: Wales local post.
Centrar: (Sp.) centering.
Centrato: (It.) centered.
Centratura: (It.) centering.
Centre(é): (British, Fr.) center.
Centrerat: (Swed.) centered.
Centro: (Sp., It.) center.
Cents: 1: (with crown) Straits Settlements currency overprint on stamps of India. 2: overprint on stamps of Russia, offices in China.
Centu: currency unit in Memel, 1923.
Century of Progress: US stamps issued for the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.
Cenzurirano: (Slovenian) censored.
Cephalonia and Ithaca: Islands in the Ionian Sea off west coast of Greece; 1941: overprint on stamps of Greece by Italy with Italia / Occupazione Militare/Italiana isole / Cefalonia e Itaca, Italian Military Occupation of the Islands of Cephalonia and Ithaca, then general occupation issues, 1941: first postage due, air mail stamps issued, 1943: German occupation overprint used for eight days, 1943: stamps of Greece used; see Ionian Islands, Italy.
CEPT: Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.
Cerdanyola: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Cerdeña: (Sp.) Sardinia.
Ceremony Program: card or folder detailing program at first day or stamp unveiling ceremony.
Ceres: goddess of the harvest; 1849: illustrated on first stamps of France, 1856-78: depicted on the Argentine province of Corrientes, 1912: design used by Portugal.
Ceres, S.S.: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built for the Upper Danube Lines; used ship’s marking on mail, 1850s.
Cereza: (Sp.) cerise (color).
Cerigo / Occupazione Militare Italiana: (It.) Italian Military Occupation of Cerigo; private overprint on stamps of Greece, Ionian Islands.
CERN: (Fr.) Centra Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire, European Center for Nuclear Research.
Cerná, Cerny: (Czech.) black (color) (adj.).
Cerna Hora: (Czech.) Montenegro.
Cernauti: overprint on semipostal stamps of Romania for the occupation of Cernauti, Bucovina, Aug. 1941.
Cerneala: (Rom.) ink.
Cernofialová: (Czech.) black-violet, black-purple (color).
Cernohnedá: (Czech.) black-brown (color).
Cernosedá: (Czech.) black-violet, blackish-grey (color).
Cerrado y Selado: (Sp.) closed and sealed, Mexican registration label.
Certificado: (Sp.) registered.
Certificado de Autenticidad: (Sp.) certificate from a recognized authority certifying the genuineness of a philatelic item.
Certificate: when issued by an acknowledged expert, or group of experts, it gives credence to the authenticity and condition of a stamp.
Certificate of Authenticity: certificate from a recognized authority certifying the genuineness of a philatelic item.
Certificate of Mailing: a receipt prepared by the mailer as proof of mailing, USPS term.
Certified Mail: 1: US 15¢ stamp, June 6, 1955, first use of Certified Mail in world, not valid for postage. 2: called Recorded Delivery in Britain. 3: mail for which a receipt is given to the sender at time of mailing.
Certifying Stamp: hand or rubber stamp applied to official mail to certify that it is on official business; used in Great Britain and some Commonwealth countries from the start of Penny Postage until 1983.
Cervantes: nickname for official stamp issue of Spain, Apr. 22, 1916.
Cerven: (Czech.) June.
Cervenec: (Czech.) July.
Cervená: (Czech.) red (color).
Cervenofialová: (Czech.) red-violet, red-purple (color).
Cervenohnedá: (Czech.) red-brown (color).
Cervenooranžová: (Czech.) red-orange (color).
Cerveny Kriz: (Czech.) Red Cross.
Cervera: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Ceská Socialistická Republika: (Czech.) Czech Socialist Republic. Post WWII government, with federal constitution adopted in 1968. New government formed in 1989; divided effective 1 January 1993 into the two separate countries of the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
Ceskoslovenska: (Czech.) overprint on stamps of Austria for Czechoslovakia, semipostals.
Ceskoslovenska Interbrigády ve Spanelsku: (Czech.) refers to Czechoslovakian volunteer brigade postal history from the 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War.
Ceskoslovenska polní posta-Anglii: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakian military forces in WWII-era Great Britain postal history.
Ceskoslovenska Polní Posta-Slovensko: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakian Army in the WWI-era Slovakia fieldpost postal history.
Ceskoslovenska Polní Posta-Tesínko: (Czech.) (Ger. Teschen) refers to the Czechoslovakian Army in the WWI-era Tesínko (now Cesky Tesín) fieldpost postal history. Czechoslovakia and Poland disputed the territory, known as Eastern Silesia (q.v.), with portions being occupied in 1919 by the Czechs. The region was divided between the two nations by the 1920 Conference of Ambassadors, with the Czech section being ceded to Poland during the 1938 German-Czech crisis. After the 1920 division, the capital city of Teschen, divided by the Olsa River, was renamed, with the Czech city being Cesky Tesín, and the Polish city being Cieszyn; see Celistvosti - SO 1920.
Ceskoslovenska Republika: (Czech.) 1. Czechoslovakian Republic. 2. private overprint on stamps of Austria, Czechoslovakia.
Cesko Slovenska (Statni) Posta: (Czech.) unofficial issue on stamps of Austria or Hungary.
Ceskoslovenska Vojsko na Rusi: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakian Army in the WWI-era Russia fieldpost postal history.
Ceskoslovenska vojsko ve Francii: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakian Army in the WWI-era France fieldpost postal history.
Ceskoslovenska Vojsko v Itálii: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakian Army in the WWI-era
Italy fieldpost postal history.

**Ceskoslovenske Armady Sibirske:** (Czech.) Czech army post in Siberia.

**Ceskoslovenske Vojsko na Rusi:** (Czech.) Czechoslovak Legion in Siberia, Dec. 1919.

**Ceskoslovensko, Ceskoslovensky:** (Czech.) Czechoslovakia, Czecho (adj.). Republic formed in 1918 by Czechs and Slovaks from territories previously administered by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

**Cesko Slovensky Stat:** (Czech.) private overprint on stamps of Austria.

**Cesky:** (Czech.) Czech.

**Ceskych Skautu:** (Czech.) Czech Scouts inscription on Czechoslovakia issue in Oct. 1918; Boy Scouts distributed mail.

**C. est de N.:** Cartas Estrangeiros de Navios (Port.) foreign ship letter, 1835.

**Cestoda:** British fantasy label.

**Ceuta:** see Spain.


**Ceylon:** 1: inscription “the F-word” unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001. 2: inscription Tamil Tiger, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**CF:** 1: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air mail registration stamps. 2: Communauté Française (Fr.) French community. 3: Canadian Flight covers. 4: Correspondance Française, Colonies Françaises (Fr.) French Correspondence; French Colonies.


**C.F.A. Franc:** (French African Community franc) unit of currency in Benin, Burkino Faso, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, New Caledonia, Niger Republic, Senegal, Togo.

**C.F.C.:** Compagnia Fedelissima dei Corrieri (It.) Company of Most Reliable Couriers, private courier organization, Venice, 1771-92.

**C.F.M.:** Charles F. Malloy, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.

**C.F.P. Franc:** (French Pacific Community franc) unit of currency used in French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna.

**C.F.P.O.(S):** see Canadian Forces Post Office(s).

**C.F.P.U.:** see Canadian Forces Postal Unit.

**C.F.R.N.A.:** the French-owned Cie. Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne airline, which conducted several international pioneer first flights in the early 1920s.

**C.G.H.:** used in Cape of Good Hope, complicated parallel line design to prevent washing of stamp for reuse, 1853-63.

**C.G.H.S:** Commission de Gouvernement Haute Silésie (Government of Upper Silesia) overprint on official stamps of Germany, for Upper Silesia, 1920-21.
C.G.R.: Cape Government Railways; overprint on stamps for railway mail from Caledon, Cape Province, 1911-12.

C Grill: grill used on US stamps in the 19th century.

C.G.T.: “Compagnie Generale Transatlantique” General Transatlantic Company, a French packet company that brought mail to and from the Danish West Indies, etc.

CH: 1: (followed by Oriental characters) Korea. 2: Colomba-SCADTA consular overprint for Chile. 3: (Fr.) abbreviation for “charnière(s)” hinge(s), hinged. 4: Court House, found in some early US postmarks. 5: House of Commons. 6: Correspondance Hollandaise (Fr.) Dutch, 1809. 7: surcharge on stamps of Iran, 1928. 8: international postal code for Switzerland.


Chabas: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1880-82, see Interpostal Seals.

Chachapoyas: overprint on stamps of Peru during war with Chile, 1884.


Chad: little bit of paper punched out during perforating process.

Chad to Rhine: march during World War II; common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1946.

Chaferinas Islands: see Spain.

Chahar: province in North China Liberation Area, 1937.

Chahi: unit of currency used in Persia (Iran).

Chain-Breakers: 1919 issues of Slovenia, man breaking chains in newfound freedom.

Chainmail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Chair: (Fr.) flesh (color).

Chakasia: bogus Russian local post overprint.

Chala: town on southern coast of Peru; overprint on stamps of Peru, provisional issue, 1884.

Chalco: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.

Chalcography: act of engraving a design on copper or brass for use as an intaglio printing plate.

Chalka: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-80, see Interpostal Seals.

Chalki: see Greece.

Chalk Paper: stamp paper which has a coating of chalk or clay on the surface, introduced by De La Rue to prevent reuse of stamps after washing off cancel, 1902.

Chalky Paper: whiter paper used on British stamps to improve their appearance, should not be soaked because design may deteriorate, April 1962.

Chalmers, James: (1782-1853) unsuccessful British claimant as inventor of the postage stamp.
**Chalon Heads:** Alfred Chalon’s coronation bust portrait of Queen Victoria appears on many British Dominions and Colonies issues.

**Chalons-sur-Marne:** local post provisional, France, 1944.

**Chaluf-el-Taraba:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1868, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Chamba:** northern India Convention State; 1846: became independent of Kashmir, 1886: No.1, 1/2 anna green, first stamps with “Chamba State” overprint valid throughout India, 1886: first official stamp issued, 1950, Apr.1: Republic of India convention states stamps used, 1950, Dec. 31: convention states stamps no longer valid, 1951, Jan. 1: overprint on stamps of British India for use to any point in British India.

**Chambery:** local post provisional, France, 1944.

**Chambon Press:** web-fed press that uses continuous paper, with built-in perforating capability; used in Australia.

**Chameleon Paper:** security paper with a pigmentation that changes with attempts to remove the cancellation.

**Chamois:** (Fr.) buff (color).

**Chamousset, Claude-Humbert Piarron de:** established La Petite Poste, the small post, in Paris with 117 carriers and made deliveries three times a day, 1758.

**Champion of Champions (C of C):** Grand Award winners from APS World Series (national) stamp shows are eligible to compete in the annual C of C competition.

**Championship Class:** International Federation of Philately (FIP) exhibit category from any class of exhibiting, that received 95 or more points in any three separate years during previous ten years.

**Champions of Liberty:** series of US stamps honoring foreign nationals who sought freedom in their homelands, 1950s-60s.

**Champion, Theodore:** French dealer who specialized in rarities and had several monarchs as his client, 1873-1954.

**Champlain Press:** used by J.W. Fergusson & Sons, a subcontractor for Stamp Venturers, prints using a layout of 13 rows of 33 stamps

**Chan:** catalogue of stamps of China.

**Chandawil:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1884, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Chandernagore:** *see* India.

**Changeling:** an ink color change due to exposure to bright light, chemical fumes, heat or other causes; greens, reds, violets and yellows are especially prone to change.

**Chankianshih (Kwangchowwan):** *see* China.

**Channel Islands:** south of Great Britain, east of France, British crown dependency comprised of Alderney, Brechou, Guernsey, Herm, Jersey, Jethou and Sark; 1840, May 8: first stamps, those of Great Britain, Maltese Cross cancellations used, 1840s: handstamps in France also used during this period, 1850: captains of private ships were paid to carry mail between France and islands, mail to be deposited in movable boxes, 1940, June 30: occupied by Germany, 1940, Dec. 27-Feb. 22, 1941: Guernsey stamps bisected and used due to stamp shortage, 1941, Apr. 1: Jersey local post issue, 1941, Apr. 7: Guernsey local post issue, 1945, May 10: islands back to Britain, local post stamps valid for one year, 1945-1969: Herm island owner issued local post stamps, 1947: fiscal stamps issued, 1948, Aug. 18: Channel Islands two stamp issue, with no inscription except denomination, marking third anniversary of liberation from German occupation, 1969, Oct. 1: Jersey and Guernsey issued their own stamps, British stamps not valid, 1983, June 14: Alderney issued own stamps.
Channel Isles and Man: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Channel Isles, Mail to the: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Channel Mail Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Chantada: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Chapters, APS: local philatelic clubs, independent in their own right, which are also official chapters of the American Philatelic Society (APS); Chicago Philatelic Society has been a chapter since Oct. 10, 1887; see American Philatelic Society, APS.
Chargé (e) (Lettre, Colis): (Fr.) registered (letter, package).
Charge Marks / Labels: manuscript, stamped black figures, or labels were used for unpaid letters to indicate amount to be paid by recipient, red figures were used for paid letters, pre-1840, Chargement: (Fr.) registration, insurance.
Charity Stamps / Stationery: non-postal validity labels resembling stamps sold by charity groups to raise funds, first used in 1860 for Garibaldi’s Sicilian campaign, may be considered a Cinderella. Sold at more than the inscribed face value, with the difference between the face value and the selling price used for charity work; called semipostal stamps; Great Britain sold postal stationery in 1890 for a shilling with only 1d postage, balance going to a charity for postal widows and orphans.
Charity Surcharge: overprint denoting an addition to the postage fee as a contribution to a charitable purpose.
Charakhari: Central India Feudatory State; 1894: No.1, 1 anna green, first local post stamps, 1950, Apr. 30: separate stamps discontinued, 1950, May 1: replaced by stamps of the Republic of India.
Charleroi-1911: overprint on stamps of Belgium for national anti-tuberculosis group.
Charleston: 1: city in West Virginia, home of Carriers’ Stamp firms Honour’s, Martin’s, Steinmeeyer’s and Beckman posts. 2: city in South Carolina, occupied by the British from May 12, 1780 until Dec. 14, 1782.
Charleston, S.C. 5 cts, 10¢: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Charlottesville, Va. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Charnela: (Sp.) hinge, small piece of gummed glassine or parchment paper used by collectors for mounting stamps on album pages.
Charnière: (Fr.) hinge, small piece of gummed glassine or parchment paper used by collectors for mounting stamps on album pages.
Chartered: (Eng.) licensed.
Chase & Co’s Express: local post serviced New York City; used a label, year unknown.
Chase, A.W. Dr., Son & Co.: US medicine stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Chasquis: (Sp.) runners, who carried memorized verbal messages from one relay station to the next, employed by the Spanish in Peru, 1532.
Chat: (Fr.) cat, thematic subject.
Châtain: (Fr.) chestnut (color).
Château de Malmaison: (Fr.) label for Paris stamp exhibition, 1944.
Château-Renault: local post provisional, France, 1944.
Chatellerault: local post provisional, France, 1944.
Chatham Islands: islands 500 miles east of Christchurch, New Zealand; 1970, Dec.: two stamps
with Chatham islands inscription valid throughout New Zealand.

**Chatham Square Post Office**: carrier service, independent of USPO, operated by Aaron Swarts, successor Benjamin Lockwood, 1847-56, 1856-59.

**Chattanooga, Ten. Paid 5**: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Chauchina**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936-37.

**Chausey**: Channel Island, has cachet, no postmark, no postal validity.

**Cheap Postage Association**: formed in 1843 calling for postal reforms, called Friends of Cheap Postage; brought lower rates in 1845.

**Chechen Republic**: autonomous territory within Russia; 1992: some local post stamps may have been used within area, 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels purporting to be stamps, not valid for postage, UPU report.

**Checiny**: city in Poland issued local post stamps in 1919 authorized by municipal authorities.

**Check Letters**: letters found in the corners of the early British stamps, 1840-1902, as a precaution against forgery and reuse.

**Checklist**: list of stamps, usually compiled by a collector, of philatelic and thematic items that are needed.

**Check Stamp**: a revenue stamp usually applied to checks, used as postage in British Central Africa in 1898.

**Checoslovaquia**: (Sp.) Czechoslovakia.

**Cheever & Towle**: US local post, Boston, Mass., 1849(?).

**Chefoo**: local post, China treaty port, 1893-97.

**Chekiang**: province in the East China Liberation area, 1940.

**Cheltex P.S.**: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Chelva**: city in Spain, local post, Civil War, 1937.

**Chelyabinsk**: city in Siberia, Russia; 1920-22: stamps of Russian overprinted for local post use by municipal authorities.

**Chembary**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1874-88, see Zemstvo.

**Chemically Synthetic Gum**: originally used for wood glues, binders, etc., found its way into postage stamps in the 1970s; curl is controllable, but it does not stick to paper as quickly as arabic gum.

**Chemical Reaction**: change of color during printing process when a printing plate is wiped and chemically alters the color; result is considered printer’s waste.

**Chemin de Fer Electrique EB / Bruxelles á Tervueren**: (Fr.) overprint for electric train between Brussels and Tervueren.

**Chemin du Roi**: (Fr.) (King’s Way) relay stations for mail that offered lodging and changes of horse and carriage.

**Chemin de Fer**: (Fr.) inscription / handstamp, Belgium railway parcel post stamps, issued May 1, 1879.

**Chemin de Fer de l’Etat Belge**: (Fr.) Belgium state railway stamp.

**Chemin des fer / Spoorwegen**: (Fr./Flem.) inscription on Belgium railway parcel post stamps.

**Chemnitz**: local post, city in Germany, 1945-48.

**Cheney & Co’s Express**: private mail and parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass.; New Hampshire, Vermont and Montreal, Canada; used embossed and printed corner cards, labels; 1842-66.

**Cheney, Fiske & Co’s Express**: private mail and parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass.; New Hampshire, Vermont and Montreal, Canada; used labels, 1855-67.

**Cheney, Hill & Co’s Express**: private mail firm serviced Boston, Mass. and New England
towns; used a corner card; 1854.

**Cheney, Rice & Co’s Express**: private mail firm serviced Boston, Mass. and New England towns into Canada; used a label, 1850s.

**Cheng-chow**: local post, city in Central China, 1948-49.

**Cheng-yang-kwan**: local post, city in East China, 1949.

**Chen-Ning**: local post, city in Southwest China, 1949.

**Chen-Yuan**: local post, city in Southwest China, 1949.

**Cheque**: (British) check.

**Cheque Stamps**: fiscal stamp inscription to confirm payable Stamp Duty; 1855-1971: used on checks, 1898: used as postage in Nyasaland, canceled by postal clerks when affixed to letters.

**Cherbine**: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1872-84, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Cherbourg**: local post provisional, France, 1944.

**Cherdyn**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1889-1918, *see* Zemstvo.

**Cherepovets**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1869-1912, *see* Zemstvo.

**Cherifian Local Post**: semi-official local post of Morocco, 1912-13, *see* Morocco.

**Cherkassy**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1879, *see* Zemstvo.

**Cherkes(s)ia**: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.

**Chern**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1871-75, *see* Zemstvo.

**Cherokee Nation**: 1: original Cherokees lived in Ga., Ala., N. & S. Carolina, Tenn., Ky., and W. Va.; forcibly moved to Indian territory (now Oklahoma) in 1838-39. 2: bogus, island in the Rio Grande that was going to declare independence.

**Cherry Blossom Stamps**: Japanese issues depicting cherry blossoms as part of the design, 1872.

**Cherry Picking**: art of buying a stamp or a cover at the seller’s asking price even though you know it is worth a lot more.

**Cherry Red Airline**: local post, Canada, 1929.

**Cherry Tree P.S.**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

**Cherubini**: Italian Air Mail catalog.

**Cheshire Lines Committee**: British local railway post.

**Cheste**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Chesuncook Lake Tourists Despatch**: US local post, Maine, 1886.

**Chetrum**: unit of currency used in Bhutan.

**Cheun**: unit of currency used in Bhutan.

**Chewing Gum Booklet**: nickname for small stamp booklets produced by Canada, 1943-53.

**CHI**: international postal code for Chile.

**Chiapas**: state in Mexico issued stamps during 1866 revolution; 1856-1883; overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1866: No.1, 1/2 real black, 1995: issued two local post stamps.

**Chiaro**: (*It.*) light (color).

**Chibin-el-Anater**: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-84, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Chibin-el-Com**: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1868-84, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Chibriket**: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1880-82, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Chicago Counterfeits**: forged US 1894 2¢ stamps detected by Chicago Postal Inspectors from ad in paper.

**Chicago Dime Express Co.**: local parcel firm serviced Chicago; used a stamp, 1884-85.

**Chicago Match Co.**: inscription on US match stamp; *see* Private Die Proprietary Stamps.

**Chicago Penny Post**: US local post, Charles W. Mappa, formerly Floyd’s Penny Post, Chicago, IL., 1862.
Chicago Perforations: imperforate stamps privately-perforated by Elijah W. Hadley, a Chicago dentist; first US stamps perforated by a true perforating machine, June 1855.

Chiclayo: “Franca” (Sp.) paid overprint on stamps of Peru for use in Chile, 1884.

Chiffre: 1: (with value in piastre) Turkey postage due. 2: (without country name) France (perforated) postage due. 3: (without country name) French Colonies (imperforate) postage due. 4: (Fr.) numeral.

Chiffre Taxe: (Fr.) inscription on postage due labels of France, French colonies and Turkey, post-1859.

Chiffre Taxe a Perçvoir: (Fr.) inscription on postage due labels of Egypt, post-1884

Chihuahua: state in Mexico; 1856-83: overprint used on stamps of Mexico, 1872: No.1, 12 centavos black, issued stamps during revolt to drive French out of state, 1914: district in Mexico which issued revolutionary stamps.

Child & Co’s Express: local post serviced Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine into Canada; used labels, 1843-49.

Child & Kent Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston, and Lynn, Mass.; used a label.

Children’s Charity Stamps: semipostals for children’s charities; most popular are “Pro Juventute” (Switzerland since 1913) and “Kinderzegels” (Holland since 1924); also known as Child Welfare Stamp.

Children’s Playtime Postage: see Children’s Stamps, Toy Stamps.

Children’s Stamps: stamps designed by children and issued by various countries since 1958.

Chile: southern South America between Argentina and Peru; Official name of postal administration: Correos de Chile Currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso, 100 milesimos = 100 centesimos = 1 escudo (1960), 100 centavos = 1 peso (1975) 1748: monthly mail service started between Santiago and Buenos Aires, 1810, Sep. 11: independence from Spain, 1817-18: became independent nation, 1840: regular coastal mail service started, expanded to packet mail, 1853, July 1: No.1, 5 centavos brown-red, first stamps with “Colon” inscription, 1865-81: stamps of Great Britain used at Valparaiso, 1881, Apr. 1: joined the UPU, 1891, Apr. 21: revenue stamps used for postage, 1891, July 10-Sep. 5, 1891: no charge for internal mail due to stamp shortage, 1894: first acknowledgment of receipt, postage due stamps, 1900, 1901, 1913: revenue stamps used for mail due to stamp shortage, 1907: first official stamp issued, 1927: first air mail stamp issued, 1940, Mar.1: first semipostal stamp issued, 1957, Apr. 8: first parcel post postal tax stamp, 1961, Apr. 29: first air mail semipostal stamp, 1970: first postal tax stamp, 1990: freely elected president installed.

Chile: (Czech.) Chile

Chilsky: (Czech.) Chilean.

Chilean Occupation of Peru: stamps of Peru overprinted with arms of Chile, 1881.

Chili: (Fr.) Chile.

Chill Roller Doubling: a double impression left on the printed stamp caused by a set-off from the chill roller.

Chill Rollers: rollers that help cool the web after stamps have been printed, in order to prepare the press for another step.

Chilsky: (Czech.) Chile, Chilean.


Chimborazo Riobamba: control overprint on stamps of Ecuador, 1902.

Chimeneas: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.

China: Eastern Asia, between North Korea and Vietnam; Official name of postal administration:
State Post Bureau Currency: 10 candareen = 1 mace, 10 mace = 1 tael, 100 cents = 1 dollar, yuan (1897), 100 fen = 1 yuan (1949) 4000 BC: oldest postal system in world, used by court officials, 2000 BC: paper first used as writing material, 1122-255 BC: Chou Dynasty had a postal system, 13th Century AD: Marco Polo claimed the I-Chan government had 10,000 post stages, called Min Hsin Chu, made up of letter guilds, carried unofficial mails, 1402: Chinese Ming Emperor Yung opened the Imperial Courier Service to private Chinese citizens to send private letters, 1727: Treaty of Kyakhta permitted mail exchanges between China and Russia, 1858: foreign diplomatic couriers permitted, 1878: No.1, 1 candareen green, China issued its own “large Dragons” stamps, Imperial Maritime Customs Post issue, many local post, sectional, inflation and occupation issues, 1878-82: all mail for foreign destinations routed through Shanghai, 1896: Imperial Postal Service put private carriers out of business, 1897: Imperial post started as nationwide postal system, 1912: first postage due stamp issued, 1914-pre: all mail to foreign destinations had to pass through foreign post offices, Imperial Chinese post offices handled foreign stamps which could be used in combination with Chinese stamps, or used a handstamp, 1914, March 1: joined the UPU, includes Hong Kong, Macao, 1917: Japan awarded the Shantung territory, Japan withdrew in 1922, 1922: foreign countries stopped using their own systems for mail sent abroad, 1927, Apr.18: Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-Shek, 1932: Japan occupied Manchuria and renamed it Manchukuo, 1932: first semipostal, air mail stamps issued, 1940: Japan invaded China proper controlling the coastal areas, 1940-43: stamp stock surcharged by provincial officials, 1940s: inflation issue included a $5 million stamp, WWII-post: Japan evacuated occupied Chinese territories, 1945-49: Nationalist and Communist areas issued inflation provisional stamps, 1949, Jan.-Oct.: Liberation Area issued its own regional issues, 1949, May 1: non-denominated stamps with face value determined by date of sale at post office, five numbers in lower margin indicate: 1. issue number. 2. total stamps in set. 3. position of stamp. 4. cumulative number of stamp. 5. year of issue, 1949, Oct. 1: People’s Republic of China formed 1949, Oct. 8: No.1, 30 dollar, blue, first of own stamps for entire nation, 1950, June 30: regional issues ordered not to be sold with one-year cut-off, Northeast and Port Arthur-Darien exempted due to different currencies, 1950, Sep.1: first postage due stamp issued, 1950, Dec. 31: Northeast and Port Arthur-Darien ceased separate issues, 1951, May 1: first air mail stamp issued, 1951, May: separate issues discontinued in Northeast China, unified issues only, 1953, Aug. first military stamp, 1955, Mar.1: reprints put on sale to public, 1960-pre: all stamps were issued without gum, with few exceptions, 1963, Aug. 24: changed affiliation with the UPU, Mongolia became independent, 1970-pre: canceled-to-order stamps exist in quantity, 1984, Feb. 16: first semi-postal stamp, 1987: used stamps for philatelic market ceased, 1995, Mar. 1: reprints offered for sale by the Philatelic Agency, 1997, July 1: Hong Kong returned to China as administrative district; Hong Kong stamps continued; see China, Regional Issues; Taiwan.


China, Boxer Uprising: 1900, June: Nationalist uprising against foreign influence in China resulted in a siege of the international legations in Peking and an attack of the international settlements in Tientsin, 1900, July: Troops from nine countries (American, Australian, Austro-Hungarian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian) assembled to fight the Boxers, 1900, Aug.: International force lifts the siege of Peking; Boxers dispersed; Allied occupation of North China, 1900, Sept.-Aug. 15, 1901: Some mail was “Free,” while others
required domestic rate postage; Britain issued stamps of India overprinted “C.E.F.” (China Expeditionary Force), 1901, Sep.: Peace Protocol of Peking signed by China, ending the intervention.

China, British Offices: 1844: consular treaty port post offices opened, 1862-post: all mail canceled “B62” in Hong Kong, 1862-1917: stamps of Hong Kong used, 1917: No. 1, 1 cent brown; overprint “China” on stamps of Hong Kong, valid in Hong Kong, and treaty ports, 1922, Nov. 30: all offices were closed except for Wei-hai-wei, 1930, Oct. 1: stamps withdrawn, offices handed back to China.

China, Central: provinces of Honan, Hunan, Hupen, Kansu; 1949, May: No. 1, 100 yuan dark carmine, No. 1, 1 cent on 20 yuan red-brown, 1949, Aug.: No. 1, non-denominated orange.

China, Central Liberation Area: provinces of Honan, Hupen, Hunan and Kiangsi; 1949, Fall: postal service started with currency surcharges.

China Clay Paper: paper with a high mineral content used for the US Washington-Franklin stamps, 1908-09.

China, East: provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien 1949: No. 1, 1 cent on 500 yuan blue-green, Kiangsu 1949, No. 1, 30,000 yuan chocolate, and Shantung.


China Expeditionary Force: stamps of India overprinted “C.E.F.” 1900, Aug.-Nov. 25, 1923: used by Indian and British troops during Boxer rebellion, stamps continued being used after 1906.

China, Formosa: see Taiwan.

China, French Offices: Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc, 100 cents = 1 piaster, 100 cents = 1 dollar 1862-94: used stamps of France overprinted “Chine,” Shanghai (Nov. 1862); Tientsin (March, 1889); Chefoo (Nov. 1898); Hankow (agency Nov. 1898, PO Oct. 1902); Peking (Dec. 1900); Amoy (Jan. 1902); Foochow, (1902); Ningpo (1902). 1894: No. 1, 5 centimes green, 1894-1922: “Chine” (Fr.) overprint / surcharge stamps of France, 1901-19: No. 1, 1 centime lilac-blue, Canton, Hoi-Hao, Mengtseu (Mengtsz), Pakhoi, Tchong- King (Chungking), Yunnan Fou (Kunming) overprint / surcharge stamps of Indo-China, 1903-22: “A Percevoir” (Fr.) to collect, overprint / surcharge on postage due stamps of France, 1906, Oct.-1941: No. 1, 1 centime olive-green, “Kwang-Chow,” (Kouang Tcheou-Wan) overprint / surcharge stamps of Indo-China stamps used for French naval base, 1922, Dec. 31: all post offices closed.

China, German Offices: 1898, Jan. 26: No. 1, 3 pfenning dark brown, overprint on stamps of Germany, overprint plus surcharge, “5pf” for use in Foochow and Tientsin, 1898, Mar. 6: Kiaochow (Kiautschou) leased to Germany, 1914, Nov. 7: Kiaochow (Kiautschou) surrendered to Japan, 1917, Mar. 17: all post offices closed.

China-handstempel: (Ger.) Tientsien provisional issue.

China, Hong Kong: administrative region, July 1, 1997: No. 1, $1.30 multi.

China, Indian Forces: 1900: overprinted “C.E.F.” on stamps of India; see China Expeditionary Forces.

China, Indo-Chinese Offices: French post offices in China; see Canton, Chungking L.P.O., Hoiihow, Mongtze (Mengtsz), Pakhoi, Yunnanfu (Kunming).

China, Italian Offices: Currency: 100 centesimi - 1 lira 1874: No. 1 1 centesimi olive-green, 1917, Sep.-Dec. 31, 1922: used stamps of Italy, 1917, Sep.; No. 1, 2¢ on 5¢ green, stamps of Italy overprinted “Pechino,” for Peking. 1917, Sep.; No. 1, 2¢ green, overprinted Tientsin.
China, Japanese Occupation: stamps of China overprinted plus occupation issues, 20th century in Chinese characters: Kwangtung Province including Canton; Inner Mongolia, including North Shansi, South Chara and Suiyuna; North China including Honan, Hopei, Meng Chiang, Shansi, Shantung and Shuphe; Nanking and Shanghai including Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien, Hunan, Hupe and Kiangsi. 1942: stamps of China overprinted.


China, Liaoning: Port Arthur and Dairen, overprinted stamps of Japan and Manchukuo, 1946.

China, Macao: 1999, Dec. 20: issued stamps as People’s Republic of China region; see Macao.

China, North: provinces of Chahar, Hopeh, Shansi and Suiyuan.

China, Northeastern Provinces: Manchurian towns: 1946, Feb.: first stamps. No.1, 50¢ on 5 yuan violet-red, China, Northern Liberation Area: provinces of Lianoning, Kirin, Jehol and Heilungkiang (aka Manchuria under Japanese); No.1, 1 dollar violet, local post overprint on stamps of Manchukuo.


China, Northwest: provinces of Ningsia, Sinkiang, Tsinghai, 1949, May: No.1, 1 cent on 100 yuan orange, Shensi (west portion) 1949, May: No.1, 500 yuan blue-green.


China: North West People’s Post: area in northwest China, now China People’s Republic, 1949, Oct. 15. issued first and only stamps.

China, Offices in Manchuria: 1927: 1/2 centime black-brown, stamps of China overprinted.

China, Offices in Tibet: currency: 12 pies = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee 1911: No.1, 1 pie on 1c ochre.

China Paper: see India Paper.

China, Port Arthur and Dairen: 1946, Apr.: Liaoning postal administration established with overprint on stamps of Manchukuo and Japan.

China, Regional Issues: considered post-World War II to 1949.

China, Republic of: see Taiwan.

China, Russian offices: Currency: 100 kopeks = 1 ruble, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1917) 1870: stamps of Russia used, 1876: post offices established by Chinese National Postal System in five major cities, 1899: No.1, 1 kopeck orange, stamps of Russia overprinted (KHTAH) in the Cyrillic alphabet, 1917-20: stamps of Russia surcharged, 1920: post offices closed.


China, Southwest: provinces of Kweichow, Sikang, Szechwan, Yunnan and Tibet; 1926, No. 1, 1/2 cent black brown. 1933: No. 1, 1 cent orange, Tibet and Yunnan, 1949, Nov. 15: Southwest Postal and Telegraph Administration started 1949, Dec.: first stamps as Southwest China.

China Treaty Ports: established in various Treaty ports: Amoy (1895), Chefoo (1893), Chunkiang (1894), Foochow (1895), Hankow (1893), Ichang (1895), Kewkiang (1894), Nanking (1896), Wuhu (1894) and Shanghai (1865), closed in 1897 with start of Imperial Post.

Chin-Cha-Ki: local post, north Chinese, 1946.

Chinchilla: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Chine: 1. (Fr.) 1904-22: overprint on stamps of France and Indo-China, for France, Offices in China, post offices located at Canton, Hoi Hao, Kouang-Tcheou, Mongtseu, Pakhoo, Tchongking and Yunnan Fou. 2. (Rom.) China.

Chinese Empire: inscription used on stamps of China, 1909.

Chinese Imperial Post: inscription on stamps of China, 1898-1912.

Chinese National Postal System: began with opening to the general public of special courier service between five major Chinese cities, 1876.

Chinese Skull and Crossbones: 5 stamps of China depicting a skull and crossbones, labels, were never issued.

Chinezesc: (Rom.) Chinese.

Chinkiang: treaty port local post, China.


Chios (Khios): Aegean Island captured by Greece from Turkey in 1912, Balkan War; 1913, May: No.1, 25 lira ultramarine overprint on stamp of Greece for Chios:

Chipre: (Sp.) Cyprus.

Chiriqui: province anniversary overprint on stamps of Panama, 1949.

Chisinau: overprint on semipostal stamps of Romania for occupation of Chisinau, Bessarabia, Aug. 1941.

Chistopol: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1906-12, see Zemstvo.

Chita Issue: Siberia, name for Far Eastern Republic issues of 1921 and 1922.

Chiva: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Chokin Kyoku: Indonesia savings stamp, Japanese occupation.

Choklad: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) chocolate (color).

Chokoladebrun: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) chocolate brown (color).

Cholerabrief: (Ger.) cholera letter (with disinfection markings, or slits).

Cholm: local provisional, German occupation, c1918.

Chop: Japanese characters typically used by officers to validate stamps of territories occupied by Japanese troops during WW I and WWII; used until official occupation stamps became available, also used in Ryuku Islands.

Chopped Cover: an envelope that has been used, cut down in size, removing initial address and postage, and reused.

Chorpenning, George and Woodward, Absalom: predecessor to Pony Express; 1851, Apr. 25: US contracted to have mail carried once each month between Salt Lake and Sacramento. Woodward killed by Indians in first year of service, route changed so mail went from Salt Lake to San Pedro and then on a steamer to San Francisco. In 1858, four-horse coaches were used.

Chorrillos Lima Callao: Peru.
Chorvatsko: (Czech.) Croatia.
Chorvatsky: (Czech.) Croatian.
Chosen: Japanese name once used for Korea, along with Corea, Tyosen, Tae Han.
Chouze-sur-Loire: local provisional, France, 1944.
CH Post, Hounslow: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Christiania: (or Kristiania, now Oslo [q.v.]) local post established by Adams's Express, a branch of the same company that operated in Copenhagen (q.v. Copenhagen -Adam's Expres Local Post), with lithographed 10 øre and 20 øre "Adams Expres / Kristiania" local stamps depicting a dog carrying a parcel in its mouth issued in 188(?).
Christian Commission: operated during the American Civil War, performed duties of chaplains.
Christianburg, Va. Paid 5¢: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Christianssund: (or Christiansund, or Kristiansund) seaport in Møre of Romsdal county in W Norway WSW of Trondheim, and ca. 265 miles NNW of Oslo. Site of 19th century local posts established by M. Andresen & Co., and J. C. Bruun (q.v. individual local post entries).
Christianssund - J. C. Bruun Local Post: Local post re-organized by J. C. Bruun as the successor company to the M. Andresen Local Post (q.v.) company. Similar in design to those of the Andresen company, 5 øre "Christianssunds Bypost" local stamps in several colors issued 1 March 1887, followed by 1, 2, 3, and 10 øre carmine stamps issued in January 1889.
Christianssund - M. Andresen Local Post: Local post established by M. Andresen & Co., with first "Christianssunds Bypost / M. Andresen & Co." typographed local stamps issued 1 September 1878, and various others issued through 1879.
Christianssunds Bypost: Norway local post, 1878-89.
Christkindl: postmarks and labels used for mail and balloon mail from the Austrian post office of Christkindl at Christmas.
Christmas Charity Post Stamps: scout and church group stamps in Britain permitting charities to carry Christmas and New Year cards between Nov. 26 and Jan.1 each year, started 1981.
Christmas Day Delivery: special British cancel for mail to be deposited in advance for delivery Christmas Day, 1902-09.
Christmas Island: Southeastern Asia, south of Indonesia; Currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar 1643: named for the day of its discovery, 1888: annexed by Great Britain, 1900-58: under British colony of Singapore, used stamps of Straits Settlements and Singapore, WW II: British and America troops used stamps of their respective nations, 1958: Australia took over Christmas island from Singapore, 1958: provisionals overprinted and surcharged in Malayan currency, 1958, Oct. 15: No.1, 2 cent yellow-orange, 1963, Aug. 28: sovereignty to UK transferred, first stamps with Christmas Island inscription. Note: there is also a Christmas Island that is part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Christmas Island Australia: bogus booklets that have no official status, not connected with Australia Post.
Christmas Mail: British Post Office plan whereby mail could be deposited in advance for delivery on Christmas Day, 1902-09.
Christmas 1991 USA: United States non-denominated postage stamps, 29¢, 1991 (6 designs); see Merry Christmas 1975.
Christmas Post Stamps: private labels authorized by the British government for various scouting organizations to print and sell as a fund raising project, 1981.

Christmas Seal: charity label used to raise funds, first placed on sale in Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 1904, US, 1907;


Christmas Stamps: special postage stamps issued for use on mail during the holiday season, first stamps for use on greeting cards were issued by Austria in 1937.

Christmas Stamps, Compulsory: Costa Rica concept for use on Christmas mail in 1959.


Chr. IX: (Dan.) King Christian IX.

Chr. X: (Dan.) King Christian X (1870-1947, reigned 1912-1947).

Chromed: after a printing sleeve is hardened, a coating of chrome is applied to help give the metal sleeve a longer life.

Chrome Era: derived from “Kodochrome,’’ from 1939 to present, US version postcard.

Chromgelb: (Ger.) chrome yellow (color).

Chrome Plating: covering engraved steel plates with a thin layer of chromium in order to make them last longer.

Chrome Stain: printing variety caused by the chrome plating stripping off the printing plate.

Chromgul: (Dan.) chrome yellow (color).

Chromolithography: two or more colors printed at the same time via lithography; Switzerland Canton issue of 1843 is an example.

Chr. Sunds Bypost: Norway local post.

Chr. X: (Dan.) King Christian X (1870-1947, reigned 1912-1947).

Ch. Taxe O.M.F. Syrie: (Fr.) chiffre taxe, postage due overprint on stamps of France for offices in Turkey, Syria.

Chuashia: bogus Russian issue.

Chuckram: unit of currency used in the Indian state of Travancore.

Chungking: local post established by Archibald John Little, 1893-95.

Chungking L.P.O.: stamps of Indo-China overprinted for Tchongking, 1903-04, see China, Indo-Chinese Offices.


Church Mail: priests of the Icelandic State Church were permitted to use official stamps on their mail with the condition that they were for official use only, 1873.


Chybotisk: (Czech.) printing error).

Chypre: (Fr.) Cyprus.

CIA Invert: term applied to a US stamp featuring a candlestick holder that was found upside down by CIA employees when buying stamps at their local USPS post office, Sc.1610c.

C.I.C.I.: Congress of the International Colonial Institute, overprint on stamps of Portugal, 1933.

Ciecholinek: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.


Ciemny: (Pol.) dark (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Cierre Oficial (Postal): (Sp.) sealed by official (postal) authorities as damaged or censored.
Cierro Oficial: (Sp.) inscription, official seals for Chile, El Salvador.
Cieszyn: local post provisional, Poland, 1919.
Ciety or Niezabkowany: (Pol.) imperforate (stamp).
Cieza: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Cifra: (Sp.) numeral.
Cifras de Control: (Sp.) control numbers.
Cigarette Paper: thin paper used for rolling cigarettes, used by Latvia for a stamp issue in 1919.
Cigarette Tax: 1: stamps paying a government tax on cigarettes. 2: used as postage due labels in South Africa, 1922.
Cigarette Tube Stamps: tax receipt paid on hollow tubes of cigarette paper to which small mouthpieces were attached, for those who made their own cigarettes, 1919-33.
CIGTTE.: overprint abbreviation for cigarette on US Cigarette Tube revenue stamps.
Cihlove cervená: (Czech.) brick-red (color).
Cijuela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Cile: (It.) Chile.
Cilicia: southeastern Asia Minor territory of Turkey; Currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster 1918-Oct. 20, 1921: occupied by French and British who overprinted stamps of France and Turkey; 1918, Feb. 10: British military occupation stamps used in parts of Cilicia, 1919: control transferred to France, 1919, Mar. 4: No. 1, 2 paras red-lilac, first stamps used, stamps of Turkey overprinted “Cilicie,” 1919: first postage due stamps issued, French regime overprinted stamps of Turkey and France, 1920: France received territory as mandate from League of Nations, 1920, July 15: first air mail stamp, 1921, Oct. 20: Cilicia returned to Turkey, 1923: Turkey expelled the French; see T.E.O., O.M.F.
Cilicen: (Ger.) Cilicia.
Ciliegia: (It.) cerise (color).
Cina: (Czech., It.) China.
Cinabrio: (Sp.) vermilion (color).
Cinabru: (Rom.) vermilion (color).
Cinci: (Rom.) five (number).
Cincinnati City Delivery: U.S. local post, Cincinnati, Ohio, used stamps, 1883.
Cincisprezece: (Rom) fifteen (number).
Cincizeci: (Rom) fifty (number).
Cinderella: a stamp-like label with no postal validity that may have perforations, gum and designs that imitate real postage stamps; see Bogus, Carriage, Charity, Dues, Fantasy, Etiquettes, Label, License, Local, Poster, Revenue, Royalty, Saving, Taxpaid (Revenue), Telegraph and Telephone, Toy Stamps and Seals, Stickers.
Cinderella Division: APS term for exhibition classification to include charity stamps, poster stamps, promotional stamps and other cinderellas.
Cinöbeivörös: (Hung.) vermilion (color).
Cinq-Mars-la-Pile: local provisional, France, 1944.
Cinquanteannaire 24 Septembre: (Fr.) 50 years of occupation overprint on stamps of French Colonies postage dues for New Caledonia, 1903.
Cínsky: (Czech.) Chinese.
Cinzento: (Port.) gray (color).
Ciocolata: (Rom.) chocolate (color).
Ciocolata-brun: (Rom.) chocolate-brown (color).
Cioccolato: (It.) chocolate (color).
CIPEX: see Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition.
C.I.R.: Clarence I. Ronsaville, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.
Cipro: (It.) Cyprus.
Cir.: USPS address abbreviation for Circle.
Circuit Book: book with stamps or covers offered for sale to collectors, usually by stamp groups.
Circuito Delle Oasi / Tripoli / Maggio-1934-XII: overprint on stamps of airmail stamps of Libya for Tripolitania, for “Circuit of the Oases.”
Circulación: (Sp.) put into circulation, issued.
Circulado, Sobres: (Sp.) postally used covers.
Circular-Beförderung: local post, Cologne, Germany, 1888-89.
Circular Date Stamp (CDS, cds): postal marking with date, place and time of mailing in a circular marking, may be part of a machine cancel or a separate mark, started in the 1820s, machine usage since the 1880s; four types, rimless, single ring, double ring and square circle.
Circular Delivery Stamps: private firms in Great Britain usage for stamps issued in prepayment of delivery of circulars, samples, and printed matter, issued 1865-67.
Circular Design: used in Norway, 1855, complicated circular pattern of parallel lines to prevent washing of stamp for reuse.
Circulations: (Fr.) circuit books.
Circulo Filatelico Argentino: (Sp.) Argentine Philatelic Circle, inscription on issue of Argentina, UPU reported Aug. 18, 1997; not valid for postage.
Cirenaica: overprint on stamps of Italy, for Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, 1923; see Cyrenaica.
Ciruela: (Sp.) plum (color).
Ciskei: South Africa homeland state with territorial authority; 1981, Dec. 4: No.1, 5 cent multicorlor, first stamps issued, 1994, Apr. 27: Ciskei dissolved as a separate administrative state; see South Africa.
Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee (CSAC): a group of citizens, non USPS employees, appointed by the USPS to review the more than 40,000 suggestions for stamp subjects that the USPS receives each year.
Cito, Citissime, Volantissime: (Latin) “quickly, very quickly, very fleetingly” inscription on early Italian and Central European mail, urging speed; from the 15th century on; the number of “Cito’s” indicated the degree of urgency.
Citrongul: (Dan.) lemon-yellow (color).
Citromsarga: (Hung.) lemon-yellow (color).
Citron: (Fr.) lemon (color).
Citrongul: (Dan., Swed.) lemon-yellow (color).
Cittá del Vaticano: (It.) Vatican City.
City & Suburban Telegraph: issued telegraph stamps for firm’s own telegrams, New
York, 1855.

City Delivery Co.: local parcel firm; used a label, year unknown.

City Despatch & Express: US local post handstamp, Baltimore, Md., 1850.


City Dispatch Post: US local post handstamp, Baltimore, Md., 1846-47.

City Dispatch Post Office: US local post, New Orleans, La., 1847.

City Express Post: US local post, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1840s.

City Letter Express Mail: US local post, Newark, N.J., 1856.

City Mail Co.: US local post, New York, N.Y., 1845.

City of Glasgow Union Railway: Scotland local post.

City of London Delivery: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

City of London Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

City of London P. Auct.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

City One Cent Dispatch: US local post, Baltimore, Md., 1851.

City Parcel Clearing House: private parcel delivery firm served Toronto, Canada, used stamps.

City Penny Post: Great Britain, Ireland and North America 1765 Act permitted the establishment of “a Penny Post Office.” in any town for local mail as thought convenient.

City Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Ciudadano: (Sp.) citizen, refers to inscription on mail from the Mexican period of colonial postal history.

Ciudad del Vaticano: (Sp.) see Vatican City.

Ciudadela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Ciudad Juarez: provisional, revolutionary, district of Mexico issued its own overprints, 1914.

Ciudad Real: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Ciudad Rodrigo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Ciividini Mark: originally used by a French stamp dealer as a guarantee; upon his death, another dealer bought the mark and used it on faked letters and stamps.

Civil Censorship: includes opening, reading or marking of mail emanating from or sent to civilians primarily during wartime or periods of unrest.

Civil Service Stamps: used on civil service mail in some countries.

CKOS: Central Committee for Capital Rebuilding, Polish charity label.

CL: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air mail semi-official stamps. 2: Crown Lands, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 3: correspondence locale distribution (Fr.) local letters posted at smaller offices, 1833-58. 4: international postal code for Sri Lanka.


Clair: (Fr.) light (color).


Clapp & Son, Inc. Express: local firm serviced Boston, Mass. and Providence, R.I.; used a label.

Clapper Post: started in Vienna, Austria. Postmen sounded a clapper to notify the public they were available to accept mail; which they marked and delivered to branch post offices, April 1772.
Clarior e Tenebris: “Light out of darkness;” inscription on the stamps of Grenada.
Clark & Hall: US local post, St. Louis, MO., 1851.
Clark & Phillips’ Express: local post serviced New York City area; used a label, year unknown.
Clark & Rushton’s Express: local post serviced Mass. used a label, year unknown.
Clarke’s Circular Express: US local post, New York, N.Y., printed matter, 1865-68(?).
Clarke, Wm. E.: US medicine stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Clark, Henry A.: inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Clark, Jas. A.: inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Clark Match Co.: inscription on US match stamp; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Clark, R.C & C.S.: US medicine stamp inscription; see Private Die Proprietary Stamps.
Clark’s Special Delivery System: local parcel service, Seattle, Wash.; used stamps, late 1800s.
Claro: (Sp.) light (color).
Classeur: (Fr.) stockbook.
Classic: the designation classic is applied to a stamp or cover, which because of its beauty of design, its age or rarity, is much sought after, generally only refers to stamps issued prior to 1900.
Classique: (Fr.) see Classic.
Clausland(ia): Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Clavologique, Principality of: (Fr.) bogus labels of French origin.
Clay Tablets: moist clay used to retain symbols and messages for transmission beginning around 3000 B.C. and continuing in some places to as late as the 1st century B.C.
Clayton’s Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
C.L.D.: Crown Lands Department frank, Canadian.
Clean Cut Perforation: Perkins, Bacon and Co. perforating machine which cut holes cleanly, without bits of paper adhering.
Cleaned Plate: when a printing plate has been used for some time, it becomes clogged with ink resulting in a poor impression; after cleaning, the stamps printed from it are described as “from a cleaned plate.”
Cleaning: removal of foreign substance from a stamp.
Clear Grill: scam for a grilled stamp; if it’s a “clear” grill, it means that there is no grill.
Clearing House Parcel Delivery Company: parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass., used stamps.
Clear Zones: USPS term for area where barcodes can be placed on the front of mail pieces.
Cleator & Workington Junction Railway: British local post.
Clerk 51, 54, 55 and 56: identification of US railway mail clerks who canceled stamps on their routes, 1909-20.
Cleveland’s Harrow L.P.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
Cliché: end result of the process of applying a design into metal; individual identical units that are used to make up a printing plate, plate, image, block, photo, line cut, position.
Click-n-Ship: USPS service that allows individuals to print shipping labels and pay for postage online via a credit card.
Click Stamp: a postage imprint produced by Pitney Bowes.
Climatic: stamp paper that is liable to change color due to exposure to light, air or dampness.
Climax Dater: rubber date cancel used 1885-1935 in Great Britain at small postal facilities, original usage was in violet ink until 1911 when ink pads were changed to black ink.

Clinton’s Penny Post: US local post, Philadelphia, Pa.(?).

Clipper: Pan-American Airways plane, flew many first flights on trans-oceanic routes.

Clipper Postmark: incorrectly applied to an ocean mail mark used outbound from New York; shows a small grid between the “New” and “York” in the town mark.

Clipperton Island: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico; 18th century: named for John Clipperton, a pirate who headquartered on the island, 1855: annexed by France, 1876, Jan.1: joined the UPU with France, 1895, Apr. 4: inscription for Pacific Island local post, to frank mail between the island and the San Francisco, diagonal overprint on stamps of Mexico considered to be bogus. 1897: seized by Mexico, 1935: France took possession.

Clise: (Sp.) see Cliché.

Cliseele: (Rom.) illustrations.

C.L.N.: Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale (It.) National Liberation Committees, 1943-44: inscription / overprint on stamps of Italy for local use.

C.L.N. Italia Posta Partigiana: (It.) inscription for Parma, Italy, unissued, see C.L.N.

C.L.N. / Ossola Libera / 10.9.44: (It.) overprint for Domodossola, Italy, see C.L.N.

C.L.N. / Posta Italiane / Zona Aosta: (It.) inscription for Aosta, Italy, see C.L.N.

C.L.N. / Sondalo / Pro / Tuberculosis: (It.) overprint, see C.L.N.

Closer Valley Railroad: Ireland local post.

Closed Mail: mail sent in a “closed” or sealed postal bag from one exchange office to another; rate differences ceased when prepaid international rate went into effect July 1, 1875.

Closed Transit Dispatches: sealed bags of international mail that travel through the USPS from one country to another country; bags are not opened for redistribution.

Closet Collector: a stamp collector unknown to other stamp collectors.

Closing of the Mail: time after which mail will not be accepted by a post office for dispatch on a specific train or ship.

Clothes-line Stamp: nickname for the US 1939 four state stamp, Scott No. 858, which looks as though the states are hanging from a clothes line.

Club Covers: covers produced by stamp clubs usually in connection with an exhibition.

Clube: (Port.) association, club.

Club Special Delivery: parcel firm; used a stamp.

Cluj: city in Transylvania, once part of Hungary, taken by Romania WWII, stamps issued in 1919 during Romanian occupation after WWI defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, aka Kolozsvár.

Cluster Box: a centralized unit of individually locked compartments for the delivery of mail.

Clyde Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

CM: 1: Corrier Maggior (It.) pre-adhesive postmark for Venetian Postmaster General. 2: Censura Militar (Sp.) military censor. 3: carte maximum (Fr.), maximum card. 4: Commonwealth of the Marianas, when used in a postmark.


C.M.H.: Clinton M. Hisle, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials, Siderographer.

C.M.S. Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

C.M. Stamps Exp.Del.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.
C.M.T.: surcharge found on the 1916-1918 regular and postage due issues of Austria for use during the 1919 Romanian occupation of Kolomyya (Ger. Kolomea, Pol. Kolomyja), Ukraine: "Comandamentul Militar Territorial" ("Territorial Military Headquarters"). Kolomyya is located in SW Ukraine on the Prut River ca. 30 miles SSE of Ivano-Frankivs'k, at the E end of the gateway through the E Carpathian Mountains via the Jablonica Pass.

C.N.: can refer to either Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation; when used in a postmark, see Cherokee Nation.


C.N.E.P.: Chambre syndicale francaise des Negociants En Philatelie (Fr.) French stamp dealers association.

CNI / Pirano: Compagnia Navale Istria/Pirano (It.) ship letter stamp, 1823.

CO: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix to identify air mail official stamps. 2: Commissariat Officer, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 3: USPS abbreviation for Colorado. 4: Chief Office, Britain, 1794-96. 5: Compagnia Ottomana (It.) Constantinople, 1851.

Coach, Mail: the word “coach” was taken from Kocs, Hungary, where the first light coach was developed in the 15th century, first as a means of public transport, then used to carry mail.


Coarse Perforation: perforation consisting of large holes and teeth far apart, irregularly spaced.

Coated Paper: paper with a slick enameled, or chalk surface.

Coating: a protective surface applied to a printing plate, also known as facing.

Cobalto: (It., Sp.) cobalt blue (color).

Cobrar: (Sp.) to collect (cash or a fee).

Cocentaina: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Coche Correo: (Sp.) mail coach.

Cochin: India Feudatory State; Currency: 6 puttans = 5 annas, 2 pies = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee 1892, Apr. 1: No.1, 1/2 puttan yellow, first local stamps with umbrella watermark, 1896: watermark coat of arms, 1913: first official stamp issued, 1949, July 1: formed a United State of Travancore-Cochin, used surcharged stamps of Travancore, 1951, Apr. 1: stamps of Republic of India,

Cochin China: Cambodian Peninsula, state of French Indo-China; Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1862, first stamps of France used in French colony, 1863-67: occupied by France, 1886-87: No. 1, 5c on 25c yellow, surcharge on French Colonies, obliteration, lozenges of dots, 1888: issue prepared but never issued, 1889: stamps of French Indo-China used.

Cochinchine: (Fr.) Cochin China.

Cochinkina: (Dan.) Cochin China.

Cochin, Travancore: see Travancore, Cochin.

Co. Ci: (It.) Commissariato Civile, Civil Commissioner, overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for Ljubljana, Italian occupation, 1941.

Cockermouth, Keswick & Penrith Railway: British local post.

C.O. Constantinople: (It.) Ottoman Company, Constantinople; Turkish Steamship Co., 1840-62.


Cocula: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district during 1856-1883.

C.O.D.: see Collect on Delivery.

COD: Codfish Air Lines, nickname for Korean war planes that carried mail and supplied between shore stations and an aircraft carrier.

Co-Extensive line: British Jubilee line broken into short lengths, see Jubilee Line.

C of A: Commonwealth of Australia, watermark with crown, 1931.

Coffee House Post Office: letters arriving by ships were delivered to a coffee house near the wharf, where they were picked up by the addressee.

Cogle & Co’s Express: local post firm serviced Boston and Lawrence, Mass., used labels.

Cogwheel: see Cancellation, Cogwheel.

Coiling Machines: equipment capable of processing printed webs by slitting into individual rows, perforating, rolling and packaging coils of stamps into 50 coil “flats” with individual detachable transparent “bubble packs”.

Coil Leader: long paper tag at the delivery end of a stamp coil, sometimes printed with number, denomination and coil price.

Coil Line Pair: pair of coil stamps showing a colored line caused by a gap where the curved printing plate is joined; there are flat plate coil line pairs, where the line was meant to be a pane dividing mark when sheet stamps were printed from the plate.

Coil Plate Numbers: numbers that are printed at regular intervals at the bottom of coil stamps.

Coils: stamps which are produced in roll form for use in vending, dispensing, stamp affixing machines; a coil usually contains 100, 500 or more stamps of a single denomination and design.

Coil Stamp: a single stamp from a coil of stamps; issued in a continuous roll, with parallel straight edges on two sides and perforations only between two stamps; some coil stamps were also issued in a long strip with perforations on all four sides.

Coil Trailers: a piece of brown or manila paper adhering to the edge of the last stamp on a roll and wrapped around the coil.

Coil Waste: short lengths of paper at end of coil runs, perforated in non-standard gauges and sold from 1919-1924 when the sale was stopped.

Coil Wrapper: label, seal or wrapper used to package or finish completed rolls of coil stamps.

Coin: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Coin Prepayment: US 3¢ coin issued in 1852 was glued to cover when the 3¢ single prepaid letter rate went into effect in 1851.

Coins Datés: (Fr.) known as “dated corners” since 1922. Many French area stamps have the date of issue in the lower right margin of the stamp; these are collected as blocks of four stamps.

Col.: (Fr.) abbreviation for colonies.

Colaparchee, Ga Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Colburn’s Express: local post serviced Boston, Roxbury and South End, Mass., used a label.


Colchester Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Colding, Johann Peter: proposed a balloon route carrying letters over the heads of British ships blockading Denmark during the Napoleonic wars; four successful flights took place between
June 2 and Dec, 1808, when the service was discontinued.

**Colección:** (Sp.) collection, a gathering together of philatelic material.

**Colección de Sellos:** (Sp.) term for an auction lot comprising of a mounted or unmounted country, topical, etc. collection, which normally is viewed prior to bidding.

**Colección de Tarjeta Ilustrada:** (Sp.) collection of picture postcards.

**Colector:** (Sp.) collector.

**Colegio de Abogados:** (Sp.) inscription on Spanish fiscal stamps used by lawyers.

**Colegio de Huerfanos:** (Sp.) inscription on Spanish semipostals issued by Postal, Telegraph and Customs services to collect funds for colleges used by children of employees.

**Colegio de Notarios:** (Sp.) inscription on fiscal stamps used by notaries.

**Cole’s City Despatch P.O.:** local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1848-50.

**Cole’s Electric Express Co.:** local parcel service operated via trolley cars in Bridgeport, Conn., used a stamp; 1901?

**Colete:** (Port.) to collect; to assemble or bring together.

**Coleter:** (Port.) collector.

**Colima:** 1: district overprint used on stamps of Mexico, 1856-1883. 2: local post provisional, Mexico, 1914.

**Colis:** (Fr.) package.

**Colis Postal:** (Fr.) parcel post.

**Colis Postaux:** (Fr.) international parcel post, overprint on stamps of Dahomey, 1967-69.

**Collage Cachet:** design made by gluing various items to form a cohesive cachet.

**Collateral Material:** 1: relevant illustrations exhibited in a stamp display to provide additional background information on the same subject as displayed. 2: non-philatelic material that is related to philatelic material, such as photographs, maps, etc.

**Collezione di Cartoline:** (It.) postcard collecting.

**Collect:** half of a telegraph stamp that was affixed to the telegram, delivered to the customer, the other half kept in sending office.

**Collection:** a gathering together of philatelic material.

**Collection and Distribution Wagon Service:** 1896, Oct.1: designed to handle mail started in New York City, 1897: pneumatic service started, they were transferred to Buffalo, N.Y. then to St. Louis, 1900s: service was discontinued, 1899-1905: another wagon service operated in Maryland.

**Collection Box:** blue-painted USPS street box for the public to deposit mail.

**Collection Lot:** term for an auction lot comprising of a mounted or unmounted country, topical, etc. collection, which normally is viewed prior to bidding.

**Collectionneur:** (Fr.) collector.

**Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste:** (Fr.) stamp collector.

**Collection Timbres-Postes:** (Fr.) term for an auction lot comprising of a mounted or unmounted country, topical, etc. collection, which normally is viewed prior to bidding.

**Collect’n & Dist’n:** handstamp for street car service.

**Collect on Delivery (C.O.D.):** mail where the cost of postage and the product enclosed will be collected from the recipient and forwarded to the mailer; sometimes called Cash on Delivery.

**College Stamps:** private stamps issued by some US business colleges for training purposes; classified as labels; used in late 1800s and early 1900s.

**College Stamps, University:** the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge were officially granted the right to issue their own stamps for internal messenger
service in the mid-1600s; several other colleges used their own stamps between 1871 and 1886.

**Collezione:** (*It.*): collection, a gathering together of philatelic material.

**Collezione di Cartoline:** (*It.*): collection of picture postcards.

**Collezione Francobolli:** (*It.*): term for an auction lot comprising of a mounted or unmounted country, topical, etc. collection, which normally is viewed prior to bidding.

**Collins Bros.:** inscription on US match stamp; *see* Private Die Proprietary Stamps.

**Colln a.E. Spaar Oberspaar:** local post Germany, 1888-89.

**Colloidion Stains:** stains in stamp paper caused by the chemical substance collodion which is used to rejoin perforations in multiples.

**Collotype:** uses gelatine images of photographs in the printing process; as the Poltava Zemstvo issue of 1912 and London International Stamp Exhibition souvenir sheet of 1950.

**Colne Valley Railway:** British local post.

**Colo.:** abbreviation for Colorado prior to Zip Code usage.

**Colombia:** Northern South America, between Panama and Venezuela; Official name of Postal Administration: Correos de Colombia Currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso 1700s, early: established by Spain as the Viceroyalty of New Granada, 1810, July 20: Spanish Viceroyalty of New Granada formed the State of Greater Colombia, 1819: Republic of Colombia proclaimed, 1824: Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador made up the State of Greater Colombia, 1830: the three nations separated, 1832-58: split into Venezuela, Ecuador and the Republic of New Granada, 1858-61: named the Grenadine Confederation, 1859: No.1, 2 1/2 centavos green, first stamps as a member of the Granadine Confederation, 1861: stamps issued as the United States of New Grenada, 1862: stamps issued as the United States of Colombia, 1863-1902: Colombian states (departments) that issued their own stamps were Antioquia (1868), Bolivar (1863), Boyaca (1899), Cauca (1902), Cundinamarca (1870), Santander (1884) and Tolima (1870), 1865: first registration stamp issued, 1865-81: stamps of Britain used in Cartagena, Panama, Santa Martha, stamps of France used in Colon-Aspinwall, 1870-81: stamps of Britain used in Colon-Aspinwall, 1872-74: stamps of France used in Panama and Santa Martha, 1872-81: stamps of Britain and France used in Savanilla, 1878: stamps issued for Panama, Colombia Dominion, 1881, July 1: joined the UPU as the United States of Panama, 1886: first postage due, late fee stamps, 1887: Colombia issued stamps for use in Panama, 1893: first acknowledgment of receipt stamp issued, 1899-1902: provisional issues during civil war, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Cucuta, Medellin and Tumaco, 1903: Panama broke away from Colombia, 1909: first department stamp issued, 1917: first special delivery stamp issued, 1919: first air mail stamp issued, 1923: air mail registration stamp issued, 1937: first official stamp issued, 1958, May 19: air mail special delivery stamp issued, 1966, Apr. 26: first semipostal stamp issued; *see* Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima.

**Colombiana:** air mail issue for Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea.

**Colombian Express Companies:** local post, via cars and aircraft, 1920-30s.

**Colombia, United States:** *see* Colombia.

**Colombie:** (*Fr.*) Colombia.

**Colombie Britannique:** (*Fr.*) British Columbia.

**Colon:** 1: Columbus, inscription on first stamps of Chile. 2: currency unit in Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador. 3: 1903: stamps of Colombia, Republica de Panama overprint for Colon; registration stamp issued in 1898.

**Colon, Cristobal:** (*Sp.*) Christopher Columbus.

**Colonia:** (*It.*) colony.
Colonia de Rio de Oro: inscription for Rio de Oro.
Colonia Eriteria: inscription / overprint for Eritrea colony of Italy.
Colonial: term used for stamps in the possession of the larger powers, issued for their colonies or territory, usually with different inscriptions for various locations; the Mauritius “Post Office” of 1847 is the earliest British colonial.
Coloniali Italiane: (It.) inscription on stamps of Italy for Italian Colonies, July 1, 1932; see Italian Colonies.
Colonial Printing: stamps printed in a British colony from impressions originally made in London from the original plates.
Colonial Post: grant made to Mary and William Neale, Feb. 17, 1692 for a 20-year period, for the American Colonies; Neale, Master of the Mint, never saw America.
Colonies de l’ Empire Francais: inscription for French Colonies that didn’t have stamps of their own, 1859-1906, 1943-45.
Color: may be a variable shade that may cause one stamp to look different from another stamp with technically the same color; different shades may have vastly different catalog values.
Colorado: became a US territory Feb. 28, 1861, state Aug. 1, 1876; cut from Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah Territories.
Colorant: (Fr.) die.
Color Changeling: see Changeling.
Color de Alhucema: (Sp.) lavender.
Colore: (It.) color.
Coloreado: (Sp.) tinted, colored.
Colored Cancellation: postmark applied to any stamp in any color but black.
Colored Line Roulette: perforations indicated by colored dashes printed over the top of the slits, used on stamps of Thurn and Taxis.
Colored Paper: color caused by dye added to the paper pulp; used by nations for stamps.
Color Error: a stamp printed in a color intended for a different stamp, printed in the wrong color, or color omitted.
Color Fast: stamp production inks that are not affected by contact with water, benzine, etc.
Color, Fugitive: stamp production inks that are affected by contact with water, benzine, etc.
Color Guide: printed set of colors used by collectors to match colors used to print stamps.
Color Misregistration: misalignment of multi-color printing plates, resulting in a color appearing out of position; see Color Missing, Color Shift.
Color Missing: error caused by an intended color not appearing on the finished stamp.
Color Omitted: see Color Missing.
Color, Process: printed reproduction of the three primary colors plus black.
Color Proof: stamp impression in approved color(s) before start of production to show how a given design would appear before start of production.
Color Range: variety, in shade or tint of color found on various examples of the same stamp.
Color Registration: marks of different sizes and shapes used as an aid in properly registering the different colors in the printing process.
Color Separation: the process of preparing a separate drawing, engraving, or negative for each color required in the printing of a stamp.
Color Shade: commonly used to denote a variation of the same color.
Color Shift: variety where one or more colors of a multicolored issue are misaligned.
Color Smear: any unintended color that appears on a stamp due to a printing error, aka a freak.
Colors, Universal Postal Union: the Washington, DC, 1897 Congress recommended that all member countries standardize colors for the three most-used values in international service; green for single printed matter rate; red for postal card rate, dark blue for single letter rate; there were no recommendations regarding domestic postal rate colors.
Color Trials: proof impressions in various colors to aid in color selection for the issued stamp.
Color Variations: frequently found on the Giori press on which up to three colors are printed.
Colosnah: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-82, see Interpostal Seals.
Columbian Exposition Registration Stamp: label for 1893 exposition possibly used for registering for drawing or another event.
Columbians: nickname applied to set of 16 stamps issued in 1893 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the New World; designs used again in 1998.
Columbia Postal Supply Co.: manufacturer of canceling machines in use from the 1900s-50s.
Columbia, Ten. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Columbus Archipelago: Galapagos Island, stamps could be used throughout Ecuador.
Columbus, Ga. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Column: a single-stamp width multiple of stamps from a sheet, pane or booklet in a vertical format; horizontal strips are called “row.”
Columnas: (Sp.) pillar boxes, or mail boxes.
Column Total: marginal inscription printed by the post office on stamps of Germany with the face value of the column of stamps.
Comandancia: (Sp.) military or naval command, Spanish language country markings.
Comares: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1938.
Combatientes: (Sp.) combatants, fighting forces used as “Pro Combatientes” in Spanish postal markings.
Comayagua: May 1877, Medio Real surcharge for Honduras province.
Combi Mail: combination of an airplane and a submarine; mail brought to New York from Chicago, via Erie, Hammondsport and forwarded to Germany on a U-boat.
Combinacion: (Sp.) se-tenant.
Combination Block: a block of four or more stamps with different perforations on some of the stamps.
Combination Cover: 1: an envelope or card with stamps from two or more different countries. 2: cover transported by air and one (or more) other (non-air) primary means in transit to the original destination; such as flight plus surface; postal markings are necessary.
Combination Flight Cover: cover flown by two different means in transit to the original destination.
Combination Perforations: perforations made by more than one perforating head on the same sheet of stamps.
Combination Printing: combination of printing processes such as offset (surface printing) and intaglio (recess printing) to print a stamp; used, for example, on 76¢ 2001 Hattie Caraway issue.
Combination Separation: rouletting and perforation combination applied to the same stamp sheet; for example; South Australia 1868-70 2d stamp.
Combination Sheet: Michel Catalogue considers items with more than ten different stamp as combination sheets, see Block.
Combination Sheetlet: Michel Catalogue considers items with seven to ten different stamps as a combination sheetlet; see Block.
Combination Usage: use of stamps of more than one postal service.
Combo FDC: has one or more previously issued stamps added to the cover, with new issue.
Comb Perforations: perforations made in stamp sheets in which the holes have been punched three sides at one time, then the machine moves up the sheet to perforate the next row.
Comedores Beneficos, Municipales: (Sp.) dining room local tax stamps.
Comemorativo da Exposicao de S. Francisco Xavier: inscription with “India 1931" on stamps of Portuguese India to commemorate an exhibition held at Goa.
COMEX: Comisión de Expertos Filatélicos (de Barcelona) (Sp.) stamp expert committee.
Com-Hamadeh: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1880, see Interpostal Seals.
Comissão Portuguesa de Prisioneiros de Guerra: (Port.) overprint on stamps of Portugal as Franchise stamps used by the for prisoners of war commission.
Comité Français de la Liberation National: (Fr.) French Committee for National Liberation, inscription on French Colonies, used with stamps of their own country.
Comm: abbreviation for commemorative
Commando Brief: Orange Free State military label, Boer, second South African War, 1899.
Commatology: study of postmarks, also known as Marcophilily (International usage), Marcophiliately.
Commemoratif: (Fr.) commemorative.
Commemorative: see Commemorative Stamp.
Commemorative Documentary Stamps: last two US documentary revenue stamps issued 1962-63, to mark the centennial of the Internal Revenue Service.
Commemorative Flight: 1: flight tracing all or part of historically important flight. 2: flight or commemoration of an important aviation event.
Commemorative Labels: adhesive labels used to commemorate events, etc., some are used as cachets.
Commemorative Pane: a pane of stamps where the paper around the stamps (the selvage) has illustrations and text; usually with header across the top or other information about the stamps.
Commemorative Panel: USPS panel with each panel devoted to a single subject, includes example of the stamp(s), reproduction of engravings and background information on the issue; started Sept. 20, 1972.
Commemorative Postmark: postmark to honor some person, anniversary or historical event, first used by France in 1855.
Commemorative Stamp: stamp issued to honor a person, anniversary or historical event, first government adhesive issued was Peru, 1871, in honor of the 20th anniversary of the first railway in South America; first used by US as a stamped envelope of 1876 to celebrate the Centenary of Independence.
Commemorative Stamp, Earliest US: the 1893 Christopher Columbus series.
Commemorativo: (It., Sp.) commemorative.
Commerce: name given to the French colonial issues of May 1881.
Commercial Airways: local post, semiofficial air mail, Canada, 1929-30.
Commercial Controls Corp.: US postage meter firm, 1944-59, acquired by Friden, Inc.
Commercial Cover: a used business envelope, loosely means any cover not of philatelic origin; term used by collectors to indicate a nonphilatelic cover.
Commercial Express Co.: local post operated during civil war, New Orleans, La., label, 1865.
Commercial Express Line: freight service operated by the Erie Railroad, used a label; 1903.

Commercial Union Telegraph Company: issued stamps for firms own telegrams, US, 1876.

Commercial Overprints: used on stamps of Great Britain; serve the same purpose as perfins, applied by private firms for security reasons; may be four initials related to the firm, placed in the four corners of British postage stamps.

Commisair-Priseur: (Fr.) auctioneer.

Commission Consultative des Timbres: (Fr.) stamp advisory committee.


Commission de Controle Provisoire Korca: inscription on stamps of Albania, 1914.


Commission de Gouvernment Provisoire: Albania.


Commissioner Provinciale Censura: (It.) Provincial Censor Commission, censor marking.

Commission für Retourbriefe (Rückbriefe): (Ger.) inscription for return letters stamps, Bavaria, Nuremberg and Wurttemberg.


Committente: (It.) “consignor” inscription on Italian tax revenue stamps.

Commodore Shipping: stamps so inscribed were issued in 1961 by Commodore Shipping Co Ltd. to prepay parcel and passenger carried on firm’s ships between Guernsey, Sark and Alderney in the Channel Islands.

Commonwealth: 1937 overprint on definitive stamps of the Philippines for new status as a commonwealth of the U.S.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): a loose federation of independent countries from the former Soviet Union, formed Dec. 8, 1991: includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Commonwealths: Dominions of Great Britain renamed Commonwealths of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1947; includes Antigua and Bermuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan (up to 1999), Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Commonwealth Stamp Catalogues: British semi-specialized catalogs featuring King George VI and Queen Elizabeth issues.

Commun: (Fr.) common.

Communicaciones: (Sp.) communications, inscription used on stamps of Spain, Spanish Colonies, 1870-99.

Communist China: see China.

Community Service L.Sc.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Comores: (Fr.) Comoros.

Comoros: Southern Africa island between Northern Madagascar and Northern Mozambique;

Compagnia Ottomana: (It.) Ottoman Company, Turkish Steamship Company, 1840-62.

Companhia de Moçambique: inscription used on stamps by the Mozambique Company, used for one of the territories in Portuguese East Africa.

Companhia do Nyassa: inscription used on stamps by the Nyassa Company, used for one of the territories in Portuguese East Africa, 1894.

Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea: airline name used as an overprint on private Colombia air mails, internal usage, March 1920; government stamps must be affixed.

Compania de Transportes Terrestres Soc. Anon: local post, Colombia Express Companies, 1923-32.

Compania Urbana de Transportes: local post, Colombia Express Companies.

Company Cachet: cachet applied by a commercial firm in connection with the stamp or postmark on the cover.

Compartment Lines: printing variety caused when presses picks up ink during the printing process, appears as lines, dots or dashes in one or more margins of stamps.

Competa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Complaisance (Courrier de): (Fr.) favor mail.

Completare l’Insieme: (Port.) complete set.

Complete Matched Set: a set of plate blocks for every number and pane position possible for a certain stamp.

Complete Set (CPL): group of stamps that includes all the values from a series, or all the stamps from a issue.

Composite Proof: a single printer’s working proof showing two or more different designs.

Composite Sheet: sheet of stamps made up of different values, types or designs.

Composite Stamps: different values, types or designs on two or more joined stamps.

Compound Card, Envelope: postal stationery that has been impressed with more than one indicium, such as the second US Nesbitt envelope “star die” series; both series made by George F. Nesbitt from 1853 to 1870.

Compound (Collective) Deluxe Sheets: multi-stamp deluxe presentation sheets from French-area countries.

Compound Perforations: two different perforation measurements on different sides; for example, a stamp of the US 1938 Presidential Series is perforated 10 2 on top and bottom and 11 on both sides. Such stamps are said to be perf. 10 2 x 11.

Compound Plates: a set of two plates each of which contain a part of the entire design.
Compre ud. Café de Costa Rica: (Sp.) overprint in 1923 on stamps of Costa Rica as plea to buy Cost Rican coffee.

Comptant: (Fr.) in cash.

Compulsory Postage Due Labels: labels affixed to mail when charity stamps were not used; Portugal, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Computer-Generated Postage: the use of Internet connections and laser printers to print postage on envelopes.

Computer Stamps: term originally used as synonym for automatic stamps from automatic vending machines, or Frama labels.

Computer Vended Postage: stamp denomination printed by a computer as the stamp is issued.

COMSS: California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Co.,1867 handstamp on mail from Hawaii.


Comté: (Fr.) country.

Común: (Sp.) common.

Comune: (It.) common.

Comune di Campione: (It.) local post issue of Italy for town on Lake Lugano, used 1944-52.

Comunicaciones: (Sp.) inscription on early revenue issues of Spain, which allows them to be used for reference purposes, postal use is implied and understood.

Conant’s Express: local post serviced Boston, Mass. to Newbury, Maine, used a label; 1852

Con Avanzo di Linguella: (It.) hinge remnant.

Co. Nazionaldi Librarezione: local Italian liberation issue, c1944.

Concentration Camp Mail: mail from the concentration camps established by the Nazi regime in Germany and other countries during World War II.

Concentration Camp Stamps: issued by German government for inmates to send to relatives for mailing parcels to the camp; or by inmates to use as a local post.

Concessional Stamps: sold by Italian post office to private firms to deliver mail for a small fee per item, July 1928.

Con Charnela: (Sp.) hinged.

Conch Republic: propaganda labels for secession of the Florida Keys in 1982 to protest roadblocks by the US Border patrol to catch illegal immigrants.

Con-Con: CONcentration and CONvoy of registered mail, controlled conditions, USPS term.

Concord: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1969.

Concordance: term used by maximum card collectors to indicate the three elements, view card, stamp and cancel, necessary to qualify as a maximum card.

Concord Bicycle Co.: vignette used for franking parcels, USA.

Concord Coach: built for transportation of mail and passengers at Concord, N.H., 1851.


Concours: (Fr.) competition, stamp show.

Concours des Devises Cooperative: (Fr.) label for customer cooperative retail stores in Europe during 1920s-30s.

Condicion: (Sp.) see Condition.

Condition: the quality of a stamp regarding color, centering, cancellation, and gum (if mint) go into making up the term “condition.” Typical condition descriptions are Superb, Very Fine, Fine, Good, Average, or Poor. “Superb” means that stamp is perfect.

Condition of Sale: printed in an auction catalog, (or as “Terms of Sale”) with the legal terms of contract binding the buyer purchasing at the auction; terms may be subject to amendment at the
time of the auction.

**Condizione:** (It.) see Condition.

**Condominium:** 1: territory ruled by more than one power; stamps may be bilingual. 2: New Caledonia overprint to note joint government by France and England.

**Condominium des Nouvelles Hebrides:** (Fr.) New Hebrides.

**Condor:** Brazil, private air mail carrier.

**Condorzusatz:** (Ger.) additional postage for forwarding via Condor airlines.

**Confederate Dead Letter Office:** established by the Southern States, June 1, 1861.

**Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals:** stamps and envelopes issued by individual postmasters between June 1, 1861 and Oct. 16, 1861 when Confederate Government stamps became available.

**Confederate States of America:** United States Confederate States, 1861, June 1: use of US stamps stopped for the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, 1861, June 1-Oct. 16: Confederate provisional stamps and postmarks used, 1861, Oct. 16:1861: No. 1 5¢ green, first Confederate government stamps appeared, 3¢ Postmaster’s Provisionals; issued stamps used by the seceding states prior to the control of the postal service by the Confederate States of America; see Hillsboro, N.C., Jackson, Miss., Madison Court House, Fl., Nashville, Tenn., Selma, Ala., and Tuscumbia, Ala.

**Confederation Helvetica:** Switzerland.

**Confédérés (Etats):** (Fr.) Confederate States (USA).

**Confed. Granadina:** inscription on Colombia, Granadine Confederation, 1859.

**Confe’on Argentina:** inscription first issue of Argentina, 1858-60.

**Confirm:** USPS mail tracking and reporting system for letter mail utilizing a new barcode called the Planet; see Planet.

**Confederatio Helvetica:** inscription National Fete Day, semipostal, Switzerland, 1838-post.

**Cong Hua Mien Nam:** Vietnam.

**Congo:** International Association of the Upper Congo, local post,1884.

**Congo Belge:** overprint on stamps of the Belgian Congo, 1908-10, see Zaire.


**Congo, Français:** overprint on stamps of French Colonies, 1891, see French Congo.

**Congo Français Gabon:** (Fr.) Gabon.

**Congo, Indian Forces:** 1962, Jan.15: “U. N. Force (India) Congo”overprint on stamps of India for use in Congo.

**Congo (Kinshasa):** 1964: “Republique Populaire” overprint on stamps of the Congo by rebels in Stanleyville.

**Congo, People’s Republic:** see Congo, Republic of.

**Congo, Portuguese:** see Congo.

**Congo, People’s Republic:** Western Africa, between Angola and Gabon; Official name of
Postal Administration: Société des Postes et de l’Epargne du Congo

Congratulations Fall of Bataan and Corregidor: overprint on stamps of Philippines, Japanese occupation, 1942.

Congreso de la Union Postal Panamericana: (Sp.) Pan-American Postal Union Congress, 1931.

Congreso de los Diputados: (Sp.) Spain’s official free frank stamps for its parliament, 1895-98.

Congreso Internacional de Ferrocarriles: (Sp.) International Congress of Railways.

Congress Book: annual publication of the American Philatelic Congress, each issue contains five to ten original research articles.

Conio: (It.) die, a block of metal that has been hand or machine engraved from which plates are prepared to print stamps.

Conjoined: stamp design depicting two or more busts or heads facing in the same direction.

Conjunto: (Sp.) selection, or lot (of stamps).

Conn.: abbreviation for Connecticut prior to Zip Code usage.

Connecting (or Connection) Flight: cover on a flight dedicated to making connection for mail / passengers with another flight, prior to departure or at a specific mid-route point.

Connecticut: became a state Jan. 9, 1788.

Connell Stamp: 1860, postmaster Charles Connell, Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada ordered stamps with his likeness in place of Queen Victoria; stamp not sold, Connell resigned.

Connolly Association: United Kingdom postal strike; local post, 1971.

Connu: (Fr.) known (quantity).

Con Numeración en el Reverso: (Sp.) with control numbering on the back.

Conseil de l’Europe: (Fr.) Council of Europe, France official issue inscription / overprint for mail from headquarters, Strasbourg, first issue Jan. 14, 1958.


Consider Grand Rapids: poster stamp issued to promote the Michigan city.

Consigner’s Contract: the legal and binding signed document of agreement between the auctioneer and the owner of the philatelic properties being consigned to the auctioneer.

Consignment: material given to a stamp dealer by a collector (consignor), who also states price required; the dealer then proceeds to sell it for the collector, or consignor, pays the consignor, less a commission to the dealer for handling the material.

Consiliul Europei: (Rom.) label attached to a Romanian stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Council of Europe.

Constantinople: variety; 1909-14: stamps of the Russian Levant overprinted "Constantinople"

Consolidated Delivery: local parcel serviced Los Angeles, Calif. Used labels.
Consommation: a grey, granite paper used for French war-time stamps, 1917-20.
Constant: term used to describe a variety that appears in the same position on every sheet.
Constanti: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Constantina: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Constantinopie: variety; 1909-14: stamps of the Russian Levant overprinted "Constantinopel."
Constantinople & Danube Line of Steamers: fleet of ships for trade between Constantinople and the Black Sea Ports, 1869.
Constantinopol: overprint on stamps of Romania, 1896-1919:
Constantinopoli: overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in Turkish Empire.
Constantinopol-Posta Romana: overprint on stamps of Romania, Offices in Turkey.
Constant mat variety: an irregular feature present in the image area of the precancel mat; variety occurs at regular intervals on the finished product.
Constant plate variety (CPV): any printed variety of the intended design caused by an irregular feature in the printing base; occurs at fixed intervals on coils.
Constant variety: a printing variety which appears in the same position of every sheet printed from that plate.
Constatine Postal Serv.: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Constitutional Post: Constitutional Post Office established by Congress 1775.
Construccion: overprint on stamps of Guatemala for a postal tax.
Consulaire: (Fr.) consular. Consular post office; post offices in the Turkish Empire and China for which specially overprinted stamps were issued.
Consular overprints: semi-official stamps issued by SCADTA, Colombian airline, 1921-23, sold at Colombian consulates to prepay postage within Colombia on mail sent from abroad; overprints on the stamps applied to indicate the originating country. A is Germany, A-U is Argentina or Uruguay, B is Belgium, Bo is Bolivia, Br. Is Brazil, C is Cuba, CR is Costa Rica, Ca is Canada, Ch is Chile, D is Denmark, E is Spain, EU is United States, F is France, GB is Great Britain, I is Italy, H is Netherlands, P is Panama, PE is Peru, SU is Sweden, S is Switzerland and V is Venezuela.
Consular post office: post offices in the Turkish Empire and China for which specially overprinted stamps were issued.
Consular service fee stamps: stamps affixed to documents showing payment of specific fees for
various duties of consular officers.

**Consumer advocate:** USPS officer who represents the interests of the individual mail user.

**Contaminated ink:** foreign matter appearing on a printed stamp.

**Continental Balloon Post:** a cover front bearing an imprinted "Hamilton Balloon" stamp, addressed "Continental Balloon Post" and with non-postal markings for Paris and Marseille, ostensibly from 1870, was sold as lot 1037 at Cherrystone Auctions Sale 1203, Dec. 17, 2003.

**Continental Bank Note Company:** security printer; 1873, May 1: successor to US stamp printing contract from the National Bank Note Co., 1879, Feb. 4: merged into the American Bank Note Company.

**Continental Congress:** resolved that post riders be stationed at 25 or 30 mile intervals along post roads, stages traveling three times a week, 1776.

**Continental Postage Meter Co.** U.S. postage meter firm, 1928-31, acquired by Gold Seal Electric Co. in 1930, changed name to U.S. Postal Meter Co. in 1931.

**Continental Route:** via New York and San Francisco; UPU permitted a surcharge on mail traveling this route in 1881-82.

**Continents:** old term used to describe the common European stamps of the 1800s.

**Continentale:** (Port.) inscription of postage due, Portugal.

**Contingency stamp:** stamp printed at time of a rate change when current issues may not meet postal needs.

**Continuous Die Cut:** a die cut without any interruptions. See Die Cut, Interrupted Die Cut.

**Continuous line:** unbroken British Jubilee line, see Jubilee Line.

**Continuous overprint:** an overall design without regard for placement on any particular stamp.

**Continuous watermark:** an overall design without regard for placement on any certain stamp

**Contract Air Mail (CAM):** carriage of mail within the U.S. by a commercial airline on routes authorized by postal and federal authorities; refers to airmail routes July 1926-Feb. 1934; new contracts began in May 1934, but route number differed and these are referred to as "Air Mail Routes."

**Contract station:** a sub-unit of a larger post office which is contracted to a private individual, usually located in private business establishment.

**Contraffazione:** (It.) counterfeit, fake, forgery.

**Contramarca:** (Sp.) Ecuador control overprint.

**Contraseña/Estampillas de Correo:** overprint on Escuelas (school) issues for provisional use, Venezuela, 1874.

**Contrassegno (Fr.)** cash on delivery, COD.

**Contratación de Moneda:** (Sp.) marking on covers of Banco de España, foreign currency.

**Contrefaçon:** (Fr.) counterfeit, fake, forgery.

**Contre remboursement:** (Fr.) cash on delivery, COD.

**Control:** figures and/or letters printed in a stamp sheet margin to indicate accounting time, distribution and any other manufacturing data, may appear on backs of stamps, - overprints, perfins and underprints to prevent use of stolen stamps.

**Controle 1922:** overprint on stamps of Persia (Iran) as a pictorial postcard tax, 1922.

**Controlled issue:** stamps, although sanctioned by a postal authority, were controlled by someone else, such as the printer.

**Controlled mail:** mail from one source to another where the sender gets the stamps returned that are used on the mail.

**Control letters or numbers:** inscription on margin of stamp sheet to denote the printing plate or
cylinder on which the sheet was printed.

**Control marks:** marks placed on the stamp or in the sheet margin by postal authorities for accounting purposes.

**Control number:** numbers printed on backs of stamp (Spain), or tabs (Tonga) for internal control.

**Control overprint:** when a large theft of stamps occurs, postal authorities overprinted remaining stamps and the use of any stamps which have not been overprinted was forbidden.

**Convenience overpayment:** 1: affixing overfranking as postage when exact amount is unavailable. 2: used for currency control post-World War II, Germany.

**Control perfin:** a perforation made by an affixing machine through the face of a Schermack coil.

**Convention, Postal:** Universal Postal Union agreement, signed by a postal official and ratified by the head of government.

**Convention rate:** a special postal rate negotiated between one country and another, aka Treaty Rate.

**Convention States:** convention status states in the Empire of India: Chamba, Faridot, Gwalior, Jind, Nabha and Patiala; each state had its own overprints on stamps of India, 1950: regular stamps of India replaced all the convention states’ issue.

**Convertible booklet:** USPS technical specification for a pane of stamps that may be folded into a booklet after removal of the two narrow selvage strips.

**Convertible mark:** currency unit in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

**Convon Natle:** (Fr.) national convention.

**Convoyeur(s):** (Fr.) carrier (of mail on railroad), postmark of postal agent on train.

**Coo:** Dodecanese Sea, Aegean Islands; 16th century-post: Turkish rulers, 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange-brown, overprint "CASO" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1929: general Aegean Islands issues, 1930, 1932: overprint "COO" used on two sets, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, see M.E.F., Middle East Forces, 1945, June 25: British post offices opened, stamps of Britain overprinted "M.E.F." (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947, Mar. 31: British post offices closed, stamps of Greece overprinted "S.D.D." (Dodecanese Military Occupation), see S.D.D. 1947-summer: stamps of Greece used.

**Coo, Cos, Kos:** see: Cos.

**Cook & Bernheimer:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Cook-Inseln:** (Ger.) Cook Islands.

**Cook Islands:** islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of New Zealand; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1967) 1892, May 7: No.1, 1 penny black, first stamps, 1901: became a dependency of New Zealand, 1903-32: separate stamp issues by Aitutaki and Penrhyn, 1919-32: stamps inscribed/overprinted "Rarotonga" name of main island, 1966, Apr. 22: first air mail stamp issued, 1968, Feb. 12: first semipostal stamp issued, 1975: first official stamp issued; see Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn.

**Cook Islands:** overprint 30 June 1948 Atomic Test Bikini Atoll, part of set of eleven overprints, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Cook Islands - United Kingdom S.M.S.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Cook Land:** bogus North Pole issue in early 1900s.

**Cooköarna:** (Swed.) the Cook Islands.
**Cook Øerne:** (Dan.) the Cook Islands.
**Cook's Dispatch:** U.S. local post, Baltimore, Md, 1853.
**Cooland:** 1924 European cinderella used on private postcards that did not go through the mail.
**Coolgardie Cycl Express:** bicycle service operated in Western Australia in the 1890s, issued local stamps.
**Coon's (J.G.) Carting Express:** private freight firm serviced Buffalo, N.Y., used a label, year unknown.
**Coop & Co's Express:** local baggage firm serviced Brooklyn and New York City; used a label, year unknown
**Cooperation:** common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1964.
**Co-operative Delivery Service:** local parcel firm serviced unknown area; used a stamp.
**Cooper's Express:** local post serviced Boston and Lawrence, Mass.; used a label; 1865?
**Copa Mundial de Fútbol:** (Sp.) World Soccer Cup, topic.
**Copenhagen - Lauritzen & Thaulow Local Post:** Copenhagen (Dan., København) is the largest city and capital of Denmark located on E coast of Sjælland Island and N portion of Amager Island. Local post established by S. Lauritzen and T. Thaulow, with first “Kjobenhavns by og Hus Telegraf / By Post” local stamps issued 1 September 1880, and with numerous others issued through August 1889. Several other local posts operated during this period, to include: Adam’s Express, Expres-Compagni, Kjobenhavn’s Pakke Expedition, Kjobenhavns Telefon-Kiosker, and Vester- Norre-Osterbroes Pakvogn (q.v. individual Copenhagen Local Post entries).

**Copenhagen - Adam’s Expres Local Post:** Danish local post established by the Adam’s Express Company, with first “Adams Expres / Kjøbenhavn” local stamps issued in 1888, and with a second different design set-of-5 issued in 1891.

**Copenhagen - Expres-Compagni Local Post:** Danish local post established in 1880, with first “Universal Expres / Pakke Frimk.” local stamps issued on 1 September, and with several others issued through January 1882.

**Copenhagen Foot Post:** Founded by the General Postal Authorities in Copenhagen, Denmark, on March 1806. H. E. Riegels employed as postmaster until 1 April 1809, on which date he took over the operation on his own account. Privately operated under the general postal authorities until 14 May 1849, when the Danish Royal Post re-assumed control, continuing to operate the service until 1876. Mails carried by the service had various types of handstamps, primarily a version of "F.P." letters, similar devices except with added dating, or an identifying single-ring cds.

**Copenhagen - Kjobenhavn’ Pakke Expedition Local Post:** Danish local post established in 1901 with set of different value local stamps depicting “weighing scales with the value on a parcel in the left pan” issued in the same year.

**Copenhagen - Kjobenhavns Telefon-Kiosker:** Danish local post established at an unknown turn-of-the-20th century date, with a set-of-5 local stamps issued, the stamps having several printings distinguished by coarseness or fineness of the print, their shades, and the paper types.

**Copenhagen - Lauritzen & Thaulow Local Post:** Copenhagen (Dan., København) is the largest city and capital of Denmark located on E coast of Sjælland Island and N portion of Amager Island. Local post established by S. Lauritzen and T. Thaulow, with first "Kjøbenhavns by og Hus Telegraf / By Post" local stamps issued 1 September 1880, and with numerous others issued through August 1889. Several other local posts operated during this period, to include: Adam's Express, Expres-Compagni, Kjobenhavn's Pakke Expedition, Kjobenhavns Telefon-
Kiosker, and Vester-Norre-Osterbroes Pakvogn (q.v. individual Copenhagen Local Post entries).

Copenhagen-Roskilde Flight: see Denmark - Copenhagen-Roskilde Flight, 1914.

Copenhagen - Vester-Norre-Osterbroes Pakvogn: Danish local post established in 1880, with a set-of-3 local stamps issued during the same year, and with a second set-of-2 local stamps being issued in December 1885. The stamps were used by the parcel delivery company conducting business in the western, northern, and eastern suburbs of Copenhagen. The service was taken over by the Lauritzen & Thaulow company in March 1887.

COPO: Council of Philatelic Organizations, USA.

Copper plate engraving: recessed design engraved upon or transferred to a copper plate, printed impressions show raised lines, now almost entirely superceded by engraving on steel plates; copper plate engraving persisted until recently in France.

Coppia: (It.) pair.
Coppia invertita: (It.) tete-beche pair.
Coppia orizzontale: (It.) horizontal pair.
Coppia verticale: (It.) vertical pair.

Copyright: standard inscription placed in the sheet margin legally protecting design from duplication by unauthorized persons or firms. Designs of U.S. stamps issued after Jan. 1, 1978 may not be reproduced for commercial purposes except under license granted by the USPS. Designs of U.S. stamps issued prior to 1978 are in the public domain.

Copyright block: a margin block of stamps with a copyright notice, started in 1978.

Coquille: (Fr.) misprint. - printing cylinder part.

Coralit: (It.) Corrièri Alta Italia, North Italian Couriers bicycle posts in Italy, 1944-45: in Feb. 1945, used mail franked with local stamps and Italian postage stamps.

CorAllt: Corrieri Alta Italia, Italian local issue, 1944-45.

Coral Sea Islands Territory: bogus, islands off the coast of Queensland.

Corbeil's Private Post: bogus, Canada, sometime in the 1800s.

Corbera: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Cordial stamps: stamps used on bottles or cases of cordials to pay the US Internal Revenue Tax.

Cordillera: (Sp.) Spanish system in late 1700s where each government unit was responsible for forwarding or circulating official mail to the next unit.


Cordova: district overprint used on stamps of Mexico, 1856-83.

Core: strip of brown paper attached to the last stamp on a roll of coil stamps.

Corea, (Sp.) Korea
Corean: (Rom) Korean (adj.).

C Coree du Nord: (Fr.) North Korea.

C Coree du Sud: (Fr.) South Korea.

Corfu: (Fr.) Corfu.

Corfu: island in Ionian Sea, opposite Greek-Albanian border; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira, 100 lepta = 1 drachma 1859: No. 1, 1/2 penny orange, 1864: ceded to Greece by Britain, 1916-18: stamps of France with control handstamp Postes Serbes used on Serbian military mail sent through French military postal system, 1917: Corfu issue, surcharge, 1917-18: stamps of Greece surcharged and overprinted, 1922: occupied by Italy (Kerkyra), 1923: overprinted stamps of Italy issued for use on island, 1941: overprinted stamps of Greece issued, 1941: Italian occupation issue had Greek stamps overprinted "Corfu," 1943: Germany took over occupation from Italy,

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used stamps of Greece, 1943: stamps of Greece re-introduced; see Ionian Islands.

Corisco: Spanish island colony off coast of Africa: 1868: used stamps of Fernando Poo, 1903 to 1909: issued their own stamps, 1909: Spanish Guinea, then stamps of Rio Muni; see: Eloby, Annobon and Corisco.

Cork & Macroom Direct Railway: Ireland local post.

Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway: Ireland local post.

Cork, Blackrock & Passage Railway: Ireland local post.

Cork cancels: obliterators made from corks in fancy or plain designs.

Cornella de llobregat: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Corner blocks: a block of stamps taken from the corner of a sheet or pane and identified by the paper margin on two adjacent sides of the block.

Corner card: imprinted name and address of the envelope user, usually placed in the upper left hand corner; an illustration may accompany the printed address.

Corner fold: a corner of a sheet of stamps becomes folded during printing process on a sheet-fed press.

Corner letters: letters in the bottom two corners on early stamps of Great Britain; intended as a security measure against forgery; also known as check letters.

Corner stamp: stamp from the corner of the sheet (1887 definition).

Cornice: (It.) frame.

Corning & Tappan: U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.


Coro and la Vela: local, Venezuela, 1867-89.

Corocco: state near Chile used in 1913 book Clue of the Postage Stamp by Arthur Bray, bogus stamp affixed to book cover.

Corona: 1. (It., Sp.) crown; 2. Dalmatia overprint on stamps of Italy; also Austria, Italian Occupation.


Coronation issue: series of stamps issued to commemorate the coronation of a king or queen.

Coroncine: (It.) nickname of Italian stamps with a small crown overprint, 1934.

COROS: Collectors of Religion on Stamps, USA.

Corporate printing: commercial printing of actual stamp, printed in a different color from the final stamps, and overprinted with the company name and "specimen" or equivalent.

Cor postal: (Fr.) post-horn.


Correio: Brazil and Portuguese word for posts. - (With no country name and denominations in "Reis") Portugal.

Correio Aereo: Portuguese for air mail posts.

Correios e Telegraphos: (Port.) Post and Telegraph.

Correio India: inscription of stamps of Portuguese India.

Correo(s): (Sp.) mail, post, postage.

Correo(s) Aereo, Aéreo: (Sp.) airmail.

Correo Aereo Interior: Dominican Republic domestic airmail.

Correo Ambulante: (Sp.) traveling post office (T.P.O.).

Correo Certificado: (Sp.) registered mail.
Correo Chanadina: Colombia.
Correo de campaña: (Sp.) field post, field post office. - also stamps prepared in 1939 but never issued.
Correo de Chile via Aeria B. Aires Agosto 5, 1919: handstamp on covers carried by Italian pilot Lt. Antonio Locatelli on a flight from Santiago to Buenos Aires.
Correo de Coro a la Vela y viceversa: label for town in Venezuela that had a private postal service operating by rail between Coro and La Vela about 1867.
Correo de la Corona: (Sp.) Spanish Royal Mail Service, 15th century.
Correo de paloma: (Sp.) pigeon post.
Correo di lata: (Sp.) tin can mail.
Correo Espanol Marruecos: Spain, Offices in Morocco.
Correo Espanol Tanger: Spanish Morocco for International City of Tangiers.
Correo Interior: (Sp.) local mail, posted and delivered in same city or town, Spain 1853 issue.
Correo Maritimo: (Sp.) ship post.
Correo Mayores: (Sp.) privately run colonial postal system established in the New World in 1767.
Correo de cohete: (Sp.) rocket mail.
Correo des Infectado: (Sp.) mail from possible infected areas.
Correo de la Chimba: local ship post, Bolivia.
Correo de los EE. UU. De Venuz: inscription on stamps of United States of Venezuela, 1865-70.
Correo fonopostal: (Sp.) recorded disks sent by mail; stamp, issued by Argentina, 1939.
Correo franco: (Sp.) post paid.
Correo 1854 Y 55: Philippines, Spanish Dominion.
Correo Maritimos de la Estado: (Sp.) maritime delivery established in 1764 in Spain to provide mail delivery to the various Spanish colonies.
Correo Nacionales: (Sp.) Colombia.
Correo Oaxaca: Mexican State of Oaxaca.
Correo Submarino: (Sp.) submarine mail; 1938, one voyage took place; Barcelona to Mahón and back via Marseilles.
Correo y Telegraphos, Correos y Telegs: (Sp.) Argentina inscription for mail and telegraph, 19th century issues.
Correo Urbano: (Sp.) local post.
Correo Urbano de Bogota: Colombia (for City of Bogota).
Correo de Debe: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Panama for postage due.
Correo de Franchise: (Sp.) unpostmarked letter.
Correo des Inférme: (Sp.) undelivered mail, return to sender.
Correo Urgente: (Sp.) special delivery inscription, found on Express Letter stamps of Spain.
Correo Urbanos Medellin: Colombia local issue for state of Medellin.
Correo Urgente: (Sp.) express delivery.
Correo corporativo: labels designed to simulate stamps.
Correo des registrado: (Sp.) appears on seals to indicate registration.
Corriente: (Sp.) normal, or average, common as opposed to rare.
Corriere scatola di lata: (It.) tin can mail.
Corrosion stain: a printing variety caused by corrosion on a metal plate.
Cortado por mitad: (Sp.) bisect.
Corrientes: province in Argentina; 1856, Aug. 21-Sep. 11: first stamps issued. 1880, Aug. 21: replaced by stamps of Argentina.
Corse: (Fr.) Corsica.
Cortado: (Sp.) cut close.
Cortado a serpentina: (Sp.) serpentine roulette.
Corte: (Sp.) tear.
Corte de lineas: (Sp.) roulette.
Cortegana: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.
Cortes de la Frontera: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.
Corumbela: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.
Coruna: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist and Republican, 1936-37.
Cory and Smith Parcel Delivery: local parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a stamp, year unknown.
Cos: Dodecanese Island, Aegean Sea; 16th century-post: Turkish rulers, 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: overprint "Egeo" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1929: general Aegean Islands issues, 1930, 1932: overprint "Coo" used on two sets, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by allied forces, 1945-47: stamps of Britain overprinted MEF (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947-summer: stamps of Greece used.
Cosme Colony: Paraguay bogus overprint for Australian settlement.
Cosmonaut: astronauts of the former Soviet Union.
Cosmos: (Fr.) space.
COSSU: Chess-on-Stamps Study Unit.
Costa Atlantica B: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Nicaragua for use in province of Zelaya, 1907.
Costa Atlantica C: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Nicaragua for use in province of Cabo Gracias A Dios, 1907.
Costa de Marfil: (Sp.) Ivory Coast.
Costa de Oro: (Sp.) Gold Coast.
Côte: (Fr.) price, valuation, quotation.
Côte de Somalis: (Fr.) inscription used on stamps of Somali Coast, 1894-1902.
Côte d'Ivoire: (Fr.) Ivory Coast.
Côte d'Or.: (Fr.) Gold Coast.
Côte Français des Somalis: (Fr.) French Somali Coast.
Côtéle: (Fr.) paper that resembles laid paper but the variation is obtained by mechanical means and is not in the paper paste.
Côte vue (carte postale): (Fr.) picture side of post card.
Cottbus: local, German Democratic Republic, 1945-46.
Cotton fiber: a strong and stable fiber that provides archival qualities to paper.
Cotton Order Stamps: stamps produced by the BEP for a subsidy program that permitted low income families to buy goods made with cotton.
Cotton reels: first circular issues of British Guiana named due their similarity to the labels on reels of sewing cotton, 1850-51.
Couché (papier): (Fr.) chalky (paper), coated.
Coudekerque: city in northern France; 1940: German overprint on French stamps used.
Couleur: (Fr.) color.
Counani, Free State of: bogus labels in 1886, 1893 and 1904 for all the land north of the Amazon River.
Counter auction: material on display in showroom of stamp dealer with a specified closing date, starting bid; customer sees previous bid and can enter his/her registered number (given by stamp dealer), and enter a higher bid before closing date and time.
Counterfeit: an imitation or forgery of a genuine postage stamp or postal marking that has been created to defraud the collector or government.
Counterfeit money: post office handstamp “Official Notice” warning recipient that envelope may contain counterfeit money and letter with contents should be returned to the local post office; contents known as “green goods” to postal officials; prevalent in late 1800s.
Counterfeit, postal: forgery of a stamp produced to defraud a postal administration of the postage used for mailing.
Counterfoil: receipt half of a two-part stamp, usually parcel post issues, one half affixed to the mail pieces, other half kept by sender as receipt.
Counting numbers: Cottrell Press used them when printing coil stamps. - numbers jet-sprayed on backs of coil stamps at regular intervals.
Country: collections specializing in the postal issues of one nation.
Country code: the address abbreviation to designate the destination country for international mail; while there has been no officially mandated code, the UPU has established a set of abbreviations which are generally accepted, such as A = Austria, D = Germany, CH = Switzerland, etc.
Country name: Universal Postal Union regulations of 1874 decreed that all stamps destined for international use must have the country name inscribed; only exception being that of Great Britain which could use the effigy of the reigning monarch.
Coupé (en deux): (Fr.) cut (bisected).
Coupé's Express: local post serviced Washington State, used a label; 1864-74.
Coupon: term for a non-postal label attached to a postage stamp, first used in Czechoslovakia in 1930.
Coupon Réponse International (CRI): (Fr.) international reply coupon.
Coupure: (Fr.) cut-square.
Courant: (Fr.) common.
Courant (timbre d'usage): (Fr.) current, regular use, definitive.
Courcelles de Tour: local provisional, France, 1944.
Courier: local, Chemnitz, Germany, 1907.
Courier services: delivery services operated by governments for official mail; labels, cachets and stationery have been utilized for this purpose.
Courland: 1945, Apr.: four German stamps overprinted; see: Kurland.
Couronne: (Fr.) crown.
Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale: overprint on stamps of Netherlands for mail from International Court of Justice, 1934, amended to "Cour Internationale de Justice."
Courrier: (Fr.) the mail, post, mail boat, mail system.
Courrier-convoyeur(s): (Fr.) postal agent(s) on a train.
Courrier d’bidon: (Fr.) tin can mail.
Courrier de la Société des Nations: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Switzerland for League of Nations.
Courrier du Bureau International d’Education: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Switzerland for International Bureau of Education.
Courrier du Bureau International du Travail: (Fr.) 1: overprint on stamps of Switzerland for International Labor Bureau. 2: Commissioner of Police, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 3: overprint on stamps of Ivory Coast for parcel post. 4: overprint on stamps of Colombia, sold in Costa Rica to frank mail carried by SCADTA airlines.
Courrier Maritime: (Fr.) ship mail.
Courseur (pour Pneumatique): (Fr.) bullet (for pneumatic post).
Court Bureau: local printed in London, 1890, to prepay services for collection of mail on Sundays and delivered to railroad stations for delivery on Mondays, 1890-91.
Court de marge: (Fr.) cut close.
Courte (series): (Fr.) incomplete set with high values missing.
Courtesy air mail: foreign origin mail accepted for airmail service without an international postal treaty or agreement to accept it.
Courtesy reply mail (CRM): preaddressed return envelope or postcard that mailers supply to a customer for reply; the customer pays the postage, USPS term.
Courtland, Al. Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Courvoisier, Helio SA: printing firm in Switzerland, formed in 1880, that has printed stamps for more than 70 postal administrations, closed April 30, 2001.
Coutinho, Carlos Viegas Gago: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1967.
Couvert: (Ger.) envelope, cover.
Couverture(s): (Fr.) cover(s) (of booklets).
Cov.: abbreviation for cover.
Covel coils: privately perforated second Bureau issue coil stamps made by the Covel Mfg. Co. using a Rossback perforator.
Cover: 1. any postally used envelope, folded letter sheet, postal card or other piece of postal stationery. 2. an envelope or item of postal stationery that has been canceled as a souvenir. 3: Brief (Ger.), Lettre, Entier (Fr.), Lettera, Busa (It.), Carta, Sobre (Sp.).
Cover census: a long-term study to determine relative scarcity of certain stamps on cover or piece, with details regarding dates, postmarks, addresses, etc.
Cover face: an envelope’s front portion that has been cut away from rest of envelope.
Cowan paper: a thin, hard, wove paper without watermark; made by A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd,
London for 1902 New Zealand stamps.

Cow Post: Kuhpost, mail service operated between Rothenuffeln and Hille in Germany in 1878.

Cox: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Coyanza: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

C. P.: 1. Campbell Paterson Catalog of New Zealand. 2. commemorative panel; Scott Catalogue number suffix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

CPASC: Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps; see: RCASC.

CPGHNA (looks like): inscription on stamps of Serbia.

Cpl: see: Complete set.

CPNY: Censorship Passed New York, military mail marking.

CPO: USPS term for Community post office, operated by persons who are not postal employees.


CPU: USPS term for contract postal unit, operated under contract by persons who are not postal employees.

CPV: see: Constant plate variety.

CQ: airmail parcel post; Scott Catalogue number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

C Press: three-color Goebel intaglio press used by the BEP.

CR: 1. Caledonian Railway. 2. Cacabau Rex, native king of Fiji, 1871-74 issues. 3. Costa Rica, country code as used by UPU.

Craciu: (Rom.) Christmas.

Cracked gum: small particles in the gum caused by hand-rolling the sheets, or by age and atmosphere conditions.

Cracked plate: stamps that show evidence that the plate from which they were printed was cracked.

Crack out: opening of the plastic case containing an encapsulated stamp.

Cramoisí: (Fr.) crimson (color).

Crane & Co's Express: local post serviced Boston, Mass., Bangor and Portland, Maine, used a label, 1859-60?

Cranes Express: phantom post, Pine St., N.Y.; used a stamp.

Crane's Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Middleton, Mass., used a label, 1869.

Crane's Express-NJ: local parcel firm serviced Rahway, N.J. and New York City; used a label, year unknown.

Crash cover: a cover saved from the wreck of a plane, train or other vehicle with a postal marking explaining the damaged condition, first recorded example was rescued from the crash of the Grand Trunk railway in Canada in 1873.

Crazy perfs: irregular perforations caused by operator error or a malfunction of the feeding mechanism.

Crease: a fold mark remaining on a postal piece.

Creased paper: caused by a crease in the paper before or during the printing process.

Creased stamp: crease happened after the printing.


Crefeld: see Krefeld.

Crem: (Rom.) cream-colored.

Crema: (It., Sp.) cream (color).
Creme: (Fr.) cream (color).
Cremisi: (It.) crimson (color).
Crescent, S.S.: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1834: built for the Levant, then to the Austrian Lloyd.
Creta: (It., Sp.) Crete.
Crete: Mediterranean island, south of Greece; currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 4 metalik = 1 grosion (1899), 100 lepta = 1 drachma (1900) 15th century-post: province of Turkey, 1898: British district of Heraklion (Candia) and Russian district of Rethymnon occupation forces issued stamps inscribed in Greek, 1898: No.1, 20 paras violet, stamps of France and Italy overprinted with name of the island, 1898-Dec. 15, 1914: stamps of Austria overprinted, 1899-pre: stamps of Turkey used, then stamps of joint occupying powers; Britain (1898-99), Russia (1899), Austria (1903-14), France (1903-13) and Italy (1900-12), 1899: declared autonomous republic, 1900, Mar.1: first stamps of Crete, 1901: first postage due stamp issued, 1908, Jan. 14: first official stamp issued, 1908: union with Greece declared, Cretan stamps overprinted "Hellas" (Crete) 1913, May 13: island became part of Greece, Greek stamps used, WW II: German military stamps overprinted "Inselpost" for German troops, see Crete, British offices.
Crete, Austrian offices: 1900s: operated in Canea, Candia and Rethymnon, 1903: stamps of Austria surcharged in francs and centimes, 1914, Dec.: offices closed.
Crete-British Administration, forged issues: 1898-99 20 papa, Sc. 3, 5.
Crete, British offices: 1898: special stamps issued for use from British post offices, 1899: post offices closed; British zone of joint administration includes France, Italy, Russia, 1898-1900: stamps issued until establishment of autonomous government.
Crete, forged issue: 1905 Therison revolution, unissued.
Crete, French Offices: 1902-03: No.1, 1 centime gray, "Crete" inscription/surcharge in Blanc, Mouchon and Merson key types, 1914: post offices closed.
Crete, Italian offices: 1900: No.1, 1 piaster blue, stamps of Italy overprinted "La Canea" surcharged in Turkish currency, 1912: last issue appeared.
Crete, Revolutionary Assembly of: 1905: stamps issued by rebels who tried to obtain unification of Crete with Greece.
Crevichon: Great Britain local carriage label, Jethou.
Crevillente: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937
Crimea Regional Government: 1918-19, issued two Russian surcharged stamps, one for currency; see Russia, South.
Crímée: (Fr.) Crimea.
Criss-crossed: a term used to describe how the booklets are packaged in bulk for eventual distribution through certain vending machines; it doesn't change the stamp or stamp format in any way.
Cristal (papier): (Fr.) glassine.

Crittenton, Charles N.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Croacia: (Sp.) Croatia.

Croat, Administration of Bosnia: see Bosnia and Herzegovina.


Croatian Government in Exile: see N. D. Hrvatska.

Croatie: (Fr.) Croatia.

Croazia: (It.) Croatia.

Croce Rossa: (It.) Red Cross.

Crociera Italiana 1924: overprint on stamps of Italy for propaganda tour, 1924.

Croissant Rouge Turc: (Fr.) Turkey Red Cross semi-postals.

Croix de Lorraine: (Fr.) Cross of Lorraine, Gaullist cross.

Croix Rouge: (Fr.) inscription for Red Cross on semi-postals.

Cromalin: photographer's proof that prints exactly what is seen on the transparency, ®DuPont.

Crooked Lake Steamer: steamer ran between Penn Yan and Hammondsport, N.Y. 1868, shield type handstamp.

Crook, Oliver & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Cross Border: cover collection of mail as it crossed the border between Canada and its provinces and the US from April 1851, when a combined rate between the two countries was established.

Cross gutter block: a block of stamps with the intersection of the vertical and horizontal gutters.

Crosshatching: a combination of various lines used to provide a background for a design.

Crossing off: see: Bidding circle.

Cross of Lorraine: (Fr.) double-barred cross symbol used as an anti-tuberculosis emblem on stamps and Christmas seals.

Cross of Malta: a cross of eight points, formed of four triangles with their top points meeting in the center with their bases indented.

Cross Pattée: Heraldic cross where the arms widen towards the outer extremities; which are formed of straight lines.

Cross Post: British term for "cross road letters" that could go from one part of the country to another without having to go to London for rerouting; established in 1720.

Cross Writing: In 1840 letters were partially charged by the number of pages in the letter; sender rotated the sheet of paper rotated one-quarter turn and wrote additionally across the lines already written.

Crown Agents: originally a British official government body to act as "agents for the colonies" on Jan. 1, 1980, changed to providing arrange of philatelic services to various postal
administrations throughout the world.

**Crown and Posthorn:** newspaper stamps of Hungary.

**Crowned circle:** circle with crown on top with word "Free" or "Paid" along with city, indicates that the postage has been prepaid or is not payable; used in British areas prior to introduction of adhesive stamps.

**Crown colony:** a British colony directly under the control of the home government.

**Croydon - Gatwick Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Crozet Islands:** 1876, Jan. 1: joined the UPU as a French Territory.

**C.R.p.P:** correspondance Russe par Prusse (Fr.) mail from Russia via Prussia, 1866.

**Cruz Roja:** (Sp.) Red Cross.

**Cruz Vermelha:** (Port.) Red Cross Portugal semi-postal.

**Crveni Krst:** stamps of Yugoslavia, Offices Abroad.

**CS:** 1. precedes the European postal code on addresses in Czechoslovakia, such as CS-15000, Prague. 2. (It.) Correspondenza Sarda, pre-adhesive postmark on mail from Kingdom of Sardinia.

**Cs:** overprint on stamps of Hungary to indicate validity, 1946.

**C. S.:** Chief Secretary, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**CSA:** Confederate States of America. CSA issues refer to the general and provisional stamp issues produced by the Confederacy.

**CSAC:** Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee.

**Csád:** (Hung.) Chad, Tschad.

**C. S. A. R.:** Central South African Railways, Transvaal Railway stamps.

**Csatorna Szigetek:** (Hung.) the Channel Islands.

**CSDA:** Canadian Stamp Dealers Association

**Cseh:** (Hung.) Czech.

**Csehország:** (Hung.) Czech Republic.

**Csehszlovák:** (Hung.) Czechoslovakian.

**Csehszlovákia:** (Hung.) Czechoslovakia.

**C.S.F.P.:** (Fr.) "Chambre Syndicale Française de la Philatélie" French Philatelic Traders Society.

**CSG:** Charles S. Gay, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**C. Sgn.:** Colonial Surgeon, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**C.S.I.R.:** (Fr.) Correspondance Sarde 1 Rayon, Kingdom of Sardinia Mail, First Radius; mail to nearby nations.

**C.S.I.R/VINCEREMO:** (It.) bogus, Italian Expeditionary Force in Russia/We Will Win, overprint on stamps of Italy.

**C.S.N.E.T.P:** (Fr.) "Chambre Syndicale des Negociants et Experts en Timbres-Poste" Philatelic Traders and Experts Society.

**Csomag:** (Hung.) overprint on Hungarian inflation issues for parcel, 1946.

**Csomog:** (Hung.) package, parcel.

**Csomagposta:** (Hung.) parcel post.

**Cso Posta:** (Hung.) pneumatic mail.

**C Stamp:** US non-denominated stamp issued in 1981 with a value of 20¢.

**Csütörtök:** (Hung.) Thursday.

**CT:** (It.) "Corrispondenza Ticinese" prepayment hand stamp from Ticino Canton of Switzerland.

2: USPS abbreviation for Connecticut.
Ct: (Fr.) abbreviation for carnet, booklet.
C. T.: Commissioner of Titles, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
CTA: (Sp.) abbreviation of "completa" used in auction catalogs, a complete set or series.
C-T-C: Celebrate the Century, a term used by the USPS for the various sheets of postage stamps issued for the 1900s.
CTO: see:Canceled-to-Order.
CTOT: unit of currency on stamps of Bulgaria.
Ctyrtek: (Czech.) Thursday.
Ctyrblok: (Czech.) block-of-4.
Ctyrblok s Deskovou Znackou: (Czech.) plate block-of-4; block-of-4 with plate marking(s).
CU: Cuba, country code as used by UPU.
Cuadernillo: (Sp.) (stamp) booklet.
Cuadriculado: (Sp.) quadrille.
Cuautla: district in Mexico; 1856-83: overprint used on stamps of Mexico, 1867: No.1, 2 reales black, provisional stamp during revolt to oust French from Mexico.
Cuba: overprint on U.S. Special delivery stamps for when territory was ceded to the U.S. following Spanish-American war in 1899.
Cuba-American Postal Services: mail agencies in Cuba used U.S. stamps and special postmarks during Spanish-American War.
Cuba impresos: inscription for newspaper stamps of Cuba under Spanish administration.
Cubierta: (Sp.) government-issued label attached to insured mail in Colombia, 1865 to 1909.
Cúcuta: city in Colombia, issued its own provisional stamps, 1900-06
Cuenca: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Cuernavaca: stamp issued for Mexican city during fighting to oust French from Mexico, 1867.
Cuervo Gold, Republic of: liquor firm fantasy for Caribbean island.
Cuevas Bajas: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Cuevas de Almanzora: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Cuevas de San Marcos: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Cuevas de Vinroma: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Cuevas del Becerro: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Cullar-Baza: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Cullera: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Culoare, culorile: (Rom.) color, colors.
Cumbres Mayores: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Cumhuriyetin 15 inc yil donumu hatirası: (Turk.) 15th anniversary of the Turkish Republic.
Cundinamarca: department in Colombia; 1870-1904: retained right to operate their own postal service and issue stamps, 1904: stamps of Colombia used.
Cuneiform: ancient script on clay tablets, then baked and hardened, transmitted usually by the royal court.
Cuño: (Sp.) die.
C.U.P.A.E.: (Sp.) Congreso de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, 1946.
Curaçao: Dutch island colony off coast of Venezuela; currency: 100 cents = 1 gulden 1873, May 23: inscription of "Curaçao" on their own stamps, 1889: first postage due stamp issued, 1929: first air mail stamp issued, 1941: first official stamp issued, 1948: renamed Netherlands Antilles, 1949: inscription on stamps, "Ned. Antillen" and "Nederlandse Antillen" stamps used in other Netherlands Antilles islands; Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, Eustatius and part of St. Maarten. 1954: became part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1986, Jan. 1: Aruba achieved a separate status and issued its own stamps; see Aruba.
Curie, Pierre and Marie: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1938.
Curiosi: postal inspectors, Roman imperial postal system, about 250 BC.
Curly head: nickname for Spanish stamps depicting curly hair of 12-year old King Alfonso XIII, 1898.
Currency: the monetary value expressed on the postage stamps.
Currency stamp: - British and French post office term for handstamps stating a specific amount of currency. - postage or fiscal stamps used as units of currency during coinage shortage.
Current: term used to describe postal items that are presently available at the post office.
Current number: numbers inserted in the margins of the plates of British and British Colonial stamps, indicating order in which printed, irrespective of the face value of the stamps, or the countries.
Currier & Atkinson's Express: local post serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels, 1850?
Currier & Co.'s Express: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels, 1850?
Currier Express: local post serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels, 1850?
Cursive: (Rom.) italics.
Curtis & Brown: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Curtis, Jeremiah & Son: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Curved plate: on rotary presses are used for most modern stamps; also known as cylindrical plate.
Cuvertology: term for picture (illustrated) postcards in Germany, late 1800's.
Curzay: local provisional, France, 1944.
Cusbah: Indian States term for village or township. Customs labels/markings: indicating that
packages from another country have been examined for dutiable articles.

**Cushing Pony Express**: local post operated between Houston, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi during Civil War, used labels; 1862-64.

**Customs stamp**: fiscal stamp to collect small sums payable as import duty.

**Cutar**: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Cut cancellations**: some canceling devices make cuts through revenue stamps and documents to prevent reuse; may also be hand cut.

**Cutcherry**: Indian States term for court house, office.

**Cut close**: imperforate stamps, if when separated by cutting, are cut too close to the design.

**Cut corner**: part of the upper right corner of an envelope or card that has been removed.

**Cutie postala**: (Rom.) mail box, letter box.

**Cut-outs**: embossed stamps from postal stationery that are cut out and used as postage.

**Cut square**: imperforate stamps cut from postal stationery with the corners of the original paper left intact.

**Cutter & Co. Express**: private mail delivery firm serviced southeastern Canada, used labels, year unknown.

**Cutting and Co's Express**: local parcel delivery firm, serviced Boston, Mass., and parts of Maine; used labels; 1850?

**Cuttings Despatch Post**: U.S. local post, Buffalo, N.Y., 1847.

**Cut to register**: watermarked paper cut so that the watermark design falls into correct position in each sheet of stamps.

**Cut to shape**: 1: an essay or proof cut close to the edges of the design, following the shape of the frame; creating hybrid proofs. 2: Many British octagonal stamps were cut to the frame line of the design.

**Cuzco**: town in Peru, provisional issues of Arequipa overprinted "Cuzco"; 1881-85: during war with Chile, "Franco/10/Cuzco" overprint on Peru postage due labels.

**CV**: 1. catalog value. 2. Cape Verde, country code as used by UPU. 3. Charles Vermeule, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**CVDeB**: Clyde V. DeBinder, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**CVP**: computer vended postage.

**CV da Trieste**: (It.) Col Vapore da Trieste from Trieste by steamship, pre-adhesive postmark.

**CV da Venezia**: (It.) Col Vapore da Venezia from Venice by steamship, pre-adhesive postmark.

**C.V.I.**: Col Vapore Italiano (It.) by Italian steamer.

**C.VL.**: (Fr.) Correspondence Valaisanne; pre-adhesive postmark used on Wallis region of Switzerland, 1935.

**Cvr**: abbreviation for cover or postal stationery entire.

**C. W.**: Canada West, when used in a postmark.

**Cwladfa Patagonia**: bogus for Colony of Patagonia, Aegentina.

**CWO**: cash with order.

**C. X. C.**: Cyrillic overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia)

**CY**: Cyprus, country code as used by UPU.

**Cyanblå**: (Dan., Swed.) cyano-blue (color).

**Cycle Express Company, Limited**: private delivery firm for letters, telegrams and messages; located in Coolgardie, Western Australia, late 1800s.
Cylinder: used to print photogravure stamps, may be numbered.

Cylinder number: in British and Commonwealth stamp sheets, if the number has a period, it is from the right side of the cylinder, if there is no period, it is from the left side; in more than one color is used, the numbers will be in the color applied by that particular cylinder. - plate number of an Andreotti or "A" Press printing cylinder.

Cylinder paper watermark: By attaching pieces to the wire cloth covering the cylinder, fewer fibers were collected during the settling process, producing a watermark.

Cylinderpressen: (Swed.) cylinder press.

Cylinder seal stamps: earliest seal carvings were cylindrical symbols distributed around the curve of a small cylinder, 3500-2300 B.C., originated in Mesopotania; this was rolled on moist clay tablets.

Cymru: Welsh propaganda label.

Cypern: (Dan., Swed.) Cyprus

Cypher stamps: printed adhesives showing Great Britain's monarch initials, used to cover the staple with which revenue documents were affixed to the documents, preventing their removal and reuse, 1701.

Cyprus: Mediterranean island, off the coast of Turkey; official name of postal administration: Cyprus Postal Services currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 40 paras = 1 piaster, 9 piasters = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 1,000 milliemes = 1 pound (1955), 100 cents = 1 pound (1983) currency (Turkish Rep. of North Cyprus) 1,000 milliemes = 1 pound, 100 kurus = 1 lira (1978) 1517-1878: Turkish possession, 1864-post: stamps of Austrian Levant used at Austrian post office at Larnaca, 1878, July 28: British occupation, stamps of Britain used, 1880, Apr. 1: No.1, 1/2 penny rose, first stamps issued, British stamps overprinted "CYPRUS," 1881, July 1: Cyprus definitives issued, 1878-81: British stamps used without overprint in some towns, 1881: replaced by British colonial first definitives, 1914: Britain annexed country, 1924: became a Crown Colony, 1939-45: British troop base, field post offices used, 1960, Aug. 16: became a republic within the British Commonwealth, 1961, Nov. 23: joined the UPU, 1974, Dec. 2: first postal tax stamp issued, 1974, July 20: Turkey invaded Cyprus dividing the country, 1975, Feb. 13: Turkish Cypriot federated state declared, Turkish Cyprus stamps not recognized by the UPU, 1983, Nov. 15: Turkish area named Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Cyprus stamps show name of country in Greek, Turkish and English.

Cyprus: overprint, Cyprus crossed out, replaced with Greek characters for Cyprus; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Cyprus Kypros Kibris: inscription on stamps of Cyprus with the country name in English, Greek and Turkish, 1962.

Cyprus, Turkish Republic of Northern: northern 40% of the island of Cyprus; currency: 1,000 milliemes = 1 pound, 100 kurus = 1 Turkish lira (1978) 1974, July 27: No. 1, 3 m multicolor, 1983, Nov. 15: Turkey declared North Cyprus independent, 1995, July 24: first postal tax stamp; see Cyprus.

C. X. C.: Cyrillic overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Jugoslavia.

Cyrenaica: Northern Africa on Mediterranean Sea; Province of Libya; 1901: Italian post office opened in Benghazi, 1911-pre: Turkish stamps used, 1912: ceded to Italy, incorporated with Tripolitania to form Libia, 1923, Oct. 24: No. 1, 20 centesimi olive-green/ brown-orange, first stamps were stamps of Italy overprinted "Cirenaica," 1923-29: own stamps used at same time as stamps of Libya, 1925, June 1: first semipostal stamp issued, 1932, Jan.1: first air mail stamp issued, 1942-48: British stamps overprinted "M.E.F." (Middle East Forces), see M.E.F., Middle

**Cyrenaica:** see Italian Offices in Turkish Empire.

**Cyrénaïque:** (Fr.) Cyrenaica.

**CZ:** precedes the European postal code on addresses in the Czech Republic, such as CZ-15021, Prague. - Czech (Rep.), country code as used by UPU.


**Czechoslovakia, Siberian Legion (Legion Post):** 1919-20: military stamps issued to raise money for Czech troops fighting in Russia.

**Czeladz:** (Pol.) city produced 37x30 mm framed postpaid local City Post (violet) 1915-1918: local handstamp inscribed "Poczta / Czeladz / date between 2 lines / 5 fen."

**Czermín:** city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Czworoblok Znaczków:** (Pol.) block-of-4 stamps.

**Czyl's Penny Post:** United States local post.
D

D: 1: Pneumatic Post, (Italy) Scott catalogue prefixes to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: (With no country name, with value and Queen's cameo) Great Britain pence, monetary unit. 3: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Denmark, 1921-23. 4: Netherlands East Indies overprint. 5: US nondenominated stamp, valued 22¢, placed on sale Feb. 1, 1985. 6: embossed with eagle and United States of America: Virginia Custom House revenue seal, 1813-16. 7: abbreviation of devuelvase (Sp.), to return, written on front of envelopes to be returned to sender. 8: overprint of a white "D" in a black circle on 19th century Netherlands stamps indicates it as an official stamp. 9: in three corners of triangular 50th personal delivery: postage due of Czechoslovakia. 10: precedes the country code in addresses. 11: décime (Fr.) 10% tax, 1830. 12: (Irish), used with "Post Paid" and "free" Dublin 1762 onwards. 13: disinfetto (It.) disinfected. 14: surmounted by crown (Pol.) Dubno, city in Belorussia (Belarus), 1788-90. 15: 1D, in circle, one décime (Fr.) additional 10% tax on rural letters, 1834. 16: prefix used by Dittler Bros. located in front of the plate number on its stamp production. 17: destinatario (It.) payed by receiver. 18: auction abbreviation for document.


Dabber: cloth pad, sometimes with an ink roller, which is used by the printer to apply ink to a printing surface.

Dacca: now Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Dachau Allach: local post, German displaced persons camp, 1945, former concentration camp.


Dag: registered trademark of Acheson Colloids Ltd. for their graphite, Naphthadag.

Dagestan: bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps.

Dag Hamarsjöld: 1962 overprint on stamps of Afghanistan, in memory of U.N. Secretary General.

Dah lak Islands: labels produced for scientific expedition to explore Ethiopian coastal islands.


Daimiel: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Dai Nippon: (Jap.) Land of the Rising Sun.
Dai Nippon 2602: Japanese Year equivalent to 1942, overprint on Malaya and States for Japanese Occupation.
Dairen: now known as Ta-lien, China, 1946: overprinted stamps of Japan and Manchukuo; see: China, Regional Issues.
DAK: 1: Dakota Territory, when used in a postmark. 2: Indian States term for mails, post. 3: Deutsch Afrika Korps.
Dakar-Abidjan: 1959, Mar. 21, inscription for former country of French West Africa, used in Ivory Coast and Senegal.
Dakooa: Indian State term for man who attended to horses and the couriers, as well as receive and exchange mails at post stops in India.
Dakota: U.S. territory March 2, 1861; cut from Minnesota and Nebraska territories.
Daley's Express: local baggage firm serviced Newton, N.Y. and New York City; used labels; 1850s.
Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Dalmacija: bogus, Jugoslavia.
Dalmanacia: (Sp.) Dalmatia.
Dalmatia: former Italian enclave in Jugoslavia, northwestern part of Balkan Peninsula; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 corona 1919, May 1: No. 1, 1 corona brown/green, stamps of Italy surcharged, issued during occupation, 1921, Feb.: stamps of Italy overprinted in local currency for Zaro, 1922: stamps of Italy used, 1945: became part of Yugoslavia, 1991: bogus overprint from Jugoslavia, Croatia.
Dalmatia, Austrian Limited Company of Steamship Navigation: lines included Trieste-Metcovich, Trieste-Curzola, and 30 additional shuttle service lines; started in 1908.
Dalmatien: (Ger.) Dalmatia.
Dalmazia: (It.) Dalmatia.
Dalziel, Commonwealth of: bogus, non-existent entity.
Damaged: flaw, resulting from external factors or defect printing materials, such as where the stamp design has been cut into, rubbed or seared, or paper is creased, thinned or torn.
Damaged label: USPS "Received in Damaged Condition" self-adhesive label initiated Fall, 2000, can also be used to seal torn mail.
Damaged mail: mail damaged in transit; may have received a special marking applied by the postal administration.
Damanhour: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1864-84.
Dam Batai: bogus issue from Burma.
Damiette: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1864-84.
Dampferpost: (Ger.) mail steamer.
Damp PostSkip: (Ice.) steam postal ship or mail steamer.
Dampskib: (Dan.) steamship, steamer.
Dampskip: (Nor.) steamboat, steamer, steamship.
Danus Patimus Que Vicissim: (Latin) we give and expect in return, inscription on British Guiana one cent magenta.
Dán: (Hung.) Danish.
Dañado: (Sp.) damaged.
Da Nang: formerly Tourane, Vietnam.
Dan Chu Kong Hoa: inscription on stamps of independent republic of South Vietnam; 1955, June 6.

D & B S. L. S.: see Constantinople & Danube Line of Steamers.

DANCON: Danish Contingent; see UNTAG.

Dandy roll: wire roller which bears down on the paper pulp as it comes from the vats and gives the finished paper its watermark.

Dänemark: (Ger.) Denmark, field post of the Danish Legion, German occupation, 1944.

Danimarco: (It.) Denmark.

Danecz: (Rom) Danish (adj.).

Dánia: (Hung.) Denmark.

Dänisch Westindien: (Ger.) Danish West Indies.

Danish Antilles: 1887: joined the UPU, 1916, Aug. 4 - Mar. 31, 1917: changed UPU affiliation to Islands with the USA.

Danish Colonies: 1877, Sep. 1: affiliated with the UPU, Danish Antilles added later in 1887.

Danish Railway Stamps: first stamps in 1865 were issued by the Jydsk-Fysenske Railways; used for parcels.

Danish West Indies: islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John, former Danish territories; currency: 100 bit = 1 franc (1905), 100 cents = 1 dollar (1917) 1840: Danish king issued Royal Grant to Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to provide mail service to and from St. Thomas. 1856, Nov. 1: Danish West Indies post office opened, No.1, 3¢ dark carmine, own stamps issued; 1865-79: British Post Office used British stamps on packet letters, postmarked C51, 1877, Sept. 1: joined the UPU, 1902: first postage due stamp issued, 1917, April 1: U.S. purchased the islands, now known as the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1917, Sept. 30: Danish West Indies stamps valid until this date.


Dankof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1873-1016.

Danmark: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Denmark.

Danmark Befriet 5 Maj 1945: overprint on stamps of Greenland for Liberation of Denmark.

Dannmörku: (Ice.) arrived cancel for uncanceled mail.

Dannebregiato: (It.) damaged.

DANOR: troops from Denmark and Norway serving as United Nations peacekeeping forces in Egypt area.

Dampskib: (Dan.) steamship, steamer.

Dansk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Danish.

Danska Västindien: (Swed.) Danish West Indies.

Danske skeppspost: (Swed.) Danish ship mail (ship post).

Danske skibspost: (Dan.) Danish ship mail (ship post).

Danske skipspost: (Nor.) Danish ship mail (ship post).

Danske statsbaner: (Dan.) (abbr. DSB) Danish State Railways.

Dánsko: (Czech.) Denmark.

Dansk Vestindien: 1. (Dan.) inscription on early stamps of Danish West Indies. 2. (Dan., Nor.) Danish West Indies.

Dansk Vestindiske Oer: (Dan.) inscription on stamps of Danish West Indies, 1874-1901.

Dánsky: (Czech.) Danish.

Dans l’Inde: inscription on stamps of French India; became part of India during 1949 to 1954.
Dantelat: *(Rom.)* perforated.
Dantelura, dantelurile: *(Rom.)* perforation, perforations.
Dantelura in linie: *(Rom.)* line perforation.
Dantelura in pieptene: *(Rom.)* comb perforation.
Dantelura in case: *(Rom.)* box perforation.
Dantelurile mixte: *(Rom.)* mixed perforations, compound perforations.

Danube Steam Navigation Company: the "Donau-Dampfschiffahrt-Gesellschaft" ("D.D.S.G.") was organized in Vienna in 1830, with ships sailing from Linz. Since the Vienna-Constantinople railroad was not completed until some 40 years later, the shipping line provided valuable services not only in the countries through which the Danube River flowed, but also for trade with the Turkish Empire, as well as for the Austrian public, military and consular post offices, as the Turkish authorities made no provisions for efficient communications. The D.D.S.G. was appointed an official carrier for the Austrian Post Office in 1846, but were allowed to carry private mail from the Austrian frontier eastwards from Orsova, Romania. In 1866, the Consular Post Office at Galatz (Rom. Galata) closed, becoming the D.D.S.G.'s agency. Several 10 and 17 Kreuzer local stamps were issued during 1866-1879 for use at that agency, but their use was extended to many of the D.D.S.G. offices in cities in various countries sharing the Danube River waterway. The D.D.S.G. postal services ceased in 1879 because the various countries sharing the Danube organized their own national postal services.

Danubian Principalities: Moldavia and Wallachia; 1850-post: Turkish post offices handled mail, 1859: declared independence and united, 1861: became principality of Romania.

Danville, Va. 5 cents, Paid 10: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals

Danzica: *(It.)* Danzig.

Danzig: Baltic seaport in northern Europe; currency: 100 pfennig = 1 gulden (1923), 100 pfennig = 1 mark 1657: included in British Post Office Act of commercial important towns, 1854-55: base of British Baltic Fleet during Crimean War, operated a postal service, 1872: incorporated into the German Empire, 1920: Free City created with German stamps initially used, 1920, June 15: No. 1, 5 pfennigs green, overprints for Free City and State of Danzig used, 1920, Sep. 29: first air mail stamp issued, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1921: first official, semipostal, postage due stamps issued, 1939, Sep. 18: occupied by Germany, 1945: Danzig awarded to Poland and renamed Gdansk; see Port Gdansk, Poland.

Danziger Verkehrsbureau: Danzig Travel Office.

Danzig, Exilregierung der Freien Stadt: bogus, Danzig for Free State, exile group.

Danzig, Polish Offices: 1938: first commemorative stamp.

Danzig Study Group: Germany Philatelic Society section dealing with stamps of Danzig.

Daphso Island: bogus issue for island in South China Sea.

Dara: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

Dardanelles: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1871.

Dardanelles: overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkey, 1910.

Dar el Beida: also known as Casablanca, Morocco.

Darius-Girenas/New York-1933-Kaunas: overprint on air mail stamps of Lithuania 1932 issue.

Darmstadtbrief: *(Ger.)* experimental cover of the postal technical bureau of Darmstadt.
Darmstadt label: proof of South Africa's Riebeeck's ship stamp made on floral design watermarked paper as a demonstration of a new process to the South African government.

Darnah: formerly Derna, Libya.

Darrah overprints: John Darrah, U.S. postmaster in Shanghai, used a rubber stamp to "Shanghai, China" overprints on U.S. stamps.

Dashes, electric-eye: marks on sheet margins that activate machines that perforates the stamps after they have been printed.

Dashkhozuvuz: bogus, not valid for postage.


Data d' emissione: (It.) date of issue.

Datapost: British Post Office term for express mail service introduced in 1971 with next-day delivery in any part of the United Kingdom.

Date cut: see Date marks.

Dated precancel: a U.S. precanceled stamp that includes a date in the cancel.

Dated corners: several sheets of French area stamps have the date printed in the margin, 1922.

Dated stamps: stamps that include the date of manufacture in their design.

Date marks: cuts in the Jubilee Line of some of the King Edward VII British stamps show the year of printing; if under the last stamp in the bottom row, it indicates stamp printed in 1912.

Date stamp: postmark that shows the date and sometimes the hour of the cancellation.

Date stamp, earliest: devised by Henry Bishop, postmaster general of Great Britain, who made it in reply to criticism of letters delayed in the post. http://www.philatelicelexporter.com

Datia: overprint on stamps of India for Duttia, 1897; see: Duttia.

Datum: (Ger.) date.

Datum Vydání: (Czech.) date of issue.

Dauerausgabe: (Ger.) definitive issue.

Dauermarke: (Ger.) definitive series.

D.A.V.: Disabled American Veterans, major user of U.S. coil stamps affixed to donation appeals.


Davenport, Mason & Co.'s Express: local parcel firm serviced Mass. towns and New York City; used labels, year unknown.


Davies, Turner & Co., Foreign Express: private delivery firm that serviced all foreign points; used a corner card and labels; 1870-1900s.

Davis & Co.'s Express: local parcel express firm serviced Boston, Providence and Pawtucket, Maine; used a label, year unknown.

Davis' Express-MA: local parcel firm serviced Boston and Waltham, Mass.; used labels, year unknown.


Davis's Penny Post: U.S. local post, Baltimore, Md., 1856.

Davis, Perry & Son: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Dawk: (Hindu) post; see Scinde Hawk.
Day Dream Island: publicity label produced by Queensland hotel.
Day of the Stamp: started in 1936 by the International Federation of Philately (FIP) for nations to celebrate "The Day of the Stamp" on one Sunday each year.
Day's folly: the intentionally produced inverted issue of the Dag Hammarskjold memorial stamp, refers to Postmaster General Day, who authorized the invert reprint.
Dayton's Dies: envelopes manufactured by Mercantile Corp., Dayton, Ohio from dies prepared by manufacturers instead of the government.
Dazio: (It.) tax or duty on letters and packages, used by Venetian government, 1667-88.
D.B.: Destitute Board, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
D B P: 1. (Ger.) abbreviation for Deutsche Bundespost, Federal post office; 2. script monogram overprint on stamps of Russia for Far Eastern Republic, 1919-20.
D.B.S.: Danube and Black Sea Railway, local post.
D.B.S. Local Railroad Post: see Romania - D.B.S. Local Railroad Post.
DBZ: Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung, German language philatelic publication.
DCDS: Double Circular Date Stamp.
DC/M from FC: boxed handstamps for diplomatic pouch mail indicating Division of Central Services/Mail from Foreign Country.
D-Day: June 6, 1944, the day the Allies invaded Europe in World War II.
D.de A.: inscription for Department of Antioquia, Colombia, 1868-1904.
D.F.A.D.B.RHIN: Dusseldorf, Armée du Bas-Rhin (Fr.) 1760.
D.D.P.O.: Dum Dum Post Office, India, 1843-46.
DDR: Deutsche Demokratische Republik, German Democratic Republic (East Germany).
DE: 1: Germany, country code as used by UPU. 2: USPS abbreviation for Delaware. 3. overprint on stamps of Ecuador for Tunguragua.
Dé: (Fr.) die.
Deacidification: a chemical treatment that neutralizes the acid in paper.
Dead: term used when the stamp paper in nonreactive to longwave Ultraviolet light.
Dead country: a country that has ceased existence as a political entity, and no longer issues stamps.
Dead horse: U.S. Trans-Mississippi issue of 1898, showing a family with wagon and a dead horse.
Dead letter: an item of mail that is undeliverable due to poor address or addressee is deceased or untraceable.
Dead Letter Clerks: postal employees in Dead Letter Office; only federal officials authorized to open and read mail without a court order.
Dead Letter Office (DLO): a post office branch that opens undeliverable mail to ascertain the name and address of the sender, if possible.
Dead mail: mail that is undeliverable as addressed and cannot be returned to sender, may be
Dear Doctor: a series of postcards, sponsored by Abbott Laboratories in the 1950s, mailed to doctors in the US from various countries, touting an anesthetic.

Death mask: term given to Serbian commemorative series of 1904; when stamp is inverted, the features of the previous assassinated monarch, King Alexander, is revealed.

DEBRA: (Ger.) DEutsche BRiefmarken Austellung; German stamp Exhibition.

Debrecen: city (capital) in Hajdú-Bihar county in East Hungary occupied by Romanian forces in 1919; occupation stamps issued during 1919-1920 are known as the "1st"and "2nd-Debrecen Issues."

Debreczin, S.S.: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1850s: built for Lower Danube lines, express mail service.

Deb's Colony Postage: fantasy from American Journal of Philately.

Début: (Fr.) beginning selling price of the lot; can represent one bid over the second highest book bid, the highest book bid or the reserve price for the lot.

Decal: design or text affixed to a cover to act as a cachet.

Decalco: (It.) offset.

Décalé(e): (Fr.) shifted, displaced.

Décaler: (Fr.) offset.

Decalomania: the study of labels and posters.

Decazeville: local provisional, France, 1944.

Décédé: (Fr.) deceased, dead.

Decembrie: (Rom.) June.

Décéntré(e): (Fr.) off center.

Déchirure: (Fr.) tear.

Dechna: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

Dechromed: softened state of a printing sleeve, after the removal of the chrome coating, so that the surface can be repaired and then rechromed.

Decimal denomination: a stamp whose value includes hundredth's of a pound (e.g., £1.50) vs £/shilling/pence.

Decimal provisionals: provisional surcharges on the stamps of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland for the introduction of decimal currency in 1961.

Decja Posta: children’s stamps; see Toy stamps.

Deckel: (Ger.) cover (booklet).

Deckle straps: papermaking term for straps on machine to keep the pulp from flowing over the sides to maintain width of sheet.

Decoder: a clear acrylic lens sold by the USPS, that can be used to find hidden messages as part of the design on recent U. S. stamps; see: Encoded designs, Scrambled indicia.

Decorative banner: name given to the margin on top of some commemorative panes; with no postal value.

Decorative watermark: usually a coat-of-arms or various ornaments.

Découpage: (Fr.) the cutout or built up "overlay" of the printer to produce a better impression of the printed stamps; parts of the printed sheet were "cut away" or scraped out, or pieces added to change the pressure of parts of the printing plate to give a lighter or deeper impression.

Découverte: (Fr.) discovery, find.

Decreto de 27 Juní'o 1870: decree overprint on Escuelas stamps, Venezuela, 1879.
Dedeagh: city in Greece; 1874, Jan.1: French post office opened, seaport named Dedeagatch, 1874-93: French stamps used canceled 5155, 1893: No.1, 5 centimes green, stamps of France overprinted Dedeagh, Offices in Turkey for city in Greece, 1912: overprints on stamps of Greece and Bulgaria during Balkan Wars, 1913: occupied by Greece, 1915, April 16: French Post office closed, 1919: ceded to Greece, called Alexandroupolis; see Alexandroupolis.

Dedesubt: (Rom.) below.

Deep edge: variety with excessive color along one, or more edges of the design.

Def: abbreviation for definitive; see: Definitive.

Defaced plate: printing plates after end of usage are sometimes marked or scratched as defacement to prevent misuse.

Defaced stamp: stamp marked with written, printed or stamped characters; private perforations of a company is not considered defacement.

Défaut: (Fr.) defect, fault.

Defective stamp: a stamp with one or more major faults such as a piece of the stamp is missing or a tear.

Defecto: (Sp.) defect, fault.

Défectueux: (Fr.) defective.

Defectuoso: (Sp.) defective.

Defekt: (Ger.) defect, imperfection.

Defensa Nacional: (Sp.) National Defense, postal tax stamps of Ecuador.

Deferential cancel: cancellation designed so that the effigy of the ruler is not defaced when canceled.

Deficiencia de Franqueo: overprint and inscription on postage dues of Ecuador.

Deficiency: marking that indicates shortage of postage on item and post due should be collected.

Deficiente: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Ecuador, Nicaragua postage due.

Deficit: (Sp.) inscription and overprint on postage dues stamps of Peru, 1874.

Deficit o Franqueo: inscription of first postage dues of Peru.

Definit.: abbreviation for definitive.

Définitif: (Fr.) definitive.

Definitive: a term used to distinguish a normal, everyday issue of stamps; term developed after World War I to indicate the new stamps made to replace the many temporary issues of new countries.

Definitivo: (It., Sp.) definitive.

Deflocculated: separation of ink pigment into very fine particles; when inks dry, the particles join or flocculate.

Dega: (Sp.) Degovia, Spain, pre-adhesive postmark.


Degerö: (Fin.) local post, steamship carrying mail, serving Finnish cities, late 1800s.

Degrain: painting by Munoz Degrain, known as "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels: is depicted on the $1 Columbian stamps.

D Grill: grill used on US stamps in the 19th century.

Deh Sedang: cinderella for an imaginary postal state in Indo-China.

D.E.I.: abbreviation for Dutch East Indies.

Dekernes: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1884.

Del: inscription on French Colonial stamps, Latin word for “drew” followed by the name of the artist.
Del.: abbreviation for Delaware prior to Zip Code usage.
Del.: (Hung.) South.
Delacryl: secret printing process developed by de La Rue printing firm that is supposed to combine four different printing methods, such as the 1969 Great Britain post office set.
Dél-Afrika: (Hung.) South Africa.
Dél-Afrika Köztársaság, (Hung.) Republic of South Africa.
De la Rue paper: a famous British stamp printing firm; paper used by New Zealand post together with dies and plates for printing their 1874 stamps.
Délavé: (Fr.) washed out (color).
Delayed mail: mail held up in delivery and marked by means of a label or cachet applied by a postal authority.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's Express: regional parcel firm that serviced towns on the Delaware and Hudson Canal R.R., New York State, issued labels, year unknown.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express: regional parcel firm serviced stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; issued labels, 1876-86?
Del Canaveral: (Sp.) (place of canes) inscription on postal stationery envelopes provided by the Cuban government for use by urban residents transported each year to work in the sugarcane harvest.
Delegacoes: (Port.) Red Cross franchise stamps of Portugal, issued 1926 in Lisbon, elsewhere in 1936.
De leon: (Sp.) control overprint for Ecuador to prevent unauthorized use, 1902.
Delgado: (Sp.) thin.
Del Golfo de Guinea: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Spanish Guinea.
Deliberate error: mistake repeated by a postal administration; such as the reprinting of the U.S. Dag Hammarskjold stamps with the background color inverted.
DeliverAbility: Pitney Bowes name for their software as a service that permits customers to purchase and print postage from their computer.
Delivery confirmation: provides date and time of delivery for Priority Mail and Standard Mail for small fee; USPS term; see: Electronic option, Retail option.
Delivery grippers: mechanism that grips the paper between descent of the perforation pins.
Delivery tax stamps: Spanish postage due labels issued in 1931, but later used as ordinary postage stamps.
Delivery zone number: two-digit number included in mail addresses immediately following the name of the city.
Delle: local provisional, France, 1944.
Deltiology: 1: study of post card collecting. 2: Ansichtskarte-sammler (Ger.), Collection de Cartes Postales Illustrée (Fr.), Collezione di Cartoline (It.), Collección de Tarjeta Ilustrada (Sp.).
Délnyugatafrika: (Hung.) South-West Africa.
Deluxe sheets: usually ungummed and feature a single stamp; produced mainly by French-area countries as a presentation piece.
Demandé: (Fr.) wanted, required.
Demarcacion postal: (Sp.) postal district.
Démenage: (Fr.) postal term for “gone away” return to sender.
Demerara: province of Guyana, inscription on 1931 British Guiana issue.
Demiansk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1868-78.
Deming's Penny Post: United States local post, Frankford, Pa., 1854.
Demnat Marrakech: local post, Morocco, 1906.
Demnin (Vorpommern): (Ger.) local post, Germany post WWII.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea: see Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo: see Congo
Démonétisé: (Fr.) see: demonitized.
Demonetization: the Washington Star advertisement, Sept. 12, 1861, read, "Notice is hereby
given that all persons having in their possession Postage Stamps of the old issue can exchange
same for stamps of the new issue for six days from the date, and not after that time." On Sept. 28,
1861, the Star carried an ad stating that the new stamps were ready.
Demonitized: term given stamps that are no longer valid for postage; usually done by a
government proclamation.
Demopolis, Al. Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Denaro: (It.) money.
Denia: local post, Spanish civil war, 1937.
Denikin, General, Government of: 1919, Jan.: issued imperf. stamps inscribed “United
Russia,” 1919, April: stamps issued by General Denikan, 1920, April 4: General Denikan
resigned his command to General Wrangel, 1921, July 1-pre: stamps of Russian and Russian
Levant surcharged; inscription reads “United Russia.”
Denmark: on peninsula separating North and Baltic Seas; official name of postal administration:
Denmark Post currency: 96 skilling = 1 rigsbank daler, 100 ore = 1 krone (1875) 1624: royal
mail service established, 1851, Apr. 1: No.1, 2 rigsbank daler blue, first stamps issued, numeral
in three concentric circles used to indicate town of origin, 1871: first official stamp issued, 1875,
July 1: joined the UPU; includes Faroe Islands, Greenland. 1905: wavy line and figure
denomination first used, still current, 1921, May 1: postage due stamps issued, 1921, June 17:
first semipostal stamps issued, 1925: first air mail stamp issued, 1940-45: Danish stamps
surcharged for Faroe Islands while occupied by Germany.

Denmark - 1911 Middlefart-Fredericia Flight: On 2 September 1911, pioneer aviator Robert
Svendsen flew a distance of ca. 8 miles from Middlefart (q.v.) to Fredericia (q.v.) by crossing the
Little Belt, a strait between Fyn Island and the Danish mainland. The mail carried incl 200 photo
postcards depicting the biplane, and signed by “Rob. Svendson”, with a further hand-written
“Beltflyvingen 1911” inscription. The return flight to Middelfart carried 80 of these cards. The
flight is credited as being the first postal flight in Denmark, and in Northern Europe.

Denmark - 1912 Hareskov Demonstration Flight: On 29 July 1912 during the High Summer
Festival in Harestov, pioneer aviator Ulrich Birch demonstrated airplane flying. Postal cards
exist with the framed rectangular “Hojsomfeste / i Hareskov 1912” handstamp and Hareskov
cancel, and also with an additional oval “FLYVEPOST / No. 1 / * ULRICH BIRCH * ” cachet.
Contemporary sources do not document that these items were flown, but the oval cachet
indicates that an airpost transportation had been scheduled; they are considered the second
Danish airpost despatches.

Denmark - 1912 German Zeppelin “Hansa” Visit: The “Hansa” 19 Setember 1912
Copenhagen-Hamburg return trip was authorized to carry the Danish mails. These mails are
considered the third Danish airpost despatches.

Denmark - 1912 International Balloon Despatches: On 22 September 1912 at the Århus
International Balloon Competition, three balloons (representing Denmark, Germany, and the United States) each carried souvenir cards depicting a view of Århus from the air. The cards entered the regular mails after the balloons landed.

**Denmark - 1914 Copenhagen-Roskilde Flight:** On 12 May 1914, Lt. Ussing, flying a “Henry Farman” biplane, carried a special airmail from Copenhagen to Roskilde, a city ca. 27 miles W of Copenhagen. Approximately 4,500 cards were carried.

**Denning’s Express:** local baggage firm serviced the Erie Railway depot in New York City; issued a label, year unknown.

**Denominated Postal Cards:** US postal cards printed by vending machines, early 1900s.

**Denomination:** the face value appearing on a stamp.

**Dent(s):** (Fr.) perf(s).

**Dentado:** (Sp.) perforated.

**Dentado de peine:** (Sp.) see: Comb perforation.

**Dentélé:** (Fr.) perforated.

(non) **Dentélé:** (Fr.) (im)perforate

**Dentellato:** (It.) perforated.

**Dentellatura a pettine:** (It.) see: Comb perforation.

**Denture en peigne:** (Fr.) see: Comb perforation.

**Denticulated, Dentilated:** stamps with a series of small teeth, or commonly called, perforated.

**Dents:** suggested term, 1800s, for perforations.

**Denver & Rio Grande Express:** private mail and parcel firm serviced the Denver & Rio Grande Railway; issued free franks, labels and stamps, year unknown.

**Denver Eagles:** nickname for Mexico issue of 1914, printed in Denver, during Mexican civil war.

**Den Waisen Sirotam:** overprint on stamps of Italy, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia for German occupation, 1944.

**De Oficio:** (Sp.) overprint of stamps of Peru or El Salvador, inscription on El Salvador for official usage.

**Deok Sensor Oopgemaak:** (Afrikaan) South African censor tape.

**D.E.P.:** Députés (Fr.) Chamber of Deputies Post Office, 1826.

**Departmentals:** official stamps intended for use in certain government departments; official stamps used by all departments are known as "Service Stamps" (e.g., War Dep't. in U.S.)

**Departmento de Rezagos:** (Sp.) Dead Letter Office.

**Departmento del Tolima:** inscription for Tolima, Colombia.

**Department of Foreign Affairs:** officials for Hawaii.

**Department stamps:** official stamps valid only on official mail of a government agency, or their agents; when inscribed or overprinted for specific departments, they are known as department stamps.

**Dependency:** area administered from a different location.

**De Pinedo:** Newfoundland’s 1927 issue honoring Marchese de Pinedo, Italian aviator.

**DEP. Limit:** Départements Limitrophes (Fr.) common frontier, 1845-56.

**Deporte:** (Sp.) sport topic or theme.

**Depositado Despues de Salir el Expreso:** (Sp.) Too Late marking; item received after train departure.

**Dépouillé(e):** (Fr.) well-contrasted engraving.

**Déprécié(e):** (Fr.) to lose value.
Depredation: USPS Inspection Service term for robbery or pilfering of funds from the mail.
Deprisa: private delivery firm labels, Colombia, S.A., started 2001, for delivery in Colombia and worldwide through FedEx.
Dept: USPS abbreviation in address for department.
Dept. of Foreign Affairs: inscription on official stamps, Hawaii.
Depto Zelaya: Nicaragua, Department of Zelaya.
Dept. of Foreign Affairs: inscription on official stamps, Hawaii.
Der Berliner Philharmonie: inscription, semi postal, Germany.
Derecho de Entrega: (Sp.) delivery fee in addition to normal postage, collected by postman, except for mail from abroad.
Derechos de Firma: (Sp.) documents fee, revenue issue of the Philippines, re-overprinted as provisionals, 1880-90.
Derecho Judicial: Judicatory Fee; revenue stamps of Philippines, re-overprinted as provisionals, 1880-90.
Derna: now known as Darnah, Libya.
Derry, Free: fantasy from National Lampoon.
Deruluft: airline formed by Lufthansa and the Russian government in 1922 to carry mail and passengers from Berlin to Moscow via Konigsberg and Smolensk.
Des.: abbreviation for 'designed by.'
Descentrado: (Sp.) off center.
Deschis: (Rom.) light (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Descolorido: (Sp.) faded (color).
Desconocido: (Sp.) unknown at address indicated.
Descriptive filler: term for an insert placed inside the envelope that may have additional information about the event being commemorated; also known as a stuffer; may be illustrated.
Desde el Canaveral: see Del Canaveral.
Desember: (Nor.) December.
Deseret: a Mormon "state" created March 5, 1849; never recognized by the U.S.; ceased to exist when Utah Territory created on Sept. 9, 1850.
De service: (Fr.) official (philatelic).
Design: artwork, printed portion of a stamp, that which is not blank paper.
Design and Development Inc.: U.S. postage meter machine manufacturer, 1973 to current.
Designer: the person who creates the artwork that is eventually used for a stamp.
Design error: errors in the printed design, such as wrong number of stars on a flag, or misspelling of a name.
Desinfekteradt: (Swed.) disinfected handstamps by the Infectious Disease Hospital, Stockholm, after 1900.
Desinfectado: (Sp.) disinfected (letter).
Desinfiziert: (Ger.) disinfected.
Deska: (Czech.) (printing) plate.
Desková Cislo: (Czech.) plate number.
Desková Vada: (Czech.) plate flaw, plate fault.
Desková Znacka Hvezdicka: *(Czech.)* "star" plate marking.
Desková Znacka Krízek: *(Czech.)* "cross" plate marking.
Deskovou Znackou: *(Czech.)* plate marking.
Desmit Rbl: desmit rubli, ten rubles overprint on stamps of Latvia.
Desmit Rub., Rubli: 1920-21; two rubles surcharge, stamps of Latvia.
Despatch Post: several U. S. locals are inscribed with this term.
Dessau: overprint on a surtax Province of Saxony stamp is a fake.
Dessouk: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1868-82.
Despacho: *(Sp.)* office.
Despues de la salida: *(Sp.)* too late markings, applied to mail which was received after mail dispatch.
Dessin: *(Fr.)* drawing, see: Design.
Dessinateur: *(Fr.)* designer.
De status: *(Fr.)* rule.
Destinaire: *(Fr.)* one to whom anything is addressed.
Destinatario: *(It.)* "Carrier" inscription on Italian tax revenue stamps.
Détaillé(e): *(Fr.)* (stamp) off cover.
Detachment U.S.A.: bogus, overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo.
Detmold: local post, German displaced persons camp, 1946.
Detroit River Service: established so that crews of lake vessels could receive their mail without paying forwarding charges, July 17, 1895-June 30, 1948.
Dette Publique: public debt; French Colony revenue inscription.
Deuda pública: *(Sp.)* public debt, overprint on fiscal stamps.
Deuil: *(Fr.)* mourning (letter), black bordered cover.
Deutlich Schreiben: *(Ger.)* "Write clearly" hand stamp.
Deutsche Abstimmungsgebiet: *(Ger.)* plebiscite area.
Deutsche Auslandpostämter: *(Ger.)* German post offices abroad.
Deutsche Besetzung Zara: *(Ger.)* overprint for German occupation of Zara.
Deutsche Bundespost: *(Ger.)* postal administration of German Federal Republic, from 1951-89.
Deutsche Demokratische Republik: *(Ger.)* inscription German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Soviet occupation zone, 1949.
Deutsche Demokratische Republik Luftpost: *(Ger.)* imperforate label for German Democratic Republic essay in various colors.
Deutsche feldpost: *(Ger.)* military field post, Germany.
Deutsche feldpost durch U-boot: inscription to frank soldier’s mail to be sent by German submarine from base on Hela Peninsula, 1945.
Deutsche Lufthansa (DLH): *(Ger.)* German airline
Deutsche Militaire-Verwaltung Montenegro: *(Ger.)* overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for Montenegro, German Occupation, 1943.
Deutsche National Versammlung: *(Ger.)* National Assembly, inscription on the 1919 issue of Germany, called the Weimar Issue.
Deutsche Neu-Guinea: *(Ger.)* German New Guinea.
Deutsche Oesterreich: *(Ger.)* Austria overprint for German Austria, 1918.
Deutsche Oestr. Postverein: *(Ger.)* German-Austrian Postal Union.
Deutsche Ostafrika: (Ger.) German East Africa.
Deutsche Post: (Ger.) inscription Allied sectors, Berlin, Germany, 1948, Sept.-Sept.1949.
Deutsche Post Berlin: (Ger.) "Berlin" overprint for use in American, British and French occupied sectors of Berlin, September 1, 1948.
Deutsche Post Osten: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany for Poland, German Occupation, 1939.
Deutsche Privat-Post Lloyd: (Ger.) local post, Berlin, Germany, 1906.
Deutsche Reich: (Ger.) 1920 overprint on Bavaria officials and stamps of Germany.
Deurscher Raketenflug 1934: (Ger.) inscription, first German rocket flight to benefit the "Winter Relief," January 28, 1934.
Deutscher Schulhausbar: (Ger.) series of labels to raise funds to build schools; value 2 heller.
Deutscher Schulverein: (Ger.) series of labels to raise funds for a school organization.
Deutscher Wehnschatz Sudmark: inscription on a German label, early 1900s.
Deutscher Wert gleich 140 Pfg. Wählt Deutsch!: (Ger.) "German Value equals 140 Pfennig / Vote German" overprint on Polish stamp (actually a label) printed as propaganda for plebiscite on future of Upper Silesia, 1921.
Deutsche Seepost / Linie / Hamburg / Westafrika: (Ger.) 1. German Sea Post, Hamburg West Africa Line; staring operating in early 1880s. 2. Overprint on stamps of Bavaria, 1920; see Bohemia and Moravia. 3. Overprint on stamps of Danzig for Danzig.
Deutsches Reich: (Ger.) inscription for Germany Empire; see: Bohemia and Moravia.
Deutsches Reich General Gouvernment: (Ger.) inscription on stamps of Germany for use in Poland, WW II occupation.
Deutsches Reich Post: (Ger.) 1: inscription for German Imperial Post, 1872-89. 2: inscription on stamps of Germany, 1902-44. 2: overprint on stamps of Bavaria, 1920.
Deutsches Reich General Gouvernment: (Ger.) Poland, German Occupation, 1941-44. Deutsche Versicherungs Bank Berlin Wertbrief Beförderung Deuschland-America: (Ger.) on stamps of Germany for insured mail sent via U-Boat prior to World War II.
Deutschland: (Ger.) German World War I commercial submarine that carried mail to the U.S.
Deutschland Amerikanische Zone: (Ger.) Germany, American Zone.
Deutschland Britische Zone: (Ger.) Germany, British Zone.
Deutschland Franzosische Zone: (Ger.) Germany, French Zone.
Deutschland Sowjetische Zone: (Ger.) Germany, Soviet Zone.
Deutsche Mark: (Ger.) (DM) German currency.
Deutsch-Neu-Guinea: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany, inscription for German New Guinea.
Deutsch Oestr. Postverein: (Ger.) German-Austrian Postal union inscription on Thurn and Taxis, early Baden and Württemberg.
Deutsch Ostafrika: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany and inscription for German East Africa.
Deutsch Österreich: (Ger.) overprint, German Austria on stamps of Austria, 1918-1921.
Deutsch Südwest Afrika: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany, inscription for German South West Africa, also Deutsch Südwest-Afrika.
De valor: (Sp.) valuable.
Devanagari: alphabet that appears on some stamps of India, Nepal and Bhutan as an inscription.
Devant: (Fr.) front (of a cover).
Devastacion de la Ciudad de Santo Domingo: inscription, postal tax on stamps of Dominican Republic, for destruction of city.


De Villayer, Jean-Jacques: may have operated a mail service in Paris in mid-1600s, installed first mail boxes.

Devolucion: (Sp.) mail marking not accepted by addressee and returned to sender.

Dewey's South Yuba Express: local private mail firm serviced the Omega, Nevada County, Calif. area; issued a label, 1863.

DeWitt's Express: local baggage firm serviced Brooklyn, N.Y. and New York City; issued a label, year unknown.

Dextrine gum: form of starch, when used in gum for stamps, is heated in a solution alone, or with other chemicals, gets any color from the heating temperature of the solution.

Dezentriert: (Ger.) off-center.


DFB: "Dansk Frivillig Bataillon (Danish Volunteer Battalion) Danish armed forces serving with Finnish forces fighting Russia.

DG: 1: catalog abbreviation for disturbed gum. 2: (Latin) By the Grace of God.

DGK: (Ger.) Deutschland-Ganzachen-Katalog, Michel German Postal Stationery catalog.

D'Haiti: Republic of Haiti.

Dhaka: formerly Dacca, Bangladesh.

Dhar: India Feudatory State; 1897-1901: first local post stamps, 1901, Mar. 31: separate stamps discontinued, used stamps of British India, then stamps of India.

Dhufar: bogus, anti-Omani, Arabia; in exile, propaganda labels sold as stamps.


Dia del sello: (Sp.) day of the stamp.

Diadem: circlet of gold and jewels forming Queen Victoria's headdress on the earlier issues.

Diagonally laid paper: where wires, used in the papermaking process, are laid diagonally across the paper.

Dial: circular portion of a postmark, usually containing the city, date and time

Diamond Parcel Delivery Company: local package delivery firm; issued a label, year unknown.

Diamond roulette: cuts that are X shaped, giving appearance of diamond shaped perforations.

Diamante: (It., Sp.) diamond topical or thematic specialty.

Diamond Jubilee Label: name given to British charity labels made in 1897-98 for the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria accession to the throne.

Dia Mundial del Sello: (Sp.) World Stamp Day, May 6th.


Diapositive: thick photographic plate used for multiple repetitions of the design, made from the master negative; also known as multipositive.

Dicitura: (It.) inscription.

Dick: (Ger.) thick.

Dickinson paper: continuous silk thread paper containing one or more silk threads to make counterfeiting difficult.

Didactic: "educational, once used as the generic term for topicals or thematics.

Die: 1: a block of metal that has been hand or machine engraved from which plates are prepared.
to print stamps. 2: terms Die I, Die II, etc. denote first and later states of the same die. 3: terms
Die I, Die II, etc. are also used to designate stamps printed from these dies.

**Die crack:** damage done to the original engraved die, before printing plates are created.

**Die cut:** a mechanical process that cuts through the stamp paper but not the backing paper that
keeps the stamps together, is used to separate most self-adhesive stamps; accomplished by
 crunching the stamp paper fibers.

**Die cut missing:** error on self-adhesive stamps where the die cut is absent between the stamps.

**Die cut size:** the number of peaks of either side of a die cut stamp, usually written as L10/R10;
indicates 10 peaks on both the left and right sides of the stamp.

**Die Cut Gauge:** tool that measures the total of peaks or valleys within 20mm on die cut stamps.

**Die essay:** print made from a die engraved with an incomplete or unadopted design.

**Die flaw:** blemish or unusual mark on a die and shows on every stamps reproduced from that
die.

**Diego Suarez:** French naval base, northern part of Madagascar; currency: 100 centimes = 1
franc, 100 centimes = 1 ariary (1976) 1885-pre: overprint on stamps of French Colonies General
Issues, 1890: No.1, 15 centimes blue, first stamps issued as a naval base, 1891: first postage due
stamp issued, 1892: stamps of French Colonies overprinted Diego-Suarez, 1896, May 30:
replaced by issues of Madagascar.

**Diehard:** nickname for a stamp dealer who has the knowledge to buy and sell anything of a
philatelic nature.

**Die imprint:** any item printed directly from a die.

**Dienst:** (Ger.) official.

**Dienstbotenpost:** (Ger.) official courier mail.

**Dienstmarke:** 1: inscription for officials of Bavaria, French Protectorate of the Saar, Germany.
2: overprint for official use in Saar, Danzig, Liechenstein. 3: with numeral 21, Prussia. 4:
overprint on stamps of Danzig, 1924-25, for official use.

**Dienstsache:** Liechtenstein official overprint.

**Dienstzegel:** (Dut.) Netherlands official stamps.

**Dientes:** (Sp.) perforations.

**Die plain:** embossing without the use of color.

**Die proof:** a die made print or impression, usually in black ink on a smooth white card or fine-
calendered or coated paper, inspected in great detail, to show what a stamp design will look like.

**Die-Reducing machine:** makes a relief steel die in a smaller size.

**Die sinkage:** the impression of a die block which appears as a depression in the cardboard of a
die proof.

**Die sinker:** an engraver of dies used for stamping and embossing.

**Diessbach C.G.:** Diessbach Canton Glarus (Swiss).

**Die stamping:** raising of colored reliefs on an uncolored ground using a recessed die in the
stamping press.

**Dietz & Nelson's Express:** private mail delivery firm serviced British Columbia, used labels,
1862-67.

**Die Welt:** (Ger.) The World, Germany overprint produced for "War Stamp Exhibition in London
in 1915 as a jocular allusion to the much vaunted German aspirations to rule the earth."

**Die wheel:** a wheel drilled with holes that accept the pins of the rotary perforator.

**Die Winterhilfe O/S ruft dich! Wir wollen helfen:** (Ger.) "The Winter relief calls you. We
want to help." Germany cancel, 1932-34.
Di favore: (It.) (It.) by favor (cancellation).
Difetto: (It.) defect, fault.
DIFF: auction abbreviation for different.
Digital postage: postage applied by a mechanical device such as a printer attached to a computer.
Di gran valore: (It.) valuable.
Djibouti: formerly Afars and Issas - East Africa; see Afars and Issas.
Dilar: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Diligence d'eau: (Fr.) water coach, carried mail on canals in France; see: Canal Boat Mail.
Diligencia: (Sp.) stagecoach carrier issue of Uruguay, 1856-57.
Dimension: tax based on size of the document; French Colony revenue inscription.
Diminué(e): (Fr.) partly removed or thinned (gum), cut down, trimmed.
Din: dinar, Yugslavia currency.
Dinamarca: (It., Port.) Denmark.
Dindings: 1874-1935, Feb.: used stamps of Straits Settlements.
Diner: U.S. presorted First-Class mail with nondenominated postage, used by mass mailers, issued June 5, 1998, value 25¢.
Dinero: inscription on arms design, stamps of Peru.
Dinsin: (Ire.) Ireland postage due inscription.
Dios Patria Libertado: (Sp.) God, Fatherland, Liberty, inscription on stamps of Dominican Republic.
Dios Patria Rey: (Sp.) God, Fatherland, King, inscription on stamps of Spain, Carlist issue.
Dios, Union y Libertad: (Sp.) God, Union and Liberty, Honduras, 1865.
Diplomatic mail: correspondence transported by diplomatic pouch or indicated diplomatic mail.
Dippoldiswalde: Bavaria, Germany post office burned, emergency handwritten labels were created and used to cover the shortage of postage stamps, 1923.
Diptique: (Fr.) a pair of stamps of which the illustration covers both stamps together.
Direcció Geral dos Trabalmos Geodesicos e Topograpnicos: (Port.) advertising mapmakers of Portugal.
Dirección: (Sp.) the place to which mail can be sent.
Direct mail: 1: industry term for advertising mail sent to targeted markets. 2: mail of the pre-Universal Postal union era that went direct between countries; rate differences ceased when prepaid international rate went into effect July 1, 1875.
Directory markings: postal markings that indicate delivery attempts, stating reasons.
Direct printing: any form of printing where the printing plate is in direct contact with the paper.
Dirigere: (It.) the place to which mail can be sent.
Diriginte de posta: (Rom.) postmaster.
D'Irlande du Nord: (Fr.) Ulster, Northern Ireland.
Disaster mail: mail being transported that was damaged in transit; the post office usually puts special marking on the item to explain the damage; also known as wreck mail.
Discontinued Post Office: a post office that is no longer in operation.
Discount postage: stamps sold by stamp dealers at a discount from face value; usually denominations that are no longer current but valid for postage.
Discovery copy: first known.
Disegno: (It.) design.
Diseño: (Sp.) design.
Disinfected mail: mail that has been fumigated so that the letter will not be a carrier of disease.
Disinfection seal: see: Seal, disinfection.
Disney stamp: stamps issued by several nations with a Walt Disney movie theme.
Dispensé d'affranchissement (de timbrage): (Fr.) free of postage.
Display Division: American Philatelic Society term for exhibition classification to include display exhibits and social philately.
"Disp prohibited by Order 19687": dispatch handstamp prohibiting certain oversize or overweight parcels addressed to overseas personnel, effective Jan. 7, 1943.
Diss Pirate Post: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
DIST: auction abbreviation for disturbed.
Distilled Spirits Excise Tax: inscription on U. S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps, 1950-59; usually found with staple holes or punch cancels, indicating payment of excise taxes on distilled spirits.
Distretto: (It.) district.
Distributeur automatique (de timbres): (Fr.) stamp vending machine.
Districto: overprint on stamps of for Arequipaco, Peru, Cuzco provisionals, 1881-85.
District Overprints: during the classical period, stamps were sent from the main post office in Mexico City without district overprints. These stamps were not valid for postage. This was done to prevent the theft of stamps as they were shipped to the outlying districts. Once received in the districts, they were overprinted with the name of the district and thus validated into postage stamps, into as many as sixty districts.
Distriktoovertryk: (Dan.) district overprint, district surcharge, see Lokalovertryk, Lokaloverstempel.
Distrito: (Sp.) district.
Distrito sur de la Baja Cal: (Sp.) inscription on 1915 stamps of Mexico; see Baja, Calif. (State in Mexico).
Disturbed gum: original gum on an unused stamp which has been altered, usually by application of a hinge.
Dittler Bros.: private printer of U.S. postage stamps.
Divided back: postcard, allowing the message and address to appear on the same side.
Dividing marks: circular floral ornaments on plates produced by Perkins, Bacon on 1851; placed between rows J and K, helps placement to cut sheets in half, replaced by an arrow.
Divi Rub: 1920-21; surcharge, stamps of Latvia.
Diwan: Indian States term for chief revenue officer of province.
Diwi Rubli: two rubles, overprint to change value, stamps of Latvia.
DJ: overprint on stamps of Obock for Djibouti, 1894-1902.
DJI, DJF: Djibouti.

**Djubaland, Republic of:** cinderella, "Worldwide Fund for Nature" uses WWF logo illegally.

**Djup:** (Swed.) deep (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

**Djupt lilja:** (Swed.) deep lilac (color).

**Djupt klarröd:** (Swed.) deep bright red, "high red" (color).

**Djupt ultramarinfärget påtryck:** (Swed.) deep ultramarine surcharge.

**Djupt violet:** (Swed.) deep violet (color).

**DK:** 1: Germany volume of the Michel catalogue, *Deutschland-Katalog*. 2: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Denmark, such as DK-2770.

**DL:** auction abbreviation for double line (cancellation).

**DLDC:** double line, double circle postmark.

**DLH:** see: Deutsche Lufthansa.

**D.L.H.:** (Ger.) *Deutsche Luft Hansa Aktiengesellschaft*; renamed Lufthansa, 1933.

**D.L.O.:** see: Dead Letter Office.

**DLR:** De La Rue; stamp printers, Great Britain.

**D M:** 1: Dienst Marke overprint on stamps of Danzig, 1921-23, for official use. 2: Deutsche Mark, German currency June 21, 1948-Dec. 31, 2001. 3: Dominica, country code as used by UPU.

**DMC:** Daniel M. Clancy, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Dmitrief:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-74.

**Dmitrof:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1874.

**DMM:** USPS term for domestic mail manual.

**Dnieprovsk:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1866-95.

**DNK:** *Deutschland Netto Katalog*.

**DNVP:** letters on German stamps stands for Deutschnationale Volkspartei (German National People's Party); looks like DNBB.

**DO:** Dominican Republic, country code as used by UPU.

**Doane cancels:** Doane cancels have a number in the killer bars to the right of the circular date stamps; introduced in 1904.

**Doar Ivri:** (Heb.) Hebrew Post inscription on Israel's first stamps.

**Dobbelt:** (Dan., Nor.) double.

**Dobbelt påtryk:** (Dan.) double overprint, double surcharge.

**Dobbeltsidig:** (Dan.) double sided (front and back sides).

**Dobbeltsidigt tryk:** (Dan.) printed on both sides.

**Dobbelttakning:** (Dan.) double perforation.

**Dobbeltttryk:** (Dan.) 1. double impression 2. re-entry.

**Dobeln:** local post, Germany, 1945.

**Dobírka:** (Czech.) payment upon delivery

**Doble:** (Sp.) double.

**Doboj:** local post, republic Serbska occupation issue for Bosnia, 1995.

**Dobrudja:** overprint in Cyrillic with dates "1916-1917" on stamps of Bulgaria for use in this occupied territory of Romania.

**Doc:** abbreviation for document; physician.
Docket[ing]: a brief statement of when received and maybe when answered, usually found on the outside of covers, legal or commercial documents.

Dockwra's Post: private postal service covering London and its suburbs established by William Dockwra; introduced his own distinctive postmark in 1680; used from 1680-82.

Doctor blade: device used to wipe excess ink from a printing press cylinder.

Documentary stamps: U.S. Int. Rev. inscription; revenue stamps that are applied to documents such as bills of lading, mortgages, wills, etc., 1871-1958.

Documents Philatelic Officiel: (Fr.) Official Philatelic Document; issued by France, include a copy of the issued stamp cancelled on the first day, a monocolor engraving of the stamp, descriptive text and a larger topical engraving with an embossed control seal.

Dodds Express: local baggage firm serviced Brooklyn, N.Y., New York City, N.Y and Long branch, N.J.; issued labels, year unknown.

Dodecanese Islands, Greece: islands in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Turkey; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1912-pre; used stamps of Turkey, 1912-43: stamps of Italy overprinted "Egeo," 1924: Turkey ceded islands to Italy, stamps of Italy overprinted with name of island, 1943: stamps and postage due stamps of Great Britain overprinted "M.E.F." (Middle East Forces), 1943, Sept.: Italy surrendered and islands proclaimed union with Greece, 1943-45: Germany reoccupied islands, 1947-summer: stamps of Greece used; see Aegean Islands, MEF, SDD.

Dodge & Co. Express: nationwide express firm that serviced California, Boston and New York City; used a label, 1849-51.

Dogra: alphabet in the Indian language that appears on some stamps of India as an inscription.

Dogs: hauled mail carts in Sussex, England, late 19th century.

Dog team mail: used to carry mail in Alaska and Quebec province, Canada.

Doha, Qatar: British postal service established in 1950 using stamps of the British Postal Agencies of Eastern Arabia; now known as Ad Dawhah.

Doi: (Rom.) two (number).

Doisprezece: (Rom) twelve (number).

Doland: Donald Evans bogus issue, 1960-70.

Dollfus Issue: Austrian Dollfuss stamp, issued on July 25, 1936.

Dollar Error: wine revenue stamp for the $1.60 4/5 cents where dollar is spelled "dolllar," 1951-54.

Dolni: (Czech.) down (side).

Dolores: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.


Domestic mail: USPS term for mail transmitted, among, and between the U. S., its territories and possessions, army and fleet post offices and United Nations, N.Y.

Domestic Mail Manual (DMM): directive that contains basic USPS standards for domestic mail services.

Domestic stamp: also known as nondenominated stamp used for rate increase period, not valid for international mail.


Domfil: Spanish publisher of thematic catalogues and albums.

Dominica: an island in the British Leeward islands group, became part of the Windward islands; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 Dollar (1949) 1858-60:

Dominica: essay, engraved and recess printed on white card, made public in 1870 with no information as to its origin.

Dominicaine: (Fr.) Dominican Republic.

Dominical label (tablet): a small label attached by perforation to the bottom of some Belgium stamps stating "Do not deliver on Sunday".


Dominika: (Hung.) Dominica (West Indies).

Dominikai Köztársaság: (Hung.) Dominican Republic.

Dominikanska Republiken: (Swed.) Dominican Republic.

Dominikanske Republik: (Dan., Nor.) Dominican Republic.

Dominindo: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers".

Dominikanische Republik: (Ger.) Dominican Republic.

Dominion Express Co.: private parcel firm operated over Dominion Express Lines throughout Canada, used labels and stamps, 1882-1926.

Dominique: (Fr.) Dominica.

Dommagé: (Fr.) damaged.

Dom Pedros: Brazil's 1866-79 issue featuring portraits of Emperor Dom Pedro.

Donaldson’s Despatch: S. Allan Taylor label, 1865.


Donau: (Ger.) Danube.

Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft: Danube Steamship Co. issued stamps, 1866-74, for mail carried on the Danube River.

Don Cossack Government: republic in Southern Russia; 1917, Oct.: leader was Hetman Aleksei Kaledin; formed republic proclaimed Russia “arms” types surcharged at Novocherkask, Rostov and Taganrog, plus the “Ermak” currency stamp which was valid for postage until Soviets reclaimed area in Feb.1920.

Donegal Railway Company: Ireland local post.

Donezk: local post provisional, USSR 1990s.

Donez: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1879-90.

Dongola: Sudan, Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1872-82.
Don River Railway Society: Tasmania fantasy sheet.

Don Territory Government: 1918-19: stamps included used surcharged Russian stamps; see Russia, South.

Doolittle, W.E.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

Dopis: (Czech.) letter (mail).

Dopisnice: (Czech.) postal cards.

Doplata: (Pol.) inscription on stamps of Central Lithuania and Poland, postage due.

Doplatit, Doplatne: overprint/inscription labels on stamps of Czechoslovakia, postage due.

Dopis: (Czech.) letter (mail).

Doplatné: (Czech.) postage due.

Doplatni známky: (Czech.) postage due stamps.

Doporučené: (Czech.) registered, registered mail.

Doppeldruck: double struck.

Doppia stampa: (It.) double impression, re-entry.

Doppia Incisione: (It.) re-entry.

Doremus Machine Co.: manufacture of canceling machines used from the 1890s-1930s.


Dorpat: also known as Tartu, now part of the USSR, WW I: surcharge on stamps of Russia by occupying German forces, WWII: Germans issued specially designed stamps.

Dorso: (It.) back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.

Dorucní Známka: (Czech.) personal delivery stamp.

Dos: (Fr.) back.

Dospisnice: (Czech.) postcard.

Dospinice: (Czech.) postal card.

Dotisk: (Czech.) reprint.

Dotted paper: paper with small dots forming a greyish-appearing pattern.

Dottergelb: (Ger.) golden yellow.

Dot in S: variety in the 5-cent U.S. Franklin stamp caused by a small bit of metal adhering to the transfer roll during the “rocking in” process.

Douane(s): (Fr.) customs; French Colony revenue inscription; overprint on stamps of South Africa.

Douazeci: (Rom) twenty (number).

Double cancels: covers with two separate postmarks.

Double centre: (Fr.) having the middle part of the design printed twice on the same side of the paper.

Double comb perforator: perforates, in one operation, a single row or column of stamps on all sides and perfs (the legs) between the next row or column.

Double Deficiency: marking on mail that postage due is owed at double the amount of short postage.

Double embossing: two impressions of embossed stamps on the same piece of paper, one impression may be colorless.

Double flown: cover flown once, then readdressed and flown again.

Double frappe: (Fr.) re-entry.

Double Geneva: 1843 issue by the Swiss Canton of Geneva of a 10¢ stamp printed in a double design of two 5¢ stamps, each half being usable as a 5¢ stamp.

Double grill: stamp showing two or more separate grill impressions.
Double gum: a second layer of gum was applied to the Egyptian issue of 1887 when the Egyptian government complained that the original layer was not adhering to envelopes.

Double heads: nickname for Rhodesia commemorative issue of 1910 depicting Queen Mary and King George V.

Double impression: two impressions of the design of a stamp; see: Double print.

Double joint line: a joint line that seems to be two parallel lines on rotary press stamps; caused when the gap between two rotary plates is wider than normal.

Double line watermark: term for the USPS watermark when it is made up of double lines.

Double overprint: clear double impression of the entire overprint due to the sheet having been passed twice through the printing press.

Double paper: a stamp printed on the overlapping portion of a paper joint.

Double perforations: two sets of perforations caused by the sheet being cut off center; found on early U.S. revenue stamps.

Double plate: two printing bases that are used to print a monochrome or bi-colored stamp.

Double postal cards: postal cards with a paid reply portion.

Double print: two impressions of the same stamp done intentionally; such as the 20 öre 1876 Sweden issue.

Double ring c.d.s.: circular date stamp contained within two concentric circles.

Double roulette: rouletting applied twice to the same part or entire sheet.

Double security paper: safety paper made up of two layers bonded together to discourage stamp cleaning and reuse.

Double strike: die molds where the registration varies slightly, causing doubling of lines in the design.

Double surcharge: an error when a new denomination overprint is mistakenly applied to a stamp twice.

Double transfer: this term is used for a stamp printed from a design which in error was impressed, either wholly or partially, twice by the master die in preparing the plate; can be identified by its "out of focus" appearance.


Dougherty, A.: U.S. private die playing card stamp.


Douglas double paper: patented paper used 1881-82 in the U.S. to prevent cleaning and re-use of used stamps.

Douanes: (Fr.) customs.

Douanene: customs duty.


Down: any non-printing area within a design.

Downey heads: British stamps designed by W & D Downey showing a three-quarter view of King George V.

Down's Dispatch: S. Allan Taylor label.

Down Under: refers to Australia, New Zealand and environs.

DO-X: international registration number of the German Dornier multi-engine plane; 1932: first to fly the Atlantic from West to East.

D.P.: 1: (Fr.) "Dette publique" public debt overprint; 1925-26: revenues of Syria and Lebanon for French occupation. 2: private overprint by Daily Press newspaper to prevent misuse in Hong Kong.
DPO: discontinued, or dead post office.
D.P.O.: (It.) "debito pubblico Ottomana" Ottoman public debt, see: A.D.P.O.D press: six-color offset and three-color intaglio Goebel combination press used by the B.E.P.DPRK: abbreviation for North Korea, 1977 to present.
D.P.T.: Diligenze Postali Trasporti (It.) Diligence Postal Transport, 1794.
D.R.: Deeds and Registration, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
Draconera: Greek island "stamps" repudiated by government in 1963.
Drake & Co's "Express": local firm that serviced Providence, R.I, Taunton and New Bedford, Mass.; issued a label, year unknown.
Drake, P.H. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Drake's Island: Great Britain local carriage label, off Devon coast.
Drammen: Seaport and seat of Buskerud county, S Norway, at mouth of the Dramselva River on a branch of the Oslo Fjord ca.40 miles SW of Oslo. Site of 19th century local posts established by Borresen, Eckholdt, G. O. Ulleberg, I. B. Hagen, and J. Eriksen (q.v. individual local post entries).
Drammen - Borresen Local Post: Local post established by a Mr. Borresen, with the first 5 øre "Berresens / Bypost / Drammen" typeset red on blue paper local stamp issued 15 June 1888, and with several other handstamped or typographed "Bypost Drammen" or "Drammens post" local stamps depicting a posthorn issued through 1888.
Drammen bypost: Norway local bypost, 1869-88.
Drammen - Eckholdt Local Post: Local post established by a Mr. Eckholdt, with first 2 Skilling "By / Drammen / Post" handstamped blue and dull blue local stamps issued in 1875.
Drammen - G. O. Ulleberg Local Post: Local post established by G. O. Ulleberg, with first "Bypost / Drammens / Bypost" lithographed 2 Skilling pale green local stamp issued 4 May 1869, and with two different designs 1 skilling blue stamps issued later in the month of May. The local post was taken over by I. B. Hagen (q.v.) later in 1869.
Drammen - I. B. Hagen Local Post: Local post established by I. B. Hagen, with first 1 and 2 Skilling "Brevmærke / fra / I. B. Hagen / Bybudkontor" typeset on colored papers local stamps issued in 1868, and numerous other designs typeset, handstamped, and lithographed stamps issued through 1887.
Drammen - J. Eriksen Local Post: Local post established by J. Eriksen, with the first elaborate design "Drammens / By & / Pakkepost // Joh. Eriksen" local stamps depicting a pigeon in flight with a letter issued 15 June 1887, and a later similar-design stamp set issued 1 October 1887.
Drapp: (Hung.) beige (color), see béz.
Drau, S. S.: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1870s; built for the middle Danube lines.
Draw out: printer's term for a piece of type "drawn" out of the form by the printing roller, leaving a word with one letter.
Drazba: (Czech.) auction.
DR CDS: auction abbreviation for double-ring circular date stamp.
DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo.
Dr.D.J. & S.: overprint on U.S. Proprietary revenue stamps for Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, first issued July 1, 1898.
Dreierstreifen: (Ger.) auction term for strip of three (connected stamps).
Dresden: city in Germany; inscription on local post stamps, Germany post WW II.
Dresdener Transport und Lagerhaus A.G.: (Ger.) local post, Dresden, Germany 1898-1905.
Drijvende Brandkast: (Dut.) inscription on Marine Insurance stamps, Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies.
Drina, S.S.: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company; 1870s: built for the Middle Danube lines.
DRMcL: Donald R. McLeod, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Drobná: (Czech.) minor.
Drobný: (Czech.) very small, tiny.
Drobná Vada Lepu: (Czech.) minor gum fault.
Droits de l'Homme: (Fr.) human rights.
Droits des Pauvres: (Fr.) tax for the poor; French Colony revenue inscription.
Droit fiscal: (Fr.) fiscal tax; French Colony revenue inscription
Droit judiciaires: (Fr.) judicial fees; French Colony revenue inscription.
Droit notarial: (Fr.) notary tax; French Colony revenue inscription.
Dronning: (Nor.) queen.
Dronning Elisabet den annen: (Nor.) Queen Elizabeth II (England), QEII.
Drop: USPS term for lobby slot or opening where customers deposit mail.
Drop addresses: scheme used to circumvent restrictions on mail between countries at war whereby mail from one country to another was routed through a neutral country; address was crossed out and resent to the true destination; also known as undercover addresses.
Drop letter: letter delivered from the same post office where originally posted.
Dropped letter: 1: a missing letter in typesetting caused by letter being lost of broken off during printing. 2: a letter which is out of alignment with rest of letters; usually found in typeset overprints.
Dropped mail: mail dropped from the air for forwarding to destination.
Dropped transfer: an impression on an engraved printing plate occurs when a transfer roll touches the blank plate before being positioned correctly.
Druck: (Ger.) printing.
Druckauflage: (Ger.) printing quantity.
Druckfehler: (Ger.) printing error.
Druckprobe: (Ger.) essay, proof.
Drucksache: (Ger.) printed matter.
Drucksachen & Circularbeförderung: Frankfurt, Germany local, 1886-91.
Druckvermerk: (Ger.) imprint.
Druk-Pu: bogus Bhutan overprint on stamps of India.
Drumso: (Fin.) local post, steamship mail, Finland, 1914-36.
Dryden Brothers: London manufacturer of an embossing press used for cameo stamping.
Dry dock: Bermuda 1902 stamp design given that name because design looks like a dry dock.
Dry print: stamp image or overprint deficient in ink.
Dry printing: printing method which allows the use of heavier, stiffer paper creating a whiter, high-sheen printing surface.
**Drying book:** after a stamp is soaked from an envelope, the stamp must be dried and pressed flat; the stamp drying book, made of blotting paper, is used for this purpose.

**Drezava, Drzavna:** Yugoslavia overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Drezava S.H.S.:** Serbs, Hrvats (croats) and Slovenes; inscription on stamps of Yugoslavia for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1918.

**DS:** date stamp.

**DSB:** (Dan.) Danske Statsbaner (Danish State Railways).

**Dschibuti:** (Ger.) Djibouti.

**D.S.I.L.:** Diritto Sardo Italiane Lire, Italian accountancy mark on mail going to an Austrian territory to indicate amount owed to the Sardinian Post office, result of 1853 treaty between Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia.

**DSK:** (Ger.) Deutschland-Spezial-Katalog, Michel Germany Specialized catalog.

**DT:** abbreviation for double transfer.

**DTP:** Distinguished Topical Philatelist award from the American Topical Association

**Dual cancel:** two related or unrelated cancellations on a cover, each cancelling a stamp.


**Dubbel:** (Swed.) double.

**Dubbellinjer:** (Swed.) double lines.

**Dubbelprägling:** (Swed.) re-entry.

**Dubbeltryck:** (Swed.) 1. double print. 2. re-entry.

**Duben:** (Czech.) April.

**Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway:** Ireland local post.

**Dublu:** (Rom.) double.

**Dubrovnik:** formerly Ragusa, Yugoslavia.

**Duc.di.Parma:** inscription for Duchy of Parma, Italian States.

**Ducie Island, Dependency of:** Pitcairn Islands bogus overprint.

**Due:** (It.) catalogue name given by Stanley Gibbons to Portuguese keytype used for colonial postage dues.

**Dues:** postage due stamps.

**Duckstad:** bogus, Donald Duck's own country; from the Netherlands.

**Duck stamps:** U.S. Bird Hunting Permit stamps.

**Due Grana:** (It.) Italian States, Two Sicilies.

**Dues stamp:** 1: adhesive label to record postage due on delivery because of insufficient payment. 2: stamp that indicates membership dues or fees; may be considered a cinderella.

**Duitschoost Afrika Belgische Bezetting:** (Ger.) German East Africa overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo, Belgian occupation, 1916-22.

**Dukhovstschina:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1873-82.

**Dulac, Edmund:** 1882-1953, designer of British stamps including the 1973 Coronation issue.

**Dull gum:** water activated stamp gum having no light reflective quality, incorrectly referred to
as dry gum.

**Dulwich mark:** double arc dated postmark started in Britain in 1894, used for many years.

**Dumbarton & Balloch Railway:** Scotland local post.

**Dumb cancellation:** postmark that shows neither the date nor place of cancellation.

**Dumfries Pony Express:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Duminica:** *(Rom.)* Sunday.

**Dummy** (term usually used for booklets with stamp and cover layout in blank printed outline.

**Dummy Stamps**: stamp-like labels used for training and test purposes; have no postal validity.

**Dunblane Delivery:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Dundee Circular Delivery Co.:** local post, Dundee, Great Britain, 1867.

**Dunaburg:** now known as Daugavpils.

**Dundalk, Newry & Greenore Railway:** Ireland local post.

**Dundee & Arbroath Joint Railway:** Scotland local post.

**Dundee Service:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Dun countries:** Trucial States or South Arabian issues, most not listed by Scott.

**Dungarpur:** Indian State, 1933-47.

**Dunham, E. P.:** see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Dunhams Post Office:** local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1850-52.

**Dunkelgrau:** *(Ger.)* dark/deep grey (color).

**Dungarpur:** India Feudatory State.

**Dunhams Union-Square Post Office:** U.S. local handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1850-52.

**Dunham, E.P.:** matches, private die proprietary stamps.

**Dunkelblau:** *(Ger.)* dark blue (color).

**Dunlop & Co.'s Express:** package delivery service; used a corner card.

**Dün:** *(Ger.)* thin.

**DUPL:** auction abbreviation for duplication.

**Duplex cancel:** a two-part cancel, one part containing the postmark, and the other part with the cancellation, first recorded use was in the London District Post, 1853 for stamping "too late" mail.

**Duplex paper:** two-ply paper; see: Safety paper.

**Duplicates:** extra copies of stamps that are already in the collection; they should be examined carefully for varieties and variations of color, watermark and perforation.


**Durability:** paper's ability to withstand wear and tear; storage and other factors affect durability.

**Durango's Express:** local baggage express firm serviced New York City, used a label, year unknown.

**Durango:** 1. local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937. 2. overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

**Durazzo: (It.)** overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in Turkey postage due, 1909-16, now Durres.

**Durcal:** local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.

**Durch Eilboten:** *(Ger.)* by means of Special Delivery.

**Durch Finnische Feldpost:** *(Finn.)* via Finnish fieldpost.

**Durchschnitt:** *(Ger.)* cut.

**Durchstich:** *(Ger.)* roulette.

**Durfee's Express:** local private firm; unknown area; used a label, year unknown.

**Durland Catalog:** lists all known plate numbers on U.S. stamps.
Duryea's Express: local baggage firm serviced New York City and Flushing, Long Island, used a label, year unknown.

Dutch Auction: the item being sold is called out a maximum starting price, and descends by increments until the winning buyer places his bid.

Dutch Flat Express: S. Allan Taylor local fantasy.

Duttia (Datia): India Feudatory State; 1893-21: first local post stamps, 1921: separate stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India.

Duty die: back up die made from the master die, with no country name, figures or other symbols of denomination.

Duty plate: plate used to print the value, or the name and value on stamps; used in conjunction with the head or key plate.

Dvojité, Dvojity: (Czech.) double.

Dvojity Tisk: (Czech.) double print.

Dvoupáška: (Czech.) pair.

D.V.R.: Far Eastern Republic overprint on stamps of Russia.

D.W.I.: Danish West Indies.

DX Mail: division of New Zealand Document Exchange, a private postal service that produces its own stamps for various mailing services.

D.Y.: (Turk.) Demir Yol Railroad.

Dyeaskagway: U.S. local post.

Dyp: (Nor.) deep (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

Dyp blågrønn: (Nor.) deep blue-green (color).

Dyp fiolett: (Nor.) deep violet (color).

Dyp crønnligblå: (Nor.) deep greenish-blue (color).

Dyp gulgrønn: (Nor.) deep yellow-green (color).

Dyp mørkeblå: (Nor.) deep dark blue (color).

Dyp olivengrønn: (Nor.) deep olive-green (color).

Dyp rosa: (Nor.) deep rose (color).

Dyptrykk: (Nor.) see Trykk - Dyp.

Dyr: (Dan., Swed) expensive.

DZ: Algeria, country code as used by UPU.

Dziedzice: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
E

E: 1: Special Delivery; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: (Sp.) abbreviation of "Entrada" in censor marks. 3: auction abbreviation for essay. 4: auction abbreviation for Euro; European Economic Community/EEC. 5: abbreviation for escudo, currency unit of Portugal, etc. 6. Europe: British stamp introduced in 1999, as a non-value-indicated stamp to prepay the letter rate to any of the European countries. 7: Engineer, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 8: Bavaria overprint (Eisenbahn railroad), 1908. 9: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Spain. 10: "E" inscription, US non-denominated stamp, valued 25¢, placed on sale Mar.22, 1988. 11. international postal code for Spain.  
£E: (It.) and £E: auction abbreviation for pound (Egypt).  
EA: 1: overprint on stamps of France for Algeria. 2: Greece overprint for Chios; Aegean Islands.  
Eagle: originated as a post office symbol in 1970, also used for name change for Post Office Department to United States Postal Service; see: Mercury, Post rider.  
Eagle Card Co.: U.S. private die playing card stamp.  
EAK: international postal code for Kenya.  
Eamoy: (Resembles these letters) Provisional government of Samos-Greece.  
Earee, Rev. Robert: (1846-1928) author of the two-volume work Album Weeds, which described every known forged stamp of that period.  
Earle Express Co.: private mail and parcel firm serviced Boston, and towns in Mass., R.I., and Conn. issued labels; 1839-73.  
Earliest documented use (EDU): the date when the stamp was first used in the U.S. mails.  
Earliest known use (EKU): term applied to earliest date on which a stamp is recorded to have been used.  
Earliest surviving letters: clay tablets in a cuneiform script, that was baked and hardened, then placed in clay envelope type containers.  
Earl of Crawford: James Lindsey, 1847-1914, enthusiastic stamp collector, The Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford was 923 pages.  
Early Empire Study Group: Germany Philatelic Society section that studies the postal history of the first 30 years of the German Empire: 19870-1899.  
Early impression: a stamp that has been printed from a plate which has just begun to run on the press; distinguished from later printings taken from the same plate that will not be as sharp as the "early impressions."  
Earth stamp: undenominated U. S. stamp of 1988 showing the planet Earth.  
EAS: Eugene A. Smith, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.  
Eas, Easa: overprint variety in British East Africa overprints.  
Easdale Island: local Scottish island, 1996.  
East Africa and Uganda: central East Africa, on the Indian Ocean; 1903: first stamps replaced separate issues for British East Africa and for Uganda, 1922: inscription Kenya and Uganda,
1933, July 1: East African Posts and Telecommunications Union formed, 1935: first commemorative, air mail and postage due stamps, 1959: stamps overprinted "Official" used in Tanganyika at first, then permitted in all areas, 1959: first official stamp, 1964: issued stamps inscribed Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar for the East Africa Common Service Organization (Community), 1964: first commemorative stamp, 1976: stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania bear only one country name, stamps only valid to prepay postage in the specific country, 1977, June 30: individual country's postal services took over that function.


**East Africa, British:** see: British East Africa.

**East Africa Forces:** see: E.A.F.

**East Africa, German:** see: German East Africa.

**East Africa, Italian:** 1936, June 1: Italy declared its East African possessions to be an "Empire," consisting of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland, 1941: Italy occupied British Somaliland Protectorate, Italian forces driven from East Africa, Ethiopia liberated, 1938: Italy issued stamps for this territory inscribed "Africa Orientale Italiana."

**East & West Junction Railway:** British local post.

**East Anglian Valentine:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**East Boston Express Co.:** local parcel firm serviced Boston and East Boston, Mass.; issued a label, year unknown.


**East Coast:** local overprint on Sumatra, Japanese occupation, 1942-45.

**East Elloe Post Lutton:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**East End Package Delivery and Express:** local package firm serviced the Pittsburgh, Pa., area; issued a label, year unknown.

**Easter Island:** inscription on stamps of Chile, 1992, Sc. 1010-11.

**Easter Island:** bogus with frame used on St. Vincent stamps.

**Eastern & Midlands Railway:** British local post.

Eastern Express Co.: parcel firm serviced Boston, towns in Maine and the British Provinces; issued labels, 1857-79.
Eastern Karelia: "Ita-Karjala/sot hallinto" East Karelia Military Occupation, overprint on stamps of Finland, Karelia, 1941-43, see Karelia
Eastern Rumelia (Roumelia): in southern Bulgaria; currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster 1880: No.1, 1/2 paras yellow-green, "R.O." (Roumelie Orientale) overprint on stamps of Turkey, 1881: vertical overprint "Roumelie Orientale" on stamps of Turkey, 1885: broke Turkish rule, replaced by stamps of South Bulgaria; "Roumelie Orientale" inscription on stamps of Turkey, 1886: replaced by stamps of Bulgaria after Serbia-Bulgaria war.
Eastern Samoa: also known as American Samoa, 1900: U.S. issues without overprint used, can only be recognized by cancel.
Eastern Saxony: "Bundesland Sachsen" on stamps of Germany, Russian occupation, 1945-46.
Eastern Silesia: former duchy in northern Austro-Hungarian Empire between Prussian Silesia and Moravia. After the Polish-Czech 1920 military confrontation, the western two-thirds became the Czech province of Silesia (Czech., Slezsko), and the eastern portion was given to Poland. see Ceskoslovenska polni posta - Tesínko, Celistvosti - SO 1920.
Eastern Szechwan: stamps of China overprinted for use in the 1940s.
East Germany: common name for German Democratic Republic, Deutsche Demokratische Republik, DDR and GDR.
East India: 1855: inscription for use throughout India; called that because territory was administered by the Honourable East India Company up to 1858, 1882: name stopped being used when Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India in 1877.
East Indies: see: Netherland East Indies.
East London Railway: British local post.
Eastman College: Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; 1859 used training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter.
Eastman's Express: parcel firm serviced Boston, Lynn and Salem, Mass.; issued a label, year unknown.
East Timor: territory seeking independence from Indonesia; United Nations Transitional Administration (UNTAET), 2000; 1973, Dec.16: last stamps issued under a Portuguese administration, 1975, Dec.: Indonesian forces invaded East Timor, 2000, April 29: issued two nonenominated stamps, one for internal mail, one for international mail under the auspices of
the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET); 2002, May 20: issued first stamps as new country; also known as Timor Lorosae.

**Eaton, Jas.:** see: Private die match proprietary stamps. Eatonton, Geo. 5: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**E.B.:** 1. semipostal Special Delivery, Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2. Education Board, South Australia official official, 1868-74.

**E.B.C. Postage:** see Eastman College.

**Éboué, Félix:** common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1945.

**EC:** 1: European Community, now known as European Union, EC. 2: Ecuador; country code as used by UPU. 3. "Ejercito Constitucional" local overprint on stamps of Mexico, 1914 for Constitutionalist forces.

**£EC:** auction abbreviation for dollar, Eastern Caribbean Community.

**E.C.A.F.E.:** Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

**Eca-Gard Postage and Mailing Center:** manufacturer of vending machine that prints computer vended postage.

**Écarlate:** (Fr.) scarlet (color).

**E.C. de M.:** "Ejercito Constitucional of Mexico" local overprint on stamps of Mexico, 1914 for Constitutionalist forces.

**E.C.D.S Strike Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Echar al correo:** (Sp.) to mail.

**Échecs:** (Fr.) chess (topical).

**Echo cards:** Japanese postal stationery, with an imprinted stamp, and paid ads on front.

**Echt:** (Ger.) genuine.

**Echt gelaufen:** (Ger.) postally used.

**Écija:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.

**Eckartsberga:** local, Germany, 1945-48.

**Eckholdt Local Post:** see Drammen - Eckholdt Local Post.

**Eckrand:** (Ger.) sheet corner.

**Eckrandstück:** (Ger.) corner stamp with sheet margins attached.

**E-COM:** Electronic Computer Originated Mail, began in Jan., 1982 by the USPS for large mailers to transmit computer-generated messages to 25 post offices throughout the nation.

**Économat:** inscription on Interpostal Seals for the post office bursary or office; used 1871-74, see: Interpostal seals, 1871-84.

**Economy gum:** gum applied in patterns or blocks immediately after WWII.

**Economy label:** used throughout British Empire during war period, to be applied to covers that were refolded and reused.

**Écosse:** (Fr.) Scotland.

**ECU:** 1. European Community Currency unit. 2. international postal code for Ecuador.

**Écuador:** South America, on the Pacific Ocean; currency: 8 reales = 1 peso, 100 centavos = 1 sucre (1881) 1779: handstamps used, beaded oval type (1819-30), 1830, May 11: Republic of Ecuador formed, 1849-80: British Post Office at Guayaquil for external mail using handstamps, 1865, Jan. 1: stamps first issued, 1865-80: stamps of Great Britain used on overseas mail, with C 41 cancel, 1868-75: stamps of France used at Guayaquil, in connection with Pacific Ligne, 1872: No.1, 1 reales yellow, 1880, July 1: joined the UPU, 1886: first official stamp 1896: first postage due stamps, 1928, Aug. 28: first air mail stamp, 1929: first postage due stamp. 1944, May 9: first semipostal stamp.
**Ecuador**: overprint on stamps of Colombia air mails, 1928-29.

**ECV**: auction abbreviation for estimated cash value.

**ECW**: Edward C. Wildt, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**ED**: 1. auction abbreviation for edition. 2. Edward Doe, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**EDC**: Earliest documented cover or the earliest known cover for a stamp when verified.

**EDD**: Greece overprint for Dodecanese Islands.

**Eddy, E. B.**: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Edelweiss, Kingdom of**: label, imperial residence in Winston-Salem, NC, Artistamp.

**Eden Island**: parody of possible Swiss origin.

**Edey "Express"**: private mail firm serviced area east of the Mississippi River; used labels affixed to envelopes, 1862.

**Edfou**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

**EDG**: Everett D. Green, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Edge stamp**: stamp not perforated on one side and end; 1887 definition.

**Edgeware post**: Great Britain, local strike post, 1971.

**Edicto**: (Sp.) official notice with details of various matters including the mail arrival.

**Edificios postales**: overprint on stamps of El Salvador, postal tax.

**Edilfil**: Spain and Spanish Offices & Colonies Specialized Postage Stamp Catalog.

**Edinburgh and Leith Circular Delivery Company**: Great Britain local, 1865-66.

**Edinburgh Strike Post**: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**Edirne**: formerly Adrianople, Turkey.

**Edizione principe**: (It.) first printing.

**Edkou**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1880-84.

**Edona**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1880.

**E. D. Prince Letter Despatch**: S. Allan Taylor label.

**E.D.U.**: earliest documented use.

**Educacion Nacional**: (Sp.) inscription for postal tax, El Salvador.


**Edwa**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1880-84.

**Edwardian**: refers to stamps of Great Britain’s King Edward VII.

**Edwards & Co.'s Express**: private mail firm serviced Boston, and Bangor and Portland, Maine; issued a label, 1855?

**Edwards, Sanford & Co. Transatlantic Express**: letter delivery firm that forwarded letters into the U.S. mails, used a corner card, c1849.

**EE**: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Estonia, such as EE 2000 Narva. 2: Estonia; country code as used by UPU.

**EE Bars**: electric eye bars.

**EEC**: European Economic Community.

**E.E.F.**: 1: Egyptian Expeditionary Forces; Palestine Inscription, British Occupation, 1918-27. 2: (with Arabic overprint) Trans-Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Cilicia.

**EEN 1 GLD**: Netherlands overprint.

**Een Penny**: currency surcharge, Transvaal, 1882.

**Eendragt maakt Magt.**: "Union makes strength" South African Republic.

**Eesti post**: overprint on stamps of Russia, Estonia, 1918-40.
**Eesti Post Virumaa**: bogus, Estonia inscription, Bolshevist occupation, Virumma, 1918-19.
**Eesti Vabriil**: Estonian Republic, stamps of Estonia inscription, 1918-1940.
**Eesti Varbarik**: Inscription, Estonia, 1919-25.
**EE.UU.:** (Sp.) Estados Unidos, abbreviation for United States.
**EE.UU. de C.:** (Sp.) Colombia, Department Tolma, 1870.
**EE.UU. de Colombia**: (Sp.) inscription, Colombia, 1886.
**EE.UU. de Venezuela**: (Sp.) inscription, Venezuela, special delivery.
**EF**: international postal code for Estonia.
**E.F.:** auction term for extremely fine, exceptionally large margins with near perfect centering; usually command premium of catalog value.
**EF**: with year 1899 overprint on stamps of Bolivia.
**Efectos de Comercio**: (Sp.) commercial drafts; bills of exchange; found on fiscal stamps for duty payable on such items.
**Effets de Commerce**: commercial bills of lading; French Colony Revenue inscription
**Effets Negociables**: negotiable bills of exchange; French Colony Revenue inscription
**Éfigie**: (Sp.) portrait, likeness.
**EFO**: errors, freaks and oddities.
**EFO**: "Etablissements de l'Oceanie" (French Oceanic Settlements) overprint on stamps of French Polynesia, 1915.
**EFOCC**: Errors, Freaks and Oddities Collectors Club.
**Eftergravering**: (Dan.) re-engraved.
**Eftergummiering**: (Dan.) regummed.
**Eftertakning**: (Dan.) reperforated.
**Eftertryck**: (Swed.) reprint.
**Eftertryk**: (Dan.) reprint, see Nytryk.
**Efterporto**: (Dan.) "postage to pay" Danish West Indies, postage due inscription.
**Eftertaxering**: (Swed.) card mailed to sender advising of postage due; postage could be affixed to the card and mailed back to the sending office.
**EG**: Egypt; country code as used by UPU.
**Égée îles de la mer**: (Fr.) Aegean islands.
**Égéi-Tengeri**: (Hung.) Aegean Sea.
**Égèi-Tengeri Szigetek**: (Hung.) Aegean (Sea) Islands.
**Egeo**: Aegean. 1: overprint on stamps of Italy for use in Aegean Islands occupied by Italy in 1912. 2: Aegean Islands, General Issue; see Calino.
**Égypto**: (Sp.) Egypt.
**Égitto**: (It.) Egypt.
**EGK**: (Ger.) Michel catalog; Europa-Ganzachen-Katalog.
**Église**: (Fr.) church (thematic).
**E Grill**: grill used on US stamps during the 19th century.
**Égszinkék**: (Hung.) cerulean-blue, sky-blue (color).
**Égy**: (Hung.) one (number).
**Égyenlítói Guinea**: (Hung.) Equatorial Guinea.
**Égiyptom**: (Hung.) Egypt.
**Egykrajczar**: one Kruezer, inscription, Hungary.
**Egypt**: Northern Africa, on the Mediterranean and Red Seas; currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 1.00
milliemes = 100 piasters = 1 pound (1888) 3000 BC: postal service started, used papyrus; see Papyrus, 1146: pigeon posts used, 1821: "Posta Europea", (It.) private posts to Europe by an Italian firm, 1835: "Overland Route" of Lt. Waghorn delivered mail between Britain and India through Egypt, 1843: inland posts operated by a private firm, 1857: Posta Europa operated inland mail, 1860-85: stamps of Great Britain used at British post office in Alexandria (B 01 cancel) and Suez (B 02 cancel), and by the British Army Post office in Egypt, French stamps overprinted for use at French post offices in Alexandria and Port Said, Suez Canal Company also issued its own stamps, 1865: private Italian firm bought by Egyptian government used Italian cancellers "Poste Vice-Rea...
Eichele & Co.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Eichele, Aug.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Eichele, P. & Co.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Eilaufrtrag: (Ger.) rapid inquiry hand stamp, German post office card to verify address.
Eilbert & Celice islands: British colonial royal wedding frames from book, "Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers."
Eilbot: (Ger.) express.
Eilmarke: Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Eilpost: (Ger.) express mail, expedited delivery.
Einband: (Ger.) binder.
Einfaches papier: (Ger.) wove paper.
Einfarbig: (Ger.) monochrome color.
Einfassung: (Ger.) frame.
Eingepreßt: (Ger.) embossed.
Einkauf: (Ger.) purchase.
Einlieferungsschein: (Ger.) receipt for registered letter.
Einringstempel: (Ger.) single circle cancel.
Einschreibebrief: (Ger.) registered letter.
Einseltig: (Ger.) imperf on one side.
Einstechbuch: (Ger.) stock book.
Einwandfrei: (Ger.) perfect, faultless.
Einzig dastehend: (Ger.) unique.
Einzelmarke: (Ger.) single (stamp).
Einzuziehen: Danzig, postage due.
Eire: see: Ireland.
Eireann: overprint on stamps of Great Britain for Ireland, 1922-23.
Eisenbahn: (Ger.) train (thematic).
Eisenbahnmarke: (Ger.) railway postage stamp.
Eisenhart's J.W., Matches: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Éjderen: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1915.
Éjemplar: (Sp.) example, specimen (of a stamp).
Éjercito: (Sp.) army.
Éjercito constitucionalista: (Sp.) "Constitutional Army" inscription, Mexico, Sonora revenues provisionally used as postage, 1923.
Éjercito Español en África: (Sp.) 1860 postmarks from Morocco for Spanish army in Africa.
Éjercito renovador: (Sp.) inscription on Mexico-Sinaloa revenue, 1923, may not have been placed on sale.
EK: (Ger.) Michel catalogs; Europe-katalog.
Ekaterinodar: now Krasnodar, USSR.
Ekko: private cinderellas produced by Ekko Co. of Chicago in 1924 to verify reception by various radio stations.
Ekoeicic: (resembles these letters) Greece-Salonika, postal tax stamps.
Ekspresmærke: (Dan.) special delivery stamp, express mail stamp.
Ekspresporto: (Dan.) special delivery postage, express mail postage.
Ekspress: (Dan.) express.
**Ekte:** *(Nor.)* genuine.

**Ekvador:** *(Hung.)* Ecuador.

**EKU:** *see:* Earliest known use.

**EL:** 1: auction abbreviation for envelope letter (folded letter). 2: entire letter.

**El-Abiad:** Egypt, *see:* Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

**Elass-Lotherin:** *(Ger.)* revenue stamp for German occupation of Alsace-Lorraine.

**El-Ayat:** Egypt, *see:* Interpostal seals, 1880-82.

**Elbow and eyeball:** USPS informal term to open and examine supposedly empty mail sacks to make certain that it does not contain any mail.

**El-Boulak-Dakcour:** Egypt, *see:* Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

**El Burgo:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1938.

**El Campillo:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.

**El Cerro de Andevalo:** local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936.

**Elche:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**El Che de la Sierra:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Elda:** local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937

**El Djezair, Algeria:** also known as Algiers.

**El Dorado, federated state of:** fantasy from the *American Philatelist.*

**Eldridge Brothers’ Express:** private mail firm serviced Kansas; issued a label, year unknown.

**Electric Express & Storage Company:** parcel firm operated via electric trolleys, issued a stamp, area unrecorded, year unknown.

**Electric Express Company:** parcel firm operated via electric trolleys, Portland, Ore. area; issued a stamp, year unknown.

**Electric Eye Dashes:** vertical dashes in the vertical gutter used by the electric eye during the perforating process, 1933.

**Electric Eye Frame Bars:** horizontal lines in the left sheet margin used by the electric eye during the perforating process, 1939.

**Electric eye mark:** mark, or bars used in positioning stamp sheets during printing process.

**Electric eye perforating:** machines that are equipped with electric eyes that guide the perforating pins up the center of the stamp margin with the aid of distinctive marks, thus creating well-centered stamps.

**Electric Telegraph:** inscription on Indian telegraph stamps, issued 1860.

**Electric Telegraph Co.:** stamp of British private telegraph company.

**Electronic Commerce Services (ECS):** includes a time and date stamp, return receipt, registered, certified, verification of sender and recipient and archival services, all via electronic means.

**Electronic Communications:** developed computerized post office meters in 1974.

**Electronic mail:** method of sending written material from one location to another without physically carrying the material from point of mailing to point of delivery.

**Electronic option:** an electronic file that includes details about the pieces in the mailing, delivery information is retrieved electronically, ether by electronic file transfer of Internet inquiry; USPS term

**Electronic postage:** a postage imprint that features a two-dimensional bar code containing data necessary for revenue protection.

**Electronic postmark:** an electronic time and date stamp on electronic mail that will authenticate a document's existence at a particular point in time.
**Electronic return**: U.S. Postal Service term for return of undeliverable mail by electronic means with incorrect address, rather than physical return of the mailing piece, started in 2002.

**Electroplate**: a printing plate made by duplicating the original plate which is available for additional duplication in very large press runs.

**Electrotype (Electro)**: an obsolete method for reproducing dies by applying a costing of copper to a mold from the original die.

**Elefántcsontpart**: (Hung.) Ivory Coast.

**Élénk**: (Hung.) bright (color).

**Élénkék**: (Hung.) bright blue (color).

**Élénkpiros**: (Hung.) bright red (color).

**Élénksarga**: (Hung.) bright yellow (color).

**Élénkvörös**: (Hung.) scarlet-red (color).

**Élénkzöld**: (Hung.) bright green (color).

**El espacio**: (Sp.) space (thematic).

**Elevator stamp**: inspection stamp issued by Connecticut from 1846 through 1957, nondenominated.

**El-Facher**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

**Elfenbeinkopf**: (Ger.) Ivory Head silhouette on Queen Ivory.

**Elfenbeinkiste**: (Ger.) Ivory Coast.

**Elfland**: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.

**El-Gisr**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1868.

**Elisabeth, S.S.**: steamship of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built about 1850's for the middle or upper Danube lines.

**Elizabeth**: error on 40p June 25, 2004, stamp of Jersey, should be Elizabeth.

**El Iskandariya**: also known as Alexandria, Egypt.


**El-Kalabat**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

**Ellas (Greek letters) and 2-x-43**: used in Zante, Ionian Islands to Italy under German occupation.

**Elleore**: labels used to support children's holiday trips.

**Elfenbenskusten**: (Swed.) Ivory Coast.

**Elfenbenskysten**: (Dan., Nor.) Ivory Coast.

**Elleve**: (Dan., Nor.) eleven (number).

**Ellichhpur, India**: now Achalpur.

**Ellington-Zwisler Catalog (E-Z)**: rocket mail flight information, 2 volume set.

**Elliot-Fairchild**: local, Canada, 1925-26.

**Elliptical perforations**: odd-size perforation, usually two per stamp to make it difficult to counterfeit stamps.

**El Masnou**: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**El-Meslemieh**: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-80.

**Elobey, Annobon and Corisco**: islands near coast of Guinea, western Africa; currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta 1868: used stamps of Fernando Poo, 1903: No.1, 1/4 centime carmine, issued their own stamps, 1909: stamps of Spanish Guinea used, Elobey and Corisco use stamps of Rio Muni, Annobon uses stamps of Fernando Poo.

**El parlamento a Cervantes**: (Sp.) Spain, overprint, official stamps, Cervantes death anniversary, 1916.
El Qahira: also known as Cairo, Egypt.
El Salvador: see: Salvador.
Elsass: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany, occupation of Alsace, WWI, 1940.
Elsass-Lothringen: (Ger.) Alsace-Lorraine.
El Skandariya, Egypt: also known as Alexandria.
Elsonapi Boriték: (Hung.) first day cover, FDC.
ELT: Edward L. Tucker, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
El-Tarieh: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1880.
Elua Keneta: Hawaii, 1861-93.
Elusive: a stamp that is hard to find, but is not rare or scarce.
Elwua: city in Estonia; 1941: stamps of Russia provisionally overprinted "Eesti post" by Germans for use in city.
El-Wastah: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1880.
E L Z N: inscription on illegal issue of Mexico, reported to the UPU March 25, 1996.
E-mail: letters sent electronically via the World Wide Web (WWW).
Embabe: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1868.
Embajadas: (Sp.) embassies.
Embarkation Army post offices: During WW II, when a wounded man was evacuated to the U.S., his name, rank, APO and serial number were sent ahead by air to this office to hold mail for arrival of the wounded serviceman.
Embedded phosphor paper (EP): stamp printing paper with taggant that penetrates the surface of the paper, applied prior to printing; has a highly mottled appearance under short wave ultraviolet light.
Embedded Silk Threads: threads embedded in stamp paper as a security measure.
Embedded taggant: a term used for taggant applied to the surface of uncoated paper, with a tendency to be absorbed unevenly into the fibers, giving a mottled appearance under shortwave UV light.
Emerson Drug Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Emblems: Great Britain watermarks, 1856 roses for England and thistle for Scotland.
Embo: label, Scotland seceded from Great Britain for one day in 1985.
Emborronado: (Sp.) blurred, smudged.
Embossed: stamps, usually envelope stamps, that are raised in low relief in relationship to the surface of the paper on which they are printed.
Embossed revenues: revenue stamps that are raised in low relief in relationship to the surface of the paper on which they are printed; applied to 18th and 19th century documents by New York and Massachusetts, to pay taxes.
Embossing: 1: the process of impressing a design in relief into the paper of an envelope or sheet of paper. 2: a form of printing in relief.
Em circulação: (Port.) current.
EME: Edwin M. Earle, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Emergency flight: flight taken in response to an emergency such as floods, breakdown of rail transportation, strikes, etc.
Emergency postmark: used by First Division, Railway Mail Service, St. Albans & Boston R.P.O. when the regular handstamp was misplaced.
Emergency service stamps: usually refers to stamps portraying emergency equipment, such as ambulances, fire trucks, etc.
Empfänger: (Ger.) addressee.
Emgültig: (Ger.) definitive.
Emprinte: (Fr.) reprint.
Émirats Arabes Unis: (Fr.) United Arab Emirates. English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.: British telegraph stamp may be the world’s first, 1853.
Émirdites: Albania, unauthorized issue.
Émis: (Fr.) issued.
Émis (non): (Fr.) stamp prepared but not issued due to various reasons.
Émisión: (Sp.) issue.
Émisión cenicienta: (Sp.) cinderella issue.
Émiuniile de Eliberare: (Rom.) liberation issues.
Émissione locale: (It.) local issue, post.
Émisión falso: (Sp.) bogus: labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors.
Émission: (Fr.) issue.
Emission cendrillon: (Fr.) cinderella issue.
Emission commemorative: (Fr.) commemorative issue.
Émissione: see: Issue (stamp).
Émission falso: (It.) bogus: labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors.
Émission faux: (Fr.) bogus: labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors.
Émission premier jour d': (Fr.) first day of issue.
Émission provisoire: (Fr.) provisional issue.
Emitido: (Sp.) issued.
Émlékiv Postai Bérmentesítésre Nem Alkalmaz: (Hung.) a commemorative sheet having no postal validity.
Emory, Va. Paid 5, Paid 10: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Empalne: (Sp.) 1: coil joint. 2: postmark for railway junction.
Empastado: (Sp.) blurred, blotchy.
Emperor of the world: label, India produced in 1892.
Empfänger verstarben: (Ger.) "recipient deceased" hand stamp, WW II.
Empire: France, 1853-70 issues, released during reign of Emperor Napoleon III.
Empire Air Mail Scheme: see: All-up service.
Empire Centrafricain: Central Africa.
Empire City Dispatch: U.S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1881.
Empire d’Ethiopie: Ethiopia, formerly Abyssinia.
Empire Express and Parcel Delivery: parcel delivery firm service New York State?; issued a label; 1906.
Empire Franc, Francais: inscription 1853, August-1872, France, French Colonies in 1871-72.
Emp. Ottoman: 1: with R.O. or Roumelie Orientale overprint, Turkey. 2: with crescent and Turkish inscription on stamps of Turkey, Eastern Rumelia, Turkish Empire 1876-92.
Empreinte: (Fr.) imprint.
EMS: U.S. Express Mail Service.
EMU: early matching usages; collection of earliest usages as documented by previous announcement of early date.
En: (Nor.) one (number).
E.N.A.: Empresa Norte America (Sp.) a shipping line mark, 1790-1856.
Enamelled paper: highly glazed paper producing a glossy, brittle surface.
Enapiomon: inscription on stamps of Greece, postage dues.
Encart: (Fr.) presentation pack.
Encased postage stamp: a stamp within a protective covering that was used as a coin, invented by John Gault, started in 1862 when there was a shortage of change due to the Civil War.
Enchassee: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1879-84.
Enchère: (Fr.) beginning selling price of the lot; can represent one bid over the second highest book bid, the highest book bid or the reserve price for the lot.
Enchérisseur: (Fr.) bidder.
Encima (de): (Sp.) above, over.
Encinasola: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Encomendes postais: (Port.) parcel post for Portuguese language countries.
Encomienda: (Sp.) parcel post.
En creux: (Fr.) line engraving.
End delivery: coil in which postage stamps are arranged "one above the other" and sold through vending machines.
Endereço: (Port.) address, the place to where mail is sent.
Endgültig: (Ger.) definitive.
Endommage: (Fr.) damaged.
Endorsement: marking on a mail piece that indicates handling instructions, a special service, or another request.
Endwise: another term for vertical coil.
Ène: (Sp.) "enero" abbreviation in postmarks for January.
E.N.E.: Empresa Norte Europa (Sp.) a shipping line mark, 1790-1856.
"Enemy Action Delayed by": (picture of bomb) marking applied to mail during WW II by British Post Office for mail delayed by enemy bombings.
En Épargne: (Fr.) "in relief" type of printing plate used in letterpress process.
Enfant: (Fr.) children (thematic).
Enfantine: children's stamps; see Toy stamps.
En forma de arco: (Sp.) Canadian set of King George V of 1930-31 to differentiate them from
previous series Eng: 1: auction abbreviation for engraved. 2: England. 3: German for narrow.
Enfranchise: (Fr.) post free.
Engelberg: Switzerland hotel post, 1880, Hotel Pension Sonnenberg.
Engelsk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) English (adj.).
Engelska kolonier: (Swed.) British colonies.
Engelske kolonier: (Dan.) British Colonies.
Engelt bezahlt: (Ger.) postage paid.
Engine turning: use of a geometric lathe to produce intricate engravings, also known as latework.
England: a regional issue solely for England; not sold in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, etc.
English School of Philately: classified stamps by the difference in design; see French School of Philately.
Engomado: (Sp.) gummed.
Engr.: abbreviation for engraved.
Engraved cachet: a printed cachet on which the design is slightly raised above the surface of the paper or envelope.
Engraved stamps: 1: stamps printed from plates into which a design is cut or chemically etched; the plate is applied under heavy pressure to the paper being printed, leaving the ink raised above the surface of the paper. 2: implies that the stamp is printed by the recess or line-engraved process.
Engraver: the person who engraves a die.
Engraver's initials (mark): the initials of the engraver which may appear in the sheet margin or in smaller letters below the bottom frame line of a stamp design.
Engraver's proofs: proofs taken from an engraving to give an idea of how a stamp design will look when completed.
Engraving: 1: art of cutting (stamp) designs on metal, wood, etc. 2: Gravieren (Ger.), Gravure (Fr.), Incisione (It.), Gravadura (Sp.).
Engstrom "Enskilda" Local Post: see Göteborg - Göteborg - Ivan R. A. Engstrom "Enskilda" Local Post.
Enguera: local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Enkelte: (Dan.) few.
Enos: French post office in Ottoman Empire opened Jan. 1874, closed April 1875.
En. Numbre: En numéraire (Fr.) payment for mail from abroad is to be made in coin, 1796.
Enpfänger: (Ger.) addressee.
En primeur cards: postcard-style announcement of new issues from Canada Post
Enregistrement: (Fr.) registration fee; French Colony revenue inscription.
Ensayo: (Sp.) see: Essay.
Enroulement: (Fr.) coil (of stamps).
Enschede, Joh.: printer of stamps for postal administrations, located in Haarlem, the Netherlands, founded 1703, produced its first postage stamps in 1862.
Ensemble: (Fr.) complete set.
Ensfarget: (Nor.) single color, monocolor.
Enskilda lokalpost: (Swed.) private local post.
Entero: (Sp.) see: Entire.
Entero postal: (Sp.) postal stationery.
Enteros: (Sp.) postal stationery with impressed stamps.
Entier: (Fr.) see: Entire.
Entier postal: (Fr.) postal stationery.
Entire: 1: a complete envelope or postal card with stamp, postmark, address, etc. as originally received. 2: before the advent of envelopes, refers to part bearing the address of a multi-page letter.
Entrada: (Sp.) entry, arrival; used on Spanish civil war covers to indicate arrival of letter in censorship department.
Entraga inmediata: (Sp.) U.S. military occupation of Cuba, error in spelling.
Entrega: (Sp.) delivery.
Entrega especial: (Sp.) special delivery.
Entrada inmediata: (Sp.) U.S. military occupation of Cuba, error in spelling.
Entrada inmediata: (Sp.) immediate delivery, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, 1910-14.
Entresuelo: (Sp.) mezzanine floor, found in addresses.
Entry: subject made by rocking a transfer roll on to a printing base, used for intaglio or relief printing.
Entwerten: see: Demonitize.
Entwertet: (Ger.) see: Canceled.
Entwertung: (Ger.) see: Cancellation.
Entwurf: (Ger.) essays of proposed design for a stamp, used by Austria.
En uso: (Sp.) see: Current.
ENV: 1: estimated net value. 2: see: Envelope.
Envasado: (Sp.) wrapped or bottled, found on Cadiz local tax stamps.
Envelope: 1: form of wrapper or cover for letters. 2: machine made envelopes first made in France about 1790, but were not popular since they added to the weight. 3: first used by Egyptians and Assyrians to enclosed clay tablets in 3000 BC.
Envelope cut square: the stamp portion of a stamped envelope that has been cut from the envelope in a square or rectangular shape.
Envelope seal: usually circular paper seal used to seal envelopes; many also announced who sent the letter.
Envelope stamp: stamp printed or embossed directly on the paper of the envelope, distinguishing it from an adhesive stamp.
Enveloppe: (Fr.) cover, an envelope or a postally used envelope or one with a postal cancellation cover.
Enveloppe premier jour(vol): (Fr.) first day cover (flight).
Envers: (Fr.) reversed, upside down.
Envio: (Sp.) consignment.
Envois Insuffisament: (Fr.) short paid or postage due handstamp.
Envio no Normalizado: (Sp.) marking for irregular cover which does not conform to postal regulations.
Envoyer: (Fr.) to send.
EO: Special Delivery Official; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than
standard postage.

**Eonikh:** (Gr.) Greece postal tax stamps, 1914.

**Eo. So.:** "Estado Soberano" sovereign state, Colombia.

**EP:** see: Embedded phosphor paper.

**EP:** 1. characters that look like this are parcel post or revenue issue in China, Japan or Korea. 2. occurs where an extra piece of paper falls across the plate blocking the printed ink from reaching the actual stamp paper.

**Épargne:** term en epargne, "in relief" engraving to produce a die in relief printing where the non-printing surface is cut away.

**Épargne:** (Fr.) savings plan; French Colony Revenue inscription.

**Épaulettes:** term used for Belgium's first issue of 1849 due to the epaulettes shown on the uniform of King Leopold. Epila: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Épire:** (Fr.) Epirus.

**Épirus:** part of Albania and Greece; currency: 100 lepta = 1 drachma 1912-pre belonged to Turkey, 1912-13: assigned to Albania after Balkan wars, issued postage stamps, 1914, Mar.2: proclaimed independent state, 1914, Feb.: No.1, 1 lepta black/blue, provisional stamps issued for Epirus as Chimarra, Koritsa and Greek occupation issues, 1916: occupied by Italians and French, 1940-41: Greece issued occupation stamps, see Republika Kore.


**EPJ:** The Essay Proof Journal.

**Éplegrønn:** (Nor.) apple-green (color).

**EPM:** Electronic Postmark, proof of who signed what documents, at what time and for what reasons.

**Epmakb:** South Russia, Don issues.

**Epmpkb:** South Russia, 1919.

**EPMM:** auction abbreviation for erased pencil mark(s) in margin(s) on stamp sheets.

**Épreuve:** 1. French Colony Revenue inscription. 2. (Fr.) proof, triail, essay.

**Épreuve d'artiste:** (Fr.) artist's or engraver's proof.

**Épreuve d'couleur:** (Fr.) color proof or color trial.

**Épreuve de luxe:** (Fr.) presentation die proof


**Épuisé(e):** (Fr.) out of print, out of stock, sold out.

**Equateur:** (Fr.) Ecuador.

**Equatorial Africa, French:** see: Chad, Gabon, Congo People's Republic, Ubangi-Shari-Tchad.


**Equipaje:** (Sp.) cancellation from railway baggage office.

**E.R.:** 1: Great Britain (Without country name), 1952-67. 2: Eritrea; country code as used by UPU. 3: Delivery Tax, Spain. 3. Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

**E.R.:** "Edward Rex Imperator" overprint Transvaal.

**Eröffnung:** (Ger.) inauguration.
Erb: *(Czech.)* coat of arms.
Eredíti Gumizással: *(Hung.)* mint, never hinged.
Erehwon, principality of: fantasy for Nowhere spelled backwards, by George Fabian.
Erganzungsmarke: *(Ger.)* makeup-rate stamp without a value indicated.
Erhält: *(Ger.)* receipt.
Erhaltung: *(Ger.)* condition; the quality of a stamp regarding color, centering, cancellation, and gum if mint all go into making up the term "condition." Typical condition descriptions are Superb, Very Fine, Fine, Good, Average, or Poor. "Superb" means that everything about the stamp is perfect.
E.R.I.: Edward Rex Imperator, overprint on stamps of South Africa for Transvaal.
Erie Express: parcel delivery firm serviced the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; issued frank stamps and labels; 1886-88.
Eriksen Local Post: see Drammen - J. Eriksen Local Post.
Erinnerung: *(Ger.)* collection of commemorative labels.
Erinnerungskarte: *(Ger.)* non-postal vignettes, reprints, etc.
Erinnophilie: *(Fr.)* collection of labels, Cinderella collection.
Erith City and Thanet: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Eritrea liberta: "Free Eritrea" bogus, by anti-Ethiopian groups, 1978, mostly in Switzerland.
Erläuterungsblatt: *(Ger.)* black prints on publicity pages.
Eroare: *(Rom.)* error.
Erreur: *(Fr.)* see: Error.
**Erreur d'couleur:** (Fr.) color error.

**Error:** 1: a philatelic item that has something wrong in the design or in its production that makes it different from the stated design; this can be in the perforations, color or printing, not to be confused with flaw. 2: a consistent abnormal variety created by a mistake in stamp production or in a postmark. 3: USPS term for a missorted piece of mail that must be rehandled within the post office before dispatch.

**Error de color:** (Sp.) color error.

**Error de impresion:** (Sp.) printing error.

**Error de reporte:** (Sp.) error in the transfer of design from the master die to the transfer roller.

**Errore di colore:** (It.) color error.

**Error of value:** two different face values printed on one stamp; Sweden 1876-78.

**Errors, freaks and oddities (EFO):** all postal items that are not made in the form or condition intended.

**Error stamp:** the 1916 2¢ carmine printed with a 5 for a 2, reported by a P.O. circular May 2, 1917.

**Erseka:** city in Albania, occupied by Greece in 1914, issued local stamps.

**Erstdruck:** (Ger.) first printing.

**Erste k.k. pr. Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft:** inscription on stamps of Danube Steam Navigation Company, 1866-71.

**Ersten Weltkreiges:** (Ger.) first World War (WW 1) (1914 / 1918).

**Erstflug:** (Ger.) first flight.

**Erstflugbrief:** (Ger.) first flight cover.

**Ersttag:** (Ger.) first day.

**Ersttag-Langstempel:** (Ger.) first day special cancel of a non-circular date stamp.

**Ersttagsblatt:** (Ger.) first day stamp on a commemorative page.

**Ersttagsbrief:** (Ger.) first day cover.

**Ersttagstempel:** (Ger.) first day cancellation.

**Ersttags-Zusatzstempel:** (Ger.) first day supplemental postmark.


**Érték:** (Hung.) value.

**Ervenyes:** (Hung.) overprint for "Valid" on obsolete stamps of Hungary.

**Erweiterer aufdruck:** (Ger.) overprint.

**Erythräa:** (Ger.) Eritrea.

**Erythrée:** (Fr.) Eritrea.

**ES:** 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Spain, such as ES 28013, Madrid. 2: Spain; country code as used by UPU. 3: auction abbreviation for Escudo (Portugal, Cape Verde). 4. overprint on stamps of Mexico for Sonora, 1914-15.

**ESA:** European Space Agency, a consortium of 14 European nations to deal with space activities.

**ESC:** "escudos" currency in Spain.

**Escarlata:** (Sp.) scarlet (color).

**Eschede, Joh.:** stamp printer located in the Netherlands, founded in 1793, prints stamps for more than 60 countries.

**Escocia:** (Sp.) Scotland.

**Escompte:** (Fr.) discount.

**Escudo:** currency unit used in Azores, Cape Verde, Madeira and Portugal.
Escudo de armas: (Sp.) coat of arms.

Escudo del Departamento de Managua: (Sp.) "Shield of the Department of Managua" Nicaragua, officials, 1905.

Escuelas: (Sp.) "schools" Venezuela revenue inscription, when overprinted, for three patriots, stamps used for postage during shortage of regular stamps, March 1871-Aug. 1873 and in 1879-80.

Escuelas de Tiro Naval: (Sp.) Naval gunnery schools, used on civil war postmarks.

E.S. de Antioquia: (Sp.) "Estado Soberano," inscription, sovereign state, Colombia-Antioquia.

E.S.del T.: Colombia, Tolima Department.

E.S. de Panama: (Sp.) "Estado Soberano" sovereign state, Panama, when state of Colombia.

Esemplare: (It.) specimen.

Eseu: (Rom.) essay.

Esmeraldas: (Sp.) Ecuador with a control mark overprint, 1902.

Esmerado: (Sp.) exact or correct, accurate.

Esne: Egypt, see: Interpostal seals, 1872-84.

ESOC: European Space Operation center; ESA control center for tracking satellites.

Esoterica: any item, besides a cover, postcard or envelope, that has been cancelled on the First Day and doesn’t fit any of the regular collecting categories.

Espace: (Fr.) space (topical).

Espacio: (Sp.) space, used for gutter.

Espagne: (Fr.) Spain.

España: (Sp.) inscription for Spain and Spanish, 1863 and 1929, tilde may not appear in some inscriptions.

Espana Franqueo: (Sp.) inscription for Carlist issues, Spain, 1874-75, portrait of Carlos VII.

España Sahara: (Sp.) Spanish Sahara.

España Valencia: (Sp.) Spain Carlist issue of Valencia, 1874-75.

Española, Republica: (Sp.) Spain, 1931-38.

Esparraguera: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Esparto paper: made in Europe from esparto grass, smooth dense appearance similar to writing paper; used for stamps of New Zealand

Especial movil: (Sp.) adhesive fiscal stamps.

Esperanat respubliko insulo rosoj: Republic of Isle of Roses; a 400 square meter platform constructed in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Rimini, Italy.

Esperimento Posta Aerea Maggio 1917 Torino-Roma-Roma-Torino: world's first air mail stamp overprint for experimental air mail flight between Rome and Turin, May 22, 1917.

Espinardo: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Esplorazione Polare 1928/Ricerche Dirigible Italia: (It.) unofficial overprint on the 1.20 Lire stamp of Italy supposedly to honor Nobile's polar flight.

Espuga de Francoli: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Esppluges de Llobregat: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Espot: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

ESSSt., Ersttag-Langstempel: (Ger.) first day special cancel of a non-circular date stamp.

E-Stamp Corp.: commercial firm selling computer-generated postage via the Internet.

Esquineux postage: fantasy from the American Journal of Philately.

Essai: (Fr.) see: Essay.

Essay: 1: a trial design for a proposed postage stamp. 2: rejected and unused stamp design.
Essequibo is Ours: overprint on stamps of Guyana as propaganda for possession of Essequibo river area from Venezuela, 1896.


Est.: 1. auction abbreviation estimated net value of an item. 2. (Rom.) east.

Estacion: (Sp.) railway station, found in postmarks.

Estacion de Invierno: (Sp.) winter resort, used in postmarks of Málaga.

Estado(s): "state(e)," Spanish language countries.

Estado da India: (Port.) inscription, Portuguese India, 1946-62.

Estado de jipijapa: (Sp.) bogus Mexican state.

Estado de Nicaragua: (Sp.) inscription, Nicaragua.

Estado Español: (Sp.) Spanish state, used by Nationalists during the Civil War.

Estado Guyana: (Sp.) inscription on locals, ships or arms design, Venezuela-Guayana.

Estado S. del Tolima: (Sp.) inscription, Colombia-Tolima.

Estado soberano de Bolivar: (Sp.) "sovereign state of Bolivar" Colombia-Bolivar.

Estado Soberano de Santander: (Sp.) "sovereign state of Santander," Colombia-Santander.

Estados Pontíficos: (Sp.) Papal States.

Estados Unida de Nueva Granada: (Sp.) Colombia-New Granada, 1861.

Estados Unidos: (Sp.) United States.

Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada: (Sp.) Colombia (United States of New Granada).

Estados Unidos do Brasil: (Sp.) "United States of Brazil," Brazil.

Estafeta (de correos): (Sp.) post office.

Estafeta de cambio: (Sp.) cancels refer to Foreign Section Sorting Offices.

Estafeta de campaña: (Sp.) field post office.

Estafetero: (Sp.) postmaster.

Est African Allemand Occupation Belge: (Ger.) 1: overprint on stamps of Congo, Belgian East Africa overprint with new value; Belgian occupation, 1916-22. 2: without value for German East Africa.

Estampado a mano: (Sp.) handstamped.

Estampil(a): (Sp.) handstamp (South America).

Estampillas de Correo-Contraseña: (Sp.) overprint on Escuelas stamps of Venezuela for provisional issues.

Estampille à main: (Fr.) handstamp.

Estanco: (Sp.) store licensed to sell postage and fiscal stamps

Estensi post: Italy, Modena, 1852..

Estepona: local, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-38.

Estero: (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices Abroad, 1874-90.

Estevan-Winnipeg: local, Canada, 1924.

Estimated value: the valuation of a lot based on the auctioneer's or consignor's experiences, and not taken form any catalog or other pricing reference.

Estland: 1. (Ger.) Estonia, German occupation, 1918, 1941-42. 2. (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Estonia

Estnisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Estonian.

Eston: (Rom) Estonian (adj.).

Estonia: Baltic province of Russia, 1916-18: German Eastern Military Command and Russia overprint using Eesti Post, 1917: became independent from Russia, 1918: issued its own stamps
and German occupation issues as surcharge on stamps of Russia, 1919, May 7: stamps of Russia handstamped Eesti Post, 1920: first semi-postal and air mail stamps, 1928: first commemorative stamp, 1939: Soviet forces occupied country due to Russo-German non-aggression pact, 1940: admitted into USSR, 1941, Sept. 29-April 30, 1944: German occupation stamps inscribed Estland and Ostland, 1944: re-occupied by Soviet Union, Russian stamps used 1991, Aug. 20: declared independence.

**Estonia**: northern Europe, on the Baltic Sea; official name of postal administration: Eesti Post currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble (1918, 1991), 100 penni = 1 mark (1919), 100 sents =1 kroon (1928,1992) 1916-18: German Eastern Military Command and stamps of Russia overprint using Eesti Post, 1918: became independent from Russia, occupied by Germany, 1918, Feb. 24: issued its own stamps as well as German occupation issues as surcharge on stamps of Russia, 1918, Nov. 22: No.1, 5 kopecks pale red, Russian invasion, 1919, May 7: stamps of Russia handstamped Eesti Post, 1919, June 15: republic established, 1920, Mar. 13: first air mail stamp, 1920: first semipostal stamps, 1922, July 7: joined the UPU, 1940: Soviet forces occupied country based on Russo-German non-aggression pact, 1940: admitted into USSR, 1941, Sept. 29-April 30, 1942: German occupation stamps inscribed Estland and Ostland, 1944: re-occupied by Soviet Union, Russian stamps used 1991, Aug. 20: declared independence from USSR, 1992, April 30: rejoined the UPU.

**Estonie**: (Fr.) Estonia.

**Estonsko**: (Czech.) Estonia

**Estonsky**: (Czech.) Estonian.

**Estopost**: local strike post, Canada, 1978.

**Estrella**: (Sp.) star, Carlist overprint of 1872-73.

**Estucado**: (Sp.) chalky (paper).

**E. S. Wester Local Post**: see Hälsingborg - E. S. Wester Local Post.

**Észak**: (Hung.) north.

**Észak-Borneo**: (Hung.) North Borneo.

**Észt**: (Hung.) Estonian.

**ET**: 1: Ethiopia; country code as used by UPU. 2: "state,: French language countries.

**Et**: (Dan.) one (number).

**ETA**: Brazil, private airmail carrier.

**Établissements dans (de) l’Inde**: (Fr.) French India, 1892-1907.

**Établissements de l'Océanie**: (Fr.) French Oceania, 1892-1955.

**Établissements des Détroits**: (Fr.) Straits Settlements.


**Étappenpostamt**: (Ger.) Austrian Base Post Office.

**État**: (Fr.) 1: state, condition (of stamps or covers). 2: "state, French language countries."

**État Autonome du Sud-kasai**: South Kasai overprint on stamps of Congo, not recognized as a state.

**État civil**: local registry office; French Colony Revenue inscription.

**État Comorien**: see: Comoro Islands.

**État domino**: Donald Evans issue.

**État du Cameroun**: Cameroun.

**États du Golfe Persique**: (Fr.) Trucial States.

**État du Inchi ya Katanga**: province of Katanga.
Etat Francais: (Fr.) inscription, France, German occupation, 1940-44.
Etat Ind. du Congo: (Fr.) Congo Free State, 1886-1908.
Etats de l'Eglise: (Fr.) Roman States.
Etats Feudataires de l'Inde: (Fr.) Feudatory States of India.
Etats Indiens: (Fr.) Indian States.
Etats Malais Federes: (Fr.) Federated Malay States.
Etats Unis d'Amerique: (Fr.) United States of America.
ETB: (Ger.) abbreviation for first day.
Etching: the eating away of metal to produce a design drawn by hand.
ETF: (Fr.) Espagne Transit Francaise, used as a pre-adhesive postmark on Spanish mail in transit from France.
Ethiopia: formerly known as Abyssinia, Northeastern Africa; currency: 16 guerche = 1 menelik dollar = 1 maria theresa dollar, 100 centimes = 1 franc (1905), 40 paras = 1 piaster (1908), 16 mehalek = 1 thaler = 1 talari (1928), 100 centimes = 1 thaler (1936), 100 cents = 1 dollar (1946), 100 cents = 1 birr = 1 dollar (1978) 1895, Jan.: No.1, 1/4 guerche green, stamps first issued, first postage due stamp, 1908, Nov. 1: joined the UPU, 1929, Aug.7: first air mail stamp, 1935-36: occupied by Italy, 1936, May 22: Italian Colonial stamps inscribed Ethiopia, 1936, Feb. 24: first semipostal stamp, 1938: incorporated into Italian East Africa, 1941: liberated by British force, British and Kenya stamps used at Addis Ababa, 1942, March 23: first stamps on restoration of independence, 1945, Aug. 7: "V" overprint for liberation from Italy, 1952, Sep.11: Ethiopia included former Italian colony of Eritrea.
Ethiopia, free: charity labels made to look like postage stamps.
Ethiopia, French Offices: 1906-08: first stamps inscribed Levant, with values in French instead of Turkish currency, 1908: offices closed when Ethiopia joined the UPU.
Ethiopie: (Fr.) handstamp overprint, Ethiopia.1901.
Ethiopiennes: Ethiopia, 1909-17.
Ethiopia: Ethiopia, 1950-, see: Abyssinia.
Ethiopie: Ethiopia, 1901-49.
Etiketter: (Nor.) see Portoetiketter.
Étiopia: (It., Sp.) inscription, Ethiopia, Italian Occupation, 1936.
Étiopien: (Sved.) Ethiopia.
Etiopisk: (Sved.) Ethiopian.
Etiqueta: (Sp.) etiquette, label, sticker.
Étiquettes: any sticker or label prepared by a government, airline and private firms to denote a type of service such as air mail, registration, certified, etc.
ETO: European Theater of Operations, also used as a military postal abbreviation.
Étoile: (Fr.) star (cancel).
Étranger: (Fr.) foreign, abroad.
Étsning: (Sved.) etching.
Ettingen: local, displaced persons camp, 1946.
EU: 1: auction abbreviation for topical Europa. 2: Eustice: The Australian Air Mail Catalog
Europa: stamps issued since 1956, in the PostEurop nations, with a common generic design.

EU: Colombia-Scadta consular overprints, sold in the United States.

E.U. de Colombia: (Sp.) Colombia air mail overprint.

E.U. do Brasil: (Port.) "Estados Unidos," United States of Brazil, inscription on newspaper stamps, 1890-93.

EUM: Estados Unidos Mexicanos (Sp.) watermark on stamps of Mexico.

Eupen, Eupen and Malmédy: eastern part of Belgium; 1850: used stamps of Prussia, 1867: stamp dealer J. B. Moens issued own cinderellas, 1868-71: used stamps of the North German Confederation, 1871: used stamps of Germany, 1920, Jan. 15: ceded by Germany to Belgium by Treaty of Versailles, 1920-21: Eupen and Malmédy overprints on stamps of Belgium, Belgian Occupation of Germany, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1925: Belgium stamps used, 1940, May: incorporated into the Third Reich, 1940, July 25: German semipostal issued for reunion of area with Germany, 1945: now part of the eastern cantons of Belgium, includes Moresnet.

Europa: (Nor.) Europe.


Europafrika: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1963-64.


Europaradet: (Dan.) Council of Europe.

Europarat: (Ger.) Council of Europe.

Europasamlinger: (Swed.) European collections.

European Union (EU): a union of independent states took effect Nov. 1, 1993, to enhance political, economic and social cooperation; formerly known as European Community (EC) or European Economic Community (EEC); members are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

European Year of Languages: celebrated in 2001 to celebrate linguistic diversity among Europeans.

Européisk: (Nor.) European.

Euskeria: propaganda label with Basques name for their own country in Spain, 1900s.


Eüstis: Australia Airmail Catalogue Numbers.

Euzkadi: (Sp.) local, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937, Basque republic.

Evaluation: (Fr.) see: Estimated value.

Évalué(e): (Fr.) estimated.

Evans, Donald: 1945-76, artist who painted stamp art as nations, did over 4,000 stamps, see: World of Donald Evans by Willy Eisenhart.

Evenkia: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

Event cover: cacheted cover made as a souvenir of an event or an anniversary of an event.

Event program: list of speakers or events in a stamp release program.


Evreiesc: (Rom.) Jewish.

Evreu: (Rom.) Hebrew.

Evropa: (Czech.) Europe.
Evropsky: (Czech.) European.
EX: 1: Personal Delivery (Czechoslovakia, Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: auction abbreviation for topical exposition.
Ex-(Ferrari): Ex- followed by name of famous collector indicates that the philatelic item was once in that philatelist's collection.
Exaccion: (Sp.) tax, fee, levy, found on fiscal locals.
Examiner's mark (Examined): postmark applied to denote examination by censors.
Excelsior Match: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Excelsior Match Co.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Excess ink on stamps: caused by ink splatters, smears, wiping flaws or undried ink from previous stamps.
Exchange: send mail to, or receive mail from, another country.
Exchange: on U.S. registration label; used for registered mail that originated in another country and went through the U.S. to ultimate destination.
Exchange club: stamp club where members circulate material by mail, usually individually priced.
Exchange labels: term for registered mail labels in postal facilities authorized to handle inbound and outgoing foreign registered mail.
Exchange offices: post office designated for dispatch and receipt of mails from foreign countries, can receive and send closed sacks of mail.
Exchange ship mail: WW II ships met in neutral ports to exchange civilians that were stranded overseas due to the ear's outbreak, and also exchanged mail at the same time.
Executive: inscription on U.S. officials.
Exelgram: technique used by Australia Post to cover a printed image with embossed plastic foil to scatter the light reflecting two different colors depending on how it is viewed.
Exemplaire: (Fr.) example, unit (of a stamp, book, etc.).
Exenta de censura: (Sp.) exempt from censorship.
Exercito/en operacoes/contra/o Paraguay: (Port.) "Army on Operations against Paraguay" inscription on stamps of Brazil in war with Paraguay, 1865-70.
Exhibice: (Czech.) exhibition.
Exhibition cover: envelope or post card issued in connection with an exhibition, as determined by stamp, cachet or postmark; Italy may have issued the first in 1894.
Exhibition labels, postmarks: poster stamps to advertise an exhibition; first commemorative labels, 1845; first commemorative cancels, 1855.
Exhibition sheets: souvenir sheets issued at an exhibition, containing a stamp(s) with postal value.
Exile stamps: issued by governments operating in exile when invaded.
Exiled government posts: postal services forces into exile and operated by governments in time of war, Belgian government exile post established at le Havre, France in 1914 due to German occupation.
EXP. I: (Ger.) first delivery of the post.
EXP. II: (Ger.) second delivery of the post, 1847.
Expatriated post: country overrun by enemy transferred their governments and continued to issue stamps; frequently issued by ships at sea.
Expédier: (Fr.) forward.
Expéditeur: (Fr.) sender.
Expédition: (Fr.) dispatch fee; French Colony revenue inscription.
Expedition stamps: stamps made for use of scientific or exploratory expeditions, first Indian stamps overprinted for China Expeditionary Force in 1900.
Exped. Scient: (with Oriental characters); China.
Exemplair: (Fr.) specimen.
Expendido: (Sp.) issued and placed on sale.
Experimento del Cohete Postal: (Sp.) experimental postal rocket flight; first official stamp issued.
Experimento posta aero: overprint on special delivery stamps of Italy, air mail, 1917, world's first air mail stamp, Torino-Rome and back.
Expert committee: a recognized body who, for a fee, will examine and render an opinion relating to stamps or covers, judged by their acknowledged experts to be genuine or false.
Expertisé: (Fr.) see: Expertized.
Expertizacion: (Sp.) expertization.
Expertizado: (Sp.) see: Expertized.
Expertized: a postage stamp or postal history item which has been examined by an authority as being genuine, accompanied by the expertizer's signature on the item, or by a signed photo certificate.
Expertizer / Expertizing committee: mutually agreed upon competent authority recognized as being qualified to certify the identification, authenticity, quality attributes and/or status of philatelic materials.
Expertizing: the process of conducting an examination of a philatelic item.
Expertizing certificate: document stating the opinions arrived at by one or more experts in the course of examining a philatelic item.
Exploded booklet: disassembled booklet including stamp panes, interleaves, covers, and staple.
Exploded cover: cover opened on three sides to display front and back.
Expo: abbreviation for exposition.
Exponat: (Ger.) stamp exhibit
Exponát: (Czech.) exhibit.
Exp on de Industrias de Madrid: (Sp.) Madrid Industrial Exhibition, 1907, although stamps marked “Correos” they were only valid for postal use within the exposition grounds; considered a cinderella or local post.
Exporta issue: Mexican definitive stamp series featuring export products.
Exposant: (Fr.) exhibitor.
Exposicion conmemorativa (centenario) del sello español: (Sp.) Stamp exhibition for centenary of first Spanish stamps, held in Madrid, Oct. 12-22, 1950.
Exposicion de Barcelona: Spain exhibition, 1929-30.
Exposicion General Espanola: Spain general exhibition.
Exposicion Gral Sevilla Barcelona: Spanish exhibition in Barcelona.
Exposition 1949: overprint Ethiopia.
Exposition Coloniale Internationale Paris 1931: (without colony name) France colonial exhibition.
Exposition Industrielle Damas 1929: Syria.
Expozitie: (Rom.) exhibition.
Expozytura Zan. Polowek w Kowel: (Pol.) field military police office in Kowel handstamp, 1919, local issue.
Express: (Czech.) express, express mail.
Exprès: (timbres) (Fr.) express, stamps indicating that the mail piece should be delivered as soon as possible.
Expres-Compagni: local, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1880-82.
Expreso: (Sp.) 1: inscription/overprint for special delivery. 2: night express train, found in postmarks.
Expreso Caribe: local post, Colombia.
Expreso Colombiano: produced by private firm, Ribin e Hijos (Ribon and Sons) who were granted the right to carry mail in 1923; issued express stamps, including pigeon-design labels that were never used.
Expreso Tobon: local express stamp, Colombia, 1928.
Express: stamps indicating that the mail piece should be delivered as soon as possible.
Express air mail: 1: stamps expressly made for air express services. 2: priority air mail service at a higher rate than regular air mail.
Expressbrev: (Swed.) express letters
Express-Compagnie: local, Dresden, Germany 1861-67.
Express company labels: labels used for mail handled by private U.S. carriers, with a new label being added when the parcel was passed to another carrier.
Express delivery: (Sp.) 1: overprint for special delivery, Mauritius. 2: inscription for special delivery, New Zealand.
Express delivery stamps: used by private firms to indicate prepayment of charges on mail transmitted by their services.
Express d'Orient: (Fr.) Orient Express, local post, Levant, 1883.
Expresses: firms that delivered mail between cities; some issued their own adhesives.
Express labels: adhesive labels made to denote express and special delivery services.
Express mail: USPS premium delivery service with guaranteed overnight delivery service.
Expresso: (It.) "$express," Italy, domestic express mail.
Expresso: special delivery, Spanish and Portuguese languages.
Express-Packet-Beforderung Schumann: local, Chemnitz, Germany, about 1890.
Express-Packet-Verkehr: 1: local, Cologne, Germany, about 1886-1900. 2: local, Dresden, Germany, 1885-1916.
Express Post One Cent: label of unknown origin.
Express stamps: postage stamps stating fee paid for accelerated mail, first government issue was the U.S. in 1885.
Extension: the time period allowed by the auctioneer for certification of lots purchased at auction by an Expertizer/Expertising Committee.
Extension perf hole: perforation pattern where row of perforations is extended by one hole into
either or both margins.

**Exterior:** with Mercury design, inscription on stamps of Uruguay, parcel post.

**Extensive cleaning:** covers which have had a considerable portion cleaned by either chemical or mechanical methods.

**Exterior:** (with Mercury design) Uruguay, parcel post.

**Extra fine (XF):** stamp condition

**Extraneous paper (EP):** paper, that doesn’t belong in that spot, when removed, may show an unprinted portion of stamp paper with partially or totally missing colors.

**Extranjero:** (Sp.) foreign, from abroad.

**Extraordinary surcharge:** General Postal Union regulations permitted extra fee on two routes due to long distances; mail within India and mail which traveled the continental USA between San Francisco and New York; see: G.P.U.

**Extremely Fine:** almost perfectly centered, imperforate stamps will have margins slightly larger than normal, perforated issues will have the design clear on all sides; ref.: Scott Catalogue.

**EXUP XI 1978:** overprint on Canadian stamp applied privately for an exhibition in Montreal.

**EY:** Authorized Delivery, Italy; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

**Eynhallow:** Holy Island, Scotland local carriage label, 1974-84.

**EZ, E-Z:** Ellington-Zwisler: Rocket Mail Catalog

**EzGrader:** computer program used to grade stamps.

**Éztország:** (Hung.) Estonia.

**Ézer:** (Hung.) one-thousand (number).
4-Sidig perforeting: (Nor.) perforations on 4 sides.
4 Skilling Våpen 1855: (Nor.) refers to the 1855 4 Skilling blue Norwegian Coat-of-Arms issue.
5-Dollar Prexie: nickname for the U.S. 1938 Calvin Coolidge issue.
F: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in France, such as F-75009 Paris. 2: Auction term meaning "Fine" quality. 3: Scott catalog number prefix for Registration. 4: "F" add-on rate., US nondenominated stamp, valued 4¢, placed on sale Jan. 22, 1991. 5: used to indicate that the plate was hardened and ready for use. 6: add-on rate., US nondenominated stamp, valued 4¢, placed on sale Jan. 22, 1991. 7: used to indicate that the plate was hardened and ready for use. 8: overprint on a French 1932-39 Peace with Olive Branch design to be used by soldiers and refugees escaping the Spanish Civil War to France. 9: Finland, applied in Helsinki between Dec. 1941 and July 1942. 10: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for France. 11: "F" inscription, with flower, U.S. nondenominated stamp, valued 29¢, placed on sale Jan. 22, 1991. 12: overprint on a French 1932-39 Peace with Olive Branch design to be used by soldiers and refugees escaping the Spanish Civil War to France.
$F$: catalog abbreviation for currency in Fiji (Dollar).
FA: Scott catalog number prefix for Certified Mail.
Få: (Nor.) few.
Fabrica de Timbre: printer of postage stamps for Romania.
Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre: (Sp.) Spanish Mint and Printing Works; prints all Spanish stamps.
Fabrikwasserzeichen: (Ger.) papermaker's watermark.
FAC: auction abbreviation for Forwarding Agent Cachet.
Face: Face: 1: see Face value. 2: side of mail piece with the delivery address. 3: lettering of a certain style (i.e. Times Roman face, Helvetica bold face, etc.).
Facer canceler: postal equipment that "faces" the envelope to be read easily and then cancels the item.
Face value: the monetary value of a postage stamp as printed, or surcharged in its design.
Fach: (Ger.) specialty.
Fachausstellung: (Ger.) commercial exhibit (stamp show).
Fachn: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.
Fachouda: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-80.
Faciale valeur: (Fr.) face value.
Facing: USPS placing of envelopes for sorting and mail processing operations.
Facing identification mark (FIM): series of vertical bars used by automated postal equipment that identifies, orients and separates various classes of mail.
Facing slip: U.S. post office term for slip placed on top of individual bundles of mail to indicate their destination.
Facit: specialized Scandinavian postage stamp catalog.
Facous: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-84.
Facsimile: a reproduction of a genuine postage stamp, intended for souvenir value and not meant to defraud.

Facsimile Mail Service: USPS service that permitted customers to send fax messages and have them delivered by the post office, 1971.

Factaj: (Rom.) Romania parcel post overprint, 1928.

Facteur: (Fr.) postman.

Facturas: (Sp.) inscription found on Spanish fiscal stamps used on invoices.

Fading: a lightening of ink or paper due to natural or non-natural (i.e. bleaching) physical causes.

Færge: (Dan.) ferry.

Færoer: (It.) Faroe Islands.

Færøerne: (Dan.) the Faroe Islands, Faroes.

Færøerne Franco Betalt: (Dan.) handstamp on stamps of Denmark for Faroe Islands.

Fabriksvandmærke: (Dan.) paper manufacturer’s watermark.


FAG: Frank A. Green, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Fahl: (Ger.) faded.

Fahnenstempel: (Ger.) any cancel with dater dial and obliterator.


Fahrares postamt: (Ger.) mobile post office.

Faidherbe: (Fr.) French colonial issued in 1906, depicting portrait of Gen. Faidherbe.

Fairbanks, Richard: postmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, approved the receipt of all foreign letters to the American colonies, appointed Nov. 5, 1639.

Faire offre: (Fr.) make an offer.

Faire suivre: (Fr.) to be forwarded.

Fair warning: auction phrase to denote that a lot will be hammered down soon to alert bidders who may miss a lot of possible interest.

Fairy Tales: slang for false entries included in published or verbal Prices Realized.

Faja postal: (Sp.) wrapper, used in South America for mailing newspapers and magazines.

Fake: a genuine stamp altered as to color, design, value, etc. to increase its monetary value for sale to collectors; these can include imperforate singles, blind perforations, omitted colors and inverts.

Fälaching: (Ger.) cinderella.

Falkensee: "Falkensee, Gemeinde"(Falkensee Township) area in former Soviet-occupied East Germany, local post, 1945.

Falkenstein: German local post, 1887-1900.

Falkland Islands: British island group south of South America; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pence = 1 pound (1971) 1878, June 19: No.1, 1 penny claret, first stamps issued, 1880-90: mail contracted to German steamships of Kosmos Line, 1900-14: mail contracted to Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1918: first War Tax stamp issued, 1936: Argentina issued a stamp with map design showing Falklands as part of Argentina, 1982, Sep. 13: first semipostal stamp issued, 1985: dependencies of South Georgia and South Sandwich became a separate colony, 1991, Jan. 7: first postage due stamp issued.


Falkland Island Dependencies: Islands of South Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans and British

Falklandsöarna: (Swed.) the Falkland Islands.
Falklandsøerne: (Dan.) the Falkland Islands.
Fällige postgebühr: (Ger.) postage due.
Fals: (Rom.) counterfeit, fake, forgery; see Falsuri.
Falsch: (Ger.) forged, counterfeit.
Falschstempel: (Ger.) forged postmark.
Fälschung: (Ger.) bogus, counterfeit; labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors. False franking: postage on a mail piece from a mass mailing where the face value of the stamp underpays the actual rate; the difference is paid directly to the USPS when the item enters the mail stream.
False perforations: printed perforations on self-adhesive stamps, also known as "serpentine die cuts" and phony perforations.
False watermark: made by applying the gum using a patterned roller.
Falsificación: (Sp.) bogus, counterfeit; labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors.
Falsificazione: (It.) bogus, counterfeit; labels or postal markings made to defraud collectors.
Falsifié(e): (Fr.) falsified, forged, faked, counterfeited.
Falsk stempel: (Dan.) forged cancellation, forged postmark.counterfeit cancel.
Falso: (Sp.) false, bogus.
Falso per posta: (It.) postal forgery.
Falsuri: (Rom.) forgery.
Falta de Porte: 1892, unofficial inscription on stamps of Mexico.
Fältpost: (Swed.) fieldpost, inscription for free mail for Swedish troops in World War II as well as civilian mail addressed to the armed forces.
Fältpostmärken: (Swed.) field post stamps.
Fältpostpaket: (Swed.) field post parcels.
Falz: (Ger.) stamp hinge.
Falzlos: (Ger.) hingeless.
Falzpur: (Ger.) hinged.
Falzrest: (Ger.) hinge remnant.
FAM: Frank A. Martie, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
FAMcG: Felix McGuire, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Famous Americans: series of postage stamps honoring authors, poets, educators, scientists, composers and artists, 1940.
Famracia belgrand: (Sp.) advertising label from Argentina.
Fancy cancel: postmark with a pictorial design.
Fancy cancel, oddest: the Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan province in Quebec, 1895, commemorated the Nicaraguan coat of arms in detail.
Fancy registry cancels: the Post Office ruled, prior to Nov. 15, 1928, that the name and date of
town not appear on registered mail so several local postmasters made or used a "fancy" cancel such as Fairfield, Iowa-Ear of Corn.

**Fancy type:** ornamental type overprint.

**Fänge:** (Swed.) prisoner, see Krigsfange.

**Fangelejr:** (Dan.) prisoner of war (P.O.W.) camp, Krigsfange.

**Fangelejrpost:** (Dan.) prisoner of war (P.O.W.) camp mail, see Krigsfangepost.

**Fängepost:** (Swed.) prisoner mail, see Krigsfange.

**Fanning Island:** bogus issue using frame of St. Vincent stamp.

**Fanon:** currency used in French Colonies.

**Fantail margin:** missing marginal perforations from edge of the stamp to the end of the sheet.

**Fantan:** U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Fiji Islands.

**Fantan-1:** U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Suva, Fiji Islands. 2: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Nandi, Fiji Islands.

**Fantasias:** (Sp.) bogus issues, cinderella, fantasy.

**Fantasimerke:** (Nor.) fantasy stamp

**Fantasifrimärke:** (Swed.) fantasy stamp

**Fantasimerke:** (Dan.) fantasy stamp

**Fantasy stamps:** make-believe stamps from make-believe entities, usually made to delight or defraud; see Bogus stamps, Cinderellas.

**Fantippo:** stamp-like label used in Dr. Doolittle books.

**F A O:** United Nations inscription for Food and Agriculture Organization.

**F A R:** (Sp.) Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias, Cuba telecommunications corps that established a postal system for personnel in Angola, 1985.

**Farajan:** local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Farbabart:** (Ger.) color variety.

**Farbampeln:** (Ger.) traffic lights.

**Farbänderung:** (Ger.) change of color.

**Farbe:** (Ger.) see Color.

**Farbeprobe:** (Ger.) trial color.

**Farbwechsel:** (Ger.) change of color.

**Farchout:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1882.

**Fardos Postales:** (Sp.) 1: inscription for parcel post, El Salvador. 2: overprint on stamps of Italy, Italian Socialist republic, parcel posts.

**Far Eastern Republic:** currently part of Russia, formerly part of Siberia, east of Lake Baikal; currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble 1918, July 10: provisional government established, 1920, Sept.: first issues were overprints and surcharges on stamps of Russia, 1921: stamps called the Blagoveshchensk Issue, 1921: stamps called the Chita Issue, 1922-23: stamps called the Vladivostok Issue, 1922, Nov.19: first stamp issued as part of Soviet Russia, 1923: final issue overprint on stamps of Russia with surcharge; see Siberia.

**Fare un'offerta:** (It.) to bid (at an auction).

**Farfalla:** (It.) butterfly (thematic).

**Färg:** (Swed.) color.

**Farge:** (Nor.) color.

**Faridkot:** India Feudatory State located in the central Punjab: currency: 4 folus = 4 paisas = 1 anna 1879: No.1, 1 folus ultramarine, first local post stamps, 1886: first official stamps issued, 1887-93: first official stamp issued, 1887, Jan.1: signed as Convention State, stamps of British
India overprinted "Faridkot State," 1901, Mar.31: separate stamps discontinued, used stamps of Republic of India.

Färja: (Swed.) ferry.


Färm: (Swed) see Ferm.

Färöarna: (Swed.) Faroes

Faroe Islands: autonomous postal authority, North Atlantic Ocean, part of Denmark. official name of postal administration: Postverk Føroya currency: 100 ore = 1 Danish krone 1870: Danish stamps used, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, included with Denmark, 1914-18: bisected stamps authorized, 1919, Jan. 3-23: No. 1, 2 ore green, surcharge on stamp of Denmark, 1940: British occupation values surcharged on stamps of Denmark, 1945: Danish stamps used again, 1948: islands were given self-government, 1975, Jan. 30: own stamps issued.

Färöer Inseln: (Ger.) Faroe Islands.

Farr, G. & Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.


Farthings: currency unit in Malta.

Farve: (Dan.) color.

Farveafart: (Dan.) color error. see Farvefejltryk, Tryk - Farvefejl.

Farvefejltryk: (Dan.) color error, see Farveafart, Tryk - Farvefejl.

Farveprøve: (Dan.) trial color proof.

Farvefoto: (Dan.) color photo.

Farwell Company: Chicago, Ill. manufacturer of stamp vending machines, 1910-12, distinct perforation.

Faserpapier: (Ger.) granite paper; containing tiny, visible fibers to deter forgery.

Fast color: stamp ink that can be soaked in various liquids without the color running.

Fast, F: postmarks applied on mail carried on fast mail trains.

Fast mail: authorized in 1874 for rail service between New York and Chicago via Central R.R.; started Sept. 16, 1875 and discontinued July 22, 1876, other railroads also had a similar service.

Fast mail trains: trains that consited almost entirely of mail cars, introduced in Sept. 1875.

Fast Pony Express Service: package firm service the Chicago, Ill. area; used stamps, year unknown.

Fastsättare: (Swed.) (stamp) hinge.

Fastway Post New Zealand Ltd.: private post operator in New Zealand who uses own postage stamps.

Fåtal: (Swed.) few.

Father Mathew Temperance & Manufacturing Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Fault: missing piece, tear, clipped perforation, hole, scuff, thin spot, crease, toning, oxidation, stain, short perforation, etc. on a stamp; can decrease the value of the item.


Faune: (Fr.) fauna (thematic).

Faute: (Fr.) fault, defect.

Faux de toute piece: (Fr.) completely faked.
Faux, Fausse: (Fr.) a forgery, counterfeit.
Faux perforations: simulated perforations, used on Pitney-Bowes meter stamps, 1932.
Faux pour servir: (Fr.) forgeries which have been accepted by the post, or have been made with intent to defraud the postal system.
Favola: (It.) fairy tales (thematic).
Favor cancel: a hand cancel that is applied in a special manner as a favor to the mailer.
Favor's Eastport & Boston Express: Boston to various cities in Maine via steamer Admiral, 1853-57, applied marking to mail.
Fayence: French local post parachute mail, (L'Aero-club Populaire de Nice et de la Riviera), 1946.
Fayoum: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-84.
Fazoglu: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-80.
FB: Franklin Butler, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
FBB: Frank Brahler, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
F.B.O.: Foreign Branch Office.
F.B.S.: Friend's Boarding School, U.S. local post for mail carried to the post office, Barnesville, Ohio, 1877-84. F/C: auction abbreviation for fiscal cancel
F C: auction abbreviation for fancy cancel.
Fco: (It.) abbreviation for Franco, a pre-adhesive postmark.
F C F A: see Reunion.
FCM: first class mail.
F C P: see Fluorescent coated paper.
F D: "fausse direction" (Fr.) misdirected.
FDAY: First Days; journal of the American First Day Cover Society.
F D C: see First Day Cover. F D I: see First Day of Issue.
Fdo. Poo: Fernando Poo.
F D O I: see First day of issue.
Fearey, Jabez & Co.'s Mustang Express: U.S. local post, Newark, N.J., 1870.
Fears & Bray's Express: private mail serviced Boston, Pigeon Cove and Rockport, Mass., used a label; c1880.
Feary & Co.'s Mustang Express: private mail firm serviced Newark, N.J. area; used labels, 1887.
Február: (Hung.) February.
Februar: (Dan., Nor.) February.
Februari: (Swed.) February.
Februarie: (Rom.) February.
F.E.C. (Frank E. Clark): see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Fecha: (Sp.) date; statement on a stamp of when made.
Fecha de llegada: (Sp.) date of arrival or receipt.
Fecha de salida: (Sp.) date of departure or dispatch.
Fechador: (Sp.) dated postmark, canceller.
Fechne: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1868-82.
Federacion Española de Sociedades Filateticas: (Sp.) Spanish Federation of Philatelic Societies.
Federacion Venezolana: (Sp.) Venezuela.
Federal eagle envelopes: stamped envelope picturing the eagle in blue and gray design.
Federal Register: publication in which rules and proposed rules issued by the USPS and other federal agencies are published.
Federated Malay States: see Malaya. Federation of Malaya: see Malaya.
Federated Republic of Soviets in Russia: in Russian, used as an overprint for Imperial Russian consular tax stamps in 1922 applied to mail sent from Russia to Germany; see Deruluft.
Federation of Malaysia: see Malaysia, Federation of.
Federation of South Arabia: see South Arabian Federation.
Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP): (Fr.) International Federation of Philately.
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés Aérophilatéliques (FISA): International Federation of Aerophilatelic Societies.
Federation of Ethnic Minorities: located in Burma, labels used to draw attention to human rights violations.
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: see Rhodesia.
Federation of South Arabia: see South Arabia.
Federation of the West Indies: formed of ten British West Indies territories in 1958, dissolved in May 1962.
Federstrichentweetung: (Ger.) pen cancellation.
Feeder flight: an airmail connection flight at a specified mid-route point.
Feed Lines: name given to lines on flat plates to help in the correct placement of paper on the plate.
Féher: (Hung.) white (color), also becsületes.
Fehldruck: (Ger.) printing error.
Fehlend: (Ger.) missing or omitted.
Fehler: (Ger.) see Error, Fault.
Fehlerhaft: (Ger.) defective
Fehlfarbe: (Ger.) color error.
Fehlliste: (Ger.) want list.
Feil: (Nor.) error, flaw.
Feiltakking: (Nor.) perforation error.
Feiltrykk: (Nor.) printing error.
Fein: (Ger.) fine, a state of excellence.
Fejl: (Dan.) fault, faulty.
Fejlagtig: (Dan.) fault, faulty
Fejltryk: 1. (Dan.) see Tryk - Fejl . 2. (Nor.) printing error.
Feilperforeret: (Dan.) misplaced perforartions.
Fejltakning: (Dan.) perforation error.
Feltpost: (Dan.) fieldpost.
Feltpostmærke: (Dan.) fieldpost stamp.
Feltpoststempel: (Dan.) fieldpost cancel, fieldpost postmark.
Fekete: (Hung.) black (color).
Feketésbarna: (Hung.) blackish-brown (color).

Fel: (Swed.) error.

Feldpost: (Ger.) 1: field or army post. 2: Austria, Germany overprint for field or Army post.

Feldpost 2kg: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany, military parcel post (maximum 2 kg in weight).

Feldpostamt: (Ger.) Austrian Field Post Office.

Feldpostbrief: (Ger.) field mail letter.

Feldpostmaerk: (Ger.) military mail.

Feldpostmarke: (Ger.) field post stamp.

Felso Szeneál és Niger: (Hung.) Upper-Senegal and Niger.

Felso-Volta: (Hung.) Upper Volta.

Feltpost: (Dan., Nor.) fieldpost.

Feltpostmaerk: (Dan.) fieldpost stamp.

Feltpostmerke: (Nor.) fieldpost stamp.

Feltpoststempel: (Dan., Nor.) fieldpost cancel, fieldpost postmark.

Feltryck: (Swed.) printing error.

Felülnyomat: (Hung.) overprint.

Fem: (Dan., Nor.) five (number).

Femfärgstryck: (Swed.) see Tryck - Femfärgs.

Femstripe: (Nor.) strip-of-5.

Femten: (Dan., Nor.) fifteen (number).

Femti: (Nor.) fifty (number).

Fen: "Feniggy" Poland currency overprint with Poctzta Polska, 1918.

Fendu(e): (Fr.) split, cracked, slashed.

Feng (F.): (Chin.) cover.

Fengselpost: (Nor.) prison mail.

Feng-tai: East China local post, SW of Pengpu, 1949.

Fennig: currency unit in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Fenster: (Ger.) (window) thin spot on a stamp.

Fente: (Fr.) slit, cut, small tear.

F E P A: Federation of European Philatelic Associations.


Feria Muestrario: (Sp.) fair, found in handstamps, cancels.

Feribot: (Rom.) ferry boat.

Ferie-maerk: (Dan.) non-postal holiday stamp, savings to pay for annual holidays.

Ferien: (Ger.) vacation.

Ferje: (Nor.) ferry.

Ferjebåt: (Nor.) ferry boat.

Ferjebåtmerke: (Nor.) ferry boat stamp.

Ferjebåtpost: (Nor.) ferry boat mail.

Ferjebåtstempel: (Nor.) ferry boat cancellation.

Ferm: (Swed.) (also Färm) prompt.
Fermé(e): (Fr.) closed.

Fermented Fruit Juice: tax paid revenue stamp denominated in barrels and fractions of barrels, 1933.

Fermented Liquor: overprint on U.S. Internal Revenue stamps, 1933.


Fernigow: currency unit in North Poland, 1919-1923

Fern-Ost-Republik: (Ger.) Far Eastern Republic.

Ferrarities: someone who owns a number of fakes; named after Baron Philipp La Renotiere Von Ferrary, a great collector who also owned a number of fakes and forgeries.

Ferrary, Philip L.R. von, Count: (1850-1917) considered one the world's greatest collectors, who by the 1880s, was considered to have the world's greatest stamp collection known, died of a heart attack while trying to buy a Swiss stamp; his collection was confiscated by France and sold to pay the German War Reparations Account.

Ferro carriles: (Sp.) railways.

Ferro carriles Andalucés: (Sp.) Andalusian Railways, inscription on railway's own stamps.

Ferrol del Caudillo: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Ferrovia: (It.) train

Fervente: (Port.) bright color.

Festad de Ciudade Lisboa: (Port.) Lisbon City Festival, Portugal and Azores postal tax stamps.


Festoon-edged: edges of stamps, usually labels, with rows of semicircular cuts.

Festpostkarte: (Ger.) commemorative post card.

Fésusfogazat: (Hung.) comb perforation.

F.E.T. (Falange Española Tradicionalista): (Sp.) found on civil war tax and charity stamps, Spanish right wing political party in 1933-34.

Fétej: city in Russia, local post aka Koursk.

Fetridge & Co.: U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.

Feuchtwanger Strip: Civil War era encased postage stamps, but may be a fantasy item created in the 1890's.

Feudatory States: states in India established their own postal systems which carried mail within the state; see individual states for additional information: Alwar, Bamra, Barwani, Bhopal, Bhor Bijawar, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkhari, Cochin, Dhar, Duttia (Datia), Faridkot, Hyderabad, Idar, Indore (Holkar), Jaipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Jasden, Jhalawar, Jind, Kishangarh, Las bela, Morvi, Morvi, Nandgaon, Nawanagar, Orchha, Poonch, Rajasthan, Rajpipla, Sirmoor, Sorouth, Travancore, Travancore-Cochin, Wadhwan.

Feuille: (Fr.) sheet, page (album).

Feuille de timbres: (Fr.) sheet (of stamps).

Feuille-témoin: (Fr.) imprimatur sheet.

Fez Mequinez: Morocco local post, 1897.

Fez Sefrou: Morocco local post, 1894.
Fezzan-Ghadmes: see Libya.
Fezzan Occupation Francaise: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Italy and Libya for French occupation, 1943, see Libya.
Fezzan, Territoire du: see Libya.
FF: abbreviation for foreign flights.
F F, F Fr: catalog abbreviation for currency in Andorra, France and Monaco, (Franc).
F F C: see First Flight Cover.
FFUS: abbreviation for first flights by US airlines.
F G: auction abbreviation for flag cancel.
F.G.N: Nigeria unissued official overprint.
F Grill: grill design used on US stamps in the 19th century.
F I: Finland, including the Åland Islands, country code as used by UPU.
F: fiscals; a philatelic discipline recognized for FIP exhibitions.
F I A F: (Sp.) "Federación Interamericana de Filatelia," InterAmerican Federation of Philately.
Fialovocerná: (Czech.) violet-black, purple-black (color)
Fialovocervená: (Czech.) violet-red, purple-red (color)
Fialovohnedá: (Czech.) violet-brown, purple-brown (color)
Fialovomodrá: (Czech.) violet-blue, purple-blue (color)
Fialovosedá: (Czech.) violet-grey, purple-grey (color).
Fialovy: (Czech.) violet, purple (color).
FIAP: Far East Philatelic Federation.
F ICC: First Issues Collectors Club.
Ficha: (Sp.) small stock cards for mounting stamps.
FIDES: Economic and Development Fund; common theme on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1956.
Fidji: (Fr., Swed.) the Fiji Islands.
Fidschi-Inseln: (Ger.) Fiji Islands.
Fidzsi Szigetek: (Hung.) the Fiji Islands.
Field Post Office: a post office established for servicemen on active service.
Fiera di Trieste: (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy, Trieste, 1950-53.
Fiesta de la Hispanidad: (Sp.) national holiday celebrated on Oct. 12 to commemorate explorers of America.
Fifth Clause Post: British handstamp pertaining to the 5th Clause of an Act of Parliament regarding village posts.
Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition: international stamps show held in New York City, 1956.
Figaro: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Figure: 1: name given to 1914 French colonies postage dues with value in bold panel in center.
2: Name given to 1894 King Carlos portrait on Portuguese colonials.
Fijasellos: (Sp.) stamp mounts.
Fiji: member of British Commonwealth; group of 844 Pacific islands; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1872, 1969) 1870, Nov. 1: No.1, 1 penny pink, first stamps were locally typeset, by Fiji Times newspaper, paper ran a letter and parcel service, 1871: stamps with cipher of native king, CR (Cakobau Rex), Fiji started own mail

**Fiji:**

**Fiji øerne:** *(Dan.)* the Fiji Islands.

**Fila:** *(Sp.)* row of stamps.

**Filamentos de seda:** *(Sp.)* silk threads found in stamp paper.

**Filateli:** *(Nor.)* philately.

**Filatelia:** *(It., Sp.)* philately, also a stamp shop.

**Filatelica:** *(It.)* philatelic; pertaining to stamp collecting.

**Filalistisk frankering:** "Philatelic handling label" for careful canceling and handling of mail, supplied by postal authority, Austria.

**Filatelist:** *(Sp.)* philatelist.

**Filatelistamplat Brev:** *(Swed.)* philatelically canceled cover.

**Fil de soie:** *(Fr.)* silk thread.

**File crease, file:** postal item that has been kept folded over for a long period of time.

**File proof:** proofs taken from the finished master die to be kept in archival files of the printing firm.

**Filet:** *(Fr.)* frame line.

**Filigrana:** *(Sp., It.)* watermark.

**Filigrana acostada:** *(Sp.)* sideways watermark.

**Filigrana de panales:** *(Sp.)* honeycomb watermark.

**Filigrana lazos:** *(Sp.)* horizontal watermark, used in 1855 issue of Spain.

**Filigrane:** *(Fr.)* watermark.

**Filigrane de fabricant de papier:** *(Fr.)* paper maker's watermark.

**Filigranescopio:** *(Sp.)* watermark detector.

**Filigranul, filigrane (filigranele):** *(Rom.)* watermark, watermarks.

**Filing crease:** creases folded on a postal piece by recipient so that the mail item will fit into a folder.

**Filing holes:** holes punched by the recipient so that the postal piece can be filed.

**Filipas Impresos:** *(Sp.)* newspaper stamps of Philippines.

**Filipperne:** *(also Philippinerne)* *(Dan.)* Philippines.

**Filipinas, Filip'as:** *(Sp.)* Philippines.

**Filippine:** *(It.)* Philippines.

**Filippinerna:** *(also Philippinerna, Philippinernsk)* *(Nor., Swed.)* the Philippines, Philippine (adj.).

**Filippinerne:** *(also Philippinerne, Philippinernsk)* *(Dan.)* the Philippines.

**Filippinernsk:** *(also Philippinerna, Philippinerne)* *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* Philippine (adj.).

**Filler:** stiff piece of paper or cardboard used inside a cover to provided stiffness for a clear cancellation and provide protection against bending of the cover while in the mail stream.

**Fil di seta:** *(It.)* silk thread.
Fils: Abu Dhabi, Bahrain currency unit.
Final bid price: see Hammer price.
Fina marginaler: (Swed.) full margins, complete margins.
Final master proof: combination of all separations to produce the complete design in photogravure or offset printing.
Finanzstempel: (Ger.) revenue cancel. Fincastle, Va. Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Finchley Local delivery: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Finder's fee: a fee paid to a broker or agent referring philatelic material for direct sale to a philatelic dealer, or for consignment to a philatelic auctioneer. The "Finder's Fee" for this third party normally is a standard 5% of the purchase price or, in the case of the material being sold at public auction, 5% of the total "hammer price."
Fine: design may be off center but will not touch any edge, imperforates may have small margins, very early perforated issues may have the perforations cutting into the design, used stamps will have heavier than usual cancellations; ref.: Scott Catalogue.
Fine perforation: perforation with small holes and teeth close together.
Fine-Very Fine: stamps may be slightly off center on two sides, perfs are noticeably off center, imperforate stamp design will not touch any edge, some non-US stamps may be printed so that the design is naturally very close to the edges, used stamps will not have a cancellation that detracts from the design; ref.: Scott Catalogue.
Fingerbølstempel: (Dan.) thimble-type cancellation, small diameter circular datestamp.
Fingerbølstempel: (Nor.) thimble-type cancellation, small diameter circular datestamp.
Finger Lakes Steamboating: organized Dec. 15, 1819, stopped 1870, had a monopoly in carrying the mail on Cayuga Lake, N.Y.
Fingerbølstempel: (Dan.) thimble-type cancellation.
Finland: northern Europe on Gulfs of Bothia and Finland, official name of postal administration: Suomen Posti Oy currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 100 penni = 1 markka, 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 1809- Dec. 1917: former grand duchy of Imperial Russia, 1856, March 3: No.1, 5 kopecks blue, first stamps issued under Russian Empire, 1889: name on stamps in Russian instead of Finnish, 1891: Russian czar Alexander III decreed that all mail from Finland had to be franked with the dot-in-circle issue, (in four corners of the stamps), 1901: Nicholas II, of Russia, son of Alexander III decreed that all mail out of Finland had to bear Russian stamps, 1917, Mar. 21: independent state within Russian federation, 1917, Dec. 6: Finland declared independence from Russia, first stamps for independent country, 1918, Feb. 12: joined the UPU, 1922, May 15: first semipostal issued, 1930, Sep 24: first airmail stamp issued, 1941, Nov. 1: military stamps issued, 1941-45: occupied Russian territory of Eastern Karelia, "Karjala" overprint on stamps of Finland, 2002: stamps in markka denominations issued in 1963 or afterwards valid through end of 2011, then change to euros; see Aereo O/Y, Äland Islands, Aunus, Autopaketti, Ingermanland, North; Karelia, Eastern, Kenttäpostia.
Finlande: (Fr.) Finland.
Finlandez: (Rom) Finnish (adj.).
Finlandia: (It., Sp.) Finland
Finn: (Hung.) Finn
Finnland: (Ger., Ice.) Finland.
Finnorszag: (Hung.) Finland
Finland Valley & West Donegal Railway: Ireland local post.
Finn Valley Railway Company: Ireland local post.
Fino: (It., Sp.) fine quality, a state of excellence.
Finsk: (Dan, Nor., Swed.) Finnish (adj.).
Finska Jernvägens Post Kupéexped: (Swed.) "Finnish Railway Postoffice coach" postmark
Finske skeppspost: (Swed.) Finnish ship mail (ship post).
Finske skibspost: (Dan.) Finnish ship mail (ship post).
Finske skipspost: (Nor.) Finnish ship mail (ship post).
Finsko: (Czech.) Finland.
Finsky: (Czech.) Finnish.
Finsterwalde: (Ger.) Germany 1945-46 local post, town or area in former Soviet-occupied East Germany.
Fiolavá: (Czechr.) violet, purple (color).
Fioletowy: (Pol.) violet (color).
Fiolett: (Nor.) violet (color).
Fiolettblå: (Nor.) violet-blue (color).
Fiolettbun: (Nor.) violet-brown (color).
Fiore: (It.) flower (thematic).
F I P: Federation Internationale de Philatelie; International Federation of Philately, the group that sets rules and standards for international exhibitions, founded in Paris, 1926.
FIPCO: Federation Internationale de la Philatelie Constructive as a topical group, founded in 1950, merged with the FIP in 1964.
F I P E X: Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition, held in New York City, April 28-May 6, 1956.
F I P O: Federation of Olympic Philately.
Fire: (Dan.) four (number).
Firearms Transfer Tax: inscription and overprint on U. S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps for special classes of firearms, such as machine guns; 1917 to date.
Fireblokk: (Dan.) block-of-4
Fire Hundre: (Nor.) four-hundred (number).
Firenze: Florence, Italy, allied occupation, local post, 1944.
Firestripe: (Nor.) strip-of-4.
Firma: (Sp.) signature, marks of genuineness on backs of stamps.
Firmato: (It.) see Expertise.
Firmenfreistempel: (Ger.) company meter marking.
Firs: (Dan.) eighty (number).
First acceptance: first airmail dispatch from a specified origin on an existing route ro service.
First aerial Post/1911/U.P. Exhibition Allahabad: see Aeroplane mail, first.
First Bureau Issue: first set of definitive stamps to be printed by the BEP, 1894.
First cachet: the very first cachet commercially produced by a cachetmaker.
First Class Mail: a class of mail including letters, postcards and postal cards with all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

First day: the day on which a stamp is first officially sold by the Post Office.

First day ceremony program: special items created for distribution to guests at first-day ceremonies

First day cover: a newly issued stamp affixed to an envelope and postmarked on the first day of sale at a city designated by the Postal Service.

First Day Objects (FDO): various non-philatelic objects to which a stamp and first day cancel was applied.

First day of issue (FDOI): the day on which a stamp is initially placed on sale by postal authorities.

First day of issue office: a post office authorized to sell a new postage item on the first day of sale.

First day of rate: postmark denoting the first day of usage of a new postal rate.

First direct flight: first flight without an intermediate landing.

First flight: initial flight of airline, route, or aircraft carrying official mail for the first time.

First flight cover (FFC): an envelope bearing a cancellation and usually having a special descriptive cachet affixed which has been at the point of origin and carried on a first flight opening a new air mail route.

First Foreign Trade Week: overprint on stamps of Philippines.

First international rocket flight USA-Mexico: triangular label to commemorate the 1936 event.

First issued: date when a philatelic item was first released to the public.

First Issue of Revenue Stamps: US issues 1862-1871 to help pay for the Civil War.

First Trans-Atlantic Air Post April, 1919: overprint on stamps of Newfoundland for transport on H.G. Hawker’s unsuccessful attempt to be the first crew to fly across the Atlantic Ocean; the crew and mail were rescued.


Fiscal: non-postal revenue or tax stamp.

Fiscal cancellation: a cancellation applied to a stamp by pen, indelible pencil or rubber stamp, and used for revenue, rather than postal purposes. This usually reduces the market value of the stamp considerably.

Fiscally cancelled: a stamp available for both postal and revenue purposes which has been used in connection with the fiscal charge, is known as fiscally used or cancelled, to distinguish it from similar stamps being postally used.

Fiscal-postal stamp: a stamp valid for prepayment of postage and for revenue purposes.

Fiscal stamps: stamps intended to collect taxes, fees and duties for the revenue as opposed to prepay postage; see Revenue stamps.

Fiscal year: U.S. 12-month period uses for bookkeeping purposes; starts three months ahead of the calendar year.

Fiscaux-postaux: (Fr.) "fiscal post" stamps intended to collect taxes, fees and duties for the revenue as opposed to prepay postage.

Fisch: (Ger.) fish (thematic).

Fisher's Express: private parcel firm serviced Boston and Stoughton, Mass., used a label; year unknown.
**Fishing stamps:** state revenue stamps that show prepayment of fees for fishing; may be all inclusive or limited only to certain types of fish.

**Fiskal annullering:** (Dan.) fiscal cancellation, revenue cancellation.

**Fiskalmarke:** (Ger.) revenue stamp.

**Fiske & Co's Express:** private mail firm serviced eastern U.S. and Canadian towns; used a corner card; 1854?

**Fiske & Rice's Express:** U.S. local express label, 1851-54.

**Fitch's Express:** private parcel firm serviced Chicago, Ill area; used a label, 1896-99?

**Fitz & Choate's Express:** private mail firm serviced Boston and Ipswich, Mass., used a label, year unknown.

**Fitz's Express:** private mail firm serviced Boston and Ipswich, Mass., used labels, year unknown.

**Fiume:** city and area on the Adriatic Sea; now called Rijeka; currency: 100 filler = 1 korona, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1919), 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1870: stamps of Hungary used, 1871: Austrian stamps used, then stamps of Hungary used again 1915: stamps of Hungary overprinted Fiume for Italian annexation, 1918-19: Allied occupation, 1918, Dec. 2: No. 1, 10 filler rose, stamps of Hungary overprinted Fiume; first postage due stamp, 1919: first semipostal stamp issued, issued by Italian Free Corps, 1919-24: part of Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1920, Nov. 12: independent state, 1921: first overprinted stamp as a free state, separate overprints for the Carnerio, Arbe and Veglia islands, 1924, Jan. 27 - 45: Fiume annexed to Italy, Italian stamps used, 1941, May: Fiume-Kupa, stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "Zofk-Zona Occupata Fiumano Kupa" Fiume Kupa Occupied Zone, then Italian stamps used, 1943, Sept. 8: Repubblica Sociale Italiana, Italian Social Republic stamps of Italy used, 1945, May: Yugoslav occupation "Fiume/Rijeka," 1945-46, July: provisional overprint on stamps of Italy for Fiume, 1947: annexed to Yugoslavia.

**Fiume:** now known as Rijeka, Yugoslavia.

**Five and ten:** referred to the 1847 five and ten cent U.S. stamps.

**Five Cent Parcel Delivery Co.:** private parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass., area; used stamps, 1890-91?

**Five Cent Parcel Despatch Co.:** private parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass., area; used stamps, 1893?

**Five-digit presort:** bulk mail presorted to five Zip Code digits and bundled.

**F J:** Fiji, country code as used by UPU.

**Fjorten:** (Dan.) fourteen (number).

**FJ V:** Ferdinand J. Voight, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**F K:** Falkland Islands (Malvinas), country code as used by the UPU.

**F.K.S. Emergency P.S.:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.

**FL:** 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Liechtenstein, such as FL-9490 Vaduz. 2: auction abbreviation for topical flowers. 3: USPS abbreviation for Florida. 4: USPS abbreviation in address for number of floor in building.

**FLA:** Frank L. Adrian, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

** Fla.:** abbreviation for Florida prior to Zip Code usage.

**Flachdruck:** (Ger.) flat plate printing.

**Fläck:** (Swed.) blemish, blot, spot.

**Fladtryk:** (Dan.) see Tryk - Flad

**Flag cancel:** cancellation with a flag as the obliterator.
Flaggenstempel: (Ger.) flag cancel.
Flag of Truce mail: postal route between the North and South during the American Civil War in operation from Sept. 1861 to Feb. 1862.
Flags: refers to the series of 13 U.S. stamps issued in 1943-44 picturing the flags of the overrun countries.
Flamme(s): (Fr.) duplex cancel, slogan cancel.
Flanders, A. H M.D.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Flap seal: the design on the flap of an envelope, usually an embossed design.
Flat: 1: USPS term for large size mail that is sorted without bending. 2: format in which finished coil stamps of 100 are shipped to the Post Office.
Flat-bed printing: printing process done be pressure applied to the paper on a plate held flat on the bed of a press.
Flat plate: a stamp printed on a flat-plate or flat-bed press; this process is slower than the rotary press method of printing from curved plates.
Flat plate imperforate coil stamps: U.S. stamps issued in coils of 500 or 1,000, made for imperforate sheets of the regular issues, saved in strips of four or longer to authenticate.
Flat Plate Press: a printing press that prints from a flat plate vs a curved plate; used up to 1915 to print stamps.
Flavell's Express: private parcel firm serviced firms in Mass., used a label; year unknown.
Flaw: a blemish in the stamp design that occurred during manufacture and may also be considered a variety.
Flèche: (Fr.) arrow, point, dash.
Fleck: (Ger.) spot, stain.
Fleet Mail Office (FMO): Canadian office in either Halifax or Victoria that handles mail for Canadian naval personnel.
Fleet post office: military postal facilities for serving men and women in the naval forces, staffed by military personnel.
Fleet ship letter: British term for letters posted on board ships and bearing a censor cancellation; may be stamped "Received from H.M. Ships."
Fleet Street Strike: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Flekk: (Nor.) (a) blemish, blot, spot.
Fleming Bros.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Flemish and Walloon Legions: Belgium, German occupation 1941-42. (Scott not listed).
Flensburg: German local post, 1945-48.
Flera: (Swed.) several.
Flere: (Dan., Nor.) several.
Flerfarget: (Nor.) multicolored.
Flerfärgstryck: (Swed.) see Tryck - Flerfärgs
Fleur: (Fr.) flower (thematic).
Fleuron: (Fr.) a circular date handstamp with a floral design element.
Flexography: a type off letter press or relief printing that utilizes rubber or plastic plates that are molded around a printing cylinder; used mainly for stamped envelopes and precancels.
Flight cover: an envelope actually flown in the vehicle being commemorated.
Flight leg: a point-to-point dispatch or segment of a longer route.
Flix: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Floating off: term used when stamps are placed on top of water, face up, to remove any dirt, old hinges, etc, on back side.
Floating plate numbers: plate block numbers whose positions vary from pane to pane creating a large number of combinations.
Floating safe stamp: special stamp issued by the Netherlands and Colonies in connection with specially constructed safes, installed on deck, which were designed to slide to slide into the sea and float in the event of the ship sinking, 1921.
Flocculate: particles of pigment flocculate, or join together when inks dry.
Flocked: powdered cloth adhered to the cachet on an envelope in the desired design.
Floedefarvet: (Dan.) cream (color).
Flor: (Sp.) flower (thematic).
Flor de Lis: (Sp.) fleur-de-lis, used as an overprint on French stamps in 1872.
Florence: also known as Firenze, Italy.
Florida Express: 1: possible local post or express company label. 2: S. Allan Taylor label.
Florin: currency unit in Austria offices in Lombardy-Venetia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Montenegro, Aruba, and the Netherlands Antilles..
Flota Argentina de Navegacion de Ultramar: (Sp.) Argentine Overseas Fleet, handstamp used on ship covers.
Fløtefarget: (Nor.) cream (color).
Flown: carried on air flight and bearing evidence of being flown.
Flown cover: cover that has been carried by air, also known as flight cover.
Flown cover, official: cover that has been carried by air with postal authorization, bearing governmental agency markings or official overprinted/issued stamps.
FLS: auction abbreviation for Folded Letter Sheet (with no contents).
Flt: auction abbreviation for fault.
Fluchtlingshilfe Montenegro: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Jugoslavia for Montenegro, German occupation semipostal; 1944.
Flüechtlinge hilles-aktion: (Ger.) label for donations to refugee aid station.
Flugblatt: (Ger.) propaganda leaflet
Flugfrimerki: (Ice.) Iceland, airmail.
Flugpost: (Ger.) airmails.
Flugpost Ausgabe: (Ger.) airmail issue.
Flugpostbrief: (Ger.) cover carried by air and postmarked at point of origin, departure or intermediate points on the route.
Flugpostmarke: (Ger.) stamp issued primarily for airmail use.
Fluorescent: an optical brightener that emits a distinctive, intense glow when viewed with either a long or short wave ultra-violet light; fluorescent tubes in fixtures can emit damaging quantities
of UV light that can discolor stamps and covers.

**Fluorescent coated paper (FCP):** paper with material that causes the paper to fluoresce when exposed to ultraviolet light.

**Fluorescent ink:** ink that glows brightly when its luminescent ingredients are activated by ultraviolet light, and which ceases to glow when the light is extinguished.

**Fluorescerende:** (Nor.) (with) fluorescence.

**Fluoreszierend:** (Ger.) see Fluorescent.

**Flushing & North Side Railroad Express Co.:** express mail and parcel service on the Flushing and North Side Railroad in New York City; issued labels, 1870-74?

**Flygbolag:** (Swed.) airline.

**Flygpaketmärken:** (Swed.) air mail parcel post stamps

**Flygplat:** (Swed.) airport.

**Flygpost:** (Swed.) air mail.

**Flygpostkuvert:** (Swed.) airmail envelope.

**Flying mail car:** Fairchild plane designed to carry mail from New York to San Francisco, made first trip Oct. 1, 1946, sorting mail while in flight.

**Flyktningläger:** (Swed.) refugee camp.

**Flyktninglägerpost:** (Swed.) refugee camp mail

**Flyktningpost:** (Nor.) refugee camp.

**Flyktningelirpost:** (Nor.) refugee camp mail.

**Flynn’s Penny Post:** unknown origin label.

**Flypost:** (Nor.) airmail, see Luftpost.

**Flyselskap:** (Nor.) airline.

**Flyspeck philately:** term used for the microscopic study of stamps such as extra dots in the design, or a slight break in the frame line, etc.

**Flyttebrev:** (Swed.) Swedish term for redirected or forwarded mail to a new address.

**Flyveselskab:** (Dan.) airline.

**Flyvemaskine:** (Dan.) airplane.

**F M:** 1: USPS abbreviation for Federated States of Micronesia. 2: Micronesia (Federated States of); country code as used by the UPU.

**F.M:** (Fr.) see "Franchise Militaire." France military overprint/incription, permits free franking, 1901.

**F M O:** see Fleet Mail Office.

**F.N.:** watermark, Federation of Nigeria on Nigerian issues after independence.

**FNC:** Fairfax N. Coackley, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**F.N.F.L.:** (Fr.) "Forces NavalesFrancaises Libres," Free French Naval Forces, French colonies overprint.

**F.N.M.T. -B:** (Sp.) Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, "National Printer of Money and Stamps," inscription on stamps commemorating the Barcelona Philatelic Exhibition in 1960.

**FO:** Scott Catalogue listing for foldover, where a foldover of the stamp sheet during printing may block ink from appearing on the face of the stamp.

**F O:** 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Faroe Islands, such as FO-159, Torshavn. 2: Faroe Islands, country code as used by the UPU. 3: catalog abbreviation for currency in Hungary (Forint).

**Fogazatt:** (Hung.) perforated, perforation.
Fogg's Express: parcel firm serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass.; issued a label; 1888.
Foglietto: (It.) sheet of a stamp or stamps, surrounded with a paper margin issued for a specific event or purpose, souvenir sheet.
Foglio: (It.) sheet (of stamps).
Foil stamps: stamps printed on paper with a facing of metal foil.
Fold: 1. printing variety caused by the paper being folded when the ink was applied during the printing process. 2. em>Dan. crease (in a stamp or cover).
Folded business postcard: aka Commercial Correspondence Postcard and / or Self-Sticking Postcards (Ger.); Hygienic Postcards (UK); the desired address is typed above a fold mark, then the message is entered permitting the sender to seal the one to three strips of adhesive on the back of the card, fold it to show the address on the front and mail it; used mainly in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Approved for international use at the UPU 1910 meeting in Spain and officially discontinued in 1984, although known to have been manufactured as late as 2002 in Germany. Folded letter: one piece of paper with the message written on both sides, folded with a blank space to the outside, which is used for the address.
Folded transfer: in lithography, when a transfer, used in building up the design on the printing base, becomes folded and part of the stamp's design shows signs of the fold.
Foldover: accidental folds made at some point in the production of the material.
Foldvar, SS: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built about 1850's for Middle Danube lines, also served on lower Danube in the 1860s.
Folkerepublik Kina: (Dan.) Peoples Republic of China.
Fokus: India Faridkot currency unit.
Fomento-Aero-Comunicaciones: (Sp.) surcharge on air post postal tax stamps of Ecuador.
Foncé(e): (Fr.) deep, dark (color).
Fond: (Fr.) background.
Fondo: (Sp.) bottom margin.
Fondon: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Fondo unido: (Sp.) background same color as design; 1854 issue.
Fondul Aviati: (Rom.) Aviation Fund, Romania semi-postal inscription.
Fonopost: recording of a voice transmitted by mail; shown at UPU Congress at Buenos Aires April 1, 1937, sender had voice recorded on an unbreakable record which was mailed in a sealed envelope.
Font: a certain style and size of type.
Foochow, German: China diagonally overprinted on a stamp of Germany, surcharged "5 pf" for use in the German post office at Foochow, June 1, 1900.
Food Orders: stamps issued by U.S. Department of Agriculture, for welfare recipients.
Food stamp: U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture certificate used for purchase of food items; also known as food coupon.
Forato: (It.) rouletted.
Forband: (Swed.) joined.
Forbin: Catalogue de Timbres-Fiscaux, 1915 (worldwide revenue stamp catalog).
Forbundet: (Dan.) joined.
Forbundsrepublik: (Dan., Nor.) federal republic.
Forbundsrepublik Tyskland: (Dan.) Federal Republic of Germany.
Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland: (Nor.) Federal Republic of Germany.
Force majeure: (Fr.) causes beyond control.
Forces Francaise Libres / Levant: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Syria, Free French Forces, 1942-43.
Forces' Postal Service: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971.
Foreign: term used by collectors to describe stamps of all nations except their own.
Foreign Affairs, Dept. of: inscription on officials of Hawaii.
Foreign air mail (FAM): international contract airmail route flown by a U. S. airline under contract with the US Post Office to carry mail from a point in the USA to a foreign country and vice versa.
Foreign entry: when original transfers are erased incompletely from a plate, they can appear with new transfers of a different design which are then entered on the plate.
Foreign mail marking: designs used to indicate mail sent from New York City to foreign countries during 1871-77; about 200 different handstamps were used during that period.
Foreign mail stamps: stamps issued by some countries especially for use on mail addressed to other nations.
Foreign stamp: when used by an American, a description of stamp issued by a postal administration other than that of the U. S.
Foreign transfer: plate variety where bits of the design elements are visible on the finished stamp are those of a different stamp design.
Forente Nasjoner: (Nor.) United Nations.
Forente Stater: (Nor.) United States.
Forerunner: a stamp from one nation used in another area before the new nation had stamps of its own.
Fores: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Forfalskning: (Dan., Nor.) forgery, counterfeit, see Ùægte.
Förfalskning: (Swed.) counterfeit, fake, forgery.
Førfilateli: (Nor.) pre-philatelic.
Förfilateli: (Swed.) pre-philatelic.
Forgalmi Idotartam: (Hung.) period of time of postal validity.
Forgery: reproduction of a genuine postage stamp made to defraud the stamp collector and/or the postal administration.
Forgery, autograph: someone other than the person signing that person's name; in stamp collecting, it does not matter if it was done with or without permission, since it is not the original of the signer's name.
Forgery busting: term applied to the ability to spot and identify the forger's "signature" or trade mark.
Forgery, propaganda: made for air-dropped leaflets during a war, hopefully to be considered as normal mail in the country where mail was dropped.
Forgery signature: identification of the work of a forger as detected from certain characteristics of his previous forgeries.
Forgottonia: overprinted U.S. stamps for proposed republic in Western Illinois.
Forjadores de America: (Sp.) "Explorers of America," on stamps issued Oct. 12, Spain's National Day.
Förkortningar: (Swed.) abbreviations.
Førkrigspost: (Nor.) pre-war post, pre-war mails.
Formalities, Administrative: public services; French Colony revenue inscription.
Format: general physical characteristics of a stamp such as size, shape, dimensions, etc.
Formato: (It.) size.
Formosa: see China, Republic of, Taiwan, Nationalist China. Formosa, China: Formosa local post, 1887-88.
Formosa: Japanese occupation, 1945 (Scott- Japan Taiwan).
Formose: (Fr.) Formosa.
Fornede Arabiske Republic: (Dan.) United Arab Republic.
Forneden: (Dan.) below.
Fornede Nationer: (Dan.) United Nations.
Fornede Stater: (Dan.) United States.
Foro di Spillo: (It.) pin-hole.
Førøyar: (Dan.) Faroe Islands.
Foroven: (Dan.) above.
Førr: (Nor.) forty (number).
Førstedagsbrev: (Dan., Nor.) first day cover, FDC.
Förstadagsbrev: (Swed.) first day cover, FDC.
Førstedagsstempeletebrev: (Dan., Nor.) first day of issue cancellation cover.
Forsyth, Ga. Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Fort cancellations: markings originating in Army forts.
For Testing Purposes Only: inscription on self-adhesive dummy stamp used in Automated Teller Machines.
Fondul Aviatei: (Rom.) Aviation Fund, Romania semi-postal inscription.
Foochow, German: China diagonally overprinted on a stamp of Germany, surcharged "5 pf" for use in the German post office at Foochow, June 1, 1900.
Formula Cards: postal cards issued by the Post offices of several countries before the issuance of regular postal cards and without an imprinted stamp.
Forside: (Dan.) front (side).
Førstedagsbrev: (Dan.) first day cover.
Førstedagsstempel: (Nor.) first day of issue cancel.
Førsteflyvning: (Dan.) first flight.
Førstetryk: (Dan.) see Tryk - Første.
Fort valeur: (Fr.) high denomination.
Fort Jameson: now known as Chipata, Zambia.
Fort Lamy: now known as N'Djamene, Chad.
Forty-sevens: the U.S. 5-cent and 10-cent stamps issued in 1847.
Forward: redirection of mail to recipient's new address.
Forwarder's handstamp: a postal marking indicating passage to and from one country to another, used in the Venetian Republic by Austria in 1797, may be first usage.
Forwarding: the sending of a mail piece to an address other than the one on the cover.
Forwarding agents: collecting and routing agents for international mails; many added their own markings to mail they handled.
Forwarding markings: handstamps with words "Forwarded by" and name of firm, indicating
forwarding to or from a post office or ship, usually found on covers prior to international mail agreements.

**Fosforescente**: (Sp.) phosphorescent.

**Fósforos**: (Sp.) matches, revenue inscription.

**Fotocalcografia**: (It.) photogravure.

**Foua**: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1880-82.

**Four Bar Cancel**: handstamp made up of a circular postmark and four bars.

**Four pence**: surcharge on Bahamas 1883 issue.

**Four State Bar Code**: each bar in the 31-digit code can be in one of the four different shapes or sizes.

**Fourth Bureau Issue**: series of stamps issued in 1922, includes sheets, coils and booklets.

**Fourth Class Mail**: includes U.S. domestic parcel post, including bound printed matter and films.

**Fowle, Seth W. & Son, J.P. Dinsmore**: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Foxing**: type of mildew damage which appears as tan or brown spots on surface of old paper; often insect or bacteria waste.

**F P**: 1: auction abbreviation for topical famous people. 2: *Fiscal Philatelist* (Great Britain).

"F.P." **handstamp**: see Copenhagen Foot Post.

**FPA**: *Filatelia Pan-American*.

**F P O**: 1: Fleet Post Office postmark used for America's servicemen attached to the U.S. Navy. 2: on a British origin cover, it indicates Field Post Office.

**F Press**: BEP webfed offset-intaglio press that produces four color offset, three color intaglio, 1991.

**FR**: international postal code for Faeroe Islands.

**F R**: French West Africa overprint on stamps of Mauritania and Senegal, 1943-44.

**F.R.**: France, country code as used by the UPU.

**Fra**: (Ice., Swed.) "from" postal marking indicates country of mail origin.

**Frachtstempelmarke**: (Ger.) bill of lading tax stamp.

**Fractional control**: key letter separated by a rule or bar from the year numerals, found on stamps of Great Britain.

**Fractional currency**: paper money issued by the U. S. Treasury during the Civil War, due to shortage of currency, reproducing postage stamps; see Postage currency.

**Fractional rates**: early U.S. stampless covers had rates of 6 1/4, 18 3/4, which is old Spanish and Mexican reales, etc., which were considered as legal tender due to shortage of U.S. fractional currency.

**Fractional stamps**: stamps cut into halves, thirds, quarters, etc to mark a corresponding fraction of the original face value.

**Fractured FDC**: covers with additional markings that proved they passed through the mail.

**Fragment d'enveloppe**: (Fr.) cut square.

**Fragmento**: (Sp.) cut square, fragment, piece.

**Fragtbrev**: (Dan.) baggage tag for use on Postfærge "Postal ferry"; see Postfærge.

**Frama**: 1: adhesive postage label dispensed by an electric coin-operated machine producing postally valid labels of any denomination. 2: name of machine manufactured by Frama firm of Switzerland.

**Frame**: the outer printed border of a stamp design.

**Frame bars**: the tall bars at the beginning and end of the bar code that alert the bar code
machine that a bar code is passing through and ending.

**Framed mark:** box or octagonal frame around "Ship Letter" or other instructional marking on mail.

**Frame-only essay:** a print of the frame portion of the stamp, without the design or vignette section; classified as an essay because it is not complete or approved.

**Frammento:** *(It.)* cut square, piece, fragment.

**Fransida:** *(Swed.)* front (side).

**Från:** *(Dan.)* "from" postal marking indicates country of mail origin.

**Franc:** Austria overprint, offices in Crete.

**Franca:** *(Sp.)* 1: overprint on stamps of Peru, used in postal district of Hairez, Peru in 1884. 2: marking on internal mail in Brazil and Mexico to indicate prepaid postage. 3: used in Ecuador, 1866, complicated diamond pattern to prevent washing of stamp for reuse, see Ancachs.

**Franca Alta:** *(Sp.)* now Monterey, California.

**Française:** *(Fr.)* France.

**Franchise stamps:** issued to nongovernmental organizations and some private citizens to permit their mail to be delivered without paying postage.

**Franc de droits:** *(Fr.)* "free of dues" label used on overseas packages meaning that customs duties have been prepaid.

**France d'Outre-Mer:** 1943; French Colonies semi-postal issue.


**France: see:** Affranch, Alsace, Alsace and Lorraine, Ambulante, Andorre, Anna, Benin.

**France and Algeria:** 1888: joined the UPU, 1907, Oct. 1: changed UPU affiliation to France.

**France d'Outre-Mer:** *(Fr.)* French overseas colonies, semi-postals, 1943.

**France libre:** *(Fr.)* "Free France" French Colonies overprint. France Libre

**France, Offices in Palestine-Consular Post office in Jerusalem:** 1948, Apr. 25: Due to the disruptions caused by the first Arab-Israeli War, the Mandate postal service ceased to function in Jerusalem, 1948, May 5: The French Consulate created a courier service to carry mail to Paris for the benefit of French civilians and businesses; overprints on consular revenues. 1948: Followed by overprints on French definitive stamps, 1949, Jan. 1: service ceased operations.

**France, Offices in the Turkish Empire:** 1885: first stamps for offices in the Levant, Cavalle,
Dedeagh, Port Lagos and Vathy.

**Franchise de Corps Épédionnaire:** *(Fr.)* label for fund raising for French Volunteer Legion against Bolshevism; sold to raise funds for volunteers to fight with the Germans on the Eastern Front.

**Franchise militaire (FM):** *(Fr.)* France military overprint/inscription, permits free franking, 1901.

**Franchise stamps:** issued by some governments for private charitable groups entitled to send mail free of postage; see Control number.

**Francia:** 1. *(It., Sp.)* France, stamped on mail from France, about 1870. 2. *(Hung.)* French.

**Francia Antarktisz:** *(Hung.)* French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

**Francia Egyenlítői Afrika:** *(Hung.)* French Equatorial Africa.

**Francia Guyana:** *(Hung.)* French Guiana.

**Francia India:** *(Hung.)* French India.

**Francia Indokina:** *(Hung.)* French Indochina.

**Francia Nyugat-Afrika:** *(Hung.)* French West Africa.

**Francia Oceána:** *(Hung.)* French Oceana.

**Franciaország:** *(Hung.)* France.

**Francia Polínézia:** *(Hung.)* French Polynesia.

**Francia Posta:** *(Hung.)* French post.

**Francia Szomálipart:** *(Hung.)* French Somali Coast.

**Franciaország Gyarmatai:** *(Hung.)* French colonies.

**Franciaország Területei:** *(Hung.)* French territories.

**Francia Posta:** *(Hung.)* French post.

**Francie:** *(Czech.)* France.

**Francisco Bertrand:** Honduras.

**Franco:** *(Sp.)* free frank, postpaid.

**Francesco betalt-stämplar:** *(Swed.)* postage paid cancellations.

**Francobollo:** *(It.)* postage stamp, free frank.

**Franco bollo:** *(Without country name)* perforated stamps of Italy, imperforated stamps of Sardinia.

**Francobollo au francobollo:** *(It.)* stamps on stamps (thematic).

**Francobollo di stato:** *(It.)* inscription for official stamps.

**Francobollo per expresso:** *(It.)* special delivery stamp.

**Francobolli loo anno:** *(It.)* jubilee (century).

**Francobollo commemorativo:** *(It.)* commemorative stamp.

**Francobollo d’Cenno di Ricevuta:** *(It.)* stamp issued as a prepayment fee as an acknowledgment of receipt of a registered package.

**Francobollo de governo in esilio:** *(It.)* government in exile.

**Francobollo di admissione:** *(It.)* admission stamp.

**Francobollo di franco bollo postale:** *(It.)* (on stamps with crossed keys) Roman States.

**Francobollo di guerra:** *(It.)* war stamp, stamp issued during war conditions.

**Francobollo di Posta Aerea:** *(It.)* stamp issued primarily for airmail use.

**Francobollo di Posta Aerea, semi-officiale:** *(It.)* air mail stamp issued privately, but accepted by the postal agency; the U.S. "Buffalo Balloon" stamp is an example.

**Francobollo di Posta Militare:** *(It.)* field post stamp.
Francobollo di recapito autorizzato per pacco posali: (It.) authorized delivery stamp for parcel post, Italy.
Franco Bollo di Stato: (It.) Italy, official.
Francobollo di Toscano: (It.) Tuscany.
Franco Bollo Giornali Stampe: (It.) newspaper stamps of Italy and Sardinia.
Francobollo per lettere in ritardo: (It.) too late stamp.
Franco bollo postale: inscription on stamps of Roman States.
Franco Bollo Postale per Giornali: (It.) newspaper stamps, Fiume.
Franco Bollo Postale Romagne: (It.) Italian States-Romagne.
Franco Bollo Postale Toscano: (It.) Italian States-Tuscany.
Franco Bollo Provincie Modones: (It.) Italian States-Modena.
Francobollo recapito autorizzato per lettera: (It.) authorized delivery stamp for correspondence, Italy.
Francobollo ricordo: (It.) commemorative stamp.
Franco de Porte: (Sp.) free of charge.
Franco Marke: (Ger.) German States-Bremen 1856-60, official free frank.
Franco Poste Bollo: (It.) Italian States-Naples, Two Sicilies.
Franco Scrisorei: (Rom.) Romania-Moldovia-Walachia, 1862-63, free frank for letter.
Franco marke: Bremen, German States.
Francophonie: group of nations in which French is a first, official or culturally significant language.
Francouzská Guyana: (Czech.) French Guiana.
Francouzská Polynézie: (Czech.) French Polynesia.
Francouzsky: (Czech.) French (adj.).
Francouzsky Maroko: (Czech.) French Morocco.
Franco vignettes: Switzerland, used by postal authorities for official notification and forms, 1911-1970.
Frandia: Donald Evans bogus issue, 1960-70.
Frank: 1: a stamp, mark or signature that indicates payment of postage on a piece of mail. 2: mark on a cover which is authorized to be carried without postage charge due to position of sender; see Free frank. 3. currency unit of Albania.
Frankatura: 1. (Pol.) machine cancel. 2. (Czech.) franking (of postage stamp[s]).
Frankaturgültig: (Ger.) valid for postage.
Franked mail: 1: mail sent without postage prepayment by various officials. 2: a type of prepayment as in "folded letter franked with pair of 5¢ Franklin 1847."
Frankeer Zegel Cent: 1: currency overprint on marine insurance stamps of Netherlands, Curacao, postally valid. 2: currency overprint on fiscal issue, Surinam, postally valid.
Frankenau: German local post, World War II.
Frankenberg: German Democratic Republic local post, 1946.
Franking: any postal payment with or without stamps.
Franking privilege: right of government officials to send letters and packages free of postage.
Frank, L.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Frankfurter Packetfahrt-Gesellschaft: Frankfurt, Germany local post, 1890-96.
Frankierung: (Ger.) franking.
Franklin; also known as Frankland: a "state" formed in August 1784 in the northwest corner of what is currently Tennessee; stopped its existence in 1788; never officially recognized.

Franklin City Despatch Post: see Bouton's Manhattan Express.

Franklin, N.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Frankreich: (Ger.) France.

Frankehrzeugel: Netherlands Antilles, Surinam overprint.

Frankokuvert: (Swed.) stamped envelope (postal stationery).

Frankovany: (Czeck.) franked (with).

Frankreich: (Ger.) France.

Frankrig: (Dan.) France (adj.).

Frankrike: (Nor., Swed.) France.

Franquedo S. Buenava: receiving handstamp authenticated delivery of a registered letter used by missions in California and Mexico City.

Franqueo: Arequipa provisional issue of Peru.

Franqueno deficiente: Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Salvador postage due inscription.

Franqueno oficial: Ecuador, Guatemala official postage.

Franqueno pagoado: (Sp.) postage paid, used by Ministry of Communications.

Franquencia: (Sp.) Spanish franchise stamps.

Franquicia Postal, Espana Correos Ejercito Expeditionary Melilla 1893: (Sp.) "Postal Franchise, Spanish Posts Expeditionary Army Melilla 1893" labels, produced for each regiment and fleet.

Fraser & Co.: 1848-49; see Carriers' Stamps.

Franqueno: (Sp.) postage, franking of a letter.

Franqueno Deficiente: (Sp.) postage dues.

Franqueno insuficiente: (Sp.) insufficient postage.

Franqueno Espana: (Sp.) Carlist issues of Spain, 1874-50.

Franqueno impresos: (Sp.) Spain, newspaper stamps.

Franqueno mecanico: (Sp.) meter frank.

Franqueno mixto: (Sp.) mixed franking.

Franqueno Oficial: (Sp.) official postage.

Franquicia Postal: (Sp.) mark, label or stamp indicating exempt from postage, 1881.

Fransk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French (adj.).

Fransk Ækvatorial Afrika: (Dan.) French Equatorial Africa.

Franska Ekvatorialafrika: (Swed.) French Equatorial Africa.

Franska Guiana: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Guiana.

Franska Guinea: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Guinea.

Franska Indien: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French India.

Franska Indokina: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Indochina.

Franska Kongo: (Swed.) French Congo.

Franska Nigerområde: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Niger Territory.

Fransk Antarktis: (Dan.) French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

Franska Oceanien: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Oceana.

Franska Polynesien: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Polynesia.

Franska Sudan: (Swed.) French Sudan.
Fransk Congo: (Dan.) French Congo.
Franske kolonier: (Dan.) French Colonies.
Franske zone: (Dan.) French Zone.
Franske skeppspost: (Swed.) French ship mail (ship post).
Franske skibspost: (Dan.) French ship mail (ship post).
Franske skipspost: (Nor.) French ship mail (ship post).
Franske zone: (Dan.) French Zone.
Fransk Guiana: (Dan.) French Guiana.
Fransk Indien: (Dan.) French India.
Fransk Indokina: (Dan.) French Indochina.
Fransk Nigerområde: (Dan.) French Niger Territory.
Fransk Oceanien: (Dan.) French Oceana.
Franks Polynesien: (Dan.) French Polynesia.
Fransk Post av Egypten: (Nor., Swed.) French Post Offices in Egypt.
Fransk Post av Kina: (Nor., Swed.) French Post Offices in China.
Fransk Post av Kreta: (Nor., Swed.) French Post Offices in Crete.
Fransk Post av Tyrkiet: (Nor., Swed.) French Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Fransk Post av Utländsk: (Swed.) French Post Offices Abroad.
Fransk Post av Udlandsk: (Nor.) French Post Offices Abroad.
Fransk Post av Zanzibar: (Swed.) French Post Offices in Zanzibar.
Fransk Post i Egypten: (Dan.) French Post Offices in Egypt.
Fransk Post i Kina: (Dan.) French Post Offices in China.
Fransk Post i Kreta: (Dan.) French Post Offices in Crete.
Fransk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) French Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Fransk Post i Udlandet: (Dan.) French Post Offices Abroad.
Fransk Post i Zanzibar: (Dan.) French Post Offices in Zanzibar.
Fransk Somalikust: (Swed.) French Somali Coast.
Fransk Somalikyst: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) French Somali Coast.
Fransk Sudan: (Dan.) French Sudan.
Fransk Västafrika: (Swed.) French West Africa.
Fransk Västindien: (Swed.) French West Indies.
Fransk Vestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) French West Africa.
Fransk Vestindien: (Dan., Nor.) French West Indies.
Französisch: (Rom) French (adj.).
Från utlandet: (Swed.) Swedish registration lab; used until the 1970s.
Franz Joseph Land: bogus Russian area Republic; local post overprint and stamps; 1872: labels for a North Pole Expedition.
Französisch Aquatorial Afrika: (Ger.) French Equatorial Africa.
Französisch-Gebiete in der Antarktis: (Ger.) French Southern and Antarctic Territories.
Französisch Guiana: (Ger.) French Guiana.
Französisch Guinea: (Ger.) French Guinea.
Französisch Kongo: (Ger.) French Congo.
Französisch-Polynesien: (Ger.) French Polynesia.
Französisch Somaliküste: (Ger.) French Somali Coast.
Französisch Sudan: (Ger.) French Sudan.
Frappé (e): (Fr.) strike, struck.
Fraudulent: rubber stamp on covers for mail returned to sender because the receiving address was involved in illegal operation, such as a lottery.
Frazer & Co.: U.S. local post, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845-51.
Frazionato: (It.) bisected parcel post stamp that is cut in half; postage half goes on the package, the other half is the receipt and shows the amount of postage paid.
Französisch Aquatorial Afrika: (Ger.) French Equatorial Africa.
Französische Besetzungsgebiet: (Ger.) French occupation.
Französisch Hinterindien: (Ger.) Indo-China.
Französische Kolonien: (Ger.) French Colonies.
Französisch Kongo: (Ger.) French Congo.
Frazer & Co. City Despatch: local mail service, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845-51.
Fraziersville, S.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Frazionato: (It.) bisected stamp. Frank: an indication on the front of an envelope that it is to be carried free of postage; In the U.S., usually limited to official correspondence such as Members of Congress or the President; also applies to servicemen's mail while serving in war zones.
Freak: partial while error is total; an irregularity in a stamp that makes it different from a normal stamp such as albino, color shift, color smear, double print, foldover, inking smear, miscut, misperforation, paper crease, partial perforation, partial ink, streak, under and overinked stamp, etc.
Fredag: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Friday.
Frederica bypost: Denmark local post, 1888-91.
Fredericia: Seaport, in Vejle county, Denmark, ca. 110 WSW of Copenhagen. Local post established August 1886, with first “Fredericia Bypost og Pakke Expedition” local stamps issued August 1888, and with several others issued through 1890. More than 80 different proofs and trial color proofs exist for the issues. The local post service closed 14 May 1891. See Denmark: Middlefart-Fredericia Flight, 1911.
Fredericksb'g, Va. 10: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Frederikshab: formerly known as Pamiut, Greenland.
Free: 1: permitted members of our armed forces to endorse the word "free" and their first-class mail would be accepted for delivery, Public Law 507, March 27, 1942. 2: inscription on World War II era labels , supposedly used by military personnel to indicate that their mail was being sent free of postage; postal regulations prohibited the use of such labels.
Freedman's Bureau: envelope imprint denotes society organized after the Civil War to help liberated slaves in the war zone.

Freedom Island: fantasy labels.

Free Ethiopia: charity labels made to look like postage stamps.

Free form: a stamp with an irregular shape.

Free frank: mail permitted to be used without payment of postage; by government officials as authorized; used by armed forces; also known as Soldiers Mail.

Free franking, earliest: The British Council of State, in 1652, permitted letters to pass free between Members of Parliament of some government officials; a wax seal was used to designate this class of mail.

Free franking, U.S.: mail sent free of charge as authorized by Congress in 1755 for its members, high ranking government officials and military commanders.

Free French Forces, Levant: see Levant; Free French Forces.

Free Ireland: triangular label issued in 1956 to protest the British presence in Northern Ireland.

Free mail: mail transmitted free of charge due to natural disasters, franking privilege, and troops on active service; granted to soldiers in the Continental Army, providing that mail was initialed by an officer, 1776.

Free matter: USPS term for mail sent to or by the blind and other disabled persons; must be marked "Free Matter for the Blind or Handicapped.

"Freeman & Co.'s Express: U.S. local post, New York, N.Y., about 1855.

Freepost: British term for envelopes, postcards and labels permitting recipients to reply without paying postage; also known as Reply Paid

Free postage: 1: envelopes sent by military personnel where no postage is required. 2: internal mail of Andorra is free; internal and mail from Greenland to Denmark was free before Dec. 1938, except for parcels.


Free State of Obsession Stampalia: label, known as mail art.

Free Vinland: independent West Vinland.

Frei Durch Ablosung Nr. 16 (21): (Ger.) "Free Through Redemption" Prussia official use stamps, 1903, Baden, 1905, (Prussia).

Freie Stadt Danzig: (Ger.) free town or city, Danzig.

Freimachung im Fenster: (Ger.) postage in window, vending machine labels.

Freim.-Ah.-Ausg.: (Ger.) provisional issue.

Freiman: (Ger.) German displaced persons camp local post, near Munich, 1945.

Freimarke: (Without country name) (Ger.) position where postage is to be placed (when indicated on stamp).

Freimarke: (Ger.) definitive stamp.

Freistaat Bayern: (Ger.) 'Free State of Bavaria' Bavaria, Germany overprint.

Frei Stadt Danzig: (Ger.) Free State of Danzig.

Freistempel: (Ger.) printed meter marking.

Frejus: France semipostal overprint.

Fremdarbeiter Lager: (Ger.) Immigrant Worker Camps.

Fremont, Republic of: label for house boat on the left bank of the ship canal in Oregon.

French Colonies: currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1859-1906, 1943-44: stamps issued for French colonies which did not have their own stamps, inscribed "Colonies Empire Française," "Repub Franc" or "Republique Française," note that similar French stamps were perforated,

**French Congo**: central Africa; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1881: used French Colonies general issues, 1888, Dec. 11: made a colony incorporating Gabon, Ubangi-Shari and Chad, 1888, Dec. 11-Apr. 20, 1891: name changed to Gabon-Congo, 1891, Mar. 24: No.1, 5 centimes lilac blue, first provisional issues, Congo Français, overprint on stamps of French Colonies, 1894: Ubangi military bases attached to French Congo, 1900: Chad military bases attached to French Congo, 1904, July 1: colony redefined; central portion renamed Moyen (Middle) Congo and administered together with Ubangi, Shari and Chad, 1906: Gabon separated, French Congo did not exist, Chad and Ubangi stayed with Middle Congo and was renamed Ubangi-Chari-Chad, 1907: first stamps inscribed "Moyen (Middle) Congo," 1910, Jan. 15: renamed French Equatorial Africa, but component colonies had its own postal administration, 1915: Ubangi-Chari-Chad made an autonomous civilian colony, 1920: Chad made a civil colony, 1937-59: used stamps of French Equatorial Africa, 1958, Nov. 28: became the Congo Republic.

**French Equatorial Africa**: north of Belgian Congo, south of Libya; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1862-88: first Gabon regime, 1889-91: Gabon-Congo regime, 1891-1904: first French Congo regime, administered Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad, 1904-10: second French Congo regime, administered Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad all together, 1907: Middle Congo governed separately, 1910: Gabon and Middle Congo united as French Equatorial Africa, 1910-36: first A.E.F. Regime; Afrique Equatoriale Française, umbrella regime administered four colonies: Ubangi-Shari, Chad (from 1920), Middle Congo and Gabon; Chad was a military territory until civilian status was achieved in 1920, 1924: all current stamp issues were given A.E.F. overprints to indicate overall governing regime, Gabon governed separately until 1910, 1936, March 16-1940: No.1, 1 centime brown-violet, second A.E.F. Regime: name made first appearance on stamps as overprint "Afrique Equatoriale Française" on stamps of former colonies of Gabon and Middle Congo, postal services unified, 1937: first airmail, postage due stamps issued, 1938, Oct. 24: first semipostal stamp issued, 1940-59: third A.E.F. regime; return of administrative responsibilities to the various territories after 1947 in preparation for their autonomy in 1959, 1959: four territories became autonomous republics within the French community; two took new names; Middle Congo became People's Republic of Congo, Ubangi-Shari became Central African Republic.

**French Guiana**: north-east coast of South America; currently Guinea Republic; home of Devil's Island; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1860: French Colonies general issues used, 1886, Dec.: No.1, 5 centimes green, own stamps, French Colonial General issue overprinted "Guy. Fran" and surcharged 1915: first semipostal stamp issued, 1921: local stamps of Compagnie des Transports Aeriens Guyanais used to prepay internal airmail fee, 1925: first postage due stamp issued, 1940: first airmail stamp issued, 1946: became an overseas Department of France, stamps of France.

**French Guinea**: coast of west Africa; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1881: French Colonies general issues used, 1887-92: stamps of Senegal used, 1892: No.1, 1 centime lilac-blue, own stamps issued, 1905: first postage due stamp, 1915: first semipostal stamps, 1940: first air mail


French Mailboats: see Mailboats.

French Mandate in Lebanon: stamps of France overprinted "Grand Liban" for use in Lebanon, 1924.

French Mandate of Alaouites: see Alaouties.


French Occupation of Germany: stamps inscribed "Zone Français" 1945.


French Occupation of Libya: stamps of Italy and Libya overprinted "Fezzan Occupation" and "R.F. Fezzan Français.'

French Oceania: see French Polynesia.

French Offices in Beirut: see Beirut.

French Offices in Cavalle: see Cavalla(e).

French Offices in China: see China, French offices.

French Offices in Crete: see Crete, French offices.

French Offices in Dedeagh: see Dedeagh, French offices.

French Offices in Egypt: see Egypt, French offices.

French Offices in Ethiopia: see Ethiopia, French offices.

French Offices in Japan: see Japan, French offices.

French Offices in Levant: see Levant.

French Offices in Madagascar: see Madagascar, French offices.

French Offices in Morocco: see French Morocco; Morocco.

French Offices in Port Lagos: see Turkey, French offices.

French Offices in Port Said: see Egypt, French offices.

French Offices in Saar: see Saar, French offices.

French Offices in Tangier: see Tangier, French offices.
French Offices in Turkey: see Ethiopia. French offices.

French Offices in Vathy (Samos): see Vathy, offices in Turkish Empire.

French Offices in Zanzibar: see Zanzibar, French offices.

French overseas departments: uses the stamps of France; includes former colonies of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Reunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon.


French School of Philately: French philatelists were the first to try to classify stamps by the number of teeth or indentations that appeared along the length and width of individual stamps.

French Somali Coast: see Djibouti Republic.


French Voluntary Legion: French volunteers who fought with German Army in the Soviet Union, 1941-45.


French West Africa: label used as promotion for Tarzan movie (in English).

French Zone of Germany: part of post-WW II occupation of Germany by Allies; includes Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saar and Württemberg; 1945-46: general issue for the whole zone, 1947-49: separate issues for three areas without Saar who issued its own stamps, 1949: became
part of West Germany.

**Frentes y hospitales:** (Sp.) charity stamps issued by Nationalists during the Spanish civil war to raise funds for hospitals.

**Fresh:** postal item in fine, original color.

**Fresh entry:** new entry on an engraved printing plate for one that was erased.

**Freshwater Yarmouth, Newport Railway:** British local post.

**Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Route:** United States local post.

**Frestonia:** area in London that seceded for publicity purposes.

**Freudenstadt:** German local post, World War II.

**Frey's Valentine Express:** serviced San Francisco, Calif, possibly used a corner card; year unknown.

**Friden Inc./Singer Business Machines/FME Inc./Friden Alcatel Corp./Friden Neopost:** U.S. Postage meter machines from 1963 to current; acquired by Singer Co. in 1963, became Singer Business Machines Division in 1972.

**Friederich, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built about 1850's for lower Danube lines.

**Friedrich Wilhelmshafen:** now known as Madang, Papua New Guinea.

**Friendly Islands:** see Tonga. Friend's Boarding School: U.S. local post, Barnesville, Ohio 1877.

**Frigiliana:** local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Frimærke(r):** (Dan.) postage stamp(s).

**Frimärke:** (Swed.) postage stamp.

**Frimærkealbum:** (Dan.) postage stamp album.

**Frimærkeudstilling:** (Dan.) stamp exhibition, stamp show, philatelic exhibition.

**Frimærkeekspert:** (Dan.) stamp expertizer.

**Fri marke Kgl. Post:** Denmark, 1851.

**Frimarke lokalbref:** (Swed.) "Free Stamp for Local Letters" Stockholm, Sweden free city postage, 1856.

**Frimärken på försändelser:** (Swed.) stamps on covers.

**Frimärkssdosor:** (Swed.) stamp boxes.

**Frimerke:** (Nor.) postage stamp.

**Frimerkehefte(r):** (Nor.) unexploded stamp booklet(s).

**Frimerkesamler:** (Nor.) philatelist, stamp collector.

**Frimerkeutstilling:** (Nor.) philatelic exhibition.

**Frimerki:** (Ice.) stamp exhibition, Iceland.

**Fr. Josip Earth:** bogus label for Franz Joseph Land.

**F R P S L:** Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

**Fnt:** USPS abbreviation in address for front.

**Froissé (e):** (Fr.) crease, creased.

**Fromage Colonaise Francaise:** bogus French cheese colony stamps.

**From the Franklin D. Roosevelt Collection Authenticated by H. R. Harmer Inc.:** handstamp applied to back of tens of thousands of philatelic items from the president's collection, 1946.

**Front:** the address side of a cover completely detached from the rest of the envelope; much less desirable than the entire cover; the exception being Mexico, South and Central America where the front of registered letters were returned to the sender as proof of delivery; entire registered letters from these countries are not found, only fronts which are highly sought after.

**Frontales:** (Sp.) see Front.
Front Atlantique: Atlantic Front, local post, German occupation, 1945.
Frontier letters: mail within 30 km of an European border country received special concessionary rates; 1880s.
Frontowa Poczta Polowa No 15: (Pol.) front field post office handstamp, 1919, Polish-Ukrainian War.
Frühstemplen: (Ger.) earliest postmark or marking of a given type.
Frye & Co.'s Express: parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass. to Portsmouth, N.H.; used labels; 1876-82.
F S A T: auction abbreviation for French and Southern Antarctica Territories
F. Schroeter Local Post: see Bergen - F. Schroeter Local Post.
F T B: Forced to Buy, as when a dealer prices covers at 3 for $10 and you can not purchase only one.
F.T.T. Trieste, Zone A: overprint on stamps of Italy.
F U: auction abbreviation for Fine Used.
Fuengirola: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Fuente del Maestre: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Fuente de Piedra: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Fuente Obejuna: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Fuentes de Andalucia: (Sp.) local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936.
Fuera de curso: (Sp.) obsolete, no longer available.
Fuerstentum Liechtenstein: Principality of Liechtenstein.
Fuerzas de bloqueo del Mediterraneo: (Sp.) Mediterranean Blockade Forces, used during the Spanish civil war.
Fu-Feng: Shensi, Northwest China local post, 1949.
Fugitive color: color that is liable to fade, wash out or change, used to prevent tampering with the stamp.
Fugitive inks: an ink that dissolves or disintegrates in water; used in the production of some stamps to prevent forgery and make it impossible for re-use; some stamps or Netherlands Indies are printed entirely with water soluble fugitive inks.
Fulcrum: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Auckland, New Zealand.
Full face McKinley card: widow of President McKinley did not like the portrait, cards ordered destroyed except for one box of 500.
Full Face Queens: nickname for full face portrait on stamps of Queen Victoria
Fulling effect: a light print of the stamp design seen on the back of the stamp, usually on letterpress printed stamps.
Full Length Victorias: nickname for stamps of Victoria, Australia, depicting Queen Victoria in a full-length pose, 1852-56.
Fully Imperforate: a stamp without perforations on all sides. See Imperforate, Semi-imperforate.

Fülöp Szigetek: (Hung.) the Philippine Islands, Philippines.

Fumigated mail: see disinfected mail.

Funafuti: One of the Tuvalu islands.

Funchal: capital of Madeira; Portuguese island off west coast of Africa; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis 1868-80; Madeira had its own stamps, 1892-pre: used stamps of Portugal, 1892: No.1, 5 reis yellow, had its own stamps, 1905-31: stamps of Azores used, 1931: stamps of Portugal used. 1980, Jan. 2: stamps for Madeira reintroduced.

Fun Collectibles: nickname given to stamps issued by Third World countries that have no perceived financial growth potential

Functional watermark: parallel lines to act as a guide for the writer.

Fundo: (Port.) bottom margin.

Funfkirchen: now known as Pecs, Hungary.

Fungo: (It.) mushrooms (thematic).

Für die soldaten im felde: (Ger.) label from Austrian war welfare office, 1914-16.

Für Kriegs-beschädigte: overprint on stamps of Germany for semi-postal.

Furnace Cover: nickname for a 2¢ Hawaiian Missionary cover found in a furnace in a abandoned building in the early 1900s.

Furness Railway, The: British local post.

Fur’s fliegerheim: inscription for the airmen’s home; on German air labels, pre-WW I, portraits of early German airmen and the royal family; privately printed for forces personnel to apply to their mail, which was post free.

Furstentum: Principality of Liechtenstein.

Furusato: (Perfectural): stamps of Japan.

Fusée: (Fr.) rocket.


Fussball: (Ger.) football (thematic).

Fussbotenpost: (Ger.) Berliner messengers established by Berlin merchants 1800-06.

Futbol: (Sp.) football (thematic).

Futschau: (Ger.) China diagonally overprinted on a stamp of Germany, surcharged "5 pf" for use in the German post office at Foochow, June 1, 1900.

Futsches Reich: Germany colloquialism for Ruined Empire from a British WWII propaganda forgery of a standard Hitler-head stamp.

Futuna: see Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Future delivery: overprint on U.S. revenue stamps for tax collection with goods to be delivered at a later date.

F/W: Franked With.

F V: Face Value.

Fyrblock: (Swed.) block-of-4.

Fyrfärgtryck: (Swed.) see Tryck - Fyrfärgs.

Fyrre: (Dan.) forty (number).

Fyrst: (Dan.) prince.

Fyrstedømme: (Dan.) principality.

FYRUM: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

GA: 1: USPS abbreviation for Georgia. 2: abbreviation for Ganzsache: (Ger.) postal stationery. 3: Gabon, country code as used by the UPU.

Ga.: (Sp.) pre-adhesive postmark from Galacia, Spain.

GAB, Gabon: handstamp overprint on stamps of French Colonies for Gabon, 1886-89; see Afrique Equatoriale Francaise.

Gabon: inscription on stamps of Gabon, 1904-07

Gabon Afrique Equatoriale: inscription used on stamps of Gabon, 1910-22.

Gabon, Congo Francaise: inscription used on stamps of Gabon, 1910.


Gabon Timbre: (Fr.) handstamps on postage due stamps of French Colonies.


Gabun: (Ger.) Gabon.

Gadiach: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1884-1913; also known as Gadyach.

Gagauzia: bogus issue from Moldova, not valid for postage.

Gaguzia: Moldova, cinderella local, mid 1960s.

Gainsville, Al. Paid 5, Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Gairsay: Scottish local post in Orkney Islands, 1970's.

Gaither's City & Suburban Express Company: parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a stamp; year unknown.

Galama: advertisement of German origin.


Galaroza: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Galaria: city in Turkey, overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkish Empire, 1909-10.

Galathea, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for lower Danube lines.

Galataria: formerly Galatz, Romania.

Galben: (Rom.) yellow (color).

Galben-lamii: (Rom.) lemon-yellow (color).

Galben-oliv: (Rom.) olive-yellow (color).

Galbui: (Rom.) yellowish (color).


Galdames: (Sp.) overprint on Republican stamps issued in Burgos in 1937 for air mail; never used, city and stamps captured by Nationalists.

Galas: (Sp.) Wales.


Galioub: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1864-84.

Galipoli: Ottoman Empire, Egyptian seals for overseas offices, see Interpostal seals, 1868.

Gallaway, M. C.: postmaster, Memphis, Tenn., issued Confederate Postmaster's Provincial stamp and envelope.

Gallin: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1880.

Galvano: (Fr.) electrotyped plate.

Galveston, Tex. Paid 5, Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Galvinisk falling: (Swed.) electroplating.


Gambie: (Fr.) Gambia.

Gambiers: ocean island group, bogus overprints, 1877.

Gambilla: French bicycle fantasy.

G&D: overprint on stamps of French Colonies, Guadeloupe, 1903-04.

Gandershe: inscription on stamps of Somalia.

Gandia: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

G and R: mark on prisoner of war mail sent by Americans captured during the War of 1812-14,
while imprisoned in England.

Ganzbrief: **(Ger.)** entire cover.

Ganzsache (GA, GS): **(Ger.)** postal stationery, entire.

Ganzachenalbum: **(Ger.)** cover album.

Ganzsachen, postamtliche: **(Ger.)** official postal stationery.

Ganzsachen, private: **(Ger.)** private postal stationery.

Ganzstück: **(Ger.)** entire piece.

GAOR: British Army on the Rhine, WWII.

Gap: unprinted space between the ends of two printed precanceling lines, indicating the seam between the mat; if the gap falls on the joint line, it is known as a ‘line gap.’ plates.


GAPO: Base Army Post Depot, British military cancel for Indian Army.

Garage Hudson: local post, Barranquilla, Colombia, 1924.

Garanti: **(Dan., Fr.)** guaranteed.

Garantie: **(Ger.)** guarantee.

Garantieschein: **(Ger.)** marking applied to stamps by the issuing agency indicting that the stamp is genuine and valid for postal use; also "expert's mark."

Garantistempe: **(Dan.)** guarantee mark.

Garbage card: nickname given to the full-face portrait of the McKinley postal card (1902) that was supposedly destroyed; one box of 500 was sold by post office imprinted with name of a garbage firm.

Garch: Nejd, currency unit of Saudi Arabia.

Garder: **(Fr.)** to keep, to save.


Gardner, Beer & Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Gare: **(Fr.)** station (railway).

Gargoyle Motor Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Detroit, Mich area; used stamps, booklets; year unknown.

Garraucha: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, Republican, 1937.

Garstang & Knot End Railway: British local post.

Garzon: Tolima, Colombia provisional label, 1894.

Gastado: **(Sp.)** worn.

Gaston, N. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Gates', William Sons: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Gates, Wm.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.


Gatto: **(It.)** cat (thematic).

Gauche: **(Fr.)** left.

Gaucin: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Gaufré (papier): **(Fr.)** embossed paper.

Gauge: number of perforation holes in a length of 20 mm.

Gauthier Freres & Cie.: **(Fr.)** Trans-Atlantic local, 1857.

Gaveradiobrev (GOL): **(Dan.)** radio letter combined with a gift, started in Denmark in 1932.

Gayalonga: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Gay & Co's Express: private mail and parcel firm that serviced eastern cities; used labels, 1847-48.

Gay, Kinsley & Co.: U. S. local post handstamp, serviced Boston, Mass., and other major eastern cities; used labels, 1848.

Gay's Express: private mail firm serviced Boston and New York City, used labels, 1845-46.


Gazeta: (Rom.) newspaper.

Gazetei: Romania.

Gazette Moldov: cinderella used in movie "The Truth About Charlie" a remake of "Charade."

GB: 1: universal abbreviation for Great Britain. 2: international postal code for the United Kingdom.

GB: Colombia Scadta consular overprint for Great Britain.

Gb: German catalogue abbreviation for yellow overprint or surcharge.

G.B. Delivery: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

G.B.S.: (G. B. Smith) initials of postal official of Colonial post office at Georgetown, British Guinea, 1850-51 issue.

GB used: stamps of Great Britain used abroad (mainly Jamaica).


G.C.M.: 1: Gobierno Constitucionalista Mexico, Constitutional Government overprint on federal stamps of Mexico during the 1913-16 civil war, and also used on many of the local provisional overprints. 2: overprint for Oaxaca and Sonora revenue issues, Mexico.

G D: "Grand Duchy" inscription on stamps of Luxembourg 1859-82.

Gdansk: (Pol.) Polish name for Danzig; see Danzig.

GD Liban: overprint on stamps of France, Lebanon, during French Mandate.

Gdof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1874-1912.

GD-OT: (Ger., Czech.) overprint on the Bohemia and Moravia newspaper stamp in German and Czech language for commercial printed matter, 1939.

GDR: German Democratic Republic, East Germany

GE: Georgia; country code as used by the UPU.


Gebet: (Dan.) territory, see Område.

Gebiet: (Ger.) district.

Gebot: (Ger.) bid, bid sheet.

Gebraucht: (Ger.) used.

Gebrochen: (Ger.) broken.

Gebrünenfreiheitsmarke: (Ger.) free frank handstamp, or label.

Gebt fur die Winterhilfe der freien Wohlfahrtspflege Wir Wollen helfen: (Ger.) "Give for Winter Relief Welfare Care. We want to help," Germany cancel, 1932.

Gebühr: (Ger.) tax, a compulsory payment, such as a postage due tax.
Gebühr bezahlt: (Ger.) postage paid.
Gebührenfrei: (Ger.) free of charge.
Gebührstempel: (Ger.) fiscal stamp.
Gebührstempel für briefzustellung: (Ger.) authorized delivery stamp, correspondence.
Gebührstempel für paketzustellung: (Ger.) authorized delivery stamp, parcel post.
Gebyr: (Dan.) late fee.
Gebyrmærke: (Dan.) Late fee stamp.
Gebyrmærker: (Swed.) late fee postage stamp, special services postage stamp.
Gebyrmærke: (Dan.) late fee stamp.
Gedda: Hejaz, Egyptian seals for overseas office; see Interpostal seals, 1867.
Gedenkausgabe: (Ger.) commemorative.
Gedenkblatt: (Ger.) souvenir page.
Gedenkbogen: (Ger.) souvenir sheet.
Gedenkmärke: (Ger.) commemorative stamp.
Gedruckt: (Ger.) printed.
Gefälligkeits-gestempelt: (Ger.) cancelled to order.
Gefälscht: (Ger.) forged, counterfeit.
Gefalzt: (Ger.) hinged.
Gefälligkeitsstempelung: (Ger.) canceled to order, stamps canceled by postal authorities without having been used for postage.
Gegittert: (Ger.) quadrille.
Gehalveers: (Dut.) bisected stamp.
Geislingen: German, displaced persons camp local post, 1947.
GEJ: George E. Jacobs, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Geknickt: (Ger.) folded, creased.
Gelatin: a varnish coating on a postcard that produces a glossy surface.
Gel./A: gelesen Abwehr (Ger.) read by military security, appears as a boxed square on outgoing military mail.
Gelb: (Ger.) yellow (color).
Gelblich: (Ger.) yellowish when used in combination with other colors.
Gelegenheitsausgabe: (Ger.) special or commemorative issue.
Gelibolu: formerly Gallipoli, Turkey.
Gelida: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Gelochte marke: (Ger.) perfin.
Gelsenkirchen: German local post, 1897-98.
Gemeinnütziger Verein Stadtbeförderung: local, Dresden, Germany about 1908.
Gemini News Service: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Genalguacil: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
General collection: a collection of the entire world rather than a specialized collection of one or more countries or topics.
General delivery: USPS term that allows customers with identification to pick up mail at post offices.
General Government of Poland: area of Poland occupied by Germany in both World Wars; 1915, May 12: occupied by Germany, 1939, Dec.1: overprint "Deutsche Post Osten" on stamps of Germany, then special stamps for area. 1940: overprint "General Gouvernement" on stamps of Germany.
General Gouvernement: overprint on stamps of Poland for German Occupation, 1940-44.
General Gouvernement Deutsches Reich/Grossdeutsches Reich: inscription on stamps of Germany for German Occupation of Poland.
Gen Gouv. Warschau: overprint on stamps of Germany, Warsaw, Poland, German occupation 1916-17.
General Grant Expedition: inscription on local/phantom post of Auckland Islands; used to raise money to retrieve gold from sunken ship General Grant, 1866.
General issue: 1: stamps that are issued for ordinary postage use, rather than for air mail, postage due, etc. 2: British revenue stamps for use in America, 1765-66
Generalsammler: (Ger.) general collector.
Geneva: United Nations Post Office(s) 1950-63, 1969-
Gennemsnit: (Dan.) average quality.
Gennemsticking, gennemstukket: (Dan.) roulette perforation, rouletted perforation.
Gennemstukken i kors: (Dan.) rouletted perforation in the shape of diamonds.
Gennemstukken i linier: (Dan.) rouletted perforation in the shape of lines.
Gennemstukken i punkter: (Dan.) rouletted perforation in the shape of pin holes.
Gennemstukken i rombisk: (Dan.) rouletted perforation in the shape of lozenges.
Gennemstukken i savtakket: (Dan.) rouletted perforation in saw tooth shape.
Genoa: also known as Genova, Italy.
Genomstick: (Swed.) roulette perforation.
Geöffnet: (Ger.) censor mark from German language countries.
George's Post (Lutton): United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Georgetown, S.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Georg Butow: stamp dealer’s overprint on stamps of Germany.
Georgia: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801.
Georgia e Sandwich del Sud: (It.) Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.
Georgian: stamp pertaining to King George V, VI of Great Britain.
Géorgie: (Fr.) Georgia.
Géorgie, La: inscription used on stamps of Georgia, 1919.
Georgien: (Ger., Swed.) Georgia.
Georgienne, Republique: inscription used on stamps of Georgia, 1919.
Georgisk: (Swed.) Georgian.
Geprüft Abwh: (Ger.) checked by military security marking.

Gera: 1: Germany local, courier mail, 1893. 2: German private courier local, 1897-1900. 3: Dick & Stutz local courier service, 1890-91. 4: Hauser Express package, local, 1886-92.

Gerard's Post: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

Gerauchert: (Ger.) disinfected (mail).

Gerichtskostenmarke: (Ger.) Austrian court fee revenue stamp.

Geriffelt: (Ger.) ribbed.

German Administration of Albania: 1943; see Albania

German Administration of Danzig: 1939, see Danzig

German Administration of Marianas: May 1900; see Mariana Islands.

German Administration of Marhsall Islands: 1899; see Marshall Islands.

German Administration of Samoa: 1900; see Samoa.

German air labels: pre-WW I, portraits of early German airmen and the royal family; privately printed for forces personnel to apply to their mail, which was post free.

German-American Seapost: international sea post on North German Lloyd ships, 1890.

German-Austrian Postal Union: Wurttemberg joined in 1851.

German Cameroons (Kamerun): see Cameroon.

German Colonies Study Group: collectors of postal history and stamps of the former German Colonies and Post Offices Abroad, 1870 to 1917, and WWI occupations thereof.


German East Africa: German colony in East Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; currency: 64 pesa = 1 rupee, 100 heller = 1 rupee (1905), 100 centimes = 1 franc (1916), 12 pence = 1 shilling (1919), 100 cents = 1 rupee (1917), 12 pence = 1 shilling = 100 cents = 1 rupee (1917) 1858: Arabian caravan route carried letters, 1867: Church and London missionary Societies had regular runners, 1887: German East Africa Co. received charter to the area, 1890, Oct. 4-Oct. 20, 1917: German stamps used, 1891: named German East Africa by Germany, 1893, July 1: No. 1, 2 pesa brown, first stamps issued by Germans, with surcharge "Deutsche Ostafrika," 1900: inscription "Deutsche Ostafrika" used, 1914, Oct. 1-July 31, 1915: German East Africa stamps used for FPO's, 1914-18: Allied occupation stamps of India used with overprint "I.E.F" .(Indian Expeditionary Forces); East Africa and Uganda issues overprinted "G.E.A." 1916: stamps of Germany salvaged from cruiser Königsberg, 1916: British ceded to Belgium provinces of Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian East Africa); stamps of Belgian Congo handstamped "Ruanda," and "Est Africain Allemand Occupation Belge," and Kionga area to Portugal which became part of the Mozambique Colony, 1916: stamps of Nyasaland Protectorate overprinted "N.F.," 1917:
stamps of East Africa and Uganda overprint for British mandate, "G.E.A." 1918: stamps of Belgian Congo overprinted "A.O." Afrique Orientale (East Africa) as semipostals, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1920: mandated to Great Britain as Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, now part of the Republic of Tanzania.

**German Empire:**
1. Australasia (Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands, Marhsall Islands, Palau, Samoa); Cameroon, German East Africa, German New Guinea, German South West Africa (Namibia), Kiauchau, Mariana Islands, Marhsall Islands, Togo. 2. just south of Denmark, on Baltic Sea; 1871: German Empire formed, 1872: first German Empire issue, 1903: first semipostal issued, 1919: first air mail stamps issued, 1919: Empire ceased to exist, then became an Empire again with the proclamation of the Third Reich in 1933. (The 1st Reign was the Holy Roman Empire, the 2nd was in 1871.)

**German Empire States that issued stamps:** Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, and Württemburg.

**German Federal Republic:** see Germany.

**Germania:** 1: symbolic figure of the German Empire from a portrait of Anna von Stratz-Fuhring, a Wagnerian opera star. 2: (It.) Germany.

**Germania Occidentale:** (It.) Germany

**Germania Orientale:** (It.) German Democratic Republic.

**Germania, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s, for lower Danube lines.

**German Inflation Period:** after World War I; due to the Versailles Treaty reparations, inflation and economic depression, value of the currency fell sharply, stamps were produced and surcharged but were obsolete by the time they reached the post offices with the peak a 50-billion-mark stamp late in 1923.

**German Kamerun:** see Kamerun.

**German Mailboats:** see Mailboats.

**German New Guinea:** eastern portion of the island of New Guinea; former German protectorate made up of part of New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago, currency: 100 pfennigs = 1 mark 1884: Germany annexed northern area of island of New Guinea, used German stamps, 1897: German colonial stamps, boundaries of Dutch, German and British spheres settled, 1897: No.1, 3 pfennigs brown, German colonial stamps used, overprinted or inscribed "Deutsch Neu-Guinea," 1900: first stamps issued, 1906, Nov. 8: British New Guinea stamps overprinted, 1914: occupied by Allied Forces, placed under Australian administration, renamed New Britain 1914, Oct: overprint "GRI" with value, on German colonial stamps, 1914, Dec.: overprinted stamps of Marshall Islands used, 1915: first official stamps with surcharge G.R.I. and O.S., 1915, Mar.: stamps of Australia overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" for use in Nauru and German New Guinea, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1920: mandated to Australia by League of Nations, issued stamps as territory of New Guinea, currently part of Papua New Guinea. 1925: first stamps, first official stamps, inscribed "Territory of New Guinea," 1931, June: first air mail stamp, 1942: Japanese invasion, Australia and New Zealand forces post offices used in New Guinea, 1945, Oct. 30: civil administration restored; trust territory combined Papua and New Guinea; see New Guinea, British; New Guinea, West; and Papua and New Guinea.

**German Occupation of Belgium:** 1914: stamps of Germany overprinted Belgien, WW II: Belgium used own stamps, see Belgium.

German Occupation of France: (Alsace and Lorraine); 1870: stamps inscribed "Postes Centime," 1916: stamps of Germany surcharged, 1940: stamps of Germany overprinted "Elsas" and "Lothringen" (Lorraine).

German Occupation of Guernsey: "Guernsey Postage" stamps issued, 1941.

German Occupation of the Ionian Islands: 1943: used stamps of Greece except for the handstamp overprint "Isole Joine" for island of Zante.

German Occupation of Latvia: 1919: stamps of Germany overprinted "Libau."

German Occupation of Lithuania: 1916-17: overprint on stamps of Germany.

German Occupation of Ljubljana: 1944: stamps of Italy overprinted / surcharged "Provinz Ljublianska Laibach"

German Occupation of Luxembourg: 1940: stamps of Germany overprinted and surcharged in German currency, 1942-44: German stamps used.

German Occupation of Montenegro: 1943: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted / surcharged "Deutsche Militaer Verwaltung Montenegro" 1944: stamps of Yugoslavia and Montenegro overprinted for semipostal use.


German Occupation of Romania: 1917-18: stamps of Germany overprinted "M.V.i.R., (Military Administration of Romania) or "Rumanien," 1918: first postage due issued.

German Occupation of Russia: 1941: stamps of Germany overprinted "Ostland."

German Occupation of Serbia: 1941: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "Serbien."

German Occupation of Ukraine: 1919: stamps of Germany overprinted "Ukraine," 1941-43: stamps of Germany overprinted "Ukraine."

German Occupation of Zante: an Ionian Island; 1943: overprint on stamps of Italy, used 8 days, then used stamps of Greece.

German Offices in China: currency: 100 pfennings = 1 mark, 100 cents - 1 dollar (1905) 1886, Aug.16: Shanghai postal agency opened, German stamps used, 1898: stamps of Germany overprinted "China" used, 1900: issues for Foochow and Tientsin, 1917, March 17: all offices closed because China broke relations with Germany.

German Post offices in Morocco: currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta 1899, Dec.: stamps of Germany overprinted / surcharged "Marocco" or "Marokko" 1911: last German stamps issued, 1914, Aug. 3: French zone office closed, 1919, June 16: Spanish zone office closed, stamps became obsolete, see Morocco.

German Post Offices in Turkish Empire: 1870, March 1-1872: Pera office opened, used stamps of North German Confederation 1872-84: used stamps of Germany, 1884: German issues surcharged in Turkish currency 1914, Sept. 30: all offices closed.

German Post Office in Zanzibar: 1890, Aug. 27: opened with arrival of German mail boat, used stamps of Germany, 1891, July 31: post office closed.

German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia: 1939, July 15: stamps of Czechoslovakia
overprinted / inscribed "Böhmen u Mähren, Cechy a Morava," 1939: postage due stamps issued, 1940, June 29: semipostal stamps issued, 1941, Jan, 1: official stamps issued.

**German Protectorates:** 1887, June 1: joined the UPU, 1902, feb. 24: changed UPU affiliation to include Africa, Asia and Australia.

**German Samoa:** islands northeast of New Zealand, eastern half of island group; 1899, pre: administered jointly by Britain, Germany and the U.S., 1899: Britain withdrew, used overprinted stamps of Germany, 1900: first stamps without overprints issued, followed by German colonial stamps 1914, Aug. 29: occupied by New Zealand, German stamps overprinted with value in sterling, overprint "Samoa" on stamps of New Zealand, 1920: mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations; currently Samoa; see Samoa.

**German SouthWest Africa:** north of South Africa on south Atlantic; currency: 100 pfennig = 1 mark 1884, April 24: proclaimed a German protectorate, 1888, July 8: used stamps of Germany, 1897, March: No.1, 3 pfennigs dark brown, German colonial stamps used overprinted "Deutsch Sudwest Afrika," 1914-15: occupied by South Africa and their stamps used, 1920: country mandated to Union of South Africa by the United Nations, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1923: named South West Africa with own stamps, currently Namibia.

**German States:** Germany consisted of large number of states prior to the formation of the German Empire; each issued their own stamps; Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and Württemberg; other states used stamps of Thurn and Taxis postal administration. 1868: North German Confederation formed, 1871: German Empire formed, all states except Bavaria and Württemberg stopped issuing stamps, 1918: Bavaria and Württemberg stopped issuing their own stamps, 1945: Baden and Württemberg issued their own stamps as part of the French zone of occupation.

**German Togo:** 1897: stamps of Germany overprinted "Togo."

**German type:** a form of printer’s type seen with elaborate lettering used mainly on German stamp overprints; also called Gothic.

1949: Republic of West Germany with Allied zones of occupation, 1950: Deutsche Bundespost inscription first seen on stamps of West Germany. 1990, Oct. 3: German Democratic Republic (East Germany) reunited with Germany (West Germany); see Baden, Berlin, Rhine Palatinate, Württemberg.

**Germany:** Zeitungs-Bucher-Spedition (Z.B.S.), local, 1896-97.

**Germany, Eastern Command:** comprised of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; 1916: overprint on stamps of Germany "Postebit Ob Ost."

**Germany, French Zone of:** 1945: general stamps valid throughout zone, then stamps for Baden, Rhineland Palatinate, Saar and Württemberg, 1949: replaced by Federal Republic of Germany.

**Germany, Postal Code Districts:** see Postal Codes, Germany.

**Germany Scadta:** Colombian airline postal service, 1921-23.

**Germany, Soviet Zone:** eastern portion of occupied Germany; 1945: see Berlin-Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 1946-48: occupation issues for American, British and Russian zones, 1948: separate stamps for Berlin issued, 1949: country divided into West Germany (German Federal Republic) and East Germany (German Democratic Republic) former Soviet Zone, each with own stamps.


**Gerusalemme:** (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in Turkey, Jerusalem, 1909, Feb.-1911.

**Gescheidle stamps:** (Ger.) see Blue Mauritius.

**Geschenk-päckchen:** (Ger.) presentation pack.

**Geschnitten:** (Ger.) imperforate.

**Gesellschaftsstempel:** (Ger.) company postmark.

**Gesenk:** (Ger.) die.

**Gessata carta:** (It.) chalky paper.

**Gestempelt:** (Ger.) canceled, postmarked.

**Gestörengummi:** (Ger.) disturbed gum.

**Gestrich:** (Ger.) coated.

**Gestrichenes papier:** (Ger.) laid paper.

**Gesundheitshelfer:** (Ger.) East Germany Red Cross label.

**G et D:** Guadeloupe et Dépendencies) overprint on stamps of French Colonies, Guadeloupe, 1903-04.

**Geteilt, Halbiert:** (Ger.) bisected stamp cut in half, which has been used to pay the postage at half the face value of the original stamp; the bisect is collected on the original cover with the postmark or cancellation covering the cut.

**Getönt:** (Ger.) toned.

**Gewerkschafts Bewegung 60 Jahre:** Austria overprint.

**Gewöhnlich:** (Ger.) common.

**GEX:** French local, 1944

**Gezähnt (Gez.):** (Ger.) perforated.

**GF:** 1: Gold Fields, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2: French Guiana; country code as used by the UPU.

**G.F.B.: Gaue Faka Buleaga** (On Government Service), overprint on stamps of Tonga officials.

**GFH:** George F. Henlock, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Gfr:** Franc, currency of Guinea-Conarky.
**G First-Class:** Presorts United States non-denominated postage stamp, value 25¢, October 13, 1994.

**GH:** Ghana; country code as used by the UPU.


**Ghadames Territoires Militaire:** inscription on stamps of Libya, French Occupation, 1949.


**Ghana Independence:** overprint on stamps of Gold Coast, Ghana, 1961.

**GHD:** George H. Davis, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Ghent:** also known as Gand, Gent; Belgium

**Ghetou:** (Rom.) ghetto.

**Ghirga:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-80.


**Ghiseh:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-80.

**Ghurush:** Turkey currency unit.

**Ghost:** a light double printing apart from the normal inked stamp impression caused by mis-registration and incorrect printing procedures, may also be caused by phosphor inking picking up a design.

**Ghost bidder:** auction term for bidding against a ghost.

**Ghost stamps:** a portrait or scene shown in some detail of original design.

**Ghost towns:** towns that were formerly post offices.

**Ghudamis:** formerly Ghadames, Libya.

**Ghurush:** unit of currency in Turkey from 1926.

**GI:** Gibraltar; country code as used by the UPU.

**Giallo:** (It.) yellow (color).

**Gianaica:** (It.) Jamaica

**Giapiks:** currency unit in Azerbaijan.

**Giappone:** (It.) Japan.

**Gibbons Catalogue Number:** number assigned to a philatelic item by British Stanley Gibbons editors according to that publisher's criteria for such assignment.

**Gibbons (Stanley) Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

**Gibilterra:** (It.) Gibraltar.

**Gibraleon:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1936-38.

**Gibraltar:** located on southern tip of Spain, as British colony; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 centimos = 1 peseta (1889), 100 pence = 1 pound (1971) 1857: British stamps used with 'G' and 'A 26' cancels, 1886, Jan.1: No.1, 1/2 penny green, overprint on stamps of Bermuda for Gibraltar, 1886, Dec.: first own definitives, 1886-98: stamps used by the

**Gibraltar:** rock of Gibraltar, four rocks, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Gibuti:** (It.) Djibouti

**Gjennomstukken:** (Nor.) rouletted perforation.

**Giessen:** German local post, 1887-1900, 1923.

**Gilber & Glico Islands:** British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."

**Gilbert and Elise Islands:** see Christmas island, Tuvalu.

**Gilbert and Ellice Islands:** British protectorate in the Pacific Ocean, northeast of Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1966) 1892: annexed as British Protectorate, 1901: used stamps of New South Wales, 1911, Jan.1: No.1, 1/2 penny green, overprint on stamps of Fiji "Gilbert & Ellice Protectorate" as first issue, 1912: stamps of the British Colonial keytype inscribed "Gilbert & Ellice Islands" issued, 1915: became Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, 1916: Fanning and Washington Islands added to group, 1918: first War Tax stamp issued, 1919: Christmas Island added to group, 1940, Aug.: first postage due issued, 1976, Jan. 1: the two groups separated; Gilbert stayed with the original name, Ellice became Tuvalu, 1979, July 11: Gilbert became Kiribati.

**Gilbert & Elliceöarna:** (Swed.) Gilbert & Ellice Islands.

**Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate:** overprint on stamps of Fiji for Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Jan. 1, 1911.

**Gilbert & Sullivan Islands:** North Mikado Island inscription, eight designs; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Gilbert és Ellice Szigetek:** (Hung.) Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

**Gilbert et Ellice:** (Fr.) Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

**Gilbert Islands:** broke away from Gilbert and Ellice Islands; 1976, Jan. 2: issued commemorative stamps and became a Crown Colony, 1979: stamps replaced by stamps of Kiribati.

**Gilchrist's Post:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

**Gillett & Co's Express:** private mail firm, serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass., used labels, 1861-67.

**Gilligans Island:** issued for supposed uncharted isle in Pacific created for popular television program.

**Gillpatrick's Express:** private mail firm serviced San Francisco and Antioch, Calif. via the steamboat Parthenius; used labels, 1874-78.

**Gill's Postal Service:** United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

**Gilman's Express:** private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass., and Bangor, Maine; used labels; 1844-48.

**Gilpin:** name in oval handstamps "Forwarded Through Gilpin's Exchange Reading Room and Foreign letter Office N. York" 1839-41, Gilpin received outgoing foreign mail for delivery to the post office.

**Gingin Islands:** British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."

**Giordania:** (It.) Jordan

**Giori:** ink delivery system allowing a single plate to print up to three colors.

**Giori Press:** sheetfed, multicolor, intaglio rotary presses used at the BEP to print in three colors.
Giornali Stampe: inscription on newspaper stamps of Sardinia and Italy, Italian States, 1861.
Giresun: also known as Kerassunde or Kerasos, Turkey.
Girl with cap: full face, numerals in lower corners; imperforate are newspaper stamps of B & H under Austria; perforated issues are regular postage for B & H in Jugoslavia.
Giro: 1: national banking group operated through post offices in several European countries. 2: on stamps of Spain; money order, fiscal use.
Girona: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Giro postal: (Sp.) used on fiscal stamps.
Giomulzina: in province of Thrace in Turkish Empire, now Greek town of Komotini; 1913: stamps issued by Greece after occupation.
Giurgevo, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1860/70s, for lower Danube lines or delta of the river.
Gjennomstukken: (Nor.) rouletted perforation.
Gjirokaster: formerly known as Argyrokkastron, Albania.
Glacé: (Fr.) glossy, glazed, enameled (paper).
Glacet: (Sp.) glossy paper.
Glasgow & South Western Railway: Scotland local post.
Glasgow, Barrhead & Kilmarnock Railway: Scotland local post.
Glasgow City Post: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Glasgow Parks P.S.: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Glassine: a semi-transparent paper used to make envelopes for stamp and cover storage, also used for album interleaving.
Glass, R.H.: postmaster, Lynchburg, Va., issued Confederate Provisional stamp and envelope.
Glatt: (Ger.) smooth, shiny.
Glauchau: German local, 1945.
Glazed gum: result when stamps are stored under too much heat or pressure, melting the gum into a smooth, shiny condition that may reduce the value.
Glazed paper: paper that has been given a glossy finish by glazing with friction of applied heat, instead of by coating.
Glazof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1868-1914.
Glb: (Ger.) abbreviation for yellow (color).
G.L.C. Courier: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
GLD: 1. Guilder, currency of Netherlands. 2. George L. Dant, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Gleiwitz: Stadtbrieft-Beforderung- Flora; German local, 1896-97.
Glen Ellen Star: star cancel on stamps, used at Glen Allen, Va., 1870-80.
Glenveagh: Donald Evans issue, Ireland.
Gllest bottentryck: (Swed.) thin background.
GLH: George L. Huber, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Glider flight: flight by unpowered aircraft; a glider or sailplane.
Glider mail: mail carried by glider; first carried Aug. 1923 in Rhineland, Germany using overprints on obsolete stamps of the 1919 series.
Glion-Sur-Montreux: Switzerland hotel post, 1897, Hotel Bellevue.
Global Priority Mail: an international USPS service that features a 4-business-day delivery to selected countries in Europe, the Pacific Rim and Canada.
Globo de correos: (Sp.) balloon mail.
Glossy gum: adhesive with a hard, shiny surface.
Gloucester Emergency: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Gloucester Philatelic Society, 1934: triangular label to promote their local show.
Glow-Bar tagging: vertical bar of tagging on some postal stationery issues.
"GLOWING $5": U. S. $5 Hamilton stamp variation printed on experimental luminescent paper.
GL O.Z.: Haiti provisional overprint.
Glutinous wash: term used by Roland Hill for the sticky liquid to be applied to the back of his adhesive postage so that it would affix to the envelope.
Glyphography: 1842 patented process to produce printing surfaces in relief or recess.
GM: Gambia; country code as used by the UPU.
GMAI: Greg Manning Auctions, Inc. (USA).
GMF: general mail facility, a USPS mail processing hub.
GN: Guinea; country code as used by the UPU.
G.N.: (Sp.) Gobierno National, National (Official Government), perforation on stamps of Venezuela, since 1915.
Gnadeloupe: spelling error of Guadeloupe overprint.
Gnostis: mystical symbols, Donald Evans issue.
G.N.R.: (It.) Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana, (Republican National Guard), 1943, Dec. 20: overprint on local stamps of North Italy, printing stopped Dec. 23; authorities ordered more printed in 1944 due to speculation in original stamps, 1944, Aug. 30: overprints became invalid.
G NSW: perforated initials in stamps of Australia for the Government of New South Wales.
G.O.: Philippines official overprint.
Goat Island: Irish bogus stamps printed on water soluble paper.
Goat's eye: Brazil general issue of 1850 because they resemble eyes of a goat.
Gob. Cons(t.): Gobierno Constitucionalista (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Mexico, Cuanajuanta-Neuva Leon, 1914.
Gobierno: (Sp.) (government), overprint on stamps of Peru, making them "official" for departmental use.
Gobierno Constitucionalista: overprint, see Aguascalientes.
Gobierno Constitucionalista Aguascalientes: Mexican overprint on five stamps and one postage due label by revolutionary forces, 1914.
Gobierno Constitucionalista Mexico: 1: 1914 overprint on stamps of Mexico, Oaxaca revenue issue. 2: inscription for Mexico, Sonora revenue issue.
Gobierno Revolucionario: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Yucatan revenue issues.
God eks: (Dan.) good example, fine copy.
Godahoppsudden: (Swed.) Cape of Good Hope.
Goddaba: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-82.
Goddard, Robert H.: U. S. rocket scientist who pioneered liquid-filled rocket; launched first international mail flight, carrying 1,072 covers from McAllen, Texas to Reynosa, Mexico where they were stamped and postmarked, 1926.
God eks: (Dan.) good example, fine copy.
Godella: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Godfrey & Munros' Express: private parcel firm serviced New Bedford, Mass., and New York City; used a label, year unknown.
G Official mail: USA United States non-denominated postage stamp, value 32¢, 1992.
Goffratura: (It.) embossing.
Goffrea: bogus issue, on information available.
Gogo Island: stamp designs from Editions Pen, Swiss origin.
Golaleey: inscription on stamps of Somalia.
Gold, G: (Ger.) used as overprint or surcharge.
Goldback, A.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Goldback, A & Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Goldbeater's paper (skin): a thin, fragile transparent "onionskin" security paper, made by rubbing it with resin, used on the 1866 Prussian parcel stamps; not sold to the public, affixed to heavy packages only.
Golden Casket: inscription on Queensland Railways stamps promoted the "Golden Casket," a state lottery, to frank letters and packages shipped via the railroad.
Gold foil: 1: artificial gold foil bonded to paper. 2: actual gold leaf, or very thin, fine gold bonded to paper.
Goldküste: (Ger.) Gold Coast.
Golfe de Benin: (Fr.) inscription, see Benin.
Golfing Bears: nickname for 1922 issue of Karelia Coat of Arms stamps depicting a bear holding a long slender weapon in what appears to be a golfing stance.
Golfo de Guinea: (Sp.) Spanish Guinea, 1907-49.
Goliad, Tex. Postage 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Goma: (Port., Sp.) gum.
Goma Molestarada: (Sp.) disturbed gum.
GOMAP: Good Offices Mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan.
Gomma: (It.) gum.
Gomma Disturbita: (It.) original gum on an unused stamp which has been altered, usually by application of a hinge.
Gomme: (Fr.) gum, the coating of glue on the reverse of an unused or mint postage stamp; see never hinged, lightly hinged, original gum, partial original gum, ungummed, unused gum.

Gonzales, Tex., Colman & Law: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Good: a standard of grade.

Goodall proofs: proofs ordered printed by A. G. Goodall, president of the American Bank Note Co. in 1847 and 1879 of official and newspaper stamps.

Goodwin & Co's Express: private mail firm serviced Boston and South Berwick, Mass.; used a label, year unknown.

Goodyear Cycle: Mar. 24, 1900; Cadet Sgt. Major Goodyear on the bicycle he used as a messenger during the Mafeking siege Oct. 12, 1899 to May 17, 1900; see Mafeking.


Goosewell Post: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

Gopshe: Donald Evans issue, a friend's dog.

Gordonia: possible Jewish colony labels.


Gorkiy: formerly known as Novgorod, Russia.


Gorman, T. & Bro.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Gorman, Thomas: see Private die match proprietary stamps.


Gorny Slask: (Pol.) inscription on Upper Silesia private labels issued by Polish plebiscite official in 1920, some found used on mail in Poland.

Gorochow: German Hilfpost, Ukraine local, 1944.

Gorodskaya Uprava: (in Cyrillic) St. Petersburg City Office, fiscal, no postal validity, 1865.

Görögoszág: (Hung.) Greece.

Gösnitz: 1: Dick & Stutz Express-Packet, German local, 1891. 2: German local courier, 1893.

Gosport Strike Mail: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971

Goteborg: formerly known as Gothenburg, Sweden.

Göteborg: (also Gothenburg) seaport and seat of Göteborg and Bohus province in SW Sweden, at mouth of Göta River on the Kattegat arm of the North Sea ca. 290 miles WSW of Stockholm. First local post (Göteborgs Stadpost) established by Maria Ellen Wilbergin in 1888. Several other local posts operated through the 1920s, to include Göteborg Privata Lokalpost, Göteborg Enskilda Local Post, and Privata Lokalpostem Ferm (q.v. individual Göteborg Local Post entries).

Göteborg - Göteborg Privata Local Post: Local post established by a merchant, R. W. Lindhe, who formed it into a limited compant in 1889. A lithographed triangular 5 øre blue "Lokal / Post / Göteborg" local stamp depicting a heroic figure was issued in 1888, with a similar design 3 øre dark ultramarine being issued 29 December 1889, and a similar design (no value indication) yellow being issued 22 February 1889. The yellow issues were surcharged 1 øre, 2 øre, and 10 øre in violet or blue on 17 February 1889. Remainders were overprinted "Stockholm" for the Stockholms Privata Lokalpost (q.v.).

Göteborg - Göteborg Stadspost Local Post: Local post established by Maria Ellen Willberg, with 1 øre blue, 2 øre green, and 3 øre red "Göteborgs / Stadspost" lithographed local stamps
depicting King Gustav II issued on 24 April 1868. The rates were 3 øre for letters, postcards, or wrappers, and 10 øre for packages, but the rates were reduced due to competition from Göteborgs Privata Lokalpost (q.v.). One type of local cancellation was used, usually in black, and rarely in blue; government post office cancellations are recorded, but are rare. The local post ceased operations on 23 March 1889.

Göteborg - H. G. Hansson Privata Lokalposten Fern: Local post established by H.G. Hanson, with lithographed 3 öre violet and 5 øre blue "Privata Lokalposten Fern" (Ferm = Färm = "prompt") issued on 5 March 1926.

Göteborg - Ivan R. A. Engstrom "Enskilda" Local Post: Local post established by Ivan R. A. Engstrom, with typographed 3 øre red and 5 øre yellow "Ensk. Lokalpost" ("Ensk." = Enskilda ["private"]) local stamps depicting a castle being issued in 1926.

Goteborgs Stadspost: Sweden local post.


Gothic type: an angular letter type used as old English or German.

Gotour: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

Gott ex: (Swed.) good example, fine copy.

Gottleuba: German local, post WW II.


Gott strafe England-Er strafe es: "God punish England-may he punish it" inscription on German propaganda labels.

Gouda P.: Gouda Post, pre-adhesive postmark used 1757-93.

G. O. Ulleberg Local Post: see Drammen - G. O. Ulleberg Local Post.

Gourde: unit of currency in Haiti.

Gourieh: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

Gouss: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

Gouyave manuscript: post office in Granada where the postmaster wrote "Postage" (unauthorized action) on revenue stamps due to definitive stamp shortage.

Governatorato del Montenegro: overprint on stamps of Jugoslavia, Italian Administration, Montenegro, 1941.

Government City Dispatch: 1857, Baltimore, Md.; see Carriers' stamps.

Government coil: coil stamps produced by a post service contractor.

Government flight: air mail flight on which the pilot was a federal employee.

Government imitation: official imitations when original plates were no longer available; such as U.S. reproductions of the 1847 stamps.

Government imprinted envelope: postal stationery issued by a government postal administration whereby the postage stamp is printed directly on the envelope.

Government in exile: officials that are driven in exile issue postage stamps to show their legitimacy; some stamps have postal validity, sometimes issued to raise money.

Government issue: stamps issued by an established government or its agency.

Government of South Russia: General Wrangel, 1918-19 issued surcharged Russian stamps; see Russia, South.

Government Printing Office: federal agency that has printed postal cards and aerograms since 1910.

Governo Militare Alleato: (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy, Allied Military Government, 1943.

Govt Parcels: overprint on stamps of Great Britain for official use, 1883-1902.
Goya: famous nude stamp of Spain, 1930.
GP: Government Printer, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
G.P.: Guadeloupe; country code as used by the UPU.
GPCI: Grand Prix Club International.
G.P. de M.: (Sp.) Gobierno Provisional de Mexico (Provisional Government of Mexico) overprint on stamps of Mexico, 1916-18.
G.P.M.: overprint on stamps of Mexico, for Oaxaca revenue issues.
GPO: General Post Office.
G.P.O. Authorized Service: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
G.P.P.: General Post Paid, Britain, 1799-1829.
G P S: Germany Philatelic Society.
GPU: see General Postal Union.
GQ: Equatorial Guinea; country code as used by the UPU.
G. R.: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Greece, such as GR-1172 Athens.
GR: Greece; country code as used by the UPU.
Gr: (Ger.) catalog abbreviation for green overprint or surcharge.
Gr.: Grenze, pre-adhesive postmark.
gr.: (Ger.) catalog abbreviation for gray, grau (color).
Gra: 1. (Ger.) catalogue abbreviation for gray overprint or surcharge. 2. (Dan., Nor., Swed.) grey (color).
Gråakt: (Swed.) greyish (color).
Gråakt blå: (Swed.) greyish-blue [dull blue] (color).
Gråakt brun: (Swed.) greyish brown (color).
Gråakt gul: (Swed.) greyish yellow (color).
Gråakt gulbrun: (Swed.) greyish yellow-brown (color).
Gråaktiv: (also Grålig) (Nor.) greyish (color).
Gråaktivt blå: (Nor.) greyish-blue (color).
Gråaktivt mørkblå: (Nor.) greyish-dark blue (color).
Gråakt orangebrun: (Swed.) greyish orange-brown (color).
Grabado: (Sp.) see Engraved.
Gråblå: (Dan., Nor.) grey-blue (color).
Gråbrun: (Dan.) grey-brown (color).
Gråblå: (Dan.) grey-blue (color).
Gråbrun: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) grey-brown (color).
Gradazione de colore: (It.) shade (color).
Grade: an expression that indicates whether a stamp is perfect or imperfect and the range of imperfections; catalogues usually address only centering and degree of cancellations on used stamps.
Grado de conservación: (Fr.) grade, condition.
Graduación: (Sp.) grade, condition.
Grækenland: (Dan.) Greece.
Græsgrøn: (Dan.) grass-green (color).
Græsk: (Dan.) Greek (adj).
Græsk Post I Ulandet: (Dan.) Greek Post Offices Abroad.
Gråfiolet: (Nor.) grey-violet (color).
Grafting: adding of margins to an imperforate stamp; paper added to a stamp.
Graf Zeppelins (Zepps): three US stamps picturing the Zeppelins issued in 1930.
Grågrøn: (Dan., Swed.) grey-green (color).
Grågrønn: (Nor.) grey-green (color).
Graham Land: overprint on stamps of Falkland Islands for Graham Land, Falkland Islands dependency in the Antarctic, 1944, Feb. 12-46; now part of British Antarctic Territory.
Graham Memorial City: Antarctic fantasy issue.
Grain direction: direction in which most of the paper fibers are aligned; paper tears more readily with the grain than against it; cutting a small rectangle piece from a page and wetting it will cause the paper to curl in the grain direction.
Grålig: (also Gråaktig) (Nor.) greyish (color).
Grålilla: (Dan., Nor.) grey-lilac (color).
Gråoliven: (Dan., Nor.) grey-olive (color).
Grå-olivgrå: (Dan., Nor.) grey-olive-grey (color).
Gramenet del Besos: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican,1937.
Grana: 1: Two Sicilies, Italian States unit of currency, 1861. 2: Granada, pre-adhesive postmark.
Granada: Colombia-Granada, 1861.
Granada: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist and Republican,1936-38.
Granadina: Colombia-Granada, 1859-60.
Gran Bretagna: (It.) Great Britain.
Gran Bretaña: (Sp.) Great Britain.
Grand Comoro: Comoro islands, off Madagascar; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1897: No.1, 1 centime lilac/blue, stamps of French colonial period inscribed "Grand Comoro," 1850: stamps of Comoro Archipelago; see Comoro Islands. 1912: first issue surcharged with new denomination, also used in Madagascar, 1914: stamps of Madagascar used. 1923: became part of the Republic of Comoros, 1950: stamps of Comoro Islands issued, now Republic of Comoros.
Grand Consommation: (Fr.) newsprint stock paper used to print stamps, 1917-20, called "papier de Grande Consommation" or paper of extraordinary emergency; printing plates were marked "GC", during World War I
Grande Bretagne: (Fr.) Great Britain.
Grande margenes: (Sp.) wide margins.
Grand Fenwick, Duchy of: advertising fantasies produced for the movie, "The Mouse That Roared."
Grand format: (Fr.) large size.
Grand Liban: overprint/inscription used on stamps of France for Syria and Lebanon.
Granite paper: paper containing tiny, visible colored fibers to deter forgery.
Granö Ångslups Aktiebolag: (Fin.) steamship line serving Granö islands, Finland local, 1895.
Gråoliven: (Dan.) grey-olive (color).
Graphite-lined: contains printed lines of graphite which acts as an electrical conductor to signal scanning equipment.
Gråpurpur: (Dan., Swed.) grey-purple (color).
Gråskifer: (Dan.) grey-slate (color).
Gråskiffer: (Swed.) grey-slate (color).
Gräsgrön: (Swed.) grass-green (color).
Gråsort: (Dan.) grey-black (color).
Gråsvart: (Nor., Swed.) grey-black (color).
Gratis: free label used in Jan. 1871, provided by Switzerland for correspondence by French prisoners of war..
Gratis Frimärke: (Nor.) free stamp.
Gratuit: (Fr.) free.
Grau: (Ger.) gray.
Gråultramarin: (Dan., Swed.) grey-blue (color).
Gravé: (Fr.) engraved.
Graver: a tool with a sharp hardened point used by an engraver to cut lines into a steel block.
Gravering: (Nor.) engraving.
Graves & Co., Express: private mail firm serviced Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine; used a label, 1857.
Gravesend Postal Strike: United Kingdom strike local post, 1971
Graviert: (Ger.) engraved.
Gråviolet: (Dan.) grey-violet (color).
Gråviolett: (Swed.) grey-violet (color).
Grav.na: pre-adhesive postmark form Gravedona, Lombardy, 1835-40.
Gravor: (Rom.) engraver.
Gravørdybtryk: (Dan.) see Tryk - Gravørdyk.
Gravura: (Rom.) engraving.
Gravure: multicolor printing process with the design below the surface; formerly called photogravure.
Gravure en creux: (Fr.) intaglio.
Gravure sur acier: (Fr.) steel engraving.
Gravytryck: (Swed.) recess printing.
Gray & Co. "Express": private mail firm serviced Boston, Mass. area; used a label, 1848.
Graz: formerly known as Gratz, Austria.
Great Barrier Island: located north-east of Auckland, New Zealand; 1898-99, 1948: known for the New Zealand Pigeongram Service/Agency; local stamps.
Great Bitter Lake Association (GBLA): stamps issued by ships trapped in Suez Canal after the seven days war, June 1967.
Great Britain: northwest of Europe, includes England, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Scotland, Wales; official name of postal administration: Royal Mail currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pence = 1 pound 1652: Council of State decreed that letters from members of Parliament and some public officials be carried free; led to British postal reform, 1840, May 6: No.1, 1 penny black, world's first stamp issued, never printed the name of the
country on its stamps, used head of its sovereign, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, includes Overseas Territories Anguilla, Ascension, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson Dugie and Oeno (Islands), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands, 1882: first official stamp, overprinted "I.R. Official" (Inland Revenue) issued, 1914: first postage due stamp issued, 1918, Dec. 1: British forces enter Germany, 1940-45: Channel Islands issued their own stamps during German occupation, 1958: regional stamps issued for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man, 1975: first semipostal issued. Great Britain: see Akassa, Army Official, Bahrain.


Great Britain; Offices in China: stamps of Hong Kong overprinted "China," 1917. Great Britain; Offices in Morocco: 1898: stamps of Gibraltar overprinted "Morocco Agencies," 1928: stamps of Great Britain overprinted "Tangier." Great Britain; Offices in Turkish Empire: 1885, April 1: surcharges on stamps of Great Britain. Great Britain Regional Issues: see Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey. Great Britain Telegraph Stamps: first recorded example, 1851; a 1-shilling inscription on the message form, issued in Great Britain by the Electric Telegraph Co.; private telegraph firms were absorbed into the British Post Office in 1869-69, first issue of Post office telegraph stamps was in 1876.

Great Britain; Offices in Turkish Empire: 1832: first office only handled diplomatic and military mail, 1857: office opened to the public, 1885, April 1: surcharges on stamps of Great Britain to prevent currency speculation, 1905: British stamps overprinted “Levant” to prevent resale in Great Britain.

Great Britain Regional Issues: see Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey.

Great Britain Telegraph Stamps: first recorded example, 1851; a 1-shilling inscription on the message form, issued in Great Britain by the Electric Telegraph Co.; private telegraph firms were absorbed into the British Post Office in 1869-69, first issue of Post office telegraph stamps was in 1876.

Great Central & Midland Joint Committee: British local post.

Great Central Railway Company: British local post.

Great Comoro: see Comoro Islands.

Great Eastern Railway: British newspaper local post.

Great Island: Donald Evans definitive issue of 1940.

Great Mail Route: eastern mail (1852) from New Orleans via water to Mobile, then by river, stage and rail to Charleston, then by sea to Wilmington, and finally by rail to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Great Northern Express Company: parcel firm operated on the Great Northern railway lines stations; used labels, year unknown.

Great North of Scotland Railway: Scotland local post.

Great Northern & Great Central Railway Company: British local post.
Great Northern Railway: British local post.
Great Northern Railway: Ireland local post.
Great Post Route: In 1836, from Portland, Maine to New Orleans, La.
Great Salt Lake Trail: from Omaha to Salt Lake via the Platte River via Echo Canyon.
Great Southern & Western Railway: British local post.
Great Western & Great Central Joint Committee: British local post.
Great Western Railway: British local post.
Grec: (Rom) Greek (adj.).
Grèce: (Fr.) Greece.
Grecia: (It., Sp.) Greece.
Greek Occupation of Albania: North Epirus; 1940: overprinted stamps for postage due, air mail issued.
Greek Occupation of Cavalla: 1913: stamps of Bulgaria surcharged.
Greek Occupation of North Epirus (Albania): 1940-41: overprint on stamps of Greece.
Greek Occupation of Thrace: 1920: stamps of Greece overprinted, in Greek, Administration Western Thrace.
Greek Occupation of Turkey: Balkan Wars, 1912-13; 1912: "Greek Administration" overprint on stamps of Greece.
Greek offices in Turkey: 1834-81: Greece operated a number of post offices in Ottoman Empire, 1861, Oct. 13-April 25, 1881: used stamps of Greece, stamps used in both areas are known only by their cancellations (Toypkia) in brackets.
Greek Use in Dodecanese Islands: 1947: additional overprint on stamps of Greece.
Greeley Bros. Co.: package and baggage firm serviced the Cleveland, Ohio, area; used a label and a stamp; year unknown.
Greenbacks: U.S. paper money.
Green, G.G.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Green goods: postal scam, see Official Notice.
Greenhood & Newbauer's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Weaverville and
Shasta, Calif., used a label; year unknown.

**Green label:** white oblong label printed in green use as identification on mail from Great Britain to Malta for service personnel during 1941-42 siege.

**Greenland:** Danish territory in the North Atlantic Ocean, world’s largest island, official name of postal administration: Greenland Postal Service currency: 100 ore = 1 Danish krone 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, included with Denmark, 1905: parcel post issues of the Royal Greenland Trading Company were first stamps, 1935: Thule, a colony in north-west Greenland, issued its own stamps, 1938, Dec. 1: No.1, 1 ore olive/black, first government issued stamps, previously all letters from Greenland were carried free; WW II: U.S. protectorate when Denmark was under German occupation; 1945: issued overprint “Danmark Befriet 5 Maj 1945” for liberation of Denmark from German occupation, 1953, June 9: Greenland is considered as part of Danish kingdom, but issues its own stamps, 1958: inland letters were free up to this date, 1958, May 22: first semipostal issued, 1963: became part of the Kingdom of Denmark, 1979, May 1: achieved home rule.

**Greenland:** Royal Greenland Trading Company; local 1905-38.

**Greenleaf & Co.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Green Mountain Principality:** overprints on bogus State of Oman stamps.

**Greencock Delivery:** United Kingdom Strike local post, 1971.

**Green paper air mail stamps:** regular stamps dipped into a chemical producing green-toned paper, 16-cent Air Mail Special Delivery issue, 1938.

**Green Post Express:** United Kingdom Strike local post, 1971.

**Greensboro, Ala. Paid 5, Paid 10:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Greensboro, N.C. Paid 10:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Greenslade's Delivery Co.:** parcel firm serviced Los Angeles, Calif. area; used stamps, 1885-95.

**Greenville:** city in Liberia, registration inscription, 1893-1924.

**Greenville, Ala. Paid Five, Paid Ten:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals. Greenville C. (Court) H. (House), S. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Greenwich-London Strike:** United Kingdom Strike local post, 1971.

**Greenwood Depot, Va. Paid:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Gregori:** Louis Gregori painted Return of Columbus and Reception at Court, adopted for Ten cents Columbian stamp.

**Gregory's California Express:** pioneer express company handling mail to and from California.

**Greifenstein, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1890s, for upper Danube lines.

**Greig' City Despatch:** New York City post started by Alex H. Greig and Henry L. Winsor, Feb. 15, 1842; used first adhesive stamp 3¢ black on gray.

**Greiz:** German locals 1: Express-Packet-Verkehrn Oskar Hopf; 1889-1904. 2: Courier, 1893.

**Grekenland:** (Nor.) Greece

**Grekisk:** (Nor., Swed.) Greek

**Grekisk Post på Udlandsk:** (Nor.) Greek Post Offices Abroad.

**Grekisk Post på Utländsk:** (Swed.) Greek Post Offices Abroad.

**Grekland:** (Swed.) Greece

**Grenada:** British colony, island in the Caribbean; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1949) 1858-60: British stamps used with 'A 15' cancel, 1861: No. 1, 1 penny green, first issue appeared, Chalon portrait design, 1892: first postage due issued, 1916: first War Tax stamp

**Grenada:** Roosevelt's Head & Disneyville inscription; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Grenada Carriacou & Petit Martinique:** changed name from Grenada, 1999.


**Grenada Red Cross Society:** inscription on label or sealing stamp authorized for use as a 1/2d stamp on one day only, Sept. 18, 1914.

**Grenadines of St. Vincent:** see Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

**Grenade:** (Fr.) Grenada.

**Grenat:** (Fr.) claret (color).

**Grescala:** (Rom.) error.

**Gressgrønn:** (Nor.) grass-green (color).

**Grève:** (Fr.) strike.

**Gr., Gronland:** Greenland.

**G.R.I.: Georgius Rex Imperator** (George, King & Emperor) 1: New Britain overprint on stamps of German New Guinea, Marshall Islands, 1914. 2: overprint on stamps of German Samoa, for Samoa under Britain, 1914.

**Gri:** (Rom.) grey (color).

**Gri-albastrui:** (Rom.) bluish-grey (color).

**Griazovets:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1878-1918.

**Gridiron cancellation:** a early U.S. cancel consisting of circles enclosing parallel lines; also known as grid markings.

**Griechenland:** (Ger.) Greece.

**Griffin, Ga. Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Griggs & Goodwill:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Griggs & Scott:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Grigio:** (It.) gray.

**Grill:** an impression or embossing made on a stamp in order to break the paper fibers so that the ink from the cancel will soak into the stamp paper and make washing for reuse impossible.

**Grilled gum:** indentations in the adhesive caused by passing the gummed paper through a roller with a pattern to counteract paper curl.

**Grilled Nationals:** refers to the U.S. National Bank Note grilled issue of 1870-71.

**Grill in relief:** light engraving applied in dry relief on some U.S. and Peru stamps in order to prevent fading.

**Grill Z:** see Z Grill.

**GRI Long Island:** inscribed local issue for island of Long Island, Gulf of Smyrna.

**Grimma:** German courier local, 1893.

**Grimstad:** Norwegian seaport on the Skagerrak (also Skagerak) arm of the E central North Sea in Aust-Agder county ca. 140 miles SSW of Oslo. Local post established by N. Herlofon, with a set-of-5 "Grimstad Bypost" local stamps depicting a 3-masted ship being issued 15 January 1887. The stamps are cancelled with a single-ring "Grimstad-Bypost" circular datestamp having
an 8-pointed star at the bottom, and the date and time in four lines at the center. The local post closed later in the year 1887.

**Grimstad Bypost:** Norway local post, 1887.

**Gri-olv:** (Rom.) olive-grey (color).

**GRI Postage:** inscribed local issue for island of Long Island, Gulf of Smyrna.

**Gripper cracks:** formed over slots cut in the edges of the plates curved to fit rotary press cylinders; associated with introduction of the rotary press printer.

**Griqualand West:** district of Cape Province, South Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling 1871: annexed to Great Britain, used stamps of Cape of Good Hope, 1873: made a Crown Colony, 1874: No. 1, 1 penny blue, manuscript surcharge, 1877, March: overprinted 'G' on stamps of Cape of Good Hope, 1880: Cape stamps with "G" overprint withdrawn and reissued to post offices in Cape Colony; Griqualand West annexed to the Cape Colony.

**Gris:** (Sp.) gray.

**Gri-verzu:** (Rom.) greenish-grey (color).

**G.R. Mafia, G.R. Post Mafia:** British occupation Mafia Island; off German East Africa.

**Grn:** (Ger.) grün, catalogue abbreviation for green.

**GRN:** international postal code for Greenland.

**Grodno District:** overprint on stamps of Russia, Lithuania, 1919.

**Grodzisk:** city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Groenekruss:** (Green Cross) inscription on semi-postals, Surinam.

**Groenlandia:** (It.) Greenland.

**Groß:** (Ger.) large, big.

**Großbritannien:** (Ger.) Great Britain.

**Grobe-Altddeutschland-Katalog:** (Ger.) Grobe Old Germany Catalogue.

**Grodno, District of:** town and district in Russia, then became part of Poland; 1916-17: German occupation stamps issued, 1919: stamps of Russia with overprint "Lietuva," 1940: overprint "LTSR" on stamps of Russia, now part of Russia.

**Groenekruss:** Green Cross semi-postal of Surinam.

**Groenland:** (Fr.) Greenland.

**Groenlandia:** (Sp.) Greenland.

**Grön:** (Swed.) green (color).

**Grøn:** (Dan.) green (color).

**Grønakt blå:** (Swed.) greenish-blue (color).

**Grønakt brun:** (Swed.) greenish-brown (color).

**Grønakt grå:** (Swed.) greenish-grey (color).

**Grønakt gul:** (Swed.) greenish-yellow (color).

**Grønakt ljus gråblå (turkos):** (Swed.) greenish - light grey-blue [turquoise] (color).

**Grønakt ljus mattblå:** (Swed.) greenish - light dull blue (color).

**Grønakt mörkblå:** (Swed.) greenish-dark blue (color).

**Grønaktiv:** (Swed.) greenish (color).

**Grønaktivt blå:** (Swed.) greenish-blue (color).

**Grönbå:** (Swed.) green-blue (color).

**Grönblå:** (Dan.) green-blue (color).

**Gröngrå:** (Swed.) green-grey (color).

**Gröngry:** (Dan.) green-grey (color).

**Gröngul:** (Swed.) green-yellow (color).
Grøngul: (Dan.) green-yellow (color).
Grønland: (Dan., Ger., Nor.) Greenland.
Grönland: (Swed.) Greenland.
Grønligblå: (Dan.) greenish-blue (color).
Grønligbrun: (Dan.) greenish-brown (color).
Grønliggrå: (Dan.) greenish-grey (color).
Grønliggul: (Dan.) greenish-yellow (color).
Grønn: (Nor.) green (color).
Grønnaktig: (also Grønnlig) (Nor.) greenish (color).
Grønnaktig blå : (Nor.) greenish-blue, see Grønnligblå (color).
Grønnblå: (Nor.) green-blue (color).
Grønngrå: (Nor.) green-grey (color).
Grønnngul: (Nor.) green-grey (color).
Grønnligblå: (Nor.) greenish-blue, see Grønnaktig blå (color).
Grønnligoliven: (Nor.) greenish-olive (color).
Grønnoliven: (Nor.) green-olive (color).
Grönnblå: (Nor.) green-blue (color).
Grönskiffer: (Swed.) green-slate (color).
Grönskiffer: (Swed.) green-slate (color).
Grónsko: Greenland.
Grønsort: (Dan.) green-black (color).
Grønsvart: (Swed.) green-black (color).
Gros: (Fr.) big, large.
Groschen: unit of currency used in the North German Confederation.
Grosion: Crete money unit.
Grossbritannien: (Ger.) Great Britain.
Grossdeutsches Reich: 1: semi-postals of Germany, 1943-45. 2: inscription on some issues of Germany and German-occupied Bohemia and Poland, 1943-45; see Bohemia and Moravia.
Grossdeutsches Reich Bohmen and Mahren: Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and Moravia.
Grossdeutsches Reich General Gouvernment: semi-postals of Poland, German occupation, 1943-44.
Grossecomoro: (Ger.) Grand Comoro.
Grossformat: (Ger.) very large size.
Grossion: currency unit in Albania.
Grossräschen: German Democratic Republic local, 1945-46.
Groszy: surcharge on stamps of Poland, revalidation after currency reform, 1950.
Grote: currency unit in Bremen
Grouch: (Ghurush) currency unit in Turkey.
Ground perforation: perforations are created by grinding up those areas of the paper that are pressed upward by passing the paper against a "pin tool."
Groundwood: paper pulp produced by mechanically grinding wood logs making a weak, acidic paper that discolors upon exposure to light.
Groundwork: background of a stamp design with the primary stamp subject shown.
Groupage: bulking or combining of cargo loads; French Colony revenue inscription.
Grove Hill, Ala. Paid 5 cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
**Grove Postal Service:** United Kingdom Strike local post, 1971.

**Grupe:** (Ger.) pane.

**Grupo:** (Sp.) pane of stamps.

**Gruppo:** (It.) pane.

**Grün:** (Ger.) green.

**Grunay Island:** Scotland local post in Skeoris, Shetland Island, 1970?

**Grüne Karte:** (Ger.) United Nations green card.

**Grünlich:** (Ger.) greenish, when used in combination with other colors.

**G.R.V., Geo. V., G.V.:** King George Fifth.

**G.R.VI., Geo. VI., G.VI.:** King George Sixth.

**GS:** 1: Ganzsache: (Ger.) postal stationery, entire. 2: South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands; country code as used by the UPU. 3. Gabriel Swart, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**G.S.:** Government Storekeeper, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**Gscheidle stamp:** (Ger.) the 1980 German 60 pfennig+30 semi-postal Olympic Flag semi-postal that was printed, but not issued during boycott of the Moscow Olympics, 1980.

**GSM:** Gibbons Stamp Monthly, Great Britain.

**GSW:** Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Great Britain.

**GT:** Guatemala; country code as used by the UPU.

**GT:** Goolwa Tramway, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**GT. Pre:** Gouvernement Provisoire (Provisional Government) overprint on provisional stamps of Haiti, 1902.

**GTT:** George T. Tyser, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Gtr:** gutter.

**GU:** USPS abbreviation for Guam.

**Guadalajara:** No.1, 1/2 real black white, overprint used on lengthy series of provisional stamps of Mexico for this district, 1867.


**Guadur:** dependency of Muscat; 1868: used stamps of India, 1947: used stamps of Pakistan, 1958, Sept. 8: sold to Pakistan.

**Guam:** south portion of the Ladrine group in the Pacific Ocean; currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar used stamps of Spanish Philippines, postmarked "Marianas," 1898, June 20: ceded to the US by Spain, after Spanish-American War, considered a territory of the U.S., 1899, July 7: No.1, 1 cent deep green, first stamps were overprint "Guam" on US stamps, 1901: U.S. Post Office Department ran postal affairs with U.S. stamps used, 1930: local post to carry mail between small towns, see Guam Guard Mail, 1941-44: occupied by Japan, 1950: administered by US Department of Interior.

**Guam Guard Mail:** overprint on stamps of Philippines for local post of the army, 1930, April 8-April 8, 1931: local post; private local post exists with same name.

**Guanacaste:** province in northwest Costa Rica; 1885, Aug: overprint "Guanacaste" on stamps of
Costa Rica, sold at a discount. 1889: used stamps of Costa Rica.

Guarani: Paraguay unit of currency.

Guarantee mark: marking applied to stamps by the issuing agency indicting that the stamp is genuine and valid for postal use.

Guardamar del Segura: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

Guaro: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Guardia Nazionale Repubblica: see G. N. R.

Guatemala: see Aereo Exterior.


Guatemala C.A.: Centro America (Central America) Guatemala.

Guayana: North-East district of Venezuela; 1903, March: typeset provisionals by revolutionaries issued during Civil War.

Guayas: province of Ecuador; 1899-1901: script overprint on stamps of Ecuador as control.

Gubulawayo Bechuanaland: cancel on stamps of British Bechuanaland used from British South Africa, 1888-92.

Guerche: Ethiopia, Nejd, Saudi Arabia unit of currency.

Guerga: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.

Guernavaca: handstamp for Cuernavaca.


Guernsey-Bailiwick: includes islands of Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Jethou, Lithou and Sark.

Guernsey-Sark: island in English Channel, local 1962?-1971.

Guerra Civil Espanola: (Sp.) Spanish civil war, 1936-39.

Guerre: (Fr.) war.

Guerrilla stamps: stamps issued by guerrilla forces such as those printed in 1895 when the underground fighters of Taiwan issued stamps for their Black Flag Republic to fight Japanese occupying forces.

Gugh Island: Great Britain local carriage label, 1972.

Guiana, British: see British Guiana.

Guiana, Dutch: see Surinam.

Guiana, French: see French Guiana.

Guichet d'Affranchisement Postal Automatique: (Fr.) automatic postage stamp window, used for vending machines.

Guide dots: dots placed on stamp plates to help in the alignment of rows of stamps.
Guide line: horizontal or vertical colored lines between the stamps used as a guide for operators of perforating machines or to indicate the point of separation of the sheet into panes; also known as guide mark.

Guide line pair: attached pair of coil stamps with printed line between.

Guide plate: an adjustable ruler used in the perforating process to make certain that the perforations were in the gutters.

Guilder: unit of currency in the Netherlands and associated areas.

Guilford Gravure Inc.: private printer of postage stamps, started in 1970.

Guilloche: (Fr.) delicate engraving formed by an engraved interlacing network.

Guillochis: (Fr.) selvedge.

Guillotine perforation: single-line perforation made by a machine resembling a guillotine.

Guinea: country located on coast of West Africa on the Atlantic Ocean; official name of postal administration: Office de la Post Guinéenne; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc, 100 caury = 1 syli (1973), 100 centimes = 1 franc (1986); 1880: was under French protection known as Rivieres du Sud, 1890: became colony named French Guinea, 1892: first stamps on French colonial issues inscribed "Guinee Francaise," 1944: became part of the French African Union, 1958, Oct. 2: Republique de Guinee established from French Guinea, 1959, July 13: first stamps overprinted "Republique de Guinee," air mail, postage due issued, 1959, May 6: joined the UPU, 1960: first semipostal issued; see Spanish Guinea.


Guinea Correos: fake overprint on stamps of Spanish Guinea, 1914.

Guinea Ecuatorial: inscription used on stamps of Equatorial Guinea, 1968 to date; see Equatorial Guinea.

Guinea Espanola: inscription used on stamps of Spanish Guinea, 1902-09.

Guinea, New: see New Guinea.


Guinea, Republic of: see French Guinea.

Guinea, Territorios Espanoles del Golfo: inscription used on stamps of Spanish Guinea, 1902-29.

Guinea: see French Guinea, 1906-42.

Guinée Équatoriale: (Fr.) Equatorial Guinea.

Guinée Francais: (Fr.) see French Guinea.
Guinee, Republique de: see Guinea, 1959.
Guine Portugueza: overprint on stamps of Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea.
Guine, Portugues(z)a: overprint on stamps of Cape Verde.
Guipuzcoa: Spanish Basque province; 1937: issued Carlist stamps during Spanish Civil War.
Guiza: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.
Gul: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) yellow (color).
Gulakt: (Swed.) yellowish (color).
Gulakt brun: (Swed.) yellowish-brown (color).
Gulakt grön: (Swed.) yellowish-green (color).
Gulakt ljusbrun: (Swed.) yellowish-light brown (color).
Gulaktig: (Nor.) yellowish (color).
Gulakt orangebrun: (Swed.) yellowish orange-brown (color).
Gulakt orange: (Swed.) yellowish-orange (color).
Gulbrun: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) yellow-brown (color).
Guld: (Swed.) gold (metallic color).
Gulden: currency unit in Netherlands and Dutch colonial area.
Guldfarve: (Dan.) gold (metallic color), see Gylden.
Guldgul: (Swed.) golden yellow.
Guldskysten: (Swed.) the Gold Coast
Guldkysten: (Dan., Nor.) the Gold Coast.
Gulf of Kotor: part of Dalmatian coast; 1943: occupied by Germany after Italy surrendered, 1944, Feb. 10: first stamps issued, 1945: part of Yugoslavia.
Gulgrön: (Swed.) yellow-green (color).
Gulgrön: (Dan.) yellow-green (color).
Gulgrönn: (Nor.) yellow-green (color).
Gull: (Nor.) gold (metallic color).
Gullig: (Dan., Nor.) yellowish (color).
Gulligbrun: (Dan.) yellowish-brown (color).
Gulligrød: (Dan., Nor.) yellowish-red (color).
Gulligrön: (Dan.) yellowish-green (color).
Gulligorange: (Dan.) yellowish-orange (color).
Gulligrød: (Dan.) yellowish-red (color).
Gullockra: (Swed.) yellow-ochre (color).
Gulokker: (Dan.) yellow-ochre (color).
Gulolive: (Swed.) yellow-olive (color).
Guloliven: (Dan.) yellow-olive (color).
Gulorange: (Dan., Swed.) yellow-orange (color).
Gulransje: (Nor.) yellow-orange (color).
Gulröd: (Swed.) yellow-red (color).
Gulrød: (Dan.) yellow-red (color).
Gultig: (Ger.) valid.
Gultig 9. Armee: overprint on stamps of Germany, German Occupation of Romania, 1918.
Gum: the coating of an adhesive substance on the reverse of an unused or mint postage stamp; see never hinged, lightly hinged, original gum, partial original gum, ungummed, unused gum.
Guma: (Pol.) gum.
Gum bend: The gum has caused the paper to bend or crease.
Gum blister: happens when adhesive is dried by too much heat leaving patches of ungunmed paper.
Gum breaker: colorless impressions across the backs of some stamps made during manufacture to prevent curling.
Gum crease: crack in the gum usually due to age and atmospheric conditions.
Gum damage: could be creasing, cracking, staining or chemical reaction.
Gum device: an imitation watermark on the gummed side of stamps; such as the wavy lines in the gum of German stamps of 1921.
Gum flaw: variety caused by paper covered unintentionally with gum and prohibits the printing ink to reach the surfaces of the paper.
Gummering: (Swed.) gum.
Gummi: (Dan., Ger., Nor.) gum.
Gummierung: (Ger.) gumming.
Gummifejl: (Dan.) gum disturbance.
Gum Ridges: vertical ridges of gum on the rotary sheet stamps, intended to make the stamps adhere better.
Gums: obtained from plants, animals, trees and shrubs, can also be synthesized chemically by altering starches found in rice, wheat, potatoes and cassava (tapioca), or synthesized in the laboratory using basic chemical building blocks; see Arabic gum, British gum, Chemical gum, Dextrine gum, Self adhesive gum, Water soluble gums.
Gum shine: term used by collectors to differentiate three categories, the degree of reflectivity of light on the gum; dull gum, low gloss gum and shiny gum.
Gum skip: area of a stamp where no gum has been applied; usually happens on selvedges.
Gum Soak: Stamp with stains from the gum getting damp and staining the stamp by soaking into the paper; most often seen on perf. tips. It also usually decreases the value of the stamp as being damaged.
Gum stain: a discoloring of the gum usually caused by tropical humidity, salt air, etc.
 Gunn’s Despatch: S. Allan Taylor label, 1864.
Gut: (Ger.) good.
Gutegroschen: currency unit in Brunswick, Hanover.
Gutigua: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."
Gutter: the blank space between the panes of a sheet of stamps; gutters can be found on many of the "Farley's Follies" stamp issue of 1935.
Gutter ornaments: ornamentation in the colors of the stamps, printed in the pane gutters to use unprinted official paper.
Gutter pair: two stamps with the selvage or gutter remaining between the pair.
Gutter snipe: miscut of the pane leaving the entire gutter and occasionally a portion of the adjoining stamp.

Guyana: overprint on stamps of British Guiana, Guyana, 1966-68.
Guyane: (Fr.) inscription used on stamps of French Guiana, 1892-1904.
Guyane Anglaise: (Fr.) British Guiana.
Guyane Francaise(s): (Fr.) inscription used on stamps of French Colonies, French Guiana, 1912-47.
Guy. Franc.: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of French Colonies, French Guiana, 1886-92.
Guyland, Republic of: Artistamp.
GW: Gus. Willie, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
G.W.: Guinea-Bissau; country code as used by the UPU.
G.W.: overprint on stamps of Cape of Good Hope for Griqualand West.
Gwalior: India Convention State; central province; 1885: No.1, 1/2 a green, stamps of India with "Gwalior" overprint valid throughout Indian Empire, 1895: first official stamp issued, 1950, Apr.1: Republic of India stamps used, 1950, Dec. 31: convention states stamps no longer valid, 1951, Jan. 1: overprint on stamps of British India for use to any point in British India, replaced by stamps of the Republic of India.
GWB: George W. Barber, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
G. Wisen Local Post: see Malmö - G. Wisen Local Post.
G.W.R. Air Mail: Great Western Railway semiofficial air mail stamp for service between Cardiff, Wales and Plymouth, started May 15, 1933, discontinued Sept. 30, 1933.
G.W.S.T.: Great Western Station, Britain.
GY: 1: Marine Insurance; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: Guyana; country code as used by the UPU.
Gyarmatai: (Hung.) colonies.
Gylden: (Dan.) golden (metallic color), see Guldfarve.
Gyldengul: (Dan.) golden-yellow (color).
Gyllen: (Dan., Nor.) golden (metallic color).
Gyöngszürke: (Hung.) pearl-grey (color).
Gyűjtemények: (Hung.) collections.
H

H: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Hungary, such as H-1031 Budapest. 2: Acknowledgment of Receipt; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 3: Flat plate imperf. coil; Scott Catalogue suffix to identify stamps other than standard postage; also called "V." 4: auction abbreviation for heavy (cancel). 5: auction abbreviation for hinged. 6: Colombia Scadta consular overprint for Netherlands and Curacao. 7: Hospital, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 8: German abbreviation for hell, pale, light color. 9: inscription, weather vane, US nondenominated stamp, valued 1¢, placed on sale Nov. 9, 1998. 10: inscription, flag hat, US nondenominated stamp, valued 33¢, placed on sale Nov. 9, 1998.


Haag: (Den., Nor., Swed.) the Hague.

Habana: Havana, Cuba.

H & B Penny Post: Atlantic City, US, local mail service by Hackney & Bolte, 1886.

H & G: Higgins and Gage, worldwide postal stationery catalog.

H & K Packet: 1860 postmark for Holyhead and Kingstown Packet, for mail sorted on board.

Habilitado: (Sp.) 1: "Made good again" overprint confirming that a previous issue of the stamp has been re-authorized for current postal use. 2: overprint on stamps of Cuba for U.S. Administration, 1898-99.

Habilitado Aero, Aereo: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Mexico for air mail.

Habilitado Correos: (Sp.) overprint on Philippines, Revenue and Telegraph stamps, Spanish Dominion.

Habilitado para el Servicio Publico: (Sp.) 1: overprint on stamps of Honduras officials, making them valid for regular usage, 1941. 2: overprint on air mail officials of Honduras, making them valid for regular air mail usage, 1941.

Habilitado para Franqueo: (Sp.) made valid for postage.

Habilitado por la Junta Revolucionaria: (Sp.) overprint used only in Llanes (Oviedo) under the provisional government of 1868.

Habilitado por la Nation (H.P.N.): (Sp.) "Validated for the Nation"overprint on stamps of Cuba, Porto Rico and Spain, Sept. 29, 1868, to mark a change of government, late 1860s to early 1870s.

Habilitado Servicio Oficial Aereo: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Mexico for air mail official.

Habsbrug, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1890s, for upper or middle Danube lines.

Hacienda: (Sp.) used on fiscal stamps to indicate The Treasury.

Hackett’s City Post: label, possibly by Hugh W. Becket.


Hadhramaut: southern Arabia, now part of Yemen; 1886: under British protection, as part of the crown colony of Aden; included Qu’aiti State in Hadhramaut, Qu’aiti State of Shihir and Mukalla, the Mahra Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun, 1891: mails passed through forwarding agents in Aden, 1937, April 22: Post office opened at Mukalla, dependent on Aden, 1937-42: stamps of Aden used, 1939: postal union for protected states made any stamps valid in any of the countries, 1942, July: first stamps issued, Qu’aiti State of Shihir
and Mukalla, 1955: inscription on the Aden protective state of Qu'Aiti, 1955; became Hadramaut.

**Hadi Segéli Özvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) fillér:** (War subscription for the Widows and Orphans of Fallen Fighters) overprint on stamps of Hungary making it a semi-postal, 1914.

**Hadifogoly Posta:** (Hung.) prisoner-of-war mail.

**Haditengerészeti Posta:** (Hung.) marine fieldpost mail.

**Hadlow-Tonbridge Area:** United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Hadra:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

**Hadtap Postahivatal:** (Hung.) Hungarian Base Post Office.

**Hæfte(r):** (Dan.) unexploded booklet(s).

**Hængsel:** (Dan.) (stamp) hinge.

**Hængselrest:** (Dan.) hinge remnant.

**Hængsel - Uden:** (Dan.) without a (stamp) hinge.

**Haerhpin:** formerly Harbin, People's Republic of China.

**Hafnia:** Copenhagen, Denmark.

**Häftessamlingar:** (Swed.) unexploded booklet collections.

**Haga Patria:** inscription on stamps of Mexico for postal tax.

**Hagen:Hagen Local Post:** see Drammen - I. B. Hagen Local Post.

**Hagert, Md:** Hagerstown, Md pre-adhesive postmark.

**Hague, The:** now known as Gravenhage, The Netherlands.

**Hahamas:** British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."

**Haiderabad:** (Fr., Ger.) Hyderabad.

**Haik'ou:** People's Republic of China, formerly Hoihow; see: China, Indo-China Post offices.

**Hainan Island:** island 15 miles off the southern coast of China, part of the South China Liberation Area, 1858: opened to foreign trade, 1939-45: occupied by Japan, 1950, April: came under Communist control.

**Hair lines:** fine colorless scratches found on the 4, 6, and 9 pence British stamps of 1862-64 to identify certain plates.

**Hait Dahomey:** postmark on stamps of Dahomey, 1899-1945.

**Haiti:** West Indies; western part of island of Santo Domingo (Hispaniola) currency: 100 centimes = 1 piaster (1906), 100 centimes = 1 gourde 1804: Republic of Haiti founded, 1808-09: public mail service started, 1844: Dominican Republic became independent, and Haiti separated, 1869-81: British stamps cancelled "C 59" at Jacmel and "E 53" at Port-au-Prince, 1870-81: French stamps cancelled "C 59" at Jacmel and "E 53" at Port-au-Prince, 1881, July 1: No.1, 1 centime vermillion, stamps first issued, 1881, July 1: joined the UPU, 1898, May: first postage due stamp, 1915, July 9 -July 15, 1934: occupied by US, Marine post offices used American stamps in Cap Haitien and Port-au-Prince, 1929: first air mail stamps, 1939, Oct. 3: first semipostal stamp.

**Haiti:** (Fr.) Haiti.

**Haiti, Republique d':** inscription, used on stamps of Haiti, 1881-

**H.A.K.:** (H. A. Killikelley) initials of postal official of Colonial post office at Georgetown, British Guinea, 1850-51 issue.

**Hakasia:** bogus Russian local overprint, cinderella, 1997.

**Halb:** (Ger.) half.

**Halbamtich:** (Ger.) semi-official.
Halberstadt: Brief-Beförderung Courier, German local, 1896-1900.
Halbiert: (Ger.) bisect; stamp cut in half which has been used to pay the postage at half the face value of the original stamp; the bisect is collected on the original cover with the postmark or cancellation covering the cut.
Halbmond: (Ger.) crescent.
Hale & Co.: U.S. local post, New York, N.Y. 1844, earliest mechanical separation of stamp by die cut adhesive in the U.S., first use of precanceled stamps
Haleb: see: Aleppo, Syria.
Hale, Charles S.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps. Halfpenny tax: hand-struck marking; 1813-1839, mail from England to or from Scotland indicating that an extra 1/2d postage was chargeable as a levy paid to the Scottish Turnpike Trusts.
Halfpenny: St. Christopher overprint.
Halftone block: a printing surface for relief printing made by etching a zinc or copper plate through a halftone screen to light reflected from an original; ends with a grid of opaque lines crossing at right angles with the effect of being produced in dots.
Hall & Ruckel: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Halle a.d. Saale: German local, post WW I.
Halle/Salle: 1: Privatstadtbeförderung Courier, German local, 1891-1900. 2: Stadtbeförderung Express, German local 1896-1900.
Hallettsville, Tex Paid 10: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Hall, J.V.: postmaster, Demopolis, Ala., issued Confederate Postmaster's Provisional envelope.
Hall, Reuben P. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Halsingborg: 1. Swedish local, 1926-47. 2. (also Helsingborg) seaport in Malmöhus province in SW Sweden on the Øresund Strait opposite of Helsingør, Denmark, ca. 340 miles SSW of Stockholm. Several local posts established in the 1920s-1940s, to include Budcentralens Expresspost, Häningborg Lokalposten, and Lokala Expressposte (q.v. individual Göteborg Local Post entries).
Hälsingborg - A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten: Local post established by A. Bergqvist, with individual 3 öre scarlet, dark red, and red, and 6 öre blue "Lokala Expressposten Hälsingborg" local stamps depicting the head of Mercury issued during 1937-1939, and additional stamps depicting a stylized Viking ship issued during 1946-1947.
Hälsingborg - A. Thene Budcentralens Expresspost: Local post established by A. Thene, with lithographed (Hälsingborg Lithographic Co.) 4 öre red-lilac "Budcentr. Expresspost - Hälsingborg" local Stamp depicting a merchant ship at dock issued 21 June1926. The company was re-named, with a lithographed 4 öre dark blue "Budcentralens Expresspost Hälsingborg" local stamp depicting Mercury running issued later in 1926.
Hälsingborg - E. S. Wester Local Post: Local post established by E. S. Wester, with lithographed (Sydsvenska Biljettryckeriet Landskrona Co.) 4 öre brown "Lokalposten / Hälsingborg" local stamp issued in 1929, an a modified design 4 öre deep purple issued in 1930. A second stamp series (Schmiths Boktryckeri Co., Hälsingborg) depicting a stylized Viking ship was issued in various colors with different 2 öre, 4 öre and 6 öre values during 1935-1947. From 1935-onwards, the service was managed by the office of the A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten (q.v.).
Halvány: (Hung.) pale, light (color).
Halványbarna: (Hung.) light brown (color).
Halványibola: (Hung.) pale violet (color).
Halványkék: (Hung.) pale blue (color).
Halványnarancs: (Hung.) pale orange (color).
Halványrózsa: (Hung.) pale rose (color).
Halványnarancs: (Hung.) pale yellow (color).
Halverat: (Swed.) bisected.
Halveret: (Dan.) bisected.
Halvering: (Dan., Swed) bisect.
Halvert: (Nor.) bisect, bisected.
Halvfems: (Dan.) ninety (number).
Halvfjerds: (Dan.) seventy (number).
Halvtreds: (Dan.) fifty (number).

Ham (W.A.) & Co.'s Express: baggage firm serviced Boston & Maine Railroad; used labels, year unknown.

Hamburg: German State, located in northern Germany; currency: 16 schillings = 1 mark 1615: had postal service via Thurn and Taxis, 1651-1806: several foreign post offices in Hamburg, 1806: foreign post offices closed during French occupation, 1811: France annexed Hamburg, gave it department number 128, 1859, Jan.1: No.1, 1/2 schilling black, first stamps; Free City, 1867, Aug. 8: stamps of Hamburg used in Bergedorf, 1868, Jan.1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1870: became part of the German Empire, 1871: stamps of the German Empire.


Hamburg/A: Hamburg - Amsterdam railway stamp, 1848.


Hamburg, Free City of: on Elbe River in Northern Germany; 1806-1815: under French rule, became a member of the North German Confederation, later the German Empire.

Hamburg Packet: marking on steamer mail from Hamburg to the U.S. that passed through the Hamburg Exchange Office, per postal convention effective July 1, 1857.


Hamilton: Bermuda 1848-61.

Hamilton Bank Note Co.: a stamp engraving firm known for its connection with the Seebeck issues, 1890-98; see Seebeck.

Hamilton counterfeit: postal forgery of the US 2-cent 1894 Washington stamp offered at a discount by a Canadian firm who had bought them from a printer in Hamilton, Ontario without knowing their being counterfeit.


Hamisitvány: (Hung.) forgery.

Hammarskjold invert: 1962 United Nations secretary U.S. stamp with the yellow color
inverted, error reprinted by the USPS.

**Hammerfest:** City in Finnmark county, N Norway, located on Kvaløy Island ca. 740 miles NNE of Oslo. Local post established by W. B. Bogh (see Stenkjær), and facilitated by the local postmaster of the Norwegian post office, with first "Hammerdest / Bypost" local issue set-of-4 depicting the North Cape rock formation being issued on 3 Jul 1888, and with overprint surcharges on these stamps being issued in December 1888. The local post closed in June 1895.

**Hammerfest Bypost:** Norway local post, 1888-95.

**Hammer price:** auction term for 1: final bid acknowledged and accepted by the auctioneer as the winning high bid. 2: knockdown price.

**Hammerstempel:** (Ger.) hand cancel.

**Hampton, T. A. City Despatch:** U.S. local post, Philadelphia, Pa. 1847.

**Hanau:** displaced persons camp, 1947-48.

**Hanau:** Privat-Brief-Verkehr, German Local, 1893-1900.

**Hancock, John postal card:** United States non-denominated postal card, value 10¢, 1978

**Hancock’s Express:** local freight serviced Boston and North Bridgewater, Mass.; used a label, 1846?

**Handback service:** a canceled cover or other item returned directly to the postal customer instead of being processed through the mail.

**Handbat:** USPS term for circle-date stamper (CDS), named that because handle is shaped like a baseball bat.

**Hand cancel:** cancellation applied by hand to stamps or covers.

**Hand chop:** overprint in Japanese characters applied to the stamps of nations occupied by Japan during WW II.

**Hand colored:** a hand drawn or printed cachet to which hand coloring or painting has been applied.

**Hand drawn cachet:** a cachet applied by hand by any media such as pen, pencil, brush, etc.

**Handelswert:** (Ger.) net price.

**Hand engraving:** printing plates produced entirely by handwork.

**H&G:** Higgins & Gage, worldwide postal stationery catalog.

**Handgravyr:** (Swed.) hand engraving.

**Hand gummed:** gum manually applied with brush or roller, used until about 1880.

**H. & K. Pkt.:** Holyhead & Kingston Packet, Britain.

**Händler:** (Ger.) dealer.

**Hand made cachet:** an original, individually made cachet.

**Hand made cover:** folding a sheet of paper to act as an envelope.

**Handoverprint Study Group:** Germany Philatelic Society focuses on one set of stamps issued in 1948 in East Germany.

**Hand painted:** any stamp where coloring has been applied by hand; Russian Zemstvo in Tikhvin, 1878 had centers hand painted.

**Handschriftlich:** (Ger.) manuscript.

**Handsiegel, handstempel:** (Ger.) hand cancel.

**Håndskrevet:** (Nor.) manuscript (cancellation).

**Handstamp:** 1: a hand-held device for printing that is struck on an ink pad, and then applied to paper. 2: to print with that type of device. 3: name given to the impression or postmark imprinted. 3: postmarked or canceled by hand, usually by a rubber stamp, may also be a steel device.
Handstempel: (Dut., Ger.) handstamp.
Håndstempel: (Dan.) handstamp, manual cancellation device.
Handstempelüberdruck: (Ger.) (HOP) hand stamped overprint.
Handstruck: 1: term for postal marking indicating postage had been prepaid or was due. 2: stamps printed by striking the printing base by hand upon paper. 3: term used in England referring to hand stamps for town or rate mark.
Hanford's Pony Express: inscription on local stamps for John Hanforth's Williamsburgh Express, operating between New York City and Brooklyn, N.Y.
Hangö-Hyv. Jernyag: (Fin.) inscription on stamps of Finland, Hangö-Hyvinge railway stamp.
Hankow (L.P.O.): China, treaty port local, 1893-97; now known as Wuhan.
Hanley's City Express Post: S. Allan Taylor label.
Hannover: see: Hanover, German State.
Hanover: German State: located in northern Germany; 1814: became a kingdom. King of England was also King of Hanover, the Royal Great Britain Hanoverian Post Office was independent of any British involvement, 1850, Dec. 1: first stamps as a kingdom, 1866, Oct. 1: province of Prussia, Prussian stamps placed on sale, 1866, Oct. 31: Hanover stamps could no longer be used, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the North German Confederation.
Hansa Danziger Privat-Stadtpost und Verkehrs-Anstalt: local, Danzig, Germany, 1886-87.
Hansa Danziger Stadt-Brief Spedition: local, Danzig, Germany, 1890-97.
Hansa Spedition Strucken & Co.: local, Dusseldorf, Germany, 1898-1900.
Hanseatic League: operated municipal post in German cities about 12th century.
Hanukkah stamp: joint issue between the USPS and the Israeli Postal Administration featured the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights.
Hapag: "Hamburg-Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft" The Hamburg American Line local stamp used to prepay charges on mail carried by their ships, 1870s.
Harare: Zimbabwe; formerly Salisbury.
Hardening: process of taking a soft die such as a transfer roller plate, and making it hard through a metallurgical process.
Hardy's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced between Boston and Lawrence, Mass.; used a label, 1868?
Hareskov Demonstration Flight: see Denmark - Hareskov Demonstration Flight, 1912..
Harkara: Indian States (Hindi) term for postal runner
Harlem Express: baggage firm that serviced New York City, used a label, year unknown.
Hármasyukaszás: (Hung.) (stamp) with three holes.
Härmed ett pakete: (Swed.) phrase denoting "herewith a parcel" noted on letters and postcards attached packages in Sweden, see Adressbrev.
Harminc: (Hung.) thirty (number).
Harneden Express Co.: private mail and parcel firm serviced eastern states; used corner cards and labels; 1839-54.
Három: (Hung.) three (number).
Härpil: (Swed.) carved wooden sticks with messages, carried by relays, stuck in posts for next man to pick up, 9th century.
Harris Auto Parcel Delivery: parcel delivery firm, area unknown, used labels; year unknown.
Harris (S.J.) Express: baggage firm serviced New York City, used a label; year unknown.
Harris' Globe Delivery: parcel delivery serviced unknown area; issued a label; year unknown.
Harris index: research index of British Commonwealth books and journals; available from APRL; see: APRL.
Harrison and Sons: British stamp printers since 1911. known for the George V issues.
Harrison & Sons Ltd.: watermark seen on Maldive Islands.
Harrowgate and District: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.
Harrow perforation: method by which the entire sheet or pane of stamps was perforated at one time.
Harter, Dr.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Harter, Dr. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp. Hartford Mail Route: U.S. local post, Hartford, Conn. 1844.
Hartford Daily Mail: S. Allan Taylor label.
Hartford Manufacturing Co.: maker of early 20th century stamped envelopes.
Hartford Steamboat Express: private baggage firm serviced New York City; used a label; year unknown.
Hârtie: (Rom.) paper.
Hartman Parcel Delivery Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced Cincinnati, Ohio, area; used stamps; year unknown.
Hartman, S.B. (Dr.) & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Hart, Samuel & Co.: U.S. private die playing card stamp.
Harvesters: name used for reaper designs of Hungary, 1916.
Harvey's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used a label, 1883.
Hashemite Kingdom: see: Jordan, 1949 to date.
Haskins' Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Pigeon Cove and Rockport, Mass.; used labels, 1870s?
Hassel: (Den., Nor.) hazel (color).
Hasselnøttbrun: (Den., Nor.) hazelnut-brown (color).
Használatlan: (Hung.) unused, no gum.
Használatlan Falcos: (Hung.) mint, hinged, see ragasztönyommal.
Használt (also bélyegzett): (Hung.) used, canceled.
Hat: (Hung.) six (number).
Hatay: territory of northern Syria, on Mediterranean Sea; currency: 100 santims = 1 kurush, 40
paras = 1 kurish (1939) 1918: used stamps of Syria, 1938, April 16: first separate stamps, named Hatay, 1939: transferred to Turkey, first postage due stamps, included surcharge / overprint on stamps of Turkey "Hatay Devleti," 1939: No. 1, 10 santims deep orange, Hatay formed; then annexed by Turkey from France; used stamps of Turkey; Turks renamed city Iskenderun; see Alexandretta.

**Hatay-Devleti**: overprint on stamps of Turkey for Hatay, 1939.

**Hatayin Anavitana Kavuginasi**: *(Turk.*)* overprint for annexation of Hatay by Turkey.

**Hat Cancel**: obliteration, fancy cancel, 1865-70.

**Hatch & Company's Express**: parcel delivery firm serviced towns in Mass., used labels, year unknown.

**Hatch, Gray & Co.'s Express**: private mail firm serviced Boston and New Bedford, Mass., used labels, 1880s.

**Hatching**: close, fine lines for shading a stamp design.

**Hatch's Express**: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Brant Rock and Marshfield, Mass.; used a label, 1886.

**Hattyu, S.S.**: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1880s, for middle Danube lines.

**Hatvan**: *(Hung.*)* sixty (number).

**Hauptfeldpostamt**: *(Ger.*)* Austrian Head Field Post Office.

**Haut**: *(Fr.*)* upper, top, high.

**Haute**: *(Fr.*)* top.

**Haute Silesie**: Upper Silesia, 1920-22.

**Haute Silesie Commission de Gouvernement**: inscription for plebiscite of Upper Silesia.

**Haute-Volta, Republique de**: overprint on stamps of Upper Senegal and Niger for Burkino Faso, 1920-84.

**Haute Volte**: *(Fr.*)* Upper Volta.

**Haut-Oubangu**: African local, 1888.


**Hatvan**: *(Hung.*)* sixty (number).

**HAVAS**: L'Agence Hava *(Fr.*)* first French meter firm to produce a commercial postage meter machine, 1924.

**Hawaii**: group of islands in the Pacific; 1819, Dec.: first letter from Hawaii recorded, written by Lucy G. Thurston, 1850: postal system created, 1851, Oct. 1: No.1, 2 cents blue, "missionary" stamps used, Kingdom, 1855: U.S. stamps supplied by San Francisco post office to Honolulu P.O., could be used alone or in conjunction with the stamps of Hawaii, 1870: U.S. and Hawaii signed a postal treaty with basic rate, 1893: Hawaiian stamps picturing royalty overprinted "Provisional Govt. 1893," Kingdom ended, 1894: became a republic, 1896: first official stamp issued, 1898, Aug.12: formal transfer to the U.S., annexed by the U.S., 1899: provisional government ended, 1900, Apr. 30: became a territory, 1900, June 13: stamps no longer valid, 1900, June 14: admitted as a territory, began to use general stamps of USA, 1928: overprint on US stamps "Hawaii 1778-1928" marking the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Capt. James Cook, 1959, Aug. 21: became state, transferred to the United States; see Hawaiian Missionaries.

**Hawaii**: Pineapple Post, local, 1970s.

**Hawaiian Is.**: inscription used on stamps of Hawaii, 1853-68.

**Hawaiian Missionaries**: primitive early issues of Hawaii, 1851-52; name came from the fact
that many were used by missionaries writing home, printed Oct. 1851 by Henry W. Whitney.  
**Hawaiian Postage:** inscription on Missionary stamps of Hawaii, 1851-52.  
**Hawaiian remainders:** Hawaiian postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes surcharged "Prov. Govt" destroyed March 28, 1896.  
**Hawaiian Steam Service:** handstamp on mail from Hawaii carried by the California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Co., COMSS, 1867.  
**Hawaii's Post:** an express mail delivery firm on the island of Oahu that requires stamps to prepay postage.  
**Hawaii, Republic of:** inscription used on stamps of Hawaii, 1894.  
**Hawid:** manufacturer of Hawid Mounts, Hans Widmaier.  
**Hawker:** overprint on stamps of Newfoundland "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post" to carry mail by H. G. Hawker on his ill-fated flight attempt in April 1919.  
**Hayti:** Haiti.  
**Hazeltine, E.T.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.  
**HB:** auction abbreviation for hardbound  
**H.B.:** (Ger.) "Herzogtum Braunschweig," Germany, pre-adhesive postmark.  
**H.B.A.:** overprint on stamps of Russia for Siberia, 1921.  
**H-Blatt (Hbl.):** (Ger.) booklet pane.  
**H.B. Sanitats Stempel:** health sanitary pre-adhesive marking.  
**H C:** auction abbreviation for hand cancel.  
**H C B P:** Hamilton’s Continental Balloon Post; Hamilton’s Excursions, carried between 1870-75; between Marseilles and Paris, stamp printed on cover.  
**HCL:** Herbert C. Leach, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.  
**Head cancellations:** name given to fancy cancels, 1860-80.  
**Head-out:** USPS term for the starting point of a mail run or trip.  
**Head plate:** plate that prints the stamp's central design; named for the monarch's head..  
**Heads of wheat:** name given to pictorial overprints on 1919 stamps of Hungary.  
**Health:** inscription for semi-postal, New Zealand.  
**Health stamp:** stamps issued with a charity premium to raise funds for children health camps.  
**Healthy India:** India charity label.  
**Heath, Charles:** engraver commissioned in 1840 to engrave the original die for Great Britain's Penny Black.  
**Heaton stamps:** the 50¢ stamp of the Columbian series and the 10¢ stamp of the Trans Mississippi series, named after paintings by A. G. Heaton.  
**Heat sensitive stamps:** use of a thermochromic ink permits color to change when it is touched; first stamp using this process was the 27-pence British issue of March 13, 2001.  
**Heavy cancel:** obliteration which spoils the appearance of the stamp by covering most its surface.  
**Hebe, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle Danube lines.  
**Hebraisk:** (Nor.) Hebrew.  
**Hebre: (Swed.) Hebrew**  
**Hebreer:** (Nor.) Hebrew  
**Hebreisk: (Swed.) Hebrew**  
**Hectograph:** print made from a special ink held on a gelatine printing base which contains ink transferred from a drawing on special paper.
Hedjaz & Nedje, Hejaz & Nejd: Nejd (Saudi Arabia), 1929-33.
Heft: (Ger.) booklet (of stamps).
Heftchen: (Ger.) stamp booklet.
Heftchenblatt: (Ger.) booklet pane; uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in a booklet.
Heftchenmarke: (Ger.) a stamp from a booklet.
Hefte: (Dan., Nor.) unexploded booklet
Héfto: (Hung.) Monday.
Hehza: Egypt, 1879-1880; see Interpostal seals.
Heidelberg: German locals; 1: Privatbriefbeförderungsanstalt Merkur, 1886-87. 2: Privat-Brief-Verkehr (Arnold), 1886-1900.
Heidelberg-Neunheim: Brief & Packetverkehr, German local, 1887.
Heijtz: specialized catalogue for Falkland Islands, dependencies and British Antarctic Territory.
Heilbronn: Privat-Stadt-Brief-Verkehr, German local, 1896-1900.
Heilungkiang: see Kirin and Heilungkianghe.
Heimatphilatelie: (Ger.) hometown philately; collecting philatelic materials only from your hometown and its environs.
Heimbold's: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Heimbold's, A.L.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Heimreise Angetreten: (Ger.) return home has commenced, marking for German troops returning from China.
Hela Peninsula: German local for military, 1945 inscribed "Deutsche durch Feldpost U-boot."
Helark: (Dan., Swed) sheet (of stamps).
Hela Verden: (Dan.) all world.
Hela Världen-Samlinger: (Swed.) worldwide collections.
Helder: (Dut.) Bright color.
Held for Postage: marking on early 1900 postcards with a divided line sent from overseas to the US. assessed for additional postage.
Helena, Tex, 5 Postage: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Helera: currency unit in Montenegro.
Helft den Ärmsten der Armen Spendet der Mainzer Winterhilfe: (Ger.) "Help the poorest of the poor, Donate to the Mainz Winter relief," Germany machine cancel, 1933.
Helicopter mail: first flight with mail took place in July 1946 in Los Angeles, CA. operated by the Air Transport Command and Air Rescue Service.
Heligoland: island in the North Sea, near the northern coast of Germany; currency: 16 schillings = 1 mark, 100 pfennig = 1 mark = 1 schilling 1807: captured by Britain from Denmark, 1814-90; under British control, mails carried by steam vessels from Cuxhaven, 1859-June: stamps of the free city of Hamburg used, 1867, April 15: No. 1, 1/2 schilling blue-green and rose, stamps of
Heligoland issued, 1868: joined the North German Confederation, 1879, July 1: joined the UPU, 1890, Aug. 9: ceded to Germany, became part of Schleswig-Holstein Province, stamps of German Empire used, 1945-52: British occupation, 1952: returned to Germany, stamps of Germany used.

**Heligoland 8th June 1946:** inscription; same scene for Aden, Gozo, Hong Kong, Malayan Union, Northern Ireland, Sarawak, Scotland, Singapore, Zanzibar; unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**Heliogravado:** (Sp.) an early type of photogravure printing of postage stamps.

**Heliogravør:** (Dan.) heliogravure printing, see Tryk - Heliogravør.

**Héliogravure (Helio):** (Fr.) an early type of photogravure printing of postage stamps.

**Helipot Corp.:** division of Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, Calif., 1950s fantasy issue using firm’s products as subjects.

**Hell:** (Ger.) pale, light, thin (spot).

**Hellas:** Greece, 1966 to date.

**Hellblau:** (Ger.) light blue (color).

**Heller:** currency unit in Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Carinthia, German East Africa, Liechtenstein.

**Hellin:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Hellouen:** Egypt, 1879-1884; see Interpostal seals.

**Helmstedt:** Displaced camp local post, 1945.

**Helpost:** (Nor.) postal stationery.

**Helsag:** (Dan.) postal stationery.

**Helsagbrevkort:** (Dan.) postal card postal stationery.

**Helsak:** (Swed.) postal stationery.

**Helsakssamlingar:** (Swed.) postal stationery collections.

**Helsingfors A.A.:** Finland local post, 1866-91; now known as Helsinki.

**Helsinki:** capital of Finland; first Finnish stamp, 1917, is known as the Helsinki issue.

**Helvetia:** (Ger.) Switzerland; Latin name used since nation has four official languages.

**Helyi Kiadások:** (Hung.) local issues.

**Helyi Kidás:** (Hung.) local issue.

**Helyi levél, Hl:** (Hung.) local letter overprint on hyper inflated issues of Hungary in 1946 for use of postage prepayment.

**Helyi lev.-lap, Hlp:** (Hung.) local postcard overprint on hyper inflated issues of Hungary in 1946 for use of postage prepayment.

**Henderson Island, Dependency of:** bogus overprint of Pitcairn Island.

**Henkelspur:** (Ger.) hinge mark on gum.

**Henning & Bonhack:** see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Henry, John F.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Henry's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced upstate New York, used a label, year unknown.

**Henry, W. E. & Co.:** see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Heraklion:** Crete; British Post Offices, 1898-99; also known as Iraklion, Candia.

**Herald & Weekly Times:** local, Australia, 1920.

**Herausgeben:** (Ger.) to issue (stamps, etc.).

**Herbertshohe:** now known as Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

**Herceg Bosnia:** Lipa and Kuna inscription on early Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croatian Administration), 1993.
**Herceg Bosnia:** illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per Sept. 7, 1998 letter by Bosnia and Herzegovina to the UPU, not valid for postage; *see* Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croat Administration in Mostar.

**Hercegovina:** *(Czech.)* Herzegovina.

**Hercock Simpson Post:** United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Herefordshire, etc.:** United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Herisau:** Switzerland, local airmail, 1913.

**Herm Island:** island off the coast of Guernsey with local labels using its name; 1938: closed as a Guernsey sub-office, 1945: owner issued series of carriage labels for payment on letters carried from the island to Guernsey, 1949: pigeon post operated, 1949: Guernsey became postally independent, and sub-post office opened on island.

**Hermes Head:** Greek stamps, first issued in 1861, featuring Hermes, the messenger of the Greek gods; there are small Hermes and large Hermes portraits.

**Hermosillo:** *(Sp.)* district in Mexico applied as an overprint on revenue stamps as authentication.

**Herrera Line:** Cuban packet company carried closed British mails, 1860s.

**Herrick's Pills:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Herrick's Pills & Plasters:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Herringbone cancellation:** a cut, sometimes inked, in the repeating pattern of a herringbone that ties the stamp to the document to prevent illegal reuse of the stamp.

**Herrmann, Dr. Emanuel:** (1839-1902) credited with making a suggestion in 1869 that became known as the postal card.

**Herrnhut:** German Democratic Republic local post, 1945.

**Hertugdømme:** *(Nor.)* duchy.

**Herzegoliche Pose Fremarke:** German States-Holstein.

**Herzogth Holstein:** German States, Schleswig-Holstein, 1856-66

**Herzogth Schleswig:** German States, Schleswig-Holstein, 1864-65.

**Hesperio, Estado:** bogus, State of Hesperio.

**Hess'sche Stadt-Brief-Beforderung:** local, Darmstadt, Germany, 1895-96.

**Heston:** island off the coast of Scotland with local labels using its name.

**Hét:** *(Hung.)* seven (number).

**Hetherington, J. E.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Hetven:** *(Hung.)* seventy (number).

**Heychelles:** British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."

**H. G. Hansson Privata Lokalposten Fern:** *see* Göteborg - H. G. Hansson Privata Lokalposten Fern.

**H H:** auction term for "Heavily Hinged."

**H.H. Nawab Shah Jahanbegam:** inscription, on Feudatory State of Bhopal. India, 1876-1901, name and title of native ruler.

**H H R:** auction term for heavily hinged with hinge remnant(s) affixed.


**H.I.:** USPS abbreviation for Hawaii, 1875-91.

**H.I. & U.S. Postage:** inscription on 13-cent stamp of Hawaii, 1851.

**Hi-bright paper:** paper that is impregnated with brighteners, that glow under longwave ultraviolet light.

**Hi-Brite:** term used for papers that contain optical fluorescent material that causes the stamp to
glow under longwave ultraviolet light.

**Hibernia:** (Latin) Ireland.

**Hidalgos:** early issues of Mexico featuring portrait of Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla, first leader of Mexican independence movement.

**Hidden dates:** the date of stamp manufacture hidden in the stamp design. Used in Canadian stamps since 1935.

**Hidden imagery:** name given to encoded imagery used on U. S. stamps; see Decoder, Encoded Designs; Stamp decoder.

**Hidden reserve:** auction term for 1: non-stated minimum price the seller of the lot will accept, bids received below this figure will be ignored. 2: non-stated reserve.

**Hierspiel's Express Co.:** parcel firm serviced Jersey City, Lafayette, N. J., and New York City; used a label, year unknown.

**Higgins & Gage:** catalog of global postal stationery.

**High-etch offset:** offset printing from letterpress or typography, used for centers of the U.S. 1943-44 flag stamps.

**Highland Railway:** Scotland local post.

**Highly reactive:** enclosure made with a vinyl compound will interact with the other material it contacts; this interaction will, over time, permanently damage material; from: Preservation and Storage Library of Victoria.

**Highway Contract Route:** (HCR) USPS term for postal contractor route to carry mail by highway between designated points.

**Highway Post Office (HPO):** motor vehicles used for collection, sorting and distribution of mail operated by U.S. Post office between Washington, DC and Harrisburg, Va in 1941.

**Hiiumaa:** bogus issue, not valid for postage.

**Hilbre:** bogus, located in River Dee, British island local, 1961.

**Hildasay:** tiny island in the Shetlands.

**Hildegarde, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle or upper Danube lines.

**Hildreth's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced Brooklyn and New York City, N.Y.; used a label, year unknown.

**Hilera:** (Sp.) row of stamps.

**Hill & Co’s Express:** private mail and parcel serviced Boston and Manchester, Mass.; used a corner card and labels; 1860s.

**Hill, Clayton Courier:** United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Hill, Pearson:** father of the cancelling machine produced in 1857; operated by steam or foot treadle to automatically apply a duplex cancellation.

**Hillsboro, N.C.:** see: Confederate States of America, 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Hillsboro, N. C. Paid:** see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Hill, Sir Rowland:** the man who instituted the penny postage system in England, 1840, and is considered the "Father of the Postage Stamp."

**Hill’s Manual of Social and Business Forms:** written by Thomas E. Hill in 1873 to help teach students to properly address, frank and post a letter.

**Hill's Post:** Oliver B. Hill, U.S. local post, Boston, Mass., 1849.

**Hilo de seda:** (Sp.) silk thread.

**Hilos de trapo:** (Sp.) cloth or rag threads found in poor quality granite paper used by the Spanish Republican government for its numeral issue of 1938-39.
Hil's Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.
Hilton & Sons' Express: freight firm serviced Boston and Lynn, Mass., used a label, year unknown.
Hilton's Express: railroad parcel firm serviced between Boston and Lynn, Mass.; used a label, 1858.
Himare: formerly Chimarra, Khimara, Chimara, Albania.
Himera: see: Chimarra.
Himmelblå: (Dan., Nor.) sky blue (color).
Himmelblau: (Ger.) blue.
Hinckley & Co's. Express, Denver City: handstamp for independent mail route.
Hinckley and District: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.
Hinge: small piece of gummed glassine or parchment paper used by collectors for mounting stamps on album pages.
Hinged: an unused postage stamp to which a hinge or stamp mount has been applied; described as "lightly hinged" or "heavily hinged" depending on degree of gum disturbance.
Hintergrund: (Ger.) background.
Hinton: tourist mail, local post of Canada, 1978-81.
H.I. Postage: inscription on stamps of Hawaii Islands.
Hirlap Belyeg: inscription on stamps of Hungary as a newspaper tax, 1900-22.
Hirlapjegy: inscription on stamps of Hungary for newspaper stamps, 1900-22.
Hiscox & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Historical cover: postmarked and cacheted for a historical event, e.g., the inauguration of a president.
Hit: informal USPS term to postmark mail with a hand-stamped cancellation.
Hitler Skull: parody, designed by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, of the basic letter rate German 12p Hitler Head definitive.
Hivastlos: inscription on stamps of Norway and Hungary for official use.
Hjälp Oss Att Hjälpa!: (Swed.) Red Cross cinderella.
H.J.J. Godsfrimaerke: Danish railway parcel stamp.
Hjørne: (Dan.) corner.
Hjørnefold: (Dan.) corner crease.
Hjørne: (Dan., Nor.) corner.
Hjornetakk: (Nor.) corner perforation.
HK: Hon Kong; country code as used by UPU.
$HK: dollar, currency used in Hong Kong.
HKJ: international postal code for Jordan.
HLC: Harvey L. Cote, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Hlp: Magyar, Helyi lev lap local postcard, overprint on stamps of Hungary, 1946.
Hlubotisk: (Czech.) photo engraving.
HMA Ship: His Majesty's Australian Ship, Australia hand stamp.
HMC: Harold M. Clarvoe, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
H.M.S: Her/His Majesty's Ship, also used as a pre-adhesive postmark.
HMW: 1: Herbert M. Williams 2: Harry W. Wolstenholme, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
HN: Honduras (Rep.); country code as used by the UPU.
Hnedá: (Czech.) brown (color).
Hnedy: (Czech.) brown (color).
Hnedavy: (Czech.) brownish (color).
Hnedocerná: (Czech.) brown-black (color).
Hnedocervená: (Czech.) brown-red (color).
Hnedofialová: (Czech.) brown-violet, brownish-purple (color).
Hnedokarminínová: (Czech.) brown-carmine (color).
Hnedoranzová: (Czech.) brown-orange (color).
Hnedosedá: (Czech.) brown-grey (color).
Hngr: USPS abbreviation in address for hanger.
Hobe & Bro.: Special Delivery firm serviced New York City; used a label, year unknown.
Hoby: Montenegro, 1874-96.
Hochdruck: (Ger.) engraving, leaving a raised impression.
Ho Chi Minh City: formerly Saigon, Vietnam.
Hochwasser 1920: (Ger.) (high water), overprint on stamps of Austria for semi-postal use, 1920.
Hockaday & Co.: transported mail from St. Joseph, Mo. to Salt Lake City, 1858.
Hodgman & Co's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass, to Bangor, Maine; used a label, 1849.
Hogar-Escuela de correos: (Sp.) Orphanage School of the Postal Authorities; on semi-postal.
Hogar Telegrafico: (Sp.) Orphanage School of the Telegraph Service; on semi-postal.
Högröd: (Swed.) "hig red" (color), see Djupt klarröd.
Högtryck: (Swed.) typography.
Hohensalza: Rote Radler, German local post, pre 1900.
Hohenstein-Ernstthal: Express-Packet-Verkehr; German local post, 1891.
Hohenzollern: Imperial Germany rulers, name of Yacht of Kaiser Wilhelm on stamps of German colonies, 1900, known as "Yacht" or "ship" issues.
Hohe-Rinne: Inscription found on local tourist stamps issued by the Kurhaus (Eng., Spa Hotel) built in 1894, and located at Hohe Rinne on the Meeresspiegel River on the Siebenburgen (Hung. Erdély, Rom. Transilvania) plateau. The territory orginally was in Hungary, but was ceded to Romania after WWI. The hotel proprietor issued various local stamps during 1895-1924 for prepayment of mail carried from the hotel to and from the post office at Keresztenysziget (Ger. Grossau), and later to and from the post office at Nagy Szeban (Ger. Hermannstadt).
Hoi Hau: China overprint on stamps of Indo-China, French Offices in China, 1901-22.
Hoja: (Sp.) sheet (of stamps).
Hoja a elegir: (Sp.) approval sheets or booklets.
Hoja bloque: (Sp.) sheet of a stamp or stamps, surrounded with a paper margin issued for a specific event or purpose; souvenir sheet.
Hojas de álbumes: (Sp.) album pages.
Hoja de licitación: (Fr.) bid sheet.
Hoja de Muestra: (Sp.) specimen sheet with one stamp of each new issue affixed sent to all postmasters to acquaint them with the new issues.
Hoja de oferta: (Sp.) bid sheet.
Hoja entera: (Sp.) complete sheet (of stamps).
Hoja recuerdo: (Sp.) souvenir sheet.
Hojita: (Sp.) small sheet (of stamps) local semi-postal issues printed during the Civil War.
Højre: (Dan.) right (side).
Holanda: (Sp. Port.) Holland, the Netherlands.
Holandské Antily: (Czech.) Netherlands Antilles, Dutch Antilles.
Holandsko: (Czech.) Dutch.
Holandsky: (Czech.) Holland (the Netherlands).
Holbaek: Seaport in Vestsjaelland county, Denmark, ca. 33 miles W of Copenhagen. Local post established pre-1880 by Holbaek Steamship Company with “Dampbaaden Holbæk” local stamps used both for postal packets and parcels issued the same year (possibly earlier).
Holbaek Steamship Co.: local, Denmark, 1880.
Hold-to-light card: postcard that creates a different image if held to the light.
Hole in stamp: may indicate a form of cancellation, or used on telegrams, or for official correspondence, etc.
Holkar: inscription Indore State, 1886-1904, India; 1904: first postage due stamp, now known as Indore, see: Indore.
Holland: see Netherlands.
Hollandais: (Fr.) Dutch.
Hollandale, Tex. 5: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals. Hollandia: now known as Jayapura, Indonesia.
Hollandia: (Hung.) Holland.
Holland India: (Hung.) the Dutch Indies.
Holland's Express: baggage firm serviced New York City; used a label, year unknown. "Hollandshjälp": "Help for Holland" overprint on stamps of Iceland semi-postal for flood victims, 1953.
Hollandsk: (Dan.) see Dutch
Hollandske Antiller: (Dan.) Netherlands Antilles, see Nederlandske Antiller.
Hollandsk Indien: (Dan.) Dutch (East) Indies, see Nederlandsk Indies.
Hollandsk Ny Guinea: (Dan.) Dutch New Guinea, see Nederlandsk Ny Guinea.
Hollandul: (Hung.) Dutch.
Hollows: irregularities in stamp paper that caused plate “hollows” which, in turn, caused white spots after printing.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Holman Liver Pad Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Holmestrand: Seaport city in Vestfold county in SW Norway ca. 30 miles SW of Oslo. Local Post established by M. Borrese, with first "Bypost / Holmestrand / Bypost" handstamped on horizontallly laid black on pale green (3 øre) or gold on cream (5 øre) papers local stamps issued
Holmestrand Bypost: Norway local post, 1888.

Hologram: added to stamp to give illustration an added dimension.

Hologram Omitted: holograms are affixed with an adhesive, which can be removed with a solvent; the absence of a hologram may not an error.

Holograph: a letter entirely in the handwriting of the person whose signature is on the document. Holstein: former duchy, south of Denmark; pre-1864: under Danish crown, 1864, March: occupied by Prussia and Austria, issued stamps, 1866: Prussia took over, defeating Austria. German States Schleswig-Holstein, 1868: North German Confederation.

Holsteinsborg: formerly Sisimiut, Greenland.

Holte: a small railroad center located in the area of Holte, Denmark. Local post established by a Mr. Jessen under lease from the government on 1 July 1866, being transferred to a Lt. Baumann in June 1869, with a first “Holte / Landpost” 2-Skilling red-brown local stamp being issued 2 March 1870, and with a second similar-design 2-skilling green local stamp being issued 15 September 1872. The Holte local post was the first Danish local post to issue stamps. The post delivered the mails from the railroad station to the surrounding villages, and used the regular government-issued “206” numerical obliterator to cancel the stamps. The service was taken over by the Danish Post Office on 25 May 1873.

Holte Land Post: Denmark local post, 1870-72.

Holub: (Czech.) carrier pigeon.

Holubice: (Czech.) carrier pigeons.


Holzhausen: German local post, 1945-48.

Holzstempel: (Ger.) wooden hand stamp.

Homan's Empire Express: U.S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1852.

Homan's Express: local parcel serviced Bangor and Bucksport, Maine; used labels, 1883.

Home Bitters Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Homeland state: term used for South Africa territorial areas prior to their being granted autonomous authority.

Homenaje: (Sp.) homage.

Honah Lee: Puff the Magic Dragons kingdom.

Honan: province in east-central China; 1940s: regional overprints used, 1949: stamps issued for People's Post, Central China see scott 6L63-87.

Honan: Japanese occupation, 1941-45, also known as Che-Nan. China 3N.

Honda: Colombia provisional overprint, Tolima, 1896; known as the Honda issue.

Hondon de las Nievas: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Honduras: former Spanish colony in Central America; between Guatemala and Nicaragua; official name of postal administration: Honducor currency: 8 reales = 1 peso, 100 centavos = 1 peso (1878), 100 centavos = 1 lempira (1933) 1865, Dec.: first stamps issued "Correos de Honduras" before postal service organized, 1877, April-78: 2 reales stamps surcharged "Media Real" and re-issued 1878: new series of stamps issued inscribed "Republica de Honduras," 1879, April 1: joined the UPU, 1890: first official stamp, 1912: U.S. Marines land, 1925: first airmail stamp, 2000, April 7: first semipostal stamp, see British Honduras.

Honduras Britannique: (Fr.) British Honduras.

Hong Kong: British Crown Colony, a peninsula in southeast China; official name of postal
administration: Hong Kong Post Office currency: 100 cents = 1 Hong Kong dollar 1841, Jan. 26: made a British colony, local handstamps used, 1860, May 1: service passed from London P.O. to the colony, 1862, Dec. 8: No.1, 2 cents pale brown, first stamp issued, but use not compulsory, 1864, Oct. 15: use made compulsory, 1905: stamps of Hong Kong overprinted "China" for British Offices in China, 1914, Mar. 1: joined the UPU included with China, People's Republic 1923, Dec.: first postage due stamp issued. 1945, April: surcharged stamps of Japan for occupation, 1945, Aug. 14: Japanese occupation ended. 1988, Nov. 30: first semipostal issued. 1997, July 1: reverted to Chinese rule, Special Administrative Region, stamps inscribed, "Hong Kong, China."

Hong Kong: The Hen House Kowloon inscription; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Hongrie: (Fr.) Hungary.


Honolulu Advertiser: collection of Hawaii items auctioned by the Robert A. Siegel firm on Nov. 7-11, 1995.


Honour envelope: British manila envelope with a large cross and inscription in green meaning that the writer on active service , certified that on their honour that the contents did not discuss military matters.

Honvéd: (Hun.) Defender of the Country, i.e., soldier.

Hooded datestamp: circular datestamp with a concentric oval around the top in the shape of a hood with a description such as "registered."


HOP: see Handoverprint Study Group.

Hop Bitters Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Hopei: Japanese occupation, 1941-45. China 4N

Hope Express Co.: private mail and parcel serviced New Jersey and eastern Pa.; used corner cards and labels; year unknown.


Hop Isles: 1924 European cinderella used on private postcards that did not go through the mail.


Horario: (Sp.) time-table (of mail departures).

Horisontal: (Swed.) horizontal, see Vågrätt.

Horizontal bars: USPS term for the uniform, wide bars parallel to the length of the mailpiece, printed immediately below the no postage necessary endorsement.

Horizontal coil: stamps that are perforated vertically and arranged in rolls.

Horizontal comb perforation: perforation where the lines appear horizontally and the legs vertically.

Horizontal gum: appearance of a pattern visible in the adhesive.

Hörntand: (Swed.) corner perforation.

Hörn: (Swed.) corner.

Horní: (Czech.) up (side).
Hörntand: (Swed.) corner perforation.
Hors d'usage: (Fr.) obsolete.
Horsens Bypost: Denmark local post, 1883-89.
Horsens - Horsens Local Post: Seaport in Vejle county, E Jutland, Denmark, ca. 110 miles WNW of Copenhagen. Local post established by a Mr. Bagger in 1883, with a first “Horsens Bypost / Brevmærke” local stamp being issued on 3 October, and with a second “Express / Express” handstamp on gummed paper local stamp being issued later in the year. The local post was discontinued in May 1884 through insolvency.
Horsens - Melgaard Local Post: The Horsens local post (q.v.) was reopened as the “Horsens Telefon og Bypost” by S. Melgaard on 16 September 1886 using the original company’s remaining stamp stock, and overprinting numerous varieties of same (when purchased, the original stock was stuck together, and was separated by soaking, so that the 1886 surcharged issues are always without gum). Other Melgaard-specific local stamps depicting a horse in front of a tree and inscribed “Horsens Telefon og Bypost” were issued in April and August 1889. The local post ceased operations on 29 May 1890.
Horseshoe Route: British commercial air mail route flown to various destinations in a large arc, which gave the route its name, 1940.
Horta: Portuguese district in the Azores; 1892: stamps issued inscribed "Horta," 1905: replaced by stamps of Portugal.
Horten: Seaport in Vestfold county, SE Norway, on W side of Oslo Fjord ca. 24 miles SSW of Oslo. Local post established by L. K. Hiorth, with 5 øre "Hortens / Bypost" lithographed dark blue local stamps depicting an anchor issued 1 July 1882, with additional redrawn issues of the same design issued through 1885. Hiorth employed Norwegian government mail boxes, with his mails being delivered by government mail carriers. The government objected to the use of government mail boxes, and the local post was forced to close effective 31 December 1888.
Hortens: Norway, local bypost, 1882-85.
Horvát: (Hung.) Croatian.
Horvátország: (Hung.) Croatia.
Hospital de Llobregat: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Hostetter & Smith: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Hot case: USPS term for case used for last minute sorting of mail.
Hotchkiss, J. G. Match CO.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Hotelpost: (Nor.) hotel mail.
Hotel Posts: issued by hotels in remote areas to carry guest’s mail to the nearest post office, started since the Swiss post office did not provide pick up or delivery service in the late 1800s.
Hot stamp: USPS term for stamp ink that contains a substance that becomes luminescent when passed through a facer-canceler.
Houghton & Co's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Hudson, Mass.; used a label, year unknown.
Householder: printed matter address and words "postage paid" with or without place of delivery.
Houston, Txs. Paid 5: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Hovedpart: (Nor.) the main part, mainly.
Hovercraft mail: first mail carried by hovercraft took place on July 20, 1962 between N. Wales and Merseyside.


Howard & Co's Express: private mail and parcel delivery serviced eastern Pennsylavna; used corner cards and labels; 1855-68.

Howard & Jones London: papermaker's watermark

Howard, B & H.D.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

Howard, S. D.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Howell's Letter Express: U.S. local post, Rochester, N. Y., about 1840s.

Hoyle's Local Mail: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

Høyre: (Nor.) right (side).

Hoyt, E.W. & Co.: U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.


H.P.: 1: (Followed by Cyrillic letters) Bulgaria. 2: Hamburg, Germany, pre-adhesive postmark.

3: "Hagagan Post" (Armenia Post) Armenia. 4: inscription on Austrian stamp for use in Western Ukraine during WW I period.

H P O: Highway Post Office cancel used on portable mail handling equipment usually located on buses.

H.P.N.: (Sp.) "Habilitado por la Nación" Validated for the Nation; overprint on provisional (Teruel) issues of Spain in 1868.

Hr: Hryvnia; currency of Ukraine.

HR: 1: hinge remnant. 2: Croatia; country code as used by UPU.

H.R.: Helvetische Republik (Swiss) Swiss Republic.

Hrad: (Czech.) castle.

Hradcany: (Czech.) refers to the Czechoslovakia 1918-1920 definitive series depicting the "Hradcany" castle in Prague.

Hranice: (Czech.) border, boundary, frontier.


Hreben: (Czech.) refers to comb perforation.

Hrebenové Zoubkování: (Czech.) comb perforation.

H.R.R.: Housatonic Rail Road handstamp, 1847.

H.R.S.: Hudson River Steamer, pre-adhesive postmark.


Hrvatska: lipa and kuna inscriptions on stamps of National government issues, Croat Administration. Croatia, Jugoslavia.

Hrvatska, Republika: Croatia 1992-.

Hrvatska SHS: (Hung.) overprint for "Serbs, Croats, Slovenes", 1929 when renamed Jugoslavia.

Hrzgl Post F.R.M. (Frmrk): German States, Schleswig Holstein, 1864.

H/S, Hndstmp: auction abbreviation for hand stamp.

Hsai-Men: China; see: Amoy.

HSB: Herman S. Batch, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderogapher.

HT. Senegal & Niger: 1: Upper Senegal and Niger, 1906-14. 2: Haiti; country code as used by
the UPU.

HU: Honduras (Republic); country code as used by the UPU.

Huachaco: seaport on coast of Peru; 1884: provisional stamp issued due to stamp shortage caused by occupation of Lima and Callao by Chile during 1879-84 war. Hub: the circular portion of a postmark that indicates place, date, Zip code, etc.


Huck Multicolor Press: a nine-color, webfed, intaglio press used by the BEP from 1968-76.

Hudson Riv. Mail N.Y.: in a dated circular date stamp, with separate rate marking, route agent's stamp, used on mail carried by contract steamboats via the Hudson river, New York-Troy route, 1840s-1851.


Huecograbado: (Sp.) photogravure, intaglio.

Huejutla: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Huella de charnella: (Sp.) hinge mark.

Huelva: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Huerfanos de correos: (Sp.) Orphans of the Post; charity seals.

Huerfanos de telegrafos: (Sp.) Orphans of Employees of the Telegraph Service; found on semi-postal issues.

Huesca: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Huetor Tajar: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Huevar: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist and Republican, 1937.

Huger, Alfred: postmaster, Chapel Hill, N.C. issued Confederate postmaster's provisional adhesive and envelope.

Huile Lourde: heavy oils, petroleum distillates; French Colony revenue inscription

Huile Nocives: noxious oils; French Colony revenue inscription.

Hull & Barnsley Company: British local post.

Hull, C. E. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Hultschiner-Landchen: 1920s: mourning label for territory annexed by Czechoslovakia in 1919 issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig.

Human Rights, Kingdom of: bogus South China Seas, located between Philippines and Indonesia, 1955.


Humboldt Express: U.S. local post, Nevada, 1863, branch of Langton's Pioneer Express.

Humilladero: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.


Hunan-West Hupeh: (Chinese Red Post), 1930.

Hund: (Ger.) dog (thematic).

Hundertjahrefeier: (Ger.) centenary.

Hundi: (Ind.) in India, stamp affixed to a commercial paper for payment of money to the bearer.

Hundre: (Nor.) one-hundred (number).

Hundrede: (Dan.) one-hundred (number).
Hundredeogti: *(Dan.)* one-hundred-ten (number).

**Hungarian-American Messenger Service:** bogus, 1919.

**Hungary:** Bistra, hotel, local post, 1909-1912.

**Hungary:** central Europe; between Romania and Austria; Official name of postal administration: Hungarian Post Office Limited Currency: 100 kreuzer = 1 forint, 100 filler = 1 koruna (1900), 100 filler = 1 pengo (1926), 100 filler = 1 forint (1946) 1850, June 1: used stamps of Austria, 1867, May 1: independent postal administration created, 1867, June 1: dual stamps issued for Hungary and Austria, Austrian-Hungarian Empire, 1868, April 1: Hungarian postal service took control of Croatia posts and Slovenia Prekomurje posts, 1868, June 20: first stamps for Hungary, 1871, May 1: No.1, 2 kreuzer orange, first stamps of the Monarchy in arrangement with Austria, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1900, Jan. 25: joined UPU as Hungary, 1903: first postage due stamp, 1913, Nov. 20: first semipostal stamp, 1918, July 4: first air mail stamp, 1918, Nov. 16: People's Republic formed, 1918, Nov. 23: overprinted stamps issued, 1919, May: overprinted occupation stamps of Hungary for Arad region, Debrecen, Temesvar, Transylvania, 1919, June 14: stamps issued for regime of Bela Kun, Serbian occupation (Baranya, Temesvar, Banat), 1919, June 28: overprinted stamps issued for new republic, 1919, Nov. 16: overprinted stamps issued for Admiral Horthy regime, Szeged. 1921: first official stamp, 1945, May: republic proclaimed, 1949, Aug. 20: People's Republic of Hungary proclaimed, 1989: People's Republic abolished.

**Hungary, Romanian Occupation:** 1919: semi-postal, postage due on stamps of Hungary.

**Hungary, Serbian Occupation:** 1919: semi-postal, postage due on stamps of Hungary.

**Hungerhilfe:** *(Ger.)* in aid of starving people.

**Hungria:** *(Sp.)* Hungary.

**Hunter's Post:** United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Hunting Permit stamp:** also known as duck stamp; initiated 1934; see: Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp, State Hunting Permit Stamps.

**Hungria:** *(Sp.)* Hungary.

**Hunt, L. G.** see: Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Huntsville, Tex. Paid 5:** see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Huo-shan:** East Chinese local post, 1949, west south west of Hoi-fei.


**Hunter & Co's Express:** private mail firm serviced Amador, El Dorado and Placer Counties, Calif., used a corner card; year unknown.

**Hunt's Despatch:** local post.

**Hurricane Hattie:** overprint on stamps of British Honduras, semi-postal for hurricane of Oct. 31, 1961.


**Husband, J. T.** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Hussey's Post:** U.S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1854-83.

**Husty:** *(Czech.)* thick.

**Húsz:** *(Hung.)* twenty (number).

**Huszonegy:** *(Hung.)* twenty-one (number).

**Huszonkettő:** *(Hung.)* twenty-two (number).
Hutchings & Hillyer: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Hutchinson, D. F. Jr.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Hutt River Province: Australia local stamps of secessionist state.
Hvar: island off Dalmatian coast; 1944, May: charity stamps printed when occupied by Germany.
Hvid: (Dan.) white (color).
Hvidersland: (Dan.) White Russia (Belarus).
Hvit: (Nor.) white (color).
Hviterussland: (Nor.) White Russia (Belarus).
Hwa-Chung Area: Anhwei Kiangsu; East China "Xuazhunbg" 1946-48.
Hwa-Chung, first sub.district: East China, 1949.
Hwai-Nan Area: (Anhwei, Kiangsu Border area, East China "Xuai-Nan" East China, 1942-44.
Hwa-Ting: Northwest Chinese local post; 1949. ESE of Lan-Chow.
HWW: Harry W. Wolstennholme, BEP employee initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Hybrid mail: a presort mail service run by the Taiwan postal administration.
Hybrid proof: a large die proof made with various plate proofs cut close and mounted upon a card or proof paper, may be found die-sunk on the card.
Hydro-Aeroplane Mail Service: marking for mail carried via seaplane across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, 1911.
Hyhya: Egypt, 1880-1884; see Interpostal seals.
Hyphen hole perforation: Rectangular-shaped perforation such as used on some U.S. revenue stamps.
I: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Italy, San Marino and Vatican City, such as I-39100 Bolzano, Italy. 2: with eagle and United States of America: New York Custom House revenue seal. 3: Peruvian monetary unit symbol, started in 1985. 4: Scott Catalogue prefix for Late Fee (Panama, Denmark, etc.). 5. Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Italy.

IA: 1: USPS abbreviation for Iowa. 2: address written in ink.

ia.: early territorial postmark refers to Indiana, not Iowa.

I. A.: Immigration Agent, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

Januarie: (Rom.) January.

Iasi: formerly Jassy, Romania.


I. Balear: (Sp.) Islas Baleares, Balearic Islands pre-adhesive postmark, located in Mediterranean Sea.

I B B: postmark indicting Industrial Building Branch, New York City; used in late 1800s.

IBC: Irving B. Cohen, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Iberia: Iberian Peninsula; Spain and Portugal.

Ibero-America: (Ger.) Latin America.

Ibi: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

IBIP: Information Based Indicia Program, printed designs indicating prepayment of postage, tested in the U.S. starting in 1999; with the franking indicia containing information that is encrypted to make each imprint a unique postage frank that cannot be duplicated.

Ibiza: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Ibiza y Formentera: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1936-37.

Ibolya: (Hung.) violet (color).

Ibros: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

I C: Iron Curtain.


Icaria (Ikaria, Nicaria): Aegean Island captured by Greece from Turkey; 1912, July: independent from Turkey and declared a free state, 1912, Oct. 8: provisional government issued stamps under a Greek military administration, 1912, Nov. 4: occupied and annexed by Greece, 1913: overprint on stamps of Greece, 1913, June: Greek stamps used.


ICCR: label; International Council of City Republics.

Iceland: island in the North Atlantic Ocean; official name of postal administration: Íslandspóstur hf currency: 96 skillings = 1 rigsdaler, 100 aurar = 1 krona (1876) 1776: postal system declared by royal decree, 1778: mail-boat service between Reykjavik and Copenhagen started, 1870, March: first stamps from Denmark, 1873, Jan. 1: No. 1, 2 skillings ultramarine, official stamp issued, 1875: joined UPU as a Danish possession, 1918, Nov. 30: independent constitutional monarchy under the Danish crown, 1919, Nov. 15: joined the UPU, 1928, May 31: first air mail stamp issued, 1933, April 28: first semipostal stamp issued, 1940, May: British forces used Field Post Offices, 1941, July 7: U.S. takes over military bases, 1944, June 17: declared a republic,
independent from Denmark.  
**Ichang:** China Treaty Port local stamp, 1895-97.  
**Ichkeria:** bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps.  
**I-Chun:** Central Chinese local post; 1949.  
**ICY:** United Nations inscription for International Cooperation Year.  
**ID:** USPS abbreviation for Idaho.  
**Idaho:** U.S. Territory March 3, 1863; state July 3, 1890; cut from Dakota, Nebraska and Washington territories.  
**Idar:** India Feudatory State; 1939, Feb. 21: first local stamps as booklet panes, called Idar State, 1948: local stamps discontinued, 1950, Apr.30: separate stamps discontinued, uses stamps of Republic of India.  
**IDC:** Interrupted Die Cut  
**Ideal Stamp:** British Post Office contest held in conjunction with the Jubilee International Stamp exhibition in 1912, but winning design was not accepted by post office.  
**I de Cuba:** (Sp.) Isla de Cuba, pre-adhesive postmark.  
**I del Carmen:** overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.  
**Idem:** This word, when printed on top of a stamp issue indicates that it has all the indications of the previous issue.  
**Identique:** (Fr.) identical.  
**Ideogram:** pictures or symbols used to represent a word or a concept in Chinese, but which are not pictures of the things in questions.  
**Idrovolante:** (It.) (By Hydroplane) overprint on stamps of Italy for air mail, 1917.  
**I. E.:** Intestate Estates, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.  
**I.E.F.:** 1: “Indian Expeditionary Forces” overprint on stamps of India for British occupation of German East Africa, 1914-22. 2: Troops in Iraq in WW I used stamps of India overprinted I.E.F.  
**I.E.F. 'D':** overprint on stamps of Turkey during British occupation of Mosul (Iraq); 1919; used by Indian troops pf the Mesopotamia Force.  
**Jerusalem:** 1909-10 overprint on stamps of Russia for Offices in Turkish Empire; commemorated the 50th anniversary of Russian post offices in the Turkish Empire.  
**I Fiera di Tripoli:** overprint on stamps of Libya for 11th Sample Fair, April 24, 1937.  
**I. Filipis:** (Sp.) Islas Filipinas; pre-adhesive postmark used in the Philippines.  
**Ifni:** located on southern coast of Morocco; currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta 1860: ceded by Morocco, Spain obtained title to area but did not take possession until 1934, 1934: Spanish settlement established, 1941: No.1, 1 centimo green, first stamps were Spanish issue overprinted "Territorio de Ifni,” 1943: first air mail (C 30), definitive issue, Note: C-1-29 were privately overprinted, 1950, Oct. 19: first semipostal issue, 1958, Jan. 12: became a maritime province of Spain, 1969, June 30: ceded to the Kingdom of Morocco.  
**Ifor-Bosnia:** Ukraine Forces in Bosnia, unofficial.  
**IFSDA:** International Federation of Stamp Dealers Association.  
**I.G.:** inconnu, inspection garde (Fr.) unknown, on undelivered, retained letters, 1790.  
**I Gildi '02-'03:** (Ice.) (Valid '02-'03) overprint on stamps of Iceland.  
**Iglesia:** (It.) church.  
**IGPC:** Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation  
**Igualada:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.  
**Igualeja:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
1914 *Iguirnne Aiséirge* 1916: (Gaelic) in memory of the rebellion of 1916.


I. J. P. O.: Imperial Japanese Post Office, Japanese Offices Abroad, postmark used in China and Manchuria mail.

Ikapiæ: Greece-Icaria (Nicaria).

Ikaria: see Icaria.

Ikke Údgivet: (Dan.) unissued, not issued.

IL: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Israel, such as IL-68021 Tel Aviv. 2: USPS abbreviation for Illinois.

Ilaka: Indian States term for a territory, a subdivision.

Ilavoamena: Madagascar local issue.

Ile: (Fr.) island, isle.

Ile Barbe: fantasy stamps of France by A. Bourdi.

Ile de la Reunion: (Fr.) Reunion, early issues.

Ile de Man: (Fr.) Isle of Man.

Ile Maurice: (Fr.) Mauritius.

Ile Prince Edouard: (Fr.) Prince Edward Island.

Ile Rouad: located off the coast of Syria, 1916, Jan. 12: first stamps issued as military post office, overprint on officials of France in the Levant for Rouad.

Ile Roy: French restaurant fantasy.

Iles Anglo-Normandes: (Fr.) Channel islands.

Iles Cook: (Fr.) Cook Islands.

Iles de Comoro: (Fr.) Comoro Islands.

Iles de la Manche: (Fr.) Channel Islands, mainly Jersey and Guernsey.

Iles de Manu’a et de Tutuila: (Fr.) Samoa.

Iles de la Mer Égee: (Fr.) Aegean Islands.

Iles des Sours: (Islands of the Deaf) Donald Evans issue, tropical archipelago.

Iles Feroe: (Fr.) Faroes.

Iles Ioniennes: (Fr.) Ionian Islands.

Iles Salomon: (Fr.) British Solomon Islands.

Iles sous le Vent: (Fr.) Leeward Islands.

Iles Vier(t)ges: (Fr.) Virgin Islands.

Iles Wallis et Futuna: (Fr.) overprint / inscription on stamps of New Caledonia for Wallis and Futuna Islands, 1920-40.

Illetékbélyeg: (Hung.) revenue stamp.

Ilha de Trinidad: (Port.) inscription on stamp of Brazil for Trindade; see Trindade.

ILHAS: islands (Port.) applied to mail from the Azores at Lisbon, 1845.


Ili-Taching-Altal Area: Northwest China (Sinkiang) local, 1949.

Ill.: abbreviation for Illinois prior to Zip Code usage.

Illegal stamp: according to the UPU, an illegal stamp is one that carries the name of a legitimate country or territory, but was not produced or printed by the postal administration of that country, and is not valid for postage anywhere in the world.

Illegal Use: an improper use of a postage stamp or other adhesive; may be intentional or unintentional.
Illetékbélyeg: (Hung.) revenue stamp.
Illinguellato: (It.) never hinged.
Illinois: U.S. territory March 2, 1809; state Dec. 3, 1818; cut from Indiana Territory.
Illinois Express Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced Illinois; used stamps; year unknown.
Illustrated covers: a cachet with an illustration, not just words.
Illustrated Mail Division: APS term for exhibition classification to include advertising covers, patriotic covers, corner cards, first day covers (with focus on cachet) and maximum cards; note that post cards are not included.
Ilmaposti: (Finnish) air post.
IIoptp Ckpncopn: (looks like) first stamps of Moldavia, listed under Romania.
Ilustrata maxima: (Rom.) maximum card.
Illustrations de Timbre-Poste: (Fr.) first attempt to show illustrations of postage stamps, Belgian stamp dealer J.B. Moens, 1862.
I M: India Mail; used as a pre-adhesive postmark.
Imadi: currency unit of Yemen Arab Republic.
Image tagging: term used when only the design portion of a stamp is tagged.
I. Man: Isle of Man; used as a pre-adhesive postmark.
Imbros: fantasy military label sold during WW I.
Im Fuerstentum Liechtenstein: inscription on stamps of Liechtenstein for Austrian administration.
Imitation perforation: simulated perforation; used on the first issue of Simoor, reprinted and copied with perforations from a dealer's catalog.
Imitation watermark: mark pressed or printed on finished paper to imitate a watermark.
Immediata: misspelling of Inmediata on special delivery stamps of Cuba under U.S. military occupation.
Imp., Imperf.: abbreviation for imperforate.
Imp: 1: (It.) impostazione, posting site. 2: (Fr.) imprimés, printed matter.
Impeccabile: (It.) perfect.
Imperfecto: (Sp.) defective, imperfect.
Imperforate: stamps without separating holes; they are usually separated by scissors and are collected in pairs or strips.
Imperforate between: refers to two attached stamps without perforations between the stamps, but with full perforations on all four sides.
Imperforate Horizontally: two stamps, on one top of the other, without perforations between two stamps, leaving horizontal straight edges at top and bottom.
Imperforate margin: edge without separation of a stamp from the outer margin, sometimes called "fantail."
Imperforate printings: French-area, and other countries produce limited-edition of commemorative issues for sale to collectors.
Imperforate Vertically: two stamps, side by side horizontally, without perforations between stamps and with vertical straight edges.
Imperial British East Africa Company: inscription on stamps of British East Africa during 1890-91.
Imperial Chinese Post: inscription used on stamps of China, 1897-1910.
Imperial crown watermark: used on stamps of Great Britain in 1880, wider and flatter in shape with a prominent circular orb under the cross.

Imperial Japanese Post: inscription used on stamps of Japan, 1876-1945.

Imperial Korean Post: inscription used on stamps of Korea, 1900-01.

Imperial reply coupons: see: International Reply Coupons.

Imperio Colonial Portugues: inscription for Portuguese India postage due labels, 1945.

Imperio do Brasil: inscription for Empire of Brazil, 1887-88.

Imperio Mexicano: The Mexican Empire, 1866.

Imperium proofs: special prints of the Q.V. and K.E. VII British colonial designs made by the printing firm of De La Rue from plates which were engraved "Imperium" at the head, exist in colors, imperforate and/or perforated and on paper with/without watermark.

Imper. reg. posta austr: inscription for Austrian Offices in Turkey, 1883-86.

Imporeson en relieve: (Sp.) embossed.

Imposta sull'entrata: (It.) income tax; inscription on Italian revenue stamps.

Impôt Compre: (Fr.) tax included; French Colony revenue inscription.

Impôt de Capitation: (Fr.) poll or head tax; French Colony revenue inscription.

Impôt du Timbre: (Fr.) general stamp duty; French Colony revenue inscription.

Impôt Personnel: (Fr.) personal tax; French Colony revenue inscription.

Impôt Sur le Revenue: (Fr.) income tax; French Colony revenue inscription.

Imprenta: (Sp.) imprint.

Imprentilla: (Sp.) handstamp.

Impresión doble: (Sp.) double impression.

Impresión en relieve: (Sp.) embossed.

Impresión offset: (Sp.) offset printing.

Impresión rotativa: (Sp.) rotary printing.

Impreso a mano: (Sp.) handstamped.

Impresos: (Sp.) inscription for printed matter on stamps of the Philippines and Cuba, 1886.

Impressed duty stamps: British term for revenue or fiscal stamps, evidence that a government fee has been paid; used in Great Britain as early as 1694.

Impressed printing flaw: a constant variety with color missing.

Impressed stamp: a stamp applied to any form of postal stationery by ordinary printing methods, usually excludes embossing.

Impression: 1: printing produced by one complete revolution of a rotary printing base; also known as the actual printed design of a stamp. 2: (Fr.) printing. 3: an imprint of stamp(s) taken from a die, plate or other printing base. 4: any stamped or embossed printing.

Impression a rilievo: (It.) embossed.

Impression en offset: (Fr.) offset printing.

Impression en relief: (Fr.) embossed.

Impression par cylindre: (Fr.) rotary printing.

Imprimatur: (Latin) "let it be printed" term for the first pane of a stamp produced after a printing plate was approved.

Imprime: (Fr.) printed

Imprime: overprint on stamps of Iran, Turkey as newspaper stamps.

Imprime en relief: (Fr.) embossed

Imprimer: (Fr.) to print, stamp or impress.
Imprimerie des Timbres-Poste: (Fr.) printer's inscription on deluxe presentation sheets by French-area countries.

Imprimés: printed matter.

Imprimés: overprint on stamps of Iran for newspapers.

Imprimeur: (Fr.) printer.

Imprimatur printing: (Latin) produced in some countries after the printing plate is finished and may or may not differ from the final issued stamps; usually have an imprint on the back to designate them, as imprimatur tests.

Imprint: 1: any part of a stamp's design printed at the time of the original stamp's production; vs an overprint, which is added at a later time. 2: inscription with name, initials, etc., usually of the producers of the stamps; found in the margins of the sheets of the stamps.

Imprint-Authority: Australian printing on bottom left hand corner of the sheet selvage preceded by name of printing firm. For example "Ash Imprint-Authority (of the Government) "In Dienst R.D.M. O.V.S.": stamps issued to 1896 Orange Free State mounted police force for use in franking official correspondence.

Imprint block: a block of stamps taken from a portion of the sheet where the printer's name or imprint is located on the margin.

Imprinted envelope: an envelope that has a printed stamp applied to it; also known as postal stationery.

Imprints: U.S. stamps issued from 1851 until 1917 bore imprints in the margin of the panes to identify the manufacturer; the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing stopped putting imprints on panes in 1911, but they have appeared in later years when old plates with imprints were used to produce additional stamps.

Impronta: (It.) imprint.

Improperly returned: USPS term for mail erroneously returned to the sender.

Improved perforations: where several perforations have been changed to enhance the appearance, such as punching out of previously unpunched perforations.

Imp. de Guerra: (Sp.) Puerto Rico, Spain (1874-98) war tax stamp.

Impuest de Encomiendas: parcel post stamps of Uruguay.

Impuesto: (Sp.) tax, Chile revenues used as postage.

Impuesto de la Deuda (de Cuba): (Sp.) tax on items relating to the Cuban debt.

Impuesto de Encomiendas: overprint / inscription on stamps of Uruguay for parcel post.

Impuesto de Guerra: (Sp.) 1: inscription/overprint on stamps of Spain to raise money to fight a war, 1874-98; known as war tax stamps. 2: Overprint on stamps of Puerto Rico for war tax, U. S. military administration.

Impuesto de Timbre: (Sp.) general revenue stamp.

Impuesto Patriotico: (Sp.) non-postage.

Impuesto Sardinero-Murcia 1900: (Sp.) sardine tax, Murcia, Spanish town.

Impuesto Sobre la Deuda del Estado: (Sp.) tax on the National Debt items.

Impuesto Sobre Naipes: (Sp.) tax on playing cards.

Impuesto Sobre Títulos de la Deuda de Ultramar: (Sp.) tax on bonds, certificates of the Overseas Debt.

Impuesto Sobre Títulos de la Deuda Exterior: (Sp.) tax on bonds, certificates of the External Debt.

Imputation: (Fr.) the identification of a philatelic item.

IMS / Hasler / LEO Hasler / ACSOM Hasler: U.S. postage meter firm, 1981-to date.
IN: USPS abbreviation for Indiana.
Inaugural flight: initial flight of airline, route or aircraft with airmail aboard.
Inauguration covers: covers postmarked on the day a new U.S. president is inaugurated and sworn into office; since 1957, the words "Inauguration Day" have been incorporated into the cancel.
Închis: (Rom.) dark (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Închisoare: (Rom.) prison.
Inchi ya État du Katanga: Katanga, rebellion against the Belgian Congo.
Incisione: (It.) steel engraving.
Inciso: (It.) engraved.
iN Ci Yil Donumyu: Turkey, postal tax.
Incl.: including, auction catalog abbreviation.
Inclinados: (Port.) oblique numeral issues of Brazil of 1844-50.
Inclus: (Fr.) included.
Inclusions: any substances incorporated in the paper web during the manufacturing process and normally different in color from the stamp.
Incollato: (It.) mounted.
Inconnu: (Fr.) unknown.
In corso: (It.) current.
Ind.: abbreviation for Indiana prior to Zip Code usage.
IND: international postal code for India.
Inde: (Fr.) French India; 1859-92: used French Colonies General issue.
Inde Française, Inde F’Çaise: (Fr.) inscription for French India, 1929.
Indeleble: (Fr.) indelible, non-fugitive (ink).
Indemnity claim: USPS term for request for reimbursement filed for loss or damage to an item mailed by insured mail, collect of delivery, registered or Express Mail.
Inde Néerlandaise: (Fr.) Dutch Indies.
Indenlandsk Brevporto: (Dan.) inland postage.
Independence, Tex. 10, Pd: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Independence / 11th November /1965: overprint on stamps of Southern Rhodesia to commemorate its independence.
Independence / 3rd November /1978: overprint on stamps of Dominica to commemorate its independence.
Independent Express: local parcel firm serviced New York City; used stamps; year unknown.
Independent mail routes: private express companies in 1844-45 that initiated mail service along railroad and water routes between cities in the northeast and also to and from the Great Lakes region, in competition with the Post Office Department.
Independent Messenger and Delivery Service: parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a stamp; year unknown.
Indes: (Fr.) India.
India: sub-continent of southern Asia; official name of postal administration: India Post
currency: 12 pies = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 naye paise = 1 rupee (1957), 100 paise = 1 rupee (1984) 1688: Company Dawk, exchange of mail established at Bombay/Madras by the East India Company, 1774: system opened to the public, with meal tickets or tokens issued to pay postal charges, 1837, Oct. 1: Indian Post Office Act provided for uniform rates, routes and apparel; declared all private posts illegal, 1852, July 1: adhesive stamps introduced in Sind

**India:** Jalopy inscription; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**India 1931:** inscription with "Comemorativo da Exposicao de S. Francisco Xavier" on stamps of Portuguese India issued in 1931 for exhibition held in Goa.

**India, British:** British East India Company acquisition of territory; 1887: areas of India not under direct British rule, were protected states under native rulers; known as convention and feudatory states, which issued their own stamps.

**India, Correio:** inscription used on stamps of Portuguese India, 1898-1943.

**India, Crown Colony of:** stamps of India overprinted with crown; 1867, Sept. 1: first issue of the Straits Settlement.

**India, East India Company:** see India.

**India, Estado da:** inscription used on stamps of Portuguese India, 1946-60.

**Indiá (Hung.)** Indian.

**Indiá Óceáni:** (Hung.) Indian Ocean.

**India Letter:** a ship letter handstamp applied to letters arriving in England from parts of Africa and India.

**Indiana:** U.S. territory July 5, 1800; state Dec. 11, 1816; cut from territory north-west of the Ohio River.

**Indian Classics:** made up of the Scinde Dawks, the East India Company, and the Crown Colony stamps.

**Indian Convention States:** Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jind, Nabha, Patiala; stamps valid to prepay postage to any part of India.

**Indian Expeditionary Forces:** stamps of India of the 1911-13 issue overprinted "I.E.F." in 1914 for use by Indian military forces during World War I.

**Indian Feudatory States:** Alwar, Bamra, Barwani, Bhopal, Bhor, Bijawar, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkhari, Cochin, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Hyderabad, Idar, Indore, Jaipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Jadan, Jalalwar, Jind, Kishangarh, Las Bela, Morvi, Nandgraon, Nowanuggur, Orchha, Poonch, Rajpipla, Sirmoor, Soruth, Travancore, Wadhwan; stamps valid for postage only within respective states. 1949, July 1: states of Travancore and Cochin formed a united state, 1950, April 1: all Feudatory States stamps replaced by issues of the Republic of India.
Indian Forces in Congo: 1962, Jan. 15: stamps of the Republic of India overprinted "U.N. Force (India) Congo" for use of Indian troops making up the United nations forces in the Congo.
Indian Forces in Gaza: India Children's Day stamp overprinted "UNEF" for use by the Indian forces with the United Nations in Gaza.
Indian Forces in Indo-China: 1: India stamps overprinted "ICC" (International Control Commission) for use by the Indian forces in Indo-China in 1954. 2: Indian stamps overprinted with three different sets of Hindu characters for use by Indian forces in Indo-China, in 1954. 3: issued commemorative stamps.
Indian Forces in Korea: stamps of India overprinted for use by Indian forces in Korea, 1953.
Indian telegraph stamps: inscribed "Electric Telegraph and "Govt. of India Telegraph Department," issued in 1860.
Indian Territory: U.S., never formally recognized as a territory.
Indian U.N. Forces in Congo: 1962, Jan. 15: stamps of the Republic of India overprinted "U.N. Force (India) Congo" for use of Indian troops making up the United nations forces in the Congo.
Indian U.N. Forces in Gaza: India Children's Day stamp overprinted "UNEF" for use by the Indian forces with the United Nations in Gaza.
Indian Forces in Korea: stamps of India overprinted for use by Indian forces in Korea, 1953.
India paper: a strong paper that is soft, thin and silk-like usually used for proof impressions; formerly called China paper.
India, Port: inscription used on stamps of Portuguese India, 1871-83.
India, Porteado: inscription used on Postage Due stamps of Portuguese India, 1904-14.
India Portugueza: (Port.) inscription on stamps of Portuguese India, 1887-95.
India Route: Via Brindisi; UPU permitted a surcharge on mail traveling this route in 1881-2.
Indicia: stamped impression of the denomination indicating prepayment of postage.
Indicium: plural is indicia: 1: imprinted postage stamp on postal stationery. 2: description of meter stamp impression.
Indicky: (Czech.) Indian.
Indie: 1. French India. 2. (Czech.) India.
Indien: (Dan., Ger.) India.
Indigo: (Rom.) indigo-blue (color).
Indigoblå: (Dan., Swed.) indigo blue (color).
Indigofarvet: (Dan.) indigo (color).
Indirekter Druck: (Ger.) offset printing.
Indirizzo: (It.) address; place to which mail can be sent.
Indisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Indian.
Indiske Stater: (Dan., Nor.) Indian States.
Indklaebning: (Dan.) (stamp) mounting.
Inklippet: (Swed.) cut into.
Indleverer: (Dan.) consignor, owner, vendor.
Indo-China: see: A&T, A and T.
Indo-China, French: south-eastern Asia; made up of Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Laos,

**Indo-Chine:** overprint on French Colonies for Indo-China; with surtax on French semipostal, 1892-1946.

**Indochinese peninsula:** consists of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Indokina:** (Dan., Hung., Swed.) Indochina.

**Indomalaysia:** Punch magazine cover parody.


**Indonesia:** 1: preceded by "N.R." Indonesia, Sumatra local. 2: preceded by "Republik," Indonesia. 3: (not preceded by Republik) Netherlands Indies.

**Indonesia:** (with Republik)1950, Aug. 17: overprint on stamps of Dutch East Indies for Indonesia, 1954, Aug. 10: dissolved as part of Netherlands-Indonesia Union.

**Indonesia:** (without Republik) Netherlands Indies overprint on stamps of Dutch Indies.

**Indonesia:** (Fr.) Indonesia.

**Indore:** India Feudatory State, known as Holkar; 1886: first local stamps, 1950, Apr.30: separate stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India.

**Indore State:** inscription used on stamps of Indore, India, 1904-47.

**Indorsement:** inscription on the back of a postage stamp.

**Indstiksalbum:** (Dan.) stockbook.

**Ind. T:** Indian Territory, when used in a postmark.

**Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft:** Switzerland overprint on 1918 issue as official stamps for War Board of Trade.

**Infantes:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Inflation issue:** stamps issued during periods of highfinancial instability.
Inflationsmarke: *(Ger.)* inflation stamp.

Inflation Study Group: Germany Philatelic Society group focused on inflation caused by reparations paid after World War I, caused mail rates to increase from 12 Mk. to 100,000,000,000 Mk. in one year.

Information-based Indicia: a postage imprint that features a two-dimensional bar code containing data necessary for revenue protection.

Information sheetlet: Documents Philatélique Officiel Official Philatelic Document; issued by France, include a copy of the issued stamp cancelled on the first day, a monocolor engraving of the stamp, descriptive text and a larger topical engraving with an embossed control seal.


Ingermanland, North: Russian territory (Ingria) adjoining Finland declared its independence, 1920: issued stamps, part of Russia.

Ingham, H. A. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Ingles: *(It.)* English.


Ingolf: overprints on U.S. stamps somewhere in the Atlantic, may be a ship marking.

Ingrie: *(Fr.)* North Ingermanland.

Ingushetia: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

Íngust: *(Rom.)* narrow.

Inhanbane: Portuguese colonial unit in Mozambique; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913) 1895, July 1: No.1, 5 reis black, overprint on stamps of Mozambique, Portuguese colonial keytype, 1920: replaced by stamps of Mozambique.

Inini, Arrondissement of: region in interior of French Guiana; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1930: separated from French Guiana, 1932, April 7: No.1.1 centime gray-lilac and green-blue, first postage due stamp issued, 1932: stamps of French Guiana overprinted "Territoire de L'Inini" 1939, July 5: first semipostal stamps issued, 1946: reunited with French Guiana as division of Overseas Department of France; French stamps used

Initials: used in sheet margins as identification of individuals working at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who participated in the production of plates.

I.N.K.E.R.I., Inkeri: see Ingermanland, North.

Ink fountain: a trough which holds ink and then supplies it to the press.

Inkjet: postmark sprayed on envelopes during canceling process with postal code, date, time and various canceling symbols.

Inklippt: *(Swed.)* cut into.

Ink starvation: occurs when the printing press is underinked and parts of the stamp design may be printed faintly.

Inlämnare: *(Swed.)* consignor, owner, vendor.

Inland 3 Cents: inscription on Liberia 3-cent stamp, 1881.

Inländisch: *(Ger.)* domestic.


Inland mail stamps: stamps intended specifically for domestic use; used in Madagascar (1895) and Liberia (1897).

Inland Revenue: 1889; overprint and surcharge on stamps of British Guiana.

Inlandsbrief: *(Ger.)* domestic letter.
Innehåll: (Swed.) contents.

Inner Mongolia: (Meng Chiang) currently an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China; 1941, July 1-1945: issued own stamps.

In Punkten Durchstochen: (Ger.) pin perforation.

Inrikes Post: Sweden, discount postage.

Innskrift: (Nor.) inscription.

Inrikes försändelser: (Swed.) domestic covers, mail carried within the country.

Inschrift: (Ger.) inscription.

Inschrift: (Rom.) inscription.

Inscription: any letters, words or numbers on a postage stamp.

Inscriptional pair: bi-lingual pair of stamps from the Union of South Africa with attached margin bearing printer's inscription or imprint.

Inscription block: a block of four or more stamps, with selvage attached, that carries an inscription.

Insel: (Ger.) island.

Inselgruppe: (Ger.) group of islands.

Inseln unter dem Winde: (Ger.) Leeward Islands.

Inselpost: (Ger.) "island post" overprint for mail by air or submarine, from the Hela peninsula, Crete, the Aegean Islands and Rhodes, March-May, 1945.

Inselzähnung: (Ger.) perforations around a single stamps; such as in a souvenir sheet.

Insert: an item placed in an envelope or mailpiece; usually used with a window envelope.

Inspection Service: USPS law enforcement agency that investigates criminal acts for misuse of the postal system in all aspects.

Inspector General: investigates and evaluates programs and operations of the USPS to ensure the efficiency and integrity of the postal system.

Inspector of Dead Letters: postal position created by Congress in 1777 for head of Dead Letter Office.

Instances Judiciares: court fees; French Colony revenue inscription.

Instance: perforation gauge invented by C.P. Rang for Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

Institutos: (Sp.) fiscals for matriculation and degrees fees; 1878.

Instrucao D.L. No.7 de 3-2-1934: overprint on Portugal India for Timor war tax semi-postal, 1934-35.

Instrucción: (Sp.) (Education) Venezuela revenue inscription, 1879-82, 1887, used for postage during shortage of regular stamps.

Instructional Markings: see Auxiliary Markings.

Insufficiently Prepaid: Zanzibar postage due, 1931-33.

Insula: (Rom.) island.

Insurance cancellations: cancelled revenue stamps by insurance firms, 1862-71.


Insurance stamps: stamps issued for use by a government's life insurance department.

Insured letter stamps: stamps issued to pay the insurance fee on a letter.

Insured mail: any mail piece that has been insured against loss or damage (in some cases) upon payment of an extra fee by the sender.

Intaglio: any type of printing in which the inked image is below the surface of the plate, used for the "Penny Black."

Intaglio printing: method by which a print is made from a design of recessed lines engraved in
a die or plate; Italian for "in recess."

**Intaille:** *(Fr.)* intaglio, engraving.

**Intangible Value:** price that cannot be quoted due to sentimental or personal reasons.

**Integrated Retail Terminals:** post offices computers that weigh mailing pieces, calculate postage, print receipts and maintain records.

**Intelligent Mail:** USPS term for a barcode that captures data about the individual mailpiece.

**Intelpost:** electronic facsimile system for transmission of documents used between Toronto, Canada and Washington, D.C., postal administrations, 1980.

**Interazionale:** *(It.)* international.

**Interessenten-Sonderpostamt:** *(Ger.)* special post offices which only postmark stamps on request.

**Interinsular postage:** inscription on first stamps of Bahamas indicating internal use only since external mails were under control of Great Britain; in effect June 10, 1859-May 1860.

**Interior:** *(Sp.)* 1: inland mail, as opposed to foreign mail. 2: mail to be delivered to a city or local district in which it was posted.

**Interior:** *(Sp.)* inscription of parcel post stamps of Uruguay, mercury design.

**Interior, Dep’t of:** inscription on U.S. Officials.

**Interior Service:** stamps not valid for UPU service but may be the first stamps of several nations such as Cape of Good Hope, Reunion, Switzerland; also all the stamps of some other nations such as Shanghai and the small Indian states.

**Interleaves:** translucent tissue placed between the pages of an album to prevent stamps from rubbing against each other.

**Intermediate flaw:** lithographic flaw due to the transfer from the matrix stone to the intermediate stone or stones and therefore appears on the intermediate stone.

**Internal Postage:** revenue stamps used as postage; see: British Central Africa.

**Internal Revenue:** the revenue tax collected within the country.

**Internasjonal:** *(Nor.)* international.

**International and Colonial Postage Association:** formed in London in 1851, planted the concept of international postal reform.

**International Business Reply Service (IBRS):** a service that permits mail pieces to be distributed in certain nations for return without postage prepayment to the original sender.

**International canceling Machine:** can be identified on U.S. mail with the year date on the bottom of the circle.

**International Colonial Exposition:** common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1931.

**International Commission in Indo-China:** 1954, Dec. 1: stamps of India overprinted for use by Indian forces serving with the commission, with separate overprints for Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

**International Cooperation Year:** common design of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1965.

**International Court of Justice:** 1934; overprint on Dutch stamps; located in The Hague; officially only available as used copies, 1947: stamps re-introduced.

**International Educational Office:** 1944, overprint on stamps of Switzerland for League of Nations, 1958: special issues.

**International Envelope Co.:** manufacturer of U.S. stamped envelopes, started 1929.

**Internationaler Antwortschein:** *(Ger.)* International Rely Coupon (IRC).
Internationale Seepoststation: (Ger.) international sea (mail) station post.
Internationales Postzentrum: (Ger.) international postal center.
International Exchange Office: a mail facility authorized to exchange international mail with another country.
International Express: parcel delivery firm serviced New York City, New England and eastern Canada; used labels and stamps; late 1880s, bogus stamps exist.
International Fair Brussels: triangular label for non-philatelic trade fair, year unknown.
International (Letter) Express: bogus label, 1864.
International mail: mail originating in one country and addressed to another.
International Parcel Post: U.S. Post Office label for 5 cents fee, in addition to the postage, for the delivery of a parcel post item from a foreign country, 1913-31.
International Philatelic Exhibition: seal to promote a stamp exhibition, looks like a stamp, considered a cinderella.
International Postal Convention: 12 European nations met in Paris, 1863, to discuss the foreign mail confusion; became the Universal Postal Union in 1878.
International Postal Supply Co.: U.S. postage meter firm, 1922-59, acquired by Friden Inc.
International Postal Union: formerly the German-Austrian Postal Union which was formed in 1850; individual states were permitted to print their own stamps, with the fees being equal for all.
International Reply Coupon (IRC): a coupon that can be purchased from a post office and may be exchanged in any member country of the Universal Postal Union for the minimum postage payable on international unregistered letters.
International Stamp Exhibition: see: Ideal Stamp.
International Vending Machine Co.: Baltimore, Md. manufacturer of stamp vending machines, 1906-09. Internee mail: mail from persons interned during time of war.
Interneeringskampen: (Dutch) inscription on stamps of the Netherlands for use by foreign military personnel interned by the Dutch government during World War I.
Internet dealer: a dealer who buys material at stamp shows in the expectation of selling it via the Internet.
Internet-stamps: not stamps, but a postage paid indications with a bar-code.
Intero: (It.) see Entire.
Intero Postale: (It.) postal stationery.
Interpanel: (Sp.) gutter, space between stamps on full sheets.
Interpanneau: (Fr.) gutter.
Interplanetary Essays-Created and Designed in Great Britain: 8 of the 32 designs from Interplanetary Postage by H.E. MacIntosh, Springfield, Mass., 1958.
Interplanetary Postage: labels in 32 designs created by Lever Brothers. Soap Co. for subscribers to the British boy's magazine, Eagle.
Interplanetary Postal Essays-1962: labels made by Modern Publications, St. Catherine's,
Ontario, Canada.

**Interpostal seals**: circular adhesive labels used in Egypt to seal bundles of mail destined for one destination, may be considered a cinderella or label, 1864-90; also used in German states, Austria and the Netherlands.

**Inter-Provincials**: stamps issued by provinces which later became federated; permitting the use of each territory's stamps in other territories of the federation.

**Interrompu**: (Fr.) broken

**Interrotto**: (It.) broken.

**Interrupted Die Cut**: a die cut in which the continuous series of small peaks and valleys is interrupted by a wide valley or straight edge. This usually occurs on the shorter side of a rectangular stamp. **Interrupted flight**: in-flight problem resulting in unplanned landing; flight continued later by same aircraft or another aircraft to destination.

**Interrupted flight covers**: crash covers.

**Interrupted mail**: any form of mail that was not delivered as planned.

**Interrupted perforation**: some of the perforated punched holes intentionally omitted; used on Dutch stamps and U.S. privately perforated coil stamps.

**Intersol, Kingdom of**: stamps created to advertise book "Musrum."

**Interspazio**: (It.) gutter.

**Intervalle**: (Fr.) space, gap between two stamps.

**Intervalo**: (Sp.) space, gap between two stamps.

**Intervencion**: (Sp.) censorship (of mail).

**Intervencion-Reembolsos**: (Sp.) postmark for supervision of C.O.D. mail.

**Intl**: abbreviation for international.

**Intra-city posts**: served the local community by taking mail to and from the post office and delivering letters between correspondents in the same area; same as local posts.

**Introductory commission**: British term for finders fee; a fee paid to an individual for referring philatelic material for direct sale to a philatelic dealer, or for consignment to a philatelic auctioneer.

**Intruccion**: Venezuela.

**Intyg**: (Swed.) certificate.

**Inutilizado a Pluma**: (Sp.) pen cancelled.

**Inv.**: auction catalog abbreviation for inverted.

**Invalidated**: no longer valid for postal use.

**Invalidated stamps**: stamp which is not longer valid for the prepayment of postage; in 1861 Congress declared all U.S. postage stamps obsolete to prevent them from being used by the Confederacy.

**Inventaire restant**: (Fr.) remainder.

**Inverrgarry & Fort Augustus Railway**: Scotland railway local post.

**Inversé**: (Fr.) inverted.

**Invert**: usually a multicolored stamp in which one of the colors or the design has been printed upside down; for example, the 24 cents air mail issue of 1918 in which the airplane, printed in blue, is upside down.

**Inverted center**: stamp in which the central design is upside down in relation to the frame of the stamp.

**Inverted frame**: a stamp in which the frame is upside down in relation to the rest of the design or the watermark.
Inverted Jenny: U.S. 1918 24-cent air mail error, Scott C3a.
Inverted overprint: an overprint that, when looking at a stamp in its normal position, the overprinted letters are upside down.
Inverted surcharge: a surcharge that, when looking at a stamp in its normal position, the overprinted letters are upside down.
Inverted Swan: Australia stamp with frame inverted issued in 1855.
Inverted watermark: since the watermark is the first marking the paper receives, the watermark can not be inverted, only the printing can be inverted or sideways.
Invertido: (Sp.) inverted.
Invertito: (It.) tete-beche pair.
Invio a scelta: (It.) on approval.
Invisible gum: colorless and tasteless gum on the reverse of a stamp.
Involute postmark: a flag cancel where the flag has three pronounced folds rather than the ordinary type.
Invtd: auction abbreviation for Inverted.
Ionian Islands: off the west coast of Greece, consists of Cephalonia, Corfu, Ithaca, Kythera, Lefkas, Paxos, and Zante; currency: 100 oboli - 1 penny, 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 lepta = 1 drachma, 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1800: known as the Republic of Seven Islands, 1807-14: French control, French postal service used various handstamps, 1809: protection of Great Britain, 1815: became the United States of Ionia, under British control 1859, May 15: No.1, 1/2 penny orange, set of three stamps issued; orange for letters, blue for inter-island mail, and lake for mail to the mainland Greece, 1864, June 28: ceded to Greece, Greek stamps used, 1923: Italy occupied Corfu, issued Italian stamps overprinted Corfu, 1941: Italians occupied Cephalonia and Ithaca; had Greek stamps overprinted "Italia/Occupazione Militare/Italiana isole Celfalonia e Etana,,", 1941: Greek stamps overprinted "Corfu," 1941-43: Italian stamps overprinted "Isole Jonie" for other islands, 1943: Germans took over islands and used Greek stamps except for handstamp overprint for island of Zante, 1945: islands restored to Greece.
Ioniennes (Iles): (Fr.) Ionian Islands.
Ionikon Kpatoe: 1859; inscription for Ionian Islands under British administration.
Ionische Inseln: (Ger.) Ionian Islands.
Ioniske Øerne: (Dan.) the Ionian Islands.
Ion. Pie.: inspection postale (Fr.) applied to undelivered letter opened to find sender's name and address, 1790.
Iowa: U.S. territory July 4, 1838, state Dec. 28, 1846; cut from Wisconsin Territory.
IPM: International Postcard Market; postcard catalogue
I.P.N.: Indian Postal Note, fiscal commission on due notes.
I.P.O.: Chinese post office security marking applied to the corner of foreign postage.
I Polska Wystawa Marek: overprint on stamps of Poland for White Cross Society, semipostal.
IPS A: Independent Postal System of America, founded on February 14, 1968, as an alternate to the USPS.
IPSJSIC: International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors.
IPX International: local, strike post, Canada, 1979-83.
Iquique: Peru overprint on stamps of Chile, Chilean Occupation.
Ir: (Hung.) Irish.
Irak: (Sp., Swed.) Iraq.
Irakisk: (Swed.) Iraqi.
Iraklion: formerly Candia, Crete.
Iran: western Asia on Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, formerly called Persia, aka Islamic Republic; currency: 20 shahis = 1 kran, 10 krans = 1 toman, 100 centimes = 1 franc = 1 kran (1881), 100 dinars = 1 rial (1933), 100 rials = 1 pahlavi, 100 rials = 1 toman 1867-1923: Indian post offices in Iran used Indian stamps, 1868: No.1, 1 shahi dull violet, first stamps issued, 1877, Sept. 1: joined the UPU, 1902: first official stamp issued, 1909-18: Russian post offices operated in northern Persia, 1927: first air mail stamp issued, 1935, March 21: became known officially as Iran, 1948, Jan. 30: first semipostal stamp issued, 1980, April 18-Feb. 24, 1981: U. S. embargo on Iranian imports, including stamps of Iran.
Iraniennes: inscription used on stamps of Iran (Persia); 1935-37.
Iraq in British Occupation: 1918, overprint on stamps of Turkey, British occupation of Mesopotamia, Iraq issue.
Iraq Railway Stamps: Baghdad-Basra Railway opened Jan. 15, 1920 and is known to have used inscriptions "Label" which was changed to "Stamp."
Irbit: local post, Russian Zemstvo,1874-1914.
IRC: International Reply Coupon.
Ir. du Nord: (Fr.) Northern Ireland.
Ireland: island in North Atlantic ocean, west of Great Britain; Official name of postal administration: AN Post Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 pence= 1 pound (1971), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 1670: Dublin dated mark introduced, 1773-74: Dublin Penny Post started, 1784: Irish Post office separated from the British Post Office, 1831: combined with British Post office, 1840, 6 May: British first adhesive stamps used, 1921, 6 December: Irish Free State proclaimed, 1922-prior: used overprinted British stamps, 1922, 17 February: No. 1, 1/2 penny green, named Irish Free State (Eire), first stamps issues with "Rialtas Sealdac na Héireann 1922", (Gaelic) Provisional Government of Ireland, 1922, December: first definitives appeared inscribed Eire,
and overprint "Saorstat Éireann 1922" (Free State of Ireland 1922), 1923, 6 September: joined
the UPU, 1924, May: first air mail service to Great Britain began as an experiment, 1925: first
postage due stamp issued, 1948: withdrew from British Commonwealth, first air mail stamp
issued, 1949: became Republic of Ireland, 2002: stamps in Irish pounds valid through 31
December 2002, then reverted to Euro.

Ireland: see: Aer-Phost, Northern Ireland.

Ireland: (Sinn Fein) bogus propaganda label, 1907.

Ireland, Free: propaganda labels for a united Ireland produced by Price & Co. of Ireland.

Ireland, Northern: 1840: used British adhesive postage stamps, 1875, 1 July: joined the UPU as
a Great Britain Overseas Territory, 1921: six counties known as Ulster remained part of the
United Kingdom, rest of Ireland became a Republic, 1958, 18 August-1969: No. 1, 3 pence dark
purple, Great Britain regional stamps inscribed "Postage Revenue" except for Machin issues,
1971: Machin regional issues.

Irian Barat: West Irian, Irian Barat, (West New Guinea); 1962, Oct. 1: former Netherlands New
Guinea became a territory under UN Temporary Executive Authority, stamps of Netherlands
New Guinea overprinted "UNTEA," 1963, May 1: overprint and inscription on stamps of
Indonesia, 1973: used stamps of Indonesia.

Irian Jaya: also known as West New Guinea. see Netherlands East Indies.

Irírsk: (Dan.) Irish.

I.R. Iran: Iran.

Irish Connection (Icon): United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.


Iris, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for
middle or upper Danube lines.

Irland: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Ireland.

Irlanda: (It., Sp.) Ireland.

Irlande: (Fr.) Ireland.

Irlandsk: (Swed.) Irish.

IranQ: supposed federation of Iran and Iraq, spoof issue.

I.R. Official: (Inland Revenue) 1882-1904; overprint on stamps of Great Britain for official use.

Iron Curtain countries: nations considered by the military, political, and ideological barrier
established between the Soviet bloc and Western Europe between 1945-1990.

Iroquois Federation: parody or spoof from Punch magazine.

Irország: (Hung.) Ireland.

Irradiated: radiation process used in 2001 to sanitize mail due to possible contamination from
anthrax spores.

Irregolar: (It.) irregular.

Irregular block: block, not square, but description must contain number of stamps in block.

Irregular perforations: perforations where the holes are not aligned, are different sizes, are
misplaced or are in any manner, abnormal.

Irréprochable: (Fr.) perfect.

Irsk: (Dan., Nor.) Irish.

Irské more: (Czech.) Irish Sea.

Irsko, irsky: (Czech.) Ireland, Irish (adj).

I.S.: 1: Inspector of Sheep, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2: Inland Section. 3:
precedes the country code such as IS-128, Iceland
Isabella, Geo. 5: see: Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Iscrizione: (It.) inscription.
Ishkeria, Republic of: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Iskenderun: also known as Alexandretta, Turkey.
Irské More: (Czech.) Irish Sea.
Irsko: (Czech.) Ireland.
Irsky: (Czech.) Irish.
Isla Cristina: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Isla de Cuba: Cuba under Spanish administration.
Isla de mas Afuera: (Sp.) Farther Away Island, Chile overprints for an island housing prisoners, 1909.
Isla de Pascua: Chile, Easter Island.
Islamique: (Fr.) Islamic.
Islam Republic Chechnia: overprint on stamps of Russia for an unrecognized breakaway area.
Iland: Iceland.
Ilandia: (It., Sp.) Iceland
Ilande: (Fr.) Iceland.
Ilandsk: (Dan, Nor.) Icelandic.
Islas de Juan Fernandez: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Chile for Juan Fernandez Islands, 1910.
Islas del Atlántico: (Sp.) Azores.
Islas Galapagos: (Sp.) Ecuador; Galapagos Islands.
Islas Malvinas: (Sp.) Argentine name for Falkland Islands.
Islas Virgenes: (Sp.) Virgin Islands.
Isle of Man: (Poste Manninagh) British local, 1971.
Isle of Man Authorized: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.
Isle of Wight: United Kingdom local for rocket mail, 1934.
Isle of Wight Central Railway: British local post.
Isle of Wight Railway: British local post.
Isles of Shoals: Atlantic Ocean, off Portsmouth, N.H.; had a summer post office operating 1914-1917.
Ismaília: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1867-84.
ISÖ: Sweden bogus local post for island in Baltic Sea, 1980?
Isola di Man: (It.) Isle of Man.
Isola Italiana di Paxo Anno XIX: privately applied overprint on stamps of Greece, WW II.
Isolé: 1: (It.) island. 2: (Fr.) single..
Isole Italiane dell’Egeo: (It.) overprint on stamp of Italy for use in the Aegean Islands, 1930-40;
see Aegean islands.

**Isole Jonie:** 1941-43; overprint on stamps of Italy, Italian Occupation for Ionian islands, 1943: occupied by Germany, used Italian overprints with additional marking "Ellas" (Greece).

**I.S.P.P.:** Italia Servizio Publico (It.) Italian Public Service.

**Israel:** see: Agorot.


**Israël:** (Fr.) Israel.

**Israele:** (It.) Israel

**Issue:** 1: act of a new stamp, or series of stamps, being released by a postal authority. 2: (Fr.) commemorative (stamp). 3: term for a related group of stamps. 4: a released stamp. 5: the number of stamps in an "edition" may be called an issue of "x" amount.

**Issued (Non):** a catalog term for a prepared stamp that has not been issued for various reasons.

**Istan:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

**Istanbul:** formerly Constantinople, Turkey.

**Isthmus of Panama:** UPU permitted a surcharge on mail traveling this route in 1881-2.

**Istra:** Yugoslavia Croatia local overprint; c 1993.

**Istra Slovensko Primorje** (Slov.) and **Istria Littorale Sloveno** (It.): bilingual inscription of stamps for the Istria and the Slovene Coast (It. Venezia Giulia) Occupation Zone "B," 1945 - 47.

**Istria:** at head of the Adriatic Sea; 1813 - 1918: Austria, 1918 - 20: Italian occupation, 1921 - 43: annexed to Italy, 1943 - 45: R.S.I., Repubblica di San Marino (It.) Italian Social Republic, 1945, June: occupied by Yugoslavia, stamps of Italy (RSI) overprinted by "ISTRA," 1945, July 15: first stamps Ljubljana Printing, second Zagreb Printing, third Belgrade Printing, 1945 - 47: overprint on stamps of Italy "Vojna Uprava Jugoslavenske Armije" for the Slovene Coast and Istria, part of Zone B occupied by Yugoslavia, see Istra Slovensko Primorje, 1945: AMG stamps used in Poland only, other stamps withdrawn, stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "Porto" for postage due, 1945: became part of Yugoslavia.

**Istria Littorale Sloveno:** Yugoslavia occupation, issues for Istria and the Slovene Coast, 1945-47.

**Istrien:** (Dan.) Istria.

**Istriensk:** (Dan.) Istrian.

**ISWSC:** International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors.

**I.T.:** Idaho, Indian, Indiana or Iowa territory.

**Ita Karjala:** "East Karelia Military Occupation" Eastern Karelia overprint on stamps of Finland, 1941-43.

**Italia:** (It., Nor., Sp.) Italy.

**Italiana, Repubblica Sociale (RSI):** inscription on stamps of the Italian Social Republic, 1944 - 45.inscription on stamps of the Italian Social Republic, 1944.

**Italian Austria:** part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire taken by Italy during WW I; included Trentino (Venezia Tridentina), city of Trieste, Slovene Coast, the Istrian Peninsula, and part of Dalmatia (Italian name: Venezia Giulia); 1918-19: occupation stamps issued by Italy, 1918:
stamps of Austria overprinted "Regno d'Italia Venezia Giulia 3.XI.18" for use in Venezia Giulia (including Trieste), 1919: stamps of Italy overprinted "Venezia Giulia," 1919: stamps of Italy surcharged for general use.

**Italian Colonies:** currency: 100 centesimi - 1 lira 1932, July 11: No.1, 10 centesimi gray-black, issued regular, air mail, semipostal stamps for general use in their colonies, stamps of Italy, but in different colors and overprinted "Poste Coloniali Italiane" and "Coloniali Italiane." 1934: specialized stamps ceased.

**Italian East Africa:** eastern Africa on Red Sea and Indian Ocean, Italian occupied territories, 1936: colony formed; included Ethiopia, former colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, 1938-42: consisted of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Italian Somaliland; replaced issues of three separate territories, 1938, Feb. 7: No.1, 2 centesimi red-orange, issued first stamps, air mail stamps, 1940: issued semipostal stamps, 1941: issued postage due stamps, 1942: Ethiopia issued own stamps when British forces retook area; placed Eritrea and Italian Somaliland under military administration and restored Ethiopia, retook British protectorate of Somaliland; see Afars and Issas, Benadir, Djibouti, Obock, Öltre Giuba, Italian Somaliland

**Italiane dell'Egeo:** (It.) Italian Aegean Islands.

**Italian lira:** currency unit of San Marino and Vatican.

**Italian Occupation of Aegean Islands (Dodecanese); 1912:** stamps of Italy overprinted "Egeo," 1930: stamps of Italy overprinted "Isole Italiane Dell'Egeo."

**Italian Occupation of Austria:** 1918-19: stamps of Austria, issued in Trieste, overprinted for use in Trentino; Austrian and Italian stamps for use in Calchi, Calino, Coo, Lero, Lisso, Nisiro, Patmo, Miscoi, Rhodes, Scarpanto, Simi, Stampalia and Venezia Giulia, 1919, Jan. 1: first postage due stamp issued, 1919-20: stamps of Italy surcharged for use in all areas, 1921-22: stamps of Italy surcharged for use in the Zara region of Dalmatia, which became an Italian enclave in Yugoslavia.

**Italian Occupation of Corfu:** 1923, Sep. 30: stamps of Italy overprinted "Corfu," 1941, June 5: stamps of Greece overprinted "Corfu," also air mail, postage due.

**Italian Occupation of Dalmatia:** 1919, May 1: stamps of Italy surcharged for occupation; later Zara annexed to Italy.

**Italian Occupation of Ethiopia:** 1936: stamps issued inscribed "Etiopia," see Italian East Africa.

**Italian Occupation of Fiume - Kupa Zone:** 1944: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "Zona Occupata Fiumano Kupa" and "Zofk," surcharged "Memento Audere Semper."

**Italian Occupation of Ionian Islands:** 1941: stamps of Greece overprinted "Italia Occupazione Militare Italiana Isole Celefonia e Itaca" and "Isole Jonie."

**Italian Occupation of Ljubljana (Lubiana, Laibach):** 1941: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "CO.Ci" Commissariato Civile, Civil Commission, for western half of Slovenia.

**Italian Occupation of Montenegro:** 1941: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "Montenegro 17-IV-4-XIX."

**Italian Occupation of Saseno:** island off the coast of Albania; 1923: "Saseno" overprint on stamps of Italy.

**Italian Occupation of Slovenia:** 1941: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted "R. Commissariato Civile Territori Sloveni Occupati Lubiana."

**Italian Occupation of Trans-Jubaland:** 1925, July 29: stamps of Italy overprinted "Oltre Giuba" (Italian Trans-Jubaland).

**Italia/Occupazione Militare/Intaliana isole Celfalonia e Itaca:** 1941: overprint on stamps of
Greece by Italians who occupied Ionian Islands of Cephalonia and Ithaca.

**Italian Offices in Africa:** currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1910) 1901-11: first stamps issued at Italian post office, Ottoman Empire, 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Tripoli di Barberia," 1910: stamps of Italy with surcharge "Bengasi" and 1 Piastra, 1912: Libyan issues used, now spelled Banghazi, Libya. 1912, Oct.: ceded by Turkey; known as Colony of Libia; later Libya.

**Italian Offices in Albania:** 1902: stamps of Italy overprinted / surcharged "Albania."

**Italian Offices in China:** currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1901: Italian stamps used by legation protection troops after the Boxer Rebellion, 1917, Sept. 1: "Pechino" overprint on stamps of Italy for Peking, postage due stamp, 1917, Sept.: "Tientsin" overprint on stamps of Italy for Tien-Tsin, first postage due stamp issued, 1920, March 11: post offices officially opened for civilians; stamps of Italy used, 1922, Dec. 31: post offices closed.

**Italian Offices in Constantinople:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Constantinopoli," 1922: stamps of Italy overprinted for postage due.

**Italian Offices in Crete:** currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1906) 1900: stamps of Italy with surcharge "La Canea."

**Italian Offices in Durazzo:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Durazzo."

**Italian Offices in Janina:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Janina."

**Italian Offices in Jerusalem:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Jerusalemme."

**Italian Offices in Salonika:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Salonicco."

**Italian Offices in Scutana:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Scutari di Albania."

**Italian Offices in Smyrno:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Smirne."

**Italian Offices in Turkish Empire:** (Italian Levant); currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster 1869: Tripoli post office opened 1874: first general issue stamps from Italy used in Tripoli, Estero overprints, 1901, March 15: Benghazi post office opened, 1901: July: first stamps for Bengazi issued, 1901-14, 1921-23: stamps of Italy overprinted for Ottoman Empire: Bengasi, Albania, Constantinopli (Constantinople), Durazzo, Janina, Gerusalemme (Jerusalem), Salonicco (Salonica), Scutari di Albania, Smirne (Smyrna), Valona. Tripoli de Barberia (Tripolitania), and Levant, 1902: stamps of Italy surcharged "Albania," 1908, June 1: used stamps of Italian Post at Constantinople with surcharge, 1909, Dec. first stamps issued for Tripoli, 1912, Dec.: first stamps issued for Italian colony of Libya, 1922: first postage due stamp issued, 1923: Treaty of Lausanne ended post offices in Turkish Empire, 1923, Oct. 27: foreign post offices closed, 1923, Oct. 24: first stamps issued for Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

**Italian Post Offices Abroad:** currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1874-89: Italian stamps overprinted "Estero" (Foreign) for use in Italian offices in Egypt, Eritrea, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Argentina, and Uruguay, 1924: Italian Offices in Crete, first postage due stamp issued.

**Italian Offices in Valona:** 1909: stamps of Italy overprinted "Valona."

**Italian Social Republic:** 1943, Sep.15: formed new government for Northern area of Italy occupied by Germans; 1944: No.1, 25 centesimi deep green, stamps of Italy overprinted "Repubblica Sociale Italiana," 1944: issued special delivery, postage due, and parcel post stamps.

**Italian Somaliland (Somalia Democratic Republic):** former Italian colony in eastern Africa; currency: 4 besas = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 besas = 1 rupee (1922), 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1905, 1922), 100 centesimi = 1 somalo (1950), 100 centesimi - 1 somali shilling (1961), 1903, Oct. 12: first stamps of Italian protectorate issued named 'Benadir', issued by Benadir Company; also stamps of Italy overprinted 'Somalia' and 'Somalia Italiana', 1915: first semipostal issued, 1922: Benadir became Italian Somalia, 1926: Oltre Giuba added to Italian Somalia, 1934:

**Italian Colonies:** (Dan.) Italian Colonies.

**Italian ship mail (ship post):** (Dan.) Italian ship mail (ship post).

**Italian States:** issued their own stamps prior to unification in 1861; see Modena, Parma, Romagna, Roman States (Papal States), Sardinia, Tuscany, and Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily). Rome was originally part of the Roman States and was incorporated into Italy in 1870.

**Italian States-Lombardy-Venetia:** see: Austrian Italy.

**Italy/Occupazione Militare/Intaliana isole Cefalonia e I taca:** 1941: overprint on stamps of Greece by Italians who occupied Ionian Islands of Cephalonia and Ithaca.

**Italia Repubblicana Fascista Base Atlantica:** overprint on stamps of Italy for use in Bordeaux, France from June 1940 to 1944.

**Italic type:** sloping type.

**Italie:** (Czech., Fr.) Italy.

**Italien:** (Dan., Ger., Swed.) Italy.

**Italienische Kolonien:** (Ger.) Italian Colonies.

**Italienische Somaliland:** (Ger.) Italian Somaliland.

**Italiansko:** (Dan.) Italian.

**Italienska Kolonier:** (Dan.) Italian Colonies.

**Italian Post i Ægæ Øerne:** (Dan.) Italian Post Offices in the Aegean Islands.

**Italian Post i Afrika:** (Dan.) Italian Post Offices in Africa.

**Italian Post i Kina:** (Dan.) Italian Post Offices in China.

**Italian Post i Tyrkiet:** (Dan.) Italian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).

**Italian Post i Udlandet:** (Dan.) Italian Post Offices Abroad.

**Italian States:** (Dan.) Italian States.

**Itali:** with "Poczta Polakich", for use by Polish Corps and refugees in Italy, WW II.

**Italsk:** (Czech.) Italian.

**Italy:** southern Europe; official name of postal administration: Poste Italiane currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira (plural lire) (1861), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 1st century AD: oldest postal guide engraved on four silver goblets with names of relay stations between Cadiz and Rome, 4th century AD: oldest postal map shows postal routes from the Indus Valley to Britain, earliest postal regulation of the Roman Imperial postal network, 1850, June 1: provinces issued own stamps on same day as Austrian Empire, two different currencies, 1851, Jan.1: first stamps from Sardinia and Tuscany, 1852, Jan. 1: first stamps from Papal States, 1852, June 1: first stamps by Modena, Papal States, and Parma, 1858, Jan. 1: first stamps issued by Naples, and Sicily 1859, June 1: first stamps from Romagna, 1860, March 6: Modena joined unified Italy, used stamps of Sardinia, 1860, March 18: Parma joined unified Italy, used stamps of Sardinia, 1860, March 22: Tuscany joined unified Italy, used stamps of Sardinia, 1860, March 25: Romagna joined unified

Italy: (c. Nazionali Liberazione) liberation local post, c1944.
Italy: "Cor Alli" (Corrieri Alta Italia) local post, 1944-45.
Italy: "GNR" (Guardia Nazional Repubblicana) overprint, local post, 1943-44.
Italy-Greece-Turkey-Rhodes: (Aerospresso Co) Greek air semi-official, 1926.
Ithaca: Ionian island occupied by Italians; 1941: overprint on stamps of Greece, 1943: German occupation "Zante" stamp issue.
Itrao: local post, Spanish Civil War Republican, 1937.
I-u-ka, Miss paid 5 cts: see: Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Iulie: (Rom.) July.
Iuni: (Rom.) Monday.
Iunie: (Rom.) June.
IUTS: local, Ontario, Canada, Inter-University Transit System, Canada, late 1970s.
Ivano Frankovsk: formerly Stanislav, USSR.
Ives & Judd Match Co.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Ives Matches: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Ives, P. T.: see: Private die match proprietary stamps.
Ivigtut: bogus local post from Greenland.
Ivory Coast: (Côte d'Ivoire); formerly part of French West Africa, west coast of Africa.
Ivory Head: term for the 2-pence blue British stamps of 1847-1857 where chemical action blued.
the paper under lightly inked portions. *see:* Blued, Blue safety paper.

**Ivory paper:** glazed white paper.

**IWOG:** auction catalog abbreviation for issued without gum.

**IWY:** United Nations inscription for International Women's Year.

**Ixtlahuaca:** overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

**Izbica:** city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Izmail:** local overprint, Ukraine, 1993.

**Izmir:** formerly Smyrna, Turkey.

**Izmir Enternasyonal Fuari:** (*Turk.*) inscription for Izmir International Fair.

**Izmir Himayei Etfal Cemiyeti:** Turkey, tax stamps, 1933.

**Ixmate:** local post, Spanish Civil War Nationalist, 1937.
J

J: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix for Postage Due. 2: Peru-Yca overprint, 1884. 3. international postal code for Japan.

JAC: Joseph A. Clark, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Jack & Enterprise Agt.: Florida marking in R.P.O. grouping, c 1883.

Jackass mail: 1: name given to mail carried by mules from San Antonio, Texas to San Diego, CA in 1857-58. 2: name given to mail carried by mules to the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

Jackn.T.: Jacksonville, Tenn. pre-adhesive postmark.


Jackson & Co.'s Express: private mail and parcel delivery serviced Boston, Mass., Portsmouth and Dover, N.H.; used labels; 1865-95

Jackson, James A. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Jackson, Miss.: see Confederate States of America; 3¢ 1861 Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Jackson, Miss. Paid 5 cents: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Jackson's Express & Van Co.: private parcel delivery serviced unknown area; used stamp, year unknown.

Jacksonville, Ala., Paid 5 WTA: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Jacksonville, Fl. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Jaffa: 1: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals 1868. 2: now the Israel city of Yafo, near Tel Aviv.

Jaffa: overprint on stamps of Russia, commemorate 50th anniversary of Russian Offices in Turkish Empire, 1909.


Jahanbecam: India, Bhopal State.

Jahre: (Ger.) year.

Jahrestag: (Ger.) anniversary.

Jahreszahl: (Ger.) date, year only.

Jahrgangswerttabelle: (Ger.) list of year sets.

Jahrhundertfeier: (Ger.) centenary.

Jahrlich: (Ger.) anniversary.

J.A. Jesurum & Zoom: local, private for Curacao.

Jail mail: term used by celebrities for mail received from prison inmates.

Jaipur: India Feudatory State; formerly Rajputana, British India; 1904: No.1, 1/2 anna ultramarine, first local stamps, 1929: first official stamp, 1931, Mar.14: first stamp, 1948: joined with other states to form Rajasthan, 1949: separate stamps discontinued, used stamps of Indian Union of Rajasthan, 1950, April: uses stamps of Republic of India.

Jakarta: formerly Batavia, Indonesia.

Jakobstad: formerly Pietarsaari, Finland.

Jalapa: overprint used on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Jaliva: (Sp.) San Felipe de Jaliva, pre-adhesive postmark.

Jaluit Company: see Pacific mailboats.

Jamahiriya: (Arab) a state of the masses, used in official name of Libya.

Jamaica: island of British West Indies, Caribbean Sea; first British colony to establish a post office; official name of postal administration: Post and Telecommunications Department
currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1969)


Jamaica used: Jamaican stamps used in the Cayman Islands.

Jamaique: (Fr.) Jamaica.

Jamajka: (Czech.) Jamaica.

Jamajsky: (Czech.) Jamaican.

James Cook Land: Antarctic fantasy.

Jamestown (N.Y.) School and Collegiate Institute: 1867, used training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter.


Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir: India Feudatory State; 1866, Mar.: first local stamps for the two states, 1866-77: joint and separate stamps issues, 1878: first official stamp, 1894, Nov. 1: separate stamps discontinued, used stamps of Republic of India, 1947: partition of India incorporated into India, but claimed by Pakistan, 1960: Pakistan issued map stamps showing disputed territory.

Janina: located in northern Greece, Offices in Turkish Empire for Janina, Turkey, 1902: No.1, 10 paras green, surcharge on stamps of Italy, used at Italian post office at Janina, Turkey, 1913: occupied by Greece, now known as Ioannina, 1941: occupied by the Axis, 1944: liberated by allies.

Jantar: Donald Evans fantasy issue, Portuguese.

Január: (Hung.) January.

Januar: (Dan., Nor.) January.

Januari: (Swed.) January.

J. A. Nutter Boston: inscription for a stamp dealer, who worked with S. Allan Taylor.

Japan: Eastern Asia, North Pacific Ocean; official name of postal administration: Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications currency: 1,000 mon = 10 sen, 100 sen = 1 yen, 10 rin = 1 sen 1630, government posts, not open to the public, 1871, April 20: No.1, 48 mon brown, issued first stamp, imperforate and square, 1877, June 1: joined the UPU, 1914, Nov. 7:-Feb. 7, 1922: controls Shantung Peninsula, 1919, Oct. 3: first air mail stamp, 1937, June 1: first semipostal stamp, 1945: stamps of Japan overprinted for use in Taiwan (Formosa), 1946, Oct. 11 and May 8, 1947: stamps of Australia overprinted B.C.O.F. Japan 1946 (British Commonwealth

**Japan**: local post for Sutherland and Co., 1870.


**Japan, Airmail to**: United Kingdom postal strike, local post, 1971.

**Japanese "Chops"**: used as overprints and cancels on the stamps of occupied territories, 1942-45.

**Japanese Dependencies**: Mariannes, Marshall and Caroline Islands; 1922, Jan. 1: joined the UPU, 1947, Apr. 2: became part of the U.S. Trust Territories.

**Japanese Fish Auction**: a simultaneous auction, whereby each bidder for a specific lot states their bid at the same moment, with the highest bidder getting the lot.

**Japanese Naval Control Area**: see Netherlands Indies, 1942, July 15: all Netherlands Indies stamps under Japanese naval control were overprinted with "Dai Nippon," and an anchor.

**Japanese Occupation of British Borneo**: 1942, June: stamps of Brunei, Labuan, North Borneo and Sarawak were overprinted in Japanese.

**Japanese Occupation of Brunei**: see Brunei.

**Japanese Occupation of Burma**: see Burma.


**Japanese Occupation of Java and Sumatra**: 1943, March 9: first occupation stamps.


**Japanese Occupation of Malacca, Penang**: 1942: stamps of Straits Settlements overprinted.

**Japanese Occupation of Malaya**: 1942: stamps of Japan overprinted for postage due, 1943: stamps of all states, Straits Settlements overprinted; stamps, postage due stamps.

**Japanese Occupation of Negri Sembilan**: 1942: stamps of Negri Sembilan overprinted.

**Japanese Occupation of Netherlands Indies**: 1942: first postage due stamp, 1943: first commemorative, air mail stamps.

**Japanese Occupation of North China**: 1923: first stamps.

**Japanese Occupation of the Philippines**: 1942: first commemorative, semi-postal, postage due stamps.

**Japanese Occupation of Selangor**: 1942, Apr. 3: stamps of Selangor overprinted.


**Japanese Occupation of Sumatra**: 1943, Aug. 1: first stamps, previously administered from Malaya.

**Japanese paper**: native-made silky paper, used for Japanese early issues.

**Japanese Offices in China**: 1876, Apr. 15- 31 Dec.1899: overprint on stamps of Japan with


**Japanese Offices in Taiwan (Formosa)**: 1945: three values issued; six additional values prepared but not issued, entire set of nine values overprinted by China after WW II and issued for use in Taiwan.

**Japan, French post offices**: 1865: opened in Yokohama, closed March 1880.

**Japansk**: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Japanese.


**Japón**: (Fr., Sp.) Japan.

**Japonez**: (Rom) Japanese (adj.).

**Japonsko**: (Czech.) Japan.

**Japonsky**: (Czech.) Japanese.

**Jasdan**: India Feudatory State; 1942: first and only local stamp, 1948, Feb. 15: merged with Kathiavar as part of the United States of Saurashtra, 1948-50: used stamps of South, now uses stamps of Republic of India.

**Jason Island**: Falkland Islands nature preserve, label.

**Jaunâtre**: (Fr.) yellowish.

**Jauine**: (Fr.) yellow (color).

**Java**: Malay Archipelago, East Indies; 1864: stamps issued as Netherlands Indies, 1908: overprint "Java" on stamps of the Netherlands Indies, used on islands of Java and Madura. 1943, Mar.3: overprints on stamps of Netherlands Indies and stamps of Japan used as

**Java and Madura**: anti-Dutch nationalists for Indonesia Republic, 1945-50, Oct.: first stamps.

**Java and Sumatra**: 1943, March 9: stamps of Japan for Japanese occupation.

**Jayne, Dr. D. & Son**: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Jay’s Dispatch**: unofficial carrier service; Jay’s and Richwood’s Dispatch stamp, LaHoyt, Iowa, 1887-88.

**JBRKS**: James Brook Raja Sarawak, initials on the first stamp of Sarawak.

**J. C. Bruun Local Post**: see Christianssund - J. C. Bruun Local Post.

**JCF**: James C. Filgate, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**JCR**: John C. Rout, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**J.D. Soomaaliya, Soomaalived**: Somalia Democratic Republic Jeia-Marke: (Ger.) Joint Export and Import Agency; labels issued for firms licensed to export; used on airmail letters from Oct. 1,-19, 1948.

**Jedda**: Hejaz Railway Tax 1925 overprint; printed in anticipation of its fall to forces of Ibn Sa'ud of Nejd., not used.

**Jednoduchá Frankatura**: (Czech.) franking.

**Jedraejow**: city in former Austrian-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Jeend State**: overprint on stamps of India for Jind, 1885-1913; see Jind.

**Jefferson**: territory created Oct. 24, 1859, never recognized and ceased to exist when Colorado Territory created Feb. 28, 1861.

Jeffries balloon mail: Dr. John Jeffries and Pierre Blanchard dropped mail from a balloon after crossing the English Channel, Jan. 1, 1874.

Jeind: see Jind.


Jemen: (Ger.) Yemen.

Jemen (Dél): (Hung.) South Yemen.

Jemen (Észak): (Hung.) North Yemen.

Jemen (Királyság): (Hung.) Kingdom of Yemen.


Jenkins' Express: railroad parcel delivery firm service area between Boston and Lynn, Mass.; used a label, year unknown.

Jenck's Express: baggage delivery firm serviced Newport and Providence, R.I.; used a label, year unknown.

Jenny invert: U.S. 24¢ airmail stamp with its center inverted.

JEP: John E. Posey, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

J. Eriksen Local Post: see Drammen - J. Eriksen Local Post.

Jerkonia: Canada fantasy issue.

Jermend: Donald Evans fantasy issue.

Jernbane: (Dan., Nor.) railroad, railway; railroad line, railway line; see Jernbanelinie; Bane, Tog.

Jernbanefrimærke: (Dan.) see Jernbanemærke.

Jernbanefrimærke(r): (Nor.) railroad stamp(s), railway stamp(s).

Jernbanelinie: (Dan., Nor.) railroad line, railway line.

Jernbanemærke: (also Jernbanefrimærke) (Dan.) railroad stamps, railway stamps. The first Danish railway stamps were issued by the Jydsk-Fyenske Railways in 1865, with several other issues produced previous to the railroad being absorbed into the DSB-Danske Statsbaner (q.v.) in 1875. “Danske Statsbaner” local stamps appeared in 1875.

Jernbanemærke: (Dan.) railroad stamp, railway stamp.

Jernbanepakkemærke: (Dan.) railroad parcel post stamps, railway parcel post stamps.

Jernbanepakkemærke(r): (Nor.) railroad parcel post stamp(s), railway parcel post stamp(s).

Jernbanepost: (Dan., Nor.) railroad post (mail), railway post (mail).

Jernbanepoststempel: (Dan., Nor.) railroad post cancellation, railway post cancellation.

Jernbanepostvogn: (Dan., Nor.) railroad mail coach, railway mail coach.

Jernbanestasjon: (Dan. Nor.) railroad station, railway station.

Jernbanetillægsmærke: (Dan.) railroad postal surtax stamp, railway postal surtax stamp.

Jernbanetillægsmerke: (Nor.) railroad postal surtax stamp, railway postal surtax stamp.

Jernbanetillægsmærke(r): (Nor.) railroad postal surtax stamp(s), railway postal surtax stamp(s).

Jernbanetjenestemærke: (Dan.) railroad mail service stamp, railway mail service stamp.

Jernbanetjenestemærke(r): (Dan.) railroad mail service official stamp(s), railway mail service official stamp(s), railway ar.

Jernbanetjenestemerke(r): (Nor.) railroad mail service official stamp(s), railway mail service official stamp(s).

Jernbanetog: (Nor.) railroad train, railway train.

Jernbanevogn: (Nor.) railroad coach, railway coach.

Jerome & Co's Express: private mail and parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass. and Bangor,
Maine; used labels, 1844-48.


**Jersey Postage**: issued under German occupation, 1941-44.


**JES**: John E. Schaeffer, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Jetersville, Va. 5 AHA**: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Jethou**: Great Britain local carriage label, Channel Island, 1960.

**Jetons**: small circular transparent cases containing stamps used as currency during American Civil war.

**Jet press**: term for offset printing of stamps; first used by the USPS for the 33¢ blue Lincoln envelope issued June 5, 1999.

**Jet silhouette**: the US 7-cents air mail issue showing the silhouette of a plane.

**Jeu complete**: (Fr.) complete set.

**Jeugdzorg 1930**: (youth care) inscription on semi-postal stamp of Netherlands Indies.

**Jeweler's Parcel Delivery Co.**: parcel delivery firm serviced Chicago area; used a stamp; year unknown.

**Jewish Autonomous Region**: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; local post overprint and stamps, not valid for postage.

**Jewish National Fund (J.N.F.)**: founded in 1901, when British evacuated their Palestine Mandate in May 1948, the Jewish government overprinted J.N.F. receipt coupons and used these for postage.

**Jewish Republic**: Russian Republic; bogus overprint and stamps, not valid for postage.

**JF**: 1: John B. Fischer 2: Joseph F. Fitzgerald, Jr., BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**JFH**: John F. Hardy, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Jhalawar**: India Feudatory State; 1887: first local stamps, 1900, Nov. 1: post office taken over by the Imperial government; now uses stamps of Republic of India.

**Jhind**: see Jind.

**JHK**: James H. Kates, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Jibuti**: see Djibouti.

**Jiddah**: formerly Jedda, Saudi Arabia.

**Jiffy bag**: padded mailing envelope sold in various sizes.

**JIG**: Joseph I. Griffith, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Jih**: (Czech.) South.

**Jihoafrická**: (Czech.) South Africa.

**Jihoafrická Republika**: (Czech.) Republic of South Africa.

**Jihovychod**: (Czech.) Southeast.

**Jihozapadní**: (Czech.) Southwest.

**Jiji**: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from "Surreal and Unreal Stickers."
Jil: (Czech.) clay.


Jind, Jhind: India Feudatory and Native State, North Punjab; 1874: first local stamps, 1885: became a Convention State, 1885: first official stamp, issued overprinted stamps of India, 1951, Jan.1: stamps invalidated, now uses stamps of Republic of India.

Jinian feng (FJ): (Chin.) commemorative cover.

Jiziya: Indian States term for a tax imposed on non-Muslims.

Jizni: (Czech.) South.

Jizni Amerika: (Czech.) South America.

Jizni Cinské More: (Czech.) South China Sea.

Jizni Korea: (Czech.) South Korea (the Republic of Korea).

Jizni Vietnam: (Czech.) South Vietnam.

JJM: James J. Murray, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JJMcD (JJMacD): John J. McDonald, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JKAL: The Jack Knight Air Log, USA.

JLH: Joseph L. Heffern, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

J. M.: Jerusalem municipality 1917: British overprint for Mid-East occupation forces.

JMB: James M. Butle, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JMCF: Joseph McFate, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JMHH: John M. Hackley, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JMW: James M. Walsh, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JN.F.: see Jewish National Fund.

Jøde: (Nor.) Jew.

Jødisk: (Nor.) Jewish.

Jog: to hit or shake a handful of mail pieces against a hard surface to align their edges.

Jogue: overprint on stamps of India to prevent employee theft, 1892.

Johan Lund Local Post: see Tromsø - Johan Lund Local Post.


John Paul Jones: label for training school in Texas, about 1910.

Johnson & Co.’s City Despatch Post: U.S. local post, Baltimore, Md., 1848.

Johnson & Co's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced New York City and Albany, N.Y. via railroad; used a label, year unknown.

Johnson & Johnson: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Johnson & Keyes Express: private parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Auburndale, Mass.; used a stamp, year unknown.

Johnson Chicago & Suburban Express Co.: private parcel firm serviced Chicago area; used a stamp, 1898.

Johnson Express Co.: private parcel firm serviced Chicago area; used a stamp, 1904?


Johnson, I.S. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Johnson, J.P.: postmaster, Pittsylvania Court House, Va., issued Confederate Postmaster’s Provisional.

Johnson, M.F.: postmaster, Tellico Plains, Tenn., issued Confederate Postmaster’s Provisional.

Johnson's Box: label to advertise private post office delivery.
Johnston Dienstag Company: 1906; inscription on adhesive stamp after San Francisco earthquake.

Johnston Holloway & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Joi: (Rom.) Thursday.

Joined paper: two different paper sheets affixed together by overlapping after manufacture with stamps printed on the paper so that part of the stamp appears on both pieces of paper.

Joint issue: two or more countries issuing and releasing a stamp or set of stamps with a similar design on the same day, or within a few days of each other.

Joint line: printed line between two coil stamps caused by inky deposit in the seam of adjoining curved plates on rotary presses.

Jointly addressed mail: mail addressed to more than one addressee (Mr. and Mrs. John Doe) neither of which can control mail delivery addressed to the other.

Jomfruøerne: (Dan.) the Virgin Islands.

Jones & Russell’s Pikes Peak Express Co.: U.S. local post handstamp, Denver, Colo. 1859-60.

Jonesboro, Tenn Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Jones’ City Express: U.S. local post, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1845.


Jones’ paper: chalk-surfaced paper used for New Zealand stamp in 1924-25.

Jonische Inseln: (Ger., Swed., Dan.) the Ionian Islands.

Joniska Öarna: (Swed.) the Ionian Islands.

Joniske øer: (Dan.) the Ionian Islands.


Jordania: (Sp.) Jordan.

Jordanie: (Fr.) Jordan.

Jordanien: (Ger., Swed.) Jordan.

Jornaes: (Port.) inscription; journals, newspaper stamps, Portugal and colonies, Brazil.
Josef Karl, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850-60s, for middle or upper Danube lines.

Joseph Kennedy and Family: Philippine cinderella label.

Joslyn's Express: parcel firm serviced Boston and North Bridgewater, Mass.; used a label, year unknown.

Jour d’Emission: (Fr.) day of issue. Journal stamps: stamps that have been issued for the express purpose of prepaying postage on journals, newspapers, magazines, etc.

Journaux: (Fr.) inscription on stamps of France, journals, newspapers, 1868.

Journaux Dagbladen: bilingual inscription, overprint on stamps of Belgium, Parcel Post issue for newspaper stamp, 1928-32.

Journée du Timbre: (Fr.) Day of the Stamp.

J P A: Junior Philatelists of America.

JPL: Joseph P. Lennon, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

J P S: 1: Junior Philatelic Society. 2: Japan Philatelic Society

JQ: Scott Catalogue prefix for Parcel Post Postage Due (US).

JR: John Reding, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.


J.R.G. Aereo Vale 1946: Junta Revolucionaria de Gobierno; overprint for air mail, Venezuela.


J.S.D., J. St.D.: (Fr.) Île Saint-Domingue (Island of Saint Domingo); pre-adhesive postmark.

J S D A: Japan Stamp Dealers Association.

JSS: Jake S. Seitz, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JTF: John T. Ford, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JU: auction abbreviation for topical Judaica.

Juan de Fuca: local, Victoria, Canada, carrier service operated between Victoria, B. C. to Port Angeles in Washington State, USA.

Juan Fernandez Islands: group of islands in the Pacific, part of Chile; 1910: Chile overprint "Islas de Juan Fernandez," used throughout Chile.

Jubaland: Oltre Giuba (It.), former Italian territory in East Africa, currently Somali; 1896: first stamps, British East Africa, used, 1925, June 29: first stamps issued, 1925: ceded to Italy from being part of British colony of Kenya, became part of Italian Somaliland, overprint on stamps of Italy, "Oltre Giuba," 1925, July: stamps overprinted "Oltre Giuba," first commemorative, postage due stamps, 1926: first postage due, semipostal stamp, 1926, July 1: incorporated in Italian Somaliland, now part of Somali Democratic Republic, 1942, April 13: used stamps of Britain overprinted M.E. F.

Jubile de L'Union Postale Universelle: Switzerland for the Universal Postal Union, 1900.

Jubilee: a special anniversary, usually divisible by 25; the Jubilee stamps refer to the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue of King George V.

Jubilee Exhibition: stamp/label issued by the Romanian postal authorities for use within the exhibition hall, October 1906.

Jubilee line: line around the sheet margins first used during Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887, broken it is called the Co-Extensive line, unbroken the Continuous line.

Jude: (Swed.) Jew.

Judea, State of: Palestine proposed state by Rabbi Meir Kahane in the 1980's.

Judenpost: (Ger.) local stamps issued for the use of Jews interned in concentration camps, but known in Lodz (or Litzmannstadt) in 1944.
Judgements: court judgement fees; French Colony revenue inscription.
Judisk: (Swed.) Jewish.
Juego: (Sp.) complete set.
Juegos Olímpicos: inscription on stamps of Costa Rica for semipostal, Olympic Games.
Jugendmarken: (Ger.) youth stamps; usually semi-postals.
Jugoslavija: see Yugoslavia.
Jugoslavín: (Czech.) Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia).
Jugoslavien: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Yugoslavia.
Jugoslaviensk: (Dan.) Yugoslavian (Yugoskavien).
Jugoslavija: Yugoslavia.
Jugoslavinsk: (Den., Nor., Swed.) Yugoslavian (Yugoslavian).
Jugoslávsky: (Czech.) Yugoslavian (Yugoslavian).
Jugoslavien: (Ger.) Yugoslavia.
Jugosláv: (Hung.) Yugoslavian, Yugoslavian.
Jugoslávia: (Hung.) Jugoslavia, Yugoslavia.
Jul: (Dan.) Christmas.
Julen: term for Christmas on Scandinavian seals.
Juli: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) July.
Julio 1936: overprint on stamps of Spain marking the start of the Franco regime.
Július: (Hung.) July.
Június: (Hung.) June.
Julmarke: (Ger.) Christmas seal issued by private organizations.
Julmærke(r): (Dan.) Christmas stamp(s)
Julmärke: (Swed.) Christmas stamp.
Julmerke: (Nor.) Christmas stamp.
Jumbo pouch: name given to unlabeled pouches for miscellaneous matter on R.P.O. routes.
Jumbo stamps: stamps with wide margins; should have even margins on all sides; also referred to as Boardwalk Margins.
Jumelle press: web-fed press that combines two printing methods, photogravure and intaglio.
Jummo et Cachemire: (Fr.) Jammu and Kashmir.
Jump bidding: the principle that all participants at a public auction must engage in competitive bidding, even if they are represented by a common agent. If an auction agent receives two bids for the same lot, one at $500 and one at $1,000, and the bidding is in $50 increments, then if the bidding reaches $400, the auction agent calls out $550, the amount his $1,000 client would have needed to bid to win the bid if the $500 bid was entered.
Jump pair: two adjacent coil stamps where the design is not in alignment with each other.
Junagarh: see Surouth.
Junagarh: India Feudatory State of Surouth.
Jungfeníñsein: (Ger.) Virgin Islands.
Jungfruöarna: (Swed.) the Virgin Islands.
Juni: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) June.
Junk box: 1: refers to a box of assorted low value stamps or covers being offered or sold as one lot. 2: Box of same priced material such as a box of 50¢ covers. 3: box of low-priced material being sold individually.
Junk mail: term used for third-class advertising mail.
Junta: (Sp.) council, governing body.
Junta de Defensa Nacional: (Sp.) National Defense Council; formed by Spanish Nationalists in 1936 to administer the regions they controlled.

Junta Provisional Revolucionaria: (Sp.) Provisional Revolutionary Council; formed during revolution of 1868; authorized "Habilitado por la Nacion" overprints.

Jury: judges of a stamp exhibition.

Jusqu’a: name of marking on air mail covers to discontinue conveyance by air at designated location.

Justice, Dep’t. of: inscription, U.S. officials, all stock of remaining stamps were burned in February 1885.

Justice Françoise: tax on judicial court papers; French Colony revenue inscription.

Justice Indigene: local court fees; French Colony revenue inscription.

JWB: Joseph W. Butler, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

JWG: James W. Gessford, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

J.W. Scott & Co.'s Monthly price list: earliest Scott catalog, June 1867.

JX: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix for Porte de Mar (Mexico). 2: (Fr.) journaux (newspapers).

Jylland: (Dan, Nor.) Jutland
K

K 60 K: Armenia overprint on stamps of Russia.
K: 1: Scott Catalogue prefix for U.S. Offices in China. 2: (Without country name) Bosnia and Herzegovina money unit. 3: auction catalog abbreviation for Kuna (Croatia); Koruna (Czech Republic), Kroon (Estonia), Kwanza (Angola), Kina (Papua New Guinea), Kip (Laos) Kyat (Myanmar). 4: watermark on sheets of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1890- 5: with eagle and United States of America: Connecticut Custom House revenue seal. 6: comb (perforation): if used as suffix to catalog number, it indicates tete-beche variation. 7: German abbreviation for carmine color overprint or surcharge. 8: Kissingen. 9: with crown Krakau. 10. international postal code for Cambodia.
Kaapstad (Cape Town): Republic of South Africa.
Kabard(ino)-Balkaria, Republic of: Jan.14, 2002: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Kabinetbriefstuck: (Ger.) very fine item, choice copy.
Kabul, Kingdom of: see Afghanistan.
Kabwe: formerly Broken Hill, Zambia.
Kachet: (Ger.) cachet.
Kadnikof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-1914.
Kaffebrun: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) coffee-brown (color).
Kafr-Ammar: Egypt, 1879-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Kafr-Cheik: Egypt, 1879-1884; see Interpostal seals.
Kafr-Daouar: Egypt, 1865-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Kafr-Daoude: Egypt, 1879-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Kafr-el-Chuar: Egypt, 1872-1874; see Interpostal seals.
Kafr-Zayat: Egypt, 1864-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Kahului Railroad Company: Hawaii railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.
Kais. Deutsche Marine-Schiffpost: (Ger.) Imperial German Naval ships post.
Kaiserlich Deutsche Postagentur Shanghai: German postal agency marking from Shanghai, China, 1886.
Kaiserliche Koniglich: (Ger.) Imperial / Royal. Kalkal: Egypt, 1879-1880; see Interpostal seals.
Kaiserliche Konigliche Osterreichische Post: inscription on stamps of Austria, Austrian Offices in Turkey.
Kajman Szigetek: (Hung.) the Cayman Islands.
Kajoegong: (Japanese occupation) 1942-45, Palembang district Sumatra local overprint.
Kakaobrun (Dan., Nor., Swed.) cocoa-brown (color).
Kalaalit Nunaat: (Greenland) Greenland.
Kalayaan Nang Pilipinas: inscription on stamps of Japan for Philippines, "Independence"
Japanese Occupation, 1943.

**Kalimantan, republik**: bogus overprints for supposed independence movement in Indonesia.

**Kaliningrad**: formerly Konigsberg, USSR.

**Kalisz**: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Kalman-Inseln**: (*Ger.*) Cayman Islands.

**Kalmar-Oland Island and Return Experimental Flight**: see Sweden - 1914 Kalmar-Oland Island and Return Experimental Flight

**Kamitkia**: c 1996; illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.

**Kalymnos**: (*Ger.*) Calino.


**Kambodscha**: (*Ger.*) Cambodia

**Kambodzsa**: (*Hung.*) Cambodia.

**Kamchatka**: c 1996; illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan. 14, 2002, not valid for postage.

**Kamdar**: Indian States term for a princely state administrative officer

**Kamerun**: (*Ger.*) Cameroun, 1900-18.

**Kamenotisk**: (*Czech.*) lithography.

**Kamerun**: 1. (*Ger.*) overprint on stamps of Germany, 1897-1915; see Cameroon. 2. (*Dan., Nor., Swed.*) Cameroum, Cameroons,

**Kammzähnung**: (*Ger.*) see Comb perforation.

**Kampuchea**: see Cambodia.

**Kamtakking**: (*Nor.*) comb perforation.

**Kamtakning**: (*Dan.*) comb perforation, see Perforering - Kam.

**Kamtandning**: (*Swed.*) comb perforation.

**Kamtshatka**: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU, Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.

**Kamyishlof**: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1903-1917.

**Kan.**: abbreviation for Kansas prior to Zip Code usage.

**Kanada**: (*Dan., Ger., Nor. Swed.*) Canada.

**Kanadisk**: (*Dan., Nor.*) Canadian.

**Kanadensisk**: (*Swed.*) Canadian.

**Kanalinseln**: (*Ger.*) Channel Islands.

**Kanalzone**: (*Nor.*) the Canal Zone.

**Kanalzone**: (*Ger.*) Canal Zone.

**Kanalzonen**: (*Dan., Swed.*) the Canal Zone.

**Kanaløerne**: (*Dan.*) the Channel Islands.

**Kanarieöarna**: (*Swed.*) Canary Islands.

**Kanarische Inseln**: (*Ger.*) Canary Islands.

**K & Co. (Kennedy & Co.)**: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Kanelbrun**: (*Dan., Nor., Swed.*) cinnamon brown (color).

**Kangaroo Island**: Australian locals.

**Kangaroos (Roos)**: name given to the 1913 map and kangaroo design of Australia.

**Kanpur**: also known as Cawnpore, India.

**Kans.**: United States protective overprint for use in Kansas to reduce post office robberies.
1920s.

**Kansas**: U.S. territory May 30, 1854, state Jan. 29, 1861; created from public domain areas.

**Kansas and Nebraska overprints**: an experiment to prevent resale of stolen stamps by overprinting current definitives "Kans." for sale in Kansas and "Nebr." for sale in Nebraska; the experiment failed since some postal employees refused to accept them and they were also extensively forged.

**Kansas City roulettes**: Dec. 1914; Kansas City, Mo. post office received imperforate 1¢ and 2¢ stamps in the Washington Head design; the Kansas City postmaster received permission to roulette the stamps and sell them.

**Kansu-Ningsai-Tsinghai Area**: 1949 People's Post, Northwest China; People's Republic of China.

**Kansu Province**: a single Chinese stamp was overprinted in Chinese characters for use in that province, Aug. 1949.

**Kantara**: Egypt, 1868-1882; see Interpostal seals.

**Kanton**: (Ger.) Canton.

**Kanturk & Newmarket Railway Company**: British railway local post.

**Kap**: currency unit of Latvia.

**Kap der Guten Hoffnung**: (Ger.) Cape of Good Hope.

**Kap det Gode Håb**: (Dan.) Cape of Good Hope.

**Kapeikas**: unit of currency in Latvia.

**Kap Juby**: (Ger.) Cape Juby.

**Kapstaden**: (Dan.) Cape Town (South Africa).

**Kap Verdeiarn**: (Swed.) Cape Verde Islands.

**Kap Verdische Inseln**: (Ger.) Cape Verde Islands.

**Kap Verdiske øer**: (Dan.) the Cape Verde Islands.

**Kar**: (Ger.) carmine (color).

**Karabakh**: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.

**Karabino-Balkaria**: bogus Russian issue.

**Karachay-Cherkessia (Karachaevo-Cherksia)**: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU, Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.

**Karácsony Szigetek**: (Hung.) Christmas Island.

**Karakalpakia**: c1995, bogus Uzbekistan, USSR, not valid for postage.

**Karakalpaston**: bogus Russian issue.

**Karbardino-Balkaria**: bogus Russian issue.

**Karbovanets**: unit of currency in the Ukraine; also called the ruble.

**Kardinalrød**: (Dan., Nor.) cardinal red (color).

**Kardinalröd**: (Swed.) cardinal red (color), see Mörkröd.

**Karelen**: (Swed.) Karelia.

**Karelia**: northwestern Soviet Russia; currency: 100 pennia = 1 markka 1921, Nov. 21: independent state 1922: No. 1, 5 pennia dark gray, first stamp issue; rebellion of Karelians, 1941, Oct. 1: stamps of Finland overprinted for Russian territory of Eastern Karelia under Finnish administration, 1943: semipostal stamp issued for war victims in Eastern Karelia, 1945: Eastern Karelia regained by Russia; see Finland.

**Karelia**: c1997, illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan.14, 2002; not valid for postage.

**Karelia, Eastern**: see Karelia.
Karelien: *(Dan.)* Karelia,
Karema: unauthorized overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo for German East Africa.
Karen State: bogus issue.
Karjala: bogus Russian local overprint for Karelia, 1922.
Karki: overprint on stamps of Italy-Aegean islands, 1912-22; see Calchi.
Karlfonds: (Emperor Karl's Fund) military field post stamps with charity surcharge for Austria, 1918.
Karl Marx Stadt: formerly Chemnitz, German Democratic Republic.
Karlov Vary: (German occupation) 1938, Sudentenland local post.
Karlsbad: (German occupation) 1938, Sudentenland local post.
Kármazinvörös: *(Hung.)* crimson red (color).
Karmesin: *(Ger.)* crimson (color).
Karminbrun: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* carmine-brown (color),
Karminfiolett: *(Dan.)* carmine-violet (color).
Karminlilla: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* carmine-lilac (color),
Karminova: *(Czech.)* carmine (color).
Karminovocervená: *(Czech.)* carmine-red (color).
Karminovohnedá: *(Czech.)* carmine-brown (color).
Karminpurpur: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* carmine-purple (color),
Karminrod: *(Dan., Nor.)* carmine-red (color),
Karminrosa: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* carmine-rose (color),
Karmint pátryck: *(Swed.)* carmine surcharge.
Karminviolet: *(Dan.)* carmine-violet (color),
Karminviolett: *(Swed.)* carmine-violet (color).
Kärnten: *(Ger.)* Carinthia.
Kärnten Abstimmung: *(Ger.)* overprint and surcharge on stamps of Austria for a plebiscite to determine after WW I, if residents of the Province of Carinthia (Kärnten) wanted to remain with Austria (plebiscite decision) or become part of Yugoslavia, June 6, 1919.
Karolinen: *(Ger.)* overprint on stamps of Germany for Caroline Islands, 1900.
Karolinerne: *(Dan.)* the Caroline Islands.
Karolinöarna: *(Swed.)* the Caroline Islands.
Karo Naslaiclams: Feb. 1924 overprint/surcharge on stamps of Lithuania semi-postal for War Invalids.
Karoris: Indian States term for collectors of revenue.
Karpaten Ukraine: *(Ger.)* Carpatho Ukraine.
Karpathen-Ukraine: *(Dan.)* Carpatho-Ukraine.
Karpáti-Ukrajina: *(Hung.)* Carpatho-Ukraine, see Cárpatalja.
Karten-Carinthia: Austrian plebiscite labels.
Kartoe Pos: (Malaya) post card
Kartografie: *(Ger.)* cartography.
Kartonpapier: *(Ger.)* thick paper.
Kaschmir: (Ger.) Indian States, Jammu and Kashmir, 1866-70.
Kashira: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1907.
Kashmir: (Ger.) Indian States, Jammu and Kashmir, 1866-70.
Kasos: (Ger.) Caso.
Kassala: Egypt, 1879-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Kassel: Courier post, German local, 1893-1900.
Kassimof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1869-1875.
Kastanhnedavy: (Czech.) chestnut brown (color).
Kastanjebrun: (Nor., Swed.) chestnut brown, maroon (color).
Kastanniebrun: (Dan.) chestnut brown, maroon (color).
Kastenzähnung: (Ger.) harrow perforation.
Katalog: (Ger.) catalog(ue), a list of certain philatelic items arranged in a certain order.
Katalognummer: (Ger.) catalog number; a designated number or set of numbers from a postage stamp or postal history reference universally identifying a philatelic item.
Katalogové Číslo: (Czech.) catalog number.
Katalogschlager: (Ger.) price list discounted from catalogue listing.
Katalogwert: (Ger.) catalog value.
Katapultpost: (Dan.) ship catapult mail.
Katar: (Hung.) Qatar.
Katapultpostenpost: (Ger.) mail from a disaster, usually marked with a rubber stamped cachet.
Katchak Posta: (Turkish characters) "Smuggled Letter," Turkey, used for smuggled private letters into Greece that were caught, paid double postage and fine.
Katibo: Donald Evans issue, Surinam.
Katie: one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, "Griffin & Sabine."
Katin: one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, "Griffin & Sabine."
Katona Posta: (Hung.) military posts.
Katonai Posta: (Hung.) military post.
Katze: (Ger.) cats (thematic).
Kaufen: (Ger.) to buy.
Kauft Wohlfahrtsbriefmarken: (Ger.) "Buy charity stamps for the Winter Relief," Germany machine cancel, 1931-37.
Kaulbach Island: Canada local post; island off the coast of Nova Scotia with local post stamp to frank mail to the nearest Canadian post office on the mainland; 1971-84.
Kaunas: formerly Kovno, city in Lithuania; 1923-25: known as Kaunas printing, Klaipeda: inscription, Memel, Lithuanian occupation.
Kavalla: see Cavalla.
Kavárná; (Czech.) coffee house.
Kawala: (Ger.) Cavalle.
Kawthulay: Burmese related fantasy.
Kazan: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1895.
Kazovy: (Czech.) faulty, imperfect.
K.B: Scott Catalogue prefix for exile government semi-postal.
K.C.-Nouita: resembles these letters; Princely Serbian Post, Serbia, 1866.
K. CPbCKA nOMTA: (Resembles these letters) Serbia.
Kes: (Czech.) Czechoslovakian crown.
K.D.: Kaiserliche Deutsche (Ger.) Imperial Germany.
"K" die: the 3rd die of the 3-cent stamp of the first series of U.S. stamped envelopes; named after the label ends which resemble the letter "K."
KE: abbreviation for King Edward VII issues.
Kedd: (Hung.) Tuesday.
Keeling Islands: see Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Kegelmugel: bogus issue.
Kehrdruk: (Ger.) see Tête-bêche. Kekantan: Malaya, Malaysia.
Keine Postsendung: (Ger.) “Not for mailing” printed across area where address normally goes to signify that the postal item is a hand-back piece to be given to the collector and not valid for postal use.
Keizyo Tyosen: (Kor.) Seoul, Korea.
Kék: (Hung.) blue (color).
Kékesszürke: (Hung.) blue (bluish)-grey (color).
Kékeszőld: (Hung.) blue(ish)-green (color).
Kékeszőld: (Hung.) aquamarine (color).
Kékis: (Hung.) bluish (color).


Kelet: (Hung.) East.

Kellogg’s Penny Post & City Despatch: 1853; U.S. local post, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kelly, J. B. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Kelvin Penney Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.


Kemp Land: Antarctic fantasy.


Kendall, B.J. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Kene: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-84.

Keneta: cents, on stamps of Hawaii.

Kennebec & Boston Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass. and the Kennebec area of Maine; used a label, year unknown.

Kennebec Express: mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass. and the Kennebec area of Maine; used a label, year unknown.

Kennedy & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Kennedy, Dr.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Kenner: (Ger.) expert.

Kenn-Nr.: (Ger.) identification number.

Kensett, T. & Co.: U.S. private die canned fruit proprietary stamp.

Kent Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Kenttäpostia: (Fin.) fieldpost, inscription for free mail for Finnish troops in 1941-44 as well as civilian mail addressed to the armed forces.

Kentucky: 1: U.S. state June 1, 1792; part of Virginia until statehood. 2: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801.


Kenya: Mau Mau and unofficial overprints; unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry,

**Kenya Tanganyika Uganda**: hippos mating; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar**: October 25, 1964, inscriptionon stamps issued by the East African Common Services Organization, not used in Zanzibar.


**Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania**: see Tanganyika: trust territory;

**Kenya Uganda Tanganyika**:
1: see Tanganyika: trust territory.

**Kenya Tanganyika Uganda**: hippos mating; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Kenyon & Co.'s Express**: parcel delivery firm serviced the New York City area; used a label, year unknown.


**Képeslap**: (Hung.) picture postcard.

**Képes Levelezolap**: (Hung.) postcard.

**Kerassunde**: 1909-10, name of city as overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkish Empire.

**Keretfogazat**: (Hung.) harrow perforation.

**Kerguelen archipelago**: see French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

**Kerguelen Land**: Antarctic, also known as Desolation Island, 1892.

**Kerkira**: formerly Corfu, Greece.

**Kermadec Islands**: local stamp of a New Zealand, Pacific Island, 1937.

**Kernow**: Great Britain Cornwall local post, 1978.

**Kerr, Dr. Jas. C.**: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Ker's City Post**: local, bogus, Canada, in 1800s.

**Kestrel Aviation**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Kerttu**: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

**Keriület**: (Hung.) (political) district.

**Keswick & Penrith Railway**: British railway local post.

**Ketahkotaan**: Johore.

K.E.VIII: King Edward Eighth of Great Britain, who reigned from Jan. 20, 1936 to Dec. 11, 1936.
Kewkiang: China treaty port local stamp, 1894-97.
Key: the design outline defining all areas of color.
Key plate: the printing plate that prints the stamp's design and used in conjunction with a duty plate.
Key stone: the stone where transfers of the key are arranged as needed.
Key type: issues of two or more postal administrations using the same stamp design.
K.G.C.A.: (Korusska Glasoona Cona A) Carinthian Plebescite Zone A; Karen Government Commission, Zone A, 1920; see Carinthia.
Kgl: (Ger.) Königlich; under the powers of the King.
Kgl. Bayer. Staatsisenb.: Royal Bavarian State Railway stamp used to pay freight charges on parcels shipped via the railroad.
K.G.L. (with cents): Danish West Indies or (with skillings) Denmark.
Kgl. Post Frm: (Dan.) Kongeligt Post-Frimaerke (Royal Post Free Stamp) inscription on Danish stamps, 1853-68.
K.G.V.: King George Fifth of Great Britain, who reigned from May 6, 1910 to Jan. 20, 1936.
K.G.VI.: King George Sixth of Great Britain, who reigned from Dec. 11, 1936 to Feb. 6, 1952.
Khafji: disputed neutral zone in Arabia between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
Khakasia: Jan.14, 2002: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Kharkof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1870-1902.
Kharkov: Russian local provisional, overprint on Ukraine, 1920-22.
Khartoum: Egypt, 1872-1882; see Interpostal seals (for overseas offices).
Khatatbe: Egypt, 1879-1884; see Interpostal seals.
Khemis Mil: formerly Affreville, Algeria.
Kherson: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1867-1914.
Khios: occupied by Greece Nov. 11, 1912, overprinted Greek stamps issued May 1913; see Chios.
Khmere: Cambodia, 1971-75.
Kholm: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1906-1911.
Khor Fakkan: Sharjah Dependency; now part of the United Arab Emirates; 1965-69: first commemorative stamps favor inscribed or overprinted, valid throughout Sharjah.
Khoresm: local post, capital at Khiva, 1922.
Khor Fakkan: Sharjah Dependency; now part of the United Arab Emirates; 1965: first commemorative stamps favor inscribed or overprinted, no postal usage.
KHTAH: (Cyrillic) Russian Post Offices in China; 1899: surcharge on stamps of Russia.
Khvalynsk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1901-1914.
Ki-An: (Kiangsi) central China local post, 1949.
Kiangsu-Anhwei: border area, local post, east China, 1938.
Kiangsu Province: central China, People's Post; 1949: local post as surcharges on Chinese stamps, also used regional issues of China, local issues include air mail, special delivery and
registration stamps.

**Kiaochow (Kiautschou):** see China, German Post Offices.

Kiao-Tcheou: Kiauchau.

**Kiautschau (ou):** (Ger.) German colony on Chinese mainland, south of Shantung Peninsula; currency: 100 pfennig = 1 mark, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1905) 1897: leased to Germany, 1900: No.1, 5 pfennigs carmine, stamps of Germany overprinted "China" for post offices in China, inscribed "Kiautschou," 1914, Sep.2: Japanese troops captured colony; stamps of Japan used, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1922: Japanese left; returned to China; see China, German Post Offices.

**Kibo:** secessionist province of Tanzania marketed as matchbox labels.

**Kibris Cumhuriyeti:** (Turk.) Cyprus Republic.

**Kibris Turk Feder Devleti:** (Turk.) Cyprus, Turkish occupation.

**Ki-Chung:** north Chinese local, 1946.

**Kicking Mule cancellation:** fancy cancel depicting a mule kicking used in Port Townsend, Wash, (1877-86), and Goleta, Ca. (1884),

**Kidder & Laird:** U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.

**Kidder's City Express Post:** U.S. local post, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1847.

**Kidder's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Rockport, Mass., used a label, year unknown.


**Kielce szkol na tysiac lecie:** (Pol.) fund raising label to build schools.

**Kiev:** Ukraine local provisional issue, 1920-22.

**Kigoma:** unauthorized overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo for German East Africa.

**Ki Kiang:** (Kiren-Heilung Kiang) Northeast China, local, 1946.

**Kilenc:** (Hung.) nine (number).

**Kilencven:** (Hung.) ninety (number).

**Kilis:** town in Turkey; 1921: single stamp released, one piastre, native language inscription.

**Killer:** 1: any obliterating postmark that will render re-use of a stamp impossible. 2: a barred portion of a dual canceler.

**Killer bars:** horizontal lines which are typically used to cancel a stamp, typically to the right of the cancel.

**Kilmer, Dr. & Co:** Binghamton, N.Y. manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines converted 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ postage stamps of the 1895 issue into provisional revenue stamps.

**Kilometro 83:** Egypt, 1868-1871; see Interpostal seals.

**Kiloware:** term used by dealers or countries to sell mixtures of stamps on paper; a kilo is approximately 2 1/3 pounds.

**Kina:** 1. currency unit in Papua New Guinea. 2. (Dan., Hung., Nor., Swed.) China

**Kinai:** (Hung.) Chinese.

**Kina (Császáság):** (Hung.) Chinese Empire (existant until January 1912).

**Kina (Köztársaság):** (Hung.) Republic of China.

**Kina, Folkerepublik:** (Dan.) see Folkerepublik Kina.

**Kina (Formosa):** (Hung.) Republic of China (Taiwan).

**Kina (Népköztársaság):** (Hung.) People's Republic of China.

**Kinai:** (Hung.) Chinese.

**Kinarød:** (Nor.) Chinese red (color).
Kinderpost; Kinderstempel: (Ger.) children's stamps; see Toy stamps.
Kinderzegels: children's charity semi-postal stamps used in Holland since 1924.
Kinderzeichnungen: children's contest moon post labels printed in Germany, year unknown.
Kinesisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Chinese (adj.).
Kinesisk Post i Manchuriet: (Dan.) Chinese Post Offices in Manchuria.
Kinesisk Post i Tibet: (Dan.) Chinese Post Offices in Tibet.
King Bomba: Ferdinand II, ruler of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, got the name of King Bomba because he shelled villages that he felt deserved punishment.
Kingdom of Libia: Feb. 10, 1966 United Kingdom of Libya special delivery inscription.
Kingdom of Two Sicilies: Italian State made up of the island of Sicily, and part of the Apennine Peninsula; 1815: union between Kingdom of Naples and Kingdom of Sicily, 1858, Jan 1: No.1, 1/2 grana pale lake, separate first stamps, issues for Naples, 1859, Jan 1: separate issue for Sicily, 1860, July 17: both issues replaced by provisional government stamps of Sardinia; annexed to Sardinia, 1861, March 17: Kingdom of Sardinia changed its name to Kingdom of Italy, stamps for Neapolitan Provinces 1862: replaced by stamps of Italy.
King Edward VII Land: overprint on stamps of New Zealand for Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition, 1908; possibly created to prove territorial claims in the area; Shackleton appointed postmaster prior to departure, and supplied with stamps and a cancellation.
King George V Medallion stamps: Canada's set of six stamps was issued Dec. 1, 1932; they show a medallion portrait of King George V thought to have been taken from the obverse of British coins.
Kingman's City Post: about 1850s, Charleston, S. C.; see Carriers' Stamps.
King's Arm Hotel: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
King's Delivery: parcel delivery firm serviced Montreal, Canada, used labels; year unknown.
King's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Montreal, Canada, used labels; year unknown.
King's Road: 13th century post road to and from Finland, Sweden, Russia and the Baltics.
King's Road SW3 Strike: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Kingston, Ga. Paid 5 cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Kingston Young Conserv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Kingsway Stamps: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Kinsley & Co's Express: mail and parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass, New York City and Philadelphia, Pa.; used a corner card and labels; 1857.
Kinsley's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and Fall River, Mass and Newport, R.I.; used a label, year unknown.
Kionga: southeast Africa on Indian River; currency: 100 centavos = 1 escudo. 1916, May 29: No.1, 1/2 centavo blue, occupied by Portugal, overprint "Republica Kionga"on stamps of Lourenco Marques, WWI-post: incorporated into Mozambique.
Kip: currency unit in Laos.
Kir: (Hung.) abbreviation for királyi, royal.
Királykék: (Hung.) royal blue (color).
Kirby & Sons: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Kirche: (Ger.) church.
Kirchenstaat: (Ger.) Vatican State in Rome

**Kirighizistan:** (Fr.) Kyrgyzstan.

**Kirillof:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-1910.

**Kirin and Heilungchange:** province; part of Northeast China Liberation Area; known as Manchuria by Japan; 1927: China overprinted stamps for use in her postal agencies, see Manchuria. 1946: Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs established, 1947, June 1: Harbin General Post office in charge, extended to Manchuria.

**Kirkestat(en):** (Dan.) Roman State(s)

**Kirshbaum Special Delivery:** delivery firm serviced Philadelphia, Pa., used a label, year unknown.

**Kisangani:** formerly Stanleyville, Zaire.

**Kishangarh:** India Feudatory State; 1899: No.1, 1 anna green, first local stamps, 1918: first official stamps, 1948: joined Bundi and Jaipur to form Rajasthan, official stamps overprinted "ON/K S/D," 1949: separate stamps discontinued, 1950: uses stamps of Republic of India.

**Kisív:** (Hung.) miniature sheet.

**Kiss printing:** type of printing where the paper is lightly pressed on the printing plate causing it to come into contact a second time.

**Kiss stamp:** a blank rectangle in a sheet or book of stamps filled in with a large X or St. Andrews's Cross; see St. Andrew's Cross.

**Kite messages:** recorded usage in China, during a siege in AD 549.

**Kitty Hawk:** overprint on U.S. International Civil Aeronautics stamps, privately made by A.C. Roessler.

**Kiung-Lai:** southwest Chinese local, 1950.

**Kivágás:** (Hung.) postage stamp(s) on piece of paper or envelope, see levédarab.

**Kjobenhavns by og Hus Telegraf By Post:** see Copenhagen - Lauritzen & Thaulow Local Post.

**Kjobenhavn's Pakke Expedition:** local, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1901.

**Kjobenhavns Telefon-Kiosker:** local, Copenhagen, Denmark.

**K.K., K.u.K.:** (Ger.) Kaiserlich und Königliches (Imperial and Royal) on stamps of Austria and possessions.

**K.K. (Brief Marken):** Imperial Royal Letter Stamp, Austria.


**K.K.H.M.:** watermark for Kaiserlich Königliches Handels-Ministerium (Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce), watermark in script letters on first issue of Austria.

**K K K:** Kataas-taasan Kagalinggalang Katiopunan, inscription on Aguinaldo, Philippine stamps, a political secret society.

**K K Post Stemple:** 1: (Imperial Royal Postage Stamp) (Kreuzer denominations) Austria. 2: (cents denominations) Austria, Lombardy Venetia. 3: labels produced at international stamp exhibitions, 1881 and 1890, with date on bottom of label.

**K K Post Stemple Zeitung:** Austria newspaper stamps.
Klaallit Nunaat (Kaladlit Nunat): Greenland.

Klaipeda: inscription, Memel, Lithuanian occupation, 1923-25; formerly Memel, USSR.

Klar: 1. (Nor.) deep (as referencing the color of a postage stamp), 2. (Swed.) bright (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

Klarblå: (Swed.) bright blue (color).

Klar karmin: (Swed.) bright carmine (color).

Klargul: (Swed.) bright yellow (color).

Klargulorange: (Swed.) bright yellow-orange (color).

Klar mörk karmin: (Swed.) bright dark carmine (color).

Klart tryck: (Swed.) clear print.

Klarultramarin: (Swed.) bright ultramarine (color).

Klassifizieren: (Ger.) to classify.

Klebefalz: (Ger.) gummed hinge.

Klebezettel, philatelistic: (Ger.) philatelic label.

Klein: (Ger.) small.

Kleinbogen: (Ger.) sheet of a stamp or stamps, surrounded with a paper margin issued for a specific event or purpose, sheetlet, souvenir sheet.

Kleinbogensatz: (Ger.) set of sheetlets.

Kleinformat: (Ger.) small size or format.

Klemmbinder: (Ger.) spring-back binder.

Klipp: (Swed.) postage stamp(s) on paper clipping.

Klischee: (Ger.) printing block.

Klisjé: (Nor.) cliché.

Klondike Airways: local, Canada, 1928.

K.N.: (Resembles these letters) postal tax overprint of Greece.

Knapp: (Ger.) cut close.

Knappenålshull: (Nor.) pin-hole.

K N C P N n OnT A: (Resembles these letters) Serbia.

Knife: 1: the cutting edge of the machine which cuts the envelope blank. 2: the size and shape of the die-cut papers from which the envelopes are folded.

Knight's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced the Boston, Mass. area; used labels, year unknown.

Knihovna: (Czech.) library.

Knihtisk: (Czech.) typography, letterpress printing.

Knoch: (Ger.) stamps in very poor condition.

Knockdown price: see Hammer price.

Knot End Railway (G&KERY): British railway local post.

Knoxville, Tenn Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.


Kobalt: (Ger.) cobalt.

Koban: Japan's first typographed stamps, 1876.

Kobber: (Dan.) copper (metallic color).

Kobberrød: (Dan.) copper-red (color).

Kobberstik: (Dan.) copper plate engraving.

Kobbertryk: (Dan.) copper plate.
Kobelaky: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1903-1908.
København: (Dan.) Copenhagen.
Kobo: unit of currency in Nigeria.
Koboltblå: (Dan., Nor.) cobalt blue (color).
Kocher stamps: A. Kocher et Fils, Switzerland, had impressions of the "Tell's Son" definitives in 1909 printed on the firm's adhesive labels; the stamps frames by advertising matter; the Swiss postal authorities withdrew the privilege.
Koeniglich Ungarish: (Ger.) Royal Hungarian.
K O H: Russia, South Russia, Far Eastern Republic, Finland, Latvia or Batum.
Kokos-Inseln: (Ger.) Cocos islands.
Kolding: Seaport in Vejle county, SE Jutland, Denmark, on the inlet of the Little Belt River ca. 120 miles WSW of Copenhagen. Local post opened in October 1887, with “Kolding Bypost” local stamps being issued at the same time. The service closed 30 April 1900.
Kolding Bypost: local, Denmark railway parcel, 1887-1900.
Koletni pratki: inscription for parcel stamps of Bulgaria.
Kolguev Island: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.
Kolmy: (Czech.) vertical.
Kolo: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Kologrif: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1888-1891.
Kolomyja: Western Ukraine, Russian local post, 1918, 1922: stamps of Austria overprinted "Ykp. H.P" and a surcharge, 1919: registration stamp issued with same inscription.
Køloni: (Nor.) colony.
Kolonie(r): (Dan.) colony(ies).
Kolonie Curacao: (Colony of Curacao) Netherlands Antilles, 1903-08.
Kolonie Suriname: (Colony of Suriname) Suriname, 1903-08.
Kolumbien: (Ger.) Colombia.
Komb: (Ger.) combined.
Komi: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.
Komis: bogus issue, not valid for postage.
Komitetitte Qindreses: cinderella, Albania Government in Exile.
Kommune: (Nor.) municipality, used on litter disposal fee stamps.
Komoren: (Ger.) Comoro islands.
Komori Sziget: (Hung.) the Comoro Islands.
Komplett: (Ger., Swed.) complete.
Kompletter satz: (Ger.) complete set.
Komponisten: (Ger.) composers.
Komsomolsk: bogus Russian local overprint.
K.O.M.W., Groszy: 1915, Municipal Council of Warsaw, local stamps, used within 30 miles of
the radius of the city of Warsaw.

Kon: Batum, Far Eastern Republic, Finland, Latvia, Russia, White Russia money unit.

Konzentracní Tabory: see Celistvosti - Koncentrácí Tabory

Konzentrationslager: (Swed.) concentration camp.

Konzentrationslagerpost: (Swed.) concentration camp mail.

Konzentrationslejr: (Dan.) concentration camp.

Konzentrationslejrpost: (Dan.) concentration camp mail.

Konewe, Rep.: bogus label.

Konfedererad Stater: (Swed.) Confederate States.

Konfødererede Stater: (Dan.) Confederate States.

Konföderierte Staaten: (Ger.) Confederate States of America.

Konge: (Dan., Nor.) king.

Kongeblå: (Dan., Nor.) royal blue (color).

Kongedømme: (Nor.) kingdom.

Kongelict Post Frimaerke: (Royal Post Free Stamp) inscription on stamps of Denmark, 1851.

Kongelig: (Dan., Nor.) royal.

Kongeligh: Danish West India or Denmark.

Kongerige: (Dan.) kingdom.

Kongerike: (Nor.) kingdom.

Kongeriket Storbritannia og Nordirland: (Nor.) the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Kongo: (Ger.) Congo.

Kongó: (Hung.) the Congo.

Kongresi K.K.F.S.: with red cross, date and value; overprint for postal tax, semipostal, Albania.

König: (Ger.) king.

Königin: (Ger.) queen.

Koniglich: (Ger.) royal.

Königliche Cantzley Bote: (Swed.) royal official messenger service operated in 1692 in Sweden.

Königliche Schwedisches & Norwegisches Post Comptiore (K.S.&N.P.C.): (Swed.) used Jan. 1, 1823 when Sweden was combined with Norway.

Konigreich: (Ger.) kingdom.

Konigsberg: Hansa, German local post, 1894-1900.

Konin: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden / Interneeringskampen: (Dut.) Kingdom of the Netherlands / Internment Camps, Dutch inscription for stamp labels for internees in Belgium, Feb. 1916.

Koninkrijk Nederlanden: (Dutch) inscription on stamps of the Netherlands for use by foreign military personnel interned by the Dutch government during WW 1.

Konsentrasjonsleir: (Nor.) concentration camp.

Konsentrasjonsleirpost: (Nor.) concentration camp mail.

Konstantinograd: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1913.

Konstantinsbad (Konstantinovy): German occupation, Sudentenland local post, 1938.

Konstanz: formerly Constance, Germany.

Konstruktér: (Czech.) designer.

Kontoret for Behandling af Ubeseorgede Postsager: inscription on official seals, Denmark.

Kontrollzeichen: (Ger.) control mark.

Könymat: (Hung.) typography.

Kookaburra bird: 1913, 1932, bird known as the "laughing Jackass" on stamps of Australia.
Kop: arms in oval, Finland.
Kopec (k): currency unit in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Batum, Belarus, Finland, Russia.
Köpenhamn: (Swed.) Copenhagen.
Kopfstehend: (Ger.) inverted.
Kopftype: (Ger.) head type.
Koppar: (Swed.) copper (metallic color).
Kopparröd: (Swed.) copper-red (metallic color).
Kopper: (Nor.) copper (metallic color).
Kopperröd: (Nor.) copper-red (metallic color).
Koppartyck: (Swed.) copper plate recess printing.
Korachieh: Egypt, 1880-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Korca, Korce, Korces: inscription for Albania, 1914-18; formerly Koritsa.
Korcheva: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1876-1911.
Korcula: island off Dalmatian coast; 1944, May: charity stamps overprinted when occupied by Germany, never issued.
Korea: (Ger.) peninsula between Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan, aka Corea, South Korea; official name of postal administration: Ministry of Information and Communication currency: 100 mon = 1 poun, 5 poun = 1 chun, 1,000 re = 100 cheun, 100 weun = 1 hwan (1953), 100 chun = 1 won (1962) 1877: Chinese stamps used, 1884, Nov. 18: stamps issued by the Japanese, 1897: declared an empire, 1900, Jan. 1: joined the UPU, 1905-46: Japan Administrative Control, used stamps of Japan, 1910: formerly annexed to Japan, stamps of Japan used, 1945, Aug.: divided at 38th parallel between Soviet and US administrations, Japan possession of Korea taken away, 1947: first air mail stamp, 1948: republic established in South Korea, 1953, Aug.1: first semipostal stamp.
Korea (Dél): (Hung.) Republic of Korea (South Korea).
Korea (Észak): (Hung.) People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea).
Korea, Indian Custodial Force: 1953: stamps of the Republic of India overprinted "Indian Custodian Unit, Korea" in teh Hindi language.
Korea, Japanese Post Offices: 1900: Japan; Office in Korea stamps of Japan overprinted.
Korea, North Occupation of South Korea: 1950: three stamps issued overprinted with a double circle enclosing Korean characters.
Koreansk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Korean.
Korea, Republic (South Korea) 1875: Chinese and Japanese stamps used, 1884, Nov. 18: No.1, 5 mon rose, stamps issued by the Japanese, 1900, Jan. 1: joined the UPU, 1905-45: used stamps of Japan, 1910: formerly annexed to Japan, stamps of Japan used, 1945, Aug.: divided at 38th parallel between Soviet and US administrations, Japan possession of Korea taken away, 1945,
Korexia: bogus Russian local overprint.
Korespondencní Lístek: (Czech.) post card.
Korfu: (Ger.) Corfu.
Koriakia: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.
Koritsa: provisional Epirus issue, 1914-16 issues during Greek occupation.
Koromfekete: (Hung.) jet-black (color).
Korona: (Crown) currency unit in Hungary.
Korosco: Egypt, 1872-1882; see Interpostal seals.
Korral: (Dan., Nor.) coral (color).
Korralrosa: (Dan., Nor.) coral-pink (color).
Korrektur: (Dan., Nor.) proof.
Korsband: (Swed.) wrapper.
Korsbånd: (Dan.) wrapper.
Kort: (Dan., Nor.) short.
Kortbrev: (Swed.) letter card (postal stationery).
Kort takk: (Dan., Nor.) short perforation.
Kort tand, korta tänder: (Swed.) short perforation, short perforations.
Koruna: currency unit in Czechoslovakia, Slovakia.
Kos: (Ger.) one of the Dodecanese island group; see Aegean Islands.
Kosoves, Republica e, Kosovo: Jugoslavia.
Kosovo: 1: March 14, 2001; stamps issued by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), for internal use only. 2: (Republic) Yugoslav local overprint "Kosoves", Jugoslavia.
Kostüm: (Ger.) costume (thematic).
Kota Kinabalu: formerly Jesselton, Malaysia.
Kotelnich: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1869-1916.
Kotor: (German occupation) "Boka Kotorска" Jugoslavia, 1944; formerly Cattaro.
Koweit: (Fr.) 1: Kuwait. 2: trial setting of "Koweit," Kuwait overprint on stamps of India.
Köztársaság: (Hung.) "Republic" overprint on stamps of Hungary, Nov. 16, 1918; first issue of the republic made from the Hungarian part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
Kozelets: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1867-1874.
Közép-Afrikal Köztársaság: (Hung.) Central African Republic.
Köztársaság: (Hung.) republic.
K.P.: Kagamitang Pampamahalaan, (official business), Japanese inscription on stamps of
Philippines for Japanese occupation.
Kpaiha: (resembles these letters) Ukraine.
KPAJbEBCTBO C.X.C. (resembles these letters) Jugoslavia.
KPAJbEBNHA: (resembles these letters) Jugoslavia.
K P C: Korean Specialized Postage Stamp Catalog.
K P C T.A: (resembles these letters) Yugoslavia, postal tax stamps.
K P H T H: (resembles these letters) Crete.
Kpk: (Finn.) Fieldpost Office Number.
Kpl., Komplett: (Ger.) complete.
Kr.: auction catalog abbreviation for Krona; Iceland unit of currency.
K R: Kronen (crown) currency unit in Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Germany, Hungary and Wurttemberg.
Kr., Kreuzer: currency of Austria, Baden, Bavaria, German States, Hungary, Wurttemberg.
Kr 1.98, Kr 2.12: overprint on stamps of Sweden for parcel post.
Kragero: Seaport town in Telemark county, S Norway, ca. 40 miles W of Arendal. Local post established by C. Solberg and F. Juell, with set-of-4 "Kragéro Bypost" lithographed on tinted papers local stamps issued 1 May 1886. Imperforate proofs in many colors exist. The post ceased operations effective 8 October 1886.
Kragere: Norway local post.
Krajczar: unit of currency in Hungary.
Krajina: (Republic) Croatia, under control of Serbs, 1992-95.
Krajovy: (Czech.) regional.
Krakov: formerly Cracow, Poland.
Král: (Czech.) king.
Kral b. Uphatopa: (resembles these letters) Montenegro.
Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata I Slovenaca: Yugoslavia, Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.
Královna: (Czech.) queen.
Královsky: (Czech.) royal.
Královnství: (Czech.) kingdom.
Kran: currency unit of Persia (Iran).
Krans: currency unit in Afghanistan.
Krapivna: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1870-1871.
Krasnodar: formerly Ekaterinodar, USSR.
Krasnoufimsk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1893-1916.
Krasny: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1890-1912.
Krátke zuby: (Czech.) short perforations.
Kreidepapier: (Ger.) chalk paper.
Kriegsmarke: (Ger.) war stamp, stamp issued during war conditions.
Kreis: 1: Russia Wenden (Livonia) money unit. 2: (Ger.) circle.
Kreisstempel: (Ger.) circular postmark.
Kremenchug: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1875-1915.
Kresba: (Czech.) drawing, design.
Kreta: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Crete.
Kreuzer: currency unit in Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Germany, Hungary, North German Confederation, Prussia, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg.
Kridblå: (Dan.) chalky-blue (color).
Kriechtier: (Ger.) reptiles (thematic).
Kriegsbilder: (Ger.) label for package of war pictures.
Kriegsdruck: (Ger.) wartime printing.
Kriegsgefangenenpost: (Ger.) prisoner of war mail.
Kriegsmarke: (Ger.) war stamp.
Kriegssteuermarke: (Ger.) war tax stamp.
Kriegsfange: (Dan., Nor.) prisoner of war (P.O.W.), see Fangelejr.
Kriegsfänge: (Ger.) prisoner-of-war (P.O.W.).
Kriegsfängebrevkort: (Swed.) prisoner-of-war (P.O.W.) postcards.
Kriegsfängepost: (Dan., Nor.) prisoner of war (P.O.W.) mail, see Fangelejrpost (Dan.).
Kriegsfängepost: (Swed.) prisoner-of-war (P.O.W.) mail.
Kriegsfängelägerpost: (Swed.) prisoner-of-war (P.O.W.) camp mail.
Krigsmærke: (Dan.) war stamp.
Krigsmärke: (Swed.) war stamp.
Krigsmærke: (Nor.) war stamp.
Krigspost: (Nor.) war period mails.
Krigsskattemærke: (Dan.) war tax stamp.
Krim: local overprint on USSR cinderella for Crimea.
Kristiania: also known as Oslo, Norway. see Christiania
Kristiansund: see Christiansund.
Kristiansunds Bypost: Norway local post.
Kritigblå: (Swed.) chalky blue (color).
Krittblå: (Nor.) chalky-blue (color).
Kroatien: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Croatia.
Kroatiensk: (Dan.) Croatian.
Kroatisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Croatian.
Kromgult: (Swed.) chrome yellow (color).
Krona: currency unit in Iceland, Sweden.
Krone(n): 1. currency unit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, Bosnia, Denmark, Flume, Norway, Western Ukraine. 2, (Nor.) crown.
Krone: (Ger.) crown; a (stamp) with a figure of a crown or crowned head.
Kronprins: (Nor.) crown prince.
Kronprinz Rudolf, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1870s, for middle or upper Danube lines.
Kronstadt, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for lower Danube lines.
Kronur: currency unit in Iceland.
Kroon(i): currency unit in Estonia.
Kruna: currency unit in Montenegro.
Krung Thep: also known as Bangkok, Thailand.
KS: 1: USPS abbreviation for Kansas. 2: (Ger.) harrow (perforation).
K S A: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
K S C: Kennedy Space Center.
KSS: Korea Stamp Society, Inc.
K.T.: Kansas Territory.
Ktmmenen Penniä: (Fin.) inscription on color-trial stamps to be used on steamship mail, Finland, 1880s.
Ku, Kupfer: (Ger.) copper overprint of surcharge.
Kuang-Chou: also known as Canton, China.
Kuba: (Ger., Swed.) Cuba.
Kuban Territory Government: 1918-19, used surcharged Russian stamps at Ekaterinodar; South Russia, and Postal Savings Stamps; see Russia, South.
Kubisk: (Swed.) Cuban.
Kugel Census: attempt to convey the relative scarcity of a cover based on the scarcity of the registered label affixed.
K.u.K.: (Ger.) Kaiserlich und Koeniglich (Imperial and Royal).
K.U.K. Feldpost: 1: stamps with this inscription or overprint were used by Austrian forces in 1915, and in the occupation of parts of Italy, Montenegro, Rumania and Serbia. 2: issues for Bosnia and Herzegovina had this inscription from 1912-1918; see Austrian Levant. 3: (with Bani or Lei) Romania, Austrian Occupation.
K.u.K.I.R.: (Ger.) long series of labels depicting battles for the Royal & Imperial Infantry regiment.
K.U.K. Militär Post: 1: "Royal and Imperial Military Post" inscription; Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, July 1879. 2: inscription on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1912-18; see Austrian Levant.
Küldemény: (Hung.) cover, a stamp on a cover, see levélen.
Külföld: (Hung.) foreign.
Kulpa, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle Danube lines.
Kuna: currency unit in Croatia.
Kunashir Island: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; Jan. 14, 2002; not valid for postage.
Kundendienst service: (Ger.) found in postmark, client service, a department of Swiss Post. K. und K. Feldpost: Austria fieldpost.
K. und K. Militärpost: Bosnia and Herzegovina fieldpost.
Kungariket Danmark: (Swed.) Kingdom of Denmark.
Kungligblå: (Swed.) royal blue (color).
Kungl-Telegraf Verket: (Swed.) Swedish telegraph seal.
Kungörelse: (Swed.) announcement
Kungur: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1890-1896.
Kunming: 1903-19: stamps issued for a French post office; see Yunnanfu. Kunst: (Ger.) art.
Kunstland, East & West: Donald Evans issue.
Kupa: 1941-42: "Zone/Occupata/Fiumano/Kupa" overprint on stamps of Jugoslavia, Italian Occupation; see Fiume.
Kupel (H.L.) Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area; used a stamp, year unknown.
Kupón: (Czech.) tab, coupon.
Kupón Dolní: (Czech.) tab down.
Kupón Horní: (Czech.) tab up.
Kupón Levy: (Czech.) tab left.
Kupón Pravy: (Czech.) tab right.
Kuraszo: (Hung.) Curacao.
Kurdistan: Iraqi seceding state, at least three different issues produced at varying times; 1923.
Kurhaus auf der Hohen Rinne: Hungarian / Romanian hotel local post, 1895-1926.
Kurier: (Ger.) courier.
Kuril Islands: four islands northeast of the Japanese island of Hokkaido; known as Southern Kurils to Russia, Northern Territories to Japan, 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Kurir Post: (Swed.) courier mail service for Swedish troops from Petrograd to Stockholm, 1918.
Kurland: 1916: stamps of Germany overprinted for occupation of Kurland, 1919: stamps issued at Mitau by West Russian Army; Z.A. are the initials of "Zapadnaya Armiya," Western Army, 1940: part of Latvia, became part of the USSR, 1945, April: "Postgebiet / Ob. Ost" overprint on stamps of Germany during occupation; renamed Latvia; also known as Courland or Kurzeme, 1945, May 8: stamps of the USSR replaced those of Germany.
Kurort Stoos: Switzerland hotel post.
Kursivskrift: (Nor.) italics.
Kurszeit: (Ger.) period during which stamp is current.
Kuruman: overprint on stamps of Cape of Good Hope, bogus, Nov., 1899.
Kurus: Turkey.
Kurush: unit of currency used in Turkey.
Kurzer zahn: (Ger.) one short perforation.
Kurzsatz: (Ger.) short set with high values missing.
Kustendje: city that connected Constantinople to the Danube; French post office opened Nov. 1857, closed Aug. 1876.
Kustendje & Czernawoda: Danube & Black Sea Ry Co. / Kustendje Harbour Co.; Romania local stamp; 1867.
Kuvert: (Ger.) cover, an envelope or a postally used envelope or one with a postal cancellation
Kuwait: northwestern coast of the Persian Gulf, official name of postal administration:
Administration des postes currency: 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 naye paise = 1 rupee (1957), 1,000 fils = 1 dinar (1961) 1775-95: East India Postal Service used, camel express service, 1897: under British protection, 1914; stamps of India used overprinted Kuwait, 1915-Nov. 1947: postal service run by India, 1923, April 1: No.1, 1/2 anna green, stamps of India overprinted "Kuwait

**Kuwait:** 1: overprint on stamps of Great Britain, 1948-58. 2: overprint on stamps of India, 1923-45. 3: also known as Al Kuwait.

**Kuwait Service:** overprint on stamps of India for Kuwait officials.

**Kuzey Kibris Turk Cumhuriyeti:** (Turk.) Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

**Kuznetsk:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1880-1904.

**Kvarter:** (Nor., Swed.) one quarter.

**Kvartpenny:** (Nor.) farthing.

**Kw:** auction catalog abbreviation for Kwacha (Zambia) currency unit.

**Kwacha:** currency unit in Malawi, Zambia.


**Kwangchowan:** see Kouang-Tcheu.

**Kwang-Han:** southwest China local post, 1949.

**Kwang-shui:** central Chinese local post, 1949.

**Kwangtung:** South China Post, 1949-50 1942, June 14-Sept. 9, 1945: special stamps issued, first postage due stamp, 1949-50: South China Post.

**Kwang-Yuan:** southwest Chinese local post, 1949.

**Kwantung:** 1: Japanese occupation, 1942-45 China 1N. 2: Kwantung Post, Port Arthur & darien, 1947-49, China 2L29-2L55

**Kwanza:** currency unit in Angola.

**Kwei-Chow People's Post:** southwest china, 1949-50, China 8L12-16

**Kwidzyn:** formerly Marienwerder, Poland.

**Kwo-yang:** east Chinese local post, 1946.

**K. Wurtt:** Wurttemberg official inscription.

**K. Wurtt. Post:** (Konigliche Wurtembergische Post) Royal Wurttemberg post, German States-Wurttemberg, 1875-1900.

**KY:** 1: USPS abbreviation for Kentucky. 2: auction abbreviation for topical Kennedy.

**Kyat:** currency unit in Myanmar (Burma).

**Kyiv:** Ukraine, local provisional, 1992.

**Kyle, W.S.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Kypros:** (Greek) Cyprus.

**Kyrenaika:** (Ger.) Cirenaica.

**Kyrgyzstan:** Russia, on border of China; formerly part of USSR, now independent; currency: 100 kopecks = 1 rube, 100 tyyn = 1 som several bogus issues, reported to the UPU in many letters; 1991, Dec.26: joined with other former Soviet states to form the Commonwealth of Independent States when the Soviet Union broke up, 1992, Feb. 4: No.1, 15 kopecks multicolor, first stamp, 1993, Jan. 26: joined the UPU, 1995, June 16: first semipostal.

**Kyst:** (Dan., Nor.) (sea) coast.
L: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Luxembourg, such as Bridel, L-8133 Luxembourg. 2: Scott Catalogue number prefix for Local. 3: auction catalog abbreviation for Literature. 4: auction catalog abbreviation for currency, Lira; (Italy, San Marino, Turkey, Vatican), Lek (Albania), Leone (Sierra Leone), Lempira (Honduras), Leu (Moldavia, Romania), Lari (Georgia), Litas (Lithuania) Lilangeni (Swaziland). 5: Left (side). 6: with eagle and United States of America: Rhode Island Custom House revenue seal. 8: used as a pre-adhesive postmark from Lendinara (Venetian province); Lerida (Spain); Limoges (France); Lubline; Lyon, (France). 9. Colombia overprint for Lineas Aéreas Nacionales S.A., Lansa Airlines. June 22, 1950, merged with Avianca in 1952. 10. (in circle) Sunday delivery frank in use at Lombard St. (London) post office.

$L$: auction catalog abbreviation for Dollar, currency unit in Liberia

L A: 1: USPS abbreviation for Louisiana 2: label addressed.

L.A.: Lunatic Asylum, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

La Agüera: part of Spanish Sahara, Africa; 1920, June: first stamps used were Spanish Rio de Oro stamps overprinted La Agüera, 1920, Nov.: occupied by Spain, 1922: stamps of Spanish Sahara, 1924: incorporated into Spanish Sahara.


L A B: 1: Labrador, when used in a postmark. 2: with wings, emblem of Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, air mail, Bolivia.

Label: 1: a stamp-like adhesive that may be blank, attached to a commemorative or semi-postal stamp with description, used in stamp booklets, advertising labels attached to stamps, war propaganda labels, etc; by themselves, may be considered cinderellas. 2: Great Britain calls postage due stamps labels. 3: earliest name for postage stamp as shown in the margin of the first British sheets, but not used any longer. 4: bogus stamp of non-existent issue.

Label address: address on a label that is affixed to a cover.

Label cachet: design on a label that is affixed to a cover.

Label, commemorative: carries description of stamp design

Label, dominical: see Dominical label.

Labeled stamps: stamps with labels attached.

Label, fiscal: label valid for fiscal usage.

La Belle France: cinderella issues from France used to promote tourism.

Label, semi-postal: with description of charity.

Label stain (LS): blemish from a peelable label on a cover.

La Bisbal: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Labrador USA Post Office: 1908: bogus stamps for Labrador, Canada.

Labuan: island off northeast coast of Borneo; 1846: ceded to Britain by the Sultan of Brunei, 1848: became British Crown Colony, stamps of India used, 1867: stamps of Straits Settlements, 1879, May: first stamps issued; stamps of Hong Kong used until 1879, 1889: British North Borneo Company took over administration in 1889, joined the UPU, 1890, Jan.1; placed under North Borneo, 1894-1901: overprint on stamps of North Borneo by British North Borneo Company, 1896; first commemorative stamp, 1901: first postage due stamp, 1906, Oct.30:
transferred to the Straits Settlements, used their stamps, 1941, Dec.-June 1945; Japanese-occupied, military administration, 1946, July 15: incorporated into North Borneo; 1963, Sept. 16: part of the Federation of Malaysia, changed its name to Sabah.

L A C: Liga Antituberculosos Colombiana, Colombian Anti-Tuberculosis League.

La Canea: overprint on stamps of Italy; Offices in Crete, 1900-14.

La Canonja: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
La Carolina: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

La Charite sur Loire: French local provisional, 1944.

Lacour's Matches: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Lacquer bars: lines of lacquer applied to the face side of sheets of stamps to make it difficult to remove postal cancellations for reuse; used by Austria.

La Cruz Roja Espanola: inscription for Spanish Red Cross semi-postal.

La Cruz Roja Paraguay: inscription for Paraguay Red Cross semi-postal.

Ladies envelope: small sized envelope with embossing or ornaments used by 19th century female writers.

Lado: (Sp.) side.

Ladrone Islands: see Mariana Islands.

Lady McLeod: 1: first British colonial issue, April 1847, depicting a steam ship on a local stamp of the British colony of Trinidad; carried mail between San Fernando and Port of Spain. 2: label printed by Cadillac Local Post, 1967.

Lady of Fatima: common design issued by Portugal and Colonies, 1948–49.

LA+F: La Croix Freres (Fr.) watermark of French firm that made the paper.

La Flota Santa Fe: local post, Colombia Express Companies.

Lager-komitee: (Ger.) camp committee marking on German displaced persons camp.

La Georgie: inscription on first issue of Georgia, 1919, before becoming part of the Soviet Union.


La Grange, Bouillon: invented Dextrin gum in 1804 by roasting starch; see Dextrin.

La Grange, Tex Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

La Guai(y)ra: 1863: Blohm, Nolting & Co., a German shipping company carried mail between La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, St. Thomas (Danish Antilles) and Curazao (Curacao), 1864-73: non-governmental stamps issued, stamps with same face value but in different colors for sale in Venezuelan ports and in St. Thomas and the two currencies, both reals, had different values. 1865-80: stamps of Britain used at La Guaira, 1866-79: stamps of France used at La Guaira and Porto Caballo.

La Guera: see Aguera, La.


Lahishef: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1896-1904.

Lahtis: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

Laibach, Provinz: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Italy, used by Germans for Province of Ljubljana, northeastern end of the Adriatic Sea, now central portion of Slovenia, 1941 - 43: first semi-postal, air mail, postage due stamps. 1943, Sept. 9, - 1945: German occupation, occupied
by Italy; see Ljubljana.

**Laid Bâtonné:** paper which has the spaces between the watermarked filled with laid paper design.

**Laid paper:** a paper showing lines of varying thickness when held to the light or put in watermark fluid.

**Laird, George W.** U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.

**Laisa/Alsedzia/24-VI-41:** overprint, see Aledschen.

**Lajta bansag:** unissued Western Hungary labels.

**Lake Lefroy:** local post, Australia, 1897.

**La Legion des Volontaires Francaise:** (Fr.) French Foreign Legion, military stamps issued by the German occupation forces in Russia, 1942.

**Les Lignes Aeriennes Latecoere:** (Fr.) firm that flew mail from Natal to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, 1925, became Aeropostale and then Air France.

**La Ley:** The Law, Bolivia, 1878.

**L'Alsazia:** (It.) Alsace.

**La Jonquera:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**LAJTA BANSAG:** Western Hungary Unrecognized stamps.

**Lake City, Fla. Paid 10:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Lake Copper Syndicate:** mining company paper money that looks like stamps.

**Lake Drive School for the Hearing-Impaired:** Mountain Lakes, N.J.; issued self-adhesive stamps in American Sign Language with slogan cancel "Wee Deliver Stamp out Illiteracy."

**Lake Lefroy:** local post, Western Australia, April 1897- June 1897; Australian Post office started an official mail service.

**La Legion des volontaires Francaise:** (Fr.) French Foreign Legion, military stamps issued by the German occupation forces in Russia, 1942. **La Linea de la Concepcion:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican and Nationalist, 1937.

**La Luisana:** local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Lambda philately:** study and collecting of stamps related to gay and lesbians.

**Lampong:** local overprint, Sumatra, 1942-45, Japanese occupation.

**Lamu:** East Africa; German local post in Wituland. 1888, Nov. 22: German postal administration established, used stamps of Germany, 1890, May: IBEA Co. opened their own post office, 1891, March 31: German office closed.

**Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway:** British railway local post.

**Lancashire, Derbyshire & East Coast Railway:** British railway local post.

**Lancaster:** Barr's Penny Dispatch, 1855, US local post.

**Lancha Torpedera:** (Sp.) torpedo boat; found on Civil War naval marks.

**Land:** (Ger.) country.

**Landesname:** (Ger.) country name.

**Landespost Berlin:** name of the Berlin state or province postal administration..

**Landesverband:** (Ger.) regional group of stamp clubs belonging to the German Stamp Collectors' Association.

**Landfall of Columbus 1492/1942:** overprint on Bahamas 1942 issue.

**Landkarte:** (Ger.) map (thematic).

**Landmarks:** U.S. scenic series of airmail stamps changed the name to Landscapes in May 2001.

**Land-Post Porte-Marke:** rural post-postage due, German States, Baden, 1862.

**L & S Post:** Land and Sea Post, overprint on air mail stamps of Newfoundland, for regular use,
1931.
Landscapes: see Landmarks.

Landstormen Frimarke: Military Reserves Stamp; 1916 overprint with value, surtax and three crowns for Sweden, semi-postal for funds to equip soldiers.
Landstormfrimärke(n): (Swed.) territorial defence stamp(s); valid only on domestic Mails.
Landstormmærke(n): (Dan.) territorial defence stamp(s).
Landveg: (Ice.) marking indicating that sender asked that the parcel be carried by rural postman.
Langnau: local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.
Langton & Bro's Express: private mail and parcel firm serviced Central California and Nevada; used corner cards; 1854.
Langton & Co.: see Humboldt Express.
Langton & Co's Express: bogus labels.
Langton's Pioneer Express: private mail firm serviced central California and Nevada; used a label, 1863; bogus labels also exist.
Language of stamps: angle of placement of stamp on a letter may indicate a message of intrigue or romance; for example, upside down indicates “Do you remember me?” while a stamp in the correct position means “Write soon.”
Langjaron: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Lanman & Kemp: U.S. private die perfumery proprietary stamp.
Lansa: Lineas Aereos Nacionales S.A., Colombia air mail issue. 1950, June 22-1952: private air firms under government contract had their own stamps to illustrate the airmail fee paid.
Lansing Spider: US precanceled stamp for Lansing, Michigan showing the city as the hub of radiating railroad lines, 1902.
Lantbrevbära ren: (Fin.) Finnish rural postal carrier, pre-1960s.
Lao, Postes: Laos.
Laos, Royaume du: see Laos.
La Palma del Condado: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.
La Palmas: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Lapland: Punch magazine spoof issues for Finland.
La Pobla de Montornes: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Laree: unit of currency in the Maldive Islands.
Larg: (Rom.) wide.
Large Bank Notes: postage stamps produced from 1870-1888 by the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies.
Large die proof: produced to test the die prior to making the plate, usually on India paper about 2 x 3 inches.
Large Queens of Canada: nickname based on size of images of monarch as appeared on the
stamps.
Lari: currency unit in Georgia.
La Riba: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Larques Centenario de S. Antonio: 1895 overprint on stamps of Lourenco Marques for Saint Anthony of Padua.
La-Sa: also known as Lhasa, Tibet, People's Republic of China.
Las Bela: India Feudatory State; 1897: first local stamps, 1907, Mar.: local stamps discontinued, used stamps of British India, uses stamps of Republic of India; now in Pakistan.
La Selva del Camp: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Laser era: US postcard from 1980s on, with vivid, lifelike illustrations.
Las Malvinas son Argentinas: overprint on stamps of Argentina for Falkland Islands.
Las Palmas: stamplike Spanish charity issue from Canary Islands.
Lassithi: (Creta): Italian/Greek bilingual overprint on stamps of Rhodes, may be bogus.
Last day: final day of a postal rate, post office operation, etc.
Last day cancellation: the last day of use of a postmark or the last day cancel of a post office which is being closed.
Last day cover: cover with postage stamps postmarked on the last day on which the stamps were valid for postage.
Last Day of Sale: the last day that a stamp is on sale before being removed from sale.
Lat: unit of currency in Latvia.
Latachia: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1868-71.
Latakia: city in Syrian district of Alaquites under French mandate; 1930: name changed to Latakia, 1931, July: first stamps, air mail, postage due, overprint "Lattaquie" on stamps of Syria 1937, Feb. 28: stamps withdrawn; became part of Syria. see Alaquites, Alaquites French 1931-35
Latvia: Northern Europe, on Baltic Sea, formerly Russian areas of Kurland and Livonia; 1916-pre: part of Russia, Russian stamps, 1916-18: Control of German Eastern Military Command, 1918, Nov. 18: became republic, 1918, Dec.18: issued first stamps, sheets of 228, printed on backs of German military maps, 1919: STAMPS OF LATVIA OVERPRINTED "z.a." (Zapadnaya Army) Western Army for Russian Occupation, 1919: German occupation, stamps of

**Latvija, Latwija:** inscription for Latvia, 1918-40, 1992.

**Latvija 1941.1.V11:** 1941 overprint on stamps of Latvia while occupied by Germany July-Sept., 1941.

**Latvija-Afrika:** 1933 overprint on Latvia air mail issue to finance a flight from Riga to Gambia, Africa; plane crashed in Germany.

**Latvija P.S.R.:** inscription for Russian occupation of Latvia.

**Latwija Pasta (y):** inscription for Latvia, 1919-21.

**Latvijas Aizsargi:** 1931 surcharge on Latvian air mail issue for Latvian Home Guards.

**Laufen:** local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.

**Laufzahl:** (Ger.) number found in rotary printings on left sheet margin, usually from 1-11.

**Laundry tags:** two-sided address cards for college students to mail dirty laundry home to be cleaned and returned.

**Laurania:** fantasies created by John de Treville with countries taken from Winston Churchill's book, Savrola.

**Lauranstein:** fantasies created by John de Treville with countries taken from Winston Churchill's book, Savrola.

**Laureated issue:** stamp where the portrait has a laurel wreath around the head.

**Laurens Court House, S. C. Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**Laurentide Air Service:** local, Canada, 1924.

**Lauritzen & Thaulow Local Post:** see Copenhagen - Lauritzen & Thaulow Local Post.

**Lauterbach:** local post, Germany, 1945-48.

**Lavaca:** typeset adhesive for Port Lavaca, Texas, Confederate States.

**Lavage (d'obliteration):** (Fr.) cancellation removed.

**Lavanda:** (It.) lavender (color).

**La Vanguirda Liberal:** local, Colombia Express Companies, 1934.

**La Vela:** town in Venezuela had a private postal service operating by rail between Coro and La Vela about 1867; see Correo de Coro a la Vela y viceversa.

**Lavendel:** (Ger.) lavender (color).

**Lawinenopfer 1954:** Avalanche relief; overprint on stamps of Austria, Feb. 1954.

**Lawn crossing:** the letter carrier's practice of taking a shortcut across the customer's lawn during delivery; it is permitted unless it is hazardous or the customer objects.

**Lawrence & Cohen:** U.S. private die playing card stamp.

**Lawrence & Martin:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Law's Express:** private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and Portsmouth, Mass., used a label; 1864.

**Lay-Out lines:** applied to help in guidance of transfer rolls.

**La Zubia:** local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
L B B Y: USPS abbreviation in address for lobby
L.B. Hagen Local Post: see Drammen - I. B. Hagen Local Post.
L C: 1: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Local Airmail (Spain). 2: topical association abbreviation for letter card. 3: (Fr.) lettres et cartes; letters and cards. 4: Large Crown (British watermark). 5: Lower Canada, when used in a pre-adhesive postmark.
L. C.: 1: Legislative Council, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2: Lettres et cartes postales (Fr.) letters and postal cards.
L/ CB: Lazzeretto Contumacia Brescello (It.) Cholera Infection Hospital, Brescello.
LD: USPS term for large date.
Leader strip: the unprinted initial portion of a coil strip.
Lead seal: see Seal, lead.
League of Nations: labels printed by the British Poster Stamp Association.
Leap Day Cancel: postal cancel for Feb. 29 leap year date.
Leather postcard: Heal Co., of New York produced a series of comic postcards made from leather in the early 1900s.
Leavitt, Thomas and Martin: 1876; granted patent for "Improvement in Rotary Postmarking and Canceling Presses."
L E B: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Local Semi-postal Special Delivery (Spanish Morocco).
Le Beau: bogus label, S. Allan Taylor.
Lebedian: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1872-1909.
Lebedin: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1884-1916.
Lebhaft: (Ger.) bright color.
Le bon pain: (Fr.) Belgian bakery label for discount on future purchases.
Lecocq Press: French machine that printed stamps in a continuous strip, then the stamps were either cut up or issued in lengths after being rouletted, used in Peru.
**Lecrin:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Leczyca:** city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Leda, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle Danube lines, built around 1850s.

**Leden:** *(Czech.)* January.

**Ledger Dispatch:** U.S. local post, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1882.

**Led Zeppelin - Touva:** no currency unit, considered a cinderella, no postal validity.

**Lee & Osgood:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Leeds:** *(Leeds Educational Mail)* local post, Great Britain, Benjamin Gott School, 1971.


**Leeds, Robinson & Co.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Lee's Dispatch:** San Francisco local post.

**Leeward Islands:** in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies; consisted of Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and Sombrero, 1890, Feb. 25: used a common key type design, Leeward Islands inscription, replacing individual issues, 1897, July 22: first commemorative stamp, 1899-pre: only stamps available in the Virgin Islands, 1903-pre: only stamps available in the other islands, 1903: individual islands each had their own stamp issue, except for Leeward Islands, 1940: Dominica left group to become one of the Windward Islands, 1956, July 1: Leeward Islands stamps withdrawn from use.

**Leewardöarna:** *(Swed.)* the Leeward Islands.

**Leeward Øerne:** *(Dan.)* Leeward Islands.

**Leewärts-Inseln:** *(Ger.)* Leeward Islands.

**Le familistère:** *(Fr.)* French grocery store trading stamp, 1980.

**Legacy Project:** all-volunteer organization that encourages preservation of letters written during any military action.

**Légende:** *(Fr.)* inscription printed on a stamp.

**Legends of Hollywood:** series of commemorative US stamps depicting famous personalities.

**Legends of the West:** a pane of U.S. stamps that was recalled because an incorrect picture was used for Bill Pickett with a number of recalled panes sold by public lottery; after a corrected version was printed and issued.

**Legiónárske:** *(Czech.)* refers to the Czechoslovakia 1919 regular semipostal issues sold sold for the benefit of Legiónnaires' orphans. *see* Celistvosti - Legionárske.

**Legion des Volontaires Français:** *(Fr.)* French Anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Legion, inscription on labels sold to raise funds for volunteers to fight with the Germans on the Eastern Front.

**Legiposta:** *(Hung.)* airmail.

**Legiposta-boríték:** *(Hung.)* air-letter, aerogram(me).

**Legitime:** *(Fr.)* genuine.

**Legs:** the short rows of stamp perforation holes at right angles to the line.

**Lei:** currency unit in Austria, Romania, Austrian Occupation, 1917-18.

**Leiden:** Leiden, the Netherlands, pre-adhesive postmark.

**Leigh & Palmer:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Leigh, H.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Leihaberstuck:** *(Ger.)*: condition of perfection; a "connoisseur's item."

**Leipzig:** local post, Germany, 1: Courier, 1892-93. 2: Courier H. B. 1893-94. 3: Express-Packet-Verkehr/Leipziger Paketfahrt Albert Meyer, 1886-1922. 4: Leipziger Verkehrsanstalt, 1903-06. 5: Packet-Express-Verkehr der Mitglieder des Transport-Contor, 1887-1900. 6: Privat-Brief-
Verkehr, 1886-87. 7: Stadtbeförderung Lipsia, 1893-1900.

Leitstrich: (*Ger.*) line in color of stamp on sheet margin for electronic positioning in printing and perforation process.

Lek: currency unit in Albania.

Lemnos: Aegean Sea off the east coast of Turkey; 1912, Oct. 7: captured by Greece from Turkey, 1912-13: stamps of Greece overprinted, now uses stamps of Greece.

Lempira: currency unit in Honduras.

Length Register Mark (LRM): all U.S. panes printed for booklet assembly on the Goebel machine contain two registry marks; cross and length; usually placed vertically above the right hand (or top) stamp on the pane.

Lengel: (*Hung*) Polish.

Lengyelország: (*Hung*) Poland.

Leningrad: formerly St. Petersburg, USSR.

Lenoir, N.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Lente de aumento: (*Sp.*) magnifying glass.

Lente d'ingrandimento: (*It.*) magnifying glass.

Leon: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-38; see De Leon.

Leonard Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Aston and West Newton, Mass.; used labels; year unknown.

Leone: currency unit in Sierra Leone.

Leopards: Nyasaland Protectorate designs of 1934 and 1938.

Lep: (*Czech.*) gum.

Lepem: (*Czech.*) gum.

Lepidlo: (*Czech.*) glue, adhesive, paste.

Leporello: term for accordion-style folded picture postcards.

Le Premier Jour Enveloppe: (*Fr.*) first day cover, a newly issued stamp affixed to an envelope and postmarked on the first day of sale at a city designated by the post office.

Lepta: 1: currency unit in Greece. 2: currency unit in Crete.

Lepu: (*Czech.*) gum;

Lerida: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1938.

Lero(s): island off the coast of Turkey, now part of Greece and uses Greek stamps; 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912-22: overprint "Egeos" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1920-32: overprint "Egeo" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by allied forces, 1945-47: stamps of Britain overprinted MEF (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used.

Lesbos, island of: island in Aegean Sea off west coast of Turkey; 1912, Nov.-13: Greek occupation stamps issued, now Lesvos; also known as Mytilene, Mitilini, or Netelin.


Les Écrehous: labels for an uninhabited reef off Jersey in the Channel Islands.

Lesky: (*Czech.*) shiny, glittering.

Les Minquiers: labels for an uninhabited reef off Jersey in the Channel Islands.

Lesotho: enclave within Republic of South Africa; 1871-1910: part of the Cape Colony, used

**Lesser Antilles:** Poltroon Island inscription, sent of three; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Lesser Sundas Islands:** islands stretching east from Bali; 1942-45: Japanese occupation; Japanese Naval Control Area local post.

**Les Timbres et Leurs Secrets:** *(Fr.)* (Postage Stamps and Their Secrets) inscription on a French postcard shows a French stamp in different positions, each with its own meaning.

**Lesvos:** see Lesbos.

**Lennial:** *(Czech.)* via air mail.

**L'Etat de Katanga:** inscription on stamps of Katanga; Congo unrecognized state.

**Letecka Posta:** *(Czech.)* airmail, airpost.

**Letecka Znamka:** *(Czech.)* airmail stamp, airpost stamp.

**Lettecky Dopis:** *(Czech.)* airmail letter, airpost letter.

**Le timbre imperial:** *(Fr.)* stamped paper revenue issue.

**Letiste:** *(Czech.)* airport.

**Lettland:** *(Dan., Nor.)* Latvia.

**Lett:** *(Hung.)* Latvian.

**Letter:** a message directed to a specific person or an address and recorded in or on a tangible object.

**Lettera:** *(It.)* letter

**Lettera Aerea:** *(It.)* official U.P.U. name for airmail sheet; lightweight paper with gummed flaps, usually with a stamp printed on them and carried by air.

**Lettera di primo giorno:** *(It.)* first day cover.

**Lettera di primo volo:** *(It.)* first flight cover.

**Lettera foto:** *(It.)* special letter form used by British forces during WWII which were then microfilmed.

**Lettera per via Aerea:** *(It.)* cover carried by air and postmarked at point of origin, departure or intermediate points on the route.

**Letteratura:** *(It.)* literature.

**Letter card:** postal stationery consisting of cards folded over and sealed on the outer edges by perforated strips, first letter card in Belgium.

**Letter Dispatch:** see Prince's Letter Dispatch.

**Lettere in Ritardo:** *(It.)* late fee, postal marking or stamp indicating payment of a special fee for forwarding a mail piece after the regular mail has been closed; also known as supplementary mail.


**Letter package:** UPU term for oversize letter mail fee to pay customs clearance.

**Letterpress:** another name for typography or surface printing when a stamp is printed by letterpress, it implies that the work is done from line or halftone plates by ordinary typesetting methods of machinery and printing with only the raised part of the plate being inked.

**Letter sheet:** postal stationery with a preprinted stamp or postage amount which is then folded and sealed to resemble a standard envelope; early usage did not have the preprinted stamp.
Letticia: postmark from Colombia's only port on the Amazon River.
Lettisk: (Swed.) Latvian.
Lettland: (Ger., Swed.) Latvia.
Lettonia: (It.) Latvia.
Lettonie: (Fr.) Latvia.
Lettország: (Hung.) Latvia.
Lettre Poste Aerienne: (Fr.) cover carried by air and postmarked at point of origin, departure or intermediate points on the route.
Lettres de Voiture: (Fr.) freight bills; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Lettres en retard (timbres pour): (Fr.) stamps issued for late mail, to be handled after normal post office hours.
Lettres par avion: (Fr.) air mail postal stationary, air letter sheets.
Letztstempel: (Ger.) latest postmark or marking of a given type.
Leu (plural Lei): currency unit in Moldova, Romania.
Leum: Luxembourg pre-adhesive postmark.
Leva: currency unit in Bulgaria.
Levanger: Town in Nord-Trøndelag county, N central Norway, at the head of the Trondheim Fjord ca. 280 mile N of Oslo. Local post established by W. B. Bogh, with set-of-4 "Levanger / Bypost" lithographed local stamps depicting a heroic figure issued 20 July 1888. The post ceased operations effective 31 December 1888.
Levanger Bypost: Norway local post, 1888.
Levant: name applied to the Eastern Mediterranean and the coastal areas of the former Ottoman (Turkish) Empire. 1: overprint on stamps of Great Britain; Offices, Turkish Empire, 1905-06. 2: overprint on stamps of Poland for Offices, Turkish Empire, 1919-21. 3: overprint with "Poste Francaise," Levant, French Offices in Turkey, 1902-23. 4: overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in Turkey.
Levant, Austrian: see Austria, Levant.
Levant, British: see British Offices in the Turkish Empire:
Levante: (Ger.) the East, the Orient.
Levante: Italy overprint, Offices in Turkish Empire.
Levant, French: French post offices in the Ottoman Empire; 1812-27: French post office opened in Constantinople, 1857-85: used stamps of France, 1885, Aug. 5: first stamps issued, 1885-1923: stamps of France with surcharge in Piastres denomination, used in French offices at Harar and Diredawa; Ethiopia; Port said and Djoubouti stamps also used, 1893-1914: offices at Cavalle and Dedeagh issued, 1893-98: offices at Port Lagos, 1893-1902: offices at Vathy, 1921-1923, July: Constantinople and Smyrna reopened, French stamps surcharged in Turkish currency used, 1942-46: Levant issues by Free French Forces in the Middle East.
Levant, Italian Post Offices: 1874: Italy issued stamps overprinted "Estero" and surcharged for use in the Levant.
Levant, Russian: 1863: issues especially designed for use in the Levant, 1900-14: stamps of

**Levant, S.S.**: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1830s, for passenger and mail service between Constantinople and Smyrna.

**Levee**: (Fr.) collection.

**Levél**: (Hung.) letter (mail).

**Levélbélyeg**: (Hung.) (postage) stamp.

**Levédarab**: (Hung.) postage stamp(s) on piece of paper or envelope.

**Levélen (also küldemény)**: (Hung.) cover, a stamp on a cover.

**Leverkusen**: German local post, 1918-23.

**Levy**: (Czech.) left (side).

**Levy Dolní Roh**: (Czech.) left lower corner.

**Levy, Jn. J.**: U.S. private die playing card stamp.

**Lewis & Clark Exposition**: cinderella poster stamp promoting “The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair” held June 1-Oct. 15, 1905.

**Lexington, Miss Paid 5**: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Lexington, Va. Paid 10**: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Lexnt.**: Lexington, Kentucky, pre-adhesive postmark.

**Ley 8310**: Law 8310, overprint on stamps of Peru, postal tax.

**Leyd**: Leiden, The Netherlands, pre-adhesive postmark.

**Ley Nacional de Sello**: National Stamp Law, Argentina, postal fiscal stamps.

**Lezym**: (Czech.) horizontal.

**Lezmy Hreben**: (Czech.) horizontal comb perforation.

**Lgof**: local post, Russian zemstvo, 1884-1902.

**L.F.**: (Fr.) Lettre Française (French Mail) pre-adhesive postmark.

**L F**: 1: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Department (local) registration. 2: auction catalog abbreviation for Franc.

**L.F.F.**: Liberian Frontier Force; military mail overprint on 1916 issue of Liberia.

**L F F**: overprint for Liberian Frontier Force used against a native uprising in 1915.

**L.G.**: (Fr.) Lettre Genevoise (Geneva Mail) pre-adhesive postmark.

**L H**: see Lightly hinged.

**L.H**: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Department Acknowledgment of Receipt.

**Lhasa**: also known as La-Sa, Tibet, People's Republic of China.

**L.I.**: Lettre Italienne (Fr.) letter from Italy.

**Lianos and Company**: local, Constantinople, 1865-66.


**Liban**: (Fr.) Lebanon.

**Libanaise, Republique**: inscription/ overprint for Lebanon 1927-47.

**Libano**: (Sp.) Lebanon.

**Libau**: overprint on stamps of Germany for occupation of Latvia, 1919.

**Libbey & Co.'s City Post**: U.S. local post handstamp, Boston, Mass., 1852.

**Libbey & Co's Express**: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass. and Bangor, Maine; used a label; 1848.

**Libbey's Express**: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, and Bangor, Maine; used labels; 1853.
**Liberation**: World War II; common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1954.

**Liberations**: judicial release; French Colonies revenue inscription


**Libertad, 15 de Setiembre**: Liberty, September 15, Guatamala, 1886-94.

**Libertad y Orden**: Liberty and Order, Colombia.

**Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité**: (Fr.) liberty, equality, fraternity; French revolutionists' motto in 1789.

**Liberty line pair**: coil pair from the U S Liberty stamp series of 1954.

**Libia**: (Fr., Sp.) 1: Libya. 2: overprint on stamps of Italy for Libya, 1912-41.

**Libia-Colonie Italiane Poste**: inscription on stamps of Libya.

**Library Mail Rate**: special rate for mailing specific materials (books, videos, etc.) to or from non-profit organizations.

**Liberty Series**: sheet stamps, coils an booklets series appearing in 1954; also known as the Sixth Bureau Issue.

**Liberty, Va. Paid 5 cts.**: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Libra**: (Sp.) official usage represents weight for a specific stamp.

**Libranza**: (Sp.) money order.

**Libre**: (Fr.) free.

**Libre**: inscription Free French Administration, Syria, military air mail, 1942.

**Libreta**: (Sp.) approval book

**Libretto**: (It.) booklet.

**Libretto di francobolli**: (It.) stamp booklet that contains one or more panes of stamps.

**Libros de Comercio**: (Sp.) commercial books; used on fiscals of 1852/1869.


**Libya, British Occupation**: see British Occupation of Libya.

**Libya; Fezzan**: 1950: occupation semi-postal issue.

**Libya; Fezzan-Ghadmes**: southern regions of former Italian colony of Libya; 1915: first semi-postal, postage due stamps, 1922: first commemorative stamp, 1928: first air mail stamp, 1942-43: occupied by Free French Forces, 1943: overprint on stamps of Libya, and Italy, first airmail

**Libya; Fezzan, Territoire Militaire du:** 1948: first air post stamps issued, French Occupation, 1950: first postage due stamp issued.

**Libya, Ghadames:** 1949: occupation stamps issued, 1949: occupation air post stamps issued.

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Socialist People’s:** Libya 1977

**Libye:** Libya.

**Libyen:** (Swed.) Libya.

**Libyenne:** (Fr.) Libyan.

**License stamps:** stamp that indicates a license or royalty fee has been paid, may or may not be denominated; may be considered a cinderella, 1860-70.

**Lichaam en Geest:** (Body and Soul) Donald Evans issue, Northern Europe.

**Lichtenstejnsko:** (Czech.) Liechtenstein.

**Lichtenstejnsky:** (Czech.) Lichtensteinian.

**Licitación:** (Sp.) (auction) bid.

**Licitación mínima:** (Sp.) minimum bid (auction).

**Licitación sugerida:** (Sp.) suggested bid (auction).

**Lick and stick:** term for stamps with adhesive requiring moisture application so that stamps adhere to the item being mailed.

**Lié:** (Fr.) tied.


**Liegend:** (Ger.) horizontal or sideways.

**Lieberland:** bogus republic on western coast of New Vinland.

**Liegnitz:** (Express Stadtbeförderung) German local post, 1896-1900.

**Liestal:** local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.

**Lietor:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

**Lietuva, Lietuvos:** (Lith.) Lithuania.

**Lietuva:** overprint on stamps of Russia in 1919 for occupation of Lithuania.

**Lietuvos Pasta:** Lithuania Post.

**Lieu de distination:** (Fr.) place of destination.

**Life Insurance:** inscription on stamps of New Zealand, postal use of the Government Life Insurance Department.

**Lift:** to remove an adhesive from a cover or any other item.

**Liggende:** (Nor.) horizontal

**Lighter-than-air (LTA):** all air means of transportation including balloons and airships.

**Lightly canceled:** used stamps canceled lightly but legibly.

**Lightly hinged (LH):** unused with full gum original gum, showing some evidence of a previous hinge, which may be present in part or entirely removed.

**Lightning Del. Gosforth:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Lignan: portion of plant cell wall used in paper production that reverts to its natural brown color upon exposure to light.
Ligne: (Fr.) line.
Ligne Coloniale: steamer run by Messageries Maritimes between Mauritius and Mozambique.
Lignes Aérienne F.A.F.L.: Free French Administration in the Levant; overprint on stamps of Syria with Cross of Lorraine for military air mail, 1942.
Lignes Aériennes de la France Libre: inscription Free French Administration, Syria, military air mail, 1942.
Lignieres de Touraine: French local provisional, 1944.
Lihou: Great Britain local carriage label, 1966.
Liknende: (Nor.) similar.
Li-Kuta: unit of currency in Zaire.
Lila: 1. (Ger., Sp., Swed.) lilac. 2. (Hung.) lilac, violet, purple
Lila-blåakt lila: (Swed.) lilac - bluish-lilac (color).
Lilangeni: currency unit in Swaziland.
Lilaockra: (Swed.) lilac-ochre (color).
Lillas: (Fr.) lilac.
Lila: (Rom.) lilac (color).
Lila-brun: (Rom.) lilac-brown (color).
Lila-rosu: (Rom.) lilac-red (color).
Lilla: (Dan., It., Nor.) lilac.
Lillabrun: (Dan., Nor.) lilac-brown (color).
Lillagrà: (Dan., Nor.) lilac-gray (color).
Lillakarmin: (Dan., Nor.) lilac-carmine (color).
Lillaoker: (Nor.) lilac-ochre (color).
Lillaokker: (Dan.) lilac-ochre (color).
Lillapurpur: (Dan., Nor.) lilac-purple (color).
Lillard (J.B.) Express: used a label; may be a phantom issue.
Lillerød: (Dan., Nor.) lilac-red (color).
Lillerosa: (Nor.) lilac-rose (color).
Lille: 1. French local provisional, 1944. 2. (Dan.) small.
Lilleasia: (Nor.) Asia Minor.
Lilliput Mail: children's stamps; see Toy stamps.
Lima: capital of Peru; 1871: name appears and may be world's first commemorative stamp, 1873: Lima inscription for local letter rate, 1881-89: Peru overprint on stamps of Chile, Chilean Occupation.
Limbach: (Express-Packet-Verkehr) German local post, 1891.
Lime House School: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Limestone Springs, S.C. 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Limitato: (It.) definitive.
Limit Bids: maximum amount of money a bidder is willing to spend at any one specific auction.
Limnos: see Lemnos.
Limpio: (Sp.) clean (postmark).
Linares: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Lincoln Isles: Donald Evans issue, capital is Moorestown.
Lincoln Subscription: labels sold by Lincoln supporters, 1864.
Lindbergh, Charles A.: flew inaugural flight of Contract Air Mail (CAM) Route 2, between St. Louis, Mo. and Chicago, Ill. 1926.
Lindbergh Enero 1928: Lindberg 1928; overprint on stamps of Costa Rica for Lindbergh issue.
Lindholm (Gus.) City Express: parcel delivery firm, serviced an unknown area; used a stamp, year unknown.
Lindsay's Mail and Express Delivery: 1879-82, local post at Huntington, Penna.
Lineas Aerea Nacional: National Air Lines; inscription on stamps of Chile for air mail.
Lineas Aereas del Estado: State Air Lines; inscription on stamps of Argentina for air mail.
Lineas Aereas Nacionales S.A.: see Lanza.
Lineas Cruzadas: (Sp.) crossed lines, watermark of the 1856 issue.
Line de Fondo: (Sp.) background lines.
Lineas onduladas: (Sp.) wavy lines, as in postmarks.
Line block: block of stamps with either a horizontal or vertical printed line running between the rows of stamps; this line forms the guides for color registry, perforating or cutting of the full press run sheets.
Line engraved: the process that ends up in a stamp design where the lines, dots and other areas of color show up in relief.
Line gap: a colored line between a pair of coil stamps caused by a gap in the printing plate joint.
Linen era: US postcards on high content rag paper that felt like "linen, issued between 1920 to 1960.
Line pair (LP): a coil pair of stamps with a vertical printed ink line running between two stamps.
Line perforation: perforation of a sheet stamp one line at a time in each direction, creates perforation at the intersection of the stamps that intersect; the two sets of perforations are not required to register at the corners of the stamps.
Liner: coated paper used as self-adhesive stamps backing.
Linerless: experimental form of a self-adhesive stamp that required no liner; the mint stamps were rolled upon each other similar to adhesive tape.
Line roulette: slits appear to be a row of short dashes.
Liner paper: see Liner.
Line stamp: rubber stamp used by railway mail clerks to indicate R.P.O., train number and date.
Linguella: (It.) (Stamp) hinge.
Linguellato: (It.) (Stamp) hinged.
Linia Autoralhti Bussfrakt: parcel post of Finland.
Linienzahung: (Ger.) line perforation.
Linietakning: (Dan.) line perforation, see Perforering - Linie.
Linjetandning: (Swed.) line perforation.
Linn's: Linn's Stamp News / Linn's Stamp Weekly.
Lion: heraldic, crowned facing left; overprint on stamps of Eastern Rumelia for South Bulgaria.
Lippman, Jacob & Bro.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
**Lipsia:** German catalogue issued in Leipzig, ended when DDR ended. **Lipso, Lisso:** overprint on stamps of Italy for island of Lisso; Dodecanese Island, Aegean Sea; 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: overprint "Egeo" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by allied forces, 1945-47: stamps of Britain overprinted MEF (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used; **Liquidacion:** (Sp.) settling of account. **Liquor:** federal license provisional revenue, Sep. 30, 1794-June 30, 1802; 1/1/1814-12/31/1817. **Liquor still:** federal license provisional revenue, Jan. 1, 1914-Dec. 31, 1917. **Lira:** currency unit in Italy, Austrian Offices in Lombardy-Veneti, Malta, Tukey **Lire:** Italy overprint on stamps of Austria, currency for Austrian Occupation, 1918. **Lire 1.20 di Corona:** currency overprint on stamps of Italy for occupation of Dalmatia, special delivery. **Liria:** local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937. **Lisboa:** inscription on stamps of Portugal for Red Cross (1913) or franchise stamps (1903-38), for use in Lisbon. **Lisbon-Rio de Janeiro Flight:** common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1972. **Lisse:** (Fr.) smooth. Lista de precios: (Sp.) price list. **Lisso:** 1930 overprint on stamps of Italy used on the Dodecanese Island, Aegean Islands, now part of Greece, 1912-40; see Lipso. **Listado:** (Sp.) striped; laid, as in laid paper. **Liste de pointage:** (Fr.) checklist. **Liste de prix:** (Fr.) price list. **Listinoi prezzi:** (It.) price list. **Listonos:** (Czech.) mailman, postman. **Listopad:** (Czech.) November. **Litas:** currency unit in Lithuania, 1922-40 **Litauen:** (Ger., Nor., Swed.) Lithuania. **Litauisk:** (Nor., Swed.) Lithuanian. **Literacy Fund:** stamps issued to raise funds to combat illiteracy such as those issued in Haiti and Mexico. **Literary Arts Series:** US commemorative stamps honoring important American writers. **Literatura:** (Sp.) literature. **Litevsky:** (Czech.) Lithuanian. **Litauens:** (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Lithuania (adj.). **Litauensk:** (Dan.) Lithuanian (adj.). **Litauisk:** (Nor., Swed.) Lithuanian **Litho:** auction catalog abbreviation for lithography. **Lithographié:** (Fr.) see lithography. **Lithography:** 1: a surface printing method where the image is photographically printed on a zinc or aluminum plate. 2: a method or printing stamps and cachets where the design is transferred from a smooth plate by selective inks which then wet only the design portion of the printing plate. **Litholand:** spoof from *American Philatelist.*

Lithuania, Central: area between Lithuania, Russia and Poland; 1919, Jan. 5: Russian troops occupied Vilna, overprinted (100 skatiku=1 aukinsas) stamps of Russia, 1919, April 20: Polish forces under General Zeligowski occupied province and its capital, Vilnius, 1920, Oct. 20: stamps (100 fenig=1 mark) issued after Polish Army seized Vilna, 1922, April 8: incorporated into Poland, 1939, Oct.: Russia returned area to Lithuania, 1940, Aug.: incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Lithuanian Community: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Lithuania, South: 1919: stamps of Russia overprint/surcharge "Lietuva" for use in the Grodno District of South Lithuania.

Litografie: (Rom.) lithography.

Litorale Sloveno: (It.) Slovenian Coast.

Lithuanie Centrale: (Fr.) Central Lithuania.

Litterature: (Fr.) literature.

Littlefield, Alvah: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Little Persian Rug: nickname for the $200 revenue stamps due to its intricate design.

Lituania: (It., Sp.) Lithuania.

Lituanicos Laimejimas Tegul Striprina Lietuvos Sunu Dvasia Naujiems Zygiams: Lithuania, May Lithuania's Victory Inspire the Sons of Lithuania to New Ventures, 1933.

Litva: (Czech.) Lithuania.

Litva Centralni: (Czech.) Central Lithuania.

Litvan: (Hung.) Lithuanian.

Litvánia: (Hung.) Lithuania.


Liverpool: (Liverpool Circular Delivery Co.), Great Britain, 1866.

Liverpool to Dublin: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Livingston, Ala. Paid 5 Post Office: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Livingston (Wm. A.) & Co.: private mail delivery firm serviced New York City and eastern Penn.; used labels; year unknown.

Livingston & Fargo's Express: private mail deliver firm serviced major cities between upstate New York and St. Louis, Mo.; used labels; 1846-50.

Livingston & Wells Express: private mail deliver firm serviced New York City and upstate New York; used labels; 1845.

Livingston, Howard & Co's Express: private mail deliver firm serviced eastern Penn.; used a label; year unknown.

Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy's Express: private mail deliver firm serviced upstate New York;
used labels, 1844-45.
Livlig: (Dan.) bright (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Livligblå: (Dan.) bright blue (color).
Livliggrøn: (Dan.) bright green (color).
Livliggrønblå: (Dan.) bright green-blue (color).
Livliggrøngul: (Dan.) bright green-yellow (color).
Livliggul: (Dan.) yellow (color).
Livliggulorange: (Dan.) bright yellow-orange (color).
Livliglilla: (Dan.) bright lilac (color).
Livligorangerød: (Dan.) bright orange-red (color).
Livligpurpur: (Dan.) bright purple (color).
Livligrod: (Dan.) bright red (color).
Livligrødorange: (Dan.) bright red-orange (color).
Livligrosa: (Dan.) bright rose (color).
Livligrosarød: (Dan.) bright rose-red (color).
Livligulgrøn: (Dan.) bright yellow-green (color).
Livligviolet: (Dan.) bright violet (color).
Livny: local post, Russian zemstvo, 1871-1903.
Livonia: province of the Russian Empire became part of Latvia as Vidzeme; see Wenden.
Livre: (Fr.) book.
Livreti: (Port.) stamp booklet that contains one or more panes of unused stamps.
L J: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Local Postage Due (Saudi Arabia, etc.)
Ljubljana: (Slovene) Laibach (Ger.), Lubiana (It.), capital of Slovenia, Yugoslavia; 1941-43: Italian occupation, 1941: stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted, "C. Ci." (Commissariato Civile) and "R. Commissariato / Civile / Territori Sloveni / occupati / Lubiana," (Royal Civil Commission' Slovene occupied Territories), 1943-45: German occupation, 1944: stamps of Italy overprinted with a stylized eagle and inscribed, "Ljubljanska Pokrajina / Provinze Laibach," semipostal, air mail, special delivery and postage due labels issued.
Ljubljanska Pokrajina / Provinz Laibach: (Slo.) overprint on stamps of Italy for German occupation of Laibach / Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 1944-45; see Ljubljana.
Ljusblå: (Swed.) light blue (color).
Ljusbrun: (Swed.) light brown (color).
Ljusgrå: (Swed.) light grey (color).
Ljusgrön: (Swed.) light green (color).
Ljusgrönt påtryck: (Swed.) light green surcharge.
Ljust: (Swed.) light (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Ljust äpplegrön: (Swed.) light apple-green (color).
Ljust blåakt grön: (Swed.) light bluish-green (color).
Ljust blåakt grön - matt blåakt grön : (Swed.) light bluish-green - dull bluish-green (color).
Ljust blåviolet: (Swed.) light blue-violet (color).
Ljust gråblå: (Swed.) light grey-blue (color).
Ljust gulgrön: (Swed.) light yellow-green (color).
Ljust kastanjebrun: (Swed.) light chestnut brown, light maroon (color).
Ljust mattblå: (Swed.) light dull blue (color).
Ljust mjölklikblå: (Swed.) light milky blue (color).
Ljust mjölklikorange: (Swed.) light milky orange (color).
Ljust ockra: (Swed.) light ochre (color).
Ljust ockragul: (Swed.) light ochre-yellow (color).
Ljust orange: (Swed.) light orange (color).
Ljust orangegul: (Swed.) light orange-yellow (color).
Ljust orangeröd: (Swed.) light orange-red (color).
Ljust rosaakt rödbrun: (Swed.) light rose-tinged red-brown (color).
Ljust ultramarinakt blå: (Swed.) light ultramarinish-blue (color).
Ljust violett: (Swed.) light violet (color).
Ljust violettöd: (Swed.) light violet-red (color).
L.K.T: (with C, C/P) local issue for British port of Wei-Hai, Wei, China, Jan.-April 1891.
L.K.U: latest known use
L L: lower left position for plate number blocks.
L.L.: Legislative Library, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
Llacova: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Llegada: (Sp.) Arrival.
Leida: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Llerena: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.
L.L.L.R.: Georgia.
Llorens: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
L.M.: (It.) pre-adhesive postmark for 1: Lago Maggiore lake mail. 2: Lettera da Mare (sea mail).
"L" mail: May 14, 1873; experimental mail carried on New York City elevated train lines to test delivery times vs horse-drawn vehicles.
L. Mc. L.: Lady McLeod, Trinidad, private issue for steamship, 1847.
L. Murcia: (Sp.) León Murcia pre-adhesive postmark.
L N: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Occupation Postage (Italy).
L N C: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Occupation Airmail (Italy).
L N E: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Occupation Special Delivery (Italy).
L N O: (Sp.) Logroño, pre-adhesive postmark.
L N Rioja, Lno Rioxa: (Sp.) Logroño Rioja pre-adhesive postmark.
Loadrunner's Postal Sv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Loanda: also known as Luanda, Angola.
Lobau: German local post, 1945-48.
Lobby: the public area for conducting postal business in a post office.
Local: 1: any private mail-carrying entity, many issued their own adhesives. 2: a postage stamp authorized for use within a limited territory or area.
Local & Middlesbrough: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Local cancel: cancel applied by someone other than a government postal employee, usually refers to local post items.
Local carriage label: local labels used by British offshore islands.
Local collection box: a street letterbox where local mail can be deposited for local delivery with the local postmark.
Locality covers: covers with postmarks of a specific state, country or city; usually used for the
collection of such covers.

Local letter: prior to 1863, local letters are those that were mailed and addressed locally, delivered by carrier service.

Local Mail Calder Val.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Localnic: (Rom.) local.

Local post: service performed by a non-official body and used to carry mail within a certain area.

Local post stamp: inscription on a local post of England, with Royal Arms as the design.

Local postage stamps: term used for Government local issues where the post office is operated by the government.

Local post, earliest: Paris Petite Post, founded by Renouard de Villayer in 1653.

Local precancel: stamp overprinted locally with name of city and state.

Local prints: term refers to Confederate State stamps printed by Archer & Daly, Richmond.

Local provisionals: stamps, surcharges, overprints or bisects, prepared in locality where they will be used, during temporary shortages vs produced by the central postal administration for the same reason.

Local revenue stamps: issued to pay fees at the county, city or municipal level of government, may be used alone or with other revenue issues.

Local Scooter Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Local stamps: 1: stamps that pays postage within a certain area only, includes private issues or government produced; a regular postage stamps must be affixed to the mail pieces if it is to travel outside the local area. 2: some may be used for certain types of transport such as railway or rocket mail. 3: may be considered a cinderella. 4: inter-city services. 5: inscription on a local stamp of Thailand or Siam, pre-1883.

Local-Taxe: inscription for Swiss cantonal stamp, 1843-46.

Locaux: (Fr.) see Local stamps.

Locches: French provisional local post, 1944.

Lockport Postmasters' Provisional: stamp may have bene issued by the postmaster, Lockport, N.Y. to prepay postage.

Lock seals: seals used by the IRS to ensure payment of fees at distilleries and warehouses through a specially constructed padlock containing the local seal.

Locomotive: world's first stamp to picture a locomotive is New Brunswick's 1¢ value, (Sc. 6).

Locomotive Express Post: U.S. local post, about 1854.

Locust campaign: with Arabic inscription on Trans-Jordan as a semi-postal.

Locy: a system of postmark classification for U.S. Navy postmarks.

Loddrett: (Nor.) vertical.

Lodrä: (Swed.) vertical.

Lodrä veck: (Swed.) vertical crease.

Lodret: (Dan.) vertical.

Lodret fold: (Dan.) vertical crease.

Lodz Jewish mail: "Litzmannstadt, Judenpost," 1944.


Loehr, John: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Loehr, Joseph: see Private die match proprietary stamps.


Logoro: (It.) worn.
Logrono: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican and Nationalist, 1936-37.
Lohjan Höyrypursi Oy: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.
Loja: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.
Loja Franca: overprint on stamps of Ecuador for province of Loja, 1902-03; control overprint; to prevent stolen stamps that may have been taken after a fire at Guayaquil, July 1902, from being used.
Lokala expressbrev: (Swed.) local express letters.
Lokala Expressposten: see Hålsingborg - A. Bergqvist Lokala Expressposten.
Lokala postförskottsbrev: (Swed.) local cash-on-delivery letters.
Lokala postförskottstrycksaker: (Swed.) local cash-on-delivery printed matter.
Lokalaufdruck: (Ger.) local overprint or surcharge.
Lokalausgabe: (Ger.) local issue.
Lokalbrev: inscription for local letter stamp; 1856-85, Stockholm, Sweden city postage.
Lokalmärke: (Swed.) local stamp.
Lokaloverstempel: (Dan.) local overprint, local surcharge, see Distriktsovertryk, Lokalovertryk.
Lokalovertryk: (Dan.) local overprint, local surcharge, see Distriktsovertryk, Lokaloverstempel.
Lokalpost: (Swed.) local post.
Lokalpostsamlingar: (Swed.) local post collections.
Lokaludgaver: (Dan.) local issues.
Lokhvitsa: local post, Russian zemstvo, 1899-1916.
Lokoja: company handstamp used on stamps of Great Britain from 1895 to 1900 by the Royal Niger Company in Southern Nigeria.
Lombardo-Veneto: (It.) Lombardy and Venetia.
Lombardy-Venetia: former kingdom in what is now Italy, 1815: ceded to Austria by Napoleon; became linked with Venetia, 1850, June 1: Austrian kingdom, first stamps for Lombardy-Venetia, L-V required different stamps than Austria because their currency was based on silver while Austria based on paper currency, 1858: stamps inscribed "Soldi," 1859, July 11: Lombardy united with Kingdom of Sardinia from France after war, 1860: became part of the Kingdom of Italy, 1866: Venetia annexed to Italy, see Austrian Italy.
London & Lough Swilly Railway: Ireland railway local post.
London & Northwestern Railway Company: British railway local post.
London & South Western Railway: British railway local post.
London, Brighton & South Coast Railway: British railway local post.
London, Chatham & Dover Railway: British railway local post.
London Express Benson: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
London Penny Post: formed by the General Post Office in London, Nov. 1682 to replace the Dockwra local post operation; see Dockwra, William.
London Post Delivery: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
London, Tilbury & South End Railway: British railway local post.
Long Island: Turkish island of Uzun, in inlet to port city of Smyrna, now Izmir; 1916, May 7-26: overprint "G.R.I. Long Island" on local revenue stamps of Turkey after British occupation forces; followed by typewritten stamps inscribed "G.R.I. Postage" in various typed ribbon colors, stamps initialed by the Civil Administrator.
Long Island: banned Irish local post issue.
Long Island Express: private railroad parcel firm that serviced stations along the Long Island Railroad; used labels; year unknown.
Long-life vehicle (LLV): a USPS city delivery van with an aluminum body that can carry 1,000 pounds of cargo; designed to last 24 years.
Longley & Co's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine; used labels; 1848-50.
London to London: local, Canada, 1927.
Look coil: U.S. Liberty coil stamp printed in 1966 for use by Look magazine in a promotional campaign.
Look Coil Reprint: special printing of the Look coil for collectors, with tagging by metal plates that glows duller and grainier under ultraviolet light than the original.
Loose ship letter: mail arriving in port without any cancel or mark of origin.
Lora del Rio: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-38.
Lorca: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Lørdag: (Dan., Nor.) Saturday.
Lördag: (Swed.) Saturday.
Lord Howe Island: island in the Tasman Sea; 1878: postmaster appointed; used stamps of Australia and New South Wales, c1930; "P.M.L.H.I."(Postmaster Lord Howe Island) on Australian stamps, not recognized as valid by Australian postal authorities.
Lorient: French local provisional issue, 1944.
Lorient Fortress: "Festung Lorient," German occupation, 1944.
Lorraine: France, German occupation, 1940-41. Scott France N43-58
Los: (Ger.) (auction) lot.
Losange: (Fr.) diamond, lozenge.
Los Angeles Special Del'y Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Los Angeles area; used a label; year unknown.
Lösen: redemption money; inscription on stamps of Sweden for postage due, 1874-86.
Lösenförsändelser: (Swed.) postage due covers.
Lösenfrimärken: (Swed.) postage due stamps.
Los Juegos Olímpicos: (Sp.) olympic games.
Lo spazio: (It.) space (thematic).
Los Rios: Ecuador provincial control overprint, 1902-03.
Lo Stato di Mangiare: Donald Evans fantasy; reissue of dirigible Il Cetriolo, see Evans, Donald.
Lost Colony: labels produced in Germany as a protest against the Versailles Treaty where they had to give up colonies.
Lost stamps: stamps which may have once existed, but are not now known.
Lot: auction term for an item offered for sale with a number assigned by the auction firm.
Lot description: auctioneer's identification of the material being offered at auction.
Lote: (Sp., Port.) (auction) lot.
Lothian Strike Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Lothringen: overprint on stamps of Germany for occupation of Lorraine, 1940; see France.
Lotnicza: overprint and inscription on stamps of Poland for air mail.
Lottery stamp: Norway, franking value of 50 ore, sold for 2.50 kroner, with each stamp bearing a serial number, June 1, 1964.
Lotto: (It.) (auction) lot.
Lotyssko: (Czech.) Latvia,
Lotyssky: (Czech.) Latvian.
Loughbrough Liberal: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Louise, Ky.: Louisville, Kentucky pre-adhesive postmark.
Louisiana: U.S. state May 1, 1812; created from Orleans territory.
Louisiana, District of: U.S. territory Oct. 1, 1804; created from Louisiana Purchase, except Orleans territory.
Louisiana, Territory of: U.S. territory July 4, 1805; formerly District of Louisiana.
Louisville: Kentucky, carrier posts, (Wharton's and Brown & McGill's Posts), 1857-58. US 5LB
Loupe: (Fr.) magnifying glass.
Lourenco Marques: inscription on stamps of Portugal, newspaper stamps, July 28, 1893.
Lovejoy & Co's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced towns in Mass., used a label; year unknown.
Lovejoy-Paul Express Co.: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and surrounding area; used a label, 1890.
Loveland: stamp-like stickers produced for greeting card company for Valentine's Day.
Love stamps: a series of U.S. stamps initiated in 1973 used primarily for greetings cards, wedding invitations, etc..


Lovett's Express: private mail and parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass., used labels, year unknown.

Lovisa: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

Lowenberg essays: Henry Lowenberg held patents for producing postage and revenue stamps that could not be re-used; National Bank Note Company's designs of the 1861-66 series were printed on fragile transparent paper (goldbeater's skin).

Lowe, Prof.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Lower Austria: German stamps overprinted diagonally in 1945 "Osterreich" for use in Lower Austria, Vienna, and Burgenland.

Lower case type: small letters as distinct from capital letters.

Low gloss gum: water activated stamp adhesive that shows a moderate amount of light reflection aka Semi-gloss or Satin gum.

Lowicz: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Low Transfer: a low positioned stamp on a strip, resulting from an improperly positioned transfer roller; aka a Dropped transfer.

LOX: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for U.S. typeset post office seals.

Loya: Spain, local charity label, 1930s.

Loyal Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Lo-Yang: central China local post; 1948.

Loyers: tax on rents; French Colonies revenue inscription

Lozenge perforation: diamond-shaped perforation as used for the Bulgarian postage due stamp.

Lozenges: diamond shaped imprints; may be used in border designs of aerograms.

L P: 1: Latvija Pawalda overprint with St. Andrew's cross on stamps of Russia for occupation of Mitau and Schaulen, Latvia, 1919. 2: see Line pair. 3: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Local Newspaper (Yugoslavia). 4: London Philatelist.

L.P.B.: Lettre Pays Bas (Dut.) letter from Belgium.

L-Perforator: two rotary perforating machines working at right-angles to each other.

LPO: Local Post Office.

L'press: letterpress.

L Q: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for Local Parcel Post (PRC).

L R: 1: lower right position for plate number blocks. 2: Letters Radius 1; pre-adhesive postmark.

L.R.I.: Lettre du Royanne d'Italie (Fr.) letter from the Kingdom of Italy.

LRM: Laurence R. Murray, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

L S: Letter Sheet.

LSG: Leroy S. Goldsworthy, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Lt.: Lat, currency unit in Latvia.

L T: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Lithuania, such as A-1172 Wien.


LTA: see Lighter than air.
LTSR/1940 VII 21: Lietuvos Tarbu Socialistine Respublika (Lith.) Lithuanian Socialistic Soviet Republic; overprint on stamps of Lithuania, Russian occupation.
L U: Scott Catalogue number prefix for Local Envelope (U.S. Switzerland).
Luanda: also known as Loanda, Angola.
Lubbenau: German Democratic republic local issue, 1946.
Lubeck: German State, located on Baltic Sea; now in West Germany; 1859, Jan. 1: first stamps, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1872: stamps of the German Empire.
Lübeck: 1: German displaced persons camp, local post, 1945. 2: (Free City) German States, 1859-68. 3: Hansa, German local post, 1897-1900. 4: (Local-Verkehr) German local post, 1888-1890.
Lubiana: (It.) capital of Slovenia, Yugoslavia; within Province of Ljubljana, aka Ljubljana (Slov.), Laibach (Ger.); 1941: Italy overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, Italian occupation of Ljubljana; see Ljubljanska.
Lubny: local post, Russian zemstvo, 1879-1903.
Lubomi: Polish local post.
Luconia, Republic: bogus issue.
Lucembursko: (Czech.) Luxembourg.
Lucembursky: (Czech.) Luxembourgian.
Lucent, Royal Kingdom of: prison artist stamp.
Lucerne: also known as Luzern, Switzerland.
Lucha Contra el Cancer: Fight Against Cancer; overprint and inscription on stamps of Panama for semi-postal.
Luchtposte Poste Aerienne: overprint / inscription on stamps of Belgium and colonies for air mail and air mail semipostal stamps.l.
Luchtpostzegel: inscription on 1933 stamp of Netherlands for air mail.
Luckenfuller: (Ger.) space filler.
Ludiente: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Ludwigshafen: (Privat-Stadtpost) German local post, 1895-98.
Luebeck: German State, 1863-67.
Luftkin's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and surrounding towns; used a label; year unknown.
Luftfartyg: (Swed.) aircraft, airplane.
Luftfeldpost: inscription for Germany military air mail, 1942-43.
Lufthavn: (Dan., Nor.) airport.
Luftpost: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) 1: airmail. 2: the carriage of mail by air. 3: Danzig, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Saar, Switzerland air mail issue.
Luftpostbrev: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) airmail letters.
Luftpostbrief: (Ger.) official U.P.U. name for airletter sheet; lightweight paper with gummed flaps, usually with a stamp printed on them and carried by air.
Luftpostmarken: (Ger.) air mail, cancel.
Luftpostphilatelie: (Ger.) aerophilately.
Luftputeftartøypost: (Nor.) hovercraft mail.
Luftschiiff: (Ger.) airship, dirigible blimp.
Luga: local post, Russian zemstvo, 1869-1918.
Lugano: local airmail, Switzerland, 1913.
Lugo: 1: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38. 2: (Sp.) a superb item.
Luppost: inscription on stamps of South Africa, South West Africa for air mail.
Luków: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Luluabourg: now Kananga.
Luma: currency unit in Armenia.
Luminescence: a coating applied to stamps that emits a glow when viewed with an ultraviolet lamp.
Luminescent: condition of a stamp which has been treated with chemicals which are sensitive to, and glow when exposed to ultraviolet light.
Luminescent indicia detector (LID): a device on the facer-canceler that detects luminescent material in the ink on postage stamps and meter stamps, permits automated facing and canceling of mail.
Luminescent tagging: application of a substance that phosphoresces when put in front of an ultraviolet light.
Lumogen: (Ger.) German term for luminescent coating and inks.
Luna: (Rom.) month.
Lundy: Great Britain local carriage label, 1929 to current.
L U P: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for U.S. Local Wrapper.
Lupa: (Sp.) magnifying glass.
Lupenrand: (Ger.) very close margin.
Luposta, Luftpostausstellung: (Ger.) airmail exhibition.
Lu-shun: China; formerly Port Arthur; overprinted stamps of Japan and Manchukuo; see China, Regional Issues.
Lussemburgo: (It., Sp.) Luxembourg.
Lu-Ta (Lien): formerly Dairen, People's Republic of China.
Lutjenburg: German local post, 1945-48.
Luxor: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1872-84.
Luxustück: (Ger.) superb (condition).
Luzern: also known as Lucerne, Switzerland.
L.V.: 1: Vaud mail, Switzerland, pre-adhesive postmark. 2: auction catalog abbreviation for Lev,
currency unit in Bulgaria.
Lvél: (Hung.) letter (mail).
L.V.F.: (Fr.) Légion des Volontaires Français Legion of Volunteers (against Bolshevism)
LVOV: formerly Lemberg (Ger.), Lwow (Pol.)
Lweys: currency unit in Angola.
L X: Scott Catalogue Number prefix for City Postage (Colombia, Sweden).
Lybbria: fantasy issue created by Stamps Magazine.
Lydenburg, Town of: located in Transvaal, Republic of South Africa (Transvaal); 1900, Sept. 6: stamps of South Africa overprinted "V.R.I." during second British occupation.
Lykkebrevet: (Nor.) "good luck" letter. 1964 lottery ticket issued by Norway to support refugees which included a stamp valid for domestic postage; not Scott listed.
Lymington Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Lynchburg, Va. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Lyngby-Nærum Baner: local, Denmark railway parcel.
Lyon Manufg. Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Lys: 1. (Dan., Nor.) bright color
Lyseblegrøn: (Dan.) light apple-green (color).
Lyseblå: (Nor.) light blue (color).
Lysbrun: (Nor.) light brown (color).
Lysbrunkarmín: (Nor.) light brown-carmine (color).
Lyseblå: (Dan.) light blue (color).
Lyseblåviolett: (Dan., Nor.) light blue-violet (color).
Lyseblåviolett: (Dan.) light blue-violet (color).
Lysebrun: (Dan.) light brown (color).
Lysefiolett: (Nor.) light violet (color).
Lysefiolettrød: (Nor.) light violet-red (color).
Lysegre: (Dan.) light grey (color).
Lysegrøn: (Dan.) light green (color).
Lysegrønn: (Dan., Nor.) light green (color).
Lysegul: (Dan., Nor.) light yellow (color).
Lysegulbrun: (Dan., Nor.) light yellow-brown (color).
Lysegulgrøn: (Dan.) light yellow-green (color).
Lysegulgrønn: (Nor.) light yellow-green (color).
Lysekastanniebrun: (Dan., Nor.) light chestnut brown (color).
Lysekil Lokalpost: (Swed.) Swedish town local post.
Lysemelkeblå: (Dan.) light milky-blue (color).
Lysemelkeblå: (Nor.) light milky-blue (color).
Lysemelkoransje: (Nor.) light milky-orange (color).
Lysemyrtegrøn: (Dan.) light myrtle-green (color).
Lysemyrtegrønn: (Nor.) light myrtle-green (color).
Lyseende (Nor.) bright (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Lyseende Blå (Nor.) bright blue.
Lyseplegrønn: (Nor.) light apple-green (color).
Lysepurpur: (Dan., Nor.) light purple (color).
Lysepurpurrrød: (Dan., Nor.) light purple-red (color).
Lyserosa: (Dan.) light rose, pink (color).
Lyserosarød: (Dan., Nor.) light rose-red (color).
Lysgrå: (Dan., Nor.) light grey (color).
Lysgrønnblå: (Nor.) light green-blue (color).
Lysgrønnoliven: (Nor.) light green-olive (color).
Lyslilla: (Dan., Nor.) light violet (color).
Lyslillarød: (Dan., Nor.) light lilac-red (color).
Lysoker: (Nor.) light ochre (color).
Lysokergul: (Nor.) light ochre-yellow (color).
Lysøkk: (Dan.) light ochre (color).
Lysokker: (Dan.) light ochre (color).
Lysokkergul: (Dan.) light ochre-yellow (color).
Lysolivenbrun: (Nor.) pale olive-brown, light olive-brown (color).
Lysolivengrønn: (Nor.) pale olive-green, light olive-green (color).
Lysømfintlig: (Nor.) photosensitive, sensitive to light.
Lysorange: (Dan.) light orange (color).
Lysorangerød: (Dan.) light orange-red (color).
Lysoransje: (Nor.) light orange (color).
Lysoransjerød: (Nor.) light orange-red (color).
Lysrosa: (Nor.) light rose (color).
Lysultramarin (Nor.) light ultramarine (color).
Lysviolet: (Dan.) light violet (color).
Lysvioletrød: (Dan.) light violet-red (color).
L.Z.: Zurich Mail, Switzerland pre-adhesive postmark.
M

M: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military. 2: with eagle and United States of America: Massachusetts Custom House revenue seal. 3: within an oval of bars, Malta cancellation, mid 1800s. 4: Madrid (Spain), pre-adhesive postmark 5: Mail; mail specialist at Navy postal facilities. 6: Mecklenburg (Germany), pre-adhesive postmark 7: 3M Corporation prefix letter in front of the plate number on its stamp production. 8: currency unit Metical (Mozambique); Maloti (Lesotho); Manat (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan), Mark (Germany). 9: Menin, Milano (Italy), pre-adhesive postmark. 10: mint, auction abbreviation. 11: Military, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 12: Belgium Military Parcel Post overprint. 13: in oval, Allied military post inscription, first issue of stamps after World War II in Germany.

M, Ma: (Sp.) on postmarks, mañana, morning.

$M: pound, currency unit in Malta.

MA: international postal code for Morocco.

MA: 1: USPS abbreviation for Massachusetts. 2: Maryland, pre-adhesive postmark.

MA: Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture), overprint on official stamps of Argentina.

Madagascar: overprint on stamps of France, or French Colonies, 1895; see Anjouan, Antananarivo, Madagascar, French.

MAC: international postal code for Macedonia.


Macao: Portuguese settlement located on China coast near mouth of the Canton River; 1557: Portuguese possession, 1883: used stamps of Hong Kong, 1884, Mar. 1: first stamps, 1894: "Provisorio" surcharge on 2a and 10r values are unofficial and not authorized, 1904: first postage due stamp, 1911, Apr. 2: "Republica" overprint by Lisbon, 1919: first semi-postal stamp, 1999, Dec. 20.: reverted to Chinese rule, stamp overprinted to "Commemorate the Establishment of the Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, Macao, China."

Ma Catalog: Ma Ren Chuen's Illustrated Catalogue of the Stamps of China.

Macchia: (It.) spot, stain.

Macclesfield Committee (MS&LRy): British railway local post


Mach: auction abbreviation term for machine.

Macharraviaga: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, (Malaga) 1937.

Machin: British stamps with a design based on a plaster cast profile of Queen Elizabeth II from a plaster cast of the queen's profile by Arnold Machin, first introduced on June 5, 1967.

Machine cancel: cancel applied by a machine vs handstamp and comprises slogan and plain version.

Macklin, John J. & Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Mack Postograph Co.: U.S. postage meter firm, 1922-28, acquired by Continental Postage
Meter Co.

**MacMillan Aerial Expedition:** Donald B. MacMillan, noted Arctic explorer, pioneered use of airplanes and radios in Arctic exploration; postcard is a souvenir and has no relation by date to any of his expeditions.

**Macon, Ga., Geo., Five cents, Two cents:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Macquires Express:** baggage express firm serviced New York City to railroad and steamship lines; used a label; 1880s.

**Mactan Island:** bogus stamps and overprints for Philippine island south of Cebu.

**Macula:** *(Sp.)* stain, spot, blemish.

**MAD:** Marcus A. Davis, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Madagascar:** see Malagasy Republic for later issues; 1875-1899: Norwegian Missionary Service operated parcel post service, 1880s: France claimed as protectorate, 1884-86: British consulate issued stamps for British subjects from Tananarive (Antananarivo) to where the mail could be placed into the French mail system; French colonial stamps had to be applied, 1885: French Colonies general issues, including overprinted provisionals, 1887: French system took over, 1889: French post offices opened, stamps were surcharges on French colonial issues, (French Offices in Madagascar), 1894: first stamps issued, 1895, Jan.-Sept.: during blockade of port by French Navy, mail taken to Vatamandry, where it was placed aboard British vessels, 1896, annexed by France, "Madagascar and Dependencies" inscription; first postage due stamp issued, 1898: Diego Suarez, Nossi Be and Ste. Marie attached to Madagascar, 1915, Feb.: first semi-postal stamp issued, 1935: first airmail stamp issued, 1942: British occupied island, Free French administration, when France fell to Germany, 1945: French rule restored.

**Madagaskar:** *(Swed.)* Madagascar.

**Madagaszkár:** *(Hung.)* Madagascar.

**Madang:** formerly Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Papua New Guinea.

**Madeira:** islands off north-east coast of Africa, 1868-pre: stamps of Portugal used, 1868-1929: overprint "Madeira" on stamps of Portugal, 1880: stamps of Funchal used, 1905-31: stamps of Azores used, 1925: first semi-postal, postage due stamps, 1929: stamps of Portugal used, 1980, Jan. 2: first use of islands name, used with issues of Portugal.

**Maderanerthal:** Switzerland hotel post, 1870-1884, Hotel Alpenklub.

**Madison, Ga. 5 Paid:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Madison Court House, Fla. Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Madison Court House, Fl.:** see Confederate States of America, 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Madman State:** India, parody of Wadwan State.

**Madrid:** 1: Spanish local post, 1853. 2: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, Republican, 1937. 3: 1907, Industrial Exhibition labels. 4. Spain, Universal Postal Union Congress, inscription, used on stamps of Spain, 1920-30.

**Madrid issue:** stamp of Spain overprinted "Republica" in Madrid, 1931. Has to be qualified "in Madrid" since there was a similar overprint in Barcelona (the Barcelona Issue).

**Mælkeblå:** *(Dan.)* milky-blue (color).

**Mælkorange:** *(Dan.)* milky-orange (color).

**Mafeking:** Bechuanaland, South African town; besieged Nov.12, 1899 to May 17, 1900, Boer War; issued own stamps ordered by Major General Baden Powell; 1900, Mar. 24-May 17:Cape of Good Hope and Bechuanaland stamps overprinted "Mafeking Besieged;" depicting Baden-Powell portrait and Goodyear cycle.
Magaga: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1868-84.
Magyarorzag: (Hung.) Hungarian Republic; used on stamps of Hungary after 1947.
Magánposták: (Hung.) private posts.
Magdalena: Colombian State (Rio Hacha), with initials of authorizing agent, bogus issue, 1901.
Magdeburg: German local post (Courier), 1886-1906.
Magentarot: (Ger.) magenta (color).
Maghiar: (Rom.) Magyar, Hungarian (adj).
Magnifier: essential to a stamp collector in order to detect details of a stamp not seen with the naked eye.
Magyar: 1. inscription / overprint for name of country; Hungarian.
Magyar Kir. Hirlap Belyeg: inscription on stamps of Hungary for newspaper tax.
Magyar Kir(alyi) Posta: inscription for Hungarian Royal Post, 1874-1944.
Magyar Köztársaság: (Hung.) Republic of Hungary.
Magyar Nemzeti Kormány Szeged: (Hung.) "Hungarian People's Government Szeged" overprint on stamps of Hungary, 1919, for the Komitat of Szegedin.
Magyar Nepkoztarsasag: (Hung.) inscription on stamps of Hungary for Peoples Popular Republic, showing full name, used only in 1919.
Magyarorszag: inscription on stamps of Hungary for Hungarian State, 1925-36, 1991-.
Magyarországi Szerb Megszállás: (Hung.) Serbian occupation of Hungary.
Magyar Tanács Köztársaság: (Hung.) "Hungarian Soviet Republic" overprint on stamps of Hungary, 1919.
Mahalla: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1864-84.
Mahalle-Kibir: Egypt, see Interpostal seals.
Mahallet-Abou-Ali: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1880-82.
Mahallet-Damana: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.
Mahallet-Malek: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1880.
Mahallet-Moussa: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1880-82.
Mahallet-Roh: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1867-84.
Mahdi Postes Soudan: bogus, label.
Mahra: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Mahra State: part of South Arabia, Aden, issued local stamps in 1967.
Mähren: (Ger.) Moravia.
Mai: (Nor., Rom.) May (month).
Maiden flight: first flight of a new aircraft type; mail carried on board is unofficial.
Maidstone Overseas: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Maigre: (Fr.) thin.
**Mai Gt.Pre. 1902:** overprint on stamps of Haiti, (Gouvernmet Provisoire) Provisional Government, 1902.

**Mail:** letters, parcels and other items delivered through the postal agency; word originated from French word "Maille" for traveling bag, wallet or trunk.

**Mail art:** hand made labels, sent on a cover, designed to simulate stamps.

**Mail bid sale:** all bidding is done by mail, phone or e-mail with a pre-set cut-off date and time when winning bids are tabulated.

**Mail boats in the Pacific:** 1864: French lines Messageries Maritimes started operations in Indian Ocean, 1867: American Pacific Steam Navigation Co. started operating from San Francisco to Hong Kong, 1868: American post offices opened in Shanghai and Japan, 1877: Oriental and Oceanic Steamship Co. began operating, 1886: German Norddeutsche Lloyd of Bremen started service to Australia, Singapore and China 1892: Canadian Pacific Railway started service Hong Kong to Vancouver, 1900: German line extended service to Japan, 1901: German Jaluit Company began services to Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands, 1914: all French and German lines shut down, 1920: French lines operated again, 1940: French lines discontinued operation.

**Mailbox:** any private receptacle or container used by postal customers to receive mail, either at their residence or at curbside.

**Mail boxes, first:** Florence, Italy established closed wooden boxes with an opening at the top in the 16th century, installed in churches for anonymous letters against wrong-doers.

**Mailboxes Ltd.:** private post operator in New Zealand who uses own postage stamps.

**Mail boxes, oldest in use:** Hauteville and Union Street, Guernsey erected in 1853 as part of Anthony Trollope's experiment and still in use.

**Mail boxes, public vehicles:** put on tramcars in New York City in 1886.

**Mail boxes, roads:** first established in Paris in 1653 and were emptied three times a day.

**Mail card:** inscription on privately printed postcards; UPU regulations required first class letter rate if mailed out of country of origin, since they did not have the official inscription.

**Mail certs:** 1941: British Embassy in the U.S. inaugurated this system of certification for U.S. senders of mail to some neutral countries.

**Mail coaches:** 1: introduced in England in 1784 for run between London and Bristol. 2: 1773; carried mail between Boston and Portsmouth. 3: U. S. March 3, 1807; replaced mounted mail carriers by Act of Congress.

**Mail Delivery:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Mail early (ME):** an inscription found in the margins of U.S. stamps and booklet panes; started in 1965 to encourage people to Mail Early in the Day; these are usually collected in blocks of six.

**Mail Early / in the Day:** marginal inscription found on U.S. commemorative stamps since 1968.

**Mailed on Rural Route:** handstamp for parcel post delivered on rural routes at a lower rate than regular parcel post due to special rate given to rural route residents.

**Mailer's Permit Postmark:** postmark applied to mail by the mailer, prior to submission to the USPS for normal mail distribution.

**Mailer's Permits:** postmark on first class, pre-cancelled mail, supplied by permit holders.

**Mailer's postmark:** U.S. system that permits mailers to create and use their own postmark; requires a special no cost permit from the USPS.

**Mailer's precancel postmark (MPP):** authorized mailer use of a postal cancellation applied to stamps prior to mailing.
Mail for this Address Prohibited: postal marking on covers usually addressed to sellers of Irish sweepstake lottery tickets; mail is returned to sender with marking.

Mail fraud: a scheme to get money or other assets from a postal customer by offering a product, service or investment opportunity that does not live up to its claims; prosecutors must prove that the mails were used to carry out the scheme.

Mailgram: trademark of Western Union; a hard-copy message transmitted electronically by Western Union and delivered by the USPS.

Mailman: aka letter carrier or postal worker.

Mail moment: term devised by the USPS as the moment when household open the letters and packages received that day.

Mailomat: combination franking and mailing machine introduced by Pitney-Bowes in May 17, 1939.


Mail receptacle: a privately owned mailbox or a USPS collection box used to receive or deposit mail.

Mail Route: coastal waterways ship mail handstamp, 1820s.

Mail sale: a private sale with no bidders present, bidding is done by phone, Internet or mail; winning bids are determined by a cutoff date and time, published in a printed catalog.

Mail sorting, mechanical: sorter installed at Rotterdam, Holland Sept. 1935.

Mail stop order: an order that directs the post office of delivery to return to the sender any mail responding to a false representation or lottery scheme.

Mail Stream: movement of mail within the Postal Service.

Mail suspended: Civil War handstamp used on Northern U.S. mail addressed to postal addresses in the South.

Maine: U.S. state March 16, 1820; created from part of District of Maine, Massachusetts.

Main Post Office: primary post office in a city with secondary post offices; formerly called General Post Office.

Main stock: all postage stamps and other accountable inventory received by a post office, but not yet consigned to the window clerks.

Mainz: German local post, 1: (Druckschriften-Expedition und Circulair-Post) 1888-89. 2: Express,Eilgut und Packet-verkehr) 1886. 3: (Privat-Brief-Beforderung) 1886-1900. 4: (Privat-Brief-Verkehr) 1886.

Maîtres de poste: (Fr.) postmasters whose job it was to house, feed and water the royal messenger and his horse when he stopped at the relay station.

Maj: (Dan., Swed.) May (month).

Máj: (Czech.) May (month).

Major Ted's Stamp Talk: 2002 radio talk show by Ted Bahry via the Internet.

Majunga: Madagascar local post, Feb., 1895, issued by French expeditionary force as handstamped overprints on stamps of France.

Majus: (Hung.) May (month).

Makedonija: (Resembles these letters) Macedonia.

Makel: (Ger.) stain, fault.

Makeready: The process of setting up and adjusting a printing press for a particular ink, paper and set of printing conditions prior to a press run. Also, the paper used during these adjustments.
Makeshift booklets: U.S. stamp booklets containing stamps normally issued in panes; dispensed by postal vending machines.

Makeshift paper: refers to paper used in Europe for stamp production after World War 1.

Make-up: stamp booklet contents, usually in total number of stamps of each denomination.

Make-up rate stamps: non-denominated stamps issued for use with stamps of previously issued first-class letter rate stamps to make up the difference.

Makkah: aka Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Maklaturpapier: (Ger.) trial paper used for essays.

Maków: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Makulatur: (Den., Ger., Nor., Swed.) printer's waste.

Ma-Kuta: currency used in Congo Democratic Republic.

MAL: international postal code for Malaysia.

M.A.L.: Military Authority Lira, currency surcharge on stamps of Great Britain, British Offices Abroad for North and East Africa (Tripotania).

Malaba: formerly Sta. Isabel, Equatorial Africa.

Malaka: aka Melaka; state, Malaya; on west side of Malay Peninsula; (located in Scott Catalogue after Malaya); 1842: became British; then one of the British Straits Settlements, Straits Settlements stamps used, 1942: Japanese occupation, overprints on stamps of the Straits Settlements, a single overprint covered four stamps, 1942: occupation postage due stamps, 1948, Dec. 1: first commemorative stamp, inscribed Malaya Malacca, 1949, March 1: first definitive, 1957: stamps of the Malayan Federation used with those of Malacca, 1965, Nov. 15: used designs of Johore, inscribed Malacca, stamps of Malaysia, name changed to Melaka.

Malaga: 1. local post, Spanish civil war Nationalist, Republican, 1936-37. 2. stamps of Spain overprinted "Malaga Liberada" (Free Malaga, 1937).

Malaga Arriba España: overprint on stamps of Spain, revenue issue, Malaga.

Malagache, Republique: Madagascar, 1958-60.

Malaga Liberada: overprint on stamps of Spain, Malaga.

Malagasy, Repoblika: Madagascar, 1961-76.


Malaiske Stater: (Dan.) Malayan States.

Malaia: (Den., Nor.) Malaya.

Malaiske Stater: (Dan., Nor.) Malayan States.

Malaja: (Swed.) Malaya.

Malajsk: (Den., Nor.) Malayan.

Malajsk: (Swed.) Malayan.

Malajske Stater: (Swed.) Malayan States.

Malájzia: (Hung.) Malaysia.

Malaisie: (Fr.) Malaysia.

Malakote: German postal agency produced these labels in 1888 for use as inland postal service in Malakote; but a treaty took area away before labels could be used.

Malaria, Anti: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1962.

Malakote: German East Africa unissued stamps.


Malaysia: 1963, Sept. 16: first stamps for Malayan Federation, merger of Federation of Malaya,

Malaysia Sarawak: see Sarawak.
Malaya Singapore: see Singapore.
Malaya Straits Settlements: see Straits Settlements.
Malayischer Bund: (Ger.) Federated Malay States.
Malaysia, Federation of: Malay Peninsula, North Borneo, with Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo); for total of 14 Malaya states; 1963, Sept.16: first stamp issued, each territory used their own stamps up to 25 cent value, Sabah and Sarawak issued their own stamps due to having different rates, 1963, Oct.: Perak allowed to issue their own stamps, 1965: Singapore withdrew, 1965, Nov.: ten other members could issue their own stamps, 1966: first postage due stamp.
Malburin: occurs when the engraver's burin tool slips when an intaglio or recessed printing plate is being touched up; leaving a obvious deviation.
Mal centré: (Fr.) badly centered.
Maldirige: (Sp.) missent or misdirected mail, to explain delay in arrival.
Maldiverna: (Swed.) the Maldive Islands.
Maldiverne: (Dan., Nor.) the Maldive Islands.
Malerta Budapest: Hungary semi-official air mail.
Malguzarí: Indian States term for revenue.
Malinggayang Pasko: term meaning Happy Holiday on Philippine seals.
Mallawi: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.
Mallaz: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-80.
Malli: (Fin.) see Specimen.
Malorca: Spanish civil war nationalist, 1936-38.
Malmöy: Belgian occupation of Germany; 1815: Prussian Rhine province; 1919: annexed by Belgium, 1920-21: overprints on stamps of Belgium, Belgian Occupation of Malmöy, Germany.
Malmö: Seaport and seat of Malmöhus province in SW Sweden on the Øresund Strait. Opposite Copenhagen, Denmark, ca. 345 miles SSW of Stockholm. Local posts established in 1888, with set-of-7 different values "Malmo Gamla Stadsbudsexpedition / Bud Utryres" local stamps issued in 1888, and a similar series in a smaller format issued 1889.


Malmö - G. Wisen Local Post: Local post established in 1926 by G. Wisen (followed, in 1927, by N. Rehnfalt), with typographed (Cronholms Litografiska Anstalt Co., Malmö) 4 ore violet "Malmö på Lokalpost" stamp depicting a Viking ship in full sail. Issued 30 January 1926, and a second set-of-6 different values "Malmö / Privata / Lokalpost" stamps depicting a horse-mounted statue issued later in 1926.

Malmyzh: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1869-97.

Maloarkhangelsk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-76.

Maloti: unit of currency in Lesotho.


Malta: Maltese Falcon inscription; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Malta Keytype: nickname for King George V 1914 series that was used for several of the Crown Colonies.

Malta "Ticks": Malta 1885 issue surcharged "One Penny in 1902; "One Pnney" occurred once on each pane; Valletta postmaster ticked all remaining unsurcharged sheets in upper left-hand corner.

Malte: (Fr.) Malta.

Maltese Cross (MC): first cancellation used on British stamps, 1840; name given by stamp collectors; design based on the Tudor rose and not the eight-pointed cross of the Knights of Malta; which was cross of four equal corners with wide notched ends.

Malteserkreuz: (Ger.) Maltese cross.

Maluku Selatan: overprint for proposed state of South Moluccas, Indonesia, but never issued.

Malut: currency unit in Lesotho.

Malvinas: Argentine name for Falkland Islands.


Man, Man.a, Mant.a, Man.va: (It.) Matova (Italy pre-adhesive postmark).

Manachi: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

Manama: Bahrain, also known as Al Manamah; 1964: first stamp, 1972: overprint, see Ajman.

Manat: currency unit in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan.

Mancha: (Sp.) spot, stain.

Mancha Real: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Manchester & Milford Railways: British railway local post.

Manchester Delivery: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Manchester Express: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Manchester Local Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway: British railway local post.
Manchester, South Junction & Atrincham Railway: British railway local post.
Manchuriet: (Dan., Nor. Swed.) Manchuria.
Mancolista: (Sp.) collector's checklist of wanted stamps.
Mancoliste: (Fr.) collector's checklist of wanted stamps.
Mandag: (Dan., Nor.) Monday.
Måndag: (Swed.) Monday.
Mandal: Seaport town in extreme S of Vest-Agder county on the Skagerrak (also Skagerak) Strait, S Norway, ca. 185 miles SW of Oslo. Local post established by N. Herlofson, with set-of-5 "Bypost / Mandal / Bypost" lithographed local stamps depicting a tree issued 15 November 1886. The stamps are cancelled with a single-ring "Mandals-Bypost" circular datestamps having an 8-pointed star at the bottom, and the date and time in four lines at the center. The local post ceased operations effective 30 April 1886.
Mandal Bypost: Norway local post, 1886.
Mandare: (Sp.) forward.
Mandat: (Ger.) mandate.
Mandat: (Fr.) inscription for money order stamps, Netherlands, 1894.
Mandated Territory of Tanganyika: see Tanganyika.
Mandate stamp: stamps issued for certain mandated territories after WW I.
Mandchoukuo: (Fr.) Manchukuo.
Mandchourie: (Fr.) Manchuria.
M & I: Maurice et Indies (Fr.) Mauritius and the Indies.
M & M: Match and Medicine 19th century private die stamps used to pay federal taxes.
Mando: (Sp.) civil war marking for military or naval command.
M. Andresen Local Post: see Christianssund - M. Andresen Local Post.
Mandschurei: (Ger.) Manchuria.
Måned: (Nor.) month.
Manfalout: Egypt, see Interpostol seals, 1872-82.
Mangalia: Romania revenue issue that is regarded as bogus.
Mängel: (Ger.) defect, fault.
Mangelhaft: (Ger.) defective, faulty.
Mangiare, lo Stato di: Donald Evans issue, "The State of Eating.; see Donald Evans
Manhattan Delivery Company: parcel delivery firm serviced New York City; used complimentary frank labels, stamps; 1880s.
Manhattan Express: U.S. local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1847.
Manhattan Medicine Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Manifestation (philatélique): (Fr.) (philatelic) event.
Manifestos: inscription on a customs duty stamp of Cuba.
Manila: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.
Manila paper: a strong light coarse texture paper used for envelopes and wrappers; usually smooth on one side and rough on the other.
Manila: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Manises: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Man, isle of: see Isle of Man.
Manizales: Antioquia, Colombia private local post, with labels, 1909.
Manland, Republic of: fantasy cinderella, not valid for postage.
Manlleu: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Manoel Keytype: King Manoel portrait (Feb. 1908-Oct. 1910) used as a Portuguese colonial keytype.
Manresa: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Mansfield & Higbee: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Mansfield, F. & Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Mansfield, S. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Mansiones: post stages, Roman imperial postal system, about 250 BC.
Manson & Co's Express: private parcel firm serviced Boston, Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass.; used a label; 1868.
Mansoura: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1864-84.
Manubaland: bogus stamps created for newspaper columnist.
Manuel E. Jimenez: Colombia, Cauca Department, receipt label.
Manuscript (MS): term describing covers or stamps with handwritten postal markings.
Manuscript cancel: postmasters of small offices used pen cancellation since they did not have hand stamps, mostly used during 18th century but continued through the 19th.
Manuscript marks: 1847-55; postmasters ordered to cancel adhesive postage stamps in manuscript; also known as pen cancellations.
Manuscript provisionals: stamps with values altered by hand during shortage of stamps, Trinidad 1882, 1d and 6d.
Manuscript surcharge: in emergencies, stamps had their denominations changed by manuscript, usually accompanied by a postal official's initials.
Manx: Isle of Man.
Manzala: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.
Manzanilla: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, Republican, 1937-38.
M A O: Mailing Address Only; an Army Post Office that received mail only.
Mapka: 1: (Cyrillic transliteration of "Marka") currency unit in Azerbaijan, Finland, Russia, and Serbia. 2: (Cyrillic) stamp.
Maple Leaf: nickname for Canadian 1897-98 issue depicting Queen Victoria with a maple leaf design in each corner.
Maple Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
**Map stamps**: stamps printed on reverse side of any abandoned maps available following World War I; used in 1919-21 by Latvia; also known as "Map Backs."

**Maputo**: formerly Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

**Maquette**: (Fr.) preliminary design (essay).

**Maragha**: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1884.

**Maravedi**: (Sp.) currency unit in Spanish language countries.

**Marbelized paper**: distinct wavy-line or marbelized watermark on stamps of Brazil.

**Marbella**: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Marble's Express**: private parcel firm serviced Massachusetts towns; used a label; year unknown.

**Marca**: (Sp.) cachet, mark.

**Marca da bollo**: (It.) revenue issue of Italy.

**Marca de control**: (Sp.) control mark.

**Marca pe fragment**: (Rom.) postage stamp on piece of paper or envelope, or on a parcel clipping.

**Marca pe plic**: (Rom.) postage stamp on a cover.

**Marca postală**: (Rom.) postage stamp.

**Marca Postal al Dorso**: (Sp.): backstamp; postmark applied to back of incoming mail to show date and time of receipt at the receiving post office.

**Marcas de abono**: (Sp.) marks used on pre-philatelic letters and early stamped covers to indicate that postage was prepaid to destination.

**Marcas secretas**: (Sp.) secret marks placed into the stamp design to guard against forgery.

**Marca taiată în jumatate**: (Rom.) postage stamp cut in half, a bisect.

**Marchand de timbres**: (Fr.) stamp dealer.

**Märchen**: (Ger.) fairy tales (thematic).

**Marchena**: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

**Marches**: market fees; French Colonies revenue inscription.

**Marcii bulgare**: (Rom.) Bulgarian postage stamps (issued for Romanian Occupation).

**Marcii maghiare**: (Rom.) Hungarian postage stamps (issued for Romanian Occupation).

**Marcile Craciune**: (Rom.) Christmas stamps.

**Marcile pentru Fondol Aviatiiei**: (Rom.) Aviation Fund postage stamps.

**Marcile postale**: (Rom.) postage stamps.

**Marcile porto**: (Rom.) postage due stamps.

**Marcile postale**: (Rom.) postage stamps.

**Marcile postale românești**: (Rom.) Romanian postage stamps.

**Marcilor dantelate**: (Rom.) perforated stamps.

**Március**: (Hung.) March (month).

**Marco**: (Sp.) frame, a border.

**Marcofilia**: (Sp.) collecting all types of postal markings and cachets

**Marcophilately**: study of postmarks; also known as Marcophiley, Commatology

**Mare**: (Fr.) sea.

**Mare Balticum**: (Latin) Baltic Sea, exhibition name covering Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

**Marfleet Service**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Marge**: (Fr.) margin, the portion of unprinted paper that surrounds a stamp or a pane of stamps; Margine; (It.) margen, borde (Sp.).
Margenes plenos: (Sp.) full margins.
Margen de sello: (Sp.) stamp margin.
Marges de tous cotés: (Fr.) full margins.
Margin: the portion of unprinted paper that surrounds a stamp or a pane of stamps; rand (Ger.);
Margin Block: block of stamps with the margin selvage attached.
Marginal: (Swed.) margin.
Marginal advertising: commercial or postal announcements that are printed in the sheet margins.
Marginales: (Sp.) margins surrounding a sheet of stamps.
Marginal guide marks: lines, dots, arrows, etc. in the sheet margins that serve as a guide during the printing process.
Marginal inscriptions (M I): printing that appears in margin of a stamp pane; also called marginal markings.
Marginal rule: line in margins around British and commonwealth stamps. Also known as Jubilee Line.
Marginal watermark: a watermark designed so that it will appear only in the sheet margin.
Margin copy: a stamp that can be identified as originating from the edge of a sheet or pane with evidence of the margin or selvage.
Margine de Francobollo: (It.) stamp margin.
Margine pieno: (It.) full margins.
Margin line: a perforated mark printed on the web to control each plate impression while passing through the electric eye perforator.
Margin paper: another term for selvage.
Marginal: (Swed.) margin.
Mari, Mari-el: Bogus Russian local overprint.
Marianas Españolas: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Philippines, for Mariana Islands, Spanish administration, 1899.
Marianen: (Ger.) inscription / overprint on stamps of Germany for Mariana Islands, 1899-19.
Marianerna: (Swed.) the Marianna Islands.
Maria Anna, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built 1837, for middle and upper Danube lines.
Maria Dorothea, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built 1834, for Austrian post mail Trieste and Constantinople.
Marianerna: (Swed.) the Marianna Islands.
Marianne: (Fr.) symbol of France, depicted on post-war French issues.
Mariannen-Inseln: (Ger.) Marianas Islands.
Mariannerne: (Dan.) the Mariana Islands.
Mariannes (Iles): (Fr.) Marianne Islands.
Maribor: local post overprint, Slovenia, Yugoslavia, 1945.
Mariehamm: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Aland Is. Finland, 1890s.
Mari El: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.
Marienwerder: area known as East Prussia; 1920: overprint "Commission Interalliee
Marienwerder," inscription "Plebiscite Marienwerder-Kwidzyn" on stamps of Germany, East
and given to Poland, renamed Kwidzyn.
Marietta, Ga. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Marie Valerie, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around
1880s.
Marij El: local post, Russian cinderella, late 1990s.
Marijuana stamp: issued by some states to aid in the war against drugs; theoretically by drug
dealers, who if arrested without the stamp, can face tax evasion in addition to other indictments.
Marinebrief / Abs. Marinedetachment: naval mail from Marine Detachment at Tientsin,
China, 1900.
Marine insurance stamps: stamps issued by Netherlands and Netherlands Indies, for mail to be
enclosed in a floating safe in case the boat sank, 1921.
Marine Postamt: (Ger.) naval mail office.
Marineat: (Ger.) Sailors' Council, German censor marking during Communist revolution, 1918.
Marineschiffspost: (Ger.) handstamp for mail posted aboard a German ship.
Marino: seceding state with typeset provisionals, Venezuela, 1903.
Marion, Va. Paid 5, P. Office: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Marion and Prince Edward Islands: Antarctic islands used by South Africa as weather
reporting stations; in March 1958, temporary postal station established.
Mariposa: (Sp.) butterfly (thematic).
Maritimas: (Sp.) letters posted at sea and bearing some sort of maritime marking.
Maritime and Newfoundland Airways: 1931 label prepared for a flight to St. Pierre; prohibited
by the French government.
Maritime mail: 1: any type of seaborne mail, usually with a special postmark. 2: term first used
in 1939 by the Royal Navy as a security term to avoid using the ship name, port of departure or
landing, or date.
Maritime postmark: indicates usage aboard a ship; can take many forms.
Maritime Provinces: Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward
Island.
Maritime surcharge: original concept for additional fee, was for mail that had to travel by sea
more than 600 nautical miles.
Mariupol: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-78.
Marj-el: bogus Russian republic, not valid for postage.
Marj-el: bogus Russian issue.
Mark: currency unit in Allenstein, Bergedorf, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Germany,
Hamburg, Lubeck, North German Confederation, Schleswig-Holstein, and Wurttemberg.
Marka: currency unit in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Estonia, and Poland.
Markaa, Markka: currency unit in Finland.
Marke: (Ger.) adhesive stamp.
Marke auf Brief: (Ger.) stamp on cover.
Marka Ukramy: stamp printing firm for Ukrainian stamps.
Markenblatt: (Ger.) commemorative stamp sheets.
Marken der Übergangszeit: (Ger.) provisional issues, interim period.
Markenfeld: (Ger.) position of stamp in a sheet.
Markenhandler: (Ger.) stamp dealer.
Markenheftchen: (Ger.) stamp booklet that contains one or more panes of stamps.
Markenrand: (Ger.) stamp margin.
Markenrolle: (Ger.) stamp coil, stamps gathered in a series of rings or spirals.
Markensammler: (Ger.) philatelist.
Market Value: price as quoted in advertisements or by stamp dealers.
Markierte briefmarke: (Ger.) tagged stamp.
Marking and rating stamps: P.O. Regulation, 1852; metal stamps furnished to offices that collect $300 a year in postage; wood stamps in post offices that collect $200 per year; any other stamps must be done at the expense of the postmaster.
Markka: currency unit in Finland.
Marmorizado: (Port.) see marbelized.
Maroc: (Fr.) overprint for Morocco; see French Morocco, Morocco.
Marocco: overprint on stamps of Germany, Offices in Morocco.
Marocko: (Swed.) Moroccan.
Marockansk: (Swed.) Moroccan.
Marocco, Royaume de: Marocco.
Marokko: 1. overprint on stamps of Germany, Offices in Morocco, 1911. 2. (Dan., Nor.) Morocco
Marokkansk: (Dan., Nor.) Moroccan.
Maroksky: (Czech.) Moroccan.
Maros, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1880s, for middle Danube lines.
Marotiri Island: Copper Mines Syndicate, New Zealand local post stamps, 1899.
Marque d'affranchissement: (Fr.) frank.
Marque d'contrôl: (It.) control mark (overprint).
Marque d'entre: (Fr.) handstamp indicating entry from another country.
Marquilla: (Sp.) authentication mark put on the backs of stamps by Spanish dealers as evidence of its genuineness; also used as the name of the instrument making the mark.
Marrakesh-Mazagan: inscription on local post of Morocco operating between two cities.
Married pairs: nickname used for the stamps from printing plates that produced two different stamps; the same plates were used to make the 1840 Penny Blacks and also the Penny Reds.
Marries: watermark seen on French-area artist’s die proofs.
Marrón: (Sp.) brown, coffee or chocolate (color).
Marrone: (It.) brown, coffee or chocolate (color).
Marruecos: overprint on stamps of Spain for Spanish Morocco, 1903-55; or Northern Zone 1956-58.
Marruecos Espanol: overprint on stamps of Spain for Spanish Morocco, Northern Zone.
MARS: Manuscript and Archives Reference System; used by State of North Carolina, contains postal history information.
Mars: (Nor, Swed.) March (month).
Marschell Inseln: Marshall Islands.
Marsden, T. W.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Marseilles: local provisional, France, 1944.
Marshall & Moulton's Express: private mail and parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Beverly Farms, Mass., used labels, 1891-89.
Marshall, Henry H. Delivery: parcel delivery firm serviced Halifax; used a stamp, year unknown.
Marshallöarna: (Swed.) the Marshall Islands.
Marshall-Szigetek: (Hung.) the Marshall Islands.
Marsh’s Express: local delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass and Nashua, N.H.; used a circular label; year unknown.
Mars, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle or upper Danube lines.
Marten’s City Express: private parcel firm serviced New York City; used a label, year unknown.
Martí: (Rom.) Tuesday.
Martie: (Rom.) March (month).
Martin Mills Local Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Martin's City Post: 1858-60, Charleston, S.C.; see Carriers' Stamps.
Martorell: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Martorelles de Baix: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Martos: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Marts: (Dan.) March (month).
Mary-El: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Maryland: 1: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 2: second federal revenue issue, May 1, 1818-March 7, 1819. 3: supervisors seal revenue, March 2, 1799.
Maryland Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Maryport & Carlisle Railway Company: British railway local post.
Mary Rose Woolshops: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
MA S: (Latin) Memento Audere Semper (Remember Always to be Daring) motto used as
overprint of stamps of Yugoslavia for Fiume, 1941.

**Masakinannulling:** *(Dan.)* machine cancellation.

**Maschinenfrankatur:** *(Ger.)* frank.

**Mask:** piece of paper or thin card with a hole cut out, used to hide portions of a die block which was not to be printed in the process of printing a die proof.

**Maskinfrankostempel:** *(Dan.)* postage meter tape (stamp).

**Maskinprovtryck:** *(Swed.)* machine proofs.

**Mason-Dixon Line:** boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, extended to West Virginia, known as separating the North from the South.

**Mason's New Orleans City Express:** U.S. local post, New Orleans, La., 1850-57.

**Mason-Worley Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Masqat:** also known as Muscat, Oman.

**Mass.:** abbreviation for Massachusetts prior to Zip Code usage.

**Massa C.:** *(It.)* Massa Carrara (Tuscany) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Massachusetts:** 1: colonial embossed revenue tax stamp; 1755-57. 2: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 3: supervisors' seal revenue, March 2, 1799.

**Massaoua:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1868-82, Overseas Offices, Eritrea.

**Massenware:** *(Ger.)* large quantities of stamps; wholesale lots.

**Master die:** used in the embossing process and refers to original engraving in recess.

**Master die proof:** print made from the original produced die that is the master from which printing plates are created.

**Master Item Numbers:** (designated by the USPS); 1000 Series: definitive, Priority and Express Mail sheet stamps. 2000 Series: stationery items such as aerograms, stamped cards and envelopes, souvenir cards. 3000 Series: migratory bird stamps, international reply coupons, money orders. 4000 Series: commemorative stamps. 5000 Series: special issues such as Christmas, flag, love, airmail, ATM, penalty mail stamps. 6000 Series: booklets. 7000 series: regular and precanceled coils. 8000, 9000 Series: philatelic products.

**Master plate:** completed printing surface with multiple subjects from which a mold is made.

**Mat:** 1. a hard rubber printing plate that is used to apply precancels, surcharges, etc. on stamps. 2. *(Dan., Rom.)* pale, dull (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

**Matabeleland:** local post, Rhodesia, 1894.

**Matablegbron:** *(Dan.)* pale light apple-green (color).

**Matanhe:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-82.

**Matai:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1879-84.

**Matam:** *(Sp.)* Matamoraoa (Mexico) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Mataria:** Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1882.

**Matassellado:** *(Sp.)* cancelled.

**Matasello:** *(Sp.)* cancellation, postmark, mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to deface the stamp and prevent its reuse.

**Matasello circular con fecha:** *(Sp.)* circular date stamp.

**Matasello de barras:** *(Sp.):* barred cancel; with stripes.

**Matasello de (complacencia) favor:** *(Sp.):* canceled to order, stamps canceled by postal authorities without having been used for postage.

**Matasello falso:** *(Sp.)* forged cancel.

**Matasello de fecha:** *(Sp.)* postmark containing the date.

**Matasello de mano:** *(Sp.)* handstamp.
Matasello de manuscrito: (Sp.) manuscript cancel.
Matasello de primer día: (Sp.) first day cancel.
Matasello especial: (Sp.) special cancellation.
Matasello falso: (Sp.) forged cancel.
Matasellos Franceses: (Sp.) French postmarks found on stamps issued 1860-75, including the Carlist issues.
Matasello numérico: (Sp.) numerical cancel.
Matasello parlante: (Sp.) slogan postmark.
Matasello perfectamente centrado: (Sp.) socked on the nose.
Matblå: (Dan.) pale blue, dull blue (color).
Matblågrøn: (Dan.) pale blue-green, dull blue-green (color).
Matbrun: (Dan.) pale brown, dull brown (color).
Match and Medicine Facsimiles: 1883; proprietary tax repealed and manufacturers continued the labels for publicity purposes; "U.S. Internal Revenue" inscription not used.
Match and Medicine stamps: see Private die proprietary stamps.
Matched pair: some of the plates used for the 1840 Penny Black stamps, were later used to print the Penny Red issues; known as a matched pair when collected each with same lettering and from the same plate.
Matched plate blocks: collected by plate number specialist who assembles a set of plate number blocks-of-four, with the same number, one from each corner of the original pane.
Matched Set: see Matched Plate Blocks.
Matches: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Match stamps: revenue stamps used for collecting a match tax; see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Matgrå: (Dan.) pale grey, dull grey (color).
Matgrågrøn: (Dan.) pale grey-green, dull grey-green (color).
Matgrøn: (Dan.) pale green, dull green (color).
Matgul: (Dan.) pale yellow, dull yellow (color).
Matgulbrun: (Dan.) pale yellow-brown, dull yellow-brown (color).
Matgulgrøn: (Dan.) pale yellow-green, dull yellow-green (color).
Matlilla: (Dan.) pale lilac, dull lilac (color).
Matlillarød: (Dan.) pale lilac-red, dull lilac-red (color).
Matmosgrøn: (Dan.) pale moss-green, dull moss-green (color).
Matorange: (Dan.) pale orange, dull orange (color).
Matorangerød: (Dan.) pale orange-red, dull orange-red (color).
Matpurpur: (Dan.) pale purple, dull purple (color).
Matpurpurrød: (Dan.) pale purple-red, dull purple-red (color).
Matrice: (Fr.) die; a block of metal that has been hand or machine engraved from which plates are prepared to print stamps.
Matrix: a die or mold used to duplicate an original die.
Matriz: (Sp.) see Matrix.
Matrød: (Dan.) pale red, dull red (color).
Matorødorange: (Dan.) pale red-orange, dull red-orange (color).
Matrosa: (Dan.) pale rose, pale pink; dull pink, dull pink (color).
Matrosarød: (Dan.) pale rose-red, dull rose-red (color).
Matt: (Nor., Swed.) pale, dull (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Matt äpplegrön: (Swed.) dull apple-green (color).
Matt blå: (Swed.) dull blue (color).
Matt blåakt grön: (Swed.) dull bluish-green (color).
Matt blågrön: (Swed.) dull blue-green (color).
Matt blålila: (Swed.) dull blue-lilac (color).
Matt blå-djust mattblå: (Swed.) dull blue-light dull blue (color).
Matt brun: (Swed.) dull brown (color).
Matt brunfiolett: (Nor.) dark brown-violet (color).
Matt brunröd: (Nor.) dark brown-red (color).
Matteblå: (Nor.) pale blue, dull blue (color)
Matteplemgrönn: (Nor.) pale apple green, dull apple-green (color)
Mattfiolett: (Nor.) pale violet, dull violet (color). Mattfiolettblå: (Nor.) pale violet-blue, dull violet-blue (color).
Matt grå: (Swed.) dull grey (color).
Matt grågrön: (Swed.) dull grey-green (color).
Mattgrön: (Swed.) dull green (color).
Matt gul: (Swed.) dull yellow (color).
Matt gulbrun: (Swed.) dull yellow-brun (color).
Matt gulgrön: (Swed.) dull yellow-green (color).
Matt gularange-mattgul: (Swed.) dull yellow-orange - dull yellow (color).
Matthews (H.) Express: private mail delivery firm serviced New York State and parts of Canada; used a label, 1845.
Mattkarmin (Nor., Swed.) pale carmine, dull carmine (color).
Mattlila: (Swed.) dull lilac (color).
Matt lilabrun: (Swed.) dull lilac-brown (color).
Matt lilabröd: (Swed.) dull lilac-red (color).
Mattlilla: (Nor.) pale lilac, dull lilac (color).
Mattlillabrun: (Nor.) pale lilac-brown, dull lilac-brown (color).
Mattlillaröd: (Nor.) pale lilac-red, dull lilac-red (color).
Matt ljusröd: (Swed.) dull light red (color).
Matt olivakt gul: (Swed.) dull olivish-yellow (color).
Mattorange: (Swed.) dull orange (color).
Matt orangebrun: (Swed.) dull orange-brown (color).
Matt orangegul: (Swed.) dull orange-yellow (color).
Mat Tran Dan Toc Giai: National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, inscription on stamps for North Viet Nam.
Matttröd: (Nor.) pale red, dull red (color).
Matttröd: (Swed.) dull red (color).
Matttrödfiolett: (Nor.) pale red-violet, dull red-violet (color).
Mattrosa: (Swed.) dull rose (color).
Matt ultramin: (Swed.) dull ultramarine (color).
Matt ultraminakt-blå: (Swed.) dull ultramarinish-blue (color).
Matt violett: (Swed.) dull violet (color).
Matt violettröd: (Swed.) dull violet-red (color).
Matutrin: local provisional, Venezuela, 1903.
Matviolet: (Dan.) pale violet, dull violet (color).
Matviølretød: (Dan.) pale violet-red, dull violet-red (color).
Matyas Kiraly, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle Danube lines.
Mauge: (Fr.) Maubeuge (France) pre-adhesive postmark.
Mauger, Victor E and Petrie: U.S. private die playing card stamp.
Mauretanien: (Swed.) Mauritania.
Mauriac: French local provisional post, 1944.
Maurice: (Fr.) Mauritius.
Mauricio: (Sp.) Mauritius.
Mauritania: (Fr.) Mauritania, as a French colony and a republic.
Maurits Holmberg: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.
Mauritius: spelling error of Mauritius on position 8 of an engraving sheet.
Mauritius: spelling error of Mauritius on position 9 of an engraving sheet.
Maxikarten: (Ger.) maximum card.
Maximas: (Sp.) maximum cards.
Maximikort: (Swed.) maximum cards.
Maximaphilately: the study of maximum cards, see Maximum cards.
Maximum card: a picture post card that has an illustration, stamp and cancel all with a common theme.
Maximumkarte: (Ger.) maximum card.
Mayfield Milk Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Mayflower mail: a 1957 replica of the Pilgrim's Mayflower carried souvenir envelopes, postmarked on board.
Mayflower Post (GB to USA): United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
May.ne: (Fr.) Mayenne (France) pre-adhesive postmark.
Mayorista: (Sp.) wholesaler.
Mayotte et Nossi-Be: unissued for Madagascar, 1943.
Mayreau Island: St. Vincent Grenadines; 1976: stamps first issued,  
Mazagan: Morocco local post, 1897  
Mazagan / Azemour / Marrakech: Morocco local post, 1891-98.  
Mazagon a Marrakech: Sultanate of Morocco, Mazagan to Marrakech, local issue, may be bogus, 1893.  
Mazagon a Moroc: Sultanate of Morocco, Mazagan to Morocco, local issue, may be bogus, 1891.  
Mazbata: passports (Turk.); French Colonies revenue inscription.  
Mazedonien: (Ger.) Macedonia; German supported Bulgarian seceding state, unofficial, 1944.  
M.B.: 1: see Minimum bid. 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military Semi-postal (Austria, etc.) 3: movable box; see Boîte mobile.  
Mbala: formerly Abercorn, Zambia.  
M.B.: Marine Board, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.  
MB: (Swed.) see Mottagningbevis.  
M-Bag: bag used for mailing large amounts of printed matter to a single international address.  
M B D: Military Border District; newspaper tax stamps in Croatian-Slovenian Military Border.  
M B D: in oval, India Official overprint for Feudatory State, Nandgaon, initials of ruler, 1893-95.  
Mbledhja(e) Kushtetuese 12-IV-1939 XVII: (It.) Constituent Assembly 12 IV 1939, overprint on 1939 stamps of Albania for the 17th year of Fascist rule in Italy, 1939.  
Mbretnija Shqyptare: inscription on stamps of Italy for occupation of Albania.  
M C: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military Air Post. 2: auction abbreviation term for Machine Cancel; Maltese Cross.  
M C A: watermarked: Multiple Crown CA.  
M.C. College Stamp: business school, Montreal, c1866.  
McCoy: fantasy issue for bogus island in the Pacific.  
McDonald Territory: labels produced for 11,000 residents of an area in Missouri that wanted to secede from the U.S. when they were left out of a Missouri vacation guide, May 1, 1961.  
M C E: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military Airmail Special Delivery (Italy).  
McKenzie's Parcel Delivery and Express Co.: private parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a label simulating a stamp; year unknown.  
McKinley postal card: the full-face card was ordered destroyed on April 29, 1902, but a box of 500 cards was shipped to the New York post office, who sold them to a firm, who, had them printed with their address for progress reports of their garbage scows' daily dumping.  
McLean, Dr. J. H.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.  
McMillan Aerial Expedition: 1931, inscription; "Boston to Iceland via Labrador and Greenland," privately prepared for a proposed flight which did not take place.  
McMillan's City Dispatch Post: U.S. local post, Chicago, Ill. 1855.  
McNeel, A. W.: postmaster issued Confederate Postmaster's provisional.  
McNish, W. D.: postmaster issued Confederate Postmaster's provisional.
McRobish & Co.: fictitious steamship company label purported to have operated between Acapulco and San Francisco, 1860s.

M D: 1: USPS abbreviation for Maryland. 2: see Minor defects. 3: auction abbreviation for topical medical.

M.D.G.A.: Ministerium der Geistlichen Angelgenheiten (Prussian) disinfection mark on cholera letters.

MDI Booklets: booklets produced by Minnesota Diversified Industries with 15 stamps, blue cardboard covers.

ME: 1: see Mail early. 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix Military Special Delivery (Italy). 3: USPS abbreviation for Maine.

Meadon and Company: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

MeadWestvaco: USPS printer for stamped envelopes.

Mearis' City Despatch Post: U.S. local post, Baltimore, Md., 1846.

Measnes: French provisional local post, 1944.

Mecanofilia: (Sp.) collecting slogan postmarks.

Mécanophile: (Fr.) slogan postmark.

Mecanotelia: (Sp.) collecting meter marks.

Mecca: also known as Makkah, Saudi Arabia.


Mechanical: name given to postcards that have moving parts.

Mechanical fiber or pulp: usually denotes any pulp containing lignin and other impurities, as opposed to freesheet or "woodfree" pulp.

Mechanical stampers: treadle operated devices that echo the action of a handstamp as used by a postal clerk; devised by Pearson Hill, son of Rowland Hill.

Mechanick, Bernard: 1963; invented the concept of the gold foil stamps of Tonga.

Mecklenb Strelitz: Mecklenburg Strelitz, German State, 1864-67.

Mechanischen: (Ger.) machine cancel.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin: German State, located in northern Germany; 1856, July 1: first stamps; 1868, Jan.1: stamps of the German Confederation, 1871: stamps of the German Empire, 1945: stamps of the German Democratic Republic.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz: German State, located in northern Germany; 1856: stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin valid for postage, 1864: first stamps, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the German Confederation, 1871: stamps of the German Empire, 1945: stamps of the German Democratic Republic.

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: also called Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania; 1945: issued local stamps and semi-postals under Russian occupation.

M.E.D.: Metro Emergency Dispatch; local, Canada postal strike, 1973-74.

Med: (Swed.) with.

Medallion: a design used as a decoration on commemorative envelopes, not a postmark.

Medallion portrait: when both a view and portrait are in the same design, the portrait is called a medallion portrait.

Medallions: nickname given to the 1850-65 issues of Belgium due to their medallion-style portrait of Leopold I.

Medelhav: (Swed.) Mediterranean Sea.

Medellin: town in Colombia; 1888, 1903-04, 1909-14: Colombia local issue, City of Medellin; known as the Medellin issue.
**Med Enad Kraft Mot Yttre Våld:** (Swed.) "With United Strength Against Outside Forces" on propaganda labels for Swedish volunteers serving with Finnish armed forces.

**Media, Medio:** (Sp.) half values on official of Spain, 1854-55, and other Spanish language nations.

**Media luna:** (Sp.) Crescent.

**Media Mail:** USPS term as of Jan. 7, 2001; formerly called Book Rate, then Special Standard Mail.

**Medianil:** (Sp.) gutter.

**Media Onza:** (Sp.) (one-half ounce) inscription on official stamps of Spain, 1854-63.

**Medicamentos:** (Sp.) found on fiscals used for payment of duty on medicines.

**Medical Congress:** common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1952 for First National Congress of Tropical Medicine, Lisbon.

**Medicine stamps:** U.S. revenue stamps used for collecting a medicine tax.

**Medina, Saudi Arabia:** also known as Al Madinah; 1925: overprint on railway tax stamps of Hejaz for use in Medina.

**Mediodia:** (Sp.) Madrid railway station, used in postmarks.

**Medio Real:** currency unit in Dominican Republic.

**Medis:** French local provisional, 1944.

**Meditisk:** (Czech.) line engraving, intaglio, photo engraving, taile douce.

**Medway Mail:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Meerane:** (Courier) German local post, 1893.

**Meerbeck:** displaced persons camp, local post, 1945, 1947.

**M.E.F.:** Middle East Forces; 1942: overprint on stamps of Great Britain, Offices Abroad in Africa; Cyrenaica, Dodecanese, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, 1950: valid for use in Great Britain.

**Meget godt eks:** (Dan.) very fine copy.

**Meghatalmazas:** (Hung.) authorization overprint on obsolete stamps of Hungary.

**Megsemmisítéssel Módosított Példányszám:** (Hung.) the quantity of stamps reduced due to the destruction of excess stocks.

**Megszállás, Albán:** (Hung.) Albanian occupation.

**Megszállás, Arad Francia:** (Hung.) refers to the 1919 stamp issues during the French occupation of Arad (q.v.), Hungary.

**Megszállás, Ausztráliai:** (Hung.) Australian occupation.

**Megszállás, Bánát-Bácska a Szerb és a Román Helycsere Között:** (Hung.) refers to the Hungarian Bánát region (now within Romania and Yugoslavia, except for a small portion near Szeged) and Bácska county, Hungary. Issued postage stamps in 1919 by the Temesvár (q.v.) postal authorities during the Serbian occupation; the stamps were available for postage, but were used primarily to pay the postal employees salaries.

**Megszállás, Baranya Szerb:** (Hung.) Serbian occupation of Baranya (q.v.), Hungary, stamp issues.

**Megszállás, Baranya Serb I:** (Hung.) refers to the first 1919 stamp issues during the Serbian occupation of Baranya (q.v.), Hungary.

**Megszállás, Baranya Szerb II:** (Hung.) refers to the second 1919 stamp issues during the Serbian occupation of Baranya (q.v.), Hungary.

**Megszállás, Belga:** (Hung.) Belgian occupation.

**Megszállás, Brit:** (Hung.) British occupation.
Megszállas, Bulgár: *(Hung.)* Bulgarian occupation.
Megszállas, Csehszlovák: *(Hung.)* Czechoslovakian occupation.
Megszállas, Dán: *(Hung.)* Danish occupation.
Megszállas, Debrecen Román: *(Hung.)* refers to the Romanian occupation of Debrecen (q.v.), Hungary, stamp issues.
Megszállas, Debrecen Román I: *(Hung.)* refers to the first (1919) stamp issues during the Romanian occupation of Debrecen (q.v.), Hungary.
Megszállas, Debrecen Román II: *(Hung.)* refers to the second (1920) stamp issues during the Romanian occupation of Debrecen (q.v.), Hungary.
Megszállas, Délvidéki Szerb: *(Hung.)* Serbian occupation of South Hungary.
Megszállas, Észt: *(Hung.)* Estonian occupation.
Megszállas, Finn: *(Hung.)* Finnish occupation.
Megszállas, Francia: *(Hung.)* French occupation.
Megszállas, Horvát: *(Hung.)* Croatian occupation.
Megszállási Kiadások: *(Hung.)* occupation (stamp) issues.
Megszállas, Japán: *(Hung.)* Japanese occupation.
Megszállas, Jugoszláv: *(Hung.)* Jugoslavian occupation.
Megszállas, Kinai: *(Hung.)* Chinese occupation.
Megszállas, Lengyel: *(Hung.)* Polish occupation.
Megszállas, Lett: *(Hung.)* Latvian occupation.
Megszállas, Litván: *(Hung.)* Lithuanian occupation.
Megszállas, Magyarországi Román: *(Hung.)* Romanian Occupation of Hungary.
Megszállas, Magyarországi Szerb: *(Hung.)* Serbian Occupation of Hungary.
Megszállas, Mexikói: *(Hung.)* Mexican occupation.
Megszállas, Norvég: *(Hung.)* Norwegian occupation.
Megszállas, Olosz: *(Hung.)* Italian occupation.
Megszállas, Orosz: *(Hung.)* Russian occupation.
Megszállas, Osztrák: *(Hung.)* Austrian occupation.
Megszállas, Portugál: *(Hung.)* Portuguese occupation.
Megszállas, Spanyol: *(Hung.)* Spanish occupation.
Megszállas, Svéd: *(Hung.)* Swedish occupation.
Megszállas, Szerb: *(Hung.)* Serbian occupation.
Megszállas, Szlovák: *(Hung.)* Slovakian occupation.
Megszállas, Szovjet: *(Hung.)* Soviet (USSR) occupation.
Megszállas, Thaiföld: *(Hung.)* Thai occupation.
Megszállas, Török: *(Hung.)* Turkish occupation.
Megszállas, Ukrán: *(Hung.)* Ukrainian occupation.
Megszállt Területek: *(Hung.)* occupied territories.
Mehalek: currency unit in Ethiopia.
Mehrfach: *(Ger.)* multiple.
Mehrfarbig: *(Ger.)* multicolor.
Meissen: 1. *(Druckschriften-und Circular-Beförderung)* German local post, 1890-91. 2. local post, German Democratic Republic, 1945-46.
Méjico: *(Sp.)* inscription on stamps of Mexico 1856-64.
Mekeel's: founded in 1891, the world's oldest continuing stamp weekly (2004).
Mekinez: *(Cherifen Posts)* Morocco local frank, 1892.
Mekka: bogus issue for Mecca. Melaka: see Malacca.
Mektab Hekouk: Bureau of Justice; French Colonies revenue inscription
Melat-I-Kazerun 1335: National Committee of Kazerun, overprint on stamps of Persia (Iran), used for two weeks in January 1917, unofficial.
Melayi: Malaya.
Melgaard Local Post: see Horsens - Melgaard Local Post.
Melilla: 1: (Sp.) military label designating free postage for Spanish troops stationed in Morocco, 1893-94. 2: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, Republican, 1936-38.
Melitopol: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1867-78.
Melkeblå: (Nor.) milky-blue (color).
Melkoransje: (Nor.) milky-orange (color).
Melksham Free Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Mellan Kongo: (Swed.) Middle Congo.
Mellaoui: Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1872-82.
Mellemamerika: (Dan.) Central America.
Mellemcongo: (Dan.) Middle Congo.
Mellemritauen: (Dan.) Central Lithuania.
Mellersta Congo: (Swed.) Middle Congo.
Mellom Amerika: (Nor.) Central America.
Mellom Litauen: (Nor.) Central Lithuania.
Mélynymomás: (Hung.) photogravure.
Mélyvörös: (Hung.) deep red (color).
Mem: auction abbreviation term for Memorabilia
Memel Gebiet: overprint on stamps of Germany for Memel District.
Memelland: German local post, Memel, 1939.
Memelområde: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Memel.
Memelområde: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Memel.
Memphis, Tenn Paid 2, Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Menda: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 137.
Mendicidad: (Sp.) found on local and semi-postal stamps of Civil war era; funds raised for relief of vagrancy.
Mendocino, State of: proposed secessionist issue for Northern California.
Menge: currency unit in Outer Mongolia.
Mengibar: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Mengkiang: aka Inner Mongolia; 1941-45: Japanese occupation.
Mengtsze: see Mongtze. Menorca: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Mensajerias: (Sp.) overprint and inscription for Uruguay, special delivery.
Mensajerias Gaditanas: (Sp.) letter carriers of Cadiz during first half of the 19th century.
Menzel's Express: private parcel firm serviced Brooklyn and New York City, N.Y; used a label, year unknown.
MEPSI: Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International, USA.
Mercado & Seully: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Mercantile Corp.: manufacturer of early 20th century stamped envelopes and wrappers.
Mercantile envelopes: 1907-15; manufactured by the Mercantile Corporation
Merchant's Delivery & Storage Company: private parcel and baggage firm serviced Cleveland, Ohio area; used a label, year unknown.
Merchant's Delivery Co.: private parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a stamp; year unknown.
Merchant's Express Company.: private parcel firm serviced St. Louis, Mo., used a circular label; year unknown.
Merchant's 5c Parcel Delivery Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Boston, Mass. area; used stamps, 1894-98.
Merchant's Gargling Oil: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Merchant's Parcel Delivery Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Boston, Mass. area; used labels, 1899-1902.
Merchant's Parcel Delivery Co. Incorporated: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Chicago, Ill. area; used stamps, 1882-1902.
Merchant's Parcel Delivery Co.-MD: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Baltimore, Md. area; used stamps, year unknown.
Merchant's Parcel Delivery Incorporated: private parcel delivery firm serviced the Seattle, Wash. area; used labels, year unknown.
Merchant's Rapid Delivery: private parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area; used labels, year unknown.
Merchant's Special Delivery Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area; used a label, year unknown.
Merchant's Union Express Co.: private parcel delivery firm serviced the northern states; used corner cards, labels and stamps, 1861-68.
Mercury: originated as a U.S. post office symbol in 1782 by PMG Ebenezer Hazard, design modified in 1808 and again in 1824, changed in 1837; see: Eagle, Post rider.
Mercury and W. Herald: private parcel firm serviced an unknown area; used a label; year unknown.
Mercury Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Mercury Postal Birmingham: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Mercuries: term for the 1851 journal or newspaper stamps of Austria.
Merdeka Djojakarta 6 du Juli 1949: overprint used during the blockade of Indonesia by the Netherlands prior to Indonesia gaining independence.
Mereyside Mail Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
**Merida:** 1: local post, Venezuela, 1881. 2: provisional issue, Yucatan, Mexico, 1916.
**Merkur:** (Ger.) Mercury, inscription on Aachen local stamps, 1895.
**Merkur Privat-Stadt-Brief-und Packet-Beförderung:** Flensburg; German local, 1897-1900.
**Merlin:** USPS term for Mailing Evaluation, Readability and Lookup Instrument; a mail verification system to verify customer letter and presort mailings.
**Merritt & Co.:** private parcel firm serviced Boston and Salem, Mass.; used labels; 1869?
**Merry Christmas 1975:** U. S. non-denominated postage stamp, value 10¢, 1975.
**Merry Widow:** nickname for the helmet of the 10¢ green Mercury Special Delivery stamp of 1908, since it resembled women's hats of that era.
**Merseburg:** (Courier) German local post, 1893.
**Mersina:** Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1871, Ottoman Empire.
**Merson:** term for the large 1900 high value stamps of France designed by Luc-Olivier Merson.
**Mesa:** (It.) Messina (Sicily) pre-adhesive postmark.
**Mesagerie:** (Rom.) parcel post.
**Mesh:** 1: the pattern of short, parallel, elongate depression lines that one can see microscopically on the back of a stamp. They are formed from the overlapping of warp and weft wires making up the mesh (support) on which machine-made paper is made. As a result, a stamp paper has either vertical or horizontal mesh, depending on the direction of the mesh lines. Mesh direction can have a profound effect on design dimensions, especially of recess printed stamps. 2: descriptive of a watermark.
**Mesick's Express:** private baggage firm serviced New York City; used a label, year unknown.
**Mesopotamia:** located in Western Asia; 1915: occupied by Great Britain, used India stamps overprinted "I.E.F."
1917: "Baghdad in British Occupation" overprint on stamps of Turkey, 1920, April 25, British mandate over Iraq, including Mesopotamia, 1920: "On State Service" overprint on stamps of Iraq for Official use, 1932: mandate terminated, became Kingdom of Iraq. see Iraq, Mosul.
**Mesopotamien:** (Swed.) Mesopotamia.
**Messagerie Auto-Gérée:** local, Canadian Union of Postal Workers strike, 1975.
**Messageries Maritimes:** see Pacific mailboats.
**Messenger's Express:** private parcel firm serviced Boston and Chelsea, Mass., used a label; year unknown.
**Messenkop's Union Square Post Office:** U.S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1849.
**Messico:** (It.) Mexico.
**Messinger, A.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.
**Metal currency stamps:** stamps that could only be bought for gold or silver; stamps of Peru overprinted "Plata" (silver in Spanish) in 1880 or Greek stamps overprinted AM (Axia Metallik) metal value, used on foreign parcels which had to be prepaid at the "gold" exchange rate.
**Metalik, Metallik:** currency unit in Crete, Russian Sphere of Administration Dist.of Rethymnon.
**Metelin, Miltini, Mytilene:** City on Lesbos in the Aegean Sea; 1909-10: overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkey, for 50th anniversary of Russian post offices in Turkish Empire, 1912: occupied by Greece; stamps of Turkey overprinted, WW II: occupied by Italy, now part of Greece.
**Metelino:** Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1868, Overseas Offices, Aegean Islands.
**Metallic cachet:** design printed on a very thin sheet of metal and then affixed to a cover.
Metallic ink: gold and silver inks, bronze-gold first used in Switzerland in 1867-82 and gold ink used in Holland in 1867-71; currently used in multicolor offset and photogravure printing.

Meter: machine of imprint of such machine that imprints evidence of payment of postage.

Meter cancellation: a postage fee and cancel applied by a machine to a piece of mail.

Meter cancellation, commemorative: postally valid imprint which features a pictorial, or non-pictorial, advertisement or announcement of sponsoring organization.

Metered mail: mail franked with an impression from an automatic machine which records payment of postage and requires no stamps.

Meter frank: an impression made by machinery on items to be mailed, which takes the place of stamps, usually includes origin, date, postage charge and meter number.

Meter machine: installed in Oslo, Norway Sept. 1900, however, after mailing, postal authorities affixed adhesive stamps over the impressions, regarding them as verification of postage paid.

Meter machines: Moss franking machines used in New Zealand, 1904.

Meter machines, approved: sanctioned for international use by the Universal Postal Union, Jan. 1, 1922.

Meter, postage: the mechanical or digital device that creates a valid denominated postage imprint commonly known as a meter stamp.

Meter slogan: portion to the left of the meter stamp that advertises a product or service.

Meter stamp: postage meter frank that is licensed by a postal administration to print postage on envelopes.

Metical: currency unit in Mozambique.

Metropolitan & Great Central Joint Committee: British railway local post.

Metropolitan Circular Delivery Co.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Metropolitan City Express Co.: private parcel serviced Chicago, Ill., area; used a stamp; year unknown.


Metropolitan Railway: British railway local post.

Mette & Kanne: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.


Metternich II, S.S.: paddle ship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s for service in the lower Danube.

Metz: German local post: 1: (Privat-Brief-Verkehr), 1886-89. 2: (Stadt-Brief-Beförderung), 1896.

Metzger Post: Germany butchers guild, 12th century, carried the mail via horse; used a curved horn to announce arrival.


Mex: (Sp.) Mexico, pre-adhesive postmark.

MEX: international postal code for Mexico.


Mexicky: (Czech.) Mexican.

Mexico: Central American republic; 1856, Aug. 1: first stamps were imperforates, local issue for
Tlacotalpan, 1867-76: provisional issues for Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Cuautia, Cuernavaca and Guadalajara, 1875-79: Porte de Mar "Carried by Sea" inscription for amount of money to be paid to mail steamer captains for outgoing foreign mail, 1879, April 1: joined UPU, 1884-pre: all stamps were overprinted with the name of the district in which they were distributed, these include issues from Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Cuautla, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara, etc. to prevent theft in transit to postmasters, 1884: first official stamp, 1908: first postage due stamp, 1913-15: civil war brought many provisional issues with handstamped overprints; Acambaro, Acaponeta, Aguascalientes, Allenda, Baja California, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Colima, Hermosillo, Leon, Mazatlan, Monterrey, Oaxac, Queretaro, Salamanca, San Luis Potosi, San Pedro de las Colonias, Sonora, Torreon, Viezca, and Zacatecas, 1914: U.S. occupation of Vera Cruz, April-November, 1915: general issues for country resumed, 1916: U.S. intervention in New Mexico, March 1916-January 1917, 1916: local issue for Merida, in Yucatan district, 1918, Dec. 25: first semi-postal stamp, Red Cross. 1922, Apr. 2: first air mail stamp, 1924: revolutionary local stamp issued in Yucatan, 1929: revolutionary local stamp issued in Sinaloa.

Mexiko: (Czech.) Mexico.
Mexikó: (Hung.) Mexico.
Mexikói: (Hung.) Mexican.
Mexique: (Fr.) Mexico.
Meziarsí: (Czech.) gutter, gutter pair.
Meziarsí Svislé: (Czech.) vertical gutter pair.
Meziarsí Vodorovné: (Czech.) horizontal gutter pair.
Mezinárodní Odpovedka: (Czech.) international reply card.
Mezclado (dentados): (Sp.) mixed (perforations).

Mezdunarodnaya Kniga: (Russ.) state foreign trade firm that handles philatelic material.

Mezzaluna: (It.) crescent.

Mezzo: (It.) half.

M F: 1: auction abbreviation for mixed franking. 2: Franc; currency unit in Madagascar.
M.G.: Ministry of War, overprint on stamps of Argentina for official use.

Mgl. Mängel: (Ger.) defect, fault.


M I: 1: USPS abbreviation for Michigan. 2: Marshall Islands, when used in a postmark. 3: early U.S. postmark; normally abbreviation for Mississippi. 4: see Margin inscription. 5: auction abbreviation term for Michel stamp Catalogue.

M I: Ministry of the Interior, overprint on stamps of Argentina for official use.

Miasta Przedborza: (Pol.) Poland local post, town of Przedborz.

Micanopy, Fla. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Michalla: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1864-66.
Michel: German language world-wide stamp catalog.

Michel Catalogue Number: number assigned to a philatelic item by the German catalog publisher Michel, according to that publisher's criteria for such assignment.

Michigan: U.S. territory July 1, 1805, state Jan. 26, 1837; cut from Indiana Territory.
Michigan Business and Normal College: Battle Creek, MI; used training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter.


Microperf: usually contain hundreds of perforation holes per square inch.


Microprinting: initials USPS or other words incorporated into the design but printed so small that they are not visible to the naked eye; originated in 1992 as a security device by postal administrations.

Mic.T.: Michigan territory, pre-adhesive postmark.

Mircurea: (Rom.) Wednesday.

Middle Ages: A.D. 476 to approximately A.D. 1450.


Middle East: refers to Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.


Middlefart: City on far NW portion of Fyn Island, Denmark, on the Little Belt strait ca. 105 miles W of Copenhagen. Site of the first postal flight in Northern Europe, see Denmark : Middlefart-Fredericia Flight, 1911.

Middlefart-Fredericia Flight: see Denmark - Middlefart-Fredericia Flight, 1911.

Middelhavet: (Nor.) Mediterranean Sea.

Middelkongo: (Nor.) Middle Congo.

Middlesbrough Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Middlesbrough Relief P.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Middle West envelopes: manufactured by the Middle West Supply Co., 1915-28.

Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway: British railway local post.

Midland and South Western Junction Railway: British railway local post.

Midland Design & Bldg.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Midland Great Western Railway: British railway local post.

Midland Railway: British railway local post.

Midland Red Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Midland Rocket Association: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Midnight Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Miehle Press: 1: flat plate press first used at the BEP in 1894. 2: offset press used at the BEP in the 1970s.
Mielec: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Mien-Chu: Southwest China local post (West Szechuen), 1949.
Mien Nam: (Vietnamese) short for Cong Hoa Mien Nam Viet Nam, Republic of South Vietnam.
Mien-Yang: Southwest China local post (West Szechuen), 1950.

**Migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp**: a nonpostal stamp required by federal law for hunting ducks, geese, etc., sold on behalf of the Department of the Interior by selected post offices.

**Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp**: Department of Agriculture; inscription on U. S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps, 1934-38.

**Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp**: Department of the Interior; inscription on U. S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps, 1939-current.

Mihon: (Japan) overprint in three characters for the specimen stamps of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands.

Mijas: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1938.

Milan: Italian local post, 1897.

Milano: (Co. Nazionaldi Liberazione) Italian liberation local post, c1944.

Mildenhall Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Mileage stamp**: town handstamp indicating number of miles from London, Edinburgh or Dublin.

Milesima de Escudo: currency unit in Spain, 1867-72.

Milesima de Peso: currency unit in Spanish Colonies.

Milesimo: currency unit in Uruguay.

Milicia(s): (Sp.) militia, on stamps issued by the Republican government in 1938 showing the militia in action.

Milikin's Express: private mail firm serviced areas in Maine; used a label; year unknown.

Milit, Militar Post Portomarke: inscription on postage due stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1904-18.

Militærfrimærke: (also Militærermerke) (Dan., Nor.) military postage stamp.

Militærfrimerke: (Nor.) military postage stamp.

Militærermerke: (Nor.) see Militærfrimerke.

Militærermerke: (Nor.) see Militærermerke.

Militærermerke: (Nor.) see Militærermerke.

Militaires Français Internés en Suisse-Gratifs: (French Military Internees in Switzerland Free) Switzerland frank stamp 1871; applied to mail of French soldiers from the Bourbakis Army, interned in Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian war.

Militära helsaker: (Swed.) military postal stationery.

Militära tjänstebrevkort: (Swed.) military official postcards.

Militärbrev: (Nor.) postage free for military on active duty.

Militärbrevkort: (Swed.) Swedish military postcard, postage prepaid.

Militärbrevsamlingar: (Swed.) military mail collections.

Militärbrev utan svarsmärken: (Swed.) military letters without reply stamps.

Militärkortbrev: (Swed.) military letter-cards.

Militärpost: (Swed.) military mail, field post.

Militar K.u.K. Post: inscription on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austrian administration, 1912-1918.
Militärpostal: (Swed.) military post; system of envelopes with reply stamps for use on correspondence from and to Swedish troop in effect since 1929.

Militarpost Eilmarke: 1. (Ger.) Army Post, inscription on journal stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2. (Ger.) surcharge in Italian currency, Austrian occupation of Italy, special handling, 1918.

Militärpostmarke: (Ger.) military postage stamp.

Militärschmuckmarken: vignettes from former Austrian-Hungarian territory.

Military franchise stamps: stamps that permitted forces on active service to send mail free of postage.

Military mail: mail during wartime or military campaigns in addition to regular military postal markings as applied by APO's and FPO's onto mail to and from military personnel and peacekeeping United Nations missions.

Military Medal: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1952.

Military post: special postmark for troops on active service

Military Postal Express Service: (M.P.E.S.) 1917; original name for the U.S. Army element handling the mail to and from the troops.

Military postal history: date stamps and censorship markings of military post offices.

Military post office: a branch of a USPS civilian post office, which falls under the jurisdiction of the New York, San Francisco, or other postmaster; operated by the Department of Defense; may be either an army post office (APO) that serves the Army or Air Force, or a fleet post office (FPO) that serves the Coast Guard, Navy or Marine Corps.

Military post stamps: generally for use of active service troops, troops in the field.

Military reply stamp: a stamp sent by a member of the armed forces to a correspondent to be used frank a reply at the domestic postal rate; used in Sweden 1929-51.

Military stamps: stamps issued for use by a country's military personnel.

Military telegraphs: stamps with inscription "Military telegraphs" used by British troops in Egypt, Bechuanaland and Suakim in 1884-87.


Mill: inscription on Egyptian general revenue issue, set of ten, 1939-49.

Millbury postmasters' provisional stamp: Asa H. Waters, postmaster, Millbury, Mass, 1846.

Millidgeville, Ga. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Millésime: (Fr.) date (of the year); usually appears in sheet margins of France and Colonies stamps.

Millieme: currency unit in Middle East countries.

Millieme Anniversaire de Boali Sinai Balki: 1952 Afghanistan surcharge for 1000th anniversary of birth of Avicenna.

Milligan: inventor of the flat-plate press used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until 1893, when it developed its own version.

Millimeter: the thousandth part of a meter, usually abbreviated as "mm."


Milreis: currency unit in Angola, Angra, Azores, Brazil, and Portuguese colonies.

Mils: currency unit in Egypt, Malta.

Milton, N.C. paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Mina-el-Kamh: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1867-84.

Minau: Antarctic fantasy

Mince: (Fr.) thin.
Mincom: *(Sp.)* Ministry of Communications, Cuba.
Mindeheim: German local post, 1945-46.
Minderwertig: *(Ger.)* of lower value, inferior.
Mining Auction: the successful bidder shouts "Mine" when the lot is purchased.
Mineral Wells, Texas: cinderella on stage coach trip to N.Y. World’s Fair; July 15, 1939.
Minerva, Republic of: reefs near Tonga.
Minglanilla: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Minia: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1867-84.
Miniark: *(Dan.)* see Miniatureark.
Miniature: name given to postcards that are about half the size of a standard card.
Miniatureark: *(also Miniark)* *(Dan.)* miniature sheet.
Miniature sheet (M/S): a single stamp or block of stamps with a paper margin on all sides often bearing some special wording or design.
Miniature stamp: a small size stamp when compared with regular stamps.
Minicabs Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Mini Express Delivery: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Minimum bid (M B): 1: auction term the least amount the auction firm will accept. 2: starting bid.
Mini Post, Hitchin: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Ministerie van verkeer en waterstaat: *(Flemish)* Belgian revenue stamps, Department of Transportation and Waterways.
Ministerio de Gobernacion: *(Sp.)* Home Office; government department.
Ministerio de Hacienda: *(Sp.)* Treasury, government department.
Minister proofs: stamp design has minor varieties from the actual stamp; in Belgium, given to high government officials; aka Black Proofs.
Minkus: Minkus stamp catalog, produced by Krause Publications.
Minn.: abbreviation for Minnesota prior to Zip Code usage.
Minnesota: U.S. territory March 3, 1849; state May 11, 1858; formerly public domain as Iowa Territory.
Minor varieties: a slight change in color, a break in the line of the design, or a speck on the stamp can be considered a "minor" variety.
Minouf: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1871-84.
Mint: a stamp as issued by the government printing office with full original gum, unhinged and uncanceled.
Mint, never hinged (MNH): stamp with undisturbed original gum.
Mint set: a complete mint set of all stamps in a specific issue.
Mint sheet (MS): a sheet of stamps in the original condition as issued by postal authorities.
Mint sheet albums / files: books / files designed to hold full sheets of stamps in a protective sleeve.
Mir, Mira: *(It.)* Mirandola (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Mirditës: cinderella, autonomous regime in Albania, but it issued no stamps.
Mirror image: a reverse impression.
Mirror print: complete or part of a stamp design reversed as if being viewed in a mirror.
Mis: early U.S. postmark; normally abbreviation for Mississippi.
Mischfrankatur: (Ger.) mixed franking.
Miscut: term used by some dealers to identify stamps that have been cut so that parts of adjoining designs or marginal markings, appear together in the space usually occupied by one design.
Mise: (Fr.) (auction) bid.
Mise-en-train: (Fr.) see Make-ready.
Mise suggérée: (Fr.) suggested bid.
Mishler Herb Bitters Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Mision Alba: (Alban.) military postmark used by Italian troops in Albania in 1997.
Misperforation: poorly aligned perforations with respect to the finished design.
Miss: early U.S. postmark; normally abbreviation for Mississippi.
Miss.: abbreviation for Mississippi prior to Zip Code usage.
Missent: marking explanation indicating that mailpiece was missent to the wrong town
Missent to Railway Post Office: first railroad postmark, Jan. 1838.
Missing color or tagging: to qualify as an error, every last dot or trace of an intended color must be missing.
Missing Virgin: nickname for the Virgin Islands issue of 1867-70 issue, found with the figure of the Virgin omitted.
Missing watermark: term used for a stamp that should have a watermark, but for some reason, appears on paper without the watermark.
Missionaries: term applied to the first typeset issues of Hawaii; named because they were found on letters sent by missionaries.
Mission Militaire Francaise Aeronautique en Siberia: (Fr.) 1918 French Military Air Mission in Siberia.
Mission mixture: an assortment of stamps on paper sold by the pound and usually collected by a charitable mission or institution; almost any form of bulk mixture.
Mississippi: U.S. territory May 7, 1798, state Dec. 10, 1817, originally owned by Spanish and British.
Missouri: U.S. Territory Dec. 7, 1812, state Aug. 10, 1821; created from Territory of Louisiana.
Misstrike: postal stationery stamps impressed in the wrong place, partially impressed or doubly printed.
Mit: (Ger.) via, with.
Mitau: stamps issued for occupation of Kurland by the West Russian Army, 1919.
Mit-Bera: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals, 1879-84.
Mit falz: (Ger.) hinged.
Mit Flugpost: By Air, inscription on Belgium etiquettes, many other nations.
Mit-Gamr: Egypt, see Interpostal Seals.
Mit gummi: (Ger.) with gum.
Mitilini: formerly Lesbos, now Lesvos; see Lesbos, Metelin.
Mitläufer: (Ger.) stamps that are still valid for postage even though replaced by a new issue.
Mit Luftpost: By Air, inscription on Columbia, Switzerland etiquettes, many other nations.
Mittellitauen: (Ger.) Central Lithuania.
Mittelstück: (Ger.) center piece (single stamp, multiple or block) in a sheet or large block of stamps.
Mittigkeit: (Ger.) centering.
Mit übergehendem stempel: (Ger.) cancel that ties stamps to the cover.
Mixed fonts: use of different font types in overprints or typeset stamps.
Mixed franking: a properly used cover with stamps of two or more countries or regimes.
Mixed perforation: stamps that have different perforations on different sides, may be caused by re-perforation on one side due to bad perforation the first time.
Mixed postage: see Mixed franking.
Mixed printing: more than one printing process used in the production of stamps.
Mixture: a range of stamps, usually on original envelope clippings, containing duplicates; may contain varieties of shades, perforations and minor varieties.
Mixture, bank: expected to contain higher-denomination stamps taken from business mail of a bank or similar institution.
M.J.I.: Ministry of Justice and Instruction, overprint for Argentina officials.
MJK: Michael J. Kennedy, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Mjölklikblå: (Swed.) milky blue (color).
Mjölklikorange: (Swed.) milky orange (color).
M K: 1: Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. 2: Markka, currency unit in Finland.
M. Kir.: Magyar Kirposta; Hungarian Post, 1916.
M. Kir. Postatakarer Penstar: postal savings stamp, Hungary, valid for postage.
M L: (Sp.) Malaga (Spain) pre-adhesive postage.
M'Laclan's Post: bogus, local, Canada, about 1800s.
M L H: Mint lightly hinged.
M L O: Manchurian local overprints, issued in China after the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II.
MM: Michael Morgan, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
M M: 1: abbreviation for Modified Margin. 2: Milan (Lombardy) pre-adhesive postmark. 3: abbreviation for millimeter. 4: Ministry of Marine, overprint for Argentina officials. 5: abbreviation for mounted mint (collection).
M N: USPS abbreviation for Minnesota.
M N H: see Mint, never hinged.
M O: 1: USPS abbreviation for Missouri.2: Missouri Territory.
M.O.B.: Money Order Business USPS postal marking.
Mobelmesse: revenue stamp, Germany.
Mobile, Ala. Paid 2 Cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Mobile post office (MPO): a vehicular post office that can serve as a temporary postal station
Mocambique: (Port.) overprint / inscription for Mozambique, 1877.
Mocha: also known as Al Mukha, Yemen Arab Republic.
Mockba: (Cyrillic) Moscow.
M.O. College Stamp: imitation of M.C. College Stamp.
Mod, Moda: (It.) Modena (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Modegebiet: (Ger.) topical collecting.
Model: photographs, artist's sketches, and engraved prints that combine to mock up a proposed
Modeler: the individual who takes a drawn, painted, photographic or computer image and puts it into a format that can be adapted to a stamp printing process.

Model Post Office, U.S.: display at San Francisco Expo 1915, with help on mailing techniques.


Modern First Day Cover: usually refers to the George Linn first cacheted envelope for the 2¢

Modern philately: refers to the current stamps being issued by the world's postal administrations.

Modones: Modena, Italian States, 1859.

Modrá: (Czech.) blue (color).

Modrocorcna: (Czech.) blue-black (color).

Modrofilavá: (Czech.) blue-violet, bluish-purple (color).

Modrosedá: (Czech.) blue-grey (color).

Modrozelená: (Czech.) blue-green (color).

Modrost: (Czech.) blueness (color).

Modrozelená: (Czech.) blue-green (color).

Modrozeleny: (Czech.) bluish-green (color).

Modry: (Czech.) blue (color).

Modulo di offerta: (It.) bid sheet.

Moeara Enim: overprint on stamps of Sumatra, local Palembang district, 1942-45.

Moeara Klinggi: overprint on stamps of Sumatra, local Palembang district, 1942-45.

Mogador Marrakesch: local post, Morocco.

Mogadoro a Agadir: Sultanate of Morocco local post, Mogadoro to Agadir, questionable issue, 1895.

Mogadoro a Maroc: Sultanate of Morocco local post, Mogadoro to Morocco, questionable issue, 1900.

Mogadoro a Marrakesch: Sultanate of Morocco local post, Mogadoro to Marrakesch, questionable issue, 1892-1900.

Moguer: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.

Mogyoróbarna: (Hung.) hazel-brown (color).


Moiré: wavy lines printed either on the face or back of a stamp to prevent cleaning and reuse.

Moldavia: see 1: Danubian principalities. 2: Moldova.

Moldova: former Turkish province of eastern Europe; 1856: gained autonomy, 1858: issued its first stamp, 1862: joint issue with Walachia, 1865, Jan. first issue of Romania, 1881: first postage due stamp, 1906: first semi-postal stamp, 1928: first air mail stamp, 1929: first official stamp, 1940: Romania ceded part of Moldavia called Bessarabia to the Soviet Union, became Moldavian Socialist republic, part of the USSR, 1991: Moldavian rebels issued own stamps,

1992: issued its own stamps as Moldavia.

1993: people voted for independence.


1992, Nov. 16: joined UPU.

Moldova: (Fr.) Moldavia.

Moldavian bull: term for stamps of Moldavia, Romania showing an ox head, 1858-59.

Moldovei, moldovenesc: (Rom.) Moldavia, Moldavian (adj.).

Moldo-Wallachia: see Moldavia.

Molette: (Fr.) inking roller.

Molina de Segura: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Mollerussa: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Mollina: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.


Molti Colori: (It.) multicolored.

Moluccas: East Indies, aka Spice Islands, Dutch East Indies; 1943: stamps for use by Japan occupation forces, also used in Celebes, Lesser Sundas, and South Borneo. 1950: declared independence; overprint Republik Maluku Selatan.

Molvizar: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.


Mon: currency unit in Japan, Korea.

Monachil: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.


Monako: (Ger.) Monaco.

Monastic Posts: operated among the monasteries, abbeys and convents of religious orders, starting about the 12th century.

Monastir: 1911, overprint on stamps of Turkey for Sultan's visit to Macedonia.

Mon.B.: Maison Biçêtre (Fr.) prison.

Moncada: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Monchhof: West Germany, displaced persons camp local post, 1946.

Monchengladbach: German local post; 1: (Express- Packet-Verkehr) 1886-87. 2: (Gladbacher Courrier) 1897-1900. 3: (Verkehrsanstalt Hansa) 1897.

Monda: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937.

Mondbrief: (Ger.) mail carried to the moon.

Monde entier: (Fr.) whole world.

Mondragon: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1936.

Moneda: (Sp.) money, currency.

Moneta: (It.) money, currency.

Monetary Union: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1964.

Money Letter: Canada used term as inscription on ordinary folded letter; first official policy, 1827, for postmaster to record these letters and their contents; no charge for this service.

Money order service: some U.S. post offices used money order date stamps to cancel mail.
Money order system: U.S.: authorized May 17, 1864; went into effect Nov. 1, 1864; international 1867.

Money stamps: various nations used stamps as currency during critical shortage of coins or paper currency; 1860-65: during U.S. Civil War period, stamps were placed in circular transparent cases, some with advertising, 1898-1900: stamps of Rhodesia stuck on cards and circulated as money, 1914-18: stamps of Great Britain used as small change, 1915-17: back-printed cards of Russia.

Money unit: monetary denomination.

Monforte del Cid: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.


Mongolia: inscription on stamps of Outer Mongolia, 1926-45.

Mongolie: (Fr.) Mongolia.

Mongoli et: (Dan., Swed.) Mongolia.

Mongolsko: (Czech.) Mongolian.

Mongolsky: (Czech.) Mongolia.


Monnaire: (Fr.) money, currency.

Monocolored: stamp printed in a single color.

Monocromo: (Sp., It.) monochromatic (color).

Monovar: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Monrovia: city in Liberia, registration inscription, 1893-1924.

Monster: (Dut.) Dutch and Afrikaans term for specimen overprint on stamps of Netherlands and Transvaal; see Specimen.

Mont.: abbreviation for Montana prior to Zip Code usage.

Montado: (Sp.) mounted.

Montana: U.S. territory May 26, 1864, state Nov. 8, 1889; cut from Idaho territory.

Montar: (Sp.) to mount stamps.

Mont Atho: variety Russian Offices In the Turkish Empire, Mont Athos.

Mont Athos: Northern Greece; 1869-82: overprint on stamps of Turkey, 1909-10: Turkish cities overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkish Empire.

Montblanc: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Montbrio: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Montcada i Reixac: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Monte: (Fr.) mounted.
Monte Bello Island: labels, possibly from Western Australia, but source unknown, 1951-52.
Monte Cassino: overprint on stamps of Poland, Polish Government in Exile in Great Britain, to honor the capture of Monte Cassino by Polish units of the Allied Forces, 1944.
Monte de la Esperanza: (Sp.) 1938 Canary Islands commemorative issue; local semi-postals.
Montefrio: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1936-37.
Montejaque: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist (Malaga), 1937.
Montenegro, Crveni krst: Red Cross overprint on stamps of Montenegro, German occupation, 1944.
Montenegro, Governatorato del: overprint on stamps of Montenegro, Italian occupation, 1942.
Montev., Mont:vo: (Sp.) Montevideo (Uruguay) pre-adhesive postmarks.
Montevideo: with sun, inscription for carrier and ordinary issues, Uruguay, 1859-66.
Montgat: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Montgomery, Ala. Paid 2, 5, 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Montmany de Figaro: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Montoro: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Montreal Messenger Service Reg'd: parcel delivery firm serviced Montreal; used labels; year unknown.
Montreal Parcel Delivery: parcel delivery firm serviced Montreal; used labels, year unknown.
Montreal Rapid Transit Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced Montreal; used a stamp, 1879.
Montreuil-Bellay: French local provisional, 1944.
Montreux: Switzerland hotel post, 1854, C. Langbein's Hotel.
Montseny: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.
Montserrat: British colony in the Caribbean, a Leeward Island; 1858-60: British stamps used for overseas mail, 1876: first stamps, Montserrat overprint on stamps of Antiqua, 1890, Oct.: used general issues of Leeward Islands, 1903: Montserrat and Leeward Islands stamps used concurrently, 1917: first semi-postal stamp, 1956: Leeward Islands stamps no longer used,
became a colony, 1976, Apr. 12: first official stamp,
Moody, J. A.: postmaster, Victoria, Texas issued Confederate Postmaster's Provisional.
Moody, Michel & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
M.O.O.: Money Order Office postmark in British countries.
Moody's City Dispatch: bogus of Moody's Penny Dispatch.
Moody's Penny Post: S. Allan Taylor label.
Moore, Dr. C.C.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Moore's Express: private mail firm serviced are between Philadelphia, Pa. and Cape May, N.J.; used a label; 1849.
Moose Jaw Flying Club: local, Canada, 1928.
M.O.P.: Ministry of Public Works, overprint on stamps of Argentina officials.
Moquegua (Moquea): overprint on Arequipa provisional issues and Peru, used during occupation by Chile, 1881-85.
Mora: Ukraine.
Morac, Rep.: bogus issue, unknown origin.
Moral de Calatrava: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican,1937.
Moravská Ostrava: German occupation "Mahrisch-Ostrau" local of Czechoslovakia, 1939.
Mordavia: bogus Russian local post.
Mordovia: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Morehead's: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Morelia: bogus; inscription on provisional local 19th century issue for state of Morelia, Mexico.
Moresnet, Commune libre de: eastern part of Belgium; 1867: neutral territory between Germany and Belgium, cinderellas issued by stamp dealer Moens, 1886, Oct. 5: (Kelmiser Verkehrs-Anstalt) Belgian/German local post, eight labels valid for two weeks, 1867-1920: if mail was addressed to Germany and the east, German Reichpost was used; if mail headed for Belgium and the west, the mail went through the Belgian mails; see Eupen.
Morgan Envelope Co.: manufacturer of 19th century stamped envelopes and wrappers.
Mørk: (Dan., Nor.) dark (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Mörk: (Swed.) dark (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Mørkæblegrøn: (Dan.) dark apple-green (color).
Mörkäpplegrön: (Swed.) dark apple-green (color).
Mørkblå: (Nor.) dark blue (color).
Mörkblå: (Swed.) dark blue (color).
Mørkblåfiolett: (Nor.) dark blue-violet (color).
Mørkblågrønn: (Nor.) dark blue-green (color).
Mörkbrun: (Swed.) dark brown (color).
Mørkbrunkarmin: (Nor.) dark brown-carmine (color).
Mørkbrunligrå: (Nor.) dark brownish-gray (color).
Mørkbrunrød: (Nor.) dark brown-red (color).
Mørkeblå: (Dan.) dark blue (color).
Mørkeblågrøn: (Dan.) dark blue-green (color).
Mørkeblåliggrå: (Dan.) dark bluish-grey (color).
Mørkeblåliggrøn: (Dan.) dark bluish-green (color).
Mørkebrun: (Dan.) dark brown (color).
Mørkebrunkarmin: (Dan.) dark brown-carmine (color).
Mørkegrå: (Dan.) dark grey (color).
Mørkegrågrøn: (Dan.) dark grey-green (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkepurpurbrun: (Dan.) dark purple-brown (color).
Mørkelilla: (Swed.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkelillabrun: (Dan.) dark lilac-brown (color).
Mørkelillagrå: (Dan.) dark lilac-grey (color).
Mørkelillatorød: (Dan.) dark lilac-red (color).
Mørkepurpur: (Dan.) dark purple (color).
Mørkelilla: (Dan.) dark lilac (color).
Mørkorange: (Dan.) dark orange (color).
Mørkorangerød: (Dan.) dark orange-red (color).
Mørkoranjse: (Nor.) dark orange (color).
Mørkrød: (Swed.) dark red, cardinal red (color); see Kardinalrød.
Mørkrød-rød: (Swed.) dark red-red (color).
Mørkrodbrun: (Nor.) dark red-brown (color).
Mørkrosa: (Nor.) dark rose (color).
Mørksienabrøn: (Dan.) dark sienna-brown (color).
Mørk siennabrøn: (Swed.) dark sienna-brown (color).
Mörk skiffergrå: (Swed.) dark slate-grey (color).
Mörkt blåakt grön: (Swed.) dark bluish-green (color).
Mörkt olivakt orangebrun: (Swed.) dark olivish orange-brown (color).
Mörkt orange: (Swed.) dark orange (color).
Mörkt orangebrun: (Swed.) dark orange-brown (color).
Mörkt orangeröd: (Swed.) dark orange-red (color).
Mörkt rödbrun: (Swed.) dark red-brown (color).
Mörk ultramarinakt blå: (Swed.) dark ultramarinish-blue (color).
Morkviolet: (Dan.) dark violet (color).
Mørk violetbrun: (Dan.) dark violet-brown (color).
Mørkviolertrød: (Dan.) dark violet-red (color).
Mörk violet: (Swed.) dark violet (color).
Mörk violetbrun: (Swed.) dark violet-brown (color).
Mörk violetkarmin: (Swed.) dark violet-carmine (color).
Mörk violettröd: (Swed.) dark violet-red (color).
Morman stamps: 1852; fraud of 5¢ blue stamps, depicting head of Brigham Young, "Utah" and "postage;" with forgeries of the fake stamps in 1906.
Mornant: French local provisional post; 1944.
Moroc: (Fr.) see Morocco.


Morocco, German offices in: 1899, Dec.: first stamps.


Morocco local posts: 1880: about 20 private local posts authorized, 1912: semi-official local posts by the Sultan of Morocco.

Morocco, Northern Zone: 1956, Aug. 17: first stamps.


Morokulien: territory on border of Sweden and Norway; Moro means joy in Norwegian and Kul means joy in Swedish; children's issue.

Morrill & Co's Express: private mail firm serviced Boston, Mass, and New Hampshire via Lowell railroad; used labels, year unknown.

Morris European and American Express: private parcel firm that serviced U.S. and European cities; used a corner card and label, year unknown.


Morshansk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1875-1904.

Morte: inscription / overprint on C.L.N. issues of Italy; see C L N.


Moschopolis: bogus issue printed for Epirus, source unknown.

Moscow: also known as Moskva, USSR.

Mosegrön: (Swed.) moss-green (color).

Mosegrønn: (Nor.) moss-green (color).

Mosgrøn: (Dan.) moss-green (color).

Moskva: also known as Moscow, USSR.

Mosquito Coast: label for seceding state in Nicaragua, 1893-1900.
Mostra: (It.) specimen.
Mosul: Vilayet and the town of Iraq; 1919: occupied by British forces, three stamps issued, known as the Mosul issue for use of the Indian forces, Turkish revenue stamps overprinted "Postage I.E.F. 'D.'"
Mo.T.: Missouri territory, pre-adhesive postmark.
Mother Die: term applied to the original engraved die in line engraving.
Motiv: (Swed.) thematic, topical.
Motive, Motif: see Topical or Thematic.
Motivsamlinger: (Swed.) thematic collections, topical collections.
Motorcycle Parcel Transport Service: parcel delivery firm, Canada, used a stamp, city and year unknown.
Motril: local post, Spanish civil war, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Mottagningbevis: (Swed.) (abbr. MB) return receipts.
Mot Yttre Våld Med Enad Kraft: (Nor.) "With United Strength Against Outside Forces" on propaganda labels for Norwegian volunteers serving with Finnish armed forces.
Mouchen Type: 1900; French stamp design with a seated female figure displaying a tablet "Droits de l'homme" (The Rights of Man) named after the artist, Eugene Louis Mouchen.
Moulin Balls: see Boule de Moulins.
Moulton's Express: private parcel firm serviced Boston and Salem, Mass., used labels, 1878.
Mount: any device for attaching a philatelic item to an album page or other display piece, the most common is a hinge.
Mountain Badakhshan Autonomy: bogus Russian issue.
Mountain Republic: local for Gorskaya SS Republic, 1921.
Mount Athos: 1: see Mont Athos. 2: Russian Post Offices in Turkey, 1909-14.
Mount Athos: Turkish stamps overprinted for use as local stamps, 1873.
Mount Brown Stamp Catalogue: 1863, one of the first in Great Britain.
Mount Currie Express: Griqualand East, Natal local post stamp, 1874-77.
Mounted: former term for a defective stamp that has had new margins added; used for an early stamp of unusual shape which was cut to shape.
Mount Everest Expedition: India local stamps, Tibet, 1924.
Mourning cover: cover with a black border to notify recipient of a death.
Mourning stamp: stamp issued for the death of a president, king or other important personage in a nation, to indicate national bereavement, may have a black edge.
Mov: (Rom.) red-lilac, mauve (color).
Movable box: see Boîte mobile.
Movie prop mail: in the 1940s, U.S. federal law prohibited the use of real stamps in movies. The movie industry designed its own "stamps" for use on moviel mail.
Moyen Congo: inscription on stamps of Middle Congo in French Equatorial Africa, 1907-33.
Moyen Congo A.E.F.: overprint on postage due stamps of France and Middle Congo in French Equatorial Africa.
Moyen Orient: *(Fr.)* Middle East (M E Forces)
Moyenne: *(Fr.)* a sound copy, not fine; if used, not too heavily postmarked.
Mozambique Company: (Port. Companhia de Moçambique); 1892: first stamps for the territories of Manica and Sofala, 1906: first postage due stamp, 1917: first air mail, semi-postal stamps, 1941, July 18: charter ended.
MP: 1: USPS abbreviation for Northern Mariana Islands. 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military Newspaper (Austria).
MPO: 1: see Mobile Post Office. 2: Military Post Office.
MPP: see Mailer's precancel postmark.
MPS: Military Postal System, used for mail to be delivered within a military theater of operations.
MQ: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Military Parcel Post (Germany).
MR: 1: auction abbreviation for meters. 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix for War Tax.
MR: Manager of Railways, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
MRG: Morris R. George, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
M.R.G.: Main Roads, Gamberton, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
Mrs. Stewart: series of cinderella (bogus) issues printed by Mrs. Stewart's liquid bluing.
Mr. Zip: cartoon-like character used to promote the use of the Zip Code on US mail, 1964-1986.
MS: 1: see Matched set, Mint sheet, Miniature Sheet, or Manuscript. 2: USPS abbreviation for Mississippi. 3: early U.S. postmark; normally abbreviation for Massachusetts or District of Maine. 4: see Miniature or souvenir sheet.
M.S.G.A.: Marchese San Giacinto Amministratore *(It.)* verification of postage due, 1830-35.
Mss.: Massachusetts, pre-adhesive postmark
MT: 1: Michigan, Minnesota, or Mississippi Territory, when used in a postmark. 2: USPS abbreviation for Montana.
MTA: Matched Typed Address.
Mt. Lebanon, La. 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
MU: auction abbreviation for music topic.
Muck, Island of: bogus, source unknown.
Mudo: *(Sp.)* mute or killer cancellation, with no informational lettering.
Muestra: *(Sp.)* specimen; see Specimen.
Mufti: term for Canada's King George VI definitive stamps of 1937; king attired in "civilian dress."
Muh: Mint unhinged.
Muhu: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.
Muk, Island of: bogus Scotland island stamp.
Mukalla: see Aden States.
Mulhausen: (Stadt-Brief & Packet-Beförderung) local post of Germany, 1895-1900.
Mulheim-Deutz-Cologne: (Packet-Verkehr) German local post, 1888.
Mulheim / Rhein: (Mulheimer Privatpoist) German local post, 1893-94.
Mulligan letters: name given to letters implicating James G. Blaine in improper transactions at the nominating convention of 1876 and campaign of 1884; Blaine exonerated of any wrongdoing.
Mullsö Lokalpost: (Swed.) Swedish town local post.
Mulready: named for designer of Britain's first postal envelope in 1839; the decorated postal stationery was so ridiculed that it had a very short life.
Mulready caricature: Mulready envelopes were printed in various designs ridiculed the official stationery; the caricatures did not prepaid postage.
Mult.: abbreviation for Multiple.
Multa: (Sp.) overprint/inscription for postage due, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Portugal.
Multada: (Sp.) fined, inscription on stamps of Chile, postage due.
Multas: inscription on stamps of Ecuador for postage due.
Multi-ad postal card: U.S. card with multiple advertisements, 1873-75.
Multi cancel: cover that has two or more cancels on it.
Multicolor: stamp printed in three or more colors.
Multi-Color Corp.: subcontractor to American Bank Note Co. for printing U.S. booklets.
Multilingual postmarks, stamps: inscribed in two or more languages, commonly used in registration markings.
Multiple: an unseparated group of stamps that is less than the full sheet.
Multiple cancels: covers with several separate postmarks.
Multiple comb perforation: a machine that at one stroke perforates all four gutters surrounding each stamp in one or more rows.
Multiple flight: cover flown on two or more flights of the same basic means, each with postal directions, markings or cachets to show the different flights.
Multiple watermark: repetition of watermark design so that it is visible more than once.
Multi-positive: see Diapositive.
Multa (da): (Sp.) postage due in Spanish language countries.
Multi-Color Corp.: subcontractor to American Banknote Co. for printing US booklets.
Multiplo: (It.) multiple.
Multipost: U.S. postage meter firm, 1933-41, acquired by National Postage Meter Co.
Multipost Commercial Controls: test stamp coils for postage affixer.
Munchen: also known as Munich, Germany.
Mung: currency unit in Mongolia.
Municipal service stamp: specially designed stamps used by municipalities for use on official mail.
Munnie's Express: private freight, parcel and baggage firm serviced New York City, used a label, year unknown.

Munro's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced New York City and New Bedford, N.J., 1852-55

Münster / Westf.: German local post, (Stadtbriebsbeförderung Courier), 1897-1900.

Muqdisho: inscription on stamps of Somalia.

Murcia: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

M. Urdal Local Post: see Tromso - M. Urdal Local Post.

Murnau: Polish officers camp, local post, 1942-44.

Muro de Alcayo: local post, Spanish civil war, Republican, 1937.

Murray S N Co: Murray Steam Navigation Company: Australia, for use on the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers, local post, 1866-73.

Mürren: Switzerland hotel post, 1897.

Mursteinrød: (Nor.) brick red (color).

Muscat: on Gulf of Oman, Arabia; 1856: stamps of India used, 1944: overprints used; first commemorative stamp, 1948: used stamps of Britain surcharged in Indian currency, 1957-pre: Muscat stamps used in Indian/British post offices in the Persian gulf area, mainly Qatar, 1961-pre: Muscat stamps used in Indian/British post offices in the Persian gulf area, mainly Dubai, 1971, Jan. 16: became Oman under a new sultan.

Muscat and Oman: Oman; 1969: first commemorative stamp.

Musée philatelic: (Fr.) Switzerland overprint for philatelic museum.

Musée postal: (Fr.) postal museum.

Musgrove's (National) Evening Business College: college stamp.

Mustang Express: 1870, local mail service by Jabez Fearey, Newark, N.J.

Müster: (Ger.) overprint for specimen usage, started 1950s; see Specimen.

Mustique Island: St. Vincent Grenadines island; not authorized; 1976: stamps first issued,

Mutationes: relay stations, Roman imperial postal system, about 250 BC.

Mutations Immobilieres: transfer of real estate; French Colonies revenue inscription

Mutations Mobilières: transfer of personal property; French Colonies revenue inscription.

Mutawakelite Kingdom of Yemen: Yemen.

Mute cancel: made up of concentric rings or ovals; term applied to postage stamps or cancellations that do not indicate country or place of origin.

Mutual Union Telegraph Company: U.S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's telegrams, 1882-83.

Muungano: Zanzibar.

M.V.i.R.: (Ger.) "Militär Verwaltung in Rumäien (Military Administration of Romania)" overprint found on the German Germania and Romanian postage due and postal tax stamps issued during the 1917-1918 WWII German occupation of Romania: "Militär Verwaltung in Rumänien" ("Military Administration of Romania").

Myanmar: formerly Burma

Mycket: (Swed.) very.

Mycket gott ex: (Swed.) very fine example.

Mycophilately: collecting and study of stamps depicting mushrooms, fungi, etc., thematic.

Myanmar: formerly Burma; 1949, Oct. 4: joined UPU.

My Bonnie: Donald Evans issue, New York.

Mycket: (Swed.) very.
Mycket gott ex: (Swed.) very fine example.
Mylar: DuPont registered trade name for polyethylene terephthalate film that is colorless, transparent, strong, chemically stable, and considered archival quality for mounting stamps.
Myrtegrön: (Dan.) myrtle-green (color).
Myrtenrön: (Swed.) myrtle-green (color).
Myrtegrønn: (Nor.) myrtle-green (color).
Myrtengrön: (Swed.) myrtle-green (color).
Myslenice: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Mytilene: 1: see Metelin. 2: Russian Post Offices in Turkey, "Metelin" 1909. 3: formerly Lesbos, now Lesvos; see Lesbos.
M.Z.A.: (Sp.) Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante railway, on semi-postal to raise funds for the evacuation of Madrid during the Civil War
N


NAAFI: 1: Navy, Army and Air Forces Institutes, British equivalent of the American post exchange stores. 2: British forces in the Canal Zone used NAAFI (Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes) seals to send mail at reduced rates, 1932-36.

NA&NE: North American and North Europe (Sp.) 1830-63.

Nabha: India Convention State, southeastern Punjab; 1885: Nabha State overprint on stamps of India valid throughout Indian Empire, 1885: No.1, ½ anna green, first official stamp, 1950, Apr.1: Republic of India stamps used, 1950, Dec. 31: convention states stamps no longer valid, 1951, Jan. 1: overprint on stamps of British India for use to any point in British India.

Nacervenaly: (Czech.) reddish (color).

Nach Abgang der Post: (Ger.) after postal departure.


Nachdruck: (Ger.) reprint.

Nachfrankatur: (Ger.) postage stamps added to cover postage due.

Nachgebühr: (Ger.) postage due handstamp, usually in red ink.

Nachgravierung: (Ger.) re-entry.

Nachgummiert: (Ger.) regummed.

Nachicevan: labels from part of Azerbaijan, political statement by then president Alier Chaw.

Nachläufer: (Ger.) stamp postally used after it ceased to be valid.

Nachmarke: (Ger.) with value, postage due overprint on stamps of Austria.

Nachnahme: (Ger.) cash on delivery, C.O.D.

Nach Porto: "After postage" inscription on postage due stamps of Liechtenstein.

Nachportomarke: (Ger.) postage due stamp.

Nachträglich entwertet: (Ger.) stamped letter not cancelled at post office of origin, but canceled at a postal facility afterwards.

Nachträglich zur beförderung freigegeben: (Ger.) released for delayed delivery.

Nachzahlungsgebühr: (Ger.) postage due.

Naciones Unidas: (Sp.) United Nations.

Nadelstich: (Ger.) pin hole.

Nädendal: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890-1900.

Nadorp: Donald Evans issue, Holland; See Evans, Donald.

Nádrází: (Czech.) railroad station, railway station, train station.

Nadruck: "reprint" Netherlands, 1852. Nagaland: India propaganda label prepared for a seceding state that was unable to secede


Nâgra: (Swed.) few.

Nagybritannia: (Hung.) Great Britain. Nagybritannia Gyarmatai: (Hung.) British Colonies.
Nagybritannia Területei: (Hung.) Great Britain post offices abroad.
Nai-Kiang: Southwest China local post, 1950.
Naira: currency unit in Nigeria.
Nakada: city in Egypt, 1884, See Interpostal Seals.
Nakfa: currency unit in Eritrea.
Nakhichevan: autonomous enclave in Azerbaijan.
Náklad: (Czech.) printing.
Nálepkou: (Czech.) stamp hinge
Nálepy: (Czech.) stamp hinges.
Nálestik: (Dan.) pin hole.
Nálestick: (Nor.) pin hole.
Nålstick: (Swed.) pin hole.
Name block: U.S. Overrun Countries issues have names of each country in the selvage, blocks of stamps bearing those country names are known as name blocks.
Name Sale: auction catalog that features a person's name or the topic of the sale.
Name tablet: part of the plate that prints the country name.
Namodraly: (Czech.) bluish (color).
Namsos: Seaport in Nord-Trøndelag county, N central Norway, on the N shore at head of the Namsen Fjord ca.330 miles N of Oslo. Local Post established by W. B. Bogh, with set-of-4 2, 4, 8, and 10 öre "Namsos / Bypost" lithographed local stamps depicting a fish issued 5 July 1888, and with the 8 and 10 öre values of the set being surcharged with new values issued in March 1889. The stamps are cancelled with a double-ring violet "Namsos-Bypost" circular datestamps having a date. The local post ceased operations effective 30 June 1889.
N & C. (Newbauer & Co.): See Private die match proprietary stamps.
Nandgaon (Nandgam): India Feudatory State; 1892, Feb.: first local stamps, 1893: first official stamps, 1895, July: stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India.
Nanumaga: one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Nanumaga.
Nanumea: one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Nanumea.
Na Osowsi: "For Public Instruction" inscription on stamps of Poland semi-postal.
Naoua: city in Egypt, 1879-80, See Interpostal Seals.
Nap, Napli: Naples (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Naphthadag: a trade name for a composition of Naphtha and Deflocculated Acheson's Graphite, used for graphite lines printed on the back of some British stamps used in connection with automatic sorting experiments, 1957.
Naples: coastal city in lower portion of Italy; currency: 200 tornesi = 100 grana = 1 ducat 1816:
part of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Italian States, 1858, Jan. 1: both parts, Naples and Sicily, issued their own stamps, 1860, Nov. 6: stamps issued for Naples and Sicily under control of Gen. Garibaldi, 1861, Feb. 15: stamps issued by the provinces of Naples and Sicily, 1862: stamps of Italy used, annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. see Sicily

Napoli: (It.) Naples.

NAPT: National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis of Great Britain, semi-postal.

Nära klippt: (Swed.) cut close, cut to design.

Naranca: (Hung.) orange (color).

Naranccsárga: (Hung.) orange-yellow (color).

Narcotic tax stamps: "Narcotics" overprint on conventional U.S. revenue stamps used on shipments of opium, coca leaves, etc., denominated in currency, 1919-71.

Narod sobé: (Czech.) "Nation for Itself" label for Czech national theater, 1860s.

Narrow stamp: slightly small size perforated stamp caused by the action of multiple comb perforating machinery; found at intervals of eleven rows in the Union of South Africa rotogravure stamps.

Naruzovely: (Czech.) pinkish (color).

Nashville, Tenn.: See Confederate States of America, 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisionals.


Na Skarb Narodowy: (Pol.) "For National Funds" Poland semi-postal.

Na Slask: "For Silesia" surcharge/overprint on semi-postal stamps of Central Lithuania to finance plebiscite in Upper Silesia after WW I.

Natal: former British Crown Colony on southern coast of Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1844: annexed to the Cape Colony, private posts by the American Missionary Service, 1846: ship Natal Witness carried mail to Durban and Pietermaritzburg, 1849: overland post operated every two week to Colesburg and the Cape, 1850, Feb.1: inland horse post began, 1856: became a separate colony, 1857, May 26: No.1, 3 pence rose, first stamps, 1860s: regular monthly sailings to the Cape and England, 1864-68: route to Mauritius established, 1870s: link to Zanzibar and Aden, 1872: regular packet services began from the Cape to Durban, 1879: Zulu War, Zululand annexed to colony, 1880s: inland railways carried mail, 1881: Boer invasion, 1900: Boers expelled from colony, 1903: areas of Transvaal added to territory, 1904: first official stamp, 1910: united with Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State and the Transvaal to form the Union of South Africa.

Natalizia: (It.) Christmas, used on semi-postals with Beneficenza.

National Air Mail Week: US Post Office campaign to promote use of air mail, May 15-21, 1938.


National Bank Note Company: U.S. security printers produced U.S. stamps from April 1870 to May 1, 1873, when Continental Bank Note Co. took it over.


National Circular Delivery Co.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

National Dog Week: cinderella showing dog with Red Cross pack, made during Korean conflict.

Nationaler Verwaltungs Ausschuss 10.XI.1943: (Ger.) "National Administration Committee"; overprint on stamps of Montenegro, German occupation of Montenegro, 1943.

National Express Company: private mail and parcel firm serviced northeastern states on the
Canadian border and Montreal and Quebec, Canada; used corner cards, complimentary franks, passes, labels and stamps; 1854-1918.

**National Firearms Act:** overprint on U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps, 1917.

**National Foreign Trade Council's Convention:** poster stamp, San Francisco, 1920 convention.

**National Forest Recreation Fees:** inscription on U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps, 1985-88.

**National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam:** South Vietnam fighters supporting North Vietnam; stamps inscribed Mat Tran Dan Toc Giai, 1963, Oct. 5: first stamps see Vietnam, South.

**National Government of Azerbaijan, 11th May 1945:** overprint for Province of Iran, occupied by Russia May 1945 to March 1946.

**National issue:** stamps printed by the National Bank Note Co., 1870-71.

**Nationalist:** government of Spain during the Spanish civil war.

**Nationalist China:** See China, Republic of.

**Nationalize Your Mail:** postal slogan of the National Postal Meter Co.

**National Label Co.:** subcontractor to 3M for printing the 1994 Eagle stamp.

**National Match Co.:** See Private die match proprietary stamps.

**National One Cent Letter Postage Association:** group that wanted the U.S. First Class letter rate lowered from 2¢ to 1¢, founded by Charles W. Burrows in 1912, closed in 1925.

**National Overseas Bank:** common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1964.

**National Postage Meter Co.:** U.S. postage meter firm, 1932-44, changed name to Commercial Controls Corp. in 1944.

**National Postal Museum:** part of the Smithsonian Institutions, First Street and Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C.

**National release:** term for USPS new issue available throughout nation.

**National Return-Letter Ass'n.:** group issued serially numbered labels, sold to the public; labels placed on letters prior to mailing; when undeliverable mail was returned to the Association these letters were forwarded to the sender under separate cover.

**Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Parte (NSDAP):** (Ger.) "Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party", inscription on stamps of Germany as a franchise issue, 1938.

**National Stamp Collecting Month:** (NSCM) U.S.P.S. activity program to promote stamp collecting in schools celebrated every October.

**National Telephone Co.:** stamp of British private telegraph company.

**National Versammlung:** (Ger.) "National Assembly" inscription on stamps of Germany 1919, to honor the Weimar Assembly.

**National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America:** cinderella stamp used as dues payment receipt by the association.

**Nation of Celestial Space (Celestia):** outer space fantasy from Illinois, 1970s.

**Nations Cup:** a philatelic tournament between teams of different countries.

**Nations Unies:** (Fr.) United Nations, Offices in Geneva.


**Native paper:** handmade paper produced locally, usually tough and fibrous, but naturally varies in texture and thickness.
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Naufragiat: (Rom.) shipwreck.
Naumburg/Saale: city in Germany, local post, 1945-48.
Naumburg (Saale): city in Germany, Courier local post, 1893.
Navanagar: See Nowanugger.
Navarcles: city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.
Navarre: 1: Spanish Basque province issued Carlist stamps, with Don Carlos' portrait, 1873. 2: city in Spain, civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Navas: city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.
Navas de la Concepcion: city in Spain, civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937.
Navas de San Juan: city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.
Nave: (It.) ship.
Navire: (Fr.) ship; used as a cancel for paquebot mail.
Navmis: handstamp; See U.S. Naval Mission to Brazil.
Návrh: (Cze.) design.
Návrh Známky: (Cze.) stamp design.
Navy Club: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1967.
Navy Dep't.: U.S. Officials, specimen overprints from the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia.
Nawab: Indian States term for the Moslem ruler of an Indian State.
Nawabshah Jahanbecam: India, Bhopal State.
Nawanagar: India Feudatory State; 1877: first local stamps, 1895: stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India.
Naxcivan: inscription on illegal issue of Azerbaijan, reported to the UPU July 26, 1999; not valid for postage.
Naya Paisa: currency unit in Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Bahrain, India.
Nazali-Ganoub: city in Egypt, 1879-80, See Interpostal Seals.
Název Vydání: (Cze.) name of a stamp issue.
Nazioni Unite: (It.) United Nations.
Nazloutly: (Cze.) yellowish (color).
NB: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Semi-postal.
N.B.: 1794-96; New Brunswick (Canada) pre-adhesive postmark.
NC: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Airmail. 2: USPS abbreviation for North Carolina. 3: no cachet on cover.
NCB: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Airmail (Montenegro).
N.C.E.: 1: (Fr.) Nouvelle-Caledonie surcharge on stamps of French Colonies for New
Caledonia, 1881-93. 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Airmail Special Delivery (Yugoslavia).

**NCLWM:** National Card and Letter Writing Month, USPS promotion for greeting cards, takes place every April, started in 1941.

**ND:** 1: USPS abbreviation for North Dakota. 2: *(Fr.)* non dentale; imperforate.

**N.D. Hrvatska:** Nezavisna Drzava Hrvatska, inscription on private triangular labels often mistaken for a Croatian Government in Exile, 1952.

**N.D. Hrvatska Ratni Doprinos:** Nezavisna Drzava, inscription on postal tax stamps issued by Croatia, 1944.

**NDL:** See Norddeutscher Lloyd.

**NE:** 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Special Delivery. 2: USPS abbreviation for Nebraska.

**Neale, Thomas:** appointed first American colonial Deputy Postmaster General in charge of all mails arriving from overseas, 1691.

**Neapel:** *(Dan., Ger.)* Naples.

**Neapolitan Provinces:** part of attempt to create a unified Italy; 19th century: formed from the Kingdom of Naples and parts of southern Italy, 1861, Feb.: stamps featured King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia, 1862: Mar.: stamps replaced by those of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

**Neath & Brecon Railway:** Wales railway local post.

**Neb.:** abbreviation for Nebraska prior to Zip Code usage.

**Neba, Nebb:** (Resembles these letters) currency in Bulgaria.

**Nebenstempel:** *(Ger.)* auxiliary, secondary postmark.

**Nebr.:** United States protective overprint for use in Nebraska.

**Nebraska:** U.S. territory May 30, 1854, state Feb. 9, 1867 made from Public Domain territory.

**Nedanför:** *(Swed.)* below.

**Ned. Antillen:** *(Dut.)* Netherlands Antilles.

**Nedantelat:** *(Rom.)* imperforated.

**Nedantelat pe o parte:** *(Rom.)* imperforated on one side.

**Nedele:** *(Czech.)* Sunday.

**Nederland:** *(Dut.)* Netherlands.

**Nederlända Antiller:** *(Swed.)* the Netherlands Antilles.

**Nederlända Ny Guinea:** *(Swed.)* Dutch New Guinea.

**Nederlandene:** *(Dan.)* Netherlands, Holland

**Nederlanderne:** *(Nor.)* Netherlands, Holland.

**Nederländerna:** *(Swed.)* Netherlands, Holland.

**Nederland Post Zegel:** *(Dut.)* essay, or cinderella, produced by Francois Georges Oscar Berger-Levrault in the 1864 of stamps of Holland.

**Nederlandsch Indie:** full name for Japanese occupation of Lesser Sunda Islands.

**Nederlandsch Indie, Neder.Indie., Indie:** inscription on stamps of Dutch East Indies for use outside of the islands of Java and Madura.

**Nederländska Ostindien:** *(Swed.)* Netherlands East Indies, Dutch East Indies.

**Nederlandske Antiller:** *(Dan.)* Netherlands Antilles, see Hollandske Antiller.

**Nederlandske skeppspost:** *(Swed.)* Netherlands (Dutch) ship mail (ship post).

**Nederlandske skibspost:** *(Dan.)* Netherlands (Dutch) ship mail (ship post).

**Nederlandske skibspost:** *(Nor.)* Netherlands (Dutch) ship mail (ship post).

**Nederlandsk Indien:** *(Dan., Nor.)* Dutch (East) Indies, see Hollandsk Indien.
Nederlandsk Ny Guinea: (Dan., Nor.) Dutch New Guinea, see Hollandsk Ny Guinea.
Ned(erlands) Nieuw Guinea: (Dut.) Netherlands New Guinea.
Nederlandse (Ned.) Antillen: (Dut.) Netherlands Antilles inscription replacing Curaçao after 1949.
Ned-Indie: overprint/surcharge, Netherlands Indies, July 1, 1900.
Nedre: (Dan.) bottom, lower (side).
Negara Repoeblik Indonesia: Sumatra local post, Indonesia.
Negative postmark: where the text is formed by the uninked portion of the postal marking.
Negerkysten: (Dan., Nor.) Niger Coast.
Négoicant: (Fr.) dealer.
Negerkysten: (Dan., Nor.) Niger Coast.
Negricios: (Rom.) blackish (color).
Negro: (Sp.) black (color).
Negru: (Rom.) black (color).
Negru de fum: (Rom.) smoky-black (color).
Negru-oliv: (Rom.) olive-black (color).
Negru-violet: (Rom.) violet-black (color).
Négy: (Hung.) four (number).
Negyven: (Hung.) forty (number).
N.E.I.: Netherlands East Indies.
Nejd: "high land" located in the central part of Asia; WW I-pre: kingdom under Turkish control, 1916: stamps issued, 1925, Mar. 23: No.1, 5 paras ocher, overprint on stamps of Turkey and Hejaz, 1925, Dec. 23: conquered Hejaz, 1926: stamps of the Kingdom of Hejaz-Nejd used, 1932: name changed to Saudi Arabia; see Hejaz-Nejd.
Nekleh: city in Egypt, 1880, See Interpostal Seals.
Nelson's College: Cincinnati, Ohio; used training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter.
Nemecko: (Czech.) Germany.
Nemecky: (Czech.) German.
Német: (Hung.) German.
Németország: (Hung.) Germany.
Nem Fogazott (also Vágott): (Hung.) imperforate.
Nem Fordul Elo: (Hung.) does not exist, non-existent.
Nemzeti Repulōalap: (Hung.) label for National Air Foundation fund raising.
Nene Valley Railway: British railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.
Nennwert: (Ger.) denomination, face value.
Neobliterat: (Rom.) unused, mint.
Neostyle Patent: bogus label, unknown origin.
Néo-Zélandais: (Fr.) New Zealander.
Nepal: in Himalaya Mountains; currency: 4 pice = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 paisa = 1 rupee (1958)
1816: British post office opened, 1854: used stamps of India, overseas mail sent via British legation or Indian embassy, 1878: runners carried mail from 40 post offices, 1881, May: No.1, 1 anna ultramarine, issued first stamps which were only valid for delivery within the country, 1889: postal cards issued, 1948: motor transport carried mail 1956, Oct. 11: joined the UPU, 1958, Oct. 16: first air mail stamp, 1959, Apr.: Nepal stamps valid to all parts of the world, Indian stamps no longer required, 1959, Nov. 1: first official stamp, put up exchange offices on the Indian border, 1966: British post office that opened in 1816, closed in 1966.
Ne Pas Affranchir: (Fr.) no stamp necessary; prepaid.
Ne Pas Livrer le Dimanche: "Do not deliver on Sunday" tab on Belgium stamps.
Nepouzitá s Nálepkou Nebo Stopou: (Czech.) mint, hinged.
Nepouzitá Svézi Bez Nálepy: (Czech.) mint, never hinged.
Nepouzitá Známka s Puvodním Lepem Bez Nálepky Nebo Stopy po Nálepce: (Czech.) mint, never hinged; stamp with original gum having no trace of hinging.
Nepriklausoma Lietuva 1941 VI 23: overprint on stamps of Russia, Lithuania, under German occupation.
Népszavazási: (Hung.) plebiscite territories.
Népszavazási Területek: (Hung.) plebiscite.
Neptune Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Nerázítkovany: (Czech.) unused.
Nerja: city in Spain, civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Nero: (It.) black (color).
Nerva: city in Spain, civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937.
Nesbitt envelopes: made by the George F. Nesbitt Co., New York, produced U.S. envelopes from 1853 to 1870.
Nesvos: See Lesbos.
Net: term used when buying stamps; no deductions or discounts of any kind are allowed when this word appears.
Netherlands: country on the North Sea on north-west Europe; official name of postal administration: PTT Post currency: 100 cents = 1 guilder (florin), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002)
1852, Jan.1: No.1, 5¢ light blue, issued first stamps, without name of country, 1867: name (Nederland) first appeared, 1870, May 15: first postage due stamp, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, includes Aruba, Netherlands Antilles, 1906, Dec. 21: first semipostal stamp, 1913: first official stamp, 1919: Royal Dutch Airline (KLM) established with direct routes, 1921, May 1: first air mail stamp, 1934: overprinted stamps for International Court of Justice at the Hague released, withdrawn during WW II, re-released in 1947, 1940, May: Germany invaded; stamps inscribed "Nederland" issued without the Queen's head, 1944: printed on back "Priss 15 cent Toeslag ten Bate Ned. Roode Kruis" sold at exhibition with surtax going to the Red Cross, 1944, June 15: Dutch government in exile issued stamp for use by Dutch nationals serving on Dutch ships, released May 1945 for homeland, not valid for postage until April 1, 1946. Netherlands Antilles: (Curaçao) two groups of islands in the Caribbean Sea; consists of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and ½ of St. Martin; currency: 100 cents = 1 guilder 1807: British post


Netherlands Colonies: 1877, May 1: became affiliated with the UPU, 1922, Jan. 1: added Curacao, Surinam and Netherlands Indies to UPU affiliation.


Netherlands East Indies: also known as East Indies.

Netherlands Indies: See Japanese Naval Control Area.

Net price: used in sales book and literature by sellers when pricing stamps.
NetStamps: Internet postage that permits customers to print sheets of individual "stamps" for use like regular postage.
Netteté: (Fr.) clearness (impression).
Netto: 1: specialized catalogue of Austria. 2: (Ger.) net (price).
Netto fouri e sporco dentro: (It.) "Clean outside and dirty inside," Italian marking on disinfected mail.
Nettokatalog: (Ger.) stamp catalog at net prices.
Network Overprint / Underprint: design made up of wavy lines produced by a machine and printed on blank paper to produce "safety paper" as an additional measure to prevent counterfeiting; when printed on an already existing stamp it was called an "overprint."
Netzschkau: city in Germany, Express-Packet-Verkehr, local post, 1891.
Netzunterdruck: (Ger.) burelage, a fine overall network of dots or lines printed on the surface of stamps in addition to the stamps design. This is usually done to discourage counterfeiting.
Neuaufflage: (Ger.) new printing, reissue.
Neubrandenburg: city in Germany, Polish officers camp local post, 1944.
Neudorf: (Ger.) Wiener Neudorf, pre-adhesive postmark.
Neudruck (ND): (Ger.) reprint.
Neue Republik in Sudafrika: South African fantasy.
Neuf: (timbre) (Fr.) mint (stamp).
Neuf sans charnière: (Fr.) never hinged.
Neuf sans gomme: (Fr.) no gum, the stamp has no sign of gum.
Neu-Groschen: (Ger.) currency unit in Saxony.
Neuheiten: (Ger.) new issues
Neu-Kreuzer: currency unit in Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Neupotrebeny: (Czech.) unobliterated.
NeuSchottland: (Ger.) Nova Scotia.
Neu Seeland: (Ger.) New Zealand.
Neutral: having a pH of 7.0, neither acidic or alkaline.
Neu Ulm: city in Germany, displaced person camp local post, 1949.
Nev.: abbreviation for Nevada prior to Zip Code usage.
Never hinged (NH): 1: term meaning that the stamp has never been hinged and has the original gum in post office condition. 2: Postfrisch (Ger.), Neuf sans Charnière (Fr.), Illinguellato (It.), Nuevo con Goma sin Señal de Charnela (Sp.).
Névérték: (Hung.) face value (of stamps).
official stamp, 1983: St. Kitts-Nevis became an independent state.

Nevydany: (Czech.) unissued.

Nevydaná Známka: (Czech.) unissued stamp.

Newark: New Jersey; See City Letter Express Mail, Mustang Express, Rogers' Penny Post.


New Brooklyn Express Co.: private mail firm serviced Brooklyn, N.Y.; used a label, 1889?

New Brunswick: Canadian province, Eastern Canada; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1860) 1784: formerly part of Nova Scotia, became separate province, 1785-1851: under control of London GPO, 39 numerals assigned, 1851, Sep.5: No.1, 3 pence red, first stamps issued, diamond shaped designs, 1851-67: used oval grid of lines as postmark, 1867, July 1: joined the Canadian Confederation, see Canada.

New Caledonia: island group located about 900 miles east of Australia; south Pacific Ocean; currency: 100 centimes = 1 CFP franc 1859: No.1, 10 centimes black, first local stamps, not valid for postage outside the island, 1862: followed by overprints on general issues for French colonies, 1876: stamp supply ran out and special cachets were applied to outgoing mail, 1882-83: regular mail service began when Messageries Maritimes extended to Noumea, 1892: Commerce and Navigation key type issues, used in the Loyalty Islands, Isle of Pines and Wallis and Futuna until 1920, 1903: first postage due stamp, 1915: first semipostal stamp, country had 54 post offices, 1942: Free French overprints, Allied forces post offices, 1938: first air mail stamp, 1959: first official stamp.

New Carlisle, Town of: located in the province of Quebec; 1851, Apr.7: postmaster's provisional envelope considered first item of Canada.

New Cedi: currency unit in Ghana.

New Earth (Island): bogus Russian republic, not valid for postage.

New England Despatch Co.: parcel firm serviced New England and Canada; used a label; year unknown.

Newfoundland: island in Atlantic Ocean, off coast of Canada; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1866) 1840: regular packets to Halifax established for mail from Britain, 1855-1933: self-governing Dominion of British Empire, 1857, Jan. 1: No.1, 1 penny brown-violet, first stamps issued, 1919, April 12: first air mail stamp, many attempts to cross Atlantic by air, 1933: became a Crown Colony, 1939: first postage due stamp, 1949, April 1: Newfoundland joined Canada, used Canadian stamps, see Canada.


Newfoundland Aerial Service: bogus; inscription on an unissued airmail stamp essay produced by A. C. Roessler in 1931.

New Granada: name of Colombia before 1862.

New Greece: name given to areas of Turkey occupied by Greece; included Macedonia, Epirus
and some Aegean islands; 1912: "Greek Administration" overprint on stamps of Greece in Greek
New Guinea: located in the South Pacific Ocean, north of Australia; 1925: first stamps, first
official stamps, inscribed "Territory of New Guinea," 1931, June: first air mail stamp; See New
Guinea, British; New Guinea, German; New Guinea, West; Netherlands New Guinea, North
West Pacific Islands, and Papua and New Guinea.
New Guinea: Aerobatic Squadron inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry,
New Guinea, British: eastern half of island of New Guinea, former name for Papua; 1883, Apr.
4: annexed by Queensland, 1886: monthly steamer service carried mail and supplies to and from
the protectorate, 1888, Sep. 4: made protectorate of British New Guinea, post offices opened at
Port Moresby and Samarai, 1888: cancels were barred ovals with letters NG or BNG, along with
a dated stamp, 1892: joined UPU, 1901, July 1: first stamps issued, 1902: Australia assumed
responsibility of area, 1906, Sep. 1: name changed to Territory of Papua; see New Guinea,
German; New Guinea, West; and Papua New Guinea.
New Guinea, German: eastern portion of the island of New Guinea; former German
protectorate made up of part of New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago, 1884: Germany annexed
northern area of island of New Guinea, used German stamps, 1885: German colonial stamps
used, boundaries of Dutch, German and British spheres settled, 1897-1919: German colonial
stamps used, overprinted or inscribed "Deutsch Neu-Guinea," 1900: first stamps issued, 1906,
Nov. 8: British New Guinea stamps overprinted, 1914: occupied by Allied Forces, placed under
Australian administration, renamed New Britain 1914, Oct: overprint "GRI" with value, on
German colonial stamps, 1914, Dec.: overprinted stamps of Marshall Islands used, 1915: first
official stamps with surcharge G.R.I. and O.S., 1915, Mar.: stamps of Australia overprinted
"N.W. Pacific Islands" for use in Nauru and German New Guinea, 1920: mandated to Australia
by League of Nations, issued stamps as territory of New Guinea, currently part of Papua New
Guinea. 1925: first stamps, first official stamps, inscribed "Territory of New Guinea," 1931,
June: first air mail stamp, 1942: Japanese invasion, Australia and New Zealand forces post
offices used in New Guinea, 1945, Oct. 30: civil administration restored; trust territory combined
Papua and New Guinea; See New Guinea, British; New Guinea, West; and Papua and New
Guinea.
Nations administration, first stamps.
New Hampshire: 1: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 2: supervisors
seal revenue, March 2, 1799.
New Haven & N.Y. Exp. Post: S. Allan Taylor label.
New Haven (Conn.) postmasters' provisional: envelope issued by postmaster E. A. Mitchell to
prepay postage, 1845.
New Hebrides: 1: Australasian New Hebrides Co., local post, 1897-99. 2: Syndicat Français,
local post, may be bogus, 1903.
New Hebrides, British and French: group of islands in the South Pacific; currency: 12 pence =
1 shilling, 100 centimes = 1 franc, 100 centimes = 1 Hebrides franc (1971) 1888: first stamps of
New South Wales, 1888: a feeder contact was established between the group and Sydney which
connected to French and British services to Europe, stamps of New South Wales or France used,
postmarked Sydney or Noumea, 1892: Australian New Hebrides Company and French firm took
over postal deliveries, 1903-05: firms went bankrupt and New Caledonia postal administration
took over, 1908, Oct.: British; first stamps, stamps of Fiji overprinted New Hebrides

New Hebrides Condominium: See New Hebrides, British and French.
New Iceland: name given to Icelandic community in Canada, 1875-87.
New issue: the latest issue of stamps to come from a country.
New issue dealer: sells the newest stamps of one or more countries.
New issue poster: Post Office Department poster, started in 1959, where collector affixed new issue stamps to the poster and had them canceled on first day of issue.
New issue service: a dealer service to supply collectors with certain new issues with a standing order that defines quantity, and types of issues.
New Jersey: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801.
New Jersey Express Co.: 1854-56; operated between Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and New York.
New Jersey State Stamp Show, 1934: triangular label to promote their local show.
New Land: Antarctic fantasy.
New Land Island: bogus Russian Federation area; local overprint and stamps.
New Nausea: country created by an Oregon stamp club.
New Orleans Stamp Money: 1861; postmaster Riddell issued Post Office money in twelve values.
New Pesewa: currency unit in Ghana.
Newport, Rhode Island: occupied by British Dec. 1776, held until end of American revolution.
New Republic: South Africa, Boer seceding state; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1884, Aug.16: created by adventurers from the Transvaal, former area of Zululand, 1886-pre: used stamps of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) 1886, Jan.: first local stamps with handstamped value and date; manufactured by Pietermaritzburg (Natal) printers and P Davis & Son as local printer inscribed "Nieuwe Republiek Zuid-Afrika." c1888: British stamps overprinted Zululand, c1888: Nepal revenue stamps overprinted Zululand, 1888, July 21: became part of the Transvaal, South African Republic, 1891, June 27: Nepal revenue issue proclaimed a postage stamp, c1894: first, and only, stamps issued inscribed Zululand, 1898, June 30: Zululand
stamps discontinued, 1903, Jan.: transferred to Natal, part of the Union of South Africa; see Zululand.

**New Smyrna, Fla. 10 c on 5c:** See Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**New South Wales:** British Crown Colony; southwest coast of Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1803: postal service operated between Sydney and Parramatta, 1809: postal "collecting office" set up to receive and distribute mail from ships, 1825: an Act passed to expand the postal service, 1830: mail-coach started from Sydney; local twopenny post initiated, 1835: new Postage Act which set rates based on weight and distance traveled, 1838: issued prepaid embossed stamp on envelopes, public could also supply their own paper which could be stamped per 25 impressions, 1842: steamer service between Melbourne and Sydney, 1844: first contract mail packet arrived from Britain, 1850, Jan. 1: No.1, 1 penny red, first stamps, 1879: first official stamp, 1891: first semipostal stamp, 1897: first postage due, became member of the UPU, stamps of New South Wales also used in New Hebrides and New Caledonia, 1901: united with five other British colonies to form the Commonwealth of Australia, 1913: stamps discontinued, stamps of Australia used; see Commonwealth of Australia.

**New South Wales Government Railways:** local post, Australia, 1891.

**New South Zurk:** spoof stamps created for the 1936 stamp exhibition.

**Newspapers & Periodicals:** 1: (Scott PR) used as evidence of prepayment of postage on bulk shipments of periodicals, first issued in 1865, used until July 1898. 2: Zeitung (Ger.), Journal (Fr.), Giornale (It.), Periódico (Sp.).

Newspaper stamp: 1: issued to prepay postage on printed matter, periodicals and newspapers; Austria issued the world's first in 1851. 2: highest value US was the $100 newspapers stamp of 1896, smallest Australian states. 3: may be used to combine tax and postage.

**Newspaper and Wrapper Stamps:** issued for payment of postage, 1865-1869, affixed to wrappers on bundles, placed in a receipt book starting in 1869, discontinued in 1898.

**Newspaper tax stamps:** impressed or adhesive stamp for the payment of taxes on newspapers and periodicals to raise revenues.

**Newton, F.P.:** See Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Newton's Express:** parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass to Bolton Centre, Quebec, Canada; used a label; year unknown.

**New value:** 1: a new and different denomination printed on a stamp. 2: a new stamp that bears a different denomination from all other stamps in that certain series.

**New Jersey Express Co.:** phantom local express label.

**New York:** 1: colonial embossed revenue tax stamp; 1757-60. 2: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 3: supervisors seal revenue, March 2, 1799.

New York, City, N.Y.: See Adams' City Express Post, Bentley's Dispatch, Blizzard Mail, Bouton's Manhattan Express, Bouton's City Dispatch Post, Boyd's City Express, Brady & Co., Broadway Post Office, Brown's City Post, Bury's City Post, City Despatch Post, City Dispatch, City Mail Co., Clark & Co., Cornwall/P O Madison Square, Crosby's City Post, Cumming's City Post, Douglas' City Despatch, Dupuy & Schenk Penny Post, East River Post Office(s), Eight Avenue Post office, Empire City Dispatch, Essex Letter Express, Franklin City Despatch Post, Freeman & Co.'s Express, Gordon's City Express, Hinkley's Express Co., Homan's Empire Express, Hussey's Post, Jefferson Market Post Office(s), Kurtz Union Despatch Post, McIntire's City Express Post, Mercantile Library Association, Messenkope's Union Square Post Office(s), Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Company, Metropolitan Post Office(s), Mills' Free Despatch post, New York City Express Post, Park Avenue Local Post, Pinkney's Express Post,
Price's 8th Ave. Post Office, Price's City Express Post, Russell 8th Ave. Post Office, Swart's City Dispatch Post, Third Avenue Post, Union Post, Union Square P.O.

**New York & Boston Despatch Express Company:** parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass to New York City; used complimentary franks, booklets, labels; 1873-1918.

**New York & Boston Express:** parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass to New York City; used labels; 1870-72.

**New York & Erie R.R. Company:** parcel firm operated by the New York and Erie Railroad; used a label; 1857.

**New York Central and Hudson River R.R. Express Company:** parcel firm operated by the New York Central and Hudson River R.R.; used a label; years of use unknown.

**New York City Express Post:** U.S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1847.

**New York Consolidated Card Co.:** U.S. private die playing card stamp.

**New York foreign mail cancellations:** markings applied on outgoing, incoming and transit foreign mail in New York, there were many different fancy cancels applied in this period, about 1871-77.

**New York Match Co.:** See Private die match proprietary stamps.

**New York Penny Post:** U.S. local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1840-41.

**New York Pharmacal Association:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**New York Postmasters' Provisional:** stamp issued by postmaster Robert H. Morris, 1845.

**New York World's Fair:** common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1939.

**New Zealand:** British dominion located 1,600 miles east and south of Australia, official name of postal administration: New Zealand Post. currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1967) 1831: no official post office, but regular mail communication with Sydney, acted as forwarding office for mail to and from New Zealand, 1840: first post office opened in Kororarika, 1840s: overland routes established, but three month sea route from Auckland to Wellington to Sydney was more reliable, 1855, July 18: No.1, 1 penny dull carmine, first stamps, 1878: first railway link between Wellington and Auckland, 1892: first official stamps, 1899, Dec. 1: first postage due stamp, 1899-1902: New Zealand military served in the South African War, but used British Forces Postal Services, 1907, Oct. 1: joined the UPU; includes Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, 1919: first attempt to connect towns by air, 1929, Dec. 11: first semipostal stamp, famous for their annual Health Stamp series, 1931: first air mail stamp, 1934: Trans-Tasman service began. 1957, Jan. 11: first stamps for Ross Dependency, base in Antarctic, 1987, Apr. 1: New Zealand Post Ltd. too over operations of New Zealand postal service, ceasing operations as a government department.

**Nez(avisna) Drz(ava) Hrvatska:** 1: "Independent State of Croatia", WW II, inscription on all stamps issued in Croatia since 1941 until Serbia occupation in 1945 2: inscription on stamps

Nezoubkovana: (Czech.) imperforate.


NFLSV: National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam; 1963-76.

NG: no gum (on stamp).

NGA-Huwabon Pahatanan: Philippine islands bogus issue.

NGA I: auction abbreviation term for No Gum As Issued.

NGC: auction abbreviation term for Natural Gum Crease.


NGS: auction abbreviation term for Natural Gum Skip.

Ngultrum: currency unit in Bhutan.

Ngwee: currency unit in Zambia.

NH: 1: USPS abbreviation for New Hampshire. 2: abbreviation; See Never hinged.

Ni: (Dan., Nor.) nine (number).

Nibbed perforation: a short tooth or teeth, which came from uneven separation of perforated stamps, considered a minor fault.

Nibs: perforation teeth.

Nicaragua: Central America between Honduras and Costa Rica; official name of postal administration: Correos de Nicaragua currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso, 100 centavos = 1 cordoba (1913) 1838: became an independent republic, 1857: British post offices opened at Bluefields and Greytown, 1862, Dec. 2: No.1, 2 centavos dark-blue, first stamp, 1865: first stamps from Britain used, 1882: first postage stamp issued, 1882, May 1: joined the UPU, 1890: first official stamp, 1890-99: arrangement with Nicholas Seebeck permitted him to obtain remainders of old issues in exchange for supplying new stamps free of charge, 1896: first postage due stamp, 1904-12: separate stamps overprinted locally for Bluefields (Zelaya) and Cabo Gracias provinces; currency was on a silver basis, 1912, 1925-27, 1933: U.S. Marines land 1928: first semipostal stamp, 1929, May 15: first air mail stamp, 1935: "Valido 1935" overprint on air mail stamps not recognized as having postal validity, 1990, Mar. 4-Apr. 25, 1991: handstamp used on mail due to currency reform; stamp issued July 15, 1990, but not valid for postage; see Zelaya, Cabo Gracias.

Nicaragua Line: See Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Route: 1850, Dec. 26; ocean steamer, Prometheus, left New York for Havana, Nicaragua, and later, San Francisco in 1851.

Nice: (France) city in France, local provisional, 1944.

Nicht abgefordert: (Ger.) not claimed.

Nicht amtlich: (Ger.) unofficial.

Nicht ausgegeben: (Ger.) not issued.

Nicht numeriert: (Ger.) not numbered.

Nicht Vergiss unsere Kolonien: (Ger.) "Never Forget our Colonies" label

Nicolsk: city in Russia, local post, 1884-1915, See Zemstvo.

Nidaros: see Trondhjeim.

Niebla: city in Spain, civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937.

Niederlände: (Ger.) Netherlands.

Niederlandisch Indien: (Ger.) Netherlands Indies.

Niedrigstgebot: (Ger.) minimum bid.
Nie gefalzt: (Ger.) never hinged.
Niesky: city in Germany, local post, 1945.
Niet Bestellen op Zondag: (Flemish) "Do Not Deliver on Sunday, label on stamps of Belgium, 1893-1915.
Niet Opgeuraase: (Dut.) not claimed.
Nieuw Guinea: Netherlands New Guinea.
Nieuwe Republiek: (Afrikanese) See New Republic.
Nigeria, Northern: western Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1900, Mar.: No.1, ½ penny lilac and green, first stamps issued, 1900-1914: British protectorate used British colonial key type issues, 1914: merged with Southern Nigeria to form Nigeria, later the Federal Republic of Nigeria, used stamps of Nigeria.
Nigeria, Southern: previously known as the Niger Coast Protectorate; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1900: Protectorate of Southern Nigeria formed from Niger Coast, absorbed Niger Coast Protectorate, 1901, Mar.: No.1, ½ penny yellow-green and black, first stamps issued, 1902: used stamps of Niger Coast Protectorate when stamp shortage occurred, 1906: united with Lagos to form Southern Nigeria, 1914: merged with Northern Nigeria to form Nigeria, later the Federal Republic of Nigeria, used stamps of Nigeria.
Nigerias, The: 1851 occupied by treaty, 1861: became a British Crown Colony, used stamps of Lagos, 1874, June 10: first stamps, 1906, Feb. 16: amalgamated with the Protectorate of
Southern Nigeria.

Nigerie: (Fr.) Nigeria.

Niger Territories: area between the Forcados and Brass Rivers, administered by the Royal Niger Company; 1890-1900: used stamps of Britain, cancellations of company handstamps, 1900, Jan. 1: transferred to the British government.

Nightrider: inscription on label used on overnight parcel delivery service, London Postal Region of the British Post Office.

Nikolaevsk: on the Amur river in Siberia; 1921: stamps issued during post-Russian revolutionary period.


Niles & Co's Express: parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass., and Dover, N.H.; used labels, year unknown.

NIMH: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Great Britain and Northern Ireland Machins.

Ninas: secret mark on US 1991 comedian set of stamps; Nina is the daughter of Al Hirschfeld, designer of the stamps.

Nine-Digit Zip Code: numerical sequence sorted to the individual route or carrier.


Nineteenth Birthday: overprint on stamps of Aitutaki, Queen Elizabeth's birthday, 1990.


Nior: city in France, local provisional, 1944.

Nipped perf.: a perforation tooth that is slightly shorter than the remaining teeth on a normal stamp.

Nippon: (Jap.) Japan; a 3-character overprint (land of the rising sun) may indicate stamps are "mihon" or specimen.

Nisiro(s): Dodecanese Island, Aegean Sea, aka Nisyros; 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange-brown, overprint "Egeo" on stamps of Italy, followed by name of island, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by allied forces, 1945-47: stamps of Britain overprinted MEF (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used.

Nitten: (Dan., Nor.) nineteen (number).

Nitti: (Nor.) ninety (number).

Niuafo'ou: Tin Can Island, island that is part of Tonga; 1930s-40s: mail to island was picked up and delivered in sealed cans; at first swimmers used, but when one was killed by a shark, they switched to canoes, while ships parked offshore, 1983: own stamps.


Niutao: one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Niutao.

Niviny: overprint of special delivery stamps of Czechoslovakia for newspapers.
N.I.W.I.N.: Indonesia relief society, overprint on stamps of Curaçao for semi-postal usage.
Nixie: piece of mail that is undeliverable due to incorrect, illegible or insufficient delivery address.
Nixie office: postal facility where undeliverable mail is verified for correct postage and address.
Nizozemsko: (Czech.) the Netherlands.
NJ: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Postage Due. 2: USPS abbreviation for New Jersey.
N'Jork: New York, pre-adhesive postmark.
Nkr: New Kroner; currency unit in Norway.
NL: 1: Nederland (Netherlands). 2: Scott Catalog Number prefix Occupation Rural Delivery (Poland). 3: precedes the European postal code on addresses the Netherlands, such as NL-3502 Netherlands.
NL: 1953 overprint on stamps of Denmark with surcharge.
Nlle. Caledonie: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of French Colonies, inscription for New Caledonia.
Nlle. Caledonie -Correspondance Mre: (Fr.) 1885 label for French troops at Noumea, for free postage.
NM: USPS abbreviation for New Mexico.
N.M.P.: (Transdniestra) bogus Russian issue.
N.M.S.: Norwegian Missionary Society; Madagascar local post, 1894-99.
NNM: auction abbreviation term for Normal Narrow Margin
NO: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Official. 2: abbreviation for number.
NOBATA: North Borneo Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
Nobody's Land: North Pole Post fantasy issue.
No circulado: (Sp.) not put into circulation.
Nodfrimaerke Indenlandsk Brevporto: (Dan.) Denmark emergency postal stamps; are in red, text in white.
Nødpenge: (Dan.) emergency currency (Ger., Notgeld).
Noelandia: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
No emitido: (Sp.) not issued.
No entregable: (Sp.) undeliverable.
No gum (NG): term meaning that the stamp has no sign of gum.
No Hay Estampillas (Sellos): (Sp.) "There are no stamps," used for various departments of Colombia receipt labels, during stamp shortage.
Noiembrie: (Rom.) November.
Noir: (Fr.) black (color).
Noisy Carriers Publishing Hall "Express": private mail delivery firm serviced San Francisco, Calif.; used a label; year unknown.
Nolinsk: city in Russia, local post, 1871-1917, See Zemstvo.
Nombre d'Catalogue: (Fr.) catalog number; a designated number or set of numbers from a postage stamp or postal history reference universally identifying a philatelic item.
Nom de pays: (Fr.) name of country.
Nominale: (Ger.) denomination.
Nominalwet: (Ger.) face value.
Nominica: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book, Surreal Stamps and Unreal
Stickers.

Nona: *(Rom.)* nine (number).

Non affranchi: *(Fr.)* unpaid, not stamped

Non-cacheté (e): *(Fr.)* not sealed.

Non catalogato: *(It.)* not listed.

(Non) coté: *(Fr.)* not priced.

(Non) coupé: *(Fr.)* not cut.

Nondenominated stamp: stamp without a face value or denomination, may be issued during period of a rate change, and marked with a designated letter or service inscription.

Non dentelé: *(Fr.)* imperforate.

Non-dentellato: *(It.)* imperforate.

Non-emesso: *(It.)* not issued.

Non-émis: *(Fr.)* not issued.

Non-flown: 1: not carried on any aerial flight yet directly related to an aero or astro event or anniversary. 2: cover from a planned or projected flight that never took place. 3: cover planned to be flown but not flown due to various reasons.

Non-gommato: *(It.)* not gummed.

Non-linguellato: *(It.)* never hinged.

Non-livrable: *(Fr.)* non-deliverable.

Nonmachinable: USPS term for mail pieces that won't go through its high speed facing and canceling devices.

Non numéroté: *(Fr.)* not numbered.

Non-pictorial permit stamps: state of Kansas and Indian reservation stamps issues for various game licenses; 1941 to date.

Nonpostal stamp: stamp that is sold by the USPS as an agent of other federal agencies; such as the conservation stamp.

Nonprofit mail: reduced-rate, third class bulk mail for specially qualified groups.


Non-publié: *(Fr.)* not listed.

Nonreadable mail: mail whose address cannot be deciphered by an optical character reader.

Non-Réclamé: *(Fr.)* not claimed.

Nonstandard size: USPS handstamp for letters that are larger than permitted for first class mail and require additional postage.

Non-stated reserve: the minimum price the seller of the lot will accept, with bids received below this figure being deemed as unacceptable; aka Hidden reserve.

Non-Transmissible: postal marking on covers usually addressed to sellers of Irish sweepstake lottery tickets; mail is returned to sender with marking.

Non-UPU mail: mail originating in a country that doesn't belong to the UPU.

No-Opinion: certificate in which experts that examined the philatelic item are unable to render an opinion.

Nopto Mapka: "Postage Due", on stamps of Serbia.

Nopto Porto: "Postage Due", on stamps of Yugoslavia.

No publicado: *(Sp.)* not listed.

NOR: Norwich; first postal code in Britain, 1959.
Norbair: no information available as to source or purpose.
Norbatt: Norwegian Battalion serving in Lebanon.
Nord: (Dan., Fr., Nor., Rom., Swed.) North.
Nordamerika: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) North America.
Nordborneo: (Swed.) North Borneo.
Norddeutsche(r): (Ger.) North German.
Norddeutscher Lloyd (NDL): North German Lloyd liners carried mail on trans-Atlantic voyages.
Norddeutscher Postbezirk: (Ger.) North German Postal District; cities for German unity with own stamps and postal stationary, Jan. 1, 1852 to Dec. 31, 1867.
Nordensamlingar: (Swed.) Nordic countries collections.
Nordingermanland: (Ger.) North Ingermanland.
Nordirland: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Ulster, Northern Ireland.
Nordiska Länden: (Swed.) Nordic countries.
Nordignigeria: (Swed.) Northern Nigeria.
Nordligrhodesia: (Swed.) Northern Rhodesia.
Nordsjøen: (Nor.) North Sea.
Nordsjön: (Swed.) North Sea.
Nordtyskland: (Swed.) North Germany.
Nordtysk postområde: (Dan.) North German Confederation.
Noreg: ancient form of Norway, used on Garborg issue, 1951.
Norfolk Island: South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (1966) 1840: first handstamps used, "Free/Norfolk Island" for official mail; Paid at/Norfolk Island" for general mail, 1853: first stamps as Van Diemens Land, New South Wales, 1896: stamps of New South Wales used, 1914, July 1: transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia; overprint on stamps of Australia; 1947, June 10: No.1, ½ penny deep orange, first stamps.
Norfolk's, Robert: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Norfolk, Virginia: held by British until Dec. 1775.
Norges Rode Kors: (Nor.) Norway Red Cross label.
Norilsk: Russian area in Arctic, local overprint, 1994.
N.Orl.: New Orleans, Louisiana, pre-adhesive postmark.
Norma: (Sp.) regulation; method of procedure.
Norshuss & F. Schroeter Local Post: see Bergen - Norshuss & F. Schroeter Local Post.
Norsk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Norwegian.
Norske Øerne 1896: postmark for mail on Vesteraalen Dampskibsselskap tourist ship, Norway.
Norske skeppspost: (Swed.) Norwegian ship mail (ship post).
Norske skipspost: (Dan.) Norwegian ship mail (ship post).
Norske statistisk register: (Nor.) (abbr. NSB) Norwegian State Railways.
Norsko: (Czech.) Norway.
Norsky: (Czech.) Norwegian.
North American Telegraph Company: U. S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's
telegrams, 1899-1907.

**North Anoc:** 1924 European cinderella used on private postcards that did not go through the mail; part of Cooland and West Refaim.

**North Atlantic Express Company:** parcel firm serviced Northeastern U.S.; used a stamp; year unknown.

**North Borneo:** located on the northern end of the island of Borneo, Malay Archipelago; currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1881: administered by the British North Borneo Company, used stamps of Straits Settlements with local stamps, 1883, June: No.1, 2¢ brown, first stamps issued, 1888: made a British protectorate, 1890-1906: Labuan attached to North Borneo, 1891: joined the UPU, 1892: sold C-T-Os in large quantities, 1895, Aug. 1: first postage due stamp, 1916: first semipostal stamp, 1942, Jan.-June10,1945: Japanese occupation, stamps of North Borneo,1942-44, stamps of Japan, 1944; Japanese overprint reads "North Borneo." 1945, May: Australian forces retook island, 1945, Dec. 17: first stamps issued under British Military Administration, stamps of North Borneo and Sarawak overprinted "BMA," sold in Brunei, Labuan, North Borneo and Sarawak, 1946, July 15: became a Crown Colony, Labuan became part of colony.

**North Borneo:** Wild Man inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**North Borneo Company, British:** See North Borneo.

**North British and Edinburgh & Glasgow Railways:** British railways local post.

**North British Railway:** British railways local post.

**North Carolina:** 1: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 2: supervisors seal revenue, March 2, 1799.

**North Carolina Laundry:** inscription on a state revenue stamps; officially known as North Carolina Cleaning (Laundering) and Pressing Stamp.

**North Celebes:** area of Japanese Naval Control, overprint, local post, 1942-45.


**North Dakota:** U.S. state Nov. 2, 1889; part of Dakota Territory; See Dakota.

**North Devon Emergency:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**North Devon Inter-Off:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**North Eastern Provinces:** (Nationalist Forces) Manchukuo (changed from Manchuria by Japanese forces; 1946, Feb.-Oct. 1948: stamps issued.

**North Eastern Provinces:** (Communist Forces) Manchukuo (changed from Manchuria by Japanese forces; 1946, Feb.-May,1951: stamps issued.

**North Eastern railway:** British railways local post.

**North East People's Post:** area in Northeast China, China 1L, 1946-51.

**Northerly Letter Carrier:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Northern Air Service:** local post, Canada, 1925.

**Northern Cyprus:** Turkish Republic of Cyprus, 1983-.


**Northern District, Germany:** 1852-66: issued own stamps, replacing those of Thurn & Taxis.

**Northern Express and Parcel Delivery:** parcel firm serviced New York City and surroundings; used a label; year unknown.

**Northern Express Company:** parcel firm serviced northern states west of Chicago to
Vancouver, Canada; used labels; year unknown.

Northern France: German occupation, 1940.

Northern Ireland: See Ireland, Northern.


Northern Mutual Telegraph Company: U.S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's telegrams, 1883.


Northern Nigeria: See Nigeria, Northern.

Northern Pacific Express Co.: parcel firm serviced northern U.S., west of Chicago to Washington and Oregon; used complimentary pass, labels and a stamp; 1895?

Northern Rhodesia: See Rhodesia, Northern.

Northern R.R. Express: parcel firm operated y the Northern Railroad in New York State; used labels; year unknown.


Northern Syria: Turkish-style postmark adhered to glued paper; provisional stamp issued about Nov. 1918; used for about one month.

Northern Territory: See Australia, Northern Territory.

Northern Zone, Morocco: See Morocco, Northern Zone.

North Epirus: overprint on stamps of Greece, occupation of area of Albania, see Albania.

North German Confederation: comprised of Northern and Southern Districts; states included: Bergdorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holsten. currency: 30 groschen = 1 thaler, 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden, 16 schillings = 1 mark, 100 pennia = 1 markka 1867: created by Bismarck, the Prussian chancellor, 1868, Jan 1: No.1, 1/4 groschen red-lilac, first stamps issued for member nations, 1870: issued first official stamp, also used in Constantinople, 1871, May 4:stamps merged into the Imperial German service, 1872, Jan. 1: stamps replaced by those of German Empire, consisted of four kingdoms, five grand duchies, 13 duchies and principalities, and three free cities.

Northampton & Banbury Junction Railway: British railway local post.

North Hurts Stamp Club: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

North Ingermanland: located north of Leningrad; 1919-20: Volunteers for the Liberation of North Ingermanland took control and organized its own postal service; mail received and sent from Rautu, on the Finnish side of the border, stamps inscribed "Pohjois Inkeri," and overprinted "Malli" (Specimen), 1920, Mar. 21: first stamps, 1920, Nov. 5: peace treaty returned area to Soviet control, 1921: second issue of stamps overprinted "For the Charity of Ingermanland" and sold to collectors.

North Korea: See Korea, North.

North London Railway: British railways local post.

North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway: Wales railway local post.

North Staffordshire Railway: British railway local post.

North Ossetia: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

North Pole: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.


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Northwestern Express Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced Northern Iowa and Minnesota; used a corner card, and labels; 1861?

North Wales & Liverpool Railway Committee: Wales railway local post.

North Wales & Liverpool Railway Committee (MS&LRy): British railway local post.


North West Pacific Islands: occupied German territories; part of New Guinea, islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Group, Bougainville, Buka and Nauru; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1915, Mar. 15: No.1, 2 pence gray, stamps of Australia overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" for use in Nauru, New Britain and German New Guinea, 1920: mandated to Australia by League of Nations, issued stamps as territory of New Guinea, currently part of Papua New Guinea, except for Nauru, which became an independent republic, 1922: stamps of the Australian mandate replaced individual stamps; see New Guinea, German.

North West People's Post: See China People's Republic.

North West Russia: 1919, May: Northern Army captured cities of Pskov, Gdov and Yaurburg, 1919, Aug. 1-Nov. 1919: overprint on stamps of Russia, 1919, Sept.: stamps issued for North West Army, which included all forces in Baltic area, 1919, Oct.: overprint on stamps of Latvia, 1919, Nov. overprint on stamps of Russia; see Russia.

Northwest Territory: U.S. territory July 13, 1787; ceased to exist March 1, 1803.

North Yorkshire Moors Railway: British railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.


Noruega: (Sp., Port.) Norway.

Norvège: (Fr.) Norway.

Norvég: (Hung.) Norway.

Norvegia: (It.) Norway.

Norvégia: (Hung.) Norwegian.

Norway: northern Europe; official name of postal administration: Posten currency: 120 skillings = 1 specie daler, 100 ore = 1 krone (1877) 1814: postal service reorganized so that it was independent of Denmark and Sweden with Christiana (Oslo) as the hub, 1845: postal markings introduced, about 383 numeral cancellations are recorded, 1855, Jan. 1: No.1, 4 skilling blue, first issue, when country was still united with Sweden, 1856-68: used three concentric circles as postmark, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1889: first postage due stamp, 1905, Oct.: Norway became independent from Sweden, c1905: prepayment of letters began by placing coins in a slot at Christiana, start of meter mail, 1926: first official stamp, 1927: first air mail stamp, 1930, June 28: first semipostal stamp, 1940, June: British and French force sent to Northern Norway, used Field PO, 1940, Oct. 4: first stamps issued during German occupation, 1942-45: government in exile issued stamps for use on Norwegian ships, 1945, Feb. government in exile stamps used at the Norwegian post office in Stockholm, 1945, May: German occupation issues demonetized, 1945, June: government in exile stamps released in Norway; see A Betaleportoerker at Betale.


Norway - 1911 Dropped Mail Over Trondheim Flight: During a pioneer flight meet taking place at Trondheim, Baron Cederstrom, piloting a flight originating in Hoiskden, dropped copies of the Tidens Teg newspaper over the airfield. The newspapers were contained in addressed wrappers bearing notations designating them to be the first air mail postings in Norway, and
requesting that those finding the items should deposit them in the nearest mail box. The flight is credited as being the first postal flight in Norway.


Norwegian: (Ger.) Norway.

Norwegian Missionary Service: See Madagascar, French.

Norwich A.M.S. Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Norwich Local Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.


Notaire: (Fr.) notary public; French Colonies revenue inscription.

Notausgabe: (Ger.) emergency issue.

Not Called For: postal marking used prior to residential delivery when a mailing piece was not picked up at the post office.

Nothilfe: (Ger.) "Help for the Needy" German semi-postal stamps and cards, 1924-1936.

Not For Use: overprint applied in 1910 to 1d booklet stamps of Natal; booklet contained thirty 1d stamps, but were sold for 2s5d, but the postal customer was charged 1d for the entire booklet; one of the booklet stamps has this overprint to make it invalid for postal use.

Not in Special Delivery Mail: US handstamp to indicate special delivery mail not paid for, handle as regular mail.

Not Opened by Censor: cover marking distinctive of Hong Kong air mail transit.

Notopfer/2 Berlin/Steuernmarke: compulsory tax labels, Germany.


Not Paid rate: General Postal Union regulations state that the postage due is "double the rate levied in the country of destination on prepaid letters"; See: G.P.U..

Not regularly issued: stamps, intentionally allowed to leave the government, such as the 1869 pictorial inverts.

Not suitable for photographing: handstamp on V-Mail envelopes to indicate letter was written in pencil and could not be photographed.

Nottingham C. of Comm.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Nottingham Letter Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Nottingham Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Nottingham Strike Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Nouasprezece: (Rom) nineteen (number).

Nouazeci: (Rom) ninety (number).

Noufous: (Fr.) registration of identity card; French Colonies revenue inscription.

Nouveau Brunswick: (Fr.) New Brunswick.

Nouveauté: (Fr.) new issue.

Nouvelle Amsterdam and St. Paul: See French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

Nouvelle Caledonie: (Fr.) New Caledonia.

Nouvelle Ecosse: (Fr.) Nova Scotia.
Nouvelle Galles du Sud: *(Fr.)* New South Wales.
Nouvelle Guinée Hollandaise: *(Fr.)* Netherlands New Guinea.
Nouvelle (Noulle.) Caledonie: *(Fr.)* New Caledonia.
Nouvelle-Zélande: *(Fr.)* New Zealand.
Nouvelle Wazoo: Artistamp *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*
Nouzové novinové nálepky a razitka: *(Czech.)* emergency newspaper stickers and cancellations.
Nová Kaledonie: *(Czech.)* New Caledonia.
Nova Scotia: (New Scotland), Canadian province, eastern coast; 1754-1851: post office under control of London GPO, 1784: made a separate colony, 1820: reunited with other provinces, 1851, Sep. 1.: first stamps issued, 1867, July 1: Canadian Confederation, *See Canada.*
Novaya Ladoga: city in Russia, local post, 1867-1883, *See Zemstvo.*
Novcic(a): currency unit in Bosnia and Montenegro.
Novedades: *(Sp.)* new issues.
Novelda: city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.
Novelty: name given to a postcard that is made of unusual materials or a different shape than the standard rectangle.
Novgorod: city in Russia, local post, 1868-1889, *See Zemstvo.*
Novice award: an award to the best exhibit by a first time exhibitor.
Novinové znamky: *(Czech.)* newspaper stamps.
Novinová Známká: *(Czech.)* newspaper stamp.
Noviny: *(Czech.)* newspaper.
Novisibirsk: city in Russia, cinderella local, c1998.
Novomoskovsk: city in Russia, local post, 1886-1898, *See Zemstvo.*
Novorzhef: city in Russia, local post, 1890-1893, *See Zemstvo.*
Novosibirsk Islands: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Novotísk: *(Czech.)* reimpression.
Novouzensk: city in Russia, local post, 1897, *See Zemstvo.*
Novy Foundland: *(Czech.)* Newfoundland.
Novy Jizní Wales: *(Czech.)* New South Wales.
Novy Zéland: *(Czech.)* New Zealand.
Nowanagar: India Feudatory State; 1877: first stamp, only valid within the state, 1895, Dec. 31: stamps obsolete, stamps of India used.
NOWTA nAPA, nAPE: (Resembles these letters) Serbia money unit.
NOYnA, NOYTA: (Resembles these letters) Russia.
NOYTA: (Resembles these letters) Russia (means Postage).
NOYTA PYCCHON APMIN: (Resembles these letters) Russia overprint, Offices in Turkish Empire.
NOYT MAPKA: (Resembles these letters) Azerbaijan.
N P: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Occupation Newspaper. 2: Newport, Rhode Island, pre-adhesive postmark. 3: currency surcharge of stamps of Great Britain for Oman.
N.R.: marking for Northern Railway; North Western Railway.
N R A: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Postal Tax (Greece, Romania). 2: National Recovery Administration bill passed by Congress in 1933, voluntary usage on labels to indicate industrial self-regulation, codes of fair competition and consumer protection.
N R A J: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Occupation Postal Tax Due (Romania).
N R I: See not regularly issued. N.R. Indonesia: Indonesia, Sumatra local post.
N.S.B.: overprint on stamps of French Colonies for Nossi Be, 1890-93.
NSB: (Nor.) see Norske Statsbaner.
N.Semblan: overprint on stamps of Strait Settlements, 1891.
N.S.W.: New South Wales.
N.T.: can refer to Nebraska or Nevada Territories in postmark.
N. T.: Northern Territory, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
$NT: dollar, currency unit in Republic of China.
N.W. Pacific Islands: overprint on stamps of Australia for North West Pacific Islands; 1914-25: used instead on German New Guinea during occupation by Australia, 1915-16: used for Nauru.
$NZ: dollar, currency unit in New Zealand.
N T A: National Tuberculosis Association, organized the Christmas seal program in the USA from 1919 to 1967.
N T R D A: National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, ran the Christmas seal program in the USA from 1968 to 1972.
N U: Scott Catalog Number prefix for U.S. Occupation Envelopes.
Nueva Gales del Sur: (Sp.) New South Wales.
Nueva Granada: (Sp.) Colombia.
Nueva Mensagerías Nacionales - Merlino y Comparella: mail coach, or diligence mail marking from Buenos Aires, 1857.
Neuva Orleans: (Sp.) now New Orleans, LA.
Nueva España: (Sp.) colonial name for present-day Mexico.
Nueva Zelanda: (Sp.) New Zealand.
Nuevo: (Sp.) unused, mint.
Nuevo con Goma sin Senal de Charnela: (Sp.) never hinged.
Nuevo sin goma: (Sp.) unused, but without gum.
**Nugget Express:** private mail delivery firm serviced Seattle, Wash. and the Yukon Territory; used a label; 1899.

**Nui:** one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Nui.

**Nukufetau:** one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Nukufetau.

**Nukulaelae:** one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Nukulaelae.

**Nules:** city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.

**Nulles:** city in Spain, civil war local post, Republican, 1937.

**Numbered:** philatelic items with unique numbering system or scheme, such as a serial number.

**Numbered stamps:** stamps with serial numbers as part of their design or printed on the back of the stamp.

**Numbering of homes:** first numbering for postal purposes was in Paris in 1463-64.

**Number in pane:** the actual count of the number of stamps in a pane of stamps.

**Number ones:** refers to the very first stamp issued by an entity; the Number One Number One is considered the Penny Black of 1840 of Great Britain.

**Number on number:** USPS term for coils, when the back numbered stamp falls on the same stamp as the plate number.

**Numerado reverso:** (Sp.) numbered on the back.

**Numeral cancellations:** obliterations which use a number to identify the mailing office.

**Numeral marking:** cancels that use numbers to identify office of mailing, also known as rate marking.

**Numerical Oblit.:** obliterator cancel with number inserted.

**Numeriert:** (Ger.) numbered.

**Numero Catalogo:** (It.) catalog number; a designated number or set of numbers from a postage stamp or postal history reference universally identifying a philatelic item.

**Numero de Catálogo:** (Sp.) catalog number; a designated number or set of numbers from a postage stamp or postal history reference universally identifying a philatelic item.

**Numero de plancha:** (Sp.) plate number.

**Numéroté:** (Fr.) numbered.

**Numerotarea:** (Rom.) numbering system.

**Nummerstempel:** (Dan., Nor.) numerical oblit cancellation.

**Nunhead Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Nuovo:** (It.) new (mint).

**Nuovo senza gomma:** (It.) no gum, the stamp has no sign of gum.

**Nuova Zelanda:** (It.) New Zealand.

**Nürnberg:** city in Germany, local post; 1: Nürnberg-Fürther-Packetfahrt-Ges. 1896-99. 2: Private Stadtpost Courier, 1895-1900. 3: also known as Nuremberg.

**N U X:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Occupation Postal Card.

**N U Z:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Occupation Official Card.

**N V:** USPS abbreviation for Nevada.

**NVI:** No Value Indicated stamps; British term for stamps used as a make-up rate during postage rate increases.

**N V P H:** Netherlands Stamp Dealers Association.

**NWPI:** North West Pacific Islands.

**N.W.T.:** Northwest Territories, when used in a postmark.

**NY:** 1: USPS abbreviation for New York. 2: New York, pre-adhesive postmark.

**Nya Caledonien:** (Swed.) New Caledonia.
Nya Guinea: (Swed.) New Guinea.
Nya Hebriderna: (Swed.) the New Hebrides Islands.
Ny Ålesund: mining town in mainland Norway contains the world's most northerly permanent post office.
Nyanse(r): (Nor.) shade(s) (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Nyansere(r): (Nor.) shade variance(s) (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Nyanza: African stamp issue used for "Hart to Hart" TV program.
Nya Republiken: (Swed.) the New Republic (South Africa).
Nyasaland: 8th June 1946 inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Nyasa(land) Force: British overprint, 1915
Nyassa: overprint on stamps of Mozambique, 1898.
Nyassa (Company): located in the northern part of Mozambique, southeast Africa; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1919) 1894: Nyassa Company (Companhia do Nyassa) received charter to administer area, 1898: No.1, 5 reis yellow, first stamps, overprint "Nyassa" on stamps of Mozambique, 1924: first postage due stamp, 1925: first semipostal stamp, 1929: became part of People's Republic of Mozambique.
Nyassaland: (Port.) bogus label, 1894.
Nya Sydwales: (Swed.) New South Wales.
Nya Zeeland: (Swed.) New Zealand.
Nyzeelandsk: (Swed.) New Zealandic.
Ny Caledonien: (Dan.,) New Caledonia.
N Y City Post: S. Allan Taylor label, 1865.
Ny Foundland: (Dan., Nor.) Newfoundland.
Ny Foundlande skeppspost: (Swed.) Newfoundland ship mail (ship post).
Ny Foundlande skibspost: (Dan.,) Newfoundland ship mail (ship post).
Ny Foundlande skipspost: (Nor.) Newfoundland ship mail (ship post).
Ny Hebriderne: (Dan., Nor.) New Hebrides.
Ny Kaledonien: (Dan.,) New Caledonia.
Nyländska Skärgårds A.B.: (Fin.) used on steamships, carrying mail, serving Finland cities, late 1800s-early 1900s.
N.Y. Match Co.: See Private die match proprietary stamps.
Nyolc: (Hung.) eight (number).
Nyolevan: (Hung.) eighty (number).
Nyomtatv: (Hung.) printed matter overprint on hyper-inflated issues of Hungary in 1946 for use of postage prepayment.
Nyomtatvány: (Hung.) printed matter.
Ny Skotlande skibspost: *Dan.* Nova Scotian ship mail (ship post).
Ny Skotland: *Nor., Swed.* Nova Scotia.
Ny Skotlände skeppspost: *Swed.* Nova Scotian ship mail (ship post).
Ny Skotlände skipspost: *Nor.* Nova Scotian ship mail (ship post).
Ny Syd Wales: *Dan.* New South Wales.
Nytryck: *Swed.* reprint.
Nytryk: *Dan., Nor.* reprint, see Eftertryk (*Dan.*).
Nytryk, privat: *Dan.* private reprint.
Nyugat: *Hung.* West.
Nyugat-Magyarorszag Orszve: overprint on stamps of Hungary, Western Hungary.
Ny Zealand: *Dan., Nor.* New Zealand.
Ny Zealande skibspost: *Dan.* New Zealand ship mail (ship post).
Ny Zealande skipspost: *Nor.* New Zealand ship mail (ship post).
NZ$: currency unit in Aitutaki.
NZ and Star: watermark seen on New Zealand wove paper made by Basted Paper Co.
N Z S D A: New Zealand Stamp Dealers Association
O

O: 1: Scott Catalog Number prefix for Official. 2: postal administration mark for invalid stamps used on mail at country of origin. 3: Ohio, pre-adhesive postmark 4: abbreviation for ordinary paper as opposed to other unusual paper or finish of a printed stamp. Oakway, S.C. 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Ο: (Dan.) island.
O. A.: Official Assignee, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
O.A.S.: On Active Service, military personnel on active duty get free ranking privilege.
Oahamapka: Finland
Oakland Parcel Delivery: parcel delivery firm serviced Oakland, Calif. area; used labels; year unknown.
Öarna: (Swed.) islands.
O.A.T: Onward Air Transport, continuance of conveyance by air.
Obali: currency in Ionian islands during British administration.
Oaxaca: 1: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883. 2: inscription on stamps of Mexico for State of Oaxaca revenue issue during civil war, 1913-16, printed on back of post office receipt forms.
OB: Orville J. Butler, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Obalky: (Czech.) envelopes.
O.B.C.: (Ger.) Österreichisch-Bayerische Correspondenz (Austrian-Bavarian Mail) pre-adhesive postmark, 1840, entitled to reduced postage rate.
Obchodní tiskopisy: (Czech.) printed matter.
Obetydlig: (Swed.) insignificant.
Ober: (Ger.) high, above.
Oberbogen: (Ger.) the two upper panes in a sheet of four panes.
Oberkommando der Wehrmacht: (Ger.) German High Command, censored mail.
Oberfläche: (Ger.) surface, the face of a stamp.
OberPostAmt: (Ger.) main post office.
Oberpostdirektion: (Ger.) (OPD) Regional Directorate of Posts.
Oberschlesien: (Ger.) Upper Silesia.
Obetydlig: (Swed.) insignificant.
Obervolta: (Ger.) Upper Volta.
Objetos envasados: (Sp.) wrapped and bottled article; found on local fiscals of Cadiz which were used as postal tax stamps during the Civil War.
Obligations: bonds, debentures; revenue inscription on stamps of French Colonies.
Oblique roulette: perforation cuts are set with a slant, parallel to one another.
Oblit.: auction abbreviation term for obliterator cancel (grid cancel).
Obliteracion: (Sp.) cancellation.
Obliterare speciala: (Rom.) special cancellation.
Obliterat: (Rom.) used.
Obliterating bar: a mark used to make illegible an unwanted portion of a stamp design.  
Obliterating stamp: a mark, with date or time indication, used to deface stamps on mail.  
Obliteration: 1: term used to denote a cancellation marking to deface a stamp. 2: abstempelung (Ger.); Oblitération (Fr.); Annullamento (It.); Matasellado (Sp.).  
Oblitération de complaisance: (Fr.) canceled to order, stamps canceled by postal authorities without having been used for postage.  
Oblitération de faveur: (Fr.) favor cancellation.  
Oblitération en barres: (Fr.) barred cancel; with stripes.  
Oblitération forgé: (Fr.) forged cancel.  
Oblitération lourdé: (Fr.) heavy cancellation.  
Oblitération rond avec date: (Fr.) circular date stamp.  
Obliterator: hand or machine stamp used to cancel an adhesive.  
Obliertazione: (It.) obliteration.  
Oblitéré: (Fr.) canceled, used, a stamp that has been employed for the postal or revenue service for it was issued.  
Oblitéré a plume: (Fr.) pen cancellation.  
Oblitéré de complaisance: (Fr.) canceled to order.  
Obliertateur: (Fr.) canceller.  
Obock: eastern Africa on Gulf of Aden, seaport of French Somaliland; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1862: acquired by France, 1883: stamps of French Colonial issue, 1888: government moved from Obock to Djibouti, 1892, Feb. 1: No.1, 1 centime lilac-blue, first stamps, Obock overprint on back of French Colonial issue, postage due stamp, 1902: Obock and Somali Coast protectorate combined under name of French Somali Coast; name Somali Coast Protectorate adopted on stamps of Djibouti; see Afars and Issas, Benadir, Djibouti, Oltre Giuba, Italian East Africa, Italian Somaliland.  
Obrestez: (Rus.) see Specimen.  
Obsolescent stamp: stamp about to go off sale.  
Obsolete stamp: 1: stamps that are no longer sold by the postal service. 2: stamps no longer valid for postage.  
Obverse watermark: caused by thick paper instead of the normal thinning of the paper, making the watermark appear opaque instead of semi-transparent.  
Obvert: a picture or header on the stamp sheet that is on the opposite side than then usual or normal sheet.  
OC: auction abbreviation for off cover.  
O/C: off centered design.  
OCA: (Sp.) Argentine Clearing Organization, labels of a private delivery firm, Buenos Aires, Argentina, started 1997, for delivery in Argentina and worldwide through other firms.  
OC-CO: letters in the four corners of a San Marino essay, 1864, for M. Riester.  
Occasion (bonne): (Fr.) bargain (good).  
Occident: (Rom.) west.  
Occupacion: (Sp.) occupation  
Occupacion (timbre d’): (Fr.) occupation (stamp).  
Occupation Azirbayedjan: overprint on stamps of Persia, 1945-46 during Russian occupation; made by Entente officers, found to be bogus.  
Occupacion de Pascua: inscription on stamps of Chile for semi-postal for Easter Island.
**Occupation Française:** (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Hungary, French Occupation, 1919, see Arad.

**Occupation Française Cameroun:** (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Middle Congo, French occupation of Cameroon.

**Occupation stamp:** 1: stamps issued for use in enemy territories by the conquerors. 2: stamps of the invaded country.

**Occupazione Italiana:** (It.) private overprint on stamps of Egypt for Italian occupation of Oasis of Siwa, 1942, occupation.

**Occussi-Ambeno, Sultanate of: Timor:** bogus labels sold as stamps for nonexistent territory, 1968.

**Ocean-ångare:** (Swed.) ocean-going steamboat, steamer, steamship.


**Oceanie:** inscription for French Oceania, 1892-1958.

**Ocean mail:** mail carried on ocean routes.

**Ocean Letter (OL):** letter sent by radio to seafarers by Germany, England and Denmark in the early 1900s.

**Ocean postage:** Great Britain Penny Postage cutouts from envelopes during the 1850's.

**Oceania:** 1915: first semi-postal stamp, 1926: first postage due stamp, 1934: first air mail stamp.

**Oceletisk z plochych desek kombinovany s knihtiskem:** (Czech.) line engraving - flat plates in combination with typography.

**Ocelotisk z plochy desk:** (Czech.) line engraving, steel engraving, recess printing, intaglio, taile douce - flat plates.

**Ockra:** (Swed.) ochre (color).

**Ockrafårgad:** (Swed.) ochre-colored.

**Ockragul:** (Swed.) ochre-yellow (color).

**Ockupationsstyrkor:** (Swed.) occupation forces.

O C / P letter bomb inspected: Office of Communications, State Department, Washington, DC marking issued during 2002 letter bomb inspection.

**OCR:** optical character reader.

**Ocru:** (Rom.) ochre (color).

**Octombrie:** (Rom.) October.

**Octubre 12, 1942:** on stamps of Cuba, Ecuador and Paraguay; labels printed in 1935-36 to commemorate Columbus' first voyage.

**Ocupatia Bulgară:** (Rom.) Bulgarian occupation.

**Ocupatia Francea:** (Rom.) French occupation.

**Ocupatia Francea în Arad:** (Rom.) French occupation of Arad, see Arad.

**Ocupatia Germana:** (Rom.) German occupation.

**Ocupatia Greaca:** (Rom.) Greek occupation.

**Ocupatia Română:** (Rom.) Romanian Occupation.

**Ocupatia Turcesc:** (Rom.) Turkish Occupation.

**OD:** 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Official Department (Argentina). 2: auction abbreviation for oddity.

**Odborník:** (Czech.) expert, specialist.

**Odhylka:** (Czech.) difference.
Odder: Denmark inscription for local seal.
Oddity: a collectible philatelic item that has unusual variations such as a different design, gum type, different color, odd or unusual cancels, etc. and is not a freak or variety.
O.D.E.C.A.: (Sp.) Organizacion de Testados Centro Americanos; Central American States Organization.
Odense Bypost: city of Odense, Denmark, local post.
Odense - Odense Local Post: Odense is a city and the capital of Fyn county in N central Fyn Island ca. 83 miles SW of Copenhagen, Denmark. Local post opened 1 February 1884, with “Odense / Bypost” local stamps being issued on the same day, and with several others being issued through 1887. The local post ceased operations on 2 June 1891.
Odense - Odense A. A. Local Post: Local post with first (and only) 5 and 10 øre lithographed perf 11-1/2 “Dampbaadene Paa Odense AA” local stamps issued during July 1882 The stamps were used on mails carried by boats on the Odense and Great Belt Rivers.
Odessa: city in the USSR, on Black Sea; 1878-1881, city in Russia, local post, see Zemstvo, 1919-Jan. 30, 1920: overprint for Polish consular post in Odessa, Russia 1941: Romanian occupation, local post.
Odontomètre: (Fr.) 1866 name for perforation gauge.
OE: auction abbreviation which indicates that a cover has been opened at the end or side.
Oelsnitz/Vogtl.: city in Germany, Express-Packet-beförderung, local post.
Oeneo Island, Dependency of: bogus overprint of Pitcairn island.
Øerne: (Dan.) island(s).
Oesterr: Austria, 1883-1907.
Oesterreich: alone or as an overprint on stamps of Germany for Austria.
OETA: Occupied Enemy Territory Administration; World War II organization to administer occupied territories, used stamps of Great Britain overprinted M.E.F. for British Occupation of Italian Somaliland.
Oeuvres de Guerre: with cross and surtax, overprint on stamps of Cameroon for semi-postal.
Oeuvres de Solidarite Française: French Colonies general issue.
Oeuvres Sociales: with cross and surtax, overprint on St. Pierre and Miquelon semi-postal.
OF Castellorisco: Occupation Française, overprint on stamps of France for occupation of Castellorizo, 1915.
Offentlig Sak: (O.S.) (Nor.) inscription on stamps of Norway, official use.
OFC: USPS abbreviation used in address for office.
Oferta: (Inicial) (Sp.): first, or opening bid at an auction.
Oferta: (Iniziale) (It.): first, or opening bid at an auction.
Off center: a stamp design that is not printed in the exact center of the paper, resulting in unequal margins around a stamp.
Offences Island: cinderella label, not valid for postage.
Offences of Humanity: cinderella label featuring offences of the human body.
Offene Klasse: (Ger.) open class for exhibitors.
Offices abroad: postal agency of one country in another, usually because of the poor local postal network; special stamps were usually overprinted for these offices, mainly from the country
maintaining the office.

**Offices Abroad, China:** The German offices were shut in March 1917 after China entered WW I on the Allied side. The Russian offices ceased operation in Dec. 1920. Most of the others, including the American office, were closed at the end of 1922. One exception was a British office in Weihaiwei, which remained open until 1930.

**Offices Abroad, Morocco:** The British were operating offices there well after the end of WW II.

**Open Mail:** mail sent from one country’s exchange office to another country’s exchange office, sorted and marked at each office; rate differences ceased when prepaid international rate went into effect July 1, 1875.

**Offices Abroad, Turkey:** First closure was at the end of Sept. 1914, when the Ottomans entered the First World War. The Allied powers reopened their offices in 1919 once they won the war. These were closed in 1923 when the nationalists assumed control of Turkey.

**Official:** 1: of or related to the government. 2: stamps or stationery issued for use by government departments in the course of official business.

**Official:** 1: Tanganyika overprint on stamps of Kenya and Uganda; Basutoland overprint, official use, 1959-60. 2: overprint on stamps of British Guiana, 1875-77. 5: bogus overprint on Great Britain 1d red of 1864 Official Service: overprint on stamps of Liberia for official use.

**Official cachet:** 1: cachet produced by a postal administration. 2: loose term used by organizations closely associate with the issuance of a stamp.

**Official cancel:** a government sponsored cancel.

**Official First Day Cover:** usually indicates that it was produced by the nation's postal agency, but can be any FDC with an official government postmark.

**Official imitation:** stamps printed by authority to provide specimens for an exhibition or for sale after the original dies, proofs, etc. were no longer available.

**Official label:** printed labels provided and possibly affixed by the postal authorities for services rendered or to be rendered beside those prepaid by use of postage stamps.

**Officially flown:** covers flown with postal authorization.

**Official mail:** government business mail, to be sent by government officials without postage prepayment; sometimes called Penalty Mail because the special envelopes had the slogan "Penalty For Private Use $300."

**Official notice:** post office handstamp warning recipient that envelope may contain "Counterfeit Money" and letter with contents should be returned to the local post office; contents known as "green goods" to postal officials; prevalent in late 1800s.

**Official paid stationery:** postal stationery used by government departments, or provided for the public to reply to government offices.

**Official reprint:** stamps reprinted at a later date by the original issuing entity from the original plates.

**Official seal:** a label, in stamp form, issued by the Post Office to seal mail and parcel post that has opened in transit or that may have been opened for postal inspection of contents.

**Official stamp:** valid only on official mail of a government agency, or their agents; may be called "service stamps;" when inscribed or overprinted for specific departments, they are known as department stamps.

**Officiet:** 1: overprint on stamps of Luxembourg, Switzerland officials. 2: on stamps of Iran, officials denotes genuiness (1885-87). 3. specialized catalogue of Belgium and former colonies.

**Officiella årsböcker:** (Swed.) official yearbooks.

**Officiella maximikort:** (Swed.) official maximum cards.
Officiella minneshäften: (Swed.) official souvenir booklets.
Officiella minneskort: (Swed.) official souvenir cards.
Officiella utställningskort: (Swed.) official exhibition cards.
Officiel nytryk: (Dan.) official reprint.
Officina de Tanger: Tangiers local post
Offisieel: (Without Official) (Afrikaaans) overprint South West Africa for official use.
Offisieel-Official: (Afrikaaans) official; South West Africa.
Öffnungszeiten: (Ger.) times of being open (post office). Off paper: stamps that have been soaked off the paper.
Offrant (au plus): (Fr.) to the highest bidder.
Offre: (Fr.) an (auction) bid.
Off. Sak: (Nor.) inscription for official stamp of Norway.
Off sale: stamps still valid for postal use, but no longer on sale by the post office.
Offset: 1: reverse impression from the face of a sheet of stamps onto the back of another sheet. 2: Abklatsch (Ger.)
Offsetdruck: (Ger.) offset printing.
Offset lithography: printing process consists of transferring an image from an aluminum or zinc plate to a rubber blanket; the image is then transferred from the rubber blanket to the paper running through the machine.
Offset printing: the use of an aluminum plate that is photographically treated to retain the positive stamp image, while attracting ink, while the non-design areas repel the ink; the offset plate transfers the image to a rubber blanket roll (a negative image) that transfers the design to paper for the finished product.
Offsettryk: (Dan.) see Tryk - Offset.
Official: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Portugal and Spain for official use.
Oficina correos: (Sp.) post office.
Oficina de cambio: (Sp.) postal exchange office, used at Cuba's military headquarters in Angola, 1985.
Oficina de correos: (Sp.) post office.
Oficina filatelica del estado: (Sp.) State Philatelic Bureau, opened by the Nationalists at Salamanca in 1937. O.G.: auction abbreviation term; see Original gum.
Offfrankerad: (Swed.) unstamped, not stamped.
Offset: (Czech.) offset printing.
Ofsetpressen: (Swed.) offset press.
Ofszetnyomat: (Hung.) offset printing.
OG: original gum
Ogden's Express Co.: private baggage delivery firm serviced northern New Jersey cities and New York City; used labels; year unknown.
Ogn: Oregon, pre-adhesive postmark
OH: USPS abbreviation for Ohio
O.H.B.M.S.: On His Brittanic Majesty's Service, Great Britain official overprint on German East Africa revenue stamps, 1915.
Ohio: U.S. state March 1, 1803; taken from part of Northwest Territory; "Enabling Act" passed
Nov. 29, 1802; Congress admitted as state in 1953.

O.H.M.S.: 1: On His/Her Majesty's Service; 1978-91 Aitutaki, Cook Islands, etc. overprint. 2: official use, Canada.

Oh-My-Hair: fantasy by the *American Journal of Philately*.

Ohne falz: *(Ger.)* never hinged.

Ohne gummi: *(Ger.)* without gum.

Ohne wasserseichen, o.Wz: *(Ger.)* without watermark.

Ohu Post: inscription on stamps of Estonia for air mail.

Oilette: name given to a postcard that was made to resemble an oil painting.


Oiseaux: *(Fr.)* birds (thematic).

Ojen: city in Spain, local post. Spanish Civil War Nationalist, 1937.

OK: USPS abbreviation for Oklahoma.

O.K.C.A.: :: Russia Army of the North Issue, 1919; initials of Russian words meaning "Special Corps, Army of the North;" see Russia.

Okergul: *(Nor.)* ochre-yellow (color).

Okeridge Motor Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Okhansk: city in Russia, local post, 1871-1913, see Zemstvo.

Okker: *(Dan.)* ochre (color).

Okkergul: *(Dan.)* ochre-yellow (color).

Okla.: abbreviation for Oklahoma prior to Zip Code usage.

Oklahoma: U.S. territory May 2, 1890, state Nov.16, 1907; taken from Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Okraj: *(Czech.)* margin (of stamp[s]).

Oktober: *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* October.

Október: *(Hung.)* October.

Okupace albánsky: *(Czech.)* Albanian occupation.

Okupace americký: *(Czech.)* American occupation.

Okupace australský: *(Czech.)* Australian occupation.

Okupace belgický: *(Czech.)* Belgian occupation.

Okupace britský: *(Czech.)* British occupation.

Okupace brazílský: *(Czech.)* Brazilian occupation.

Okupace bulharský: *(Czech.)* Bulgarian occupation.

Okupace ceskoslovenský: *(Czech.)* Czechoslovakian occupation.

Okupace český: *(Czech.)* Czech occupation.
Okupace chílsky: (Czech.) Chilean occupation.
Okupace chorvatsky: (Czech.) Croatian occupation.
Okupace cínsky: (Czech.) Chinese occupation.
Okupace dánsky: (Czech.) Danish occupation.
Okupace estonsky: (Czech.) Estonian occupation.
Okupace finsky: (Czech.) Finnish occupation.
Okupace francouzsky: (Czech.) French occupation.
Okupace holandsky: (Czech.) Dutch occupation.
Okupace indicky: (Czech.) Indian occupation.
Okupace italskie: (Czech.) Italian occupation.
Okupace japonsky: (Czech.) Japanese occupation.
Okupace jihoafričky: (Czech.) South African occupation.
Okupace litevsky: (Czech.) Lithuanian occupation.
Okupace lotyšsky: (Czech.) Latvian occupation.
Okupace nemecky: (Czech.) German occupation.
Okupace pákistánsky: (Czech.) Pakistani occupation.
Okupace peruánsky: (Czech.) Peruvian occupation.
Okupace polsky: (Czech.) Polish occupation.
Okupace portugalsky: (Czech.) Portuguese occupation.
Okupace rakousky: (Czech.) Austrian occupation.
Okupace rumunsky: (Czech.) Romanian occupation.
Okupace rusky: (Czech.) Russian occupation.
Okupace slovensky: (Czech.) Slovakian occupation.
Okupace sovetsky: (Czech.) Soviet (USSR) occupation.
Okupace spanelsky: (Czech.) Spanish occupation.
Okupace srbsky: (Czech.) Serbian occupation.
Okupace svedsky: (Czech.) Swedish occupation.
Okupace thajsky: (Czech.) Thai occupation.
Okupace turecky: (Czech.) Turkish occupation.
Okupace uhersky: (Czech.) Hungarian occupation.
Okupace ukrajinsky: (Czech.) Ukrainian occupation.

OL: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Local Official (Germany). 2: origine locale: local postmark.
OL: (Fr.) origine locale (local origin), overprint on stamps of Monaco as a control mark when French carriers received them when placed in French mail boxes, up to 1904.
Olajbarna: (Hung.) olive-drab, olive-brown (color).
Olanda, olandez: (Rom) Netherlands (Holland), Dutch (adj.).
Olajzöld: (Hung.) olive-green (color).
Olanda: (It.) Netherlands
Olasz: (Hung.) Italian.
Olaszország, olasz: (Hung.) Italy.
Olasz Cyrenaica: (Hung.) Italian Cyrenaica.
Olasz Szomália: (Hung.) Italian Somaliland.
Olatoland: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers.*
Oldenburg: German State, located on North Sea in northwestern Germany; currency: 30
silbergroschen = 1 thaler, 30 groschen = 1 thaler 1852, Jan. 1: joined the Austria-Prussian Postal Union, 1852, Jan 5: No.1, 1/30 thaler black, issued its first stamps with fractional denominations and multiple currency values, 1868, Jan.1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1870: became part of the German Empire.

**Oldest postal services:** China about 4000 B.C., Egypt and Assyria about 3000 B.C.

**Oldest known illustration of a postal vehicle:** bas-relief dated about 250 B.C. shows a two-wheeled chariot of the Roman postal service.

**Oldham, Ashton & Guide Bridge Railway:** British railway local post.

**Old paper:** a tough, semi-transparent paper used during the 1860s.

**Old stamps not recognized:** handstamp used for issues declared invalid for postage; used during the U.S. Civil War when the U.S. government devalued all postage stamps issued prior to 1861; which left huge stocks of unusable postage stamps in the southern states.

**Olefactory:** stamp issues that when rubbed emit an odor, used for chocolate stamps of Switzerland, perfume issue of Norfolk Island.

**Oleomargarine:** U.S. Internal Revenue stamp for oleo manufacturers, 1886-1935.

**Olias:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937-38.

**Olika:** *(Swed.)* different.

**Oliv:** *(Rom.)* olive (color).

**Oliva:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Olivakt brun gul:** *(Swed.)* olivish brown-yellow (color).

**Olivakt gul brun:** *(Swed.)* olivish yellow-brown (color).

**Olivakt orange brun:** *(Swed.)* olivish orange-brown (color).

**Olivegrönt påtryck:** *(Swed.)* olive-green surcharge.

**Oliven:** *(Dan., Nor.)* olive (color).

**Olivenbrun:** *(Dan., Nor.)* olive-brown (color).

**Olivengrå:** *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* olive-grey (color).

**Olivengron:** *(Dan.)* olive-green (color).

**Olivengörön:** *(Swed.)* olive-green (color).

**Olivengronn:** *(Nor.)* olive-green (color).

**Olivengul:** *(Dan., Nor.)* olive-yellow (color).

**Olivensort:** *(Dan.)* olive-black (color).

**Olivensvart:** *(Swed.)* olive-black (color).

**Oliv-galben:** *(Rom.)* yellow-olive (color).

**Olivová:** *(Czech.)* olive (color) (adj.).

**Olivovohnedá:** *(Czech.)* olive-brown (color).

**Olivovy:** *(Czech.)* olive (color) (adj.).

**Olivovzelená:** *(Czech.)* olive-green (color).

**Olivoya:** bogus Island Queendom of Popeye's girlfriend Olive Oyl.

**Olkusz:** city in former Austrian-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Olleria:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Ólomkék:** *(Hung.)* livid blue (color).

**Olomouc:** city in Czechoslovakia, local post, c1945.

**Olonetz:** see Aunus.

**Ölpapier:** *(Ger.)* gold beater's paper

**OLS:** auction abbreviation term for Outer Letter Sheet
Olsztyn: (Pol.) Allenstein.
Olsztyn-Allenstein: overprint on stamps of Germany; see Allenstein, Poland.
Olten: city in Switzerland, local airmail, 1913.
Oltre Giuba: strip of land, parallel to the Juba River, aka Italian Jubaland; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1924: ceded to Italy by Great Britain, 1925, July 29: No.1, 1 centesimo brown, Oltre Guiba overprint on stamps of Italy, regular issue and postage due, 1926, June 1: semipostal for Italian Colonial Institute, 1926: incorporated into Italian Somalia, 1936: became part of Italian East Africa, see Jubaland.
Oluja: Croatia overprint, bogus.
Olympiade gioce: (It.) Olympic games (thematic).
Olympic Couriers: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Olympic Games: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1972.
Olympische spiele: (Ger.) Olympic games (thematic).
Oman: (Muscat and Oman) Sultanate on Arabian Peninsula; official name of postal administration: Ministry Of PT & T currency: 12 pies = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 naye paise = 1 rupee (1957), 64 baizas - 1 rupee (1966), 100 baizas = 1 rial saidi (1970) 1864-1947: British post office opened under Indian administration, stamps of India used, 1875, Aug. 17: joined the UPU, 1944, Nov. 20: No.1, 3 pence slate, first stamps and officials issued, stamps of India with Arabic overprint for use in Muscat only, 1947, Dec. 20: stamps of India overprinted "Pakistan" used, 1947, Dec. 20-Dec. 29: stamps of India handstamped "Pakistan" for local use, 1948, April 1: surcharge on British stamps for British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia, used in Abu Dhubi, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat, and, Qatar, 1966, Apr. 30: Oman Sultanate took over postal administration of Muscat and Oman, issued first stamps under its own postal authority, 1970-pre: officially known as Muscat and Oman, 1970: name changed to Oman, 1971, Jan. 16: first stamps inscribed Sultanate of Oman, 1971, Dec. 25: first semipostal issued for UNICEF.
Oman Imamate State: bogus stamps for Arabian sultanate
Oman, State of: bogus stamps for Arabian sultanate; not to be confused with genuine sultanate.
Omfattande: (Swed.) comprehensive.
Omfattende: (Dan., Nor.) comprehensive.
O.M.F. Cilicie: (Fr.) Occupation Militaire Française overprint on stamps of France, occupation of Cilicia, Syria, Offices in Turkey, 1920-22.
O.M.F. Syrie: (Fr.) Occupation Militaire Française; overprint on stamps of France, for Syria and Cilicia; 1920-22: French military occupation, Turkey/Ottoman revenue stamps; see Cilicia.
Omgravert: (Nor.) re-engraved.
Omis: (Fr.) omitted, missing.
Omnia juncta in uno: (Latin) "All joined in one" inscription referring to the international character of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
Omnibus issue: a common theme simultaneously used on the stamps of several different countries.
Område: (Dan., Nor.) territory, see Gebet.
OMS: (Fr.) Organisation Mondiale de la Sante; World Health Organization (W.H.O.).
Omslag till småpaket: (Swed.) wrappers for small parcels.
O Murcia: (Sp.) Orihuela Murcia, Spain, pre-adhesive postmark.
Ömvänt: (Swed.) inverted.
Ömvänt vattenmärke: (Swed.) inverted watermark.
Omvendt: 1. (Dan., Nor.) inverted, 2. (Nor.) reversed.

Omvendt Vandmærke: (Dan.) inverted watermark.

O.M.Y.: in cancel; Odessa Local Administration.

OnB: auction abbreviation term for On Board (Zeppelin Mail cachet).


On cover: stamps that are on the original envelope and may also be "tied" (postmark on stamp and cover tying the two together) to cover.

Onda: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

Ondara: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

Onderkant: (Dut.) bottom. Onderbroken: (Dut.) broken.

Ondulé: (Fr.) wavy.


One Cover Collection: consists of a cover from every country in the world.

One Directional Imperforate: term given to pairs or more found without either horizontal or vertical separations.

One Farthing: surcharge on stamps of Bermuda for temporary use to mail newspapers; 1901.

One Frame Exhibits: material is confined to one frame only, may include all classes and themes.

One Hundred Years: inscription on centenary issue, New South Wales 1888.

One Pnny: error surcharge on 1885 Malta issue; found once on each pane.

One way perforator: a perforating machine that applies perforations to the sheet in one dimension at one operation.

O.N.F. Castellorizo: Occupation Navale Française, French Naval Occupation, overprint on stamps of French Office in Levant for Castellorizo.

Onfiro: (Ice.) Onfiroinga or Onundarfirsi, local post.

On Foreign Service: found in 1918 postmark and censor handstamp permitting the cover to pass through the U.S. mail system without charge.

On H.M.S.: On Her/His Majesty's Service, overprint on stamps of Somaliland Protectorate, Chamba State, India officials.

Onil: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.


On L.F.S.: On Local Funds Service, private overprint on stamps of India to prevent theft.


On paper: stamps that still have paper portions of the original envelope or wrapper stuck to them.

On piece: a stamp attached to the original portion of the envelope or wrapper with enough of the cancel showing to ensure authenticity.

Onsdag: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Wednesday.

On Service: 1) signifying for government use, i.e., an official stamp; 2) overprint on stamps of Ceylon officials.

On S.S.: On State Service overprint on Feudatory State of Travancore, India officials.

On S.S.S.: On Sirmoor State Service, overprint for Feudatory State of Sirmoor, India official,
1885. On State Service: overprint on official stamps of Iraq, British Mandate.

Onteniente: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.


O.P.: (Ger.) Orts Post; overprint for local post.

O/P: overprint or overprinted.


OPAT: Organizacion Panamenta Antituberculosa, the Panama Tuberculosis Organization.

O.P. Continental: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971

O.P.D.: (Ger.) oberpostdirektion, overprint, Upper Postal Directorate, Russian Zone of Germany, Post WW II., see Berlin, Germany.

O.P.D.A.: Ottoman Public Debts Administration, see A.D.P.O.

Open Class exhibits: may include all material centering on a subject, judging for rarity is omitted.

Open’d by Rebells: earliest known example of censor mark, applied to letters detained by the Jacobites Rebellion, Scotland and England, 1745-46.

Opened up: refers to a die that is worn and redone by an engraver to improve the quality of the die.

Open End Auction: Internet auction that keeps going until there are no bids within a 5-minute time span.

Opening price: beginning selling price of the lot; can represent one bid over the second highest book bid, the highest book bid or the reserve price for the lot.

Open transit: mail from one country to another, usually in small quantities, sent to the U.S. for processing and dispatching.

Operation Deepfreeze: cachet applied to covers on board ships to the Antarctic during the 1997-98 season.

Operation Gum Gum: British police operation to eliminate wholesale processing (eliminating the cancel) of used British stamps, 1989.

Operation Highjump: cachet applied to covers on board ships to the Antarctic during the 1996-97 season.

Operation Papua Merdeka: Papua Freedom Movement labels.

Operazione Alba: military postmark used by Italian forces in Albania, 1997.

Opinions: series of books published by the Philatelic Foundation on expertizing.

Opium ship letters: 1820-47; mail carried on ships with an opium cargo sailing to China from various nations throughout the world.

Opium War: mail from British military ships engaged in the China conflict of 1840-42, when Chinese high commissioner Lin Tse-hsu confiscated and destroyed 20,000 chests of opium.

Oplata Skarbowa: revenue stamp of Poland.

O.P.M.: overprint on stamps of the Southern Moluccas by rebels in Western Papua, 1976-79.

Opochka: city in Russia, local Zemstvo issue, 1876-94.

Øpost: (Dan.) island post.

OPP: auction abbreviation term for Opposite.

Oppgravere: (Nor.) (printing plate) retouch.

Opposite the Post Office: term used in advertising in cities to emphasize location.

O.P.S.O.: On Public Service Only overprint of New Zealand officials, 1892-1901.

Opt.: 1. Overprint. 2. (Rom.) eight (number).
Optesprezece: (Rom) eighteen (number).

Optical Character Reader (OCR): mail-processing machine that "reads" an address and translates it into a sprayed on bar code.


OR: 1: USPS abbreviation for Oregon. 2: origine rurale (Fr.) postmark applied by a rural carrier on stamps of France.

Oradea: (Nagyvárad) Eastern Hungary, located in Romania; WW 1-pre: Hungarian, 1919: stamps of Hungary overprinted by Romania as second Transylvania issue. 1945: surcharged stamps of Hungary, issued by Russia to commemorate its being handed back to Romania.

Orangeakt: (Swed.) orangish (color).

Orangeakt brun: (Swed.) orangish-brown (color).

Orangeakt gul: (Swed.) orangish-yellow (color).

Orangeakt röd: (Swed.) orangish-red [brick-red] (color); see Tegelröd.

Orangebrun: (Dän., Swed.) orange-brown (color).

Orangebrun-gulakt orangebrun: (Swed.) orange-brown - yellowish orange brown (color).

Orangeburg coil: issued January 24, 1911, in Orangeburg, NY, for the Bell Pharmaceutical Co.

Orangefarvet: (Dän.) orange (color).

Orange Free State: former Boer Republic in South Africa; 1854: established as a Boer republic, 1866: De La Rue, U.K., printer; first Postmaster General appointed, 1868, Jan.-74: first stamps issued, but outgoing mail required stamps of Orange Free State and Cape Colony, 1898, Jan.: became member of UPU, 1900, Mar. 19: British Amy took over the Posts and Telegraphs Office; produced overprinted provisional, Victoria Regina Imperatrix, VRI, 1900, May 28: became Orange River Colony attached to the British Crown, see Orange River Colony.


Orangefristaten: (Dän.) Orange Free State.

Orangegul: (Dän., Swed.) orange-yellow (color).

Orangegul-orange: (Swed.) orange-yellow - orange (color).

Orange-orangegul: (Swed.) orange - orange-yellow (color).

Orange River Colony: former British colony in South Africa; previously known as Orange Free State; 1900, May 28: formerly Orange Free State, 1900, Aug.-1902: overprint on stamps of Cape of Good Hope, 1903, Feb.: definitives issued, 1910, June: combined with other territories to form the Union of South Africa, 1913: only stamps of South Africa used. Orang(j)e Vrij Staat: (Afrikaan) Orange Free State.

Orangerød: (Dän.) orange-red (color).

Orangeröd: (Swed.) orange-red (color).

Orangeröd - tegelröd: (Swed.) orange-red - brick-red (color).

Oransje: (Nor.) orange (color).

Oranjebrun: (Swed.) Orange Free State.

Oranjebrun: (Nor.) orange-yellow (color).

Oransjebrun: (Nor.) orange-brown (color).

Oransjerød: (Nor.) orange-red (color).

Orcades (les): (Fr.) Orkneys (the).

Oranžová: (Czech.) orange (color) (adj.).

Oranzovocervená: (Czech.) orange-red (color).
Oranzovohnedá: (Czech.) orange-brown (color).
Oranzovozlutá: (Czech.) orange-yellow (color).
Oranzovy: (Czech.) orange (color) (adj.).

Orch(h)a: India Feudatory State; 1897: stamps prepared but never issued, 1913: first local stamps, 1950, Apr. 30: stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India.

Orchid Issue: nickname for the U.S. 80¢ Hawaii airmail stamp depicting Diamond Head Mt. farmed by palm trees.

Ord: auction abbreviation term for Ordinary (paper).
Order of the Tie: formed in Windsor, Canada to honor good collectors and good sports.
Ordinaries: former U.S. term for definitives or regular issues.
Ordinary: overprint on official stamps of Liberia to make stamps valid for ordinary postage.
Ordinary usage: the correct rate of postage applied for the correct usage.

Ordinateurs: (Fr.) computer (topic).
Ordlista: (Swed.) symbols.
Ordnung: (Ger.) decree.

Ore.: abbreviation for Oregon prior to Zip Code usage.
Orel: (Czech.) eagle.
Orense: province in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War Nationalist and Republican, 1936-38.

Organisation Internationale pour les Refugies: (Fr.) International Organization of Refugees overprint on Switzerland officials, 1948-50.
Organisation Meteorologique Mondiale: (Fr.) World Meteorological Organization overprint on Switzerland officials.

Organisation Mondiale de la Sante: (Fr.) World Health Organization overprint on Switzerland officials.

Organizaciones colectivizadas: (Sp.) government organizations which were "socialized" by the Republican government during the Civil War.
Organizatia Natiunilor Unite: (Rom.) United Nations.

Orgheef: city in Russia, local post, 1871-1893, see Zemstvo.
Orgiva: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Oriental: (Fr.) East, Eastern.
Orientale: (Fr.) generally means “East” when used with a country name.

Orient, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1860s, for lower Danube lines.

Original: a stamp from the first issue and not a reprint or later issue.

Original gum: (OG) gum which is in the original state as applied by the printer and appears untouched by a hinge, another auction definition states: unused with original gum disturbed by previous hinging, which may still be attached.

Originalgummi: (Dan.,Nor.) original gum.

Originel: (Fr.) pristine (condition).


Orihuela: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.


Orizava: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Orizontal, orizontala: (Rom.) horizontal.

Or K.C. Novita: Serbia.

Orkneys, South: Falkland Island Dependencies, Antarctica; 1944, Feb.21, first stamps issued.
Orleans Territory: U.S. territory Oct. 1, 1804; became State of Louisiana, May 1, 1812.
Orlof: overprint on stamps of Iceland for holiday or vacation savings, considered fiscal stamps.
Ørn: (Dan., Nor.) eagle.
Orono Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Oro Pastas: inscription on air mail stamps of Lithuania.
Oropesa: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Oroszország: (Hung.) Russia.
Orosz: (Hung.) Russian.
Orphelins de la Guerre: War Orphans inscription on stamps of French semi-postal.
Orts Post: inscription on Zurich cantonal stamps of 1850, stamps of Switzerland, local post.
Ortspostmarke: (Ger.) local stamp created by Austrians to provide service when Austria recaptured territory occupied by Italy, June 15, 1918. Osa: city in Russia, local post, 1889-1911, see Zemstvo.
Osakeanttiakteeemissin: (Finn.) Stock Share Issuance; Finnish documentary stamps, 1922.
Osch: Schilling; currency used in Austria.
Oschatz: city in Germany, Courier local post, 1893.
O.S.G.I. New Britain: overprint on stamps of German New Guinea.
Oslo: City and capital of Norway, and also seat of Akershus county, in SE Norway at N end of Oslo Fjord (an inlet of the Skagerrak [also Skagerak] arm of the of the E central North Sea), extending inland ca. 80 miles, see Christiania.
Osmani Postalari 1337: overprint on Turkish revenue stamps; Turkey in Asia.
Osnabruck: city in Germany, local post, Boten-Comtoir H. Witte, c1860-78.
Ossetia: bogus Russian local overprint.
Ossola: city in Italy, local post, C. Nazionaldi Liberazione, c1944.
OSS Forgeries: Office of Strategic Services postal forgeries for use in Japanese-occupied China during World War II.
Öst: (Dan., Nor.) east.
Ostafrikanische Gemeinschaft: (Ger.) Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
Östafrika: (Swed.) East Africa.
Östafrika: (Dan., Nor.) East Africa.
Ostämplat utan gummering: (Swed.) unused, no gum.
Ostashkof: city in Russia, local post, 1878-1897, see Zemstvo.
Östasia: (Nor.) East Asia.
Ostasiatische Expeditionskorps: (Ger.) East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps, July 1900.
Östasien: (Dan., Swed.) East Asia.
Östberlin: (Dan., Nor.) East Berlin.
Östberlin: (Swed.) East Berlin.
Osten: city in Poland, overprint on stamps of German for Poland, German occupation, 1939.
Oster: city in Russia, local post, 1885, see Zemstvo.
Öster: (Swed.) East.
Österreich: (Ger.) Austria.
Österreich: (Ger.) diagonal overprint on German stamps for use in Burgenland, Vienna and Lower Austria, 1945.
Osterreichische Post: (Ger.) Austria post.
Osterreichische Staatsdruckerei: (Ger.) Austrian State Printing Works.
Österrike: (Nor.) Austria.
Österrike: (Swed.) Austria.
Österrike-Ungern: (Swed.) Austria-Hungarian.
Österrikisk: (Nor.) Austrian.
Österrikisc: (Swed.) Austrian.
Österriske skeppspost: (Swed.) Austrian ship mail (ship post).
Österriske skipspost: (Nor.) Austrian ship mail (ship post).
Östersjøen: (Nor.) Baltic Sea.
Östersjön: (Swed.) Baltic Sea.
Östeuropa: (Dan., Nor.) Eastern Europe.
Östland: (Dan., Nor.) WWII German occupied territories in northern Russia.
Ostmark: currency in East Germany.
Ostraca: ancient pieces of clay with writing on them, singular form is ostracon.
Östra Skärgården: (Fin.) steamship, carrying mail, serving Finland cities, late 1800s.
Östrig: (Dan.) Austria (adj.).
Östrigsk: (Dan.) Austrian (adj.).
Östrigsk Post i Levanten: (Dan.) Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Östrigske skibspost: (Dan.) Austrian ship mail (ship post).
Östrig-Ungarnsk Feltpost: (Dan.) Austro-Hungarian field post.
Östrof: city in Russia, local post, 1875-1910, see Zemstvo.
Ostrogozhsk: city in Russia, local post, 1871-1885, see Zemstvo.
Ostroleka: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Ostropa-Osteuropäische Briefmarkenausstellung: (Ger.) East European Stamp Exhibition, 1935, held in Konigsberg, East Prussia.
Östrov: (Czech.) island.
Östrovy: (Czech.) islands.
Ostrów Mazowiecka: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Ostrumelien: (Dan., Ger.) Eastern Roumelia.
Östtyskland: (Dan., Nor.) East Germany (DDR).
Osuna: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Osvobozeni: city in Czechoslovakia, liberation local post, c1945.
Oszttrák: (Hung.) Austrian (adj.), see Ausztria.
Osztrák-magyar katona posta: (Hung.) Austro-Hungarian military post.
Osztrák postaigazgatás magyarországon: (Hung.) the Austrian postal administration of Hungary. Austrian postage stamps were used in Hungary from 1 June 1850 through 1871.
Osztrák posta Kréta: (Hung.) the Austrian post office in Crete.
Osztrák posta Levanta: (Hung.) the Austrian post office in the Levant.
Öt: (Hung.) five (number).
O.T.: Oregon or Orleans Territory, when used in a postmark.
O.T.: Obchodni Tiskovina (Czech.) overprint for commercial printed matter Czechoslovakia, 1934.
Otandat: (Swed.) imperforated.
Ötezer: (Hung.) five-thousand (number).
Other articles: a category of international mail that is made up of various classes of printed
matter, matter for the blind and small packets.

Otivar: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1936-38.

Ottawa: formerly Bytown, Canada.

Otte: (Dan.) eight (number).

Ottoman Empire: 1: Constantinopoli, Egypt, see Interpostal seals, 1867-71. 2: Turkish Empire.

Otto plates: 1883 reissue of South Africa of Cilliers Printings of Pretoria

Ouguiya: currency unit in Mauritania.

Ötven: (Hung.) fifty (number).

Otvorenie Slovenskono: overprint on stamps of Czechoslovakia for Slovakia, 1939.

Otwock: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Oubangi-Chari: former French territory in western Africa; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc


Oubangui - Chari - Tchad: overprint on stamps of Middle Congo for Ubangi Shari Chad, 1915.

Oudemyoor Palumpoor: Indian State produced as a German fantasy issue in 1889.

Ouest: (Fr.) West.

Ouganda: (Fr.) Uganda.

Ouguiya: currency unit in Mauritania.

O.U.S.: Oxford Union Society overprint and backprint on the Great Britain 1-penny red picturing Queen Victoria; 1859-1879.

Outer Islands Agents: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971

Outline type: name for an open type where the strokes are drawn in outline format.

Out of hours: Finnish term for fee paid when mail is posted outside normal post office hours.

Outre-Juba: (Fr.) Juba.

Outre-mer (étranger): (Fr.) overseas.

Outside of the mail: addressed envelopes carried on steamship or railroad company business.

Outward portion: the part of a reply postal card that carries the card on its outward trip, distinguishing it from the reply half.

Ouvert d’office pour le contrôle des devises: (Fr.) opened by the office for the control of currency, label used to reseal mail after being opened to check enclosure for currency, 1939.

Ouvert par l’Autorité Militaire: (Fr.) (opened by military authority), censor marking.

Ouzbékistan: (Fr.) Uzbekistan.

Oval grill cancel: used in Buenos Aires, 1858-59, complicated design to prevent washing of stamp for reuse.

Oval meter: meters introduced in Jan. 1922 capable of printing only one fixed denomination.

Oval pattern: 1: used in Ceylon, 1855-67, complicated oval design to prevent washing of stamp for reuse. 2: used in New South Wales, 1850, complicated oval pattern to prevent washing of stamp for reuse.

Ovanför: (Swed.) above.

Ovanlig: (Swed.) scarce.

Ovate bar duplex: cancel with eight to ten horizontal bars tapered at ends to form an ellipse.

Overall multiple watermark: a network pattern watermark covering all the stamps in a sheet.

Overall tagged: stamps with phosphor coating applied to their entire surface after printing;
taggant is applied to the entire printed paper web.
**Over (or Under) inking:** stamps that have been received with more or less of one or more of the colors to complete the design.
**Overcharge:** see surcharge.
**Overland Mail:** term used for postal services operated over large areas by various means of transportation; such as the trans-continental mail carried by stage coach across the U.S. in the 1860s.
**Overlay:** overall printing, usually applied to light weight papers to make them opaque so that any writing on the inside is not visible outside.
**Overprint (Opt.,Ovpt.):** an additional printing on a stamp that was not part of the original design; for example, the Molly Pitcher U.S. stamp of 1928 has the words "Molly Pitcher" overprinted on top of the design; where the additional inscription changes the face value of the stamps, this is then named a surcharge.
**Overprint transposed:** used on stamps of South West Africa, English inscription of Afrikaans stamps, or vice versa.
**Overrun countries:** commemorative set of U.S. stamps issued in 1943-44 illustrating flags of various nations.
**Översø:** (Dan.) Overseas (areas).
**Overseas Mail:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
**Oversjøisk:** (Nor.) overseas (areas).
**Overstemple:** (Dan.) overprint, surcharge, see Overstryk.
**Overton & Co.'s City Mail:** U.S. local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1844-45.
**Overton & Co.'s Express:** S. Allan Taylor label.
**Övertryck:** (Swed.) overprint, surcharge.
**Overtryk:** (Dan.) overprint, surcharge, see Overstemple.
**Overtrykk:** (Nor.) overprint, surcharge.
**Overtrykk - Blått:** (Nor.) blue overprint (1905 1.50 Krone surcharge).
**Overtrykk - Karmin:** (Nor.) Carmine overprint (1905 2.00 Krone surcharge).
**Overtrykk - Lys grønt:** (Nor.) light green overprint (1905 1.00 Krone surcharge).
**Overtrykk - Olivengrønt:** (Nor.) olive-green overprint (1905 1.00 Krone surcharge).
**Overtrykk - Rødt:** (Nor.) red overprint (1905 2.00 Krone surcharge).
**Overtrykk - Svart:** (Nor.) black overprint (1906-1908 15ø and 30ø Krone surcharges).
**Overtrykk - Ultramarin:** (Nor.) ultramarine overprint (1905 1.50 Krone surcharge).
**Oversøs forfalskning:** (Dan.) overprint forgery, surcharge forgery.
**Ovpt(d):** auction abbreviation term for overprint(ed).
**Øvre:** (Dan., Nor.) upper (side).
**Övre Schlesien:** (Swed.) Upper Silesia.
**Øvre Senegal og Niger:** (Dan., Nor.) Upper Senegal and Niger.
**Øvre Senegal & Niger:** (Swed.) Upper Senegal and Niger.
**Övre Slesien:** (Dan.) Upper Silesia.
**Øvre Volta:** (Swed.) Upper Volta.
**Øvre Volta:** (Dan., Nor.) Upper Volta.
**Övriga Norden:** (Swed.) Nordic countries.
OWASU: Old World Archaeology Study Unit.
Owney: a dog who became the symbol of the Railway Mail Service and traveled on mail trains in the 1890s.
Owls: mail carriers in the magical world of Harry Potter.
o.Wz, ohne wasserseichen: (Ger.) without watermark.
OX: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Post Office Seal (Official Seals).
Oxford: United Kingdom college stamp/labels; All Souls 1884; Exeter 1882; Hertford 1875; Keble 1871-76; Lincoln 1877; Merton 1876-83; Saint John's 1884-85.
Oxia, Arcoudi and Dranonera: Greek island stamps repudiated by the government in 1963.
Oxford Postal & Courier: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971
Oxidado: (Sp.) foxed.
Oxidation: a chemical process where the color of the stamp is changed due to exposure to elements present in the air or by improper storage; is considered a "damaged stamp."
Oxidized: term applied to a stamp that has been darkened from sulphurization or oxidation with age.
Oxydée: (Fr.) oxidized.
OY: Scott Catalog number prefix for Life Insurance (New Zealand).
Øy: (Nor.) island.
Oymatikqn T.T.T.: (Resembles these letters) Greece.
Øypost: (Nor.) island post.
OZ: Peru.
O.Z.A.K.: (Ger.) Operation Zone Adriatische Küstenland, (Operation Zone of the Adriatic Coast), consolidation of provinces created by Germany in WW II.
Ozorków: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
P: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Newspaper. 2: proof. 3: auction term for Poor quality. 4: international postal code for Portugal. 5: pre-adhesive postmark; Paris (France), Pennsylvania (USA), Philadelphia, (Penn.) Poland, Prague (Bohemia). 6: (With no country name, with value and Queen's cameo) Great Britain. 7: with eagle and United States of America: Kentucky Custom House revenue, seal. 8: perforation for Canal Zone on U.S. stamps, perforator was formally a Panama Railroad perforator with "rPr" modified to a "P." 9: Plattendruck: (Ger.) flat plate printing 10: papier (Ger.) paper 11: P, Pt, Pta, Ptas, Pts abbreviations for Peseta(s). 12: (Ger.) Pfennig, unit of currency. 13: Pula: currency unit in Botswana 14: Punt: currency unit in Ireland 15: Peso, currency unit in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Dominican republic, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay. 16: The Philatelist (Great Britain). 17: (With star and crescent in circle) Straits Settlements, Malaya overprint for Perak. 18: with Arabic between; overprint on British stamps for official. 19: with crescent and star in oval, overprint on Straits for Perak. 20: Police, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 21: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for being sold in Panama, 1921-23. 22. in oval, paid (British, Ger.). 23. Preussen; found on letters from Russia to France, followed by a number which refers to the frontier office, 1830-69. 24. Ashton-Potter prefix used in front of the plate number in its stamp production. 25. in a box, plate block. 

(P), PH, Photo: auction term that a lot or portion of a lot is photographed.


P.A.: Protector of Aborigines, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

Pa: 1: Padova (Italy), Pennsylvania (USA) pre-adhesive postmark. 2: para, currency unit in Turkey and Eastern Europe

Pà: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) iron.

PA: 1: USPS abbreviation for Pennsylvania. 2: pencil addressed. 3: Postamt (Ger.) post office

PAA: Pan American Airways (USA).

Pa'anga: currency unit in Tonga.

Paar: (Dut., Ger.) two of a kind; stamps that have not been separated, pair.

På bagsiden: (Dan.) on the reverse.


Pabellon Postal: (Sp.) postal sorting room; on postmarks of Alicante used at the Madrid (M.Z.A.) railway station.

Pacchi postali: (It.) inscription; 1: parcel post, postal package; Italy. 2: (With "Sul Bolletti no Sull Ricevuta") Italy. 3: (With "Bolleta Ricevuta") San Marino. 4: (With star and crescent) Somalia.

Pacco: (It.) package.

Pacem in Terris: (Latin) Peace on Earth inscription on 1964 stamp of Canada.

Pachuca: district in Mexico, overprint, 1856-1883.


Pacific Express Co.: private mail and parcel delivery firm serviced area west of the Mississippi River; used corner card, complimentary franks and passes, labels, and a range of stamps; 1879-1911.

Francisco to Hong Kong via Hawaii, following ship cancels have been recorded: America, Arizona, China, Great Republic, Henry Chauncey, Japan, Ocean Queen, Rising Star, Constitution, Golden City, Montana, Sacramento, Alaska, Colorado, Costa Rica, and Oregonian. 1868: became Ligne T extended to Australia and New Caledonia, 1868: PMSNC established 10¢ rate between USA and Hong Kong; extended service to Japan and Shanghai, 1877: Oriental and Oceanic Steamship Co. started alternate service competing with PMSNC, 1886: Bremen's Norddeutscher Lloyd added service to Australia, Singapore and China, 1892: Canadian Pacific Railway started service Vancouver to Hong Kong, 1893: Australia link closed due to being unprofitable, 1900: Norddeutsche Lloyd extended to Japan, 1901: Jaluit Company began service to Marshall Islands from Australia, 1914: French and German line service ended with outbreak of war, 1920: French line “Transpacific” service reopened, 1940: French line service stopped due to war.

Pacific Mail Express Co.: Phantom post; bears California city
Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company: U. S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's telegrams, 1883.
Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company: U. S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's telegrams, 1886.
Pacific Stage and Express Co.: private firm serviced area between San Francisco and Sacramento, Calif., used a label, 1860-64.
Pacific Union Express Co.: private parcel delivery firm operated by the Central Pacific Railroad in California and Nevada; used labels, 1869-69.
Package box mail: marking applied to letters dropped into a New York street box marked for parcels only.
Package Service: USPS mail service, formerly known as Fourth Class.
Päckchen: (Ger.) small package.
Packenmarke: inscription 4-kopeck for parcel stamp, Wenden-Livonia, Russia 1863.
Packet: 1: an assortment of stamps made up in an envelope or package form. 2: fast mailboat on a stated schedule. 3: term used for booklets circulated by exchange clubs.
Packet boat: a passenger boat carrying mail and cargo on a regular schedule.
Packet-Brief-Verkehr: city of Cologne, Germany, local post, 1886-1900.
Packet cancel: a postmark applied to mail carried in ships maintained by a government.
Packet Forgery: a reproduction of genuine stamp that is intended to fool beginning stamp collectors.
Packet letter: mail carried by a ship under contract by a post office to carry mail, started 1840s.
Packet postage: that portion of the rate used to pay the ship that carried the item.
Packet-ship letter: mail arriving in port without any cancel or mark of origin.
Packhöi, Pakhöi: treaty port in Kwantung province, China; overprint on stamps of Indo-China, French offices in China, 1903-22.
P.a D.: paid to destination, pre-adhesive postmark.
Padding: commercial mailer's term for adding names to a mailing list to compensate for undeliverable mail; see bounce-back.
Padelany: (Czech.) false.
Padelky: (Czech.) forgery.
Padroes de Grande Guerra: "Comrades of the Great War" overprint on stamps of Portugal for
postal tax.
Paese: (It.) country.
PAG: auction abbreviation term for Paper Adheres to Gum.
Pagamento alla consegna: (It.) cash on delivery (C.O.D.).
Pagaralam: local overprint for district in Palembang, Sumatra, 1942-45.
Page & Co.s Express: private parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels; 1875.
Page & Keyes City Letter Express: S. Allan Taylor label.
Page de carnet: (Fr.) booklet pane; uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in booklets.
Pagina del Libretto: (It.) booklet pane; uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in booklets.
Pagina do Livreto: (Port.) booklet pane; uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in booklets.
Paginacion del cuadernillo: (Sp.) booklet pane; uncut block of stamps especially printed and cut for use in booklets.
Pago contra reemolso: (Sp.) cash on delivery, C.O.D.
Pago deficiente: (Sp.) insufficiently stamped.
Paid: indicating regular postage has been prepaid by the sender.
Paid all: 1: July 22, 1868; handstamp applied to letters between the North German Postal Union and the U.S. to indicate prepaid mail matter and office of origin. 2: pre-1891, UPU treaty between U.S. and British Australian colonies specified use of straight line marking on front of the cover.
Paid Permits: Oct. 1, 1904; a system for mailing identical pieces in quantity without stamps.
Paid Reply Postal Cards: two postal cards that are attached to each other; one for sending a message, the other is for the recipient to detach for the reply.
Paidstempel: (Ger.) cancel for "paid"
Paid to destination: prior to postal agreements between countries, the total postage on a piece of mail from one country to another was made up of two parts, revenue to the country of origin and the other to the country of destination. If partially unpaid, the balance would be collected as postage due from addressee.
Paid to lines: 1840-60; handstamp on letters from Canada to the U.S. indicating correct prepayment.
Paid postmark: a postmark indicating prepayment of postage in cash, and not in postage stamps.
**Paiement contre remboursement:** (Fr.) cash on delivery (C.O.D.)

**Pääjänneen Laiva Oy:** (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

**Paine & Cobb's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Campbello, Mass.; used a label; year unknown.

**Paine's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Marblehead; used labels; 1891

**Paine's Package Delivery:** parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area; used a label; year unknown.

**Painted cachet:** hand drawn or hand made cachet to which hand painting of any nature has been applied.

**Paio:** (It.) two of a kind; stamps that have not been separated, pair.

**Pair:** 1: two of a kind; stamps that have not been separated, two attached stamps. 2: paar: (Ger.); paire (Fr.); coppia, paio (It.); pareja (Sp.) 3: two se-tenant postage stamps; understood to be se-tenant horizontally.

**Pair of full stamps with interpane gutter between:** stamps printed in large formats and then incorrectly cut into panes; considered an error.

**Paire:** (Fr.) two of a kind; stamps that have not been separated, two attached stamps.

**Pais:** (Port., Sp.) country.

**Paisa, Paise:** currency unit in Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan, Ajman, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

**Païses bajos:** (Sp.) lower countries, Netherlands, Holland.

**Paisley Penny Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Paita:** city and province in Peru; overprint on stamps of Peru for provisional issue of town during occupation by Chile, 1884.

**Paket:** (Ger., Swed.) parcel

**Paketaufgabezettel:** (Ger.) a two piece label, with larger part affixed to the parcel, smaller part affixed to accompanying letter, used by the Prussian post office in 1854.

**Paketmarken:** (Ger., Swed.) parcel post stamps.

**Paketpost:** (Ger.) parcel post.

**Pakhoi:** city in province of Kwangtung, China; 1877: became a treaty port, 1902, Feb.1: post office opened, 1903, Apr.-: Indo-Chinese post office, stamps of Indo-China overprinted “Packhoi” or “Pack-Hoi” for use at a French post office, with denomination shown in Chinese characters; now named Pei Hai 1922, Dec. 31: post office closed; see China; Indo-China, French Offices.


**Pákistán:** (Czech.) Pakistan

**Pakistansk:** (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Pakistani (adj).

**Pákistánsky:** (Czech.) Pakistani.

**Pakisztán:** (Hung.) Pakistan.
Pakke(r): (Dan., Nor.) package(s).
Pakkepost: (Den., Nor.) parcel post.
Pakkepostmærke: (Dan.) parcel post stamp.
PAL: Parcel Air Lift.
Palacio de Comunicaciones: inscription on Colombia and Cuba for postal tax.
Palazöld: (Hung.) slate-green (color).
Palencia: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, Nationalist, 1937.
Palästina: (Ger., Swed.) Palestine
Palestinländer: part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, currency: 1,000 fils = 5 Israeli shekels, 1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (1998) 1994: No.1, 5 mils multicolor, first stamp, 1994, Aug. 15: first official stamp, could also be used by the general public, 1994, Oct. 7: first semipostal.
Palid: (Rom.) pale (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Palimpsest: papers originally printed on for some other purpose before being used for postage stamps, such as the early stamps of Latvia printed on the backs of German military maps; commonly used where part of a design was erased to install a new value or inscription.
Palma de Mallorca: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1936.
Palmenstempel: (Ger.) palm marking on German field post mail during WW II, used by the German Afrika Corps.
Palmer, Frederick N.: 1845-48; postmaster, Brattleboro, Vt., issued Postmaster's Provisional...
Palmerston Garage: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Palm stamps: common design featuring palm trees for colonies in French West Africa, 1906.
Paludismo: (Sp.) malaria on 1947 Mosquito Tax stamp must be affixed to all letters in addition to regular postage.
Pålydende Værdi: (Dan.) nominal value, face value.
Pålydende verdi: (Nor.) nominal value, face value (of stamps).
Pamiut: now named Frederikshaab, Greenland.
Pamplona: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1936-37.

Panad: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Panagra: Pan American-Grace Airways, overprint on various stamps of South American countries.

Panalpina Ltd.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Panama: links North and Central America to South America; currency: 100 centavos = 1 peso, 100 centesimos = 1 balboa (1904) 1859-1903: former Department of Republic of Colombia, 1863-84: British stamps used on overseas mail from Panama City, 1870-81: British stamps used on overseas mail from Colon, 1878: No.1, 5 centavos gray green, first issues for Panama along with those of “Estados Unidos de Colombia,” 1887: Colombia issues for use in the Department of Panama, 1903, Nov. 3: Panama declared its independence; 1903, Nov. 16: first stamp issue, “Republica de Panama” provisionals issued in Colon, Bocas del Toro and Panama City, 1904, June 11: Canal Zone had its own stamps, joined the U.P.U., 1905, Feb. 4: first inscription “Republica de Panama,” 1915: first postage due stamp, 1921, Feb.: U.S. forces intervene in clash with Costa Rica, 1929, Feb. 8: first air mail stamp, special delivery issue overprinted “Correo Aereo,” 1941: first semipostal stamp; see A.R. Colon Colombia.
Panama Canal Int-Ocean: inscription on label supposedly sold, 1880s, for mail on ships going through the canal.
Panama Canal Zone: overprint on stamps of Panama.
Panama Köztársaság: (Hung.) Republic of Panama.

Pan-American Exposition: poster stamp advertising areas thought to be part of the Pan-American organization.
Pan-American Postal Union: 1890; agreement made by countries in North and South America, except Canada and the European colonies, to charge domestic rates of postage for mail to other countries in the Union.
Pan-Am inverts: U.S. postage stamps issued for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition, on sale from May 1 through Oct. 31, 1901; the 1¢, 2¢ and 4¢ stamps were printed with inverted centers.

Pantone Color System: a standardized system of blended colors, each with their own Pantone Matching System (PMS) number.
Pandemonia: spoof stamps created for 1936 stamp exhibition.
Pane: 1: stamps as sold by the post office; usually a commemorative pane consists of 50 stamps; four panes of 50 stamps make up a "sheet" of stamps as printed; more recently panes consist of 20 stamps. 2:Grupe (Ger.) Panneau (Fr.) Gruppo (It.) Grupo (Sp.) 3: page of booklet postage stamps
Paneless: used to describe a sheet of stamps in a single group without division into panes.

Panneau: (Fr.) pane (of stamps).
Pantograph: a engraving instrument used to reproduce an enlarged, reduced or exact size plane
figure.

**Panzacola**: (Sp.) Pensacola, postal marking used in 1787.

**Paositra Malagasy**: inscription on illegal issue, reported to the UPU Sept. 24, 2001, by the postal administration of Madagascar; not valid for postage.

**Pao Tzu Ku**: "Bandit Post" local, China, 1923

**Papal States**: located in central Italy; made up of Rome and surrounding area, provinces of Romagna and the Marches and Umbria; 1870-pre: governed by the see of Rome, 1852, Jan.1: issued their own stamps as Papal States, 1859: Romagna separated and joined Sardinia, to become Kingdom of Italy, 1870: became part of the Kingdom of Italy; see Roman States.

**Papel**: (Sp.) paper.

**Papel avitelado**: (Sp.) wove paper.

**Papel con filamentos**: (Sp.) granite paper.

**Papel Delmeina**: (Sp.) paper, invented by a Belgian engineer, made in Spain and used for Civil War postal tax and charity issues; paper has a clear white color while the stamp back has a chalky appearance caused by the adhesive material.

**Papel estucado**: (Sp.) chalky paper; stamp paper which has a coating of chalk or clay on the surface.

**Papel giz-aplainado**: (Port.) chalk paper; stamp paper which has a coating of chalk or clay on the surface.

**Papel Sellado**: (Sp.) security paper watermark, 1872.

**Papel tiza**: (Sp.) chalky paper.

**Papel verjurado**: (Sp.) laid paper.

**Paper**: see various papers under name or type of paper; 1: since most stamps are printed on paper, faults in the paper are sought by collectors as freaks or oddities, in some cases, the type of paper is important in the identification of some stamps. 2: first used as writing material by the Chinese, 2nd century BC. 3: papier (Dut., Fr., Ger.); carta (It.); papel (Sp.)

**Paper crease**: aka crease, crease that developed during the printing process.

**Paper curl**: usually caused by paper being coated on one side which causes the sheet of gummed paper, especially in dry heat and atmosphere, to roll itself in a cylinder form.

**Paper Fabrique Company**: U.S. private die playing card stamp.

**Paper fault**: visible paper irregularity prior to stamp printing

**Paper fold**: aka fold, a corner becomes folded over either the front or the back during the stamp's production, but after the printing process and before being perforated.

**Paper-maker’s watermark**: watermark appearing as initials, design, device or name of the manufacturer of the paper.

**Papermark**: original term for a watermark.

**Papier**: (Fr., Ger.) paper.

**Papier couché**: (Fr.) chalky paper; stamp paper which has a coating of chalk or clay on the surface.

**Papier mélangé de fils de soie**: (Fr.) granite paper.

**Papier uni**: (Fr.) wove paper.

**Papier vergé**: (Fr.) laid paper.

**Papillons**: (Fr.) 1: slip of paper bearing messages carried by balloon out of Metz during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71; known as Papillons de Metz. 2: butterfly (topic).

**Papouasie Nouvelle Guinee**: (Fr.) Papua New Guinea. Papua eastern part of New Guinea

**Papir**: (Czech., Dan., Hung., Nor.) paper.
Papir, Almindeligt: *(Dan., Nor.)* ordinary paper.
Papir, Batonne: *(Dan., Nor.)* batonne paper.
Papir, Bily: *(Czech.)* white paper.
Papir, Blånet: *(Dan.)* blued paper.
Papir, Cigaret: *(Dan.)* cigarette paper.
Papir, Fluoriserende: *(Dan.)* fluorescent paper.
Papirfold: *(Dan., Nor.)* paper crease.
Papir, Fosforiserende: *(Dan., Nor.)* phosphorescent paper.
Papir, Fotografisk: *(Dan.)* photographic paper.
Papir, Gennemfarvet: *(Dan.)* paper colored throughout.
Papir, Getontes: *(Dan.)* tinted paper.
Papir, Glans: *(Dan., Nor.)* surface-glazed paper.
Papir, Granit: *(Dan.)* granite paper.
Papir, Håndgjort: *(Dan.)* handmade paper.
Papir, Hårdt: *(Dan.)* hard paper.
Papir, Hvit: *(Nor.)* white paper.
Papir, Karton: *(Dan.)* carton paper, thick paper.
Papir, Kartong: *(Nor.)* carton paper.
Papir, Krideret: *(Dan.)* chalky paper, coated paper.
Papir, Krídovy: *(Czech.)* chalky paper.
Papir, Kridt: *(Dan.)* chalky paper, coated paper.
Papir, Leskly: *(Czech.)* shiny paper, glazed paper.
Papir, Linieret: *(Dan., Nor.)* paper ruled by vertical, horizontal, or cross-hatched lines.
Papir, Maskin: *(Dan., Nor.)* machine-made paper.
Papir, Obycejny: *(Czech.)* ordinary paper.
Papíron: *(Hung.)* (on) paper.
Papir, Pergamenovy: *(Czech.)* parchment paper.
Papir, Pøros: *(Nor.)* porous paper.
Papir, Pruhovany: *(Czech.)* laid paper, striped paper.
Papir, s Prusvitkou: *(Czech.)* paper with a watermark.
Papir, Riflet: *(Dan.)* ribbed paper.
Papir, Sigarett: *(Nor.)* cigarette paper.
Papir, Silketråd: *(Dan., Nor.)* paper imbedded with a silk thread.
Papir, Strlibet: *(Dan.)* laid paper.
Papir, Stripet: *(Nor.)* laid paper.
Papir, Tenky: *(Czech.)* thin paper.
Papir, Tlusty: *(Czech.)* thick paper.
Papir, Tykk: *(Nor.)* thick paper.
Papir, Tykt: *(Dan.)* thick paper.
Papir, Tyndt: *(Dan.)* thin paper.
Papir, Tynn: *(Nor.)* thin paper.
Papir, Vanlig: *(Nor.)* customary paper.
Papir, Velin: *(Dan.)* wove paper.
Papir, Weiches: *(Dan.)* soft paper.
Papir, Weiss: *(Dan.)* white paper.
Papper, Bestruket: *(Swed.)* coated paper.
Papper, Blåaktig: *(Swed.)* bluish paper.
Papper, Efterglättat: *(Swed.)* re-calendered paper.
Papper, Färgat: *(Swed.)* colored paper.
Papper, Fluorescerande: *(Swed.)* fluorescent paper.
Papper, Fosforescerande: *(Swed.)* phosphorescent paper.
Papper, Gråakt: *(Swed.)* greyish paper.
Papper, Grönakt: *(Swed.)* greenish paper.
Papper, Gulakt: *(Swed.)* yellowish paper.
Papper, Handgjort: *(Swed.)* handmade paper.
Papper, Kartong: *(Swed.)* carton paper.
Papper, Krit: *(Swed.)* chalky paper.
Papper, Luminiscerande: *(Swed.)* luminescent paper.
Papper, Maskingjort: *(Swed.)* machine-made paper.
Papper, Medeltjockt: *(Swed.)* medium-thick paper.
Papper, Mjukt: *(Swed.)* soft paper.
Papper, Räfflat: *(Swed.)* ribbed paper.
Papper, Randigt: *(Swed.)* laid paper.
Papper, Rödakt: *(Swed.)* reddish paper.
Papperstyper: *(Swed.)* paper types.
Papper, Tunt: *(Swed.)* thin paper (up to 0.06 mm thickness).
Papper, Vanligt: *(Swed.)* ordinary paper.

**Papua (New Guinea):** divided between a Dutch in the western half and the eastern half divided between German colonies in the north, and British colonies in the south; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1966), 100 toea = 1 kina (1975)


**Papua Merdeka:** organization for Free Papua Movement

**Papua New Guinea:** see Papua.

**Papyrus:** a paper-like substance made from thin sections of a reed that had been pressed together, used by Egyptians 3000 BC.

**Paquebot (Paq.):** *(Fr.)* 1: (packet boat) steamer, mail boat. 2: cancellation on a parcel or letter indicating that the article was mailed aboard a ship where there is no official post office aboard; they are delivered to a post office port of call where they enter the mail, first used in 1894. 3: pacchibot *(It.)*; paketboot *(Dut.)*; paquete *(Port.)*; paquetboat *(Amer.)*.

Paquete postal: *(Sp.)* parcel post.

**Paquete:** *(Port.)* paquebot

**Paquete Postal:** *(Sp.)* parcel post

**Par:** 1: *(Dan., Nor., Port., Sp., Swed.)* pair. 2: Paris (France), Parma (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark. 3: *(Dan.)* pair.

**PAR:** international postal code for Paraguay.

**Para:** 1: numerals spelled out in French for Turkey. 2: currency unit in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Romania, Russia- all Offices in Turkey, Turkey, Egypt, Montenegro, Turkey.

**Para:** 1: surcharge of stamps of Great Britain for Turkish Empire, 1885-1921. 2: overprint on Britain, France, Romania, Russia Italy for Offices in Turkey. 3: inscription with an Arabic design or Sphinx and Pyramids for Egypt. 4. numerals spelled out in French for Turkey. 5. currency units in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Romania, Rusasia-all Offices in Turkey, Turkey, Egypt, Montenegro, Servia and occupied states, commonly known as Yugoslavia, Turkey. 6. when written in Serbian Cyrillic resembles “Napa”; letter “P” is written by two vertical lines and a horizontal stroke on top of them; the letters “ara” are written “apa” in Cyrillic.

**Para, Pare:** currency in Serbia and occupied states, commonly known as Yugoslavia.

**Para Censurar en Destino:** *(Sp.)* to be censored at destination.

**Parachute mail:** form of air mail whereby mail is delivered by free-fall parachute from an airplane; usually where a plane can not land; zeppelin mails were usually dropped by parachute, either prior to landing to expedite mail transmission, or over an air field to avoid the delay and expense of a landing.

**Paraguay:** South America, bordered by Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil; currency: 10 reales = 100 centavos = 1 peso, 100 centimos = 1 guarani (1944) 1868: bogus stamp by S. Allan Taylor, 1865-70: unofficial reprints used by Argentine forces occupying Hamaita during war, 1870, Aug.1: No.1, 1 real rose, first stamp, 1881, July 1: joined the U.P.U., 1886, Aug. 20: first official stamp issued, 1904: first postage due stamp issued, 1922: “campana” overprint sold by Postal Agents for use in rural districts, 1929, Jan. 1: first air mail stamp issued, 1930, July 22: first semipostal issued; see Ayuda al Ecuador.

**Paraître:** *(Fr.)* to be issued.

**Parale:** currency in Romania to 1868

**Paralysis of the Arm:** floor bidder whereby the participant never lowers the bidding paddle during the entire calling of the bidding increments; also known Statue of Liberty.

**Para os Pobres:** For the Poor, Portugal and Azores, postal tax stamps, 1915.
**Paraph(e):** a complicated flourish that dips back and under the signature; used as an overprint on some of the early issues of Puerto Rico.

**Paraphilatelic:** post office announcements of a new stamp, first day of issue ceremony programs, souvenir pages, etc.

**Parauta:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

**Par Avion:** (Fr.) By Airplane, international term for airmail.

**Par Balloon Monté:** (Fr.) by piloted balloon, postal marking used on balloon mail from Paris when under siege during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71.

**Parbold Private Mail:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Parcel Post:** colis-postaux (Fr.); paketpost (Ger.); pacchi postali (It.); paquet postal (Sp.)

**Pardoes da Grand Guerra:** (Port.) Comrades of the Great War, Portugal and Azores, postal tax due stamps.

**Pareja:** (Sp.) pair.

**Pareja sin Dentar en Medio:** (Sp.) pair imperforate between.

**Parcel airlift (PAL):** a service that provides air transportation for parcels on a space-available basis to or from military post offices outside the contiguous 48 states.

**Parcel cards:** postal patrons filled out the parcel card at the sending post office; one section retained by the post office, other section delivered to the recipient to pick up the parcel at the post office.

**Parcel Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced New York City; used a label and stamps; 1891-92.

**Parcel marking:** some post offices have used a different parcel post handstamp than one used for letters.

**Parcel post:** 1: 1912; mail classification for specific purpose of mailing parcels; USPS renamed to Package Services as of Jan. 7, 2001. 2: Paketpost (Ger.) Colis-Posteaux (Fr.) Servizio Pacchi Postali (It.) Paquete Postal (Sp.)

**Parcel Post Corporation:** parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass., used a stamp; 1899.

**Parcel post postage due stamps:** stamp issued to pay unpaid parcel post fees.

**Parcel post stamps:** stamp issued to prepay parcel post fees; U.S. issued such stamps in 1913.

**Parcel post tax:** a tax applied in the U.S. in 1917 on all mail sent by parcel post with postage exceeding 25¢; the tax was levied at the rate of 1¢ for each 25¢ above the first 25¢, which was paid by affixing a revenue stamp along with the postage.

**Parcel Return Services:** USPS program that offers merchants a method of retrieving items that their customers want to return.

**Parcel stamps, government:** Belgium, inscribed Chemins de Fer; Belgian state railways, May 1879.

**Parcel stamps, private:** Great Britain, postage prepayment on packages used by private freight firms, 1821; railway companies were next to use this type stamp, 1846.

**Parcel stamps, US:** government package service started 1912.

**Parchment paper:** hard, tough paper which is also glossy and transparent.

**Pardoes da Grand Guerra:** inscription on Portugal and Azores for postal tax.

**Pareja:** (Sp.) two of a kind; stamps that have not been separated.

**Par Exprès Dépêches:** (Fr.) express mail, expedited delivery.

**Parfait:** (Fr.) perfect, no flaws.

**Paris Postal Conference:** forerunner: see General Postal Union, Universal Postal Union.

**Paris:** 1: local provisional, France, 1944 2: local post, l'Agencie Lorin, 1871 3: local post, Moreau's Post, 1871
Paris 1937: with no colony name, France
Paris International Exposition: common design on stamps of the French Community of
Nations, 1937.
Park City Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Parker Post Worcester: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Parker’s Express Company: parcel delivery firm serviced Midwestern states; used labels, 1865?
Par L’Etat: (Fr.) By the State; overprint on Belgium 1912 issues; Railway Parcel validation from a private line (le Compagnie du Nord Belge) to the State-owned rail system.
Parm: Parma, Italian States, 1852-55.
Parma: provinces of Parma, Piacenza. Northern Italy, 1545; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira
1545: Italian state established, 1852, June 1: No.1, 5 centesimi black on yellow, imperforate stamps issued for Duchy of Parma, 1853: newspaper tax stamps issued, 1859, Aug.: provisional government; stamps of Sardinia used, 1860, March 18: became part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, 1862: became part of the Kingdom of Italy.
Parmensi: Parma.
Parnik: (Czech.) steamship, steamboat, steamer.
Paro, Paro Obrero: (Sp.) unemployment, used on postal tax stamps of the Spanish Civil War period.
Par Poste Aerienne: inscription for "Via Air Mail" on etiquettes of Switzerland.
Parti: 1. (Fr.) left, moved away. 2. (Dan.) lot (of stamps).
Partially separated perfs: when a number of perforations are detached between two or more multiple stamps.
Partial original gum: unused with some original gum.
Partial perfs: stamps that are perforated in one direction only, vertically or horizontally; collected in multiples.
Particular: overprint on official stamps of Nicaragua to validate for ordinary use.
Partida: (Sp.) parcel, lot, collection.
Partido em Dois: (Port.) bisected; stamp cut in half which is valid for postage at half the face value of the original stamp.
Partido en dos: (Sp.) bisected; stamp cut in half that is valid for postage at half the face value of the original stamp.
Part original gum: a stamp with noticeable gum missing.
Part perforated: a stamp that is not perforated on any one or more of the sides; these stamps usually come from sheets where some of the perforating lines have been omitted.
Part time dealer: a dealer whose primary income is from another job.
Pasadena Electric Express: parcel delivery firm operated via electric trolleys, serviced Pasadena, Calif.; used a label; year unknown.
Pasco: department in Peru, local provisional overprint on stamps of Peru due to stamp shortage, during occupation by Chile, 1884.
Pasillo: (Sp.) gutter
Pasing paper: silk thread paper made at Beck Mills, Pasing, Bavaria between 1849 and 1868.
Pass: auction term meaning that a lot is unsold because the final bid did not reach the Hidden Reserve.
Passeports: (Fr.) passports.
Pasta: Donald Evans issue, Italy; see Evans, Donald
Paste up: the juncture where the ends of rolls of coiled stamps are pasted together to make a continuous roll.
Paste-up pair: a pair of coil stamps where one stamp overlaps the other stamp.
Pastrana: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Pata: (Rom.) blemish, blot, spot.
Pataca: currency unit in Macao and Timor.
Pataconi: (It.) rubbish, nickname given to Second Exhibition of Colonial Art stamps from Somalia, 1934.
Patch insert: design insert placed in the space prepared for it in the indicia corner of U.S. stamped envelopes; first issued in 1989 for the shuttle hologram. Originally used because holograms could not be printed easily on the envelope; last used in 1996 for the Save Our Environment issue.
Pátek: (Czech.) Friday.
Patent cancel: devices that permanently defaced the stamp to prevent fraudulent reuse.
Paterna del Campo: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Patricia Airways & Exploration Co.: local post, Canada 1926-28.
Patriotbrev: (Swed.) patriotic cover.
Patriot Challenge: board game that uses 300 different U.S. stamps.
Patriotic cover: envelope decorated with pictures or slogans of a patriotic nature such as those used during wartime.
Patriotic Fund: inscription on stamps of Queensland for semi-postal.
Patrioti Valle Bormida: (It.) overprint/inscription; see C.L.N.
Patru: (Hung.) four (number).
Patrusprezece: (Hung.) fourteen (number).
Patruzeci: (Hung.) forty (number).
Påtryck: (Swed.) surcharge.
Patte (d"enveloppe): (Fr.) flap (of an envelope.).
Patterson, D. C.: oval handstamps for Boise and Salt Lake City Express, 1863.
Patzcuaro: city in Mexico, inscription as provisional local issue, bogus.
Paulding’s Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and New Bedford, Mass., used labels; year unknown.
Pava: (It.) Pavia, Italy, pre-adhesive postmark.
Pavlovograd: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1869-84.
Paxos: stamps of Greece with Italian overprint for island of Paxos is fraudulent.
Paye: (Fr.) paid.
Pays: (Fr.) country.
Pays-Bas: (Fr.) Holland, the Netherlands.
Pays de Galles: (Fr.) Wales.
Paz y Justicia: Peace and Justice inscription on stamps of Paraguay.
PB: 1: Perkins Bacon, Ltd. (Stamp Printers, Great Britain). 2: Paris balloon posts. 3: see Plate block.
PC: 1: auction abbreviation for postal card. 2: Postal Card, Post Card. 3: pioneer airpost covers. 4: Passed Censor
P.C.C.P.: (Cyrillic letters) Russia Socialist Soviet Republic.
PCCFR: Pacific Confederation of City Republics; cinderella
PCF: Pacific Confederation of Federal Territories
P.C.G.B.: Philatelic Congress of Great Britain
PCL: see Precancel.
P.C.P.: progressive color proofs
PC Postage: postage purchased and printed using personal computers and the Internet.
PCS Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
P.D.: 1: and numeral St. Pierre and Miquelon overprint on stamps of French Colonies. 2: (Fr.) Payé à destination see Paid to Destination.
PE: 1: abbreviation of piastre, early Egypt currency. 2: Canadian postal code for Prince Edward Island. 3. Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Peru.
Peace and Commerce: design of French stamps issued in 1876 that depict the seated figures of "peace" and "Commerce," engraved by E.L.Mouchon, designed by J.A. Sage; aka the "Sage" type.
Peace and Navigation: used for French overseas possessions from 1892; engraved by E.L.Mouchon; aka the "Tablet"
Peace issues: British Commonwealth countries issues to commemorate the end of the 1939-45 war.
Peacock: royal emblem of Burma used as overprint on stamps of Burma during Japanese occupation of Burma, 1942.
Pearls: motive on stamps showing circles, with or without shading.
Peary Land: North Pole Post issue, cinderella
Peck & Co.: local delivery service, Newark, N.J., 1856.
Peak (P): part of the serpentine die cut that protrudes from the side of a stamp; it alternates with a corresponding "valley" or inward curve, to form a serpentine shape; peak and valley are abbreviated as P and V.
Peal de Becerro: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Pearls: a circle, with or without semi-circular shading inside.
Pear's Soap: first advertisement on stamps by Great Britain in 1881.
Pechino: overprint on stamps of Italy for Peking, Italian post office in China, 1918-19; aka Pei-Ching.
Peck: Clarrie Peck Postmark Catalogue.
Pecliv Taržitkujte: "Philatelic handling label" for careful canceling and handling of mail, supplied by postal authority, Czechoslovakia.
P.E. Co.: Pacific Express Co. handstamp, Mokelumne Hill, Calif., 1851.
Pécule: savings plan for contract workers; French Colonies revenue inscription
Pécule de Guerre: mustering plan (soldiers') pay; French Colonies revenue inscription
Pécule Travailleurs: imported workers savings; French Colonies revenue inscription
Pedone: (It.) foot messenger.
Peelable label: an address label that can be removed from a cover.
Pegar: (Sp.) to mount stamps on a sheet.
Pegasus Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Pegau: city in Germany, local post, Courier, 1893
Pego: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
PEH: Phillip E. Hardie, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Pei-Mu-Chen: local post, Southwest China, 1950
Peking: (Beijing) District, now named Beijing; 1917, Sep.-Dec. 31, 1922, Treaty Port, stamps of Italy overprinted "Pechino" for use at Italian post office, see China, Italian Post Offices.
Peladita: (Sp.) small thin spot.
Péládnyszám: (Hung.) quantity (of stamps) printed.
Pélita: overprint on Netherlands Indies for semi-postal, 1948.
Pelones: (Sp.) nickname for the "baby head" Alfonso XIII stamps of 1889.
Peltonen: specialized catalogue of Finland, Aland and Estonia.
Pelure paper: a strong thin semi-transparent paper that looks like a slightly dark onion-skin paper.
Pembina Twins: nickname for pair of Canadian 7 1/2d. stamps of 1857 postmarked at Pembina, North Dakota in Nov. 1858; off cover and separated, re-united with consent of owners.
Pembroke & Tenby Railway: Wales railway local post.
Pen: Penni, currency unit in Finland
Pen address: an address on a cover made by using a pen, whether ink, felt tip, etc.
Penalty envelope: 1: term applied to stamps and stationery for use on official correspondence with warning "Penalty for Private Use $300." 2: penalty envelope term originated from government regulation "penalty for unlawful use of such envelopes" (Official).
Penalty For Private Use $300: government business mail, to be sent by government officials without postage prepayment; see Penalty Envelope.
Penang: island off west side of Malay Peninsula; Malaya; 1854-67: stamps of India used, 1867: stamps of Straits Settlements used, 1942: issued under Japanese occupation; "Dai Nippon 2602 Penang" (Japanese Postal Service 1942) and Japanese characters in oval circle, 1945: stamps of B.M.A. Malaysia, 1948, Dec.1: No.1, 10¢ purple, “Malaya Penang” inscription, 1965, Nov. 15: used designs of Johore, inscribed Pulau Pinang, on stamps of Malaya; see Pulau Pinang.
Penaranda de Bracamonte: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Penarroya-Puebloneuvo: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1936-38.
Penarrubia: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Pen cancel: usage of a pen or felt tip marker to cancel or deface a stamp
Pen cancellation: cancellation marking on a stamp that has been applied with a pen and ink,
usually done by a carrier prior to delivery of mail that has not been previously canceled.; 1847 regulations state, "the stamps must be canceled by making a cross (X) with a pen."

**Pence**: currency unit in many countries.

**Pence Issue covers**: nickname given to first issues of Canada, issued from 1851 to 1859.

**Pencil address**: an address made on a cover with a pencil; also known as manuscript address.

**Pendiente de Censura**: (Sp.) pending censorship on arrival.

**Pengebrev**: (Dan.) registered letter with banknote enclosures.

**Peng-Ki**: local post, Southwest China, 1949

**Pengo**: currency unit in Hungary

**Peninsula**: (Sp.) refers to the Iberian Peninsula; the mainland of Spain and Portugal.

**Penitentiary philately**: stamp clubs inside prisons.

**Penmark**: defacing a stamp by pen for other than postal purposes; such as fiscal use, receipts, documents, etc.

**Penni**: currency unit in Estonia, Finland and North Ingermanland.

**Penn Match Co. Limited**: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Penn post**: mail route operated by Henry Waldy, July 1763 from Philadelphia to New Castle to the Falls of Delaware.

**Pennsylvania**: 1: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 2: supervisors' seal revenue, March 2, 1799.

**Penny**: currency unit in Britain and British Commonwealth

**Penny Black**: nickname for the world's first adhesive postage stamp, 1-penny black Queen Victoria stamp, issued in Great Britain on May 6, 1840.

**Penny Blue**: blue trial sheets of Great Britain's 1d stamp, Dec. 1840, so that Rowland Hill could make a shading decision for the 2d forthcoming stamp.

**Pencycabs Postal Deliv.**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Penn Express Co.**: U. S. local post, western U. S.; 1866.

**Penny-in-the-slot perforation**: nickname for automatic vending machine perforation in New Zealand 1905-06.

**Penny Lilac**: nickname for the 1d Great Britain issue printed in various shades of lilac and purple, 1881-1902.

**Penny magenta**: unique stamp from British Guiana, the 1856 1 penny.

**Penny Post**: 1: B. Franklin, as postmaster of Philadelphia started "the penny post;" letters which were not called for on the day the post arrived, were sent the next day by a postman for local delivery, who was paid one penny. 2: William Dockwra initiated this service in London in 1680, spread to Dublin in 1773 and Edinburgh in 1774. 3: 1848-51, Boston, Mass.; see Carriers' Stamps.

Penny Postage Jubilee Card: made by De La Rue Co. to mark the 50th anniversary of the Penny post in 1890.

**Penny Post, London**: 1801, became Twopenny Post when rates doubled overnight.

**Penny Red**: term for the one penny red Queen Victoria stamps of 1864, successor of the Penny Black.

**Penny Post Paid**: 1: postmark by Dockwra; see Dockwra's Post. 2: label, Boston.

**Penobscot River Express**: private mail and parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass. and towns in Maine; used labels, 1868.

**Penrhyn (Island)**: aka Northern Cook Islands, aka Tongareva; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1973) 1901, June 11: annexed to New Zealand, 1902: No.1, ½ penny green,

Penoe: error for Pence on 2d Mauritius.

Pens.F.: Pensacola (Florida) pre-adhesive postmark.

Pensacola, Fla. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Péntek: (Hung.) Friday.

Pentru Sinistrati: (Rom.) For Disasters, Romanian charity label.

Penza: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1901-14

People’s Art: labels designed to simulate stamps.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: Yemen.


People's Democratic Republic of Southern Yemen: overprint on stamps of South Arabia, 1968.

People's Dispatch Company: parcel delivery firm serviced Washington, D.C. to Boston, Mass., used a label; year unknown.

People's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Orange, N.J. and New York City; used a label; year unknown.

People's Express Co.: mail delivery firm serviced central Calif., Orange, N.J., and New York City; used a label; 1903.

People's Express Company: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, and areas of Mass., used a label; year unknown.

People’s League: stamps for the People’s League for the Defence of Freedom; an emergency mail service during strike by British Post office employees in Jan.1962, and again in July 1964.

People’s Line Steamboat Express: parcel delivery firm serviced New York City in conjunction with steamboats; used a label; year unknown.

People's Republic of Southern Yemen: see Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of.

Pepys' Island: figment of imagination to honor author.

PER: international postal code for Peru.


Percé: (Fr.) perforated, rouletted
Percé en Arc: (Fr.) form of perforation characterized by curved cuts; see Arc roulette.
Percé en Lignes: (Fr.) line roulette.
Percé en Lignes de Couleur: (Fr.) rouletted in color.
Percé en Lignes Obliques: (Fr.) oblique roulette.
Percé en Losanges: (Fr.) lozenge, diamond roulette.
Percé en Points: (Fr.) pin perforation.
Percé en Scie: (Fr.) saw tooth roulette.
Percé en Serpentin: (Fr.) serpentine roulette.
Percevoir: (Fr.) inscription on French area postage due labels
Perçue: (Fr.) tax collected, postage prepaid.
Percussion à Froid: (Fr.) cold pressing used at the Paris Mint for making the printing plates for stamps of France and Greece.
Pereche, perechi: (Rom.) pair.
Pereche orizontala: (Rom.) horizontal pair.
Pereche verticala: (Rom.) vertical pair.
Perechi nedantelate vertical: (Rom.) pair imperforate vertically (horizontal imperforate pair).
Perechi nedantelate orizontal: (Rom.) pair imperforate horizontally (vertical imperforate pair).
Pereslaf: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1874-81
Pereyaslaf: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-1915
Perf: see perforated or perforations.
Perfecting: the printing of text or images on the back of a stamp; either above or below the gum; the best known example is the printing on the backs of duck stamps.
Perfecto: (Sp.) perfect, no flaws.
Perfins: perforated initials; private or official perforated initials or designs punched into stamps to prevent misuse of stamps; these are known in Great Britain as "Spifs."
Perforacion: (Sp.) perforation.
Perforacion Combinada: (Sp.) compound perforation.
Perforado, Dentado: (Sp.) perforated.
Perforated: see perforation
Perforated horizontally: stamps with perforations on top and bottom only.
Perforated initials: usually a private nature, but sometimes applied officially; such as "O.S." applied by the Australian Colonies and the Sudan.
Perforated margin copy stamps: a normal blank selvage is attached, but some countries have printed designs or information on the selvage, which are collectible.
Perforated vertically: stamps with perforations on the side only.
Perforation: rows of holes punched into the stamp paper between rows of stamps to permit easy separation of the stamps; perf 11 x 13 means that the top and bottom are perforated 11 and both sides 13.
Perforation combs: printing equipment used in the process of producing stamps that makes the separation holes in stamp paper.
Perforation disc indent: a depression in a stamp caused by a punched paper disc from a perforation hole.
Perforation error: stamps, designed for perforating, that entirely lack perforations in one or more die cuts.
Perforation gauge: an instrument designed to measure the number of perf. holes or teeth within a two centimeter length.
Perforation guide: plate marking printed a sheet to help registrations during the printing process.

Perforations (Perf.): lines of small holes placed around stamps to provide an easier means of separation.

Perforation shift: may remove a portion of the design from a finished stamp, usually on a row of stamps at the edge of the stamp pane.

Perforations intended to separate panes are shifted within a pane: caused by a major paper fold before perforating; considered an error.

Perforations of the wrong gauge: due to improper repair to the imperforating equipment, considered an error.

Perforato a zig-zag: (It.) zig-zag roulette.

Perforazione: (It.) perforation.

Perforera: (Swed.) perforate.

Perforere: (Dan. Nor.) perforate.

Perforering: (Dan., Swed.) perforation.

Perforering - Ark: (Dan.) harrow perforation, see Arktakning.

Perforering - Kam: (Dan.) comb perforation, see Kamtakning.

Perforering - Linie: (Dan.) line perforation, see Linietakning.

Perfumed: marking on mail that has been fumigated so that the letter will not be a carrier of disease.

Perfumeria: (Sp.) perfumes, used on revenues.

Pergamentpapier: (Ger.) parchment paper

Pergamynbriefumschlag: (Ger.) glassine envelope.

Pergo et perago: "I undertake and I achieve" on stamps of North Borneo.

Periana: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Periciado: (Sp.) see Expertised.

Perim Island: off coast of Aden: 1854, Oct. 1 -: used stamps of Aden, 1937, Mar. 31: Aden made a crown colony, 1965, Mar. 31; all Aden stamps withdrawn, became Yemen Republic

Periodicals: consists of magazines, newspapers and other publications, published at least four times a year.

Periodicals: as defined by the USPS, consists of magazines, newspapers and other publications, published at least four times a year, formerly called second-class mail.

Periodico: (Sp.) periodical, newspaper

Peritación: (Sp.) the work and study involved to become an expert for authenticity and conservation of philatelic material.

Periziata: (It.) see Expertized.

Perkins Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Bridgewater and Exeter, Mass., used labels; 1875-76.

Perkins paper: an azure safety paper invented by Dr. Perkins and used on the 1855-56 Great Britain issues.

Perl, Dr. M. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Perleberg: city in Germany, local post, 1945-47.

Perlis: west coast of Malay Peninsula; 1909-pre: used stamps of Siam, 1909: Britain took control from Thailand, used stamps of Federated Malay States, 1912: used stamps of Kedah to 1948, 1942: Japan permitted Thailand to control area, 1943, Oct. 19: ceded to Thailand by Japan, area named Syburi by Thais, 1945, Sept.: Britain regained control, used B.M.A. Malaya stamps,
1948, Dec. 1: No.1, 10¢ purple, first stamps inscribed “Malaya Perlis,” see Malaya, 1951, Mar. 26: first stamps for Perlis, 1957: stamps of Malayan Federation were used along with those of Perlis, 1963: see Malaysia, 1965, Nov. 15: used designs of Johore, inscribed Perlis, stamps of Malaysia.

Per Lugpos: (Afrikaans) inscription on air mail etiquettes for South and South West Africa.

Perm: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1872-1920

Permanent paper: paper manufactured to meet standard requirements; such papers are alkaline and very durable.

Permis de Chasse: (Fr.) hunting licenses; French Colonies revenue inscription

Permis Militaires: military travel permits; French Colonies revenue inscription

Permit: a permit is actually a license number that is printed in the upper right hand corner of the mailing piece; many large firms use this method of mailing in order to eliminate the need for affixing and canceling stamps on large mailings.

Permit mail: U.S. term for third and fourth class bulk printed matter mail with markings indicating prepayment of postage.

Perna: (Fin.) local post via steamship, Finland 1890s.

Pernau: overprint on stamps of Russia for German occupation of Estonia.

Pernay: city in France, local provisional, 1944

Perot Postmaster's Provisional: Hamilton's postmaster William Bennett Perot issued the first provisional stamps in Bermuda, 1848-1861.

Perou: (Fr.) Peru.

Per Pacchi: overprint on stamps of Vatican City for parcel post.

Perper: currency unit in Montenegro.

Perro: (It.) dog (thematic).

Perry's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Newtonville, Mass., used a stamp; year unknown.

Persan: (Rom) Persian (Iranian) (adj.).

Persane(s): Iran (Persia).

Perse: with "A Percevoir" Iran, unissued postage due.

Perekututuan Tanah Melayu: inscription on Federation of Malaya stamps, 1950s; see Malaya, Federation, of..

Persia: (Empire); 1935: officially named Iran; see Iran, Bushire, British Occupation.

Persian Empire: originated the oldest postal relay service in the world, 539 BC.

Persian Gulf Agencies: group of British postal agencies on the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman; Indian and British stamps used, usually with special overprint, in these locations.

Persian Rug: nickname for the 1871 U.S. $500 Internal Revenue stamp; received its name from its intricately engraved artwork, resembling a Persian rug.

Persien: (Dan., Ger.) Persia

Persiensk: (Dan.) Persian (Iranian).

Persisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Persian (Iranian) (adj.).

Personajes: (Sp.) personalities, refers to sets depicting Spanish celebrities in 1931 and after.

Personal delivery stamps: Czechoslovakia, (1937, 1946), and Bohemia and Moravia (1939) prepayment of an additional fee for mail to be personally delivered to the recipient.

Personalized Stamps: stamps with labels attached that are customized by artwork or a personal photograph printed on the label; Australia Post introduced the concept in 1999.

Personnages illustres: (Fr.) celebrities, famous people
Peru: west coast of South America; official name of postal administration: Ministerio de Transportes, Comunicaciones, Vivienda y Construcción currency: 8 reales = 1 peso (1857), 100 centimos = 8 dineros = 4 pesetas = 1 peso (1858), 100 centavos = 1 sol (1874), 100 centimos = 1 inti (1985),100 centimos = 1 sol (1991) 1857, Dec.1: No.1, 1 real blue, first stamps supplied by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. as an adhesive stamp trial, 1858, Mar.1: first regular stamps, 1871, Apr.: a stamp depicting a railway engine on the 20th anniversary of the first South American Railway is generally considered the world’s first commemorative stamp, 1874: first postage due stamp, 1879, April 1: joined the U.P.U. 1879, Apr. 5-Oct. 11, 1883: areas of Ancachs, Chachapoyas, Chala, Chiclayo, Huacho, Paita, Pasco, Piura and Yca, issued postage stamps due to stamp shortage caused by the Chilean occupation of Lima and Callao during a war between Chile and Peru. 1890, Feb. 2: first official stamp, 1927, Dec.10: first air mail stamp with “Servicio Aereo” overprint, 1966, Aug.16: first semipostal stamp, see A Certa, Ancachs, Ayacucho.

Peruana: Peru
Peruánsky: (Czech.) Peruvian.
Perv-Aereo: Peru, air mails.
Per Vliegtuig: Belgium, airmails.
Pesa: currency unit overprint on stamps of Germany for use in German East Africa.
Peseta(s): 1: (coat of arms) Peru; (no coat of arms) Spain. 2: currency unit in several Spanish-language countries.
Pesewa: currency in Ghana
Peso: currency unit in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, and Uruguay
Petards: fireworks; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Petersburg, Va.: occupied by British May 20, 1781 until Dec. 1781.
Petersburg, Virginia, 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals
Peters' Express: parcel delivery firm serviced cities in Mass., used a label; year unknown.
Petersfield & District: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Peterson's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced California; used a label, 1862
Petersport: Antarctic fantasy issue.
Pete's Post: private post operator in New Zealand who uses own postage stamps.
Peticion de Devolucion: (Sp.) request for return of a postal item that has not reached its destination and can be recalled by the sender subject to certain conditions.
Petite feuille: (Fr.) miniature sheet.
Petite Post: town post; see Villayer, Renuard.
Petlura: city in Ukraine Peoples Republic, local post, 1919
Petrel: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Petrofilia: country created in 1977 for "Fun and Fact Calendar" by Erbe Publications.
Petrozavodsk: 1. local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1901-16. 2. local overprint, Karelia, 1993
Peutinger Tables: oldest know postal map, 4th century AD
Pezzo di Lusso: (It.) condition of complete excellence.
PF: 1: Philatelic Foundation (New York) 2: (Fr.) port payé jusqu'à la frontière paid to the frontier. 3: pfenning. 4: Germany overprint, Offices in China. 5: Estonia overprint on stamps of Russia, German Occupation. 6: Philatelic Foundation (certificate).
Pfenning: currency unit in Allenstein, Germany, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Wurttemburg.
Pforzheim: city in Germany, local post, Stadt-Briefverkehr, 1896-1900
P.g.: auction abbreviation for part gum
P.G.S.: overprint on stamps of Straits Settlements for Perak Government Service officials.
pH: numbers below 7.0 are acidic, above alkaline and pH 7.0 is neutral. However, pH 4 is ten times more acidic than pH 5 and 100 times more acidic than pH 6. The acid in an acidic album page may migrate to a stamp or cover mounted on it.
PH: 1: USPS abbreviation in address for penthouse. 2: Photo, Photocopy.
Phantasy: a bogus stamp with no postal value.
Phantom philately: the collecting of fake or bogus stamps; the name came from author Fred Melville's work Phantom Philately.
Phantom plate numbers: occurs during the printing process when offset plate numbers re-offsets onto the adjoining plate to offset on the next sheet of stamps.
Phi: Philadelphia, pre-adhesive postmark.
Phil: Philadelphia town mark, used about 1826-27.
Philadelpia: misspelling of Philadelphia on cancellation of first day cover for "Honoring the Teachers of America" issue, July 1, 1957.
Philadelphia, Pa.: occupied by British from Sept. 26, 1777 until June 18, 1778.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad: parcel delivery firm operated by the railroad; used labels; 1880s.
Philadelphia Local Express Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced the Philadelphia area; used a corner card and label; year unknown.
Philarule: gauge used for measuring postmarks, overprints, etc.
Philatecton: watermark detector that utilizes electrically lighted color filters.
Philatelic: (Fil-a-tel-ic) 1: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1963-64. 2: the adjective for philately. 3: Briefmarken (Ger.) Philatélique (Fr.) Filatelico (It.) Filatelico (Sp.)
Philatelic agency: 1: firm maintained by a government which sells stamps to collectors; some may also aid in the design and production of these stamps. 2: established 1921 in Washington, D.C. to sell new issues to dealers and collectors; part of the U.S. Post Office Department.
Philatelic auction: sales event where philatelic material is sold to the highest bidder.
Philatelic bureau: government agency that handles sales of philatelic items.
Philatelic center: a retail outlet in a postal lobby that sells stamp stock of various plate number positions and a complete line of philatelic products for stamp collectors.
Philatelic Congress stamp: commemorative stamp issued on the occasion of a special philatelic meeting.
Philatelic cover: a cover specifically made to be a collectible item.
Philatelic exhibition: stamp show open to the public, sponsored by stamp clubs, dealers or the postal administration.
Philatelic exhibition seal: label produced in connection with a stamp exhibition.

Philatelic exhibition stamp: postage stamp issued to commemorate a stamp exhibition.

Philatelic Foundation: organization that expertises philatelic material.

Philatelic Fulfillment Service Center: Kansas City, Mo. postal unit that supplies all philatelic products by mail or telephone order; applies first-day of issue cancel and additional special cancellations.

Philatelic Handling Labels: postal instructional label requesting careful postmarking and handling in transit; issued by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, etc.

Philatelic Plate Number Association: predecessor group to the Bureau Issues Association and the United States Stamp Society.

Philatelic president: term used for a well-publicized stamp collector, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Philatelic salvage: takes place when a philatelic item has condition problems that may require a change to preserve, save or enhance its appearance or value.

Philatelic Sons of America: formed after the election of officers at the August 1893 convention of the Sons of Philatelia.

Philatelic station cancel: slogan cancellation used at philatelic exhibitions.

Philatelic truck: vehicle, sponsored by the U.S.P.O. department, traveled around the U.S. from 1939 to 1941 spreading knowledge about stamp collecting; a souvenir sheet was given away at no charge at each stop.

Philatélie: (Fr.) philately

Philatelist: a student of stamp collecting, one who collects stamps.

Philatelistentag: (Ger.) Philatelist’s Day, celebrated in Germany every year.

Philately: 1: taken from the Greek "philos," loving + "ateleia," exemption from (further) tax, understood as equivalent of "postage paid." 2: the collection and study of postage stamps, postmarks, stamped envelopes, etc.


Philippinerne: (Dan.) see Filipperne.

Philippines: located in the Malay Archipelago; group of app. 7,000 islands, currency: 20 cuartos = 1 real, 100 centavos de peso = 1 peso (1864), 100 centimes de escudo = 1 escudo (1871), 100 centimes de peseta = 1 peseta (1872), 1,000 milesimas de peso = 100 centimos = 1 peso (1878), 100 cents = 1 dollar (1899), 100 centimos = 1 peso (1906), 100 centavos = 1 peso (1946) 1854, Feb.1: No.1, 5 cuartos orange, first stamps under Spanish rule, inscribed “Correos 1854 Y 55” 1854: stamps of India available in Manila and used to pre-pay postage by merrhants, 1855: stamps of Cuba also used in the Philippines, 1863: stamps of India replaced by those of Hong Kong, 1870: stamps inscribed “Filipinas,” 1873: stamps of Straits Settlements used except for mail to USA where stamps of Hong Kong used, 1877: Spanish colonies joined the U.P.U. and foreign stamps stopped being used, 1898, May 1: ceded to the U.S. by Spain, American occupation of the Philippines, 1899, Mar.: U.S. stamps used with “Philippines” overprint, Spanish stamps also accepted, 1899, June 23: Filipino Republic revolutionary government established, issued own stamps, 1899, July 30: branch of San Francisco post office established at Cavite, 1899, May 1: Philippine postal service separated from San Francisco, 1899, June 30: diagonal overprint on U.S. stamps for when territory was ceded to the U.S. following Spanish-American war; diagonal overprint “Philippines,” first postage due stamp, 1899, Aug. 16: first postage due stamp, 1901, Mar. 23: Filipino Republic ended when their general arrested by U.S.
forces, 1906: inscribed “Philippine Islands / United States of America,” 1922, Jan. 1: joined the
U.P.U., 1926, May 13: first air mail stamps, 1926, Dec. 20: first official stamps, 1935, Nov. 15:
independence inscription “Commonwealth of the Philippines” 1942, Mar. 4-Jan. 12, 1945:
Japanese occupation, overprint of black bars and surcharge, 1942, May 18: overprint
“Congratulations / Fall of Bataan and / Corregidor” 1944: American forces retook island, 1946,
July 4: became Republic of the Philippines, 1949, Apr. 1: first semipostal stamp.
Philippinernsk: (also Filippinernsk) (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Phillipine.
Philippine Station/San Francisco: first cancellation of U.S. post office at Cavite, 1898, during
occupation of Philippines Islands during the Spanish-American War.
Philmark: a system of codes to designate the design center within a stamp's perforations.
Philography: term for autographed first day covers.
Philometry: the study and collection of metered mail.
PHJ: Postal History Journal (USA).
Phoenix Island: bogus issue using frame of a St. Vincent stamp.
Phonopost: Universal Postal Union mail classification for Gramophone records, approved 1939.
Phosphor (Phos): a chemical printed on stamps in order to help automated machines process the
mail by reacting to the phosphor under ultraviolet lights. It started in Great Britain in 1959, and
many countries now use a phosphor "tagging" on their stamps.
Phosphor dots: dot design made of phosphor substances as a postcode which can be read by
automatic sorting equipment.
Phosphorescence: the property of a luminescent material, after being activated by exposure to
ultraviolet light, to continue to glow for a period of time after the UV light has been
extinguished.
Phosphor-Graphite: graphite lines on back and phosphor lines on front of stamps of Great
Britain, 1959.
Photo: photogravure.
Photobrief: (Ger.) letter form used by British forces during WWII which were then
microfilmed.
Photo cachet: a cachet that consists in part, or all, of a photograph.
Photo card: a personal photograph printed on the back of a postcard.
Photo-Engraving: photo-mechanical process of making line and half-tone blocks, used for
typographic printing.
Photography: used to print some stamps issued during the Siege of Mafeking; blue-prints made
by sunlight through a negative design in contact with blue-print paper.
Photogravure: printing process where the design is photographed on the printing plate through a
fine screen which breaks the copy up into very fine dots which are square in shape; the
depressions formed around the squares hold the ink, also known as gravure.
Photo Lettre: (Fr.) letter form used by British forces during WWII which were then
microfilmed.
Photomail: see V-Mail.
Photomosaics: combination of hundreds or thousands of small photographs or works of art
arranged to forma complete image of a subject.
PhotoStamp: stamp size photographs that are perforated and gummed like stamps, considered a
cinderella.
PHQ: Postal Headquarters cards reproducing commemorative and special issues, made by the
Pi: piastre, currency unit in North Africa, Turkey and Europe.
PI: 1: auction abbreviation for perforated initial(s). 2: (With Arabic writing) overprint on stamps of Turkey for Thrace. 3: auction abbreviation for poorly inked
Pia Canza: local post, Allied Occupation, Italian liberation, 1944.
Piacenza: town and province in Northern Italy; local post, Italy, 1944.
Piasgua: overprint on stamps of Chile, Chilean Occupation, Peru.
Plaster: overprint for currency, Austria, Germany-Offices in Turkey.
Piastra: overprint for currency, France, Great Britain, Italy, Romania, Russia-Offices in Turkey.
Piastres: currency surcharge on stamps of Great Britain for Turkish Empire, 1885-1921.
Piastro: overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in Turkey.
Picadura: (Sp.) roulette.
Pice: currency unit in Nepal, and used in conjunction with the anna.
Pichincha: province in Ecuador used a control overprint, 1902.
Pick boxes: dealer boxes with misc. stamps where the customer can "pick" whatever they want.
Pickup airmail: airmail picked up by a passing aircraft without landing.
Pictorial: stamps that bear an illustration of any decorative theme such as a landscape, work of art, flowers, etc. that are different than portraits or symbols.
Pictorial cachet: cachet design which uses images to depict theme.
Pictorial cancel: cancellation with an image in the design elements.
Pictorial permit: business bulk rate permit that features a design.
Pictorial postmarks: postal markings which include a design.
Pictorial slogans: postmarks with a picture, emblem, symbol or other type of design.
Picture postal cards: cards produced for the USPS with a stamped imprint prepaying the postage with a color illustration on the reverse of the card.
Pi de Llobregat: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Pidgeon Is.: bogus issue.
Pie: currency unit in India and states.
Piece: a remaining part of a mailed item showing the stamps and sometimes the address or postmark.
Pièce exposee: (Fr.) exhibit.
Pièce le Haut Plus Degré de Perfection: (Fr.) condition of complete excellence.
Piece moyenne: (Fr.) average condition.
Pie de Imprenta: (Sp.) imprint in the bottom margin of a stamp.
Piegato: (It.) creased.
Pierce Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Pierce, R. V.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Piercys Express Company, Limited: parcel delivery firm serviced New York City; used stamps; year unknown.
Pies: currency unit in Aden, Bahrain, Burma, India.
Pieters, Bennett & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Pietersburg: town in Transvaal, Republic of South Africa; 1901, Mar.20-April 9, 1901: provisional stamps issued as Boer headquarters during Anglo-Boer War.
Pieza de Perfección: (Sp.) condition of complete excellence.
Pigeon Blood Pink: color variety on US 1861 stamp.
Pigeongram: Auckland to Okupu, labels used on specially constructed light-weight.
envelopes, 1899; see Great Barrier Island.

**Pigeon mail**: mail carried by pigeon, either on microfilm or a very light-weight letter sheet carried in a pellicule attached to the leg of the bird for flight.

**Pigeon Post**: 1: first recorded use was during the siege of Leiden in the Netherlands in 1575. 2: stamps issued to pay postage on letters carried by pigeons. 3: Great Barrier Islands, 1897 4: Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71. 4. United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Pigeon voyageur**: *(Fr.)* carrier pigeon

**Pigment**: coloring matter or dye combined to produce *printer ink*.

**Pigmented ink taggant**: phosphorescent tagging mixed with one or more printing ink colors; used only with lightly colored stamps; most postal stationery and postal cards in the 1970s were made with pigmented ink taggant.

**Pike's Peak Express Company**: 1858; William H. Russell, William B. Waddell and Alexander Majors formed the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company.

**Pilas**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

**Pilgrim Tercentenary**: inscription on U.S. issue with no country name.

**Pilipinas**: overprint/inscription on stamps of Japan for Japanese Occupation of Philippines; current inscription on Philippines stamps.

**Pillar**: repetitive design printed in the pane margins of watermarked paper, between the panes, to ensure that it won't be counterfeited.

**Pillar box**: name used for a standing box used for the collection of mail.

**Pilsen**: now named Plzen, Czech Republic.

**Pinatar**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Pince**: *(Fr.)* tweezers, tongs

**Pinckney's Express Post**: U.S. local post, New York, N.Y., 1851.

**Pinedes de Llobregat**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Ping-Siang**: local post, Kiangsi, Central Chinese, 1949

**Pin-hole**: 1: a tiny hole in the fibers of a stamp through which one can *see* light. 2: Nadelloch *(Ger.)* Trou d'Epingle *(Fr.* Foro di Spillo *(It.)* Punto de Aguja *(Sp.)*

**Pink Backs**: nickname for Washington-Franklin stamps that bleed a pink color when placed in water.

**Pin perforating (roulette)**: holes are pricked into the paper, without any paper being cut out.

**Pins des Valles**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Pins(e)**: currency unit in Ireland.

**Pinyin**: official Chinese spelling system.

**Pinzas**: *(Sp.)* tongs.

**Pinzette**: *(Ger.)* tongs, tweezers.

**Pioneer**: postcard with instructions stating that messages must appear on the front.

**Pioneer flight**: flight from the period starting with the initial experimental flights and ending with the beginning of regular air services; for the U.S., this period is 1910-1916.

**Pioneer King's Langley**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Pioneer stamps**: youth program in communist nations designed to counter the Scouting movement.

**Piora-tal**: Switzerland hotel post, 1882-87.

**PIP**: Partial Impression of Plate No. (on U.S.A. Plate No. Blocks)

**Piper file**: research index of philatelic literature; available from APRL; *see*: APRL.

**Pipmail**: inscription on bulk rate used in a bulk-mail service by PIP Printing Corp.
Piquage: (Fr.) perforation.
Piqué a zig-zag: (Fr.) zig-zag roulette perforation.
Pira: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Pirate Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Piriatin: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1868-69
Pirie paper: Alex. Pirie & Co., made the paper for New Zealand issues between 1899 and 1902.
Pirmasens: city in Germany, local post, Private-Post, 1894-1900
Piros: (Hung.) red (color).
Pirosas: (Hung.) reddish (color).
Piroscafi Ottoman: local post, Levant, aka Turkish Admiralty SS Co., 1859
Pisagua: postal cancel on stamps of Chile, Chilean occupation of Peru
Pisa-Provisorium: (Ger.) emergency postage on board the transport ship Pisa in 1902, China.
Pisco: overprint on stamps of town in Peru; provisional issue during occupation by Chile, 1884.
Piscopi: overprint on stamps of Italy for offices in Piscopi, Aegean islands. 1912-pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange brown, overprint “Piscopi” on stamps of Italy, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945-47: stamps of Britain overprinted MEF (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted SDD (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947-summer: stamps of Greece used.
Piso Company (E.T. Hazletine): inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Pitcairn Islands: South Pacific Ocean; official name of postal administration: Pitcairn Islands
Mail currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 NZ dollar (1967) 1921: internal mail was free, with special handstamp, “Posted at Pitcairn Island-No stamps available,” 1927, June: New Zealand postal agency opened, free postage discontinued, 1940, Oct. 15: No.1, ½ penny blue-green and orange, first stamps, 1986: Frama machine set up at stamp show in Australia, never used in Pitcairn, but labels valid for postage.
Piszkosfehér: (Hung.) off-white (color).
Pitney-Bowes Corp.: commercial firm selling computer-generated postage.
Pitt & Scott, Inc.: private delivery firm that serviced parcel throughout the world; used a corner card; 1876?
Pittsburgh: local post, Zieber's Dispatch, 1852
Pittsburgh Local Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Pittsburgh area; used a stamp; year unknown.
Pittsylvania Court House, Va. Paid 5 cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Piura (Piyra): overprint on stamps for town in Peru for provisional issue during occupation by Chile, 1879-84.
Pizarra: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Pizze: (It.) Pizzighettone (Lombardy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Pjon, Pjonustumerki: overprint/inscription on stamps of Iceland for official use.
PK: international postal code for Pakistan.
P.K.W.N.: (Pol.) Polskie Komitet Wolnosci Narodowei; Polish National Liberation Committee
PL: 1: abbreviation for plate 2: auction abbreviation for political (topic).3: precedes the
European postal code on addresses in Poland, such as PL-00391, Warsaw.
PL # BLK: Plate Number Block.
Plade Besos: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Pladefejl: (Dan.) plate error, plate fault, plate flaw.
Pladenummer: (Dan.) plate number.
Plagiarism: postal designs used in one country being used in another country, may have minor
changes.
Planche (numéro de): (Fr.) plate number.
Planet: Postal Alpha Numeric Encoding Technique; USPS code place on mailing pieces to track
processing and delivery of mail pieces through existing mail processing equipment; see Confirm
PL&R: Postal Laws and Regulations, U.S.
Plan sur de Valencia: (Sp.) inscription on postal tax stamps for funding of project to prevent
flooding in the city of Valencia, compulsory on all mail from Valencia since 1963.
Planned Investments: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Plaquette de présentation: (Fr.) presentation pack.
Plastic sleeve: plastic envelope used to store covers or stamps.
Plast: Ukrainian scouting movement labels to raise funds.
Plata: (Sp.) silver, overprint on stamps of Peru, 1880-81 that could only be bought for silver, see
Metal currency stamps.
Plate: a flat piece of metal (usually copper, zinc or steel) on which an image has been
photoengraved, hand engraved or etched; the stamps are then printed from this object; it is the
basic printing unit on a press.
Plate block (PB): see Plate number block.
Plate crack: flaw in the surface of the steel printing plate usually caused by the hardened plate
cracking under wear or pressure.
Platefeil: (Nor.) plate error, plate fault, plate flaw.
Plate Finisher: an employee of the BEP who removed extra lines or dots from an engraved plate
after the siderographer has finished his job.
Plate Finisher Initials: initials punched into a plate, usually in lower right corner, 1908-1928.
Plate flaw: damage to one specific stamp image on one specific printing plate.
Plate gap: ink appearing through perforation holes on coil stamps.
Plate interval: number of stamps on a coil between plate numbers.
Plate marking: all forms of marks printed on the sheet regardless of why they were put there.
Platen: in printing, the flat plate which receives or provides the necessary resistance as the
image is imprinted on the paper.
Plate number: 1: the serial number engraved on a plate which usually appears in a corner of a
sheet of stamps; this number is used to keep the plates from getting mixed up at the printing
plant. 2: single digit suffix numbers are printed on the coils, instead of the whole serial number.
Plate number block: a block of stamps with the sheet margin attached showing the plate
number used in printing that sheet, also known as plate block; usually block of four stamps or
more.
Plate number coil (PNC): U.S. coil stamps produced since 1981 with a representative plate number appearing at the bottom of the stamp at certain intervals.

Plate numbers: numbers in the margin of plates.

Plate Number Strip: three or more marginal stamps with the full selvedge and plate number at the center.

Plate pairings: some of the early Transportation Series coils were printed on the Cotrell presses, which used two plates in tandem to print the stamps; two different plate numbers would be paired, resulting in coils of stamps showing both plate numbers, 48 stamps apart.

Plate position: position of a pane of stamps in relation to the whole press sheet.

Plate proof: an impression taken from a whole or part of a plate before actual printing is started.

Plate scratch: caused by an object cutting into the plate.

Plate strip: (PS) joined coil stamps, one of which bears a plate number within its design area, usually collected with the plate number on the center stamp.

Plate variety: any variety in a stamp that had its origin in the plate from which the stamp was printed.

Platfel: (Swed.) plate error, plate fault, plate flaw.

Platform tickets: sold by British railways allowing persons who were not traveling access to the station platforms; tickets had stamps with amount paid.

Plating: the reconstruction of a sheet of stamps by the placement of individual stamps representing the various positions.

Platnost: (Czech.) validity, date(s) of postal validity for a stamp issue.

Plåtskada: (Swed.) plate crack.

Platte: (Ger.) die, plate.

Plattendruck: (Ger.) flat bed press printing.

Plauen: 1: city in Germany, local post, Briefbeförderung, 1890-97 2: city in Germany, local post, Courier, 1893-96 3: city in Germany, local post, Express-Packet-Verkehr, 1891 4: city in Germany, local post, Stadt-Briefbeförderung Marquardt & co., 1890-1900 5: town in Saxony, Germany, local post, 1945

Playing cards: British revenue stamps for use in America, 1765-66

Playing card stamps: conventional revenue stamps denominated in currency, 1894-1940.

Playing card U.S. revenue stamps: five different denomination printed since the amount of tax depended of the purchase price of the deck of cards, up to 5¢ per pack, 1862-1965; usually destroyed when deck of cards were opened.

Plaza Mayor: (Sp.) Central Plaza, Madrid, stamp bourses held every Sunday morning.

Pleasant Shade, Va. 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Plebiscite, Memel, Saar Study Group: study group of the German Philatelic Society specializing in the stamps and postal history of the areas involved.

Plebiscite Olzstyn Allenstein: overprint on stamps of Germany, see Allenstein.

Plebiscite stamps: temporary stamps issued by a town or district while their national or political future is being determined by a vote of the people.

Plebiscit Slesvig: Schleswig plebiscite, 1919.

Pleskau: town and Russian district near Leningrad; German occupation forces issued overprint and special stamps in 1941-42.

Plet: (Dan.) spot, blemish.

Pli (enveloppe): (Fr.) cover, envelope

Plic: (Rom.) cover, envelope.
**Plic prima zi:** (Rom.) first day cover, FDC.

**Pliegue:** (Sp.) crease, fold.

**Plimpton envelopes:** The Plimpton Mfg. Co. printed U.S. envelopes from 1874 until 1903.

**Plissé:** (Fr.) creased.

**Pliure:** (Fr.) crease

**Plonsk:** city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**PLR:** Philatelic Literature Review (USA).

**P.L. Teheran:** Post Locale Teheran; overprint on stamps of Iran.

**Plug:** a part of the printing plate that is literally plugged into the main design; such as value, etc.

**Plug cancel:** round, double circle marking, officially known as a validator stamp; used on postal receipts and registered envelopes.

**Plum Creek, Texas 10c:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Plumer & Foff's Express:** parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass.; used labels, late 1880s.

**Plurinvest:** labels produced by the Bolaffi Co. of Turin, Italy; each label is a certificate representing a small ownership of the item shown on the label; usually a philatelic rarity or a work of art. The symbol £ stands for Italian lira and not for Pounds.

**P M:** 1: postmaster, postmark. 2: Philatelic Magazine (Great Britain). 3: Posta Militare, "Military Stamps" overprint on stamps of Italy, used for ordinary usage during stamp shortage, 1944-45.

**PMC:** purple machine cancel.

**PMCC:** Post Mark Collector's Club.

**P.M. Co.:** (Portland M. Co.) see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**PMG:** abbreviation for Postmaster General.

**Pmk:** postmark.

**PMOG:** Pencil Mark On Gum.

**PMR:** see Transnistrian Moldavian Republic.

**PMS:** Pantone Matching System used by the USPS since 1987 to assign stamp color specifications; however, the color may vary depending if the stamps were printed by offset or intaglio presses.

**PN:** Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Postal Note.

**P.N.B.:** Postal Notes Business; to mark mail with postal notes with sums of less than $5.

**PNC:** 1: philatelic numismatic combination, a stamped envelope, card or mounting device created to commemorate an event; numismatic may be a stamp coin, medal, token or encased stamp. 2: see Plate number coil.

**PNC3:** Plate Number Coil Collectors Club.

**Pneumatic Mail:** mail sent between U.S. post offices and railroad stations by pneumatic tubes, 1893-June 30, 1918.

**Pneumatic post:** distribution of mail through air tubes below ground using compressed air.

**Pneumatic tube stamps:** issued only by Italy.

**Pneumatic tube stationery:** issued by three nations; Austria, France, and Germany.

**Pneumatischer Brief:** (Ger.) Pneumatic letter, inscription on Austrian letter sheet.

**Pneumatische Expressbeförderung:** (Ger.) pneumatic mail post express cards used by Austria.

**Pneumatiscpost:** (Swed.) pneumatic post, pneumatic mail.

**Pneumatiskpostpostkort:** (Swed.) pneumatic post postal card, pneumatic mail postal card.

**Pneumatiskpostmärke:** (Swed.) pneumatic post stamp, pneumatic mail stamp.

**PNG:** Papua New Guinea
PNS: plate numbered strip, see Plate strip.
PNT: Plate No. Trimmed
PNTA: Pakistan National Tuberculosis Association.
P.O.1: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
P.O.A.: Post Office Agency
Poached Egg: nickname for British green vending machine test label, center illustrates a dark green oval.
Poblact na Heireann: (Irish) Republic of Ireland; Republican Army issues.
POCCIR: (Cyrillic) Russia, South Russia.
Pochette-cadeau: (Fr.) gift-pack.
Pochetten: (Ger.) small stamp pockets with see-thru fronts and black backing.
Pocket-shaped envelope: an envelope that has the flap at one end instead of at the top.
Poczyta: (Pol.) Poland.
Poczta: (Pol.) 1: on stamps of Italy; Poland inscription / overprint for Polish Second Corps serving in Italy during WW II; cinderella, produced to raise funds for charity, but used on mail without additional postage through agreement with Italy. 2: (Pol.) Post, Polish occupation overprint on stamps of Lithuania, 1920.
Poczta Harczerska: (Pol.) Scout Post postmark applied during Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1944, scouts delivered the mail within the ghetto; Scout Post in general, after 1945.
Poczta Litwa Srodkowa: (Pol.) Central Lithuania.
Poczta Oflag: (Pol.) stamps and cancels for a German prisoner of war camp for Polish military officers in Gross-Born, Neubrandenburg, Murnau, Woldenberg, Poland.
Poczta Osiedli Polskich Itali: (Pol.) post World War II for the Polish Corps and Refugees in Italy.
Poczta Polowa II Korpusu: (Pol.) fieldpost of 2nd Corps [in Italy 1943-1946].
Poczta Polska: (Polish Post) 1: overprint on stamps of Austria for Poland Newspaper, 1916. 2: (lower case) overprint on stamps of Germany during Polish occupation, 1919. 3: inscription for Poland, except between 1944-45 and 1948 when Poczta was omitted.
Poczta Polska Port Gdansk: Polish Post in Free City Danzig (1920-1939); see Danzig.
POD: Post Office Department, predecessor of the USPS; also known as USPOD.
Podaci Listek: (Czech.) receipt.
Podaci Listek na Telegram: (Czech.) telegram(me) registration receipt..
Podatelna: (Czech.) mail room.
Poddebbie: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
PodkarpatSKá Rus: see Celistvosti - PodkarpatSKá Rus.
Podolsk: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1871-9569-84
Podradny: (Czech.) inferior.
POFIS: Philatelic Office of the Slovak Post.
Pofis: specialized catalogue of Czechoslovakia
P.O.G.: auction abbreviation for Part Original Gum, with 50% or more of the original gum being intact.
Pohjois Inkeri: (Fin.) inscription during short revolt, 1930. see North Intermanland.
Pohlednice: (Czech.) postcard, picture postcard.
Poîçon: (Fr.) die
Pointing finger: symbol used as a marking on undeliverable mail that has been returned to sender; usually includes text indicating why the mailpiece is being returned
Points down (Up): the direction in which the points face on grills.
Poisson: (Fr.) fish (topic).
Poîtières: city in France, local provisional, 1944
Pokutia issue: Western Ukraine, occupied by Romania, "C.M.T." on stamps of Austria in 1920; see Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
POL: (Ger.) Polizei; perforated initials on stamps of Germany used as Police Officials.
Polaire Internationale: international polar; inscription on stamps of USSR, air mail, 1932.
Poland: located in Europe between Germany and Russia; official name of postal administration: Poczta Polska currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 100 fenigi = 1 marka (1918), 100 halerzy = 1 koruna (1918), 100 grozy = 1 złoty (1924) 1850: parts of Poland absorbed by Austria and Prussia used stamps of these territories. 1856: Russia stamps recognized by Poland, 1858: separate postal service created, 1860, Jan.1: No.1, 10 kopecks blue and rose, first stamp; used six concentric circles as cancel, under Russian kingdom, stamps valid within Poland and for mail to Russia, 1860-63: used four concentric circles as cancel, 1863: stamps of Russia used again due to revolt by Poles, 1914: Poland invaded by Germany and Austria-Hungary, German occupation stamps overprinted “Poczta Polska” for local usage, two stamps issued for Polish Legion, 1915, May 12: German stamps overprinted “Russisch-Polen” for use in Poland, 1916: German stamps overprinted “General Government-Warsaw” used, as well as overprinted stamps of the German Eastern Military Command, 1918, regional stamps issued in cities / regions of Cracow, Lublin, Posen, Warsaw, North Poland and South Poland, Polish Expeditionary Forces used surcharged Russian stamps, 1918, Nov. 3: Polish republic proclaimed, 1919, Jan. 10; first stamps, first postage due stamp, 1919, May 1: joined the U.P.U. 1919, May 3: first semi-postal, 1919, May-1923: Polish consulate in Constantinople (Levant) operated a post office, 1919, Nov.: a post office opened in Odessa during Russian Civil War, 1920, Feb.1: first official stamp, 1925, Jan. 25: “Port Gdansk” overprint for Offices in Danzig, 1925, Sept.10: first air mail stamp, 1939, Sept.1: German occupation “Deutsche Post Osten” overprint on stamps of Germany, 1939, Dec.1-1941: stamps inscribed / overprinted “General Government of Poland,” stamps of Russia used east of the River Bug, 1941, Oct. 26: German General Government stamps inscribed “Deutsches Reich General Government,” 1943, Aug.: Deutsches Reich General Government’ changed to ‘Gross Deutsches’, 1941, Dec. 15-46: Polish Government in Exile, Great Britain, issued stamps for use on Polish ships and military camps, 1944, Sep. 7: regular stamp issues inscribed “Poczta Polska.”
Poland: local post, Solidarity underground movement, 1988
Polarfahrt: (Ger.) polar flight.
Polar Post: created by Capt. W. Bade in 1897-98 for Spitzbergen.
Polar stamps: local post for service in Spitzbergen, 1897.
Polecat Local post: local post fantasy, c1989.
Polecona: 1: Poland Officials. 2: (Pol.) registered letter / mail.
Pole du Nord: inscription on stamps of USSR, air mail, 1931.
Polen: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Poland.
Polensk: (Dan.) Polish.
Polensk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) Polish Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Polish Antarctic Territory: bogus antarctic issue
Polish Offices in Danzig: see Port Gdansk; 1938: first commemorative stamp.
Polish People's Republic: see Poland
Polish Post Offices Abroad: 1: "Levant" overprint on stamps of Poland to frank mail from the Polish Consulate in Constantinople. 2: Stamps of Poland overprinted "Port Gdnask" for use at the Polish port of Danzig from 1925-37.
Political stamps: Venezuela, illustrated a map showing Venezuela's claim to British Guianese territory, 1896.
Polizas de Bolsa: (Sp.) inscription on Spanish fiscals for Stock Exchange contracts, etc.
Polní Posta: (Czech.) field post.
Pologne: (Fr.) Poland.
Polonez: (Rom.) Polish (adj.).
Polonia: (It., Sp.) Poland
Polop: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937
Polsk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Polish.
Polska: (Pol.) Poland
Polska Poczta: overprint on stamps of 1903-1916.
Polske Post på Tyrkia: (Nor.) Polish Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Polske skeppspost: (Swed.) Polish ship mail (ship post).
Polske skibspost: (Dan.) Polish ship mail (ship post).
Polske skipspost: (Swed.) Polish ship mail (ship post).
Polsko: (Czech.) Poland.
Polsky: (Czech.) Polish.
Poluchen: (Rus.) received.
Polvora Caza, Mina, Explosivas: (Sp.) inscription on fiscals for gunpowder, various uses.
Polychrome: (Fr.) multicolored
Polyester: very clear, fairly rigid material that is chemically inert, used by the National Postal Museum for exhibits and storage of the collections; also known as Mylar(r).
Polyethylene: soft, clear inert plastic used in sleeves for photographs, usually comes in rolls or sheets.
Polynésie Française: (Fr.) French Polynesia.
Polypropylene: inert plastic, similar to polyethylene, used for sleeve pages.
Polysleeve: clear plastic sleeves, usually closed on two or three sides, to hold covers, so that they won't get damaged in handling.
Polyvinyl alcohol: an adhesive product used instead of gum arabic and other adhesives for stamps.
Pombal: inscription on 1925 stamps of Portugal and Colonies for postal tax; Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis de Pombal, rebuilt Lisbon after earthquake.
Pomeroy's Letter Express: U. S. local post, New York State, 1844
Pommare: South Pacific Kingdom issued in 1800s; stamps usually classified as Haiti because inscription reads Haitji
Ponce: local post for town in Puerto Rico, American Dominion, 1898.
Pondeli: (Czech.) Monday.
Ponferrada: local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937
P.O.n.N.T.: (Resembles these letters) Russian Company of Navigation and Trade; Ukraine overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in the Turkish Empire, 1900-10.
Pons: local provisional post, France, 1944.
Ponsanooth Village Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Ponta Delgada: Azores, a district of Portugal; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis 1892: No.1, 5 reis yellow, inscription for the Azores district, 1905: replaced by stamps of the Azores. 1931: stamps of Portugal used.
Pontedvedra: local post, Spanish province, Civil War, Nationalist, Republican, 1937-38.
Pony Express: established in 1859 to carry mail between St. Joseph, MO and San Francisco, CA with 190 relay stations, 500 horses and 80 riders; took ten days, term "Pony Express" was invented by Wells Fargo.
Pony Express: U.S. local post handstamp, 1853-61.
Pony Express Mail D.S.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Pony Express (Nottingham): United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Poon: currency unit in Korea
Poona: now named Pune, India
Poonch: Kashmir, India Feudatory State; 1876: No.1, 6 pies red, first local stamps, individually handstamped, Jammu and Kashmir cancellations, 1888: first official stamps, 1894: stamps discontinued, uses stamps of Republic of India.
Poor: (P) refers to stamp description as being in bad condition
Popalania: country created for the comic strip character Popeye.
Pope and King: two Spanish sets issued Dec, 23, 1928 to raise funds for catacomb excavation; one depicted King Alfonso XIII and the other, the Pope.
Popis: (Czech.) description.
POR: Price On Request.
Por Aviáo: (Port.) by airmail.
Por Avion: "by air" etiquettes.
Por Carecer de Sellos en Admon. y Estancos: (Sp.) lack of stamps, on covers with emergency franking.
Por Correo Aereo: "by air mail" inscription on Venezuela etiquettes.
Por favor no Doblar: (Sp.) please do not fold or bend.
Porkala-Lânguiken: (Fin.) local post via steamship, Finland 1890s.
Porkhof: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1876-1905
Porkkala Langviken: local post, Finland, 1898
Porous paper: an absorbent type of paper used in stamp production, usually unglazed.
Portaláda: (Hung.) mail box, letter box.
Port Arthur: now known as Lu-shun, China; overprinted stamps of Japan and Manchukuo; see China, Regional Issues.
Port Arthur & Darien: China People's Republic issue for Port Arthur & Darien Post Telegraph Administration, 1946-50
Port Cantonal: cantonal stamp of Geneva; Switzerland envelope used as adhesive, 1843-50.
Port Companhia de Mocambique: see Mozambique Company.
Porteado: overprint on Azores; inscription on Portugal for postage due.
Porteado a receber: "Postage to Be Received"; overprint on Azores; inscription on Portugal for
postage due.

**Porte de Conduccion:** (Sp.) inscription for parcel post stamps of Peru.

**Porte de correos:** (Sp.) postage.

**Porte de Mar:** (Sp.) "Carried by Sea," inscription on labels issued by Mexico; indicated the amount to be paid to sea captains for carrying outgoing foreign mail, 1875-79.

**Porte Franco (Correos):** Peru; Portugal Franchise stamp inscription.

**Porte Libre:** private stamp used by merchants in Curaçao to indicate postage paid for postage from Coro to Curaçao; 1890's.

**Porte pagado:** (Sp.) postage paid, used by Cuban military personnel in Angola, 1985.

**Porte timbre:** (Sp.) Cinderella labels that contains a box within the design of a box for the regular postage stamp.

**Port Fouad:** overprint on stamps of Egypt to commemorate the new port, 1926.

**Port Gdansk:** overprint on stamps of Poland for the Poland-Offices in Danzig, 1925-38; see Danzig.

**Port Gibson, Miss. Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Port Hood Provisionals:** Canadian Post Office reduced the domestic letter rate on Dec. 29, 1898 from 3¢ to 2¢, leaving the Port Hood, Nova Scotia postmaster without correct rate stamps. Without official authorization, he cut 3¢ stamps vertically into two-thirds and one-thirds; surcharged the 2/3 pieces "2¢" and the one-third pieces "1¢" to meet the new rate; used for one day only.

**Port Lagos:** overprint on stamps of France, used by French post office in town, 1893-98; previously used stamps of France 1874-93; see France Offices, Turkey, French Offices.

**Portland Match Co.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Port Lavaca, Tex 10 cents postage:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Portmanteaux issues:** multiple sets of stamps of the same, or similar, design for many territories; aka Omnibus issues.

**Port Maria:** Antarctic fantasy.

**Port Maud:** Antarctic fantasy.

**Porto:** (Ger.) 1. postage. (Ger.) 2: inscription on postage due labels of Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Jugoslavia, Liechtenstein, Poland, and Slovenia. 3: overprint on stamps of Denmark, Hungary, etc. for postage due. 4. (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postage rates.

**Porto Betalt Lykkebrevet:** (Nor.) "postage paid - (Good Luck) letter" postage stamp combined with a lottery coupon, issued June 1, 1964.

**Portocaliu:** (Rom.) orange (color).

**Portocaliu-brun:** (Rom.) orange-brown (color).

**Portocaliu-roz:** (Rom.) orange-rose (color).

**Portoetiketter:** (Nor.) postage due etiquettes, postage due labels.

**Porto Franco:** franchise stamps with company name, Portugal.

**Porto Franco:** "postage free" inscription on stamps of Peru.

**Portofrei:** (Ger.) free of postage.

**Portofreiheitsmarke:** (Ger.) free frank stamp.

**Portogallo:** (It.) Portugal.

**Porto Gazetei:** (Rom.) newspaper stamp inscription on stamps of Moldavia, Romania, 1858.

**Porto kradi adresát:** (Czech.) mail postage due.

**Portom(a)erke:** (Dan.) postage due.

**Porto Marka:** Croatia, postage due.
Portomarke: 1: (Ger.) postage due stamp. 2: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norway Postage Due.

Portomærke: (Dan.) postage due stamp.

Portomerke: (Nor.) postage due stamp.

Porto Pagato: (It.) postage paid.


Port Paye: (Fr.) first handstamp marking used in France.

Port payé: (Fr.) Anne Genevieve, Mistress Fouquet, 1653, suggested slips of paper, affixed with a solution of isinglass, known as billets de port payé (postage paid), with room for date and year, sold in monasteries, courthouses, colleges and prisons; sender filled in date and posted in street corner boxes, no example of these stamps have been discovered, but described in literature of the period.

Port payé / Post Suède: (Fr., Swed.) inscription used on Swedish vacation stamps; see Vacation stamps.

Porto Scrisori: (Rom.) letter stamp inscription on stamps of Moldavia, Romania, 1858.

Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway: British railway local post.

Port Said: French Post Office in Egypt; 1867, June: post office opened, 1867-99: used stamps of France, 1899-1937: stamps of France overprint for use at the French post office, 1902: changed to inscription, but not used until 1937, Port Said cancels found on British stamps for mail on British ships placed into the Egyptian mail system at Port Said, 1931, Mar.31: post office closed, see Interpostal seals, 1867-84; Egypt, French Offices.

Port Talbot Railway & Docks Company: Wales railway local post.

Portugal: west coast of the Iberian Peninsula; official name of postal administration: CTT Correios currency: 1,000 resi = 1 milreis, 10 reis = 1 centimo, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1912), 100 cents = 1 Euro (2002) 1853, July: No.1, 5 reis reddish brown, first stamp, used horizontal bars as cancel, 1875, July 1: joined the U.P.U., 1892: “Provisorio” overprint 1898, May 1: first postage due stamp, 1910: republic established, “Republica” overprint diagonally, 1911: overprint “Republica,” first semipostal stamp, 1936: first air mail stamp, 1938: first official stamp; see Africa Correios, Amsterdao, Azores, Madeira.

Portugal:1. see Africa Correios, Amsterdao. 2. (Hung.) Portuguese.

Portugália: (Hung.) Portugal.

Portugalsko: (Czech.) Portugal.

Portugalsky: (Czech.) Portuguese.

Portughez: (Rom) Portuguese (adj.).

Portugisisk: (Dan., Nor.) Portuguese.

Portugisiska Guinea: (Swed.) Portuguese Guinea.

Portugisiska Indien: (Swed.) Portuguese India.

Portugisiska Kongo: (Swed.) Portuguese Congo.

Portugisiske skeppspost: (Swed.) Portuguese ship mail (ship post).

Portugisiske skibspost: (Dan.) Portuguese ship mail (ship post).

Portugisiske skipspost: (Nor.) Portuguese ship mail (ship post).

Portuisk Guinies: (Dan., Nor.) Portuguese Guinea.

Portugisisk India: (Nor.) Portuguese India.
Portugisisk Indien: (Dan.) Portuguese India.

Portuguese Africa: stamps used in all Portuguese possessions in Africa; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913) 1898, April 1: No.1, 2½ reis blue green, stamps of Portugal overprinted “Africa-Correios” first stamps, 1919: Portuguese colonial revenue stamps overprinted “Taxa de Guerra” as war tax stamp, 1945: first postage due stamp, 1974: Portugal withdrew from its African colonies.

Portuguese Congo: northern district of the Portuguese Angola Colony, on SW coast of Africa; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913) 1894, Aug. 5: No.1, 5 reis yellow, first stamp, first newspaper stamp, 1911: stamps of Angola overprinted / surcharged, 1913: Macao, Portuguese Africa, Timor stamps surcharged “Republica Congo,” 1920: replaced by stamps of Angola, 1975: occupied by Angolan military forces; see Angola, Cabinda.

Portuguese Colonies: 1877, July 1: became members of the UPU, 1907: changed UPU affiliation to include Portuguese African Colonies, 1922, Jan. 1: UPU affiliation with additional Portuguese Colonies.

Portuguese East Africa: see Mozambique.

Portuguese Guinea: African west coast between Senegal and Guinea; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913) 1881: No.1, 5 reis black, first stamps were overprints on stamps of Cape Verde, 1886: Portuguese Colonial keytypes, 1893: first newspaper stamp, 1904: first postage due stamp, 1919, May 20: war tax stamp, 1925: first postal tax stamp, 1938, Sep. 19: first air mail stamp, 1974, Sept. 10: became independent as Guinea-Bissau; see Guinea-Bissau.

Portuguese India: west coast of the Indian peninsula; consisted of Damao, Diu, and Gao; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 12 reis = 1 tanga (1881), 16 tangas = 1 rupia, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1959) 1871, Oct.1: No.1, 10 reis black, first stamps inscribed “Servico Postal India Port,” 1871-77: regular Portuguese colonial design used in combination with stamps of British India, 1904: first postage due stamp, 1919, Apr. 15: War Tax stamp, 1925: first postal tax stamp, postal tax due stamps, 1938, Sept. 1: first air mail stamp, 1961, Dec. 18: annexed to India; Portuguese India stamps valid until Jan. 5, 1962; then stamps of India used.


Portuguese West Africa: see Angola.

Portzegel: inscription on Netherlands postage due labels

Por Vapor: (Sp.) by steamer; handstamp from Bilbao while under siege during Spanish Carlist War in 1873.

Pos: position

P.O.S. Local Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Posen: city in Germany, 1896-1900: local post, Hansa, 1919, Aug. 5: made part of Poland, stamps of Germany overprinted “Poczta Polska” when this former German province was occupied by the Poles, given to it by the Treaty of Versailles, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1939: occupied by Germany, WW 2-post: given Polish name of Poznan.

Possesiones Espanoles del Sahara Occidental: inscription on first stamps of Spanish Sahara, Spanish possessions, 1924.

POS(H)TA: overprint on fiscal stamps of Tannu Tuva for postage.

Position: a coil stamp's position is given in relation to the joint line; 1R is the stamp to the right of the line, 1L is the numbered stamp; if no joint line exists, an imaginary line is used as a
reference point.
**Position block**: four or more stamps that have marking on attached selvage; may include plate numbers, inscription, slogans or positioning guides for cutting.

**Positional piece**: part of a sheet of stamp, usually containing a variety or other unusual feature, with marks that will identify the exact location of the variety, to confirm that the variety is genuine.

**Position plate block**: four plate blocks with the exact same plate number in four positions.

**POSS**: Possessions (USA).

**Posseel-Postage**: *(Afrikaans)* "postage" inscription on stamps of South Africa, South West Africa.

**Possession Island**: local post.

**Possessions and Administered Areas**: foreign territories owned or administrated by a nation for which that nation issued stamps; US included Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Ryukyu Islands.

**Post**: 1: a method of sending intelligence, to and from appointed sites at regular intervals, or whenever such a service may be required. 2: one who traveled with messages, letters, packages, etc, as a courier. 3: a series of stations for keeping horses used in the delivery of posts for relays. 4: to travel with haste via a post horse. 5: to mail. 6. *(Dan., Nor., Swed.)* mail.

**Posta**: 1. overprint on fiscals of Tannu Tuva for validation as ordinary postage. 2. *(Czech., Hung., Rom.)* post office. 3. *(Rom.)* mail.

**Posta 15 or 35**: overprint on Tannu Tuva revenue stamps.

**Posta aerea**: *(It.)* the carriage of mail by air, airmail.

**Posta Aeriana**: *(Rom.)* inscription on air mail stamps of Romania.

**Posta Ajrore (Aerore)**: *(Alb.)* overprint on stamps of 1962 Albanian for air mail, 1962, 1919.

**Post-A-Book**: British Post Office 1983 scheme of distinctive labels, stationery and postage stamps to encourage mailing books by mail.

**Posta Austr**: Austria, Offices in Turkey

**Posta Austria**: *(Rom.)* Austrian post, Austrian mails.

**Posta Bulgara**: *(Rom.)* Bulgarian post.

**Posta Ceskoslovenská**: *(Czech.)* Czechoslovakian posts.

**Posta Ceskoslovenske Armady Sibirske**: Siberia *(Czechoslovak Legion Post).*

**Posta consolare**: *(Rom.)* consular mail.

**Posta da Campo**: *(It.)* field post.

**Posta dei piroscafi Ottomana**: *(It.)* Ottoman Steamship Post; Turkish Steamship Company, 1840-62.

**Posta di bordo**: *(It.)* ships mail.

**Posta di Campo militare**: *(It.)* military post.

**Post aérienne**: *(Fr.)* the carriage of mail by air.

**Posta ferroviaria**: *(It.)* railway mail.

**Postafiók**: *(Hung.)* post office box.

**Posta Fiume**: inscription on triangular stamp of Fiume for newspaper issue.

**Posta Franceza**: *(Rom.)* French post.

**Postage**: 1: price established to be paid for the carrying of mailable matter by the post. 2: Grenada overprint on bisected stamps with Queen's head. 3: India with inscribed value in annas; Hyderabad. 4: Frankatur *(Ger.)* Affranchissement *(Fr.)* Affreancatura *(It.)* Franqueo *(Sp.)*

**Postage & Revenue**: 1: with denominations in d (pence), Great Britain to pay taxes and fees
normally paid by revenue stamps. 2: with denominations in annas, India-Kishengarh 3: inscription on stamps of Britain and colonies for uses in both areas. 4: overprint on stamps of Saurashtra for the United State of Saurashtra, India, 1949-51.

**Postage Camb aus Sigillun Nov:** New South Wales, 1850-51

**Postage correos:** Ponce issue of Puerto Rico.

**Postage currency:** when change was scarce during the Civil War, U.S. postage stamps were pasted on Treasury paper, using these for fractional silver. Postage Due: 1: stamp issued to collect unpaid postage, collectible on final delivery, usually not valid for payment of original postage. 2: deficiency in the original payment 3: amount to be collected from the addressee; also known as double deficiency in many countries. 4: Gebührenpflichtig, Strafporto (Ger.) Port Supplémentaire (Fr.) Segnatasse (It.) Franqueo Deficiente (Sp.) 5: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1952 6: with denominations in d (pence), Australia, Great Britain 7: known as "To Pay" labels in Great Britain

**Postage Due stamp:** stamp used to collect fees in letters that have been underpaid due to destination, weight, service, etc.

**Postage I.E.F. 'D':** overprint on stamps of Turkey for British occupation of Mosul (Iraq).

**Postage meter:** a mechanical or digital device that creates a valid denominated postage imprint of an authorized postage indicia. Postage meter, first: invented in Paris, 1884, but was never used.

**Postage Paid Cairns Australia:** resort stamp inscription to prepay postage from resort to destination.

**Postage Paid Impression (PPI):** imprint used by private firms in Great Britain to frank mail

**Postage Paye:** Postage Paid overprint on stamps of Haiti, 1904

**Postage Plus:** a postage imprint produced by Neopost.

**Postage Rate:** the amount of money charged for postage.

**Postage rate, increase:** London 1801, the Penny Post became the Twopenny Post when the lowest rate doubled overnight.

**Postage/Revenue stamp:** British nations’ stamp which can be used either for postage or for revenue purposes.

**Posta Germana:** (Rom.) German post.

**Postages Correos 5 cts:** Puerto Rico; U.S. dominion.

**Postage stamp:** 1: an officially authorized gummed or self-adhesive paper stamp to be affixed to a letter, embossed on an envelope for mail sent through the Postal Service. 2: timbre post (Fr.); briefmarke (Ger.); francobollo postale (It.); sello de correos (Sp.)

**Postage stamp envelope:** unofficial envelope used to hold loose unused postage stamps, the face values added up to the amount printed on the envelope, along with a mention of a business.

**Postage stamp missing (removed):** marking on incoming foreign mail, 1887 to indicate mailing office had applied necessary postage so the mailing piece could be processed for delivery without any postage due being assessed.

**Postage tax:** inscription on stamps of Sudan for postage due.

**Postage two cents:** with portrait of Andrew Jackson, initials C.S. for Confederate States, United States.

**Postage validation imprinter (PVI):** a computerized printing device that attaches to an integrated retail terminal to produce a postage label that is similar to a meter stamp strip; may contain a barcoded destination.

**Postage verified:** USPS term for the mail piece examined to have the correct postage, or the postage is valid, such as suspected re-used stamps.
Posta Greaca: (Rom.) Greek post.
Postai Ajánlású Díj: (Hung.) (postal) registration fee.
Postai Árusítás Idotartama: (Hung.) period of time of postal sales.
Postai Dijszabas: (Hung.) postage rates, postal rates.
Posta Imperiala Rusa: (Rom.) Imperial Russia post.
Posta închisoara: (Rom.) prison mail.
Postai Irányítószám: (Hung.) postal code, zip code.
Post Ajrore: air mail inscription on stamps of Albania, World War II.
Posták: (Czech.) mailman, postman. see Listonos.
Postalari Take Pulu: Turkey postage due
Postal: used for postcard instead of "Tarjeta Postal".
Postal: 1. overprint on various special service stamps of Ecuador validating for ordinary use. 2. postcard with a preprinted stamp.
Postal agency Siberia: marking in a circle used by the U.S.P.O. in 1919.
Postalari: "postage" inscription on modern stamps of Turkey.
Postal blanket: (Swed.) postal form, postal document.
Postal cancellation: a postmark that shows that the stamp has been used for postal purposes and not for revenue use.
Postal card: government produced card with special imprinted stamps which don't exist as adhesive postage stamps, often confused with postcards.
Postal, first: first government issued postal card was by Austria on Oct. 1, 1869.
Postal card, first U.S.: issued May 13, 1873 with a 1¢ stamp imprinted in brown on buff paper.
Postal charges: 1: Toulouse-Paris messengers, in 1588, had to endorse on each wrapper amount paid or due, with charges shown in numerals in black or red ink. 2: overprint on stamps of Papua New Guinea as a surcharge to change it to a postage due stamp.
Postal Codes, Germany, 1944: 1: Berlin 2: Mark Brandenburg, Ostmark 3: Mecklenburg 4: Pomerania. 5a: Danzig-West Prussia. 5b: East Prussia, Bialystok. 5c: Ostland Reich administrative district. 6: Wartheland, Polish territory. 7a: General Government, Polish territory. 7b: Ukraine Reich administrative district. 8: Lower Silesia. 9a: Upper Silesia. 9b: East Sudetenland. 10: Saxony. 11a: West Sudentenland. 11b: Bohemia and Moravia Reich protectorate. 12a: Vienna, Lower Donau, Styria. 12b: Carinthia, Upper Donau, Salzburg, Tyrol-

**Postal Commission:** Ceylon overprint on the 4-cent stamps of 1883, used to denote the extra commission charged by the post office on money orders which had not been cashed within three months of issue.

**Postal Concentration Center:** WWII term for a postal facility at which all mail for an overseas force is brought for separation.

**Postal Convention:** treaty between countries that set direct mail rates for delivery between the two countries.

**Postal currency:** started when merchants issued notes when small coins disappeared from circulation in 1861-62, the U.S. Treasurer affixed postage stamps to Treasury paper, then stamps were printed on Treasury paper, evolved into fractional currency.

**Postal Division:** APS term for exhibition classification to include traditional, postal history, aerophilately, astrophilately, postal stationery and special studies.

**Postale Italiano:** "Postage of Italy” inscription on stamps of Italy.

**Postale Espresso:** (It.) express mail, expedited delivery.

**Postale tubo:** (It.) pneumatic mail.

**Postal Fee:** the amount of money charged for a postal service.

**Postal-Ferl Est. Otavalo:** overprint on consular fee stamp of Ecuador to honor a new railway service, 1928.

**Postal fiscal stamps:** fiscal or revenue stamps that have been authorized for use as postage stamps.

**Postal forgery:** a counterfeit stamp made especially to defraud postal authorities.

**Postal frank:** labels used by British Consulate in Antananarivo, Madagascar to rush handling of mail via Consular post; not considered postage stamps; although they confirmed payment of postage, since stamps of Mauritius or Reunion were also applied.

**Postal guide:** oldest was found in Rome, 1852, engraved on sides of the Apollinaire Vases, with names of the relay stations between Cadiz and Rome, and distances between each station.

**Postal history:** study of any mail piece that went through the mail stream with the purpose of conveying a message.

**Postal Inspection Service:** The U.S. Postal Service investigative arm responsible for internal audits and investigating criminal acts involving the mails.

**Postal insurance stamps:** nondenominated stamps, issued in single-stamp booklets in 1967, with the denomination printed on the cover to prepay insurance on domestic mail.

**Postalize:** make a building ready to comply with postal regulations.

**Postally used:** stamps and covers that actually went through the mail.

**Postal map:** dates from 4th century AD shows Roman postal routes from the Indus Valley to Britain with post and relay stations marked.

**Postal markings:** markings or manuscript applied by machine or hand on a item. Postal markings, earliest: letters of court officials in Egypt during the Third Dynasty (about 3000 BC), have the legend, "In the name of the living king, speed!" In the 14th century Tasso couriers used a embossed stamp indicting routing and source of the letter, may be the forerunner of our current registration stamps; see Tasso, Amadeo.
Postal markings, U.S.: Colonial period, 1691, the Massachusetts Bay Colony specified that each letter showing the date the overseas letter was received.

Postal maxi: (Sp.) maximum cards.

Postal mechanisation: relatively new branch of philately that studies the development of postal handling by mechanical and electronic means.

Postal Notes: postal method of transmitting money, adopted in the U.S. in 1883, replaced by money orders.

Postal note stamp: U.S. 1945-51 issue to place on money orders to make up odd amounts.

Postal razzo: (It.) rocket mail.

Postal receipt: issued, at first, for a 1¢ fee, for any mailing piece.

Postal regulations: date from 4th century AD describing the Roman imperial postal system.

Postal rocket: missile used to carry mail; first tried in Austria, 1928.

Postal Savings Stamps: 1: if in Russian Cyrillic alphabet, with double-headed Russian eagle in design, brown in color, it is a postal savings stamps of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic issued in 1918, and sometimes, unofficially used for postage 2: see U. S. Postal Savings Stamps.

Postal scrip: inscription on Canadian stamps, 1932, for remitting small amounts of money.

Postal seal: label, usually circular, used to seal the flaps of official covers to indicate that they are exempt from postal charges.

Postal Service: 1. the carriage of letters, printed matter or mailable packages, including acceptance, collection, processing, delivery, or other services supportive or ancillary thereto: U.S. House of Representatives Government Reform Committee; May 24, 2004. 2. overprint on stamps of India indicate a revenue usage since stamps show amount of duty due.

Postal Service in America, first: established Nov. 5, 1639 in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Postal Service in British Commonwealth, first: Venetians in Cyprus, 1487, for use by merchants.

Postal stationery: 1: envelopes, air letter sheets, postal cards, etc. that have government imprinted or embossed stamps. 2: entier postal (Fr.), ganzsache (Ger.), intero postale (It.), entero postal (Sp.)

Postal stationery, first: the Venice Council of the Doges, the governing body, authorized the issue of prepaid letter sheets for all official letters, 1608.

Postal store: a USPS retail unit that offers customers self-service selections as well as counter assistance.


Postal surcharge: overprint with surcharge on stamps of Cyprus for internal acacounting use within the postal service.

Postal tax: stamps used on mail, for a specific period of time, in addition to regular stamps.

Postal tax stamp: a revenue stamp required during certain calendar periods with proceeds going for a specific purpose or charity.

Postal Telegraph Company: U. S. telegraph stamps issued for use on own firm's telegrams, 1885-42.
Postal telegraph stamps: stamps that were originally issued for use on telegrams but later permitted to be used as postage stamps.
Postal Transportation Service: successor to the US Railway Mail Service, 1949.
Postal Union: agreement between the postal administrations of countries, 1874.
Postal Union colors: standard colors adapted as international printed rate in green, postcard rate in basic red and international letter rate in dark blue.
Postal Union Congress London 1929: held in Great Britain.
Postal union, international: organized between Austria and several German states in 1850; stamps of participating nations were standardized by definite color for each rate.
Postal zone numbering system: two digit number, forerunner of the Zip code; started May 1, 1943, provided for the inclusion in mail address, immediately following the name of the city.
Posta militara: (Rom.) military mail.
Posta militara Austriaca: (Rom.) Austrian military mail.
Posta militara Rusa: (Rom.) Russian military mail.
Posta militare: (It.) military post.
Posta Moldova: Moldova, former republic of the U.S.S.R.
Posta Napoletana: partial inscription on stamps of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies
Posta naufragiata: (Rom.) shipwreck mail.
Postângare: (Swed.) ocean-going mail steamboat, ocean-going mail steamer, ocean-going mail steamship.
Postângbåten: (Swed.) mail steamboat, mail, steamer, mail steamship.
Postanvisning: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postal money order.
Postanweisung: (Ger.) postal money transfer.
Postanweisungsmarken: (Ger.) postal money stamp, used for postal money orders and postal money transfers.
Posta Otomana: (Rom.) Ottoman (Empire) post.
Posta Pneumatica: (It.) pneumatic tube post, Italy.
Posta prigioniere di guerra: (It.) prisoner of war mail.
Postaprioritaria: (It.) Priority Mail.
Posta Prisionero de Guerra: (Sp.) prisoner of war mail.
Posta prizoniera: (Rom.) prisoner mail.
Posta prizoniera de razboi: (Rom.) prisoner-of-war mail.
Postára: (Hung.) post office.
Post & Receipt: India with value in annas, Hyderabad.
Posta refugiata: (Rom.) refugee post.
Posta Romana: Romania.
Posta Româna în Constantinopol: (Rom.) Romanian post in Constantinople.
Posta Româna în Turcia: (Rom.) Romanian post in Turkey.
Posta Româna Constantinopol: Romania overprint, Offices in Turkish Empire, 1919.
Postas: 1. (Sp.) private mail carriers in late 1700s. 2. (Rom.) mailman, postman.
Postás: (Hung.) mail man.
Postas le Nioc: (Gaelic) Ireland postage due.
Postas le Hioc(nioc): Ireland Postage Due.
Postat Ajrore: inscription on stamps of Albania for air mail.
Postat Expres: inscription on stamps of Albania for special delivery.
Postatiszta: (Hung.) mint, never hinged, see erediti gumizással.
Postatörténet: (Hung.) postal history.
Posta Touva (Tuba): inscription on stamps of Tannu Tuva.
Postat Shqiptare: Albania.
Postauftrags-Portomarke: (Ger.) cash on delivery stamp, postage due stamp money order.
Posta ügynökség: (Hung.) Postal agency.
Posta Veteke Verria e Mird Ities: 1921 Albania unauthorized issue.
Postazsák: (Hung.) mail bag.
Postbåd: (Dan., Nor.) mail boat.
Postbags: Royal Mail name for a stamp collecting kit that appeals to children
Postbåt: (Swed.) mail boat.
Postbil: (Dan., Nor.) mail truck.
Postboks: (Dan., Nor.) post office box, P.O. Box.
Postbote: (Ger.) postman.
Postbox: (Eng.) 1: mail box. 2: machine-denominated and vended postage stamps, started in Europe to commence with Euro currency. 3. (Swed.) post office box, P.O. Box.
Post Box W. 13: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Postbud: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) letter carrier, mail carrier, postman.
Postbus: (Swed.) mail bus.
Postbus ticket: distinctive tickets which may require adhesive postage stamps which are cancelled.
Post canceled: 1: stamps canceled after their period of validity; usually more desirable if canceled during period of validity. 2: a cover which has been cancelled on a date later than indicated in the postmark; also known as post dated, back dated.
Postcard: privately produced small card without an imprinted stamp, often with a picture on one side and a space for a written message on the reverse; often confused with postal card.
Postcard Grading: Mint: card off the printing press with no marks of any kind. Near Mint: a mint card with slight color aging. Excellent: card with no faults, may be mint or used. Very Good: corners may be slightly rounded with a slight crease that does not affect the image. Good: Corners blunt or rounded with noticeable creases. Fair: intact postcard with heavy creases, heavy postmark, some tears or damage.
Postcard Presort Rate: discounted cost of bulk mailing of presorted and bundled postcards.
Postcard stamps: stamps affixed to postcards; then overprinted; Orange Free State, 1889.
Postcards with Paid Reply: authorized at 10-cents by the UPU in 1886.
Postcard tax stamp: overprinted "Controle" stamp used in Persia, 1922, to collect a tax on picture postcards and used in addition to normal postage.
Post Code: a group of numbers, or combination of letters and numbers, established to translate an address into a code used by automatic sorting machines.
Postcodes, first: Germany and some of the occupied territories on July 25, 1941 used number 1 to 24; 1 figure to 4 figure codes started in West Germany November 1961; the United States started in 1963; the United Germany converted to 5-figure codes in 1993.
Postcollo: (Bel.) overprint for parcel stamps of Belgium.
PostCom: Association for Postal Commerce, Arlington, VA.
Postdampfer: (Dan.) mail steamship, mail steamer.
Postdampskip: (Ger., Nor.) steamer post.
Post del ferrocarril: (Sp.) railway mail.
Post del urbana: (It.) local town stamps
Poste Aérienne: (Fr.) airmail.
Poste Aérienne Luchtpost: surcharge on Belgium semi-postals for air mail use.
Poste Aérienne, Semi-Officiel: (Fr.) issued privately, but accepted by the postal agency. "Buffalo Balloon" stamp is an example.
Poste Aeréo, Aerienne: overprint on stamps of Iran for air mail.
Poste A Erore: Albania airmail.
Poste ambulante: (Fr.) inscription on stamps of Belgium and France used for a mobile post office.
Poste Centime: (With fine line network in background) France, Alsace and Lorraine, German Occupation.
Poste Colonial/Coloniali: overprint on stamps of Tripoli for Libya, Feb. 17, 1934.
Poste Coloniali Italiane: overprint on stamps of Italy for Italian Colonies, 1932-34; see Italian Colonies.
Post ECS: internet-based document delivery service developed by USPS, Canada Post and France's La Poste.
Posted Aboard the RMS Titanic: National Postal Museum exhibit detailing story of three American and two British postal clerks trying to save the mail as the ship sank.
Posted at sea: maritime marking for mail posted while ship was at sea.
Poste d'Campagne: (Fr.) field post.
Poste de Geneve: with Port local or Port Cantonal; inscription on stamps of Switzerland, Canton of Geneva.
Poste de Paquet: (Fr.) parcel post.
Poste de prissoniers: (Fr.) prisoner of war (mail).
Poste di Fiume: Fiume.
Posted on board: marking from the West Indies.
Posted on Steamer: mark from Freetown, West Africa.
Poste émigrée: (Fr.) expatriate post.
Poste Estensi: inscription on first stamps of Modena, 1852, for family name of its ducal rulers; see Italian States.
Post (Eiooa): with posthorns in the four corners; Germany, Russian issue for East Saxony
Poste/Italiane/Imperia/Liberata/24-2-45: post World War 2 overprint, see C.L.N. Italy.
Poste Khedivie Egiziane: (It.) "Khedive Egyptian Post", Egyptian stamps with values in paras used for British mail from Egypt to India, for territories occupied by Italy.
Postele locale turistice: (Rom.) tourist local posts.
Postele straine in România: (Rom.) foreign posts in Romania.
Poste local: (Fr.) local post
Poste Locale: 1: Switzerland Canton of Geneva, 1850. 2: Turkey (Liannos's Local Post), 1865.
Poste maritime: (Fr.) ship's mail.
Poste militaire: (Fr.) field post.
Posten: (Ger.) (auction) lot.
Post Enfantine: (Fr.) see Toy stamps.
Poste par ballon: (Fr.) balloon mail.
Poste par fusees: (Fr.) rocket mail.
Poste par piéton: (Fr.) mail by foot messenger.
**Poste par Zeppelin:** (Fr.) Zeppelin mail.
**Poste Persane, Postes Persanes:** inscription on stamps of Iran (Persia), 1881-98.
**Poste pneumatique:** (Fr.) pneumatic mail.
**Postera:** (Swed.) mail station.
**Poste Repubblica Sociale Italiana (RSI):** (It.) Italian Social Republic Mail, created by Hitler after he rescued Benito Mussolini when he was placed under arrest by King Victor Emmanuel III; Posta Aerea overprint is bogus.
**Poste restante:** (Fr.) 1: mail addressed to a person, town, a specific post office, but without a street address or box number is held at the post office until called for by the addressee. 2: general delivery; used in Canada during WW II to hold mail until notified when service personnel arrived at a new address. 3: In Great Britain, a department of the post office in charge of letters waiting to be picked up.
**Poster stamps:** a non-denominated stamp created to advertise or commemorate a product or event.
**Postes:** (With red crescent and 1954) Afghanistan Tax Stamp.
**Postes Aeriennes:** overprint/inscription on stamps of Persia for air mail, 1930.
**Postes Afghanes:** Afghanistan after 1928.
**Postes Atlas:** children's stamps; see Toy stamps.
**Postes Atsoc:** Artistamp, Costa reversed; see Republique du Semaj, by James Costa.
**Postes de Coree:** inscription on stamps of Korea, 1902.
**Postes (denomination) centimes:** Stamps issued in 1870 during German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine.
**Postes Egyptiennes:** "Egyptian Posts" inscription on stamps of Egypt, 1879-96.
**Postes Expres:** inscription on stamps of Egypt, special delivery.
**Postes France (or Paris) 1922:** on stamps of France, are precancels.
**Postes Hedjaz & Nedjde:** inscription on stamps of Hedjaz and Nejd, Saudi Arabia, 1930-32.
**Postes Imperiales de Coree:** Korea, 1903.
**Postes Iraniennes:** inscription on stamps of Iran, 1935.
**Postes Ottomanes:** inscription on stamps of Turkey, Mesopotamia 1913-22.
**Postes Paye:** Haiti provisional overprint.
**Postes Persanes:** inscription for mail on stamps of Iran (Persia).
**Postes Serbes:** inscription on stamps of Egypt in pairs, Serbia-Corfu, 1916-18, applied after stamps were affixed to letters.
**PostEurop:** an affiliate of the Association of European Public Postal Operators, establishes theme for the Europa series of stamps.
**Poste Vaticane:** inscription on stamps of Vatican City.
**Poste Vice-Realiegiiziane:** (It.) marking of private Italian firm bought by Egyptian government that used Italian cancellers "Poste Vice-Realiegiiziane,"1865.
**Postexpedition:** (Swed.) branch post office.
**Postexpeditör:** (Swed.) sub-postmaster.
**Postfack:** (Swed.) letter box, mail box, mail drop, post box; see Brevlåda.
**Postfærge:** (Dan.) "Postal ferry" overprint for Denmark parcel post, carried on Esbjerg-Fano, 1919-77, and Løgstør-Aggersund, 1919-42, ferry service.
**Postfærgemærke(r):** (Dan.) mail ferry stamp(s).
**Postfalschung:** (Ger.) postal forgery.
**Postfalskning:** (Dan.) postal forgery (to defraud the post office).
Postfärja: (Swed.) mail ferry.
Postfärjemärke(n): (Swed.) mail ferry stamp(s).
Postferje: (Nor.) mail ferry.
Postförande: (Swed.) mail carrying.
Postförbindelse: (Swed.) postal communication.
Postföreståndare: (Swed.) postmaster, see Postmästare.
Postföring: (Swed.) conveyance of the mails.
Postförskott: (Swed.) cash-on-delivery, C.O.D.
Postförskottstrycksaker: (Swed.) cash-on-delivery printed matter.
Postfreiheiten: (Ger.) free franking privileges.
Postfreistempe: (Ger.) meter stamp.
Postfrim: (Dan.) (Postfrimaerki -Free Postage Stamp) Denmark, Norway
Postfrisch: (Ger.) mint.
Postfrisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) mint, never hinged.
Postfriskt: (Swed.) mint, never hinged.
Postgäng: (Swed.) postal service.
Postgebiet Ober-Ost: (Postal Area of the Eastern Command) overprint on stamps of Germany, Eastern postal areas, Lithuania, German occupation, 1916-18.
Postgebühr: (Ger.) postage.
Postgiro: (Swed.) postal check (cheque) service.
Postgiroinbetalningskort: (Swed.) Giro-bank payment orders.
Post Great Britain: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Posthaltpunkten: (Fin.) postal halt or rural post office in Finland, mostly established pre-World War I.
Post Haste: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Posthorn: originated as a curved horn used by the traveling butchers of Germany in 12th Century to announce arrival of mail courier; often found on stamps and watermarks of European stamps. Mail coach drivers used to blow this instrument upon approaching their stations.
Posthumous proof: die or plate proof of a stamp printed after the stamp has been released; usually produced for exhibitions.
Posthus: (Dan., Nor.) post office.
Posthuset: (Swed.) post office.
Postiljon(en): (Swed.) post boy(s), mail boy(s).
Postino: (It.) postman.
Postique: a location within a post office where collectors may obtain currently available stamps; each office may have its own pictorial cancellation.
Postkarte: (Ger.) postcard.
Postkasse: (Dan., Nor.) letter box, mail box, mail drop, post box.
Postkode: (Den., Nor., Swed.) postal code, zip code; see Postnummer.
Postkonto: (Swed.) postal check (cheque) account.
Postkontor: (Nor., Swed.) post office, see Posthus.
Postkort: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postcard.
Postkupé: (Swed.) mail coach.
Postkupéexpeditioner (PKXP): (Swed.) Post office on board ships.
Posti: logo of the Finland Post Corporation, 2002
Postino: (It.) mail man.
Postkasse: (Dan.) mail box, letter box.
Postkort: (Dan.) postcard.
Postlagernd: (Ger.) see Poste Restante.
PostLink: small, digital postal meter, made by the Ascom Hasler division of the Neopost Co., stamps are printed on self-adhesive labels.
Post Luchtdienst: inscription on air mail stamps of Belgian Congo.
Postman: (Swed.) post office official, post office clerk.
Postman Pat: British Royal mail character to improve its image among children, started in the 1980s, dropped in 2000.
Postmark (Pm, Pmk.): 1: any marking applied to a letter or parcel indicating the name of the post office and date of mailing. 2: obliteration postale: (Fr.) poststempel (Ger.), bollo (It.) matasello (Sp.)
Postmarke: with crown and 1/4 Gutegr.; German States, Brunswick.
Postmark, earliest: the Latin "Cito, citissime, volantissme" (quickly, very quickly, very fleetingly) was used in Venice in the 14th century, French mail was endorsed staring the 16th century with "en diligence" (with speed and care); U.S. Act of June 3, 1638 required postmasters to mark incoming mail.
Postmark, longest name: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch, Anglesey, Wales, U.K.
Postmark, multi-colored, first: used on Oct. 28, 1935, Prague, Czechoslovakia on Independence Day souvenir mail.
Postmark, pictorial, first: heraldic types used in the Italian city states starting in the 15th century.
Postmästare: (Swed.) postmaster, see Postföreståndare.
Postmaster (PM): manger in charge of a post office.
Postmaster General (PMG): chief executive officer of the U.S. Postal Service, appointed by, and serving at the pleasure of the Board of Governors.
Postmaster Provisionals: stamps issued by postmasters before the general issue of stamps by the government, in US, the first was created in New York City in 1845.
Postmaster's stamp: provisional stamps issued by local postmaster in cities in the U.S. and Bermuda before governmental issues appeared.
Postmester: (Dan.) postmaster.
Post, municipal: organized by Hanseatic League, Bremen, 12th century.
Postmusei: (Swed.) postal museum.
Postnote: British Post Office postal stationery, 1982, for internal first class mail with an undenominated impressed stamps, sold at the current first class rate.
Postnummer: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) postal code, zip code.
Postnumret: (Swed.) post code.
Post Obitum: inscription on U.S. Post office seals used by Dead Letters Office to seal opened letters, 1877.
Post office: 1: place for reception of mail for delivery to addressee. 2: inscription on first stamps of Mauritius, issued Sept. 21, 1847; should have read "Post Paid." 3: 1600s, coffee houses were recipients of mail to betaken by the addressees. 4: 1639, first legislation in the General Court of Mass. 5: Postamt (Ger.) Bureau d'Poste (Fr.) Posta (It.) Oficina de Correos (Sp.)
Post office, automatic: a pay telephone in Bath, England, 1924, was integrated with a posting box and a stamp-vending machine.
Post office branch: a unit of the main post office that is outside the corporate limits of the city or town of the main post office.

Post Office Dept.: U.S. Officials.

Post Office Despatch: 1850-55, Baltimore, Md; see Carriers' Stamps.

Post office, highest: permanently located at Cerro de Pasco, Peru at an altitude of 14,385 feet, China announced, 2001, that one will be open on Mount Everest, Tibet.


Post Office Maritime Mail: British handstamp for letters posted on board ships that were not previously cancelled.

Post office Monopoly: The U.S. Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) Congress vested in the Post Office Department an absolute monopoly for the transportation of first-class mail.

Post office, northern: located at Ny Ålesund, Spitzbergen, Norway.

Post Office One Cent Despatch: Baltimore, Md., see Carriers' Stamps.

Post office pane: a sheet of stamps as sold by the post office.

Post office parcel card mixture: usually include on-paper stamps, usually collected by governments from parcel cards on packages, and sold to collectors and dealers by the kilogram.

Post Offices Abroad: post offices staffed and operated by one country but located in another country.

Post office seals: affixed to prevent tampering in 1872, then in 1877 used to repair damaged letters, and reseal mail opened by mistake; seals have no value and no franking power; also known as Official seals.

Post offices, foreign in one city: Constantinople had eight foreign post office operating at various times between 1799 and 1923.

Post office, smallest population: Suwarrow, Cook Islands atoll, where postmaster is the only resident as of 1969, it is reserved as a sanctuary for wildlife.

Post office, southern: located at the South Pole and operated by the U.S.

Post office stones: stones, located in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where sailors left messages under stones for outward and homeward bound ships, late 1400s.

Post offices, world: last complete listing was in the three-volume Nomenclature des Bureaux de Poste, published by the Universal Postal Union in 1968.

Post office, tree: Mossel Bay, Cape of Good Hope tree where messages were left from one vessel's crew to another, post-1601.

Post office, underseas: established off the Bahamas in 1939 as part of the Williamson Photosphere.

Post-og Simakalastjornin Reykjavik: (Ice.) postal seal used to seal official correspondence or repair damaged mail for the city of Reykjavik.

Postovné: (Czech.) postage.

Postovní Brasna: (Czech.) mail bag.

Postovní Prihrádka: (Czech.) post office box.

Postovní Příkazní Arch: (Czech.) postal order sheet.

Postovní Pytel: (Czech.) mail bag.

Postovní Schránka (shránky): (Czech.) mail box(es), post box(es).

Postovní Výberka: (Czech.) delivery receipt card.

Postovní Známka: (Czech.) postage stamp.

Post paid: when payment of postage by sender was optional, in cases where prepayment was made, postal handstamp indicated with word "Paid."
Postpakket: 1. (Ger.) parcel. 2. (Swed.) parcel post.
Post Par: private delivery service labels, might have done postal duty, Montreal, Canada.
Post pay'd, P Pd: manuscript marking in 1600s England indicating that postage was paid.
Post Plan: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Post Restante: "General Delivery" to be held until picked up by addressee at the post office.
Post rider: originated as a post office symbol in 1837 by PMG Amos Kendall, design supposedly inspired by Benjamin Franklin, changed in 1970; see: Eagle, Mercury.
Post road: a public highway whose use is authorized by law.
Post Route Bill: March 4, 1847, Act of Congress authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for mail transportation from Charleston, S. C. to Colon, Isthmus of Panama to Astoria, Oregon.
Postrute: (Dan.) mail delivery route.
Posts: 1: during the Middle Ages, term connected with the carrying of mail. 2: place where horses kept along a mail courier route. 3: men who rode the horses and carried the mail. 4: form of transport carrying the letters. 5: the dispatch of the mail itself.
Postsæk: (Dan.) mail bag.
Postsache: (Ger.) postal matter.
Postsaker och postsaks kort: (Swed.) internal (post office) postal stationery.
Post Schilling: (with no country name) currency unit in German States, Schleswig Holstein.
Posts French-Jerusalem: obliteration on mail deposited with French consulate in Jerusalem; then taken to Jaffa for routing to final destination, 1852-1879.
Postsparbank: (Swed.) post office savings bank.
Post Stamp: inscription in annas-Hyderabad, India.
Poststam pel: (Ger.) postmark.
Poststation: (Swed.) sub-post office, rural post office.
Poststämpel: (Swed.) postmark, cancellation.
Poststempel: (Nor.) postmark, cancellation.
Poststöld: (Swed.) mail robbery.
Posttåg: (Swed.) mail train.
Posttaxa: (Swed.) postal rates schedule.
Posttaxe Bayer: inscription on stamps of Bavaria for postage due.
Posttidning: (Swed.) (official) postal gazette.
Posttog: (Dan., Nor.) mail train.
Postur og Simi: (Ice.) postal seal used to seal official correspondence or repair damaged mail.
Post USSR: octagonal design in Russian on stamped envelopes; applied in Kiev post office.
Pos Udara: (Indonesian) airpost.
Postvagn: (Swed.) mail coach.
Postväsen: (Swed.) postal system.
Postväsk a: (Swed.) mail bag, post bag.
Postverk: (Swed.) post office department, post office establishment.
Postverwaltung: (Ger.) postal administrations.
Postvogn: (Nor.) mail coach.
Postwertzeichen ist ungültig: (Ger.) postage is invalid.
Post Zegel: 1: overprint on stamps of Transvaal, authorizing revenue stamps for postage. 2: inscription on stamps of Netherlands postage due (with no country name), 1852-67. 3. surcharge on stamps of Netherlands postage due, 1907.
Potato postmark: potato cut in half and engraved with fleur-de-lis emblem of the Scout
movement used on mail of the Scout Post during Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1944.

**Potato Tax stamps**: conventional revenue stamps denominated in currency, unknown if ever used; 1935.

**Potiquet, Alfred**: 1861: created the world's first stamp catalog in France.

**Potraviná Dane**: *(Czech.)* consumption tax.

**Potries**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**Potsage**: error on stamps of Tibet, 1912-50.

**Poul(s)**: currency unit in Afghanistan.

**POUNC**: Post Office Users' National Council, Great Britain.

**Pound**: currency unit in many nations.

**Pound Sterling**: currency unit in Alderney, Ascension, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean territory, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, South Georgia and Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha,

**Pour approbation**: *(Fr.)* on approval.

**Pour les expresses affaires du Roy**: manuscript endorsement on French government correspondence in 1692-93, using the franking privilege.

**Pour le Stade Municipal de Port-au-Prince**: Haiti, semi-postal.

**Povstání**: *(Czech.)* uprising.

**P.O.W.**: see prisoner of war (mail).

**Powell, V. R.**: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Po-yang**: local post, North China, 1949.

**Pozcta Polska Port Gdansk**: inscription on stamps of Poland for 20th anniversary of Polish independence.

**Pozo-Alcon**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Pozoblanco**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.

**P.P.**: overprint on stamps of France postage due conversion to postage, Offices in Morocco. 1: postal permit marking on prepaid mail. 2: auction abbreviation term for private perforations. 3: penny post. 4: Port Paye; postage paid. 5: abbreviation for Pulled Perforation

**P (number) P**: Switzerland inscription.

**PPC**: abbreviation for Picture Post Card.

**P.P.C.**: *(Poste Polonaise Constantinople)* Poland overprint, Offices in Constantinople, Turkey.

**P.P.C.**: China overprint on stamps of Wuhu Treaty Port stamps.

**PPCL1**: Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; battle group that was part of the Canadian mission in Kosovo.

**PPD**: topical association abbreviation for prepaid (no value in indicia).

**PPI**: see Postage Paid Impression.

**P.P.R.I.**: *(Pemerintah Revolusioneer Republik Indonesia)*: Revoluntionary government of the Republic of Indonesia, 1958.


**Prachtblock**: *(Ger.)* very fine block.

**Prachstück**: *(Ger.)* superb copy

**Prades**: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Præget**: *(Dan.)* embossed.

**Prägedruck**: *(Ger.)* embossed printing
Prägling: (Swed.) impression.
Pragteks: (Dan.) superb (quality).
Prague: also called Praha, Czech Republic
Prägung: (Ger.) embossing.
Praha: also called Prague, Czech Republic
Prairie dog: flaw on 5-cent Aeronautics, Scott 650, shows a tiny object taking a ride on the plane; only on lower right corner stamp, plate no. 19658.
Prakt: (Swed.) superb (quality).
Prakteksemlar: (Nor.) superb example.
Prakteksemlar: (Swed.) superb example.
Prangko Taboengau Pos: Indonesia overprint, Japanese Occupation (savings stamps).
Prangli: bogus Russia stamp, not valid for postage.
Prats de Llucanes: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937
Pravy: (Czech.) right (side).
Pravy Dolní Roh: (Czech.) right lower corner.
PRC: People's Republic of China (mainland China).
Pre-adhesive: a postal item dating from a period prior to the use of adhesive stamps by a given country.
Pre-cancel (PCL): special cancel applied to stamps before being affixed to mail matter; in the U.S., there are two categories of precancels: Bureau, where the precancel is applied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Local, where the precancel is applied by the local city or town post office.
Precancel gap pair: point of uneven meeting of two precanceling devices, such as straight lines which do not exactly meet.
Precancel, rarest: Orangeburg Coil, only one coil of 500 stamps was made.
Precanceled stamps: stamps with postmark applied prior to the mailing of the article being prepaid.
Precancelado: (Sp.) precancel.
Precancel User's Permit: a free permit authorizing a mailer to buy and use precancel stamps.
Precio: (Sp.) price.
Précursor: (Fr.) forerunner.
Precursore: (It.) forerunner.
Predate: a cover with a stamp cancelled earlier than the officially designated First Day of sale; term only used for issues with a designated First Day date.
Prednestroya: cinderella local for Moldova as a seceding state, 1993
Predznánkové Dopisy: (Czech.) pre-adhesive letters, stampless covers; see Celistvosti - Predznamkove Dopisy.
Prefecture issues: stamps of Japan available only in the prefecture (one of Japan's subdivisions) for which they were issued, but the stamps were valid for postage throughout Japan.
Pregiato: (It.) scarce, rare.
Preis: (Ger.) price.
Preisliste: (Ger.) price list.
Prekomurje: overprint on stamps of Hungary for Yugoslav occupation of Transmuria, 1919.
Premia de Mar: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937
Première date connue: (Fr.) first known (recorded) date.
Premiər gravures: (Fr.) term used to describe the first designs of the 1861 series of stamps.
Premier jour: (Fr.) first day.
Premier tirage: (Fr.) first printing.
Premier vol: (Fr.) first flight.
Prensa: overprint on stamps of Uruguay for newspapers.
Pre-obliteration: ordinary stamps that are cancelled in advance by the printer, to be sold in large quantities.
Préoblitéré: (Fr.) precancellation
Prepaid postage, first handstamp: invented by William Dockwra, 1680, for the London Penny Post, a private service.
Prepázkovy List: (Czech.) sheet, printing sheet.
Prephosphored Paper: paper with taggant added prior to printing.
Préposé: (Fr.) postman, mailman.
Pre-printing paper crease: a white unprinted area in the folds of a crease that occurred as the paper was traveling through the printing press; usually caused by improper tension.
Pre-printing paper fold: a fold in the paper which leaves an unprinted area during the printing process.
Pre-released stamps: stamps sold to the public prior to their official release date.
Pres.: abbreviation for president.
Presbyter Cocidus: "Cooked missionary," made by G. Collingridge, 1903, and sold to New Hebrides as a postally valid stamp.
Presentation: term used in judging an exhibit to determine general layout and clarity.
Presentation album: album containing a pane of a newly issued stamp which is distributed to dignitaries at a First Day dedication ceremony; the President of the U.S. always receives the first album.
Presentation folders: made up by USPS for distribution to officials at various events.
Presentation Pack: British Post Office term for a philatelic souvenir with stamps and descriptive text.
Presidential: the 1938 series of stamps featuring the Presidents of the U.S.
Presorted First-Class Mail U.S. Postage Paid: may be a label or printed directly on an envelope to indicate that standard mail (also known as junk mail) postage has been paid.
Pressburg: now called Bratislava, Slovakia
Presse à plat: (Fr.) flat-bed press.
Pressed out crease: application of heat, moisture or pressure to conceal a crease.
Pressed Out Grill: done to imitate a reissue on an 1869 US stamp.
Presse en relief: (Fr.) embossed.
Presson's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels; 1865-90.
Press sheet: a full sheet of stamps as it was originally printed.
Press sheets, uncut: large sheets of two or more panes of stamps that represent one turn, or half turn of the printing press.
Pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA): see: Self-adhesives.
Pre-stamp cover: mail before the introduction of postage stamps in the place of origin.
Prestige booklet: contains panes of stamps in addition to descriptive information and illustrations about the specific topic
Pretisk: (Czech.) overprint.
Preto: (Port.) Black color
Pretoria: local post, South Africa, 1887
Preussen: (Ger.) Prussia
Preusserblå: (Dan.) Prussian blue (color).
Preussish-Gladbach: local post, Germany, 1918-23
Previously hinged: a stamp with original gum that shows evidence of hinging.
Prevrácný: (Czech.) inverted.
Prexies: nickname given the U.S. Presidential series of definitive stamps of 1938.
Prezzo: (It.) price.
Prf: auction abbreviation term for proof.
Priamur and Maritime Provinces: part of Siberia, Russia; currency: 100 kopeks = 1 ruble
Prices realized: results of a auction.
Price on request: used in non-U.S. auctions to indicate that a prospective bidder can contact the auctioneer for the estimated price.
Pridnestrovie: bogus issue from Moldova, USSR, not valid for postage.
Priluky: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1879-93.
Prima Valores Declarados: inscription/overprint on stamps of Dominican Republic for insured letter.
Primer dia: (Sp.) first day.
Primer dia de Circulacion: (Sp.) first day of issue.
Primer's Presentation Card: when the master proof is cut down to stamp size in the final stage of production, and affixed to a card bearing the name of the primer.
Primer Viaje del Vapor: (Sp.) First Voyage of the Steamship, used on first or maiden voyages.
Prime Minister commemoratives: refers to the Canadian series of stamps started in 1951 to honor former Prime Ministers who have not been previously depicted on Canada's stamps.
Prime rate: refers philatelically to the current postage cost to mail a domestic letter weighing one ounce or less.
Primer Tren Aereo/Internacional 1935/O'Meara y DuPont + 10 cts: overprint/surcharge on stamps of Cuba for glider mail flight Havana to Miami.
Primer Vol: (Fr.) first flight.
Primer Vuelo: (Sp.) first flight.
Primitives: nickname for successors to British Penny Black; 1847-49 Mauritius, 1850-51 New South Wales, 1850-52 Victoria, 1853 Tasmania, and 1854 India.

Primo Giorno: (It.) first day.

Primorje: Yugoslavia cinderella.

Primo Volo: (It.) first flight.

Prince Consort Essay: proposed 1851 stamp essay, to be letterpress printed, with profile of Prince Consort Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria, never printed.

Prince Edward Island: Prince Edward Island: Canadian province, Gulf of St. Lawrence; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1872) 1705: French governor’s couriers carried mail for a fee, 1769-1873: separated from Nova Scotia, and became separate colony, 1816: postmaster of Nova Scotia ran post office, 1851: islanders ran own post office, 1861, Jan.1: No.1, 2 pence dull rose, first stamp issued, 1873, July 1: joined Canadian Confederation, see Canada, Nova Scotia.

Prince Farouk: Egypt.

Prince of Wales Hospital Fund: commemorator label with a replica signature of Albert Edward., the prince, 2002.


Prince's Express: private mail and parcel firm serviced Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine; used labels; year unknown.


Princeton issue: the 3¢ Nassau Hall stamp on Princeton University grounds, is the first modern U. S. colored-paper stamp; produced to use the school colors, orange and black.

Prince Williams of Wales: 1982 Aitutaki overprint

Principality of Thomond: bogus label

Principat: (Rom.) principality.

Principat d' Andorra: (Fr.) Andorra.

Principaute de Monaco: Principality of Monaco

Principe de Trinidad: Brazil, bogus private issue, 1894

Principato di Seborga: declared independence from Italy, near San Remo, cinderella.

Principato di San Rigolo: parody of Swiss origin, cinderella.

P.R. in R.: (It.) Posta Toscana in Roma, (Tuscany Post in Rome) pre-adhesive postmark.

Prins: (Nor., Swed.) prince.

Prins Edwardöarna: (Swed.) Prince Edward Island.

Prinsesse: (Nor.) princess.

Printed cachet: cachet design applied by any printing method.

Printed matter stamps: used on unsealed or left open printed matter such as circulars, periodicals and newspapers.

Printed on back: some type of printing on back of a stamp as a security measure.

Printed on both sides: an error that occurs when a sheet of stamps is turned over and printed again on the reverse side.

Printed-on Cancellation: placement of an envelope with a stamp already affixed into a printer where the cachet and cancellation would be applied at the same time.

Printed on gum: stamp design printed on the gummed side of the sheet
**Printed signature:** printed reproduction of a signature.

**Printed-to-private-order envelopes:** (PTPO) British Post offered stationery embossed with any combination of denominations of available dies for a premium and a minimum quantity, Oct. 8, 1855-Dec. 31, 1973.

**Printed watermark:** imitation watermark as an experimental measure or shortage of watermarked paper.

**Printer imprints:** usually in margins; can include logos, initials or other markings that identify the stamp printer.

**Printer's die proof:** die proof signed by the artist, common in French-area countries; aka artist's die proof.

**Printer's Initials:** marking in the margin of US stamps, made of printer's initials, punched into an engraved plate each time a printer printed from that plate, 1894 - 1912.

**Printer's waste:** stamps that are spoiled during the printing process, or misperfed and should have been destroyed by the printer.

**Printing:** 1: an edition of stamps, such as first printing. 2: direct is plate-to-paper 3: indirect is the process that utilizes a blanket or roller to transfer the image from the plate to the paper. 4: turage (Fr.), auflage (Ger.), tiratura (It.) tirada (Sp.)

**Printing flaw:** an inconstant variety with color missing where it should have been, or color in part of the design that should not have the color.


**Priority Mail:** USPS service, includes First Class mail weighing more than 13 ounces with two to three day delivery service.

**Priplatek:** (Czech.) surcharge, surtax.

**Prir:** "Three" Iceland overprint/surcharge.

**Prisoner of war mail:** mail sent to or from internees or prisoner of war detention centers.

**Prisoner of War stamps:** local post stamps printed by prisoners in camps.

**Prisoners Letter, Examined:** censor marking for mail sent from Southerners in Northern prison camps addressed to the South during the American Civil War.

**Prisonnier de guerre:** (Fr.) prisoner of war (POW).

**Pristina:** town in Macedonia; 1911, overprint on stamps of Pristina, Turkey for Sultan's visit to Macedonia, 1911.

**Privata skeppspostmärken:** (Swed.) private ship letter stamps.

**Privat-Beförderung:** local post, Darmstadt, Germany, 1895-1900.

**Privat-Brief & Circular-Beförderung:** Frankfurt, Germany local post, 1894-96.
Privat-Briefbeförderung Courier: local post, Essen, Germany, 1897-98.
Privat-Brief-Verkehr: Freiburg, Germany local post, 1886-1887.
Privat-Brief-Verkehr I: Frankfurt, Germany local post, 1886-1900.
Privat-Brief-Verkehr II: Frankfurt, Germany local post, 1886-1900.
Private Contractor Printers: the USPS began using private printing firms, instead of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the production of US stamps.
Private die proprietary stamps: created by individual firms to indicate prepayment of taxes on several items; many companies produced their own stamps because they were able to use the stamps for advertising their products; also known as Match and Medicine stamps; 1864-83.
Private Express Transl.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Privately perforated: perforations applied by private individuals and not done to defraud collectors such as the Schermack Mailing Machine Co.
Private mailing card: U.S. authorized, in 1898, the use of postcards with postage affixed; government printed postcards, with postage preprinted on the card, have been in use since 1873.
Private mailing card: inscription on privately printed postcards; UPU regulations required first class letter rate if mailed out of country of origin, since they did not have the official inscription.
Private overprints: a form of precancel on several types of revenues; many firms precanceled their proprietary stamps before placing them on their product.
Private perforations: any type of perforation applied by a private firm; usually used on stamps that were sold to private vending firms who applied perforations based on what worked best for their equipment.
Private postage: 1: nondenominated stamps with inscription "Postage Paid" valid for postage within the Australia and sold by some hotels in Australia for convenience of guests. 2: stamps issued by a government for use of private individuals, usually for large mailings or for mail deemed to be of great benefit to the public; Spain 1869 and 1881 for pamphlet to schools, Portugal rifle club. 3: hotel stamps, Lundy stamps.
Private Post office: inscription on US local posts issued 1864 in San Francisco for a city mail service.
Privatganzsache: (Ger.) private postal stationery.
Privat-Stadtbrief-Beförderung: local post, Erfurt, Germany, 1888-95.
Privat-Stadt-Brief-Verkehr: Fürth, Germany local post, 1896-1900.
Privat-Stadt-Post: local post, Essen, Germany, 1887-88.
Private Die Proprietary Stamps: issued in 1862 to raise funds for the Civil War, the stamps paid the U. S. revenue tax on products of private firms; manufacturers were permitted to have the dies engraved and plates made for their exclusive use; the tax was repealed effective July 1, 1883.
Private Supplemental Posts: carried mail to and from post offices where government service was erratic or non-existent.
Privatepost: Sweden, discount postage
Privilege envelope: wartime mail, carried by British military, that does not have to be opened for censor, also known as Honour or Green envelope.
Prix: (Fr.) price.
Prix courant: (Fr.) price list.
Prizonier: (Rom.) prisoner.
Prizonier de razboi: (Rom.) prisoner-of-war, P.O.W.
Pro Aero: Switzerland inscription or overprint used in connection with special flights between 1938 and 1949.

Pro Assistenza Egeo: overprint on stamps of Italy for Rhodes, semi-postal for general relief, 1943.

Pro-Aviacion Militar-1913: propaganda label to promote the establishment of an Argentine aviation fleet; sold in Argentine post offices with no franking power.

Proba: (Rom.) proof.

Probe: (Ger.) proof

Probeauflage: (Ger.) trial printing

Probedruck: (Ger.) proof; see Essay.

Process colors: four primary colors; yellow, magenta (red), cyan (blue), and black, which are combined to achieve the look of any color combination.

Processing: steps that finish a printed stamp sheet; includes perforation, trimming, dividing into panes, and packing for distribution.

Pro Com: local post, courier mail, Montreal, Canada.

Pro Combattenti: "For the Troops" overprint on stamps of San Marino, semi-postal.

Pro Desocupados: "For Unemployed" inscription/overprint on stamps of Peru for postal tax, 1931-36.

Pro Educacion Fiscia: "For Physical Education" Panama, postal tax.

Profumata in (city): (It.) perfumed in (name of city) to indicate letter had been put through disinfection process.

Pro Fundazione Studio Lire 5: "Benefit of Education Fund" Fiume, semi-postal.

Program folders: USPS give-away for attendees at first day ceremonies.

Progressive Proof: a trial essay that is an incomplete engraving of the finished accepted die.

Prohibited stamps: U.S. Treasury Department regulations prohibit the importation into the U.S. of stamps of certain countries.

Pro Infancia: "For Children's Welfare" overprint on stamps of Mexico, postal tax.

Projet: (Fr.) design

Pro Juventute: children’s charity semi-postal stamps used in Switzerland since 1913.


Pro Multilados: (Sp.) for disabled soldiers; Spanish Morocco revenue inscription.


Proof of mailing: postal receipt stating that an article was mailed from a postal facility.

Proof: a trial printing, known as a strike, taken from a new printing plate for inspection purposes; this can be used to inspect for defects, or to see which ink color looks best for that particular stamp.

Proof paper: thick, handmade white rice paper.

Propaganda forgery: 1: an imitation of a stamp prepared by a government for use by its agents operating in enemy territory. 2: caricatures of enemy stamps. 3: may be done for political purposes with minor design changes intended to influence opinions.

Propaganda label: a stamp-like label that promotes a specific cause.

Propaganda leaflets: first recorded use was in 1807 when leaflets were dropped over the French lines during the Peninsular campaign, they were used extensively during World War II by both sides in the conflict.

Propagandamärke: (Ger.) propaganda stamp.

Propaganda stamp: a regular issued stamp which purposely shows written or pictorial...
allegations intended to damage a cause.

**Pro Patria**: "For the Country" Switzerland semi-postal, issued from 1952 for national culture funding.

**Pro Patriotì Piacenza**: town and province in Northern Italy; stamps of Italy overprint for local use, 1944.

**Proprone**: *(Fr.)* clean

**Proprietary stamp**: revenue stamp for a range of items to indicate a tax was paid; 1862-1919 became specific-use stamp in 1871 when second issue of documentary stamps released.

**Pro Seminario**: *(Sp.)* labels issued in Zaragoza by the Rev. Father Sancho to raise funds.

**Prosines**: *(Czech.)* December.

**Pro Sinistrati di Guerra**: overprint on stamps of Italy for Rhodes, semi-postal for war victims, 1943.

**Prospect News Agency**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Prospectus**: details of a forthcoming philatelic exhibition, usually contains information for potential exhibitors.

**Prospekktkort**: *(Dan.)* picture postcard, photo postcard.

**Pro Tacna y Arica**: Peru postal tax.

**Protectorad Cote de Somalis**: *(Fr.)* stamps of French Somali Coast Protectorate: 1: a nation governed, guided or protected by another nation. 2: overprint for Bechuanaland; see Bechuanaland Protectorate.

**Protectorado Espanol en Marruecos**: overprint/inscription for Spanish Protectorate, Morocco.

**Protectorat Cote des Somalis**: *(Fr.)* inscription on stamps of Djibouti; see Somali Coast

**Protectorate Francais**: overprint on stamps of France inscribed "Chiffre Taxe", Offices in Morocco, 1914-22.

**Proteja a la Infancia**: "For Children's Protection" Mexico, postal tax stamp.

**Protektorát**: *(Czech.)* protectorate.

**Protectorát Cechy a Moravia**: *(Czech.)* Bohemia and Moravia. German Protectorate comprising the two W divisions of Czechoslovakia; established March 1939, dissolved in 1945; see Celistvosti - Protectorát Cechy a Moravia.

**Proto writing**: first in time, original and primitive, carved symbols on shiny black stone, found in Central Asia, 2300 B.C.

**Pro Tuberculosos Pobres**: "For the Poor with Tuberculosis" Spain, 1937-38.

**Pro Union Ibero Americana**: (Spanish American Union), Spain.

**Prova**: *(It.)* proof.

**Provenance**: a listing of former and present owners of any philatelic item.

**Prøvet**: *(Dan.)* expertised.

**Provtryck**: *(Swed.)* proof.

**Provetrykk**: *(Nor.)* printing proof, proof.

**Provtryk**: *(Dan.)* printing proof, proof.

**Providence Despatch**: U. S. local post, Providence, R.I., 1849.

**Provincia de Cabo Verde**: Cape Verde

**Provincia de Macao**: Macao

**Provincie Franco Bollo Modonesi**: Modena.

**Provincia di Lubiana**: *(It.)* province of Ljubljana, see Ljubljana.

**Provincial Airways Westcountry Air Service**: London-Southampton-Plymouth air local post.

**Provincie Modones**: *(It.)* Modena Province; inscription on stamps of Modena, 1859.
Provinz Laibach / Pokraïina Ljubljanska: (Ger./Slovene) overprint/surcharge on stamps of Italy during German occupation of Laibach, Sept. 8, 1943-1945; see Lubiana.

Provinz Sachsen: Germany WWII local post issue.


Provisional 1881-1882: overprint on stamps of Peru, Arequipa provisional.

Provisionales: (Sp.) provisional stamps; temporary use of postage stamps.

Provisional Government of Ireland: overprint on stamps of Great Britain for Ireland.

Provisional Govt. 1893: overprint on stamps of Hawaii, April 1893 to recognize the new government which overthrew Queen Liliuokalani.

Provisional issue: 1: stamp issued for a local area pending availability of a regular issue. 2: value or purpose has been changed by a surcharge or overprint. Provisional label: parcel or registration labels produced by hand stamps or manuscript endorsement during shortages or special events. Provisional stamps: postage stamps whose value has been changed after printing; usually by use of an overprint or surcharge.

Provisional Meter: a meter with a surcharge insert to meet a temporary need.

Provisional overprint: 1: includes printed name or initial overprints on first issue of medicine stamp revenues, until own stamps printed; 1862-70. 2: "I.R." overprint on U.S. Postage stamps to be used as temporary revenue stamps.

Provisoire: (Fr.) provisional, a stamp issued for a local area pending availability of a regular issue.

Provisorie(r): (Dan., Nor.) provisional (stamp[s]).

Provisorio: 1. (It.) provisional. 2. overprint on 1892-93 stamps of Portugal

Provisorisch Wert in Schweiz Franc: "Temporary Value in Swiss Francs" overprint on stamps of Liechtenstein.

Provisorisk: (Dan., Nor.) provisional.

Provisorisk udgave: (Dan.) provisional issue.

Provisorni Ceskoslovenska Vlada: overprint on stamps of Austria, private issue.

Proxy bidding: a mechanism to automatically enter their maximum bids and the system automatically updates as other bidders place rival bids; also used to place last minute bids toward the end of an Internet conducted auction.

Proyssisk blå: (Nor.) Prussian blue (color).

Prozatimní: (Czech.) provisional.

P.R.R.I.: (Indon.) Pemerintah Revolusioner Republik Indonesia (Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia); various labels, printed in 1958.

PRS: Postal Regulating Station, or Section, wartime postal facility.

Prueba: (Sp.) proof.

Prueba Apocrifas: (Sp.) bogus proofs made after date of issue of a stamp.

Prueba de color: (Sp.) trial color proof.

Prüfer: see Bundesprüfer.

Prüfung: (Ger.) expertization.

Prune Island: St. Vincent Grenadines island; stamps first issued 1976.

Prussia: most of northern Germany, German State, Kingdom of Prussia; currency: 12 pfennigs = 1 silbergroschen, 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden (1867) 1850, Nov. 15: first stamps as founder of postal union that included other German States, 1850-59: used concentric circles as cancel, 1856: No.1, 4 pfennings yellow green, 1868, Jan.1: stamps of the German Confederation, 1872: stamps of the German Empire 1918: Prussia became part of the Weimar Republic, 1947, Mar.1: formally
abolished as a separate state.
Prusvitka: (Czech.) watermark.
Prusvitka Nahoru, Dolu, Vlevo, Vpravo: (Czech.) watermark up, down, left, right.
Pruta: currency unit in Israel
Przedborz: city in Poland, local post, 1917-18.
Przemysł: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Przestkła Urzędowa: (Pol.) inscription for official stamps of Poland.
PS: 1: Colombia, (Script letters) Cauca. 2: Postal stationery. 3: Scott Catalog number prefix for Postal Savings. 4: see Plate strip.
5. Monogram overprint on Native Feudatory States of India issued for reprint of remainder stamps. 6. Private Secretary, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 7. intertwined as a monogram, Colombia, Cauca Department. Perforation Shift. 8. postal stationery; a philatelic discipline recognized for FIP exhibitions. PS/3: plate (number) strip of 3 coil stamps with the plate number on the center stamp.
PS/5: plate (number) strip of 5 coil stamps with the plate number on the center stamp.
PSa: Postal Stationery.
PSA: pressure sensitive adhesive (self-adhesive).
P.S.B.: posted by steamboat, pre-adhesive postmark.
PSE: Professional Stamp Expertiser.
PSE: 1: Pre-Stamped Envelope. 2: Postal Stationery Entire
P/SET: abbreviation for Part Set, incomplete set of an issue
Pseudo postmark: a simulated cancel designed to look like a true postmark, but not applied to cancel the stamp.
Pseudo stamps: meter stamp designed with false perforations to look like adhesive stamps.
Pseudo watermark: a device applied to simulate a true watermark.
P.S.I.: Philatelic Society of India
Pskof: 1: local post, Russian Zenmstvo, 1871-1910 2: aka Pleskau, Russia, German occupation, 1941-42
PSMK: abbreviation for postmark.
PSRE: Postal Stationery Registered Envelope.
PSS: PreCancel Stamp Society, Inc.PSS: PreCancel Stamp Society, Inc.
P-Stamps: personalized stamps where an individual's picture is on a postage stamp.
Psx: Plate number strip of x, which is usually expressed as 3 or 5.
PT: 1: postal tax. 2: Pataca, currency unit in Macao.
Pta: Peseta; currency unit in Spain.
PTA: Post und Telekom Austria AG: (Ger.) Post and Telephone Company of Austria.
Pte.Rt.: (Fr.) poste restante (general delivery), pre-adhesive postmark.
Pto. Rico: Puerto Rico overprint on stamps of United States, American Dominion.
PTT: abbreviation for post, telephone and telegraph.
PUASP: Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal
Publicity envelope stamps: stamps sold at a discount to veteran's groups for use to gain funds or
disabled servicemen.

**Publicity Slogan:** machine cancel to publicize an industry, tourist attraction, town, city.

**Public Letter Office:** U. S. local post, envelopes, San Francisco, Calif., 1864.

**Public Mail Service:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Publipostage:** (Fr.) bulk mailing, bulk rate.

**Publisher's Paid Stamp:** United States, Wells Fargo local post.

**Pubs:** (Fr.) Timbres de Publicité, Belgian and French booklets in which there are advertising labels se tenant.

**P.U.C.:** Postal Union Congress.

**Pudoch:** local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1903-13.

**Puebla:** overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

**Puebla de Almoradí:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Puerto Lumbreras:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Puerto Príncipe:** city in Cuba, now Camaguey; 1898, Dec.-99: local surcharges during U.S. Administration of Cuba.

**Puerto Rico:** island of the West Indies, aka Porto Rico; currency: 100 centimes = 1 peseta, 1,000 milesimas = 100 centavos = 1 peso (1881), 100 cents = 1 dollar (1898) 1844: British Postal Agencies established at San Juan and eight other cities, 1855-56: stamps issued jointly with Cuba, but not used until July 25, 1856, 1865: French postal agency opened at San Juan, 1873-pre: stamps of Cuba used, 1873: No.1, 25 centimes gray, first stamps of Cuba overprinted with manuscript initials, May 1, 1877: Puerto Rico joined the UPU as a Spanish colony, 1877: stamps overprinted "Pto-Rico," 1898, Dec. 10: ceded to U.S. administration; U.S. started provisional mail service, war tax stamp, 1899: first postage due stamp, U.S. issue overprinted "Porto Rico" diagonally, inhabitants insisted on original spelling of Puerto Rico, 1900, Apr.12: stamps of Puerto Rico replaced by those of the United States, 1907: admitted to the UPU as a member country with "The Whole of the US Island Possessions" along with Guam, Danish Colonies and Samoa, under the name "Porto Rico." 1917, Mar.2: became a U.S. territory, 1932, May 17: name officially changed to Puerto Rico, 1952, July 25: became a U.S. Commonwealth, July 1, 1953, admitted to the UPU as a member country, this time as "Puerto Rico"; see Porto Rico.

**Puerto Rico provisionals:** put on sale early August, 1898, after U.S. forces landed on the south coast, and the Spanish withdrew towards San Juan on the north coast.

**Puffins:** nickname for stamps of Lundy Island featuring the native bird.

**Puig-Alt de Ter:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Puigcerdà:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Puig-Reig:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

**Puja:** (Sp.) (auction) bid

**Pujerra:** local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937

**Pul:** currency unit in Afghanistan

**Pula:** currency unit in Botswana

**Pulau Bidong:** Malaysia-Selangor stamps overprinted, bogus.

**Pulau Pinang, (Penang):** one of the Straits Settlements; Malaysia (State); 1948, Dec.1: first stamps, 1957: stamps for the Malayan Federation used with those of Penang, 1965, Nov. 18: first issue after joining, wording changed to "Pulau Pinang."

**Pull:** another term for a print made from the original die that is the master from which printing plates are created.

**Pulled perfs:** paper has been removed below the base line of the perforation holes.
Pullen & Co's Express: mail and parcel delivery firm serviced New York City and upstate New York; used labels; 1846-5-47.

Pullen & Copp's Express: mail delivery firm serviced New York City and upstate New York; used a label; 1843.

Pullen's Express: parcel delivery firm that operated via the New York and Harlem Railroad; used a label; year unknown.

Pullen, Virgil & Co's Express: mail and parcel delivery firm serviced New York City and Canada; used a corner card and labels; 1852-53.

Pulling: term used when a proof or other print is “pulled” from a die or a plate.

Pultusk: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Punch: children's stamps; see Toy stamps.

Punch cancel: a cancel that consists of a hole punched in the stamp as a form of defacement; found on revenue stamps and telegraph stamps, plus mint stamps sold to the stamp collecting hobby as remainders.

Punched: see perforations.

Punctuated stamps: stamps that are punch-cancelled with small round or oval holes.

Punkt: (Swed.) (a) blemish, blot, spot.

Puno: town in Peru; 1879-84: overprint on stamps of Peru for provisional issue during occupation by Chile.

Punt: currency unit in Ireland.

Punto delgado: (Sp.) thin spot.

Puolustusvoimat Kentta Postia: "Military stamps" inscription on stamps of Finland.

Pup: British word for sleeper, a stamp in a dealer's inventory that is worth more than charged.

Purifie au (city): purified at (city); to indicate mail had gone through disinfection process.

Purified: marking on mail that has been fumigated so that the letter will not be a carrier of disease.

Purjolökgrön: (Swed.) leek-green (color).

Purpur: (Czech., Dan., Nor., Swed.) purple (color).

Purpura: (Rom.) purple (color).

Purpurbrun: (Dan., Nor.) purple-brown (color).

Purpurrød: 1. (Dan.) purple-red (color). 2. (Nor.) scarlet (color)

Purreggrønn: (Nor.) leek-green (color).

Purser markings: 1: markings applied on board ships that do not have shp post offices; to avoid postage due charges since this mail is usually ranked with stamps foreign to the point of landing. 2: originated as "way" letter on a private mail route by water. 3: indication on mail carried "outside the bags" on an official mail route.

Purvis Printing Co.: overprinted of US revenue stamps, 1898.

PUS: Indonesia Postage Due.

Putter-oner: worker at Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the 1930s who put on a single sheet of dampened paper on top of the inked press plate; see taker-offer.

Puttialia State: overprint for State of Patiala, India.

Putt's envelopes: railroad propaganda envelopes used with a 1857 stamp.

Puzol: local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937

Puzzle Cards: postcard with a jigsaw or other puzzle to be solved by addressee.

P.V.A.: Polyvinyl Alcohol gum

P.W.: Public Works, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
PW: 1: USPS abbreviation for Palau. 2: Printer's waste.
PVI: postal validation imprint, computer generated postage.
PYAS: currency unit in Burma.
PYB: Finland, Russia, South Russia.
РУССЧИОН: (Resembles these letters) Russia overprint for Offices in Turkey (Wrangel Issue).
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА: Latvia overprint on stamps of Russia, Russian Occupation (prepared but never used).
Q:

1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Parcel Post. 2: Quebec (Canada) pre-adhesive postmark. 3: Quetzal; currency unit in Guatemala.

Qarku: inscription on stamps of Albania.

Qarku Postes I Korces: inscription/overprint Albania military forces, 1918.


Q. D. C. Quam / Quem Deus conservet: which (or whom) God preserve; used about middle of 17th century, died out about 1815; term for a manuscript endorsement on early ship letters; implying a prayer by the sender for the protection of the ship and her master.

QE: Scott Catalog number prefix for Special Handling (U.S., Austria, Bosnia).

Q.E.II: abbreviation for Queen Elizabeth II.

Qeverija Demokrat(ike) e Shqiperise 22-X-1944: overprint on stamps of Italy, issued for liberation of Albania from the Germans in 1944, issued in 1945.

QI: Scott Catalog number prefix for Postal Insurance.

QIND, QINDAR, QINTAR: currency unit in Albania.

Qishu: Mahra Sultanate in Eastern Aden protectorate, became part of the People's Republic of Yemen.

QNE: variety for ONE on the ninth stamp in the 15th row on the value tablet in stamp sheets

QO: Scott Catalog number prefix for Parcel Post Official (Guyana).

Quabrado: (Port.) broken.

Quadrado: (Port.) square.

Quadratausschnitt: (Ger.) cut square

Quadrato: (It.) square.

Quadriglia: (It.) quadrille.

Quadrille paper: 1: a page ruled in faint squares as guides for making a range of layout arrangements with stamps or covers. 2: Gegittert (Ger.); Quadrettato (It.); Cuadriculado (Sp.)

Quadrillierte: (Ger.) Quadrilled

Quadripartite labels: postal labels made up of four parts; divided by roulette or perforation.

Quadripartition: four stamps that together form a completed design.

Quadrisect stamps: term used for 1931 Nicaraguan stamps where stamp fragments were permitted when supplies of normal low-value stamps ran short.


Federation of South Arabia; see Aden.

Qu’aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla: found in Scott Catalogue, Volume 1 after Aden-Kathiri State of Seiyun.

Quaker postmark: where the month is designated by a number and not name; The Society of Friends is opposed to the pagan naming of the months.

Quarnero Islands: see Carnaro, Fiume.

Quan Buu: military stamps of Viet Nam, 1960s.

Quantity Known (Reported to Exist): Unique: only one copy known. Very Rare: Fewer than 10 copies known. Rare: Fewer than 25 copies known. Very Scarce: Fewer than 50 copies known. Scarce: Fewer than 100 copies known.

Quarter: the fourth part of a divisible stamp; example is the 1857 issue of Brunswick with individual values of a quarter gutegroschen which prepaid the lowest postal rate.

Quartina: (It.) block of four.

Quartz lamp: a lamp with a quartz filament that shows repairs or tampering on stamps; used for observing phosphors.

Quatrefoil watermark: see Rosace.

Quattrino: unit of currency in the Italian state of Tuscany until 1860.

Queen Anne Act of 1710: provided for a chief or a General Post office in New York, subordinate to Her Majesty's Postmaster General in London with rates fixed by the British Parliament in 1710.


Queen Elizabeth II, 70th Birthday: common design of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1996.

Queen Maud Land: bogus, 1969.


Queen's College: local, United Kingdom, Cambridge, 1883.

Queen's head: term for stamps depicting Queen Victoria.

Queensland: northeastern part of Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1851: stamps as New South Wales, 1859: became a separate colony, sunburst design as cancel, 1860, Jan. 26-Nov. 1: used stamps of New South Wales, 1860, Nov. 1: No. 1, 1 penny deep rose, first stamp; used Chalon Head stamps, 1861: first registration stamp, 1866: first postal fiscal stamp, 1882: postal treaty with Hong Kong permitted stamps of both countries used when posted aboard ships, 1884-91: stamps of Queensland used in British New Guinea, 1891: joined the UPU, 1900, June 19: first semipostal stamp, 1901: part of the six British Colonies to form the Commonwealth of Australia, 1913: stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia used; see Australia.

Queensland Railways: railway stamps promoted the "Golden Casket" a state lottery to used to frank letters and packages shipped via the railroad.

Queensland Railways: Australia railways local post.
Queens, Large, Small: large Queens of Canada; size change to allow 200 small Queens to be printed in the same space as 100 Large Queens (1868); small (1870-97).

Queen Victoria: the Penny Black, first postage stamp issued in 1840, as well as many other stamps, bears her image.

Quelimane: river port of Mozambique Province; Portuguese East Africa; currency: 100 centavos = 1 escudo 1894: Portuguese Colonies stamps overprinted Zambezia, 1898: King Carlos key type stamps issued, 1902: overprint “Provisoria,” 1913: No.1, 1/4 centavos on ½ avo blue-green, “Republica Quelimane” overprint on stamps of Macao, Portuguese Africa, Timor, 1914: “Quelimane” inscription on stamps of Portugal, 1922: replaced by stamps of Mozambique; see Tete.

Quelimane: overprint on stamps of Portuguese Colonies; Macao, Portuguese Africa, Timor, 1914: "Quelimane" inscription on stamps of Portugal, 1922: stamps of Mozambique; see Tete.

Quepol: one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, *Griffin & Sabine*.

Quer: (Ger.) diagonal.

Queretaro: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Quettan Republic: bogus African nation.

Quetzal: currency unit in Guatemala.

Quindar: currency unit in Albania.

Quinta de Goya: (Sp.) inscription for the centenary of the death of Goya, 1930, Spain.

Quito: city in Ecuador; Quito to Guayaquil Railway Company used a five-pointed star overprint in 1902.

Quittances: (Fr.) receipts; French Colonies revenue inscription

Quittances du Tresor: (Fr.) treasurer's receipt; French Colonies revenue inscription

Quittung: (Ger.) receipt.

Quotazione: (It.) price.

QV: abbreviation for Queen Victoria

QY: Scott Catalog number prefix for Parcel Post Authorized Delivery (Italy).
**R**

**R:** 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue 2: abbreviation for Reprint 3: Registration, Registered, Recommandé (Sp.) 4: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Romania, such as R-70119, Bucharest. 5: registro (Sp.) registered 6: Rand; currency unit in Republic of South Africa, Namibia. 7: Real, currency unit in Brazil 8: Riel, currency unit in Cambodia, Iran. 9: (With value) Reunion overprint on stamps of France, French Colonies. 10: India inscription on stamps of J(h)ind, India, 1874-85. 11: Ecuador, overprint by SCADTA, 1928-20. 12: inscription / overprint Colombia registration. 13: overprint on stamps of Northern Rhodesia changing a postage stamp to a revenue issue. 14: overprint/surcharge on stamps of Panama for registration fee.

**R., R.R., R.R.R.:** degrees of rarity, in ascending order.

**R, r:** Riyal: currency unit in Qatar, Saudi Arabia.

**R, r:** Rupee, currency unit in India, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka.

**R, R:** Ruble, currency unit in Belarus, Russia.

**R, Ri:** Rial, currency unit in Sultanate of Oman, Yemen.

**R, Ri:** Ringgit, currency unit in Malaysia.

**R, Ru:** Ruble, currency unit in Belarus, Russia, Tajikistan, Transdniestra.

**R, Ru:** Rufiya, currency unit in Republic of Maldives.

**R & S:** Reiche and Sendbuehler Nos. (Canadian small Queen issue re-entries).

**RA:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Postal Tax.

**Raab's Express Co.:** label, local express, Hoboken, NJ and Barclay, NY.

**R.A.A.F.:** Royal Australian Air Force.

**RAB:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Postal Tax Semi-postal (Brazil, Greece).

**Rab:** formerly Arbe, island part of Fiume; 1920, Nov.: stamps issued for Arbe, now Rab, 1920, Dec. 24: stamps withdrawn.

**Rabattmarke:** (Ger.) discount savings stamp.

**Rabaul:** capital of New Britain in Bismarck Archipelago; formerly part of German New Guinea; 1914: British forces took over from Germany, stamps overprinted "G.R.I." on German New Guinea registration labels.

**Rabaul-G.R.I.:** "Georgius Rex Imperator" New Britain overprint.

**RAC:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Air Mail Postal Tax (Dominican Republic, Haiti).

**Rac.:** (It.) raccomandata (registered), pre-adhesive postmark.

**Racapito Autorizzato:** (It.) Italy, authorized delivery stamp.

**Raccogliere:** (It.) collect; to assemble or bring together.

**RADA:** displaced person camp, Ukrainian National Council, 1948-49.

**Rada Miejska Miasta Przedborza:** (Pol.) Town Council of Przedborz; city in Poland, local post, 1917-18.

**Radetsky, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s, for lower Danube lines.

**Radio Tax Stamp:** a license fee for the ownership and use of a radio; started 1920s in many countries.

**Rádkové Zoubkování:** (Czech.) line perforation.

**Rakousko:** (Czech.) Austria.
Rakousky: (Czech.) Austrian.
Rakousko-Uhersko: (Czech.) Austria-Hungary.
Radway & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
RAF: Royal Air Force, Great Britain.
Rag content paper: cotton fiber usage rather than wood pulp in the manufacture for envelopes; high rag content envelopes stand up better over a period of time than wood fiber covers, which may contain processing chemicals that eventually discolor the paper.
Rafiya: currency unit in Maldives, 1951.
Ragasztönyommal: (Hung.) mint, hinged, see használatlan falcos.
Rahmen: (Ger.) frame, a border.
Rahmanieh: city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1880.
Rahmenstempel: (Ger.) framed or boxed marking.
Railroad: handstamp on Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, Albany, N.Y., 1837.
Railroad cancel: postal cancellation applied in a railway post office aboard a train.
Rail Road Car: handstamp on baggage or mail car of an independent railroad indicated mailing status and fee paid.
Railway Air Services: airmail operations by and behalf of railway firms; in 1934, the four major British rail firms formed the Railway Mail Service and ran an airmail network throughout the country.
Railway cancels: used on traveling post offices (T.P.O.), marking may be "Poste Ambulante" in France and Belgium; terminal points are used in Germany and Egypt; sometimes with the train number.
Railway company stamps: local or semi-official stamps issued by railway firms to denote fees payable for mail carried.
Railway Letter Fee Stamp: a special stamp was available between 1891 and 1922 for railway firms in Great Britain and Ireland for letters handed in at stations to be collected on arrival or put into regular postal delivery at the station nearest the addressee; replaced by Railway Parcel Stamps.
Railway Mail Service: division of the Post Office Department that includes Railway Post Offices, Terminal Railway Post Offices, Transfer Offices and Pouch Services.
Railway Parcel Stamps: stamps issued by the railroad firms to prepay the freight charges on packages, first issued in 1846.
Railway Post Office (RPO): portable mail-handling equipment for sorting mail while on transit on trains.
Railroad: Eisenbahn (Ger.); Chemin d'Fer (Fr.); Ferrovia (It.); Ferrocarril (Sp.).
Railroad marking: postmark applied by postal employees to mail carried on railroad cars.
Railroad post routes: the Act of July 7, 1838, section 2, states, "Each and every railroad within the limits of the U. S. which now is, or hereafter may be completed, shall be a post route."
Railway: railroad.
Railway postmark: Bahnpoststempel (Ger.); Oblitération de Chemin d'Fer (Fr.); Bollo di Ferrovia (It.); Matasellos de Ferrocarril (Sp.) Railway post office (RPO): post office in a mail car on board a railroad, many often have a route marking.
Railway stamp: stamps issued to carry parcels or mail on the trains of various railway firms, since it is considered an express service, the stamps are usually used in addition to the normal postage stamps. 1: Belgium railway parcel post issues, started 1879. 2: British express stamp,
used in addition to postage stamps.

**Railway terminal cancellation:** end terminals on rail routes.

**Rainbow Creek:** bogus issue, located in Victoria's Gippsland, 1979.

**Rainbow proofs, trials:** British color trials to test various colored inks, cancellations and paper; 1840-41.

**Raised S:** refers to the letter "S" in the word postage being slightly higher and tilted on U.S. Scott U525, postal stationery cut square.

**RAJ:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Postal Tax Due.

**Rajasthan:** union of 14 Rajputanan Indian states; 1948: first local stamps, overprint of internal issues, 1950, Apr. 1: stamps discontinued, now uses stamps of Republic of India, also India overprint on stamps of Jaipur, Kishangarh.

**Rajnandgaon:** India Nandgaon Feudatory State.

**Rajpeepla (Rajpipla):** India Feudatory State; 1880: first local stamps, 1886: stamps discontinued, uses stamps of Republic of India.

**Raj. Service:** former Indian native state with own stamp issue, 1880-86.

**Rakete:** (Ger.) rocket.

**Raketenflugpost:** (Ger.) flown rocket mail.

**Raketpost:** (Dan., Nor.) rocket mail.

**Rakettpost:** (Nor.) rocket mail.

**Räknat:** (Swed.) counted.

**Raleigh, N.C. paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Raleigh Stamp post Sv.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Ram:** (Swed.) frame.

**Rámkove Zoubkování:** (Czech.) harrow perforation.

**Ramleh:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1865-80.

**Ramleh Staz-Bacos:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1882.

**Ramleh Staz-Bulkey:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1880-82.

**Ramleh Staz-Fleming:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1880.

**Ramleh Staz-Schutz:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1880-82.

**Ramme:** (Den., Nor.) frame.

**Rammehøjde:** (Nor.) height of frame.

**Rammelinie:** (Dan.) frame line.

**Rameses:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1872-79.

**Rand:** 1: (Dan., Ger.) margin. 2: currency unit in South Africa, South-West Africa, (Namibia), Basutoland (Lesotho), Bechuanaland (Botswana), Swaziland, and Tristan da Cunha.

**Randall Postal Service:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Randall's Express:** local parcel serviced Boston and Rockland, Mass.

**Randello:** (It.) association, club.

**Randers:** 1. local bypost, Denmark, 1885-89. 2. Seaport city in Århus county, E Jutland Peninsula, Denmark, on the Gudenà River where it enters Randers Fjord ca. 15 miles from the Kattegut arm of the North Sea, and ca. 140 mile NW of Copenhagen. Local post established May 1885, with first “Randers Bypost og Pakke-Expedition” lithographed local stamps issued on the same day, and with numerous others issued through 1889. The local post was absorbed by the Danish Post Office in December 1889.

**Randers Hadsund Jernbane:** local, Denmark railway post.

**Randgebiet:** (Ger.) sideline collecting, anything collectible.

Rang I: Level One, national level German stamp exhibitions. The exhibitions are given the rankings, while the exhibitors have to work their way up through those ratings with their exhibits.

Rang II: Level Two, regional level German stamp exhibitions.

Rang III: Level Three, local level German stamp exhibitions.

Rangée: (Fr.) row of stamps.

Ransom, D. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Ransom, D. Son & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Ransoneringsförsändelse: (Swed.) cover regarding rationing of goods, WW II.

Rapa-Nuí: Chile overprints for Easter Island, bogus.

Rapid Delivery Co.: 1888?, local parcel serviced the Milwaukee, Wisc. area.

Rapid Delivery Co. Limited: local parcel serviced the New Orleans, La., area.

Rapido: (Sp.) daytime express trains, found on "ambulante" postmarks.

Rapid Package Delivery: local parcel service operated in the Los Angeles, Calif. area.

Rappen: currency unit in Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

RAPT: Rhodesia Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Rareté: (Fr.) rarity.

Rareza: (Sp.) rarity.

Rarísimo: (Sp.) extremely rare.

Rarissime: (Fr.) extremely rare.

Rarità, Raro: (It.) rarity.

Rarität: (Ger.) rare, rarity.

Rarity: term used in judging an exhibit to determine relative scarcity of an item.

Raro: (Sp.) rare, scarce.

Rarotonga: 15 islands on stamps of New Zealand from Cook Islands; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1967) 1903: - 1932, 1972: separate stamp issues for Aitutaki, Penrhyn Islands, 1919-pre: stamps inscribed “Cook Islands Federation” and “Cook Islands,” 1919: No.1, ½ pence yellow green, Rarotonga overprint on stamps of New Zealand, 1920: inscribed Rarotonga, but used throughout Cook Islands group, 1932: used stamps inscribed Cook Islands; see Cook Islands.

Ras al Khaima: Oman Peninsula, one of the United Arab Emirates; currency: 100 naye paise = 1 rupee 1964, Dec. 21: No.1, 5 naye paise brown and black, first stamps, 1965: first stamp, 1972, Feb. 10: joined the United Arab Emirates; see Trucial States, United Arab Emirates.

Raseiniai: Lithuania local issue.

Ras-el-Khalig: city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1880-84.

Rasgadura: (Sp.) a tear (in a postage stamp or cover).

Rassemblez: (Fr.) collect; to assemble or bring together.

Rasterdijuptryck: (Swed.) half-tone recess printing.

Rastertiedruck: (Ger.) offset printing method, photogravure.

Rate: the amount of money charged for a postal service.

Rate change cover: cover posted on the first day of a new postage rate.

Rated: term used by U.S. Post office is 18th and early 19th century for mail to be "rated" or examined to determine fees.

Rate it up: USPS term for mail piece that has been examined and any additional (forwarding, shortage) postage determined.
Rate Mark: numeral on a stampless letter indicating the amount of postage to be collected from the addressee.
Ratni Doprinos: inscription on stamps of Croatia for semi-postals.
Rattlesnake Island: U.S. local post, Lake Erie, began with rectangular stamps, but the USPS required that they change the shape so that their "stamps" would not be confused with regular postage stamps.
Raubstaat: (Ger.) country issuing stamps solely to exploit the collector.
Rauta: (Ger.) lozenge.
Ravenglass & Eskdale: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Rayer: (Fr.) to delete, to cross out.
Raymond & Co.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Rayon I, II, III: inscription on early issues of Switzerland indicating a district, or zone system for rates, 1850-52; Rayon IV had no stamps, abolished in 1851.
Razitko: (Czech.) postmark.
Razitko z Ochoty: (Czech.) postmark of readiness, a handy postmarking device.
Razitko Zvlástní: (Czech.) special postmark.
Razítkovaná: (Czech.) used, canceled.
RB: 1. Scott Catalog number prefix to identify U.S. Revenue Proprietary. 2. Road Board, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 3. Rudolph Bender, BEP employee's initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher Initials.
R.B. & S. Special Delivery: serviced an unknown area, labels exist.
R-Brief: (Ger.) Einschreibebrief, registered letter.
R.B.S.: "Rigsbank Skillling" currency unit in Denmark, 1851.
RC: 1. auction abbreviation for red cross. 2. international postal code for Taiwan. 3. Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Future Delivery.
R.C. & W. (Ryder, Crouse & Welch): see Private die match proprietary stamps.
RCASC: Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, formerly Canadian Army Service Corps, (CASC) 1901, then Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps (CPASC), 1903, added Royal in WWI, no longer used after 1968.
R. Commissariato: overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for Ljubljana (Lubiana), Italian occupation, 1941-45.
R. de C.: (Sp.) Recargo de Construcción (Reconstruction of Communications) surcharge/overprint on stamps of Nicaragua for the rebuilding of the Managua General Post Office.
R. de C. Garzon 1894 No Hay Estampillas: (Sp.) Republic of Colombia, Tomina, "No stamps Available"
R de Panama: overprint on stamps of Panama, 1903-04, for use in Bocas del Toro, Panama.
R.D.P.: Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.
RE: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Cordials, Wines, etc. 2: catalog abbreviation for reinforced.
REA: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Beer.
Reading Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Read The News: inscription on stamp labels produced by A.C. Roessler as a copy of the U.S. 1931 2¢ Red Cross issue.
Real: 1: (Sp.) royal 2: currency unit in Central and South America.
Real Photo: postcard made from an actual photograph with a preprinted back.
Real Plata Fuerta: currency in Cuba, Puerto Rico; used as payment for stamps.
Real Renta de Correos: (Sp.) single postal service established by the Spanish Crown in the New World in 1767.
Real Servicio: (Sp.) Royal Service marking from the Spanish colonial period in Mexico.
Reay envelopes: George H. Reay produced fine engraved envelopes of the U.S., 1870-74.
Rebuts: 1: postal marking instruction to return the piece of mail. 2: (Fr.) (service des) undeliverable or refused international mail being returned to sender.
Rebuts Commission: handstamp for St. Thomas, Danish West Indies postage dues for dead letter office.
Recapito Autorizzato: (It.) inscription, or fiscal stamp, denoting the tax on mail permitted to be delivered by private services, also known as "authorized delivery" stamp
Recapito impossibile: (It.) undeliverable (mail).
Recargo: (Sp.) "Extra Charge" surcharge, inscription on stamps of Spain for war tax, 1898-99.
Recargo obligatorio: (Sp.) compulsory surcharge.
Recatul Romania: Yugoslavia, bogus.
Receipted parcels: British Post Office parcel service, with serial labels printed in red on yellow paper; similar to Certified Mail.
Received in Damaged Condition: USPS self-adhesive label initiated Fall, 2000, can also be used to seal torn mail.
Received in Damaged Condition: self-adhesive USPS label, initiated in year 2000, as a generic apology for damaged mail, can also be used as a seal in closing tears.
Received from H.M. Ships: British handstamp for letters posted on board ships and bearing a censor cancellation.
Received marking: postmark applied to the back of a cover that denotes the receiving town or city, date and, sometimes, the time of arrival.
Receiver's stamp: handstamp with name or initials of a receiver of Town or City local letters; 17th century.
Receiving cancel: Ankunftstempel (Ger.) ; Marque d'Arrivée (Fr.) ; Obliterazione di Ricevitmento (It.) , Mataselllos de Recepción (Sp.).
Receiving house: term formally used in England for place where mail was received.
Receiving mark: a postal marking applied by the receiving post office.
Receiving ship: postmark for a ship with a barrack-like structure used as a temporary home for recruits and transient sailors awaiting assignments to other ships.
Recensement: (Fr.) registration for identity card; French Colonies revenue inscription
Récépissé: receipt; French Colonies revenue inscription
Récépissés de Transport: transportation receipts; French Colonies revenue inscription
Récépissés de Chemin de Fer: railway receipts; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Réception: (Fr.) receipt.
Recess printing: a graphic arts process where the inked image is below the surface of the printing plate; recess printed stamps have a raised image.
Recette: (Fr.) post office.
REC’G CDS: Receiving Circular Date Stamp.
Rechnung: (Ger.) bill, invoice.
Rechromed: replating a printing plate with chrome to extend the useful life after it has been repaired or restored.
Rechts: (Ger., Dut.) right.
Recibo: (Sp.) receipt.
Recife: formerly city of Pernambuco, Brazil.
Reclamado: (Sp.) fees collected over normal postage.
Recoja: (Sp.) collect; to assemble or bring together.
Recom: (Fr.) recommandé (registered), pre-adhesive postmark.
Recomendata: (Rom.) registered letter.
Recomendada: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Colombia for registered letter, 1881
Recomendado: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Colombia for registered letter, 1925
Recommande: (Fr.) registered.
Recon: reconstructed.
Reconstruction: re-assemble a sheet of stamp as originally engraved by collecting specimens; also known as plating.
Recorded Delivery: British term for Certified Mail, with a receipt given to the sender.
Recorded message stamps: Fonopostal, used in Argentina, 1939, to prepay fees for messages recorded on disks.
Record flight: flight that establishes a new record for speed, distance, altitude, or endurance.
Records: flexible recorded records sent to scientists in the Antarctic in 1937.
Recortado: (Sp.) cut close.
Recorte: (Sp.) cut square.
Recouvrements: (Fr.) "recoveries," postage due, to collect postage on returned C.O.D. items.
Recouvrements-Taxe a Percevoir: (Fr.) "Value to Collect" inscription on stamps for amount to collect for magazine subscriptions, etc., French language countries.
Recouvrements-Valeurs Impayees: (Fr.) "Value Unpaid" inscription on stamps for amount to collect for magazine subscriptions, etc., French language countries.
Rectoverso: (Sp.) stamps printed on both sides of the paper.
Req: (Fr.) receipt.
Recuerdo del I'De Febrero: (Sp.) Honduras, 1916.
Recut: an unhardened printing plate that has been retouched.
Red: informal term for a piece of registered mail; name came when registered mail was sent in red-striped pouches.
b 1961 Afghanistan surcharge for Red Crescent Society.
Red Band cover: indicates registered mail in China.
Red Cross: 1: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1944, 1963. 2: common design of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1963. 3: Rotes Kreuz (Ger.) , Croix-Rouge (Fr.), Croce Rosa (It.), Cruz Roja (Sp.).
Red Cross frank stamps: Switzerland revenue issue; can be found with postmark on covers.
Red Cross Message Scheme: used for the exchange of mail between persons living on opposing sides during World War II, operated out of Switzerland.
Red Cross stamps: semi-postal stamps issued to benefit the Red Cross organization of a nation;
was first used in Portugal in 1889.

**Redding's Russia Salve:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Redentado:** (Sp.) re-perforated.

**Red error:** the 5¢ red error in the 1917 plate of the 2¢ carmine value.

**Red hand:** enclosed on a six-pointed star national symbol of Ulster, on Northern Irish stamps.

**Redistributed original gum:** gum which has been moistened and respread to present the appearance of a non-hinged surface.

**Red Line City Express Co.:** 1895; stamps, local package delivery serviced the Chicago, Ill area.

**Red Line Express Co.:** 1892-83; stamps, local package delivery serviced Chicago, Ill area.

**Red mercury:** Austria newspaper stamp issued in 1856.

**Redonda:** uninhabited island belonging to Antigua; 1979: stamps valid for postage in Antigua; overprint on stamps of Antigua.

**Redondo:** (Sp.) round.

**Redrawn:** a design with the general features of a previous stamp by having a difference in some detail.

**Red error:** the U.S. 5¢ error in the 2¢ value sheet with Washington's portrait.

**Red Revenue surcharge:** temporary surcharge used when the Chinese Imperial Post was started in 1897.

**Reds:** U.S. red commemorative (1920s) and documentary stamps (1940-58).

**Red Sea Islands Federation:** Red Sea island fantasy.

**Red Star:** 1973-76, Postal Service, Boston, used a red star for next day delivery at no extra charge.

**Red Suspender League:** formed in 1959 by Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr. and a group of Chicago area collectors to honor collectors who have helped promote the hobby.

**Reduced:** a postal piece that has been cut to eliminate uneven edges.

**Reed & Thompson:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Reed's City Despatch Post:** U. S. local post, San Francisco, Calif., 1853-54.

**Reel perforator:** stamps perforated on continuous reels or webs of paper.

**Reemboslos:** (Sp.) collect on delivery mail.

**Reemision:** (Sp.) reentry.

**Re-engrave:** to remake all or a portion of a printing plate or die by making additions or corrections without significantly changing it.

**Re-engraved stamp:** may have small or major details changed.

**Re-entry:** 1: created when the transfer roll, with the stamp impression imprinted unevenly on the soft metal of the printing plate creating a weak impression, which is only detectable if there is a second impression or "re-entry." 2: Nachgravierung (Ger.), Retrant (Fr.), Doppia Incisione (It.), Regrabado (Sp.).

**Reenviar:** (Sp.) to send-on, to re-address.

**Reexpedir:** (Sp.) to forward or send on.

**Reference numbers:** British term for plate numbers on Empire stamps printed by De La Rue & Co.

**Reflectance:** USPS term for situation where the paper color renders the postal service's equipment unable to read the barcodes; dark colors are out, white works best.

**Reformed legislature:** India Feudatory State of Hyderabad.

**Réfugié:** (Fr.) refugee.

**Refugiat:** (Rom.) refugee.
Refusé: (Fr.) refused.
Refused mail: mail that is not accepted by the addressee and is returned to sender.
Reg: 1: registered. 2: Reggio (Northern Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Regat: (Rom.) kingdom.
Regatul PTT Romaniei: "Kingdom of Romania" overprint on stamps of Hungary for Romania, occupation of Transylvania issue, 1919.
Regatul Romaniei: (Rom.) "Kingdom of Romania" overprint on stamps of Hungary, Romanian Occupation, 1918.
Rege: (Rom.) king.
Regence de Tunis: (Fr.) "Regency of Tunis" Tunisia, 1888-1908.
Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro: (It.) "Italian regency of Quarnaro" overprint on stamps of Fiume in Gulf of Carnaro, during occupation by Legionnaires of d'Annunzio," 1920.
Regie P.: (It.) Royal Post (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Regierung: (Ger.) reign, government.
Regierungs Dienstsache: (Ger.) overprint on official stamps of Liechtenstein
Regina: (Rom.) queen.
Regio Esercito: "Royal Army" inscription on Italian label designed to be attached to an official document with an Italian army unit postmark.
Regional commemoratives: new USPS stamp issues in certain areas where they are expected to be popular.
Regional issue: USPS new issue available only in locale where first day issue took place.
Regional Mail Collect.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Regionals: definitive stamps issued by Great Britain since 1958 for the regions of Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The regionals are usually sold only in the assigned region, but are valid for postage throughout the country.
Registered: Eingeschreiben (Ger.), Recommandé (Fr.), Raccomandata (It.), Registrado (Sp.).
Registered envelopes: issued by Great Britain in 1878 for registered mail, with crossed blue lines.
Registered mail: mail with a numbered receipt that is signed by each postal employee as it is handled during processing.
Register mark: any marking that is put on the sheet margin for the exact adjustment of the perforations of the sheet in the production process; usually crosses with point holes.
Registration: 1: in printing, used to designate a part of a design in relation to another part of the same design. 2: keeping the colors "in register" to registration of perforations, die-cutting and tagging.
Registration labels: a numbered gummed label that indicates the registration number and the city of origin for registered articles.
Registration handstamp, first U.S.: an Act of Congress on July 1, 1855 authorized registration of valuable letters for a 5¢ charge.
Registration mark: lines, crosses, arrows, letters numerals or a combination engraved into the marginal area of the plates used in printing stamps with several colors to ascertain the degree to which these marks align with each other.
Registration stamps: stamps issued for the payment of registration fees exclusively; some may be in the form of labels with a number written or printed on them.
Registry labels or stamps: U.S., authorized all Foreign Registered Matter to apply the label or stamp on all registered mail; July 1, 1888; use on foreign mail began May 1, 1856 with Great Britain.
Registry markings: different shaped marks used to help in correctly registering the frame and vignette of bi-colored stamps; also known as "Arrow Marker."
Reglement de compte: (Fr.) settling of account.
Regno: (It.) kingdom.
Regno d'Italia Fiume: Kingdom of Italy-Fiume; overprint on stamps of Italy, 1924
Regno d'Italia / Mbretnija Shqiptare: (It., Alb.) overprint on stamps of Italy for Albania, 1940.
Regno d'Italia Trentino: overprint on stamps of Austria, Italian occupation; see Italian Austria.
Regno d'Italia Venezia Giulia: overprint on stamps of Austria, by Italy for the occupation of Trieste, 1918; see Italian Austria.
Regno Unito: (It.) United Kingdom, Great Britain.
Reg.o: (It.) Reggio (Northern Italy) pre-adhesive postmark.
Regomado: (Sp.) regummed.
Regommé: (Fr.) regummed.
Regrabado: (Sp.) reentry, re-engraved.
Regravure: (Fr.) reentry, re-engraving.
Regressive Die Essay: an essay taken from a transfer roll that has been partially cut away to remove any unwanted parts of the design.
Regular issue: stamp issued for an indefinite period and quantity for ordinary use; also known as a definitive.
Regummed (RG): 1: stamp with artificial, or fresh adhesive gum applied. 2: Nachgummiert (Ger.), Regommé (Fr.), Rigommato (It.), Regomado (Sp.).
Rehabilitada para el Servicio Publico: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Honduras air mails to validate for ordinary postage.
Re.He.: République Helvétique (Sw.) Swiss republic.
Rehusado: (Sp.) refused, usually C.O.D. service.
Reich: (Ger.) empire. Often used in the sense of "the" Empire, i.e., Germany.
Reichenberg-Maffersdorf: Sudentenland local post, German occupation, 1938.
Reichpost: (Ger.) inscription on stamps of Germany, imperial post, 1889-1901.
Reifringstempel: (Ger.) hoop and ring cancel.
Reihe: (Ger.) series, row of stamps.
Reimpresion: (Sp.) reprint.
Reimpressiune: (Rom.) reprint.
Réimpression: (Fr.) reprint.
Rein: (Nor.) clean.
Reindeer mail: used in northern Scandinavia and Russia in the early 1900s to deliver mail.
Reina: (Sp.) queen
Reinado: (Sp.) reign
Reine: (Fr.) queen
Reinero: (Ger.) "net receipts," Deutsche Schiller Stiftung, label for donation to Schiller Foundation. Reino: (Sp.) kingdom
Reinosa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.
Reino Unido: (Sp.) Great Britain, United Kingdom.
**Reinrtrag:** (Ger.) Deutsche Schiller Stiftung, label for donation to Schiller Foundation.

**Reis:** currency unit in Angola, Angra, Azores, Brazil, Portugal and colonies.

**Reisende Postekspedisjon:** (Nor.) Traveling Post Office (TPO).

**Reissue:** an official reprinting of a stamp that was discontinued.

**Rejection markings:** identification of flawed material range from hand-placed markings to automated markings; may be red grease pencil, black markers or spray, or slit coils.

**Rejete (projet):** (Fr.) unadopted (design)

**Rejilla:** (Sp.) grill, lattice work, refers to early postmarks.

**Rejistro:** (Sp.) "Registry" inscription on stamps of Colombia.

**Rejita:** (Sp.) small cut, tear or split

**Rejoined perforations:** separated perforations that have been reattached by means of a hinge, gum or other chemical means.

**Reklamemarken:** (Ger.) a non-denominated stamp created to advertise or commemorate a product or event; see Poster stamps.

**Rekommando:** (Czech.) registered letter.

**Rekommendere:** (Nor.) register.

**Rekommendert:** (Nor.) registered.

**Rekommendert brev:** (Nor.) registered mail.

**Rekommenderas:** (Swed.) registration for mail sent abroad from Sweden.

**Rekommenderat:** (Swed.) registered.

**Rekommenderat brev:** (Swed.) registered letter, registered mail.

**Rekommenderade brev:** (Swed.) registered letters, registered mails.

**Rekommandidert:** (Ger.) registered; also Einschreiben.

**Rekonstruksjon:** (Nor.) reconstruction.

**Rekonstruktion:** (Swed.) reconstruction.

**Reko-Zettel:** (Ger.) Austrian registration label.

**Relais:** inscription on nonpostal labels of Persia attached to railroad tickets to allow bearer to ride in the post wagon or mail coach between stops not covered by the railroads.

**Relax in Wisconsin:** poster stamp with instructions on where to write.

**Release date:** formal date that the issuing postal administration puts an item on public sale.

**Relief:** 1: Normal reproduction of the design on a die, in reverse. 2: (Fr.) embossing.

**Relief printing:** print from a printing base which is supposed to appear in color on stamps raised above the non-printing areas, and only the color-producing areas meet the paper at the moment of impression.

**Relieve:** (Sp.) printing relief, embossing

**Relievo, In Relievo:** (It.) relief.

**Reli Post:** private delivery firm based in the Netherlands Revenue stamp, side: roulettes, part perforated, silk and unwatermarked paper, 1887 definition.

**Reliure:** (Fr.) binder.

**Remail:** mail service sent to another country to be placed into international mail systems to save lower postage costs in effect in cooperating nation

**Remainders:** 1: stamps remaining on hand at postal administration after the issue has been discontinued 2: stamp collection, usually mounted in album(s) from which the most desirable items have been removed

**Remanente di charnela:** (Sp.) hinge remnant.

**Remarque:** a small original drawing made by an artist in the margin of a print; seen in margins
of federal duck stamps.

Remboursement: (Fr.) cash on delivery, COD.

Rembrandt Press: used in the photogravure production of postage stamps by the Reserve Bank of Australia

Remita sus Cartas en Sobres Oblongos: (Sp.) handstamp "Send your messages in oblong envelopes."

Remitente: (Sp.) sender

Remitida por Tren por Suspension de Vuelo: (Sp.) handstamp "Sent by train, owing to flight cancellation."

Remolcador: (Sp.) tug, found on naval marks of the Civil war

Remote encoding facility: USPS term for 55 offices where images of envelopes were received and routing codes added electronically, used for handwritten addresses, etc which machines could not read at the time; started early 1990s, being phased out in 2001.

Ren: (Dan., Swed) clean.

Rena Test Stamp: self-adhesive test stamp of unknown origin.


Rendez Honneur aux Quatry Libertes: (Fr.) Honor the Four Freedoms, private overprint on stamps of Italy.

Renfe: (Sp.) "Red Nacional de Ferrocarriles" Spanish National Railways

Reenglon: (Sp.) written or printed line on stamps as in the "Republica Espanola" overprint of 1931

Rengravado: (Sp.) re-entry.

Renta interior: (Sp.) internal revenue.

Rentapostman: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Rentierschlittenpost: (Ger.) reindeer post.

Renversé: (Fr.) inverted

Rep.: repaired

Repaired: 1: stamps or covers that have been altered or repaired to reinforce or to resemble an undamaged item; this can be the repair of a tear, changing of perforations, etc. 2: a corrected flaw in typographed or line-engraved printing 3: Repariert (Ger.) , Réparé (Fr.) , Riparato (It.) , Reparado (Sp.)

Repaired paper: term used for paper from the beginning or end of rolls in rotary printing, which has been joined together by overlapping.

Repaired stamp: usually a fake and/or patched stamp to enhance its appearance for exhibition purposes.

Reparacion: (Sp.) repair

Reparado: (Sp.) repaired

Reparasjon: (Nor.) repair.

Reparation: (Dan., Swed) repair.

Réparé: (Fr.) repaired

Reparerad: (Swed.) repaired.

Repareret: (Dan.) repaired.

Repariert: (Dan., Nor.) repaired.

Repaiert: (Ger.) repaired.

Rep. de Cuba: inscription in center of stamp across the shield is a cinderella produced by
unsuccessful revolutionaries in 1875.


**Rep. di S. Marino**: (It.) San Marino.

**Reperforated**: stamp that has been perforated anew to defraud the collector.

**Reptor**: (Hung.) airport.

**Repiquage**: (Fr.) perforation altered or repaired.

**Rep. Italiana**: (It.) Italy.

**Replacer**: (Sp.) damaged stamps which have been repaired and affixed to a new paper backing.

**Replacement Value**: the price a buyer expects to pay for an item based on catalogue value, advertised price or dealer quote.

**Replaquage**: (Fr.) paper repair.

**Replicas**: printed stamp reproductions were made as space fillers; usually printed in one color, mostly blue, for collectors to use to fill blank spaces in their albums.

**Reply coupon**: international coupons, exchangeable in any nation of the Postal Union for single rate postage from that nation; also known as an International Reply Coupon, or IRC.

**Reply paid**: envelopes, postcards and package labels with a special inscription that permits recipient to reply without paying the postage.

**Reply portion**: the part of a reply paid postal card that is used for the response.

**Reply postcard**: two postcards joined together, one for original message, other for recipient's reply.

**Republika Malagasy**: inscription on stamps of Madagascar; see Malagasy Republic.

**Repubblica Sociale Italiana Base Atlantica**: (It.) overprint on stamps of Italy for use in Bordeaux, France from June 1940 to 1944.

**Repoeblik Indonesia**: bogus labels by independence forces before Indonesia became a republic.

**Repoeblik Maloekoe Selatan**: bogus labels for South Moluccas.

**Report**: (Fr., Ger.) transfer.

**Reporte**: (Sp.) transfer of the design of a stamp from the transfer roller to the printing plate.

**Repoussage**: (Fr.) the knocking up of a low point in a printing plate from the back to bring it to the correct height for printing or retouching.

**Repp paper**: ribbed paper with fine ribbing on the surface.

**Repr.**: reprint.

**Reprint**: 1: stamps printed from the original plates after the issue has become demonetized or obsolete; usually reprints have a distinguishing feature so that the difference can be seen 2: USPS uses term for a stamp with the same denomination and design as previously issued, not reproduced on the same plates. 3: Nachdruck (Ger.) , Réimpression (Fr.) , Ristampa (It.), eimpressión (Sp.) Reproductions: stamps made from a new plate to imitate the original issue as the U.S. Special Printing issue of 1875.


**Repter**: (Hung.) airport.

**Reptil**: (Sp.) reptile (thematic).

**Repubblica Democratica Alemagna**: (It.) East Germany (D.D.R.).

**Repubblica Democratica Tedesca**: (It.) East Germany (D.D.R.).

**Repubblica di San Marino**: (It.) San Marino.

**Repubblica Federale Alemagna**: (It.) West Germany (B.R.D.).

**Repubblica Federale Tedesca**: (It.) West Germany (B.R.D.).
Repubblica Italiana: (It.) Italy
Repubblica Popolare Cinese: (It.) People's Republic of China (P.R.C.).
Repubblica Sociale Italiana: Italian Social Republic; September 15, 1943: establishment of new government in northern Italy area occupied by the Germans. 1944-45: stamps for German-occupied North Italy.
República, Repubblica, Republik, République: Republic.
República: overprint on stamps during the royal period of Portugal, 1911-12.
República de China: (Sp.) Republic of China.
República Congo: overprint on Portuguese colonies for Portuguese Congo.
República de Guinea Ecuatorial: Republic of Equatorial Guinea.
República de la N'Granada: inscription on stamps of Colombia for Cauca.
República del Ecuador Servicio Aerea: surcharge "1 sucre, 1939," triangular label prepared but never released.
República Democrática de Alemania: (Sp.) East Germany (D.D.R.).
República de Palomina: stamps produced by a Belgian magazine.
República Dominicana: (Sp.) Dominican Republic.
República Espanola: (Sp.) Republic of Spain.
República Española Timbre del Estado: (Sp.) overprint for fiscal use as a War Tax issue.
República Federal de Alemania: (Sp.) West Germany (BR.D.).
República Guine: overprint on stamps of Macao, Portutuese Africa or Timor for Portuguese Guinea.
República Inhambane: overprint on Portuguese colonies, Inhambane, 1913.
República Mayor de Centro America Estado de El Salvador: (Sp.) Republic of the State of El Salvador.
República Mocambique: Mozambique overprint.
Republican: workers government of Spain during the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39.
República Oriental de Uruguay: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Uruguay, 1864-66.
República Oriental del Uruguay: (Sp.) Uruguay, 1866-1961.
República Peruana: (Sp.) Republic of Peru.
República Populara Romina: inscription on stamps of Romania after 1948.
República Portuguesa: Republic of Portugal.
República Sociale Italiana: Italian Socialist Republic, Northern Italy state established by Germany, 1943.
República Maluku Selatan: unrecognized stamps of South Moluccas.
Republic of Moroc-Songhrati-Meads: reincarnation of Kingdom of Humanity, bogus.
Republic of West Florida: Americans living in this area of Spanish West Florida proclaimed it as a republic in 1810, administered as part of Orleans Territory.
Republiek Stellaland: Republic of Stellaland.
Republik: (Dan., Swed) Republic.
Republika Bosna i Hercegovina: inscription on Bosnia and Herzegovina stamps, 1993-95 for Muslim government in Sarajevo.

Republika Hrvatska: (Croat) Croatia Republika Korce Shqiperare: "Republic of Korytza, Albania" French zone overprint on stamps of Albania, 1916; see Epirus.

Republika Malagasy: Republic of Malagasy

Republika NG. Pilipinas: Philippines, Japanese occupation, 1943

Republikansk: (Dan., Nor., Swed) Republican.


Republika Srpska: see Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb Administration in Banja Luka.

Republik China: (Ger.) Republic of China (Taiwan).

Republik Indonesia Serikat: Indonesia.

Republik: (Nor.) Republic.


Republik Österreich: (Ger.) Austria Republique Arabe Sahraoui Democratique: inscription on illegal issue, reported to the UPU April 10, 2000 by Morocco, not valid for postage.

Republique Arabe Unie-Syrie: United Arab Republic, Syria, 1958


Republique Centrafricaine: Central African Republic.

Republique d'Azerbaïdjan: Republic of Azerbaijan, 1919-22

République de Chine: (Fr.) Republic of China (Taiwan)

Republique de Cote d'Ivoire: (Fr.) Republic of Ivory Coast

Republique de Guinee: (Fr.) Republic of Guinea

Republique de Haute Volta: (Fr.) Republic of Upper Volta

Republique Democratique du Congo: (Fr.) Democratic Republic of Congo

Republique d'Haiti: (Fr.) Republic of Haiti

Republique du Cameroun: (Fr.) Republic of Cameroon

Republique du Congo: (Fr.) Republic of Congo

Republique du Dahomey: (Fr.) Republic of Dahomey

Republique du Gabonaise: (Fr.) Republic of Gabon

Republique du Mali: (Fr.) Republic of Mali

Republique du Niger: (Fr.) Republic of Niger.

Republique Populaire du Benin: (Fr.) overprint/surcharge on air mail issues; People's Republic of Benin.

Republique du Semaj: Artistamp, James reversed

Republique du Senegal: (Fr.) Republic of Senegal

Republique du Tchad: (Fr.) Republic of Chad

Republique du Togo: (Fr.) Republic of Togo

Republique Francaise: (Fr.) Republic of France, French Colonies general issues.

Republique Gabonaise: (Fr.) Republic of Gabon.

Republique Georgienne: (Fr.) Republic of Georgia, now part of Russia

Republique Islamique de Mauritanie: (Fr.) Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Republique Gabonaise: (Fr.) Republic of Gabon.

Republique Khmere: (Fr.) Republic of Cambodia

Republique Libanaise: (Fr.) Republic of Lebanon

Republique Malgache: (Fr.) Republic of Madagascar (Malagasy)
République Populaire de Chine: (Fr.) People's Republic of China (P.R.C.)
République Rwandaise: (Fr.) Republic of Rwanda
République Syrienne: (Fr.) Republic of Syria
République Togolaise: (Fr.) Republic of Togo
République Tunisienne: (Fr.) Republic of Tunisia
République Uni du Cameroun / Republic of Cameroon: (Fr.) see Cameroon.
Repulo Posta: overprint on stamps of Hungary for air mail.
Repuülös osztagok: (Hung.) military aviation mail.
Repülötér: (Hung.) airport.
Repuqlika Shqiptare: error variety, B upside down, overprint on stamp (Sc. 182) of Allbania.
Requena: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937.
Requete: (Sp.) Carlist fighting unit found on military markings during the Civil War
Requetes: (Sp.) Civil War charity stamps for the benefit of the Carlist forces
Reseau pneumatique: (Fr.) pneumatic post.
Resellado: (Sp.) resealed, re-authorized.
Resellado: (Sp.) 1: overprint on stamps of Venezuela to restore validity to demonetized stamps, 1900, 1937, 1943, and 1951 2: overprint on stamps of Ecuador as a control mark.
Resello: (Sp.) overprint on demonetized stamps of Nicaragua to restore validity.
Reserve: auction term meaning that the seller has the right to withhold the article from sale if the highest bid does not meet his estimate of what it should bring.
Resetting: a new arrangements of cliches in a plate that produces a tete-beche layout.
Reserveschutzgebote: (Ger.) protective reserve bid.
Resguardo: (Sp.) registered letter acknowledgment receipt.
Resistance: overprint on stamps of Syria for military semi-postal.
Resmi: overprint/inscription, with crescent and star, on stamps of Turkey officials.
Resort stamps: private stamps used to prepay postage from resorts in Cairns, Australia to destination.
Respuesta: (Sp.) reply portion of a double postcard
Restant de stock: (Fr.) remainder.
Restaurado: (Sp.) restored, repaired
Restauriert: (Ger.) restored, repaired
Restbeholdnung: (Nor.) stock remainder.
Restbestand: (Ger.) remainder stock
Restricted: “restricted” air mail stamps can only be used for airmail and are not valid for other postal or non-postal uses; see Unrestricted.
Restricted Delivery: requires a fee, which permits the delivery of an item of mail only to the addressee or to the addressee’s agent.
Retail option: retail Postal Service customers can access delivery information by calling a toll-free number or via Internet inquiry; USPS term.
Retardo: (Sp.) "Late" overprint/inscription for late fee charge in Spanish language nations.
Rete: (It.) burlage, a fine overall network of dots or lines printed on the surface of stamps in addition to the stamps' design. This is usually done to discourage counterfeiting.
Rethymnon: district in Crete; Russian administration issued stamps May-June 1899
Retocado: (Sp.) retouched
Retouch: 1: correction done by hand-engraving on the plate or cylinder 2: flaws corrected on photogravure stamps 3: repairs to a flaw that resulted from an alteration or repair.
Retour: (Fr.) postal marking instruction to return the piece of mail.
Retour à l'expéditeur: (Fr.) return to sender.
Retourbrief: (Ger.) inscription on stamps issued by Bavaria and Norway for use on mail returned to sender without any further charges
Retourbrief Kgl Oberamt: (Ger.) inscription for return letter stamps of Bavaria.
Retourbrief Kgl Oberpostamt Regensburg: (Ger.) inscription for return letter stamps of Regensburg.
Retourmarken: (Ger.) return to sender handstamp or seal.
Retourstempel: (Ger.) return to sender handstamp or seal.
Retourrezepisse: (Ger.) acknowledgment of receipt.
Retraits: (Fr.) pensions; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Retta: canceling device made of an elongated diamond of dots, used in Egypt and Sudan for rural district mail
Rettile: (It.) reptile (thematic).
Retumærke: (Dan.) return (mail) stamp.
Retummerkn: (Sved.) return (mail) postage stamp(s).
Retumerk: (Nor.) return (mail) postage stamp(s).
Return address: 1: element of a mailpiece that is usually placed in the upper left corner of the mailpiece to indicate the sender; indicates where the sender wants the mail returned if it is undeliverable and where the sender will pay any fee due for that mail. 2: Absendervermerk (Ger.)
Return card: term used for addresses on envelopes for return to sender purposes, also known as corner card.
Returned by Messenger as Undeliverable: special delivery mail is entitled to one "special delivery" delivery, if no one available to receive mail, mail is returned to post office for next regular delivery.
Returned mail: marking on mail indicating returned to sender for any reason
Return from Norfolk Islands: Pitcairn Islands, marking inhabitant's return to the island
Returned letter stamp: a post office label or seal placed on a letter returned to sender because it was undeliverable for any reason.
Return receipt: USPS mailing forms signed by the addressee of an article and mailed back to the sender as evidence of delivery.
Return to Sender by censor: mail piece that was censored and returned when it was determined that it was addressed to an enemy nation.
Retus: (Rom.) retouch.
Retüsch: (Ger.) retouch.
Retvendt stempel: (Dan.) perfectly placed cancellation.
Retymnno: Crete, Russian post office, 1899 Sc. 10-46 Crete.
Afrique, French African Colony, the currency in French African francs, 1947, Jan. 1: colony of
Reunion became a part of the French Republic, 1975, Jan. 1: surcharge changed to FCFA (French
metropolitan franc) from CFA, replaced by stamps of France.
Reus: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican, 1937
Re-use of postage stamps: Congress enacted legislation on July 16, 1862, making the re-use of
U.S. postage stamps punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.
Revalidado: revalidation, overprint on stamps of Portugal.
Revalidate: to restore validity after a stamp has been demonetized; usually by an overprint.
Revalidated: restored to validity after being demonetized.
Revalorizada 1975: 1975 overprint on stamp of Chile as surcharge.
Revalued: a postal stationery piece with an additional indicium imprinted beside the original one
that alters the total denomination. 1¢ postal card revalued to 2¢ January 1, 1952.
Revell, Martin F.: postmaster, Annapolis, Md, 1844-49, issued Postmaster's Provisional
envelope.
Revenue: overprint on British Honduras, 1899.
Revenue Act of July 1, 1862: start of taxation of 28 categories including documentary articles
and proprietary items to help fund the Union cause in the Civil War; simplified on Dec. 25, 1862
(second Issue revenues) where any type of stamp could be used to indicate the prepayment of
any tax.
Revenue Division: APS term for exhibition classification to include revenue exhibits, history
and special studies.
Revenue proof: originally made from proof reading sheets by Butler, Carpenter Company
Revenue stamp: 1: stamp issued to pay various types of taxes, generally denominated in
currency; some show exemption from tax such as tax-exempt government services. 2: some may
be considered cinderellas; also called "Fiscals." 3: U.S. Congress enacted law creating the second
Federal issue of embossed revenue stamps in 1801. 4: Fiskalischemarke (Ger.), Timbre Fiscal
(Fr.), Francobollo Fiscale (It.), Sello Fiscal (Sp.).
Revenue stamp, first: paper squares were embossed in hand presses and sold for tax-paid
revenue use in Holland, 1579.
Revenue stamp mutilator: In accordance with a circa 1915 Internal Revenue Department [on
the War Tax Revenue Law], all revenue stamps to the value of ten cents or more had to be
mutilated with three parallel incisions, cut through the stamp after being affixed to the document.
This was in addition to stamping the same with the initials of the user and date of use.
Commercial devices produced to meet this requirement are known as "revenue stamp
mutilators."
Revenue stamp, straight: perforated and unperforated stamps; 1887 definition.
Revenue stamped paper: various items with stamped, inked impressions on the paper itself;
used to underwrite the American Civil War (1865-83) and the Spanish-American War (1898-
1902); usually found as bank checks and railway tickets.
Revers: (Fr.) reverse
Reversed: a left/right mirror image, usually refers to a watermark
Reversed perforation: perforations applied to the back of the sheets, instead of, as normal, to
the front.
Reversed print: design visible on stamp back.
Reversed watermark: due to paper inserted upside down, paper received inverted watermark;
note the watermark should read correctly when viewed from the front of the stamp.
Reverso: (Sp.) back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.
Revisado: (Sp.) examined, censored.
Revista: (Sp.) magazine, periodical
Reverso: (Sp.) reverse side, back
Revoyer: (Fr.) to send back, to return.
Rey: (Sp.) king
Réznyomás: (Hung.) engraved.
Rézvörös: (Hung.) copper-red (color) (also vörösréz).
RF, Rfr: Franc, currency unit in Rwanda.
R.F.D.: Rural Free Delivery
RFV: Scott Catalog number prefix for Playing Card (D.W.I.).
RFW: Ralph F. Wurtz, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
RG: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Silver Tax. 2: Regummed. 3: Registrar General, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
R.H.: 1: (Fr.) République D'Haiti (Republic of Haiti) postage dues, 1898 2: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Cigarette Tube 3: Receiving House
Rheatown, Tenn. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Rhiga Colonial Club Resort: cinderella for Cairns Colonial Club Resort, Australia.
Rhineland Pfalz: see Rhineland Palatinate.
Rhein-Ruhr-Hilfe: overprint on semi-postal stamps of Germany.
Rhode Island: 1: first federal issue revenue of United States, July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801. 2: supervisors' seal revenue, March 2, 1799.
Rhodes: Dodecanese Island, Aegean Islands, aka Rodi; 1845-1948: Austria, Great Britain, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Russia and Turkey had offices on Rhodes, 1852, Sept.: French post office opened, closed Sept. 1887, reopened Jan.1896, closed 1924, 1912- pre: Italians seized island, used stamps of Turkey, 1912: overprinted Rodi, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange brown, overprint “Rodi” on stamps of Italy, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1934: first air mail, postage due stamps, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, first semi-postal stamps, 1944: overprint “Weihnachten” prepared locally for German military mail, but not authorized, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945, June 11: stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947, March 31: British post offices closed; stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947-summer: stamps of Greece used.
Rhodesia: southeastern Africa, formerly Southern Rhodesia, aka British South Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1967) 1890-1919: administered by the British South Africa Company, 1890: No.1, 1 penny black, 1896, May 22: stamps of Cape of Good Hope overprinted “British South Africa Company,” 1909: name of

**Rhodesia**: overprint on stamps of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.


**Rhodesia-G.B. E.M.S.**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.


**Rhodesie**: (Fr.) Rhodesia.

**Rhodos**: (Swed.) Rhodes.

**Rhonda & Swansea Bay**: Wales railway local post.

**R.H./Official**: Royal Household/Official overprint for use of staff at royal residences.

**R.H. Official**: overprint of British official stamps, for use by Royal Household, 1902-04.

**Rhymney Railway**: Wales railway local post.

**RI**: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Potato Tax. 2: USPS abbreviation for Rhode Island. 3. international postal code for Indonesia.

**Rial**: currency unit in Iran, Oman.

**Rialtas Sealdac na HÉireann 1922**: overprint on stamps of Great Britain for provincial government of Ireland, Irish Free State.

**Riau (Riouw) Archipelago**: two groups of islands off coast of Sumatra; WW II: occupied by Japan, 1954, Jan. 1: overprint "Riau" on stamps of Indonesia and the Netherlands Indies,
required due to currency differences of the islands, 1965, Dec.: stamps withdrawn after revaluation of the rupiah, 1957: overprints in solid letters on stamps of Indonesia, see Indonesia, 1954-60

Ribadeo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937.

Ribbed: Giriffelt (Ger.), Côtele (Fr.), Scanalatura (It.), Costillado (Sp.)

Ribbed paper: paper which shows fine parallel ridges on one or both sides of a stamp, aka Repp paper.

Ribbed frame: varieties of encased postage with fine parallel lines on the silver side of the metal case.

Ribbed gum: stamp adhesive with unevenness changed into narrow, parallel strips to counteract paper curl.

Ribbed paper: paper showing on the surface a continuous series of ribs or ridges.


Rice & Peck's Express: operated via the New York & Erie Railroad (1841-61); used corner card of envelopes and labels.

Rice paper: thin hard white paper; used for Salvador 1889 issue, special printing.

Ricevitoria: (It.) post office.

Ricevuta: (It.) receipt.

Ricevuta di Imposizione: (It.) receipt of fee, tax. Rich & Weston's Express: local express company serviced Plymouth, Mass., labels

Richardson, D.M.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Richardson Match Co.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Richmond Bureau: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Richmond Letter Courier: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Richmond, Texas Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Richmond, Va.: occupied by British from May, 1781 until Dec. 1781.

Richland: stamps produced from cigarette wrappers, bogus

Rich's Express: local baggage and freight company, serviced Brooklyn, N.Y. and New York City, labels.

Richwood's Dispatch: fantasy local post, La Hoyt, Iowa, 1887.


Ricketts index: research file of various philatelic material, also available as Ricketts United States Index; US Locals, Bibliography index; available from APRL; see: APRL.

Rickshaw: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Riddell, J. J.: postmaster, New Orleans, La., issued Postmaster's Provisional adhesive and envelope.

Ridged gum: uneven stamp adhesive due to use of a metal roller so that the gum was applied to the stamp paper in fine streams so that the gum dries in humps on the ridges.

Riel: currency unit of Cambodia.

Rift: (Dan., Nor.) tear.

Riga: (It.) horizontal row.

Right and Reverse: term that results from the stacking of printed stamps whose ink is not dry; the right-reverse impression occurs when the inked image is carried on the cylinder which prints the image on several following sheets on the wrong side.

Rigi-Kaltbad: Switzerland hotel post, 1851-64
Rigi-Scheideck: Switzerland hotel post, 1868-80.
Rigi-Staffel: Switzerland hotel post, 1878-79.
Rigomatto: (It.) regummed.
Rigsbank skilling: currency unit in Denmark prior to 1875
Rigsdaler: currency unit in Iceland prior to 1876
Rijeka: name given to Fiume by Croations.
Ríjen: (Czech.) October.
Riksbrev: (Swed.) inland letters.
Riksvapnet: (Swed.) national coat-of-arms.
Rik(x)sdaler: currency unit in Sweden, 1858-74
Rik(x)sdaler Banco: currency unit in Sweden prior to 1858
Rilieve: (It.) embossing.
Rimless CDS: no circle surrounding circular date stamp.
Rin: currency unit in Japan. 1876-99
Rincon de la Victoria: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937-38.
Ring: name given to band of seven stamp dealers accused of bid-rigging at stamp auctions in the U.S. and Europe, 2001.
Ringbolt: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Tulagi Island, British Solomon Islands.
Ringgit: currency unit in Malaysia.
Ringgold, Georgia five cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Ring stamps: refers to Swedish early stamps depicting a circular ring.
Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Ringtype: (Dan., Ger.) ring type numerical oblitér cancellation.
Rio de Oro: “River of Gold” Spanish territory in northwest coast of Africa, aka Western Sahara; currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta 1885, Jan. 9: Spanish protectorate, administered from Canary Islands, 1901: used stamps of Spain, 1905: No.1, 1 centimo blue green, stamps first issued, 1924: combined with Saguiet el Hamra; renamed Spanish Sahara; see Cabo Juby, Rio de Oro, Spanish Guinea and Spanish Sahara.
Riogordo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1937-38
Rio Hacha: see Magdalena
Riopelle: see Magdalena
Riotinto: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937
Riparato: (It.) repaired.
Ripcord cover: novelty cover from air force parachute personnel with a string under the stamp and instruction to "Pull rip-cord right and down," symbolic of the parachute rip-cord.
Ripon: local, Colombia, 1930-34
Ripoll: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937
Ripooto: (It.) transfer
Riposte mark: computer-generated postage system with colorful indicia.
Rippindale and District: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Ripple gum: a gum used in Germany to produce a non-curling effect.

R.I.S.: Republik Indonesia Serikat; Indonesia overprint on stamps of Netherlands Indies, 1950.

Riss: (Ger., Swed.) little tear

Ristampa: (It.) reprint.

Riststempel: (Nor.) grid or bar oblité cancellation.

Ritaglio: (It.) cut square.

Ritcherdson's Express: 1857?; local express company that serviced Missouri and Kansas territory, labels.

Ritentivo: (It.) binder.

Riticco: (It.) retouch.

Riudor de Bages: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937.

Riu-Kiu-Inseln: (Ger.) Ryukyu Islands.

Rivadavias: Argentina stamps with design of Bernardino Rivadavia, issued in 1864-90.

River Express Co.: 1894; mail express company that serviced Calif; issued corner card.

Riverside & Arlington Railway Express: operated on electric trolleys,

Riverside, Calif., Express Stamp

River steamer mail: steamboat New Orleans carried first mail by steamer on Jan. 23, 1812 from New Orleans to Natchez.

Rives: watermark seen on French-Area artist’s die proofs.

Riyal: currency unit in Dubia (from 1966), Hejaz (from 1928), Qatar (from 1967), Saudi Arabia, (from 1960), Umm al Qiwain (from 1967), and Yemen

Rizeh (Rize): city in Russia, overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkish Empire, 1909-10, issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Russian post offices in the Turkish Empire.

RJ: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Tobacco Sale Tax.

RJA: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Narcotic Tax.

RJL: Robert J. Little, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

RK: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Consular Service Fee. 2: auction abbreviation for topical rockets and space.

Rkiomyo Atzinae Aenta: (Resembles these letters) Thrace overprint on stamps of Turkey.

RL: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Customs Fee. 2: (Fr.) Rayon Limitrophe (border radius) a reduced arte for towns within the border zone 3: (It.) Repubblica Ligure (Genoese Republic, Italy). 4. international postal code for Lebanon.

R.L.B.: Returned Letter Branch

Rl. Plata F.: currency unit in Cuba, Philippines

R.L.S.: Returned Letter Section

RM: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper. 2: USPS abbreviation for room in addresses. 3: Reichsmark: currency unit in Germany.

RMK: Republic of Mountainous Karabakh, not a UPU member.

Rmnt: abbreviation for remnant.

R.M.S.: 1: Railway Mail Service 2: Royal Mail Ship 3: Railway Mail Sorter (India)

RN: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Stamped paper.

RNS: overprint on stamps of Bussahir, India use is questionable.

RO: 1: auction abbreviation for Roosevelt topic. 2: Roumelie Orientale overprint on stamps of Turkey for Eastern Rumelia (Roumelia), 1880 3: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Private Die Match. 4. international postal code for Romania.
Roadman's Penny Post: local post, source unknown.
Roavoamena: Madagascar local issue.
Robertsport: city in Liberia, registration inscription, 1893-1924.
Robotic Containerization System: USPS term for automatic handling of sorting and loading of trays of mail to containers or pallets for transportation.
ROC: Republic of China (Taiwan).
Roche's City Dispatch: U. S. local post, Wilmington, Del., 1850.
Rochester: U.S. local post; see Hoyt's Letter Express
Rochester Parcel Delivery Co.: local delivery firm that serviced Rochester, N.Y., Parcel Stamp.
Rocket flight: rocket pioneers placed souvenir cards or covers in their rockets; referred to as "Rocket mail," astrophilatelists commemorate rocket flights by non-flown covers posted at the launch site or nearest postal facility to the launch date.
Rocket mail: mail sent via rockets; first experiments took place in 1928 in Austria by Friedrich Schmiedl; many covers also have special labels affixed for the occasion.
Rocket mail, first official: Stephen Smith flew a rocket with mail and a parcel enclosed on April 7, 1935 in Sikkim, India.
Rocket mail stamp, first official: issued by the government of Cuba on Oct. 15, 1939 for the first experimental rocket flight in Havana.
Rocket post: Raketenpost (Ger.), Poste par Fusée (Fr.), Posta per Razzo (It.), Correo de Cohete (Sp.)
Rocket stamp: a private stamp or label to prepay charges to have a letter or card sent by rocket mail.
Rocking-in: when the image of the transfer roller is moved to the printing plate during the line-engraving process.
Rød: (Dan., Nor.) red (color)
Röd: (Swed.) red (color).
Roda: 1: city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1871-82 2: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937
Roda de Ter: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937
Rödakors: (Swed.) Red Cross
Rödakt: (Swed.) reddish (color).
Rödakt-blåakt lila: (Swed.) reddish - bluish-lilac (color).
Rödakt brun: (Swed.) reddish-brown (color).
Rödakt karmin: (Swed.) reddish-carmine (color).
Rödakt orange: (Swed.) reddish-orange (color).
Rödakt-orange - orange: (Swed.) reddish-orange - orange (color).
Rödakt-violett: (Swed.) reddish-violet (color).
Rodas: (Sp.) Rhodes.
Rødbrun: (Dan.) red-brown (color).
Røde Halvmåne: (Dan., Nor.) Red Crescent.
Røde Kors: (Dan., Nor.) Red Cross.
R.O. Del Uruguay: Uruguay.
Rodézia: (Hung.) Rhodesia.
Rodézia (Dél): (Hung.) Southern Rhodesia.
Rodgers Aerial Post: cross-country flight carried mail with privately printed stamps, 1911.
Röd Halvmån: (Swed.) Red Crescent.
Rød Halvmåne: (Nor.) Red Crescent.
Rodhos: aka Rhodes.
Rodi: see Rhodes. Overprint/inscription on stamps of Italy, Aegean Islands see Rhodes, Isle of
Roles d'Equipage: ships personnel roster; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Rodillo: (Sp.) roller
Rodillo de Propaganda: (Sp.) roller used for slogan postmarks
Rød Kors: (Nor.) Red Cross.
Rødlig: (Dan.) reddish.
Rødligblå: (Dan.) reddish-blue (color).
Rødlig brun: (Dan.) reddish-brown (color).
Rødliggul: (Dan.) reddish-yellow (color).
Rødliglilla: (Dan.) reddish-violet (color).
Rødliggorange: (Dan.) reddish-orange (color).
Rødligpurpur: (Dan.) reddish-purple (color).
Rødligviolett: (Dan.) reddish-orange (color).
Rødorange: (Dan.) red-orange (color).
Rödvin: (Swed.) wine red, claret (color).
Rödbrun: (Dan. Nor.) red-brown, maroon (color).
Rödbrun: (Swed.) red-brown, maroon (color), see Russet.
Rødviolett: (Nor.) red-violet (color).
Rødlig: (Dan., Nor.) reddish.
Rødligblå: (Dan., Nor.) reddish-blue (color).
Rødligbrun: (Dan., Nor.) reddish-brown (color).
Rødligfiolett: (Nor.) reddish-violet (color).
Rødligg gul: (Dan., Nor.) reddish-yellow (color).
Rødliglilla: (Dan., Nor.) reddish-violet (color).
Rødligoranjes: (Nor.) reddish-orange (color).
Rødligpurpur: (Dan., Nor.) reddish-purple (color).
Rödlila: (Swed.) red-lilac, muave (color).
Rödlila-rödakt lila: (Swed.) red-lilac - reddish-lilac (color).
Rødli la: (Nor.) red-lilac, muave (color).
Rödljusröd: (Swed.) red-light red (color).
Röd-mattrød: (Swed.) red-dull red (color).
Rödorange: (Swed.) red-orange (color).
Rödviolett: (Swed.) red-violet (color).
Roeb er, H. & W.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Roeb er, William: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Roessler, A. C. (A.C.Roe): East Orange, N.J. cover dealer who designed, printed and sold many
types of airmail stationery, cachets and etiquettes; prosecuted by the U.S. Post Office
Department for unauthorized overprinting of U.S. stamps; also produced essays and bogus issues
of several other nations..
Rofté Mbreti 1467-1914: Albania handstamp for arrival of Prince William zu Wied on March
14, 1914
Roger's Penny Post: U. S. local post and handstamp, Newark, N.J., 1856.

Rohania: Romania.

Rohovy Blok: (Czech.) corner block (of stamps).

Rohrpost: (Ger.) pneumatic post used in Germany, 1867; Austria 1873.

Roi: (Fr.) king

Roido: (Sp.) "diente roido"; perforation pulled.

Roll Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Rojo: (Sp.) red (color).

Rojo Ladrillo: (Sp.) brick red color.

Rojo vinoso: (Sp.) claret (color)

ROK: international postal code for South Korea.

Rol: (Dut.) coil (stamp)


Roles d'Equipage: ship's personnel roster; French Colonies revenue inscription. Roleta: (Sp.) roulette

Roll: a coil of stamps

Rolle: (Ger.) coil (of stamps)

Roller-canceller: a canceling device used for periodicals and standard mail.

Rollins Express: local firm that serviced Boston, Groveland and West Newbury, Mass., labels.

Rollo de sellos: (Sp.) coil, roll of stamps

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists: founded by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1920, first signer was King George V

Rollstempel: (Ger.) roller hand cancel

Rom.: (It.) Romagna (Italy pre-adhesive postmark).

Romagna(e): made up of Italian provinces of Forli, Ravenna, Ferrara and Bologna; currency: 100 bajocchi = 1 scudo 1852, Jan. 1: stamps from Papal States, 1859, June 12: No.1, ½ bajocchi black strawberry, issued own stamps as a provisional government, 1859, Oct. 12- March 1, 1860: bisects used, 1860, March 25: became part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, 1862: Italian general issue stamps replaced local issues, 1870: became part of the province of Emilia; unified Kingdom of Italy; see Roman States.

Romagne: inscription on stamps of Romagna

Romana, Romina, Roumania: Romania.

Romana Posta: bogus label, anti-communist issue

Romana, Zona de Occupatie: overprint on stamps of Hungary, Romanian Occupation.

Romania: see Arad.

Romania: southeastern Europe, on Black Sea, aka Rumania, Roumania; currency: 40 parale = 1 piaster, 100 bani = 1 leu (1868) 1858, July: No.1, 27 parale black on rose, stamps were those of Moldavia, 1862, June 26: stamps of Moldavia and Walachia who combined as Romania, 1865- pre: stamps handstamped on paper, 1865, Jan.: No.1, 2 parale orange, first stamps issued as Romania, 1875, July 1: joined the U.P.U. 1881: kingdom under Carol I, first postage due stamp, 1895: first parcel post stamp, 1896, March 16: stamps of Romania overprinted in Turkish currency issued for Romanian ships, mail and stamp seized by Turkish police on May 25, PO closed, 1906, Jan. 14: first semipostal issued, 1915: first postal ta, postal tax due stamps, 1916: overprinted stamps of Bulgaria for occupation of Dobruja, 1917: occupation stamps of Austria and Germany surcharged, 1918, Dec.1: stamps of Hungary overprinted in Romanian currency used in Transylvania and Romania, 1919: stamps of Romania overprinted in Turkish currency
issued for Romanian post offices in Turkish Empire, 1919, July: Banat Bacska issued stamps, then divided between Romania and Yugoslavia, 1919: Temesvar used overprinted stamps of Serbia; 1919, Aug. 20 Temesvar used overprinted stamps of Romania; then awarded to Romania and renamed Timisoara., 1919: Romanian occupation of Pokutia, stamps of Austria surcharged “C.M.T.” 1919, Nov. 20: Debrecen used stamps of Romania, then retained by Hungary and Romanian stamps withdrawn, 1919: Romania established a post office on board ship in Constantinople, Turkey, 1928: first air mail stamp, 1929: first official stamp, 1940, Dec.1: first air mail semipostal stamp issued, 1944, April: occupied by Russia, 1947, Dec.30: became People’s Republic of Romania.

Romania - 1909 Romanian Aviation Week at Bucharest: the first Romanian aviation event was held in Bucharest during 24-31 October 1909; the French pioneer aviator and English Channel pilot, Louis Blériot (1872-1936), participated. A special postcard depicting Blériot and his monoplane and e inscribed "BLÉRIOT SI MONOPLANUL SAU" was issued for the occasion. The card exists with postage stamps cancelled by an undated postmark, but the dated cancel on the reverse evidences the card being posted on 7 November 1909, a week later than the aviation week events.

Romania - 1919 French Military Flight to Greece and Turkey: on 6 September 1916, a French military plane at Bucharest on a good-will visit departed for Salonika (now Thessaloniki), Greece, and Smyrna (now Izmir), Turkey. Souvenir mail is recorded being carried on the flight.

Romania - 1921 Bucharest-Paris Flight: on 31 October 1921, the French-owned C.F.R.N.A. (Cie. Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne) airline inaugurated the first Bucharest to Paris flight via Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Strasbourg, France. First flight covers exist for the Bucharest-Prague and Bucharest-Paris legs of the flight.

Romania - 1922 Bucharest-Budapest Flight: on 21 September 1922, the French-owned C.F.R.N.A. (q.v.) airline inaugurated the first Bucharest to Budapest, Hungary, flight; first flight covers commemorating the event exist.

Romania - 1922 Bucharest-Constantinople Flight: on 30 September 1922, the French-owned C.F.R.N.A. (q.v.) airline inaugurated the first Bucharest to Constantinople, Turkey, flight; first flight covers commemorating the event exist.

Romania - 1923 Bucharest-Belgrade Flight: on 1 June 1923, the French-owned C.F.R.N.A. (q.v.) airline inaugurated the first Bucharest to Belgrade, Yugoslavia; flight; first flight covers commemorating the event exist.

Romania - 1925 Bucharest International Flights: during 1925, the French-owned C.I.D.N.A. (Cie. Internationale de Navigation Aérienne) conducted a series of inaugural Flights to international destinations: 17 January, Bucharest to Paris via Prague, Czechoslovakia; 17 March, Bucharest to Constantinople, Turkey; 28 July, Bucharest to Vienna, Austria, and Budapest, Hungary; 28 September, survey flights for the Bucharest to Galati, Romania, and return routes; and 30 September, Bucharest to Warsaw, Poland, via Prague. First flight covers exist for the individual flights.

Romania: Austrian occupation; 1916, June: Romania invaded Hungarian Transylvania, was defeated, 1917: Austro-Hungarian Army occupied Romania; issued stamps.

Romania - Bistra Local Post: local post established in 1906, and issuing 2 and 6 Heller Stamps printed by Josef Hientz in Sebes-Alba and inscribed "S.R.V. / SECTION-MÜHLBACH / (fir tree) / Bistra-Post", the "S.R.V." representing "Siebenbürgischer Karpatenverein" (Ger., Eng. Siebenburgen, Hung. Erdély, Rom. Transilvania ("Siebenburgen Carpathian Mountains Club"); the post ceased operations in 1914. Mühlbach (Rom. Sebes, Alba county) was the German name
for the Romanian town ca. 5 miles south of the county capital Alba Iulia, and ca. 140 miles NW of Bucharest.

**Romania:** Bulgarian occupation; 1916-17: Bulgaria invaded; stamps of Bulgaria overprinted including date “1916-1917.”

**Romania - D.B.S.R. Local Railroad Post:** the local railroad post formed the link between the Danube Steam Navigation Company (q.v.) mail boats calling at the commercial port of Czernawoda (Rom. Cernavoda, or Cerna-Voda), located in SE Romania on the Danube River WNW of the city of Constanta and ca. 105 miles E of Bucharest, and the Austrian Lloyd services at Kustandje (Ger. Küstenja, Rom. Constanta), the Black Sea port ca. 25 miles E of Czernawoda. Local stamps issued in 1867 for the territory then belonging to Turkey are inscribed "D.B.S.R. / Local-Post / KUSTENDIE & CZERNAWODA / 20 PARAS" ("D.B.S.R.": "Danube Black Sea Railway"), and are found used on letters from either Kustandje or Czernowoda, paying the loose letter railroad rate; these covers are found as mixed franking with the stamps of Lombardy-Venetia.

**Romania:** German occupation; 1917: Romania occupied by Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Germany; German occupation powers issued stamps of Germany overprinted “M.V.i.R.” Militär Verwaltung in Rumänien Military Administration of Romania, 1918: stamps of Germany overprinted “Gültig / 9. Armee,” a postal tax to maintain occupation army.

**Romanian Occupation of Hungary:** 1919: first semi-postal, postage due stamps on stamps of Hungary, occupation of Banat Bacska, Debreczin, Temesvar and Transylvania.

**Romanian Occupation of Western Ukraine:** stamps of Austria surcharged “C.M.T.” during occupation of Pokutia, 1919.

**Romanian Offices in Turkish Empire:** 1896: No.1, 10 paras on 5 banis blue, general issues surcharged for use in Turkish Empire, but Turkey refused to let them be used, 1896, Mar. 1: agency opened on a Roumanian Steamship Co. ship, 1896, May 25: ship post office closed by Turkish police, 1919: overprint applied for use in Constantinople office.

**Romania Post Offices in Constantinople:** 1896: general issues surcharged for use in Turkish Empire, but Turkey refused to let them be used, 1896, Mar. 1: agency opened on a Roumanian Steamship Co. ship, 1896, May 25: ship post office closed by Turkish police, 1919: overprint applied for use in Constantinople office.

**Romana Posta:** bogus label, anti-communist issue, year unknown.

**Romania-Zone de Occupatie:** overprint on stamps of Hungary for Romanian occupation.

**Roman States:** also known as Papal States, located in central part of Italy with Rome as its capital, existed since 5th century; currency: 100 bajocchi = 1 scudo, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1867) 1859: Romagna broke away to become part of Sardinia 1852, Jan. 1: No.1, ½ bajochi black violet, Roman States issued first stamp, 1870: Roman States incorporated into Kingdom of Italy, stamps of Italy used, now Vatican City.

**Rombos:** (Sp.) lozenge

**ROMC:** (It.) Regio Uffizio Corrier Maggiore (Royal Office of the General Postmaster), pre-adhesive postmark.

**Romersk:** (Nor.) Roman (adj.).

**Romina:** Romania, preceded by "R.P." used on stamps of Romania 1954-64.

**Romney Hythe & Dymchurch Light Railway:** stamp for conveyance of single post letter by railroad; Great Britain.

**Ronda:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist, 1936-37

**Rood:** (Dut.) red (color).
**Roode Kruis:** (Dut.) Red Cross inscription on Netherlands semi-postal.

**Roo's:** Australian stamps featuring the kangaroo, 1913-48.

**Roosevelt Nickel Invert:** cinderella used in movie *The Truth About Charlie* a remake of *Charade*.

**Roosevelt proofs:** during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, 1903, the Post Office made 85 albums of sets of die proofs of all U. S. postage stamps designs as gifts to various political figures.

**Roothill Emergency P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**ROPiT:** (Russ.) Russian Company of Trade and Navigation; Russian Post Offices in Turkey; 1862, Nov.: first stamps, 1863, Jan. 1: first stamps issued, 1868, May: ROPiT agencies given status of Russian Post offices Abroad, 1909: overprinted stamps issued for Beirut, Dardanelles, Galata, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kerassunde, Mount Athos, Mytilene, Rizeh, Salonica, Smyrna, and Trebizond, 1914, Sept. 30: Russian post offices on Turkish soil closed, 1919: some post offices reopened briefly; failed for lack of ships.

**Roquetes:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937

**Rørpost:** (Dan.) pneumatic post, pneumatic mail.

**Rørpostmærke:** (Dan.) pneumatic post stamp, pneumatic mail stamp.

**Rosa:** (Dan., Ger., It., Nor., Sp., Swed.) pink, rose (color)

**Rosaakt:** (Swed.) rose-tinged (color).

**Rosabrun:** (Swed.) rose-brown (color).

**Rosace:** the embossed or impressed device found on the loose flap of an envelope with a pattern of interlaced circles, the lines are sunk and the interweaving portions are in relief; in imitation of the old-fashioned wafer used in sealing.

**Rosafarvet:** (Dan.) rose (color).

**Rosarød:** (Dan.) rose-red (color).

**Rosaröd:** (Swed.) rose-red (color).

**Rosbach perforation:** named after F. P. Rosbach perforating machine that applied gauge 12 1/2 to the U.S. 1919 issue.

**Rose Engine:** device used to engrave complicated geometric designs by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

**Rose, J.B. & Co.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Roseau:** Fresh Water Lake, Layou River, Boiling Lake inscriptions, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**Rosenråd:** (Nor.) rose-red (color).

**Roses:** 1: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937 2: U.S. Navy code name during WW II for Efate, New Hebrides Islands.

**Roses de Llobregat:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War, Republican 1937

**Rosette:** city in Egypt; see Interpostal Seals, 1871-82

**Rosette crack:** fine cracks radiating from a central point in irregular lines.

**Roskilde Flight:** see Denmark - Copenhagen-Roskilde Flight, 1914.

**Rosssbach:** perforating machine, used on a limited number of the 1918 issue, gauge 12 1/2, rejected by the USPOD in 1919.

**Ross Dependency:** area of Antarctica under New Zealand administration; 1923, July 30: claimed by Great Britain on behalf of New Zealand, 1908: stamps of New Zealand overprinted “King Edward VII Land,” 1910-12: stamps of New Zealand overprinted “Victoria Land,” 1957, Jan. 11: No.1, 3 pence dark blue, stamp first issued; see New Zealand.

**Rossija:** Russia, a former republic of the Soviet Union, 1991-.
Rosso: (It.) red (color).
Rosso di Mattone: (It.) brick red (color)
Rosswein: 1: Rosswein, German courier local post, 1893 2: local post, German Democratic Republic, 1946
Rossyeny: town in Lithuania, local provisional, 1919
Rost: (Swed.) rust.
Rostbraun: (Ger.) rust (color)
Rostbrun: (Swed.) rust-brown (color).
Rostfläcker: (Swed.) rust blemish, blot, spot, stain.
Rostfleckig: (Ger.) foxed, rust spots, tropical stain
Rostnummernstempel: (Ger.) grill and numeral cancel
Rostock: city in Germany local post, Courier, 1896-1900
Rostorange: (Swed.) rust-orange (color).
Rostor: city in Russia, aka Rostof; 1871-91: local post, Russian Zemstvo, 1918-19: stamps were surcharges on Russian stamps.
Rosu: (Rom.) red (color).
Rosu-aprins: (Rom.) bright red, fire-red (color).
Rosu-caramiziu: (Rom.) brick-red (color).
Rosu-carmin: (Rom.) carmine-red (color).
Rosu-carne: (Rom.) flesh (color).
Rosu-lila: (Rom.) lilac-red (color), see Visiniu-putred.
Rosu-purpuriu: (Rom.) purplish rose, geranium (color).
Rosu-singe: (Rom.) blood-red (color).
Rosu-violet: (Rom.) violet-red, lilac-red (color).
Rot: (Ger.) red (color)
Rotacni Ocelotisk: (Czech.) line engraving - rotary print.
Rotacni Ocelotisk Kombinovany s Rastrovym Hlubotiskem: (Czech.) line engraving - rotary printing in combination with photo engraving.
Rotary cancel: cancellation die mounted on a revolving drum, soemtimes with a self-inking device, to obliterate stamps.
Rotary coil end strip: a leader and end strip was added to the roll with information re the face value and number of stamps.
Rotary International-Convention Wien 1932: overprint on stamps of Austria semi-postal, 1932
Rotary perforations: a perforation applied by a perforating wheel that has a grinding motion; usually results in rougher perforations and may be slightly distorted in shape.
Rotary Perforator: has wheels of perforating pins that rotate on a central axle or shaft.
Rotary plates: flat plates are bent to fit the round cylinders of the rotary printing presses.
Rotary press: uses joined, curved printing plates that print on continuous rolls (webs) of paper
Rotary press stamps: stamps printed from curved plates as compared to stamps printed from flat plates on a flat bed press. They will be slightly longer or wider than flat press stamps.
Rotary printing: 1: printing process where pressure is applied by an impression cylinder to the paper against the printing cylinder. 2: impresion rotativa (Sp.), impression par cylindre (Fr.), stampa rotativa (It.), walzendruck (Ger.)
Rotary rouletting: rouletting applied by wheels rolled over the paper vs to blades that descend and pierce the paper.
Rotat. aetztiefdrukc: (Ger.) rotogravure.
Rotation number: the number applied to a sheet for use on checking the sheets stamp paper.
Rotationsdruck: (Ger.) rotary printing
Rotationsptressar: (Swed.) rotary presses.
Rotes Kreuz: (Ger.) Red Cross.
Roto: (Sp.) broken.
Rotocalco: (It.) photogravure, intaglio.
Rotogravure: rotary photogravure, where an engraved plate is made by photographic means and printed on a rotary press; also known as photogravure
Rotolo: (It.) coil (of stamps).
Rotto: (It.) broken.
Rött pätryck: (Swed.) red surcharge.
Rotura: (Sp.) crack, tear, break, split
Rouad: warship cancel, 1915.
Rouad, Ile: off the coast of Syria, 1916, Jan. 12: French post office issued stamps of the French Offices in the Levant overprinted "Ile Rouad."
Rouble: currency unit in Belarus, Russia
Rouen Aviation Club: France, local, 1922.
Rouge: (Fr.) red.
Rough perforation: Perkins, Bacon and Co. perforating machine where the holes are cut out clean with bits of paper adhering, leaves jagged perforated holes
Rouleau de timbres: (Fr.) coil (stamp)
Roulette: 1: perforation consisting of short knife dash-like cuts; many forms exist 2: durchstich (Ger.), perçage (Fr.), feratura (It.), corte de lineas (Sp.)
Roulette de timbres: (Fr.) coil stamps gathered in a series of rings or spirals.
Rouletted in color: notched rules are put between the cliches forming the plate from which the stamps are printed, and these rules being inked with the plate, the edges of which are colored.
Rouletting: the cutting of paper between stamps in order to make the separation of the stamps easier; in perforations, paper is actually removed from the sheet in the punched holes, but rouletting creates the appearance of a series of dashes.
Roumania: see Romania
Roumanie: (Fr.) Romania.
Roumelie Orientale: overprint on stamps of Turkey for Eastern Rumelia, 1880-84.
Round gum: the shape of the ends of the gum on flaps of U.S. envelopes; in 1876, the shape was changed from square to round.
Round trip cover: cover flown both ways on a round trip without readdressing.
Route: a course laid out for a USPS employee or contractor carrier in the performance of deliver duties; can also apply to Railroad Route, etc..
Route agents: authorized to receive and deliver mail on his route, term used about 1839.
Route designations, routing: UPU regulation in the late 1880s stating that mail to be expedited by most rapid means available, any surcharge would be collected upon receipt.
Routing code symbols: USPS term for labels on a piece of mail when delivered, labels marked "C" all items in bundle for same city; "D" all items in bundle for same five-digit ZIP code area; "F" for all items in bundle for same address; "S" all items destined for same state; "3" all items in bundle for the same area based bon first three digits of Zip code.
Rovescio: (It.) reverse, back
Row: a horizontal strip of stamps; vertical strip is called column, or vertical row.
Royal and Imperial Society for Navigation by Steamship: formed in 1839 to carry mail on the Danube and its tributaries.
Royal Blue: bleu roi (Fr.); konigsblau (Ger.); assurro reale (It.); azul real (Sp.).
Royal cipher labels: originally printed in England in 1701, in same size shape and color of the Penny Black; used as tax stamps affixed by glue to official documents; prior to their use, duty stamps were embossed directly on important documents, but these disappeared with time.
Royal Co. Island: bogus issue using frame of St. Vincent stamp.
Royal Court Post Office: a post office that travels with the United Kingdom’s royalty; contains special cancels, date stamps, etc.
Royal Great Britain Hanoverian Post Office: 1814; independent of any British involvement, King of England was also King of Hanover.
Royal Hudson: local courier label, British Columbia, Canada, 1976
Royalist Bulgarian Government in Exile: Bulgarian freedom movement
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: Caribbean shipping company 10¢ stamp, used on steamers between West Indies and England, 1875-80.
Royal Navy: envelope with this heading, Great Britain, known as a "Privilege, Honour, Blue or Green" envelope, permits service people to sign that correspondence in the envelope refers to nothing but family matters.
Royal Niger Company: firm used British stamps, cancelled at their offices at Akassa, Abutshi, Burutu and Lokoja, 1886-December 21, 1899.
Royal Philatelic Society: founded in 1869, King George V was president in 1896; formerly the Philatelic Society.
Royalty stamps: stamps that indicates that a royalty fee has been paid, may or may not be denominated.
Royal Train R.P.O.: postmark used for visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England on June 9, 1939.
Royaume: (Fr.) kingdom.
Royaume de Burundi: July 1, 1962: overprint on stamps of Ruanda-Urundi; see Burundi.
Royaume de Cambodge: Kingdom of Cambodia.
Royaume d’Egypte: Kingdom of Egypt.
Royaume de l’Arabie Soudite: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Royaume de Maroc: Morocco.
Royaume des Cieux: Belgian fantasy.
Royaume de Yemen: Yemen.
Royaume du Burundi: Burundi.
Royaume du Cambodge: Cambodia.
Royaume du Laos: Laos.
Royaume Uni: (Fr.) United Kingdom (U.K.).
Roz: (Rom.) rose, pink (color).
Roz-anilina: (Rom.) aniline-rose (color).
Roz-carmin: (Rom.) carmine-rose (color).
Rozoj, Insulo de la: bogus issue
Roz-portocaliu: (Rom.) orange-rose (color).
Rózsa: (Hung.) rose (color).
Rózsaszin: (Hung.) pink (color).
Rózsabarana: (Hung.) rose-brown (color).
Rózsaszínű: (Hung.) rose-colored.
Roz-somon: (Rom.) salmon (color).
Roz-violet: (Rom.) violet-rose (color).
Rp: Rupiah, currency unit in Indonesia.
RPA: (Sp.) República Popular Angola, cancel used by Cuban troops in Angola, Jan. 1985
R.P.E. Shqiperise: (Alb.) Albania.
RPF: "Reichpfennig" overprint on stamps of Luxembourg, German Occupation, 1940.
RPK: handstamp on Cambodian stamps for Republic of Kampuchea.
RPO: see Railway Post Office.
R.P.Romina: Republica Populara Romina; Popular Republic of Romania; overprint on stamps of Romania.
RPS: see R.P.S.L..
RPSC: Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.
RPSL: Royal Philatelic Society, London
RQ: Scott Catalog number prefix for Unemployment Insurance (Ryukyu).
R.R. 1: Germany overprint for Rhine Republic. 2: auction abbreviation for railroad, topical.
R.R. Poste Coloniali Italiane: (It.) Royal Italian colonial posts
R.R. Poste Italiane / Comune de Campione: see Campione d'Italia
RRT: right (side)
RSA: 1: Republic of South Africa. 2: international postal code for South Africa. 3. rubber stamp used to address the envelope.
RSC: rubber stamp cachet.
RSFSR: Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
R.S.I.: (It.) Repubblica di San Marino (Italian Social Republic) created in 1943.
R.S.M.: Repubblica di San Marino (Republic of San Marino), 1949-51
RSO: 1: Regional Security Officer, U.S. marking on covers to indicate envelope was examined and was determined not to have anthrax 2: Railway Sorting or Sub-Office
RT: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Private Die Perfumery.
R.T.R.P.: (Pol.) Provisional Government, Polish Republic
R.T.S.: Return to Sender
RTV: U.S. Revenue Trailer Permit. Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

RUA: overprint on stamps of Syria, United Arab Republic, 1958.

Ruanda: overprint on stamps of Congo for German East Africa.


Rub: surface damage due to abrasion, erasure of a cancel, or other unwanted mark

Rubber stamp address: address applied to a cover using a rubber stamp.

Rubber stamp cachet: cachet applied to a cover with a rubber stamp.

Rubezahls Reich: German equivalent of Rip Van Winkle's Kingdom

Rubí: city in Spain; Spanish civil war local, Republican, 1937

Rubinröd: (Nor.) ruby-red (color).

Ruble: currency unit in many Russian language countries.

Rublis: currency unit in Latvia until 1923

Ruby: (British) Type size in printing.

Ruch: specialized Poland catalog.

Rückdatiert: (Ger.) backdated

Rückscheinmarke: (Ger.) stamp issued as a prepayment fee as an acknowledgment of receipt of a registered package.

Rückseite: (Ger.) back (as opposed to the front of a philatelic object).

Rückseitig: (Ger.) back, as opposed to the front of a philatelic object.

Rücksteiger-Stempel: (Ger.) backstamp; postmark applied to back of incoming mail to show date and time of receipt at the receiving post office.

R.U.D.P.: (It.) Regio Ufficio della Posta (Royal Post Office-Lombardy) pre-adhesive postmark.

Rudy: (Czech.) crimson , dark red (color).

Rue: overprint on stamps of Ecuador as a control mark.

Rueda de Carreta: (Sp.) cart-wheel, refers to 1858-73 postmark shaped like a wheel.

Ruffich - Polen: see Russisch-Polen. Rufiyaa: currency unit in Maldives.

Ruhleben: British prisoner camp stamps from Germany, 1915.

Ruhrnru: bogus, Russian area, not valid for postage.

Ruhrgebiet: (Ger.) Ruhr area in Germany

Ruled feint: paper with pale blue lines as a writing guide; used for printing the 1887 stamps of Mexico and the 1919 Latvian emergency stamps.

Ruled lines: blue ink lines on the face of an envelope to guide the person writing the address; introduced in 1870 and discontinued in 1872.

Ruleteado: (Sp.) rouletted.

Rulle(r): (Swed.) coil stamp(s).

Rullemærke(r): (Dan.) coil stamp(s).

Rumaenien: (Dan.) Romania
Rumænsk: (Dan.) Romanian.
Rumæniensk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) Romanian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Rumænsk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) Romanian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Rumania: see Romania.
Rumanien: 1. overprint on stamps of Germany, German occupation of Romania, 1917. 2. (Nor.) Romania (Roumania).
Rumänien: (Swed.) Romania (Roumania).
Rumansk: (Nor.) Romania (Roumania)
Rumänisch: (Swed.) Romanian (Roumanian).
Rumberg: Sudentenland local post, aka Rumbark, 1938
Rumelka: (Czech.) vermillion (color).
Rumford Chemical Works: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Rumunsko: (Czech.) Romania.
Rumunsky: (Czech.) Romanian.
Run: faded color usually due to fugitive ink becoming damp
Runderoth: city in Germany, local post 1945
Rundsendezirkel: (Ger.) circuits issued by (stamp) clubs and organizations
Runeberg: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, late 1800s.
Running Chicken: Waterbury, MA, cancel depicting three running chickens.
Running Up the Bidder: the practice to artificially create higher realizations for an auction lot by "accepting" bids from non-existent bidders; also known as "Bidding Against the Ceiling," "Bidding Against the Curtains," and "Ghost Bidder."
Rupee: currency unit in many countries; Aden (to 1951); Afghanistan, Bahrain, British East Africa, British Indian Ocean territory, Burma, Ceylon, German East Africa, Indian Native States, Iraq (to 1908), Kuwait, Maldive Islands, Mauritius, Mesopotamia, Muscat, Nepal, Pakistan, Portuguese Timor, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate (to 1951); Tibet (to 1933); Zanzibar (to 1908).
Rupee Afghan: currency unit in Afghanistan
Rupee Kabuli: currency unit in Afghanistan.
Rupia: currency unit in Portuguese India.
Rupiah: currency unit in Indonesia.
Rupie: (Rupee) currency unit in German East Africa
Rups: Donald Evans issue, America; see Evans, Donald
Rural carrier: a USPS employee assigned to deliver and collect all mail classes.
Rural Couriers Society: private post operator in New Zealand who uses own postage stamps.
Rural Free Delivery (RFD): begun Oct. 1, 1896, brought daily mail delivery to residents living outside urban areas.
RUS: precedes the country code for Russia, such as Moscow, RUS-195426.
Rusa, rusesc: (Rom.) Russia, Russian (adj.).
Rush this Message to My Boy: label for mail addressed to US Forces in France, 1917-18.
Russia: (Sp.) Russia.
Rusko: (Czech.) Russia.
Rusky: (Czech.) Russian.
Rusland: (Dan., Ger.) Russia.
Russell & Co.'s Express: 1866, mail and parcel serviced Boston, Bradford and Haverhill, Mass., labels

Russell, E. T.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.


Russell, William H.: operated the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak courier service from Missouri River to San Francisco, April 3, 1860.

Russet: (Swed.) red-brown (color), see Rödbrun.

Russia: eastern Europe and northern Asia; name prior to 1917 Russian revolution; aka Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.); currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble 17th century: Yamskoi Prikaz, postcoachmen’s office, recruited postmen for the mail-coaches, 19th century: had more than 458 post offices with 5,000 officials, 1809-Dec. 1917: Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, 1857: No.1, 10 kopecks brown & blue, first stamp, 1862-1901: Wenden, town in Russian province of Livonia, then called Vidzeme in Latvia, issued own stamps, 1857, Dec. 10: first stamps for Russian Empire, known as the Arms type 1865: local governments issued Zemstov issues, ended in 1917. 1870: Russian post offices opened in Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, and Urga, 1874, July 1: joined the U.P.U., 1897: post offices opened in Chefoo and Shanghai, 1899: special overprinted issues used in foreign offices, 1905: first semipostal stamp, 1917-23: Russian Revolution, formed Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine, issued their own stamps, 1918: Jan. stamps issued by new central government, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, 1918: stamps of Russia surcharged under German occupation of Tartu, Estonia, 1918: South Russia; Cossack government set up in Don Republic, 1918-20: Civil Wars between anti-Bolsheviks and the new government, 1918, Nov.: Siberia; Admiral Kolchak took over area, issued surcharges on stamps of Russia, resigned on Jan. 4, 1920, 1919, March 4: Central Lithuania issued own stamps when occupied by Bolshevik troops, retaken by Polish Army April 20, 1919, 1919: stamps of Finland overprinted “Aunus,” Finnish name for Olonets, town in Russia, 1919, Oct.: South Russia; stamps overprinted by Cossack Government in Kuban, 1919, Jan.: South Russia; provisional government, issued its own stamps, 1919, April: South Russia; General Denikin, issued own stamps, 1919, Aug.1-Nov. 1919: Army of the Northwest, led by Gen. Yudenich, overprinted stamps of Russia, 1919, Sept.-Dec. 1919: Army of the North, led by General Rodzianko; stamps issued, 1919, Oct.: Western Army; overprint on stamps of Latvia; 1919, Nov.: Western Army; overprint on stamps of Russia, 1920, Jan. 20-Oct. 21: Siberia; Trans-Baikal province established White Russian regime, surcharge on four stamps of Russia, 1920, Feb.: Amur Province; People’s Revolutionary Committee issued stamps 1920, ended with start of the Far Eastern Republic in Sept. 1920, 1920, April 4: South Russia; General Denikin resigned his command to General Wrangel, 1920, Sept.: Far Eastern Republic; overprint on stamps of Russia, annexed to Soviet Russia Nov. 1922; 1920, Oct. 20: Central Lithuania stamps issued after Polish Army seized area, 1920: South Russia; Cossack stamps from Kuban and Don stopped, 1921, July: Priamur and Maritime Provinces; stamps for Japanese-backed White Russian provisional government that operated May 21 1921, Oct. 25, 1922; 1922: first air mail stamp, 1923, Jan.: Eastern Siberia; due to currency differences, special surcharged stamps used, 1923, Aug. 19: first stamp issued as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1924: first postage due stamp, 1939, Sept. 17: Russia.
invaded Poland, eastern Poland used Russian postal system, 1940, Aug.: Central Lithuania put into Soviet Union, issued Russian stamps, 1941, June: Germany invaded Russia, 1941, Nov. 4: stamps of Germany overprinted “Ostland” (Eastern Lands) and “Ukraine,” 1945: Russia used own stamps and issued stamps for the Russian-occupied provinces of East Germany, 1991, Dec. 12: last stamp issued as Soviet Union, 1991, Dec. 26: Soviet Union broke up, formed the Commonwealth of Independent States 1991: new stamps mostly overprints / surcharges of previously issued stamps, 1992-93: postal administration of St. Petersburg issued own surcharged / overprinted stamps, as did many other local regional authorities; see Amur, Central Lithuania, Siberia, Eastern, Far Eastern Republic, North West Russia, Priamur and Maritime Provinces, Siberia, South Russia, Trans-Baikal Province, Wenden, and Zemstvos.

**Russia, Army of the North:** aka North West Russia; 1919, Aug.1: stamps of Russia inscribed “OKCA” Special Corps, Army of the North, for use in the Baltic area, 1919, Sept.:No.1, 5 kopecks brown-violet, Northern Army captured Pskov, Gdov and Yaurburg, issued own stamps, 1919, Oct.: stamps of Latvia overprinted for Riga, 1919, Nov.: “OKCA” stamps of Russia withdrawn, see A.B, Amur.

**Russia, Army of the Northwest:** 1919, Aug.1: No.1, 2 kopecks green.

**Russia, Finnish Occupation:** 1919: stamps of Finland overprinted “Aunus,” Finnish name for Olonets, a Russian town. 1941: stamps of Finland overprinted “ITA - Karjala SOF. Hallinto” for Russian territory of Eastern Karelia under Finnish military government.

**Russia, German Occupation:** see Russian Occupation of Germany.

**Russian Dominion of Poland:** 1860: Polish postage used on letters within Polish territory to Russia, 1865: used stamps of Russia, 1918: Polish Expeditionary Force used Russian stamps with a surcharge.


**Russian Occupation of Korea:** currency: 100 chon = 1 won (1962) stamps of Japan used, 1946, Mar. 12: - 1955: No.1, 20 chon red, stamps issued for North Korea, land north of the 38th parallel, 1948, Sep. 9: Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea established; see Korea Democratic Peoples Republic.

**Russian Occupation of Latvia:** 1919: handstamp on stamps of Latvia issued at Mitau by West Russian Army commanded by Col. Bermondt-Avalov, 1940: used stamps of Soviet Latvia inscribed “Latvijas PSR.”

Russian Offices in China: currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1917) 1899-1920: stamps of Russia overprinted / surcharged for China (Cathay).

Russian Offices in Turkish Empire: currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 40 paras = 1 piaster (1900) 1862, Nov.: used stamps of Russia, 1863, Jan. 1: No.1, 6 kopeck blue, first stamp issued, 1900: stamps of Russia overprinted / surcharged for Levant (Turkish Empire), 1923, Oct. 27: foreign post offices closed.

Russian Post Offices in Turkey: 1913: first commemorative stamp.

Russian Post Offices Abroad: 1863-1913: stamps of Russia overprinted / surcharged for Levant (Turkish Empire), 1899-1920: stamps of Russia overprinted / surcharged for China (Cathay)

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: name prior to Aug. 19, 1923; see Russia.

Russian Turkestan: 1917-18: stamps of Russia surcharged 25 kopecks and 1 ruble are fraudulent.


Russian Zone of Germany: currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1917) WW II-post: Russian zone of occupation included stamps for eastern Berlin (Brandenberg), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Saxony, and Thuringia.

Russia Refugee’s Post: 1921: stamps of Russia, South Russia, Russian Levant and the Ukraine were overprinted and surcharged for use in refugee camps in Turkey, etc. after the evacuation of the Crimea by General Wrangel’s South Russian Volunteer Army.

Russia, South: 1918-19: stamps included Don Territory Government used surcharged Russian stamps; Kuban Territory Government used surcharged Russian stamps, and Postal Savings Stamps; Crimea Regional Government issued two Russian surcharged stamps, one for currency; South Russian Government of General Denikin issued inscribed stamps “United Russia;” Government of South Russia, General Wrangel, issued surcharged Russian stamps.

Russisch Polen: overprint on stamps of Germany, German occupation of Poland, 1915.

Rusie: (Sp.) Russia.

Russisch-Polen: (Ger.) Russian Poland; overprint on stamps of Germany issued during German occupation, May 12, 1915.

Russisk: (Dan., Nor.) Russian.

Russiske zonen: (Dan.) Russian Zone.

Russiske skeppspost: (Swed.) Russian ship mail (ship post).

Russiske skibspost: (Dan.) Russian ship mail (ship post).

Russiske skibspost: (Nor.) Russian ship mail (ship post).

Russiske Zonen: (Nor.) Russian Zone.

Russiske Zone: (Dan.) Russian Zone.

Russisk østasiasisk republik: (Dan.) (Russian) Far Eastern Republic.

Russisk Post i Kina: (Dan.) Russian Post Offices in China.

Russisk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).

Russisk Post i Udlandet: (Dan.) Russian Post Offices Abroad.

Russland: (Dan., Ger., Nor.) Russia

Russusch-Polens: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany for use in occupied Russian Poland, 1915

Rust: brown mold that disfigures stamps in humid climates
Rustbrun: (Dan., Nor.) rust-brown (color).
Rustorange: (Dan.) rust-orange (color).
Rustoranje: (Nor.) rust-orange (color).
Rustrød: (Dan., Nor.) rust-red (color).
Rutebil: (Dan.) long distance bus.
Rutherfordton, N.C. Paid 5cts: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Rutland Postal Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Ruzový: (Czech.) pink, rose-colored (color).
RV: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Motor Vehicle Use.
RVB: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Boating.
RVC: Scott Catalog number prefix for Camp.
RVT: Scott Catalog number prefix for Trailer Permit.
RW: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Hunting Permit.
Rwandaise: Rwanda.
RX: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Distilled Spirits.
RY: auction abbreviation for topical rotary and lions
RY: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Revenue Firearms Transfer.
Ryazan: city in Russia, local post, Russian Zemstvo 1867-80
Ryazhsk: city in Russia, local post, Russian Zemstvo 1882-98
Ryssland: (Swed.) Russia.
Rysk: (Swed.) Russian.
Rytec: (Czech.) engraver.
RZ: Scott Catalog number prefix for Rectification.
Rzhef: city in Russia, local post, Russian Zemstvo 1867-96
7-1-71: issue date of the new USPS emblem, issued at every post office in the nation, creating a new field of specialization.

S: 1: Auction abbreviation term for "Superb" or best there is. 2: auction abbreviation term for Specimen. 3: international postal code for Sweden. 4: Scott Catalog number prefix for Franchise. 5: shilling, ship, Seville; pre-adhesive postmark. 6: Sucre; currency unit in Ecuador. 7: Som; currency unit in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan. 8: auction abbreviation for "scarce," in scale of rarity. 9: British canceler for Stamboul, Constantinople, or Istanbul; 1884-1914. 10: in Cyrillic is the letter "C"; thus C.C.C.P. = S.S.S.R., known as the U.S.S.R.; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 11: in circle. arrival mark for mail routed through Spain, used in Gibraltar. 12: in barred oval; Salonica. 13: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Switzerland. 14: Sheriff, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 15: Straits Settlements-Selangor surcharge overprint, 1879-91. 16: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Switzerland. 17. Sheriff, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

$S$: Dollar, currency unit in Singapore.

S20, S30, S40: marginal markings on some rotary press plates made from a die with an experimental variation in the frame line depth.

SA: Latvia overprint, Russian Occupation.

S.A.: 1: Saudi Arabia. 2: see self-adhesive. 3: pressure sensitive gum or see self-adhesive.


Saare: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Bavaria and Germany for Saar.

Saare: (Fr., Ger., It.) Saar.

Saaremaa: bogus, Russia area, not valid for postage.

Saargebeit: (Ger.) overprint/inscription for Saar.

Saargebeit Luftpost: (Ger.) Saar air mail.

Saargebeit Volkshilfe: (Ger.) Saar semipostals.

Saarland: (Ger.) inscription from 1957-59 for Saar.

Saanpost: (Ger.) Saar mail.

Sabadell: city in Spain, local post, Civil War; Republican forces, 1937.

Sabah: formerly North Borneo; 1963: became Sabah before joining the Federation of Malaysia, 1964, July 1: No.1, 1¢ red brown and green, Sabah overprint on stamps of North Borneo, 1964: no stamps for the territory above 25¢ issued since the 1964 issue; see North Borneo.
Sabot: Dutch; see Evans, Donald.
Sacha-Yakutia: bogus Russian issue.
Sachsen: (Ger.) Saxony, German State.
Sachet, stamp: containers/folders of loose stamps sold in British post offices vending machines.
Sachsen Bundesland: (Ger.) on stamps of Germany for the Russian Zone of Saxony.
Sächische Schwärzungen: (Ger.) Saxony blackouts; Hitler and Hindenburg definitives with the portrait obliterated; provisional postal use, Soviet-occupied Germany, beginning May 12, 1945.
Sac postal: (Fr.) mail bag
Sad Polowy D.O.E. Wolyn: (Pol.) army field court marshal, handstamp, Poland, 1921.
SAE: stamped-addressed envelope.
Sæstempel: (Dan.) cachet.
Safad Issue: provisional issue authorized by Israel Commissioner of Postal Services, April 1942.
Safety paper: two-ply paper made by two webs of different quality paper pressed together, used to make stamps hard to forge, a common form has silk threads in it, also known as Duplex paper.
Safety paper overprint: same as underprint, except printed on top of already printed stamps.
Safety paper underprint: applied prior to printing the stamp's design; can be a pattern of repeated words in very small type, numbers, bars, straight lines, network patterns or other designs.
Safe vinyl: vinyl is not chemically safe or stable and it is impossible for a vinyl product to be inert; from: Preservation and Storage Library of Victoria.
Safeway Car Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Saffi / Marrakech: local post, Morocco, 1898-1900
Safieh: city in Egypt, 1880, see Interpostal seals.
Saffir: (Nor.) sapphire, deep purplish-blue (color).
Sage type: French series, 1876-1900, designed by Jules-Auguste Sage who won a French government competition for a new stamp design.
Saggio: (It.) proof, essay. 1: Italy, Italian Colonies, overprint for specimen. 2: Italy, Italian Colonies, overprint for proof.
Saggio di colore: (It.) trial color proof.
Sagittair: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Sagunto: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War; Republican forces, 1937.
Saha, Saha-Yakutia: bogus Russian local overprint.
Sahara, Empire of: bogus, West Coast of Africa strip of land between Cape Bojador and Cape Juby, 1907.
Sahara Espanol: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Spain for Spanish Sahara, 1924.
Sahara Occidental: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Spain for Western Sahara.
Sahara Occ. R.A.S.D.: (Sp.) Western Sahara.
Sahara Occidental La Aguera: (Sp.) La Aguera.
Saharan republic: Saharan republic, illegal issues, not issued by Morocco, based on UPU circular of Nov. 18, 2002.
Sahraoui, République Arabe Démocratique: (Fr.) bogus, labels, does not exist, reported to the UPU April 10, 2000 by Morocco.
S.A.I.D.E.: Service Aérien Internationale d'Egypte (Fr.); (International Air Service of Egypt) overprint on stamps of Egypt, 1948, for inaugural flights from Cairo to Athens and Rome.
Saigon: Vietnam, now known as Ho Chi Minh City.
Saint Christopher: (Fr.) St. Kitts.
Saint Christopher: see St. Christopher.
Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla: see St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
Saint Christopher Nevis, Anguilla: Beach Cricket inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Sainte Helene: (Fr.) St. Helena.
Sainte Foy la Grande: local provisional, France, 1944
Sainte-Marie de Madagascar: French 1881: administered from Diego Suarez, 1894, April: first stamps issued, 1890: used stamps of Diego Suarez, 1898, Jan. 18: stamps withdrawn,
Saint Helena: see St. Helena.
Saint James: local label, Danish West Indies, 1910?
Saint John's College: local, United Kingdom, Cambridge, 1883-85.
Saint Kilda: bogus local, United Kingdom
Saint Kitts: see St. Kitts.
Saint Lucia: see St. Lucia
Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Co., Ltd.: West Indies local post, 1871-72
Saint Marino: (Fr.) San Marino.
Saint Petersburg: 1: Deutsch-Baltisches Comite; Russian local post, 1918. 2: "SPB" local overprint on stamps of Russia, 1992. 3. city in Russia, formerly known as Leningrad and Petrograd.
Saint Pierre and Miquelon: see St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Saint Thomas and Prince Islands: see St. Thomas and Prince Islands.
Saint Thomas-Porto Rico: bogus local post, 1869.
Saint Vincent: see St. Vincent.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: see St. Vincent Grenadines
Saisprezece: (Rom) sixteen (number).
Saizeci: (Rom) sixty (number).
Sakha: 1: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage. 2: city in Egypt, 1880, see Interpostal seals.
Sakhalin: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.
Sakura: specialized catalogue of Japan.
SAL: Surface AirLift, form of overseas mailing.
Salamanca: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1938
Salamanca Province: province in western part of Spain near border of Portugal; 1868-69: provisional stamps used in the Spanish province; handstamped with "Habilitado Por La Nacion." (Provisional Government) Spain 117f-122f, 1868-70.
Salamon Szigetek: (Hung.) the Solomon Islands.
Sale by tender: auction whereby the highest bidder gets the lot at the bid price, regardless of the next highest bidder's offer.

Salem, N. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Sales circuit: see Circuit Book.

Salhagar: city in Egypt, 1880, see Interpostal seals.

Salida: (Sp.) exit; used in post-Civil War censor marks as a "S" to indicate item was sent from the Censorship Department.

Salinas: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

Salins: local provisional; France; 1944.

Salisburgo: also known as Salzburg, Austria. Salisbury: now known as Harare, Zimbabwe.

Salisbury, N. C. Postage five cents: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

S. Allan Taylor Boston: inscription for Samuel Allan Taylor, stamp dealer, who produced many labels for sale to collectors.

Sällsynt: (Swed.) scarce.

Salobrena: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937-38

Salon de Provence: local provisional, France; 1944

Salonica: Greek seaport on the Aegean Sea, now known as Thessaloniki; 1912-pre: part of the Turkish Empire, 1909, Feb.: No.1, 10 paras on 5c green, “Salonicco” surcharge on stamps of Italy; Italian post office in the Levant; Russian post office in Turkish Empire, 1916: British post office in the Levant; see Salonika and Salonique. WW I: base for Allied operations, WW II: occupied by Germany.

Salonicco: see Salonica; city in Egypt, 1868, see Interpostal seals.

Salonicco: See Salonica; overprint on stamps of Italy for Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire; Salonika, 1919-11.

Saloniceo: overprint on stamps of Italy for Italian Offices in Turkish Empire, Salonika

Salonika: 1911, overprint on stamps of Turkey for Sultan's visit to Macedonia.

Saloniki: (Ger.) Salonica.

Salonique: city that was gateway to the Adriatic Coast; 1909-10; overprint on stamps of Russia; Russian Offices In the Turkish Empire, Salonica; issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Russian post office in the Turkish Empire.

Saltillo: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Salung: unit of currency in Siam (Thailand).

Salvador, El: Pacific coast of Central America, formally known as El Salvador; official name of postal administration: Dirección General de Correos currency: 100 centavos = 8 reales = 1 peso, 100 centavos = 1 coló 1822, Sept. 2: became independent of Spain, 1841, Jan. 30: assumed formal name of El Salvador, 1867, May: No.1, ½ real blue, first stamp, 1879, April 1: joined the U.P.U., 1890-98: signed agreement with Seebeck for free stamps in exchange for the right of Seebeck to make and sell reprints to collectors, 1895: first postage due, parcel post stamp, 1896: first official stamp, 1897: first Acknowledgment of Receipt stamp, 1929, Dec. 28: first air mail stamp, 1931: first postal tax stamp.

Salve Hospes: "National Tourist Assn.," inscription on stamps of Netherlands for semipostal.

Salvonia: bogus overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted for Bosnia Republic.

Salzburg: province of Austria; 1921: local issue for plebiscite, 1945: AMG stamps issued for use during occupation.

SAM: Space Available Airmail; to be sent via airmail if space is available, usually on US military transportation.
Samalout: city in Egypt, 1880-84, see Interpostal seals.
Samanoud: city in Egypt, 1864-84, see Interpostal seals.
Samara: local post; Russian Zemstvo; 1908.
Sambata: (Rom.) Saturday.
Sambia: (Ger.) Zambia.
Same Day Delivery: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Samenhanged: (Dut.) setenant.
Sämisch: (Ger.) buff, brownish-yellow (color).
Samling: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) collection.
Sammantryck: (Swed.) se-tenant.
Sammaröarnas: (Fin.) used on steamships, carrying mail, serving Finland cities, 1913.
Sammeln: (Ger.) collect; to assemble or bring together.
Sammenhengende: (Nor.) se-tenant.
Sammermarken: (Ger.) "Philatelic handling label" for careful canceling and handling of mail, supplied by postal authority, Germany.
Sammelverein: (Ger.) collector's club.
Sammlung: (Ger.) collection, an assembly of philatelic material.
Samoa: island in the South Pacific, east of Figi, aka Western Samoa; islands in the South Pacific Ocean, between Hawaii and New Zealand; Stamps of this country can be found in these catalogs: Stanley Gibbons, Michel, Scott, Yvert et Tellier. Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pfenning = 1 mark (1900) 100 sene (cents) = 1 tala (dollar) (1967) 19th century, late: islands divided between Germany, Great Britain and the U.S.: 1877: first stamp, "Samoa Express," postal service by local newspaper, Samoan Times, 1878: No.1, 1 shilling, orange yellow, first stamp, 1881: service closed, but reprints exist, 1891: joined the U.P.U., however mail to the U.S.A. required an additional 5¢ American stamp to pay for inland delivery, 1895: “Samoa Postage” inscription on stamps, 1898: Britain withdrew, used overprinted stamps of Germany, 1900: (German Samoa) islands divided between Germany and the U.S.; #8220;Samoa” overprint on stamps of Germany, and German colonial keytypes, eastern group used U.S. stamps, 1914, Aug. 29: German dominated islands occupied by New Zealand, “G.R.I.” overprint on stamps of Germany and surcharged in New Zealand currency, 1914, Sept. 29: overprint “Samoa” on stamps of New Zealand, "G.R.I." overprint on stamps of German Samoa and surcharged in New Zealand currency, 1920: mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations, 1920s: mourning label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig, 1921: New Zealand stamps replaced by stamps of Samoa, 1935, Aug. 7: “Western Samoa” inscribed / overprinted on stamps, 1962, Jan. 1: Western Samoa became independent, 1962, July 2: became the independent country of Samoa, stamps inscribed “Samoa I Sisifo” (Western Samoa), 1965, Dec. 29: first air mail stamp, 1966, Sept. 1: first semi-postal stamp, 1977: name officially shortened to Samoa, 1989, Aug. 9: joined the U.P.U.; see G.R.I.
Samoa Express: local post, 1877-80
Samoa i Sisifo: (Samoan) Western Samoa, Independent State, 1958; see Samoa.
Samoa Occidental: (Fr.) Western Samoa.
Samorzad Warwiszki: (Pol.) overprint on stamps of Poland for South Lithuania, Polish occupation, March 23-27, 1923.
Samos: aka Vathy, Aegean Island; 1878-1912: Aegean Island; Ottoman Principality, Turkish
control with British, French and Russian protection, 1894: stamps of France surcharged /
overprinted “Vathy,” 1912, Nov. 14: captured by Greece from Turkey, provisional government;
issued own stamps, No.1, 5 lira gray green, 1913, May 30: Samos united with Greece by the
Treaty of London, stamps of Samos overprinted “Greece” in Greek letters, 1914: stamps of
Greece used, WW II: occupied by Axis forces.
"Sample (A)"; an overprint used on stamps instead of specimen; produced by the American
Bank Note Co. at the request of the U.S. Post Office Department to avoid confusion with
"Specimen" overprinted issues; 1889.
Sample labels, stamps: security printer products to show prospective clients the capabilities of
different printing processes.
Sample Post: an international special rate for trade samples packed in small parcels.
Samsoun: current name is Samsun; French post office opened Nov. 1857, closed Aug. 1914.
SAN: 1: Sanabria's Air Post Catalog 2: (Sp.) saint
Sanad, Sunnud: Indian States term for title deed, charter, etc.
Sanahuja: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937
San Antonio, Tex Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Sanar: currency unit in Afghanistan.
San Augustin: (Sp.) St. Augustine postal marking used in 1784.
Sanda Island: Great Britain local carriage label, Scottish island, 1962.
Sandia Crest: local post, New Mexico, delivered mail from a visitors' center on top of the
mountain Sandia Crest to the post office, 1956-61.
Sand Dune States: 1960s nickname for desert sheikdoms that issued a large number of stamps.
Sandjak d'Alexandrette: overprint on stamps of Syria for Alexandretta, 1938.
Sanjak: local overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia; 1990s.
Sandwich Islands: former name for the Hawaiian Islands, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778,
named by Cook after Earl of Sandwich.
Sanzag: Yugoslavia labels.
San Francisco: 1: California City Letter Express Co.; US local post; 1850s-60s. 2: California
Penny Post Co.; 1850s-60s. 3: Carnes' City Letter Express: US local post; 1864. 4: Gahagan &
Howe City Express: US local post; 1864-70. 5: Reed's City Despatch post; US local post; 1853-
54. 6: William E. Loomis Letter Express; US local post; 1868
San Francisco Match Company: see Private die match proprietary stamps. San Francisco
roulettes: postal authorities found sheets in 1907 of the 2¢ carmine with shield on 1903, with
horizontal perforations missing between two top rows; rouletted at San Francisco.
Sang: unit of currency in Tibet.
Sanita: (Sp.) marking on mail that has been fumigated so that the letter will not be a carrier of
disease.
Sanitary Fair stamp: unofficial stamps issued by the U.S. Sanitary Fair Commission and
considered a forerunner of the Red Cross; 1863, Dec.: first stamps inscribed, "Young Ladies of
Brooklyn Bazaar."
Sanitatsstempel: (Ger.) postmark that the item has been disinfected.
Sanitorium: with cross of Lorraine, inscription on stamps of Dominican Republic for postal tax.
San Juan: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937.
San Juan de la Pena: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937.
San Juan del Puerto: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1936-37.
San Juan Despi: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1939.
San Luis Potosi, State of: region in Mexico; 1914: revolutionary provisional stamps issued.
San Nicolas: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1936.
San Paulo: province of Brazil; revolutionary government issued stamps, Sept. 1932.
Sans: (Fr.) without.
Sans charnière: (Fr.) unhinged.
Sans Dinero: (Without Money) South America mythical country.
San Paulo: seceding state in Brazil; 1932
San Sebastian: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1937
Sans gomme: (Fr.) ungummed.
Sans-serif type: without caps or serifs, type without an ornamental projection to one side of a letter, at top or bottom.
Sans Valeur: (Fr.) without value overprint, used as a training stamp.
Santa: city in Egypt, 1879-84, see Interpostal seals.
Santa Ana la Real: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Santa Claus: children’s stamps; see Toy stamps.
Santa Claus post: label produced by Dennison, 1908-12.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife: largest of the Canary Islands; 1936: Spanish stamps overprinted Viva Espana/18 Julio/1936, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist and Republican forces.
Santa Cruz del Comercio: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
Santafe: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937-38
Santa Fe Express: handwritten marking to indicate mail via the Missouri frontier via a military express.
San-Tai: local post; Southwest China; 1949.
Santa Landia: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Santa Maria Albarracin: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1936.
Santa Maura: aka Lefkas, Greek stamps with Italian overprints are fraudulent; see Lefkas.
Santander: 1: Department in Colombia, formerly a state; stamps issued 1884-1907. 2: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1937 3: Correo Rapido de Santander; local post; 1926-28
Santapola: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937
Santavakia: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Santiago de la Espada: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937
Santim: unit of currency in Hatay.
Santimi, Santims, Santimu: 1923-25; surcharge, stamps of Latvia.
Santi Quaranta: Epirus port bogus overprint on stamps of Italy, 1914.
Santisteban del Puerto: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937.
Santo Domingo: formerly Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.
San Tomas: local from Venezuela, 1864, used by Blohm, Nolting & Co., a German shipping company, that traveled between La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, St. Thomas (Danish Antilles) and Curazao (Curacao).
Sant Petersburg: (Rus.) Saint Petersburg, straight line cancel, about 1819-21
Sao Paulo: 1932, Sep.13: stamps issued by revolutionary forces; stamps later recognized by the government for general use.
Sao Tome and Principe: see St. Thomas and Prince Islands.
Saouakin: city in Egypt, 1868-82, see Interpostal seals.
Sapozhok: local post; Russian Zemstvo; 1870-1913
Saptamâna: (Rom.) week.
Sapte (Rom.) seven (number).
Saptesprezece: (Rom) seventeen (number).
Sapteszeeci: (Rom) thirty (number).
S. Ar.: (Sp.) Sevilla Aracena, Spain, pre-adhesive postmark.
SAR: Syria; Syrian Arab Republic.
Sar.; Sard.: (It.) Kingdom of Sardinia, pre-adhesive postmark.
Sarafou, Principality of: three islands issued labels, 175 leagues from the Phoenix Islands.
Saransk: local post, Russian Zemstvo; 1908
Sarapul: local post, Russian Zemstvo; 1893-94
Saratoff: city in Russia, local post, Russian Zemstvo; 1869-1879
Sârb: (Rom) Serbian (adj.).
Sardaigne: (Fr.) Sardinia.
Sardegna: (It.) Sardinia.
Sardinia, Kingdom of: Kingdom of Savoy, Piedmont and Sardinia; formed in 1815; 1817: world’s first postal stationery, carried by private agencies, each sheet embossed with a figure of a horse and rider, known as “little horses,” 1851, Jan. 1: No.1, 5 centesimi gray-black, first adhesive stamps issued, variations re-issued in 1853, 1854, 1855, 1855: Sardinia issue (imperforate) is identical to first issue of Italy (perforated), 1860: King of Sardinia became King of Italy, Savoy and Nice ceded to France, 1860: states of Italy joined Sardinia; Modena (March
16); Parma (March 18); Tuscany (March 22) and Romagna (March 25), 1861, March 17: became the Kingdom of Italy. 1862: stamps issued as Kingdom of Italy.

Sardinien: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Sardinia.

Sardin’ Island: Swiss origin fantasy.

Sárga: (Hung.) yellow (color).

Sárga Papíron: (Hung.) (on) yellow paper (color).

Sárgásbarna: (Hung.) yellow(ish)-brown (color).

Sárgászöld: (Hung.) yellow(ish)-green (color).

Sargent's Express: private mail delivery serviced Boston and Lowell, Mass., used a label, 1850.


Sarkari: overprint on stamps of Saurashtra for official use.

Sarœelangoen: local overprint for Palembang district of Sumatra; 1942-45.

Sarral: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

Sarroca: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

SAS: Sassone Specialized Italy Postage Stamp Catalog

SASE: "Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope" is an unused envelope addressed to the sender with return postage affixed. Many stamp correspondents will not reply unless you include a SASE.

Sase: (Rom.) six (number).


Sassone: specialized catalogue of Italian area, includes Trieste, San Marino, Vatican and more.

Satang: currency unit in Siam, Thailand.


Satellite Post Office: postal facility that has counter services, accepts mail and packages and sells stamps, but does not have any mailboxes.

Satinado: (Sp.) glazed, glossy.

S Atlantic Fund: surcharge on stamps of Barbuda.

Satzpreis: (Ger.) price for a complete set.

Satzware: (Ger.) series, stamps in set.

Saudi Arabia: on the Arabian peninsula between Red Sea and Persian Gulf, formerly Al Arabitan as-Saudiyah; currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster = 1 guerche (garch, qirsh), 11 guerche = 1 riyal (1928) 110 guerche = 1 sovereign (1931), 440 guerche = 1 sovereign (1952) 20 piasters (guerche) = 1 riyal (1960), 100 halalas = 1 riyal (1976) 1916: Grand Sherif of Mecca established the Arab State “Sanjak of Hejaz” and “Lawrence of Arabia” drove out the Turks, 1916, Oct.: first stamps issued considered as first issue of Hejaz and forerunner to those of Saudi Arabia, 1917, June 27: first Hejaz postage due stamps, 1921, Dec. 21: stamps for the Kingdom of Hejaz, 1925: No.1, 5 piaster ochre, first issues of the Nejd Administration of Hejaz on Turkish stamps, 1925, April: first Nejdi Administration of Hejaz postage due stamps, 1925: first newspaper stamp; may be unofficial, 1927, Jan. 1: joined the U.P.U. 1932: renamed Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1934, Jan. 1: No. 1, 1/4 guerche yellow green, first stamps for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1934, May 15: first postal tax stamp, 1937: first postage due stamp, 1939: first official stamp,
1949: first air mail stamp, see Hejaz-Nejd.

**Saudi Arabien**: (Swed.) Saudi Arabia.

**Saugor Island**: local post; United Kingdom; rocket dispatch; 1934.

**Saunders' Express**: private mail delivery firm serviced Mass. and N. H.; used labels, 1860s.

**Saurashtra**: State in India, 1948: United States of Saurashtra formed of 216 former states on the Kathiawar Peninsula of India, 1949-50; stamps issued, 1956: became part of the Bombay State; see Soruth.

**Säuregehalt**: (Ger.) acidity.

**Sav.**: Savannah (Georgia) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Savage Republic**: rock band labels.

**Savannah, Ga. paid 5, paid 10**: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Savannah, Georgia**: occupied by British from 1778 to 1781.

**Saventhem**: Belgian church fair label.

**Saverne**: 1: local provisional; France; 1944. 2: Local for Alsace; German occupation; 1944

**Savings Stamps**: see U. S. War Savings Certificate Stamp.

**Savona**: Co. Nazionaldi Liberazione; local post; Italian liberation; 1944?

**Savory & Co.'s Express**: private mail and parcel delivery serviced Boston and Salem, Mass.; used labels, 1849-73.

**Sawin's Express**: local express firm serviced Boston and Cambridge, Mass., used labels, year unknown.

**Saw-tooth**: roulette type that gives the perforation a saw tooth appearance; British used term when automatic vending machines got out of register with the grips.

**Saxony**: central Germany, German State, aka Sachsen; currency: 10 pfennings = 1 neu-groschen, 30 neu-groschen = 1 thaler 1850, June 29: No.1, 3 pfennings brick red, first stamps issued, inscribed Sachsen, 1850, July: joined the Austro-German Postal Union, 1852-66: used double circle with crossed design as postmark, 1868, Jan. 1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1871: became part of the German Empire, 1872: stamps of the German Empire, then the Weimar government, followed by stamps of the Third Reich, 1945: Saxony Province; issued “Provinz Sachsen” stamps under Russian occupation, 1945: East Saxony (Dresden) issued stamps under German occupation, 1945: West Saxony (Leipzig) issued local stamps under Russian occupation, 1946, Feb. 12: West Saxony issued semipostal issues under Russian occupation, 1946, Jan 19: Saxony Province; issued semipostal stamp under Russian occupation, subsequently part of the German Democratic Republic.

**S. Ay.:** (Sp.) Sevilla Ayamonte (Spain) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Sayalonga**: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1938

**Sayles, Welcome B.:** postmaster, Providence, RI, 1844-46, issued Postmaster's Provisional stamps.


**SBZ**: (Ger.) Soviet Occupation Zone, Germany.

**SC**: 1: USPS abbreviation for South Carolina. 2: auction abbreviation for stampless. 3: souvenir cover. 4: Stamp Collecting, Great Britain publication. 5: Small Crown (British Watermark). 6: Scott Catalogue. 7: South Carolina, pre-adhesive postmark.

**SC**: Supreme Court, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

**sc.**: (Lat.) signifying the stamp's artist

**S.c.**: small crown, watermark.

**SCADS**: Stamp Collectors Against Dodgy Sellers; formed in 2002 to educate collectors about
fakes, forgeries, etc.

**S.C.A.D.T.A.:** Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéros; (Sp.) a South American air line which issued private stamps until 1932; 1928, Aug. 28 - Dec.27, 1930: private air firm under government contract had their own stamps to show the airmail fee, 1932: succeeded by Avianca.

**Scale print:** each color printed separately.

**Scanalatura:** (It.) ribbed.

**Scandinavie:** (Fr.) Scandinavia.

**Scanning marks:** refers to electric eye markings, dashes, guides, etc.

**Scarab cancel:** appears vaguely like a beetle.

**Scarab seal:** see seal, scarab.

**Scarce Plate Number:** a plate number that had a limited printing.

**Scarpanto:** overprint on stamps of Italy, offices in Scarpanto, Aegean Islands; 1912-32

**Scarpanto:** Dodecanese Island, Aegean Sea 1912 - pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange brown, overprint on stamps of Italy, offices in Scarpanto, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945, May 21: stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1946, April 17: British post offices closed, 1947: stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used.

**SCCS:** Space City Cover Society.

**Sceau:** (Fr.) seal.

**Sceau d'Noël:** (Fr.) Christmas seal.

**Scenic cancellation:** Japanese postmark with a graphical representation of a geographical or historical design of cultural significance to the community in which the post office is located.

**Scented stamps:** Luxembourg had the scent of cinnamon on the selvage of panes of its 2002 Christmas stamp issue.

**SCF:** Stamp Collector's Fortnightly (Great Britain).

**Sch:** (Schilling) currency in German States

**Schabatz, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1870s, for middle Danube lines.

**Schach:** (Ger.) chess (thematic).

**Schaden:** (Ger.) defect, damage.

**Schädliche Ausgabe:** (Ger.) issued mainly to exploit the collector.

**Schalterbogen:** (Ger.) pane of stamps as sold by the post office.

**Schätzung:** (Ger.) appraisal.

**Scheetz's Celebrated Bitter Cordial:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Schenck & Son:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Schenck's Mandrake Pills:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Schermack Company:** Schermack Mailing Machine Co., Detroit, Mich., type of interrupted perforation to permit feeding through automatic vending machines. manufacturer of stamp vending machines, 1906-26, to be used with its machine that sealed envelopes and affixed stamps to them; perforations noted for their distinctive long slots.

**Schermack perfin:** made a series of nine pin holes in US 1908 series postage stamps perforated by Schermack Co. as a security device for its customers against pilferage by dishonest
employees; missing pin holes stood for a code assigned to each firm.

Schernikow die proofs: die proofs or essays printed from the original master dies for the 1861 and 1871 issues; printed in ten colors on proof paper, colored card stock and pelure papers; dies acquired by Ernest Schernikow when Philadelphia Bank Note Company went bankrupt; he created "breakdown die proofs" in order to produce a series of prints showing the development of the design; also known as "breakdown die proofs."


Scientific Expedition stamps: official and unofficial stamps created specially for the use of expeditions.

Schiff: (Ger.) ship.

Schiffpost: (Ger.) ship post.

Schiffsbrief: (Ger.) ship letter.

Schilling: currency unit in Austria, old German states.

Schlesien: (Ger.) Silesia.

Schleswig: 1920s: mourning plebiscite label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig.

Schleswig-Holstein: northern Germany, German state; currency: 100 pfennig = 1 mark, 100 ore = 1 krone, 16 schillings = 1 mark 1848-51: autonomous territory, 1864-pre: placed under Danish rule, 1850, Nov. 15: No.1, 1 schilling dull blue, greenish blue, first stamps by revolutionary government, protesting Danish rule, used circle design of bars as postmark, 1851, May 1: Danish rule, Danish stamps used in Schleswig, withdrawn March 31, 1864, 1853, July 1: Danish rule, Danish stamps used in Holstein, withdrawn Feb, 29, 1864, 1864, Aug. 1: Denmark defeated by Prussia and Austria, Schleswig and Holstein each issued own stamps, 1865: combined Duchies issue for both territories, but individual duchies issued own stamps, 1865, Nov.1: Schleswig awarded to Prussia, Holstein to Austria, 1866: Prussia defeated Austria, took over both territories, became province of Prussia, 1866, Nov. Schleswig and Holstein stamps could be used in either duchy, 1868, Jan.1: stamps of the North German Confederation, 1871: stamps of the German Empire, 1920, Jan. 25: stamps inscribed “Slesvig Plebiscit” followed by “1 Zone” and “C.I.S” Commission Interalliee Slesvig, as a result of the plebiscite, North Schleswig became part of Denmark, south Schleswig remaining part of Germany, one set of stamps in German currency and another with values in Danish currency issued, 1920, Jan. 25: No.1, 2 ½ pfennigs gray, 1920s: mourning plebiscite label issued by German stamp dealer Sigmund Hartig. 1920: first official stamp, 1920, July 9: stamps withdrawn from northern zone, replaced with stamps of Denmark.

Schleswig Zone 1: Northern zone, to Denmark; 1920 Scott Schleswig 15-28

Schleuderflugpost: (Ger.) catapult mail.

Schliersee: city in Germany, local post; 1918-23

Schlitz: (Ger.) slit.

Schloss: (Ger.) castle.

Schmalrandig: (Ger.) with narrow margins.

Schmetterling: (Ger.) butterfly (thematic).

Schmitt & Schmittdiel: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Schmölin: city in Germany, (Express-Packet-Beförderung) local post; 1891.

Schnittmarkierung: (Ger.) guide line printed on sheets for separation into panes.

Schöenebeck/Elbe: city in Germany, (Privatstadtbrief-Beförderung Courier) local post 1895-1900
Schololaden: (Ger.) chocolate (color).
Schön: (Ger.) fine.
Schönfalz: (Ger.) peelable hinge.
Schongau: displaced persons camp, German, 1946
School stamps: private adhesive stamps used by schools for service payment to and from nearby post offices.
Schottland: (Ger.) Scotland.
Schránka: see Postovní schránka (shránky).
Schriftstempel: (Ger.) script cancel.
Schrifttum: (Ger.) literature.
Schriftverkehr: (Ger.) correspondence.
Schroeter Local Post: see Bergen - F. Schroeter Local Post.
Schutzaufdruck: (Ger.) burelage.
Schutzgebiet: (Ger.) protectorate, colony.
Schutzgebietdruck: (Ger.) colony overprint.
Schwaan: city in Germany, (Privat-Post) local post; 1899-1900
Schwacher bug: (Ger.) slight crease.
Schwach Gestempelt: (Ger.) lightly cancelled.
Schwaren: unit of currency in the German state of Oldenburg.
Schwartz, J. E. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Schwarz: (Ger.) black (color).
Schwarzdruck: (Ger.) black printing.
Schwarzenberg: city in Germany, local post; 1945
Schweden: (Ger.) Sweden.
Schweiz: (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Switzerland.
Schweizer Post.Vaduz: inscription on local stamp issued by Vaduz municipal council, 1918, to frank mail from Liechtenstein to Sevelen, Switzerland.
Schweizer Reneke: town, southwest of Pretoria, in the Transvaal; 1900, Aug. 1- Jan. 9, 1901: town where stamps of Transvaal, and colony of Cape of Good Hope were handstamped "Beseiged" by British troops.
Schweizisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Swiss.
Schwer Gestempelt: (Ger.) heavily cancelled.
Schwerete: city in Germany, local post ((Private-Brief-Verkehr) 1887-88
Schwindelmarke: (Ger.) bogus stamp.
Scinde: province of Sind in India; 1850: system of camel mail riders introduced, 1852, July 1: established July 1, 1852; using horses and camels, the governor of Sind, established a system of prepaid letter service, stamps called "Scinde Dawks," 1853: the Indian government took over the postal operation for the entire country 1854, Oct. postal service was discontinued; it is now Pakistan.
Scinde District Dawk: first issue of India; India-Scinde District Post.
Scio: city in Egypt (Ottoman Empire); 1868, see Interpostal seals.
Sciupato: (It.) damaged.
SCM: Stamp Collector's Magazine.
Scolorito: (It.) faded (color).
Scooter Messengers: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Scotland: 1840: British stamps valid for postage throughout Great Britain, 1958, Aug. 18:
regional stamps inscribed "Postage Revenue," except for Machin issues which includes the "Lion of Scotland."

**Scotland local cancellations:** undated name stamps used at small post offices from 1854 to 1860.

**Scott Catalogue:** American based stamp catalogs of the world.

**Scott Catalogue number:** number assigned to a philatelic item by Scott editors according to that publisher's criteria for such assignment.

**Scottish Lion:** national symbol of Scotland used in upper right-hand corner of stamps from Scotland.

**Scott's Express:** local railroad and steamboat baggage delivery serviced Jersey City, N.J., used a label, year unknown.

**Scout Post:** postal services operated by the scouts, usually in periods of emergency; Mafeking, Prague, Warsaw Ghetto Rising.

**Scouts Fund:** overprint on stamps of Siam; semipostal.

**Scovell, Hezekiah W.:** postmaster, Lockport, N.Y., 1846, used oval handstamp as Postmasters' Provincial.

**Scovill, A.L. & Co.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**SCR:** Stamp Collector's Review (Great Britain).

**Scrambled indicia:** name given to hidden encoded imagery used on U.S. stamps; see Decoder, Encoded Designs; Stamp decoder.

**Scrape:** an abrasion of the stamp surface which removes or moves paper fiber.

**Scratchboard:** technique in stamp production that looks like traditional line engraving.

**Screened Tagging:** made of thin lines, or a dot pattern that appears to be lines, when seen with low magnification.

**Screw press:** press pressure applied by turning of a screw-threaded bar.

**Scrim envelopes:** Palestine Postal Authority scrim-lined linen envelopes ordered in 1921

**Script:** a type-face resembling handwriting.

**Scrisorei:** Romania Moldavia-Wallachia.

**Scroll:** 1: curved device located within frame of some stamps. 2: British postmark with a curved name panel instead of the circular date stamp. 3: nickname for scroll with word "Canada" at the top of each design, starting August 1928.

**Scudo:** currency unit in the Roman States.

**Scum:** colored flaw.

**Scutari di Albania:** (Town of Albania) northern part of Albania; 1479-1913: under Turkish rule, 1909-16: No.1, 10 paras on 5c green, “Scutari di Albania” surcharge on stamps of Italy in Turkish currency, Offices in Turkey, 1914: “Scutari-Skadar” postmark on stamps of Montenegro and Albania, 1918-19: occupied by Allied forces, fiscal stamps of Austria overprinted “Posta Shkodres Shqypnis,” see Italian Offices in Turkish Empire.

**Scutit de taxe postale:** (Rom.) post-free.

**SCV:** Scott Catalog Value.

**SD:** 1: USPS abbreviation for South Dakota. 2: topical association abbreviation for stamp design. 3: small date variation on U.S. stamps. 4: international postal code for Swaziland; 4: Haiti provisional overprint. 5: Stamp Duty; Hong Kong fiscal overprint, 1891.

**S.D.C.:** (Sp.) Santo Domingo de la Calzada, pre-adhesive postmark.

**S.D.D.:** (Gr.) Stratiotiki Dioikisis Dodecanissou (Military Administration of the Dodecanese Islands) overprint on stamps of Greece for Rhodes and the Dodecanese, Mar. 31, 1947.
SdeB: Samuel DeBinder, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
S.D.N.: (Fr.) Société des Nations (League of Nations); overprint on stamps of Switzerland.
S.d.N. Bureau International du Travail: International Labor Bureau, overprint on stamps of Switzerland, official.
SDO: Stamp Distribution Office; suppliers of U.S. stamps for either philatelic or standard sales.
SE: 1: Straight edge. 2: watermark on stamps of Ireland are the initials of "Saorstat Eireann" (Irish Free State). 3: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Sweden, such as SE-532 Skara.
Seabury & Johnson: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Sea Floor Bahamas: cancel on mail posted in the bathysphere at the bottom of the sea in Nassau Marine Garden, Aug. 1939.
Sea horses: nickname for the British King George V high value stamps of 1913-34.
Sea Islands: bogus, labels, year, source unknown
Seal: 1: an ornamental paper stamp, such as a Christmas seal; a cinderella. 2: a design, initial or other device placed on a document or letter as a signature or proof of authenticity. 3: letter seals of Egypt, 1932, for use by British forces in Egypt for lower rate on letters to G.B; replaced in 1936 by the "Army Post" stamps.
Sealand: Great Britain fantasy country, made from abandoned WW II concrete platform made into kingdom; source unknown.
Seal, charity: Christmas and Easter seals, not valid for postage.
Seal, dead letter: seal used to seal letters that were opened to find a forwarding address.
Seal, disinfection: letter was opened in the disinfection center, exposed to sulfur fumes and resealed with an official seal confirming that the mail piece received this disinfection treatment.
Sealed coil: a full roll of coil stamps that is in the original condition as sold at the post office.
Seal, lead: lead used to "seal" a letter into which was pressed the sender's distinctive mark; high government officials used lead as the sealant.
Seal, letter: usually round, may be embossed; used by government departments and private firms as a form of advertising.
Seal, official: U.S. Post Office Department, in 1877, used official seals to reseal undeliverable letters; they do not pay postage.
Seal, registry: used to seal registered mail.
Seal, scarab: seal carvings engraved on the flat surface of stone scarabs, the emblem of the sacred beetle, and used as rings or fitted into handles and used to impress sealing wax on papyrus as authentication of a message.
Seal, wafer: In 13th century Venice, messages were folded and tied with string; the string ends were adhered to the letter with a blob of sealing wax, overlaid with a small piece of paper, called a wafer, this was inserted into a rudimentary form of a press, which then sealed the paper into the seal attached to the letter.
Seal, wax: formerly, molten wax "sealed" a letter into which was pressed the sender's distinctive seal.
Sea Mail: paquebot marking.
Seapost: operations and markings of governmental postal employees operating a post office aboard a seagoing ship on a route where a fixed schedule is maintained.
Search fee: New York City postmaster held mail addressed to countries that were invaded by Germany in WW II, advertised in newspapers that for a fee, based on time, held mail would be searched for letters which senders wanted returned; postage due stamps were affixed to the
letters when returned to sender.

**Seasonal gum:** gum formula calculated to make the gum resistant to the weather and atmospheric conditions.

**Seasons Greetings:** U.S. undenominated stamp, valued 20¢, placed on sale Oct. 28, 1981.

**Seaway Invert:** variety of the 1959 issue printed upside down.

**Seaway Issue:** The St. Lawrence Seaway issue of Canada; famous because of inverted center.

**Sebastopol:** bogus Ukranian local overprint.

**Secap:** Société d’Etudes et de Construction d’Appareils de Précision (Fr.) French postage meter firm, 1994.

**Secheresse Solidarite Africane:** (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Gabon, 1973, for African solidarity in drought emergency.

**Secondaire (Collection):** (Fr.) sideline or secondary (collection).

**Second Bureau Issue:** second set of definitive stamps issued by the BEP, 1902.

**Second Class Mail:** former name of Periodicals-Class Mail.

**Second Day:** ceremony conducted by postal officials on the day after stamp issuance, in locations different than the first day of issue city.

**Second day cover:** cover postmarked on the day following the First Day of Issue; popular in the 1940s when the stamps were available at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, DC on the second day.

**Second issue:** replacement for first issues of U.S. revenue stamps, slightly different than first issue; most printed with blue frames and black vignettes; 1871.

**Second Issue revenues:** enacted Dec. 25, 1862, where any type of stamp could be used to indicate the prepayment of any U.S. tax, featured state seal medallions for the engraved central designs.

**Secours:** "Relief" used on stamps of Saudi Arabia semipostals.

**Secours aux Refugies:** "refugee relief" inscription, with airlaine, on 1925-31 stamps of Syria. Secours aux Victims de la Guerre: "Relief for victims of the war" inscription on stamps of Haiti semipostals.

**Secours Guerche:** inscription on postal tax stamp, Saudi Arabia.

**Secours National:** (Fr.) (National Relief) overprint on stamps of French Colonies semipostals.

**Secret mark:** 1: identification mark, not easily seen in the stamp design. 2: marks placed on dies of U.S. stamps which the National bank Note Co. turned over to its successor, the Continental Bank Note Co., in 1873.

**Sector:** the sixth and seventh digits of a ZIP + 4 code; it is a geographic portion of a ZIP Code area or a rural route, several blocks or a large building, part of a post office box section, or an official designation; see Segment.

**Sécurité (papier de):** (Fr.) safety (paper).

**Security overprint:** applied to a stamp with the specific purpose of discouraging forgery.

**Security paper:** various types of paper used to prevent stamp counterfeiting.

**Security Services:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Security watermark:** used to guard against postal misuse. Sedang: fantasy stamp of Annam Kingdom; IndoChina, 1899; by Marie David de Mayrena, considered a classic bogus issue.

**Sedá:** (Czech.) grey (color).

**Sedavi:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

**Sedella:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937

Sede vacante: vacant see, period between the death of an religious ruler and appointment of his
successor; Vatican City overprint, inscription.
Sedfa: city in Egypt; 1884, see Interpostal seals.
Sedocerná: (Czech.) grey-black (color).
Sedofiolová: (Czech.) grey-violet, grey-purple (color).
Sedohnedá: (Czech.) grey-brown (color).
Sedomodrá: (Czech.) grey-blue (color).
Sedoolivová: (Czech.) grey-olive (color).
Sedozelená: (Czech.) grey-green (color).
Seebecks: a nickname given to certain issues of Ecuador (1892-96), Honduras (1890-99), Nicaragua (1890-99) and Salvador (1890-99). Nicholas Frederick Seebeck, as agent for the Hamilton Bank Note Company, printed stamps for these countries at no charge in exchange for the right to sell remainders and reprints to stamp collectors.
Seedorf: displaced person camp, Germany; 1946.
Seelye, Dr. D. H. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Seepost stempel: (Ger.) sea mail cancel.
Se fane: (Fr.) faded (color).
Sefkat Pullari: Turkey postal tax.
Segment: the eighth and ninth digits of a ZIP + 4 code; a specific block, apartment house bank of boxes, a firm, a floor in a large building, or other specific location; see Sector.
Segnataste: (It.) "Sign Tax" postage due stamps of Italian Colonies, Italy, San Marino, Vatican; 1863-69.
Segno di Controllo: (It.) control mark.
Segno di garanzia: (It.) marking applied to stamps by the issuing agency indicting that the stamp is genuine and valid for postal use; also "expert's mark."
Segno segreto: (It.) secret identification mark, not easily seen in the stamp design.
Segorbe: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937
Segovia: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces 1936-38
Seguis: (Sp.) applied to forgeries produced by Sr. Segui.
Segunda Republica: (Sp.) The 2nd Spanish Republic of 1931.
Seguro Postal: (Sp.) 'Safe Post' inscription on stamps of Mexico for insured letter stamps.
Seguro Social del Campesino: (Sp.) 'Social and Rural Workers Insurance Fund' overprint on Ecuador postal tax stamps.
Seid eining, einig, einig!: (Ger.) 'Be One, One, One' inscription on Germany stamp as propaganda for union of North and South Germany, 1900.
Seidenfaden: (Ger.) silk thread.
Seite: (Ger.) side, page.
Seiyun, Kathiri State of: see Aden.
Sejm Wilnie: (Lith.) inscription on stamps of Central Lithuania (Litwa Srodkowa) for opening of national parliament at Vilna, 1922.
Sejour: residence permit; French Colonies revenue inscription
Sekajoe: local overprint; Japanese occupation Palembang district, Sumatra; 1942-45.
Seks: (Dan., Nor.) six (number).
Seksstripe: (Nor.) strip-of-6.
Seksten: (Dan.) sixteen (number).
Seksti: (Nor.) sixty (number).
Selangor: Malaya; on west coast of the Malay Peninsula; 1878: No.1, 2¢ brown, an overprint on

Selantan: South Moluccas (unrecognized issue).
Selbstklebende marken: (Ger.) self-adhesive stamps.
Selbstklebepostkarte: (Ger.) self-adhesive postcard; see Folded Business Card.
Selective block tagging: untagged area on printed stamps permits the cancellation ink to permeate the stamp paper to help prevent illegal use.
Self-adhesive stamp (S/A): adhesive on stamp back that does not have to be moistened to adhere to paper, also known as pressure sensitive adhesives (PSA); stay tacky at room temperature and require a silicone coated paper to facilitate their use, do not require licking to activate, first used by Sierra Leone on Feb. 10, 1964, US in 1974.
Self Government 1947: overprint on stamps of Malta to commemorate the granting of the constitution in 1947.
Self-service: term applied to covers that have been serviced, such as getting own cancels, applying stamps, etc., by collectors themselves.
Self-service registration stamps: German Democratic Republic issued registration labels with a fee for special handling, 1967-68.
Seller's commission: pre-determined commission or fee deducted from the final price of the lot and kept by the auctioneer as part of the commission for selling the lot.
Selling Price: the price a seller can realize from the sale of a philatelic item.
Sello: (Sp.) 1: postage stamp. 2: seal (philatelic).
Sello 10 A 1896Y97: overprint or alone on stamps of Fernando Po for revenue use.
Sello aéreo: (Sp.) airmail stamp.
Sello ano 100: (Sp.) jubilee (century).
Sello commemorativo: (Sp.) commemorative stamp.
Sello da Tasa: (Sp.) postage due.
Sello de Admisión: (Sp.) admission stamp.
Sello de Aviso de Recibo: (Sp.) stamp issued as a prepayment fee as an acknowledgment of receipt of a registered package.
Sello de beneficencia: (Sp.) charity, or semi-postal stamp.
Sello de certificado: (Sp.) registration stamp.
Sello de Ciudad Postal: (Sp.) city post stamp.
Sello de Correo Aéreo Semioficial: (Sp.) issued privately, but accepted by the postal agency. "Buffalo Balloon" stamp is an example.
Sello de Correo Carlista: (Sp.) Carlist stamp of Spain.
Sello de correos de campaña: (Sp.) field post stamp.
Sello de correo maritimo: (Sp.) ships post.
Sello de Cuoto tardío: (Sp.) late fee stamp indicating payment of a special fee for forwarding a mail piece after the regular mail has been closed; also known as supplementary mail.
Sello de derechos consulares: (Sp.) consular fee stamp; Tangiers, 1939 with overprint.
Sello de devolucion: (Sp.) stamp used in fee payment for the return of an undelivered letter.
Sello de entrega autorizaro por paquetes postales: (Sp.) authorized deliverystamp, parcel post
Sello de entraga autorizaro por carta: (Sp.) authorized delivery stamp, correspondence.
Sello de franqueo insuficiente: (Sp.) postage due stamp.
Sello de giro (postal): (Sp.) money order stamp.
Sello de guerra: (Sp.) war stamp, stamp issued during war conditions.
Sello de impuesto: (Sp.) tax stamp.
Sello de Navidad: (Sp.) Christmas seal.
Sello de Recargo: (Sp.) stamp used in payment of postal tax in addition to normal postage.
Sello de Urgencia: (Sp.) special delivery stamp.
Sello encapsulado: (Sp.) encased postage stamp.
Sello falso: (Sp.) forgery.
Sello fiscal: (Sp.) revenue stamp.
Sello negro: (Sp.) handstamp with arms of Castille & Leon on official letters in earl 18th century.
Sello para cartas retardadas: (Sp.) too late stamp.
Sello para Periódicos: (Sp.) newspaper stamp.
Sello pegado al sobre: (Sp.) stamp on cover.
Sello Postal: overprint on demonitized issues of Nicaragua to validate issue for use.
Sello tipo: (Sp.) definitive stamp.
Sellos de Correos-Resena Historica: (Sp.) private issue, Spain, by A. Duro, 1881.
Sellos sobre fragmento: (Sp.) stamps on piece.
Selma, Ala.: see Confederate States of America, 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisionals.
Selma, Ala. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
S.E. Local Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Selten: (Ger.) rare, scarce.
Selvage (Selvedge): the unprinted paper on the edge or margin of a sheet of stamps.
Selwyn College: local, United Kingdom, Cambridge, 1882.
Sembellawin: city in Egypt; 1879-84, see Interpostal seals.
Semblable: (Fr.) similar.
Sem denteação: (Port.) imperforate.
Semenov, Gen.: stamps of Russia surcharged under general's occupation.
Semeuse camée: (Fr.) sower on solid background.
Semeuse lignée: (Fr.) sower on lined background.
Semi-gloss gum: moisture activated stamp adhesive; displays a moderate degree of light reflection, aka Low Gloss or Satin Gum.
Semi-imperforate: a stamp that has at least one imperforate side and one side with perforations. See Imperforate and Fully imperforate.
Semi-official: stamps used in connection with private postal use, but having official sanction such as the railway letter fee stamps of England, or the U.S. Buffalo Balloon covers where their delivery started in a private balloon and taken to the nearest post office where it continued on to its destination courtesy of the U.S. Mails.
Semi-official air mail stamp: private firms operating air services carried mail and some issued their own private labels to indicate payment of the air mail fee; in addition to the normal postage as indicated on government postage stamp.

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**Semipostal**: an additional monetary value, called a surcharge, devoted to a specific non-postal purpose such as the Red Cross; the surcharge has no postal validity and is usually separated from the official postal value with a "+" sign, aka Charity Stamps.

**Semlin, S.S.**: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s, for middle Danube lines.

**Sen**: currency unit in Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Malaysia, Ryukyu Islands and West Irian.

**Señal de charnela**: (Sp.) hinge mark.

**Senalguacil**: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937

**Senant**: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937.

**Sendung**: (Ger.) sending, consignment.

**Sene**: unit of currency in Western Samoa.


**Senegal Gum**: gum from the acacia plant, shrub or tree collected in the Senegal district.


**Senegambie et Niger**: (Fr.) Senegambia and Niger, 1903.

**Sengi**: currency unit in Zaire.
Senit: currency unit in Tonga.
Sennar: city in Egypt; 1879-80, see Interpostal seals.
Sensitized paper: stamp paper covered with a light-sensitive mixture, used for the siege of Mafeking, 1900.
Sent: currency unit in Estonia.
Sentimo: currency unit in the Philippines.
Sentrering: (Nor.) centering.
Senza gomma: (It.) unguammed.
Senza linguella: (It.) hingeless.
S.E.O.F.: (It.) Servizio Estero Oltre Frontiera (Foreign Service Beyond Border) pre-adhesive postmark.
Seoul: also known as Soul, South Korea.
Sep(s): separation(s)
Separated: torn apart by separating the perforations; Abgetrennt (Ger.)
Separations: the method employed in which stamps are separated from one another; perforations are a form of separations.
Séparé: (Fr.) severed. (Independence)
Sepia: (Eng., Ger., Fr., Sp.) dark reddish-brown color.
Sepia die (inspection) proof: French-area countries proof printed in sepia color only; made on thinner paper than artist die proofs and contain only a single stamp impression, with three hole punches (diamond, crescent, diamond).
Seppia: (It.) dark reddish-brown color.
Septembrie: (Rom.) September.
Serapoum: city in Egypt; 1868-71, see Interpostal seals.
Serbia and Montenegro: southeast Europe, between Albania, Bosnia and Herzegooavina; Currency: 100 heller = 1 krone, 1 dinar = 100 paras (Serbia), Euro (Montenegro) 1866: No.1, 1 para dark green, depicting coat of arms, stamps issued as Principality of Serbia, 1874: Serbia was an original member of the General Postal Union, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1878: Became independent of Turkey, 1882: Kingdom declared, 1895: First postage due stamp, 1911: First newspaper stamp, 1912-1913: Balkan War: Annexed territories used regular Serbian stamps, 1914: Serb nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, start of WWI, 1915-1918: First World War - occupied by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, Austria used stamps of Bosnia overprinted “Serbien,” 1916-1918: Serbian Government in Exile on Corfu, used French stamps overprinted “Postes Serbes,” applied after stamps were on a cover, 1918: Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes formed, 1919, May 5: overprinted stamps used in occupied Baranya, Hungary, 1919, May 10: overprinted stamps used in occupied Temesvar, Hungary, 1919: Serbia combined with Montenegro, Bosnia - Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia and Slovenia to form the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 1920: Stamps of Yugoslavia used, 1921, Dec. 24: rejoined the UPU as Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 1929, Oct. 3: name officially changed to Yugoslavia, rejoined the UPU; 1941: Yugoslavia invaded by the Axis powers, Serbia occupied by Germany, stamps of Yugoslavia overprinted “Serbien,” 1941, Sept. 22: first occupation semipostal stamp, 1941: first occupation air mail, postage due stamps, 1943: first occupation official stamp, 1945: Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed; consists of Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, 1991: disintegration of Yugoslavia; remaining area known

**Serbian Occupation of Hungary:** 1919: stamps of Hungary overprinted for use in Baranya, stamps of Hungary surcharged for use in Temesvar.

**Serbie:** (Fr.) Serbia.
**Serbien:** 1. (Dan., Ger., Swed.) Serbia.
2. overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Austrian Occupation, World War 1. 3. overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, German Occupation of Serbia, 1941.

**Serbijansk:** (Dan.) Serbian.

**Serbisk:** (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Serbian.

**Serbmit Sirap a Yruam:** Timbres Maury a Paris, backwards, inscription on labels of a stamp dealer.

**Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of the:** Yugoslavia 1-62 1921-28

**Serbska:** Serbian held Bosnia; 1992.

**Serge Beaune:** multi color printing principle of Giori and similar presses.

**Serie:** (Czech., Fr., It., Sp., Swed.) set, series.

**Serienstempel:** (Ger.) machine cancel.

**Serial number:** postal administration method of control and checking stamp issue; usually applied in margins or on labels; also used on registration labels or other methods for recorded delivery.

Series: a set of stamps with various denominations such as the National Parks issue, may be released to or added to over a period of years.

**Series of 1894:** nickname; see First Bureau Issue.

**Series of 1902:** nickname; see Second Bureau Issue.

**Series of 1908:** nickname; see Washington-Franklins.

**Series of 1922:** nickname; see Fourth Bureau Issue.

**Series of 1938:** nickname; see Presidential Series (Prexies).

**Serif type:** type with an ornamental projection to one side of a letter, at top or bottom.

**Seri Pervas, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built 1839, for Levant lines; re-named Baron Stuermer, then Persia, built 1839.

**Serpentine roulette:** perforation as deep continuous S-shaped, looks like waves, cuts.

**Serrated roulette:** perforation as triangular cuts.

**Severn & Wye & Severn Bridge Railway:** British railway local post.

**Severn & Wye Joint Railway:** British railway local post.

**Sever, Severni:** (Czech.) North.

**Severni Amerika:** (Czech.) North America.

**Severni Irsko:** (Czech.) Northern Ireland.

**Severni Korea:** (Czech.) North Korea (People's Democratic Republic of Korea).

**Severni Mariánské Ostrovy:** (Czech.) Northern Mariana Islands.

**Severni Rhodésie:** (Czech.) Northern Rhodesia.

**Severni Vietnam:** (Czech.) North Vietnam.
Severovýchod: (Czech.) Northeast.
Severozápad: (Czech.) Northwest.

Service: 1: used as an abbreviation for "On Government Service" to indicate official mail use only. 2: the act of affixing a stamp to a cover and having it cancelled.

Service: 1: overprint on Bangladesh official stamps, 1973-94; See Bangladesh. 2: no country name; overprint on revenue stamps of British India and Pakistan for official use, 1866. 3. used as an abbreviation for "On Government Service" to indicate official mail use only. 4. the act of affixing a stamp to a cover and having it canceled. 5. overprint on stamps of India for official use of International Commission Vietnam, August 1, 1966.

Service cover: postal item sent on active service, with relevant postmarks.

Service de la Société des Nations: (Fr.) "League of Nations" overprint on stamps of Switzerland, 1923-44.

Service de l'Etat: "State Service" inscription on stamps of Egypt, 1893 for official use.

Service des Postes Persanes: (Fr.) official stamps of Iran.

Service des Postes sur le Chemin de Fer: (Fr.) railway mail service, Belgium, initiated 1841.

Service Franco: official stamps of Iran

Service indicator: inscription included in the design of a stamp to indicate category of postal service to be rendered such as "Bulk Mail Rate."

Service inscribed: term used for wording on a stamp to identify the service for which the stamp was designed; such as "Bulk Rate," etc.

Service overprint: postage stamp overprinted, with the word "service" or the initials of a military force, for exclusive use by military personnel, often outside country of issue.

Service Postal Aérienne: (Fr.) French Morocco, airmails

Servicer: person who performs the act of servicing; usually done on a commercial basis; see Service.

Services Consulaires: (Fr.) consular service for revenue issues.

Service stamps: name used for Official Mail handstamp of a government agency, or their agents; first issued by Switzerland for the Universal Postal Union in 1957.

Service Two Annas: surcharge on official stamps of India.

Service watermark: originally intended for the exclusive use of the USPS, but also used for regular envelopes issued to the public.

Service with a smile: slogan of the Rural Free Delivery carrier

Servicio Aereo: (Sp.) "Air Service" Spanish language countries

Servicio Aereo Exterior: (Sp.) "Foreign Air Service" Spanish language countries.

Servicio Aereo Habilitado: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Honduras, officials made valid for air mail use.

Servicio Aereo Interior: (Sp.) "Domestic Air Service" Spanish language countries

Servicio Aereo Internacional: (Sp.) "International Air Service" Honduras airmails

Servicio Aereo Sobretasa: (Sp.) "Air Service" Argentina

Servicio Bolivariano de Transportes Aéros: (Sp.) Colombia airmail.

Servicio Centro Americano: (Sp.) "Central American Service" Nicaragua airmails

Servicio de Alcance: (Sp.) inscription meaning "late fee" but used for the "Too late" fee.

Servicio del Estado: (Sp.) "State Service" overprint on stamps of Chile, official use.

Servicio de Transportes Aéros en Colombia: (Sp.) Colombia airmail.

Servicio Ecuador de Transportes Aéros: (Sp.) Ecuador airmail.

Servicio Interno: (Sp.) "Internal Service" overprint on stamps of Guatemala.
**Servicio oficial:** (Sp.) "Official Service" inscription/overprint on stamps of Paraguay, Peru and Ecuador.

**Servicio Ordinario:** (Sp.) "Ordinary Service" overprint on stamps of air mail stamps of Nicaragua, validating airmails for regular use.

**Servicio Postal Aéreo:** (Sp.) "Air Mail Service" Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Uruguay airmails

**Servicio Postal del Salvador:** (Sp.) "El Salvador Postal Service"

**Servicio Postal India Port:** inscription on stamps of Portuguese India, 1871.

**Servicio Postal Mexicana:** (Sp.) "Mexico Postal Service"

**Serviço Aereo:** (Port.) air mail surcharge on stamps of Brazil, 1927.

**Servizio di Stato:** (It.) "State Service" Italian language countries, airmail officials

**Servizio pacchi postali:** (It.) parcel post.

**Servizio Sospeso:** (It.) service suspended, applied on mail sent from Italy to a foreign nation, after its surrender to occupation forces, WW II.

**SES:** Special Event Souvenir Sheet; introduced by Australia as a personalized sheet of stamps with 10 or 20 stamps with tabs and a decorative border

**Sesquicentennial:** stamps marking the 150th anniversary of an event or date.

**Set:** 1: a series of stamps with similarity in design or purpose. 2: stamp production term of composing type or the arrangement of clichés so that sheet of stamps can be printed in that arrangement. 3: serie (Fr., It., Sp.); satz (Ger.).

**Seta, hongo:** (Sp.) mushrooms (thematic).

**Seten:** (Fr.) se-tenant.

**Se-tenant (Seten):** (Fr.) (joined together), two or more unseparated stamps having different colors, denominations, or designs.

**Set-off:** when freshly printed sheets are stacked before the ink is completely dry and transfers to the gummed side of the sheet directly above it.

**Set solid:** printing term for sheets of stamps printed in a format so that they are not separated into panes by gutters.

**Setting:** the exact geometrical arrangement of the type used for an overprint.

**Setting error:** occurs when a cliche is inserted sideways or upside down in relation to the rest of the plate.

**Seu d'Urgell:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937.

**S.E.U.F.:** *Stati esteri oltre frontiera* (It.) foreign states beyond the frontier.

**Seul (timbre):** (Fr.) single (stamp).

**Sev.:** (Sp.) Seville, city in Spain; pre-adhesive postmark.

**7R1E:** "seven right one early," seventh position in the right pane of the first plate in the early state; the imperforate Benjamin Franklin issue of 1851, Scott # 5.

**Sevastopol:** surcharge on stamps of Russia during the occupation of Gen. Wrangel's army, 1920.

**Seven stars:** Cook Islands Federation 1892 issue with seven star design in center.

**Sever:** (Czech.) North.

**Severni:** (Czech.) North.

**Severni Amerika:** (Czech.) North America.

**Severni Irsko:** (Czech.) Northern Ireland.

**Severni Korea:** (Czech.) North Korea (People’s Democratic Republic of Korea).

**Severni Mariánské Ostrovy:** (Czech.) Northern Mariana Islands.

**Severni Rhodésie:** (Czech.) Northern Rhodesia.

**Severni Vietnam:** (Czech.) North Vietnam.
Severovýchod: (Czech.) Northeast.
Severozápad: (Czech.) Northwest.
Seville: 1: city in Spain, local post, Civil War, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1936. 2: overprint Viva España Julio-1936 on stamps of Spain for city of Seville, 1936.
Sevilla-Barcelona: (Sp.) Spain, 1929
Sewing machine perforation: rows of holes used for the separation of stamps actually done by an actual sewing machine; result is a pin roulette.
Sexagenary 1897: overprint on stamps of Leeward islands for 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign.
Sexfärgstryck: (Swed.) see Tryck - Sexfärgs.
Seychellerna: (Swed.) the Seychelles Islands.
Seychelles: British group of about 100 islands off the east coast of Africa; currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee 1811: administered by Britain as a dependency of Mauritius, 1861-90: used stamps of Mauritius, 1890, April 5: No.1, 2¢ green and rose, British colonial key type design, 1903, Aug. 31: became a British Crown Colony, 1951, March 1: first postage due stamp, 1975, Oct.: internal self-government, 1976, June 29: became independent, 1977, Oct. 7: joined the U.P.U.; see Zil Elwannyen Sesel.
Seyham, Turkey: now Adana;
SF: 1: (It.) strada ferrate (Railroad) pre-adhesive postmark. 2: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Finland, such as SF-00101 Helsinki. 3: (Swed. or Finland) Soldater Frimärke (Soldiers' Stamp) overprint on stamps of Sweden for reduced mail rates for their armed forces. 4: Sanitary Fair. 5: Space Filler. 6: Franc, currency unit in Liechtenstein, Switzerland.
SFB: (Swed.) (Svenska Frivillig Bataljonen) Swedish Volunteer Battalion.
S.F.K.: "Svenska Frivillig Karen" (Swedish Volunteer Unit) used in postmarks for Swedish volunteers attached to Finnish armed forces fighting Russia in 1939.
SFL: single folded letters with writing on inside and address on outside.
SFS: see Stamp Fulfillment Services.
Sfor-Bosnia: bogus Russian issue.
SG: 1: Stanley Gibbons catalogue. 2: (Sudan Government), perforated on stamps of Sudan officials, 1913.
SG: 1: Surveyor General, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2: (Sudan Government), overprinted on stamps of Sudan officials, 1936. Shakespeare stamp: inscription on label issued by stamp dealers, 1964.
SGAG: Stanley Gibbons Auctions Galleries, Inc. (USA).
SGL: single stamp.
SGP: international postal code for Singapore.
S.GR: (Silbergroschen) currency unit in the German States.
Shackleton-Rowatt Expedition: stamps printed by Great Britain in 1922 but canceled due to
death of Shackleton.

**Shade:** gradation in depth of tone causing differences in the color of a stamp.

**Shaded letter type:** usually a letter with a white outline and a black shadow.

**Shadrinsk:** city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1869-1917.

**Shagiv:** currency unit in the Ukraine and Western Ukraine.

**Shahi:** currency unit in Afghanistan and Iran.

**Shahpura:** State in India, 1914-28

**Shakers:** Shaker town postmarks, can be found spelled as "3 mo. 16, '56"

**Shakespeare:** common design on stamps of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1964.

**Shakspeare Penny Memorial:** 1864-65, inscription on label to arise funds for a memorial, name misspelled.

**Shako:** British letter carrier cap with a cloth covered peak at the back and a drop front peak of glazed leather; replaced with a normal peaked cap in 1932

**Shanghai:** city in Kiangsu Province, China; currency: 16 cash = 1 candareen, 100 candareens = 1 tael, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1890) 1843: British settlement founded, followed by France, United States, and other foreign settlements, 1864, postal service organized with agencies in 16 cities, 1865: No.1, 2 candareen black, first municipal or local stamps, 1866-69, 1873: stamps printed in Britain, 1892: first postage due stamp, 1898: postal system merged into the Imperial Service,1919-22: U.S.A. overprinted and surcharged its stamps for use in Shanghai, 1922-pre: stamps of Hong Kong overprinted “China” in use until 1922, 1922: currently uses general issues of China. 1940: regional surcharge on stamps of China.

**Shanghai:** Mail Bus, Jin Ang Railway Station, Talking Shop inscriptions, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**Shanghai/China:** overprint on stamps of the United States, Offices in China.

**Shanghai Local Post:** Treaty Port, Shanghai, 1890-98.

**Shanghai L.P.O.:** "Local Post Office" inscription on stamps of Shanghai.

**Shipwreck Mail:** By Bottle inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**Shanghai Municipality:** Shanghai international Municipal Council.

**Shanghai surcharges:** overprints on the U.S. Washington-Franklin series, authorized in1919 for use in the American postal agency in Shanghai when the Chinese rate became erratic.


**Shans:** province in northeast China; part of the Northwest China Liberation area, used rebel stamps prior to the formation of the People's republic of China; Japanese occupation; China 5N

**Shantung:** province of the People's Republic of China; 1: Japanese occupation, 1941-45 China 6N. 2: Shantung Pohoi Post; local post, 1946-49. 3: Shantung Post; local post 1945-49 SC China 5L1-5L9. 4: Shantung Wartime Post; local post, 1942-49

**Sharjah and Dependencies:** Oman Peninsula, Persian Gulf Sheikdom; one of the United Arab Emirates; currency: 100 naya paise = 1 rupee 1963, July 10: No.1, 1 naye paise light blue-green and pink, first stamp, first air mail stamp, 1963--72: issued 1,200 different stamps, not including imperforate and souvenir sheets, 1964: stamped printed in Egypt inscribed “Government of Sharjah and Dependencies,” 1965-69: Khor Fakkan enclave had own stamps, supposedly valid

Sha-Si: local post; Central China; 1949

Shatsk: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1871-1916.

Shaw's Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass., used labels, 1869.

Shchigry: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1882-86

SHCO: on shield with Geneva cross, inscription on postal tax stamps of Mozambique.

Shedd's Express: local parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Bridgewater, Mass; used labels, year unknown.

Sheet: 1: one full impression of stamps taken from a printing plate; a typical sheet of U.S. commemorative stamps is four panes each of 50 stamps, the sheet is then cut into four panes of stamps for eventual sale. the typical post office pane now appears to be 20 stamps. 2: bogen (Ger.); feuille (Fr.); foglio (It.); hoja (Sp.).

Sheetfed: a flat-plate press that prints postage stamps in individual sheets; see web presses.

Sheet files: an oversized glassine envelope that can hold an entire mint pane of stamps.

Sheetlet: 1: a small pane of stamps; less than what is normally considered by normal standards as a usual pane; in the U.S., a normal pane consists of 20 or 50 stamps, while a sheetlet would be sheets of less than that quantity. 2: Michel 2001 Catalogue considers items with the same four stamps as a sheetlet provided it does not also appear at the same time as a block; items with five to ten of the same stamp are sheetlets; see Blocks, Combination sheetlets, Combination sheets.

Sheet margin: the portion of unprinted paper that surrounds a stamp or a pane of stamps.

Sheet numbers: consecutive numbers placed on sheets by an automatic numbering machine to keep an accurate count of the number printed.

Sheet Stamp: stamp produced in sheet format, vs a stamp made in a coil or booklet pane format.

Sheet Waste: stamps with incorrect perforations or misaligned colors, etc., remnants of some rotary press sheet stamps that were perforated gauge 11, creating rare stamps.

Sheet watermark: a large watermark covering the entire sheet with only a portion showing on a stamp.

Sheffield & Midland Railway Committee: British railway local post.

Sheffield and North: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Sheffield Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Shekel: currency unit in Israel.

Shek-Hung: local post; southwest China, 1950

Shensi: People's Post; northwest China; 1949


Shensi province: China, 1949

Sherifan Post: 1892: post used octagonal cachets, valid throughout Morocco to 1915, in Tangier to 1919, 1912: first stamps; three zones established; Tangier with European posts, the North had a Spanish protectorate, and a French protectorate was in the rest of the country, 1915: Sherifan Post ended in Morocco, 1919: Sherifan Post ended in Tangier.

Shetland Islands: Scotland issued labels, 1993-94, purporting to be official; see South Shetlands.
Shiffsbrief: (Ger.) ship letter marking.
Shift: a postage stamp printed in more than one color in which one color is off center.
Shift, coil: coil stamps, due to having two round plates curved and fitted around the cylinder, may have a slight misalignment of the plates in relationship to each other; the shift usually shows up between the last stamp on one plate and the first stamp on the next; a line (known as line pair) may be printed between two stamps showing the shift; known as a "jump" on coil stamps of Canada.
Shifter: occurs as the design in being rocked in, or transferred, to the plate; see reentry.
Shih-kia-chwang: local post; north China, 1949
Shihr and Mukalla: Aden Dependency; 1942: first stamp valid for use throughout Aden, see Qu’aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla.
Shill bidding: increased bids placed by same bidder against himself or a friend, sometimes using an alias, to increase the value of an item; once the bidder reaches the level being sought by the seller, the shill bidder drops out and the winning bid gets the lot at an inflated price.
Shilling: 1: currency unit in many British countries. 2: putting an item up for sale at auction and then assuming a different identity to bid up the price.
Shiny gum: water activated stamp adhesive having a high light reflective appearance; incorrectly referred to as wet gum.
Ship: world's first stamp to picture a steam and sailing ship was New Brunswick's 12 1/2¢ (Sc.10).
Ship cancellation: a postmark applied to mail on board a ship, steamer.
Ship letter: letter carried by a private ship and bearing a rubber stamp or manuscript marking such as "Ship Letter," Loose Ship Letter," or "Posted at Sea" with name of port of entry.
Ship mail: 1: first mail sorted aboard ship was on the Holyhead and Kingstown (H&K) packet on Oct. 1, 1860. 2: West Indies mark.
Ship Mail Room: indication that a letter has passed through the foreign section of the post office on its outward trip.
Shipping company stamps: stamps issued by shipping firms to prepay the postage for mail carried by their vessels.
Shipping Postmaster: marking applied on mail using South African stamps cancelled on board ship in the harbors of Cape Town(1906-72) or Durban (1906-48).
Ship Post Offices: first post offices aboard a ship were on the Columba and Iona, July 1879, on the Greenock-Ardrishaig route.
Ship Postmark: letter carried on a private ship, usually delivered to a post office at the ship's port of entry.
Shirt Pocket Mail: mail delivered by people traveling from one place to another.
Shiu-Hon Chan: Color Illustrated Stamp catalogue of China.
Shizen: term for "health" on Japanese Christmas seals.
Shkrodra, Shkodre, Shkoder: Albania overprint.
Shlisselburg: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1865-66
SHM: auction term for staple holes in margin.
Shoe Fly: Toledo, Ohio, cancel illustrated a shoe over a fly. Short paid: postage due to be collected, for various reasons, including one for "too many words;" in 1933, the British rate was five words for 1d on a postcard, more than five required the letter rate of 1 ½ d per ounce.
Short perforation: paper has been removed down to the base line of the perforation holes.
**Short set:** an incomplete set of stamps usually with the expensive or important value missing.

**Short stamp:** postage stamp in which the top and bottom edges are closer together than usual, as a result of the perforating machine; in nearly all early British perforated stamps, the top row is one shorter than the remainder.

**Short transfer:** a variety that occurs when a stamp design is not fully transferred to the plate.

**Show cancel:** postmark applied to covers at philatelic events; the name of the event is indicated in the cancel.

**Show-hsien:** local post, east China, 1949

**Show stopper:** nickname for a rare and unusual exhibition item.

**Shpitsbergen Island:** bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps.

**Shqipenja:** overprint on stamps of Turkey for Albania, 1913.

**Shqiperie, Shqiperija, Shqiperise, Shqipni, Shqipnija, Shqiponies, Shqiprari, Shqyptare:** (Alb.) Albania.

**Shqiperie Korce Vëtqeveritale:** (Alb.) "Albanian Kortza Independent" French Forces, occupation of Albania.

**Shqipnija:** (Alb.) fund on bogus stamps issued under German administration or government in exile.

**Shráňky:** see Postovní schránka (šráňky).

**Shri Lanka:** Sri Lanka, 1972

**Shrinkage:** expansion of wet paper when drying occurs in the circumference of the paper, not the length; that direction is called the grain.

**Shrub Oak:** local post established by philatelic write Herman Herst Jr., in Shrub Oak, N.Y., a village with no delivery service; his children, later his dog Alfie, carried mail to the post office for the 2-cents fee, 1953-73.

**Shrunken stamps:** stamps that have been chemically altered so that the fibers shrink.

**S.H.S.:** 1918, Oct.: State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (Drzava Slovenaca Hrvta i Srba), 1918 - 20: Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kraljevstvo Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca) 1919 - 20: Drzava S.H.S., overprint on stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1919 - 20: Hrvatska S.H.S., overprint on stamps of Hungary.

**Sh:** auction term for sheet.

**Shtator 14 1943:** Italian occupation stamps overprinted in 1943-44 for Albania; See Albania.

**Shlt:** abbreviation for sheetlet.

**Shu-cheng:** local post, east China; 1949

**Shuna:** Scottish carriage label, Oct. 1949.

**Siam:** see Thailand; Bangkok.

**Sibbo:** (Fin.) steamship, carrying mail, serving Finland cities, local, 1892-99.

**Siberia:** huge Russian northern territory; currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble 1918 Nov.: Admiral Aleksandr V. Kolchak became ruler of area, issued surcharges on stamps of Russia issued 1919, resigned on Jan. 4, 1920; 1919: No.1, 35 kopecks on 2 kopeck dull green, Kolchak stamps issued in Omsk; later used along the line of the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok, 1921: Priamur Government / Nikolaevsk issues handstamped / overprinted / surcharged “H A II B II” (Nikolaevsk on Amur Priamur Provisional Government), 1922: stamps of Far Eastern Republic overprinted “B II 28/V II 1921-1922” the initials of the “Vremeno Priamursk i Pravitel’stvo” Provisional Priamur Government, 26th May, other overprints exist; see Ataman Semyonov, Amur, Far Eastern Republic, Priamur and Maritime Provinces; Trans-Baikal Province and Russia.

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Siberia, Eastern: 1923, Jan.: first stamps issued; due to currency differences, special surcharged stamps issued; see Russia.

Siberian Silhouettes: name given to stamps with a silhouette of a soldier and a cathedral used by Czech troops in Siberia, Dec. 1919.

Siberske: Siberia.

Sibir: (Dan. Nor.) Siberia.

Sibirien: (Ger.) Siberia.

Sibersk: (Dan. Nor.) Siberian.

Si-Chong: People's Post; southwest China; 1950

Sicilia: (It., Sp.) see Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

Sicilia Calabria: 1908 triangular label to raise funds for earthquake charity.

Sicile: (Fr.) inscription on stamps of Sicily for Two Sicilies.

Sicilien: (Dan.) Sicily.

Sicily: Mediterranean island off southern Italy; 1859, Jan.1: issued a set of stamps, cancel was a frame so that the head of the king would not be defaced, 1861, Feb. 15: superseded by Sardinia, new stamps for the Neopolitan provinces, 1862: stamps of Italy issued; see Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Sicmon Islands: group of six islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, Griffin & Sabine.

Sidcup Etc.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Side: abbreviation for sideways watermark

Side-delivery: coil machine dispensing a roll of side-by-side postage stamps.

Siderographer: the technician who produces printing plates by coordinating the spacing of individual subjects and transferring many copies of the design onto the plate.

Siderographer Initials: initials of the BEP employee who created the plate in the lower left corner of the plate, in effect from 1906 - 1928.

Siderography: process of creating an engraved plate from a transfer roll.

Sidi-Gaber: city in Egypt; 1879-82, see Interpostal seals.

Sidney short route: Sidney, Nebraska forwarder, H. T. Clarke, issued imprinted envelope to forward mail

SIEG: Sieger.Zeppelinpost Spezial-Katalog (specialized Zeppelin Mail Catalog)

Siege de la Ligue Arabe: "Meeting of the Arab League" Morocco

Siegel: (Ger.) cancel.

Siegelmarke: (Ger.) stamp seal.

Siege (of) Mafeking: see Mafeking.

Siege of Paris: When Bismarck's army surrounded Paris, the residents used balloons to carry official dispatches and private letters; September 23, 1870. Sieg oder Tod in Alpenrot: (Ger.) victory or death in the Alps; label made in Vienna.

Siellaf: stamp vending machine, introduced in Germany.

Sieradz: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Sierra de Yeguas: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Nationalist forces, 1937

Sievier's Essays: R.W. Sievier submitted engraved and embossed designs in British treasury competition, 1840.

Sigermond, Dr. S. Brown: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

Sigillo di Natale: (It.) Christmas seal.


Sigillum Sanitatis: (Latin) Seal of the Health (Authority) indicating letter has been disinfected against disease.

Siglo: (Sp.) century.

Signalrød: (Nor.) deep bright red, traffic-sign red (color).

Signature: indication of the name of the designer or engraver; when on the back of a stamp provides the security of an expert certifying the authenticity of the stamp.

Signature capture: conversion of delivery storage information from paper to electronic.

Signature confirmation: USPS service for mail that is supposed to require a recipient's signature upon delivery; can be tracked via USPS tracking page.

Signé: (Fr.) signed.

Signed: indication of being expertised, by signature usually, on reverse of cover.

Signe d'garantie: (Fr.) marking applied to stamps by the issuing agency indicting that the stamp is genuine and valid for postal use; also "expert 's mark."

Signed stamp: a signature on a stamp, blocks or pane, usually in the margin.

Signette: (Ger.) revenue stamped paper.

Signiert: (Ger.) signed; see Expertize.

Signoscope: commercial name of an electronic watermark detector.

Signum: see Cachet.

Sikajy: Madagascar local issue.


Sikkim: overprints on stamps of India, 'Sikkim State'; may be bogus, 1920s.


Silber: (Ger.) silver

Silb.Gr.; Silbergroschen: (Ger.) currency unit in Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Oldenburg, Prussia, Thurn and Taxis.

Silentium Victoriam Accelerat: (Latin) Silence Speeds Victory; motto used by the U.S. Office of Censorship during WW III and used as the basis for censorship of mail.

Silesia, Eastern: after World War 1, located on border of Czechoslovakia and Poland, 1920: plebiscite planned; stamps of Czechoslovakia (Feb. 13, 1920), Poland (April 15, 1920) overprinted "SO / 1920" "Silesie Orientale" (Eastern Silesia), plebiscite never held and area divided between two countries.

Silesia, Upper: territory between Germany and Poland; currency: 100 pfenning = 1 mark, 100 fennigi = 1 marka 1906: No.1, 1 centimes slate, 1920, Feb. 20: plebiscite planned as to whether area should go to Germany or Poland, but vote was not conclusive, Polish Plebiscite Commissioner Wojciech Korfanty rebelled, issued official stamps, 1920, Mar.: stamps issued for official use with overprint “C1.H.S.” in circle and “C.G.H.S.” Commission de Gouvernement Haute Silesie, Commission of Government of Upper Silesia, on stamps of Germany; 1921, March 20: League of Nations awarded most of disputed area to Poland with balance going to
Germany, *see* C.G.H.S.

**Silesie:** *(Fr.)* Eastern Silesia.

**Silistra, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s, for lower Danube lines.

**Siljans Mail:** *(Swed.)* Swedish town local post.

**Silk:** postcard with some or all of the design on silk fabric.

**Silk cachet:** cachet with pictorial design printed on fabric with a silk-like finish.

**Silkote:** paper that is whiter than usual stamp paper with a surface texture that is extraordinarily smooth; used for the U.S. 2-cent Liberty experimental printing of 1954.

**Silk paper:** stamp paper containing small pieces of colored silk in the paper mixture.

**Silk thread:** 1: paper used for stamps containing a silk thread as a means of preventing forgery. It is most easily seen on the back of the stamp. 2: filamento de seda *(Sp.)*; fil de soie *(Fr.)*; filo di seta *(It.)*; seidenfaden *(Ger.)*

**Silla:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

**Silis:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

**Silurian paper:** granite paper containing blue threads.

**Silvering:** some encased postage stamps had a thin silver coating to look like the silver coinage of the period.

**Silver Jubilee:** common design on stamps of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1935.

**Silvers:** *see* Silver Yuan.

**Silverstreak Radio Tax:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Silver tax stamps:** used to pay tax on the net profit on the sale of silver bullion; conventional revenue stamps denominated in currency, 1934-63.

**Silverton Tramways:** local, Australia, about 1887-1966.


**Silver Yuan:** the mid-1949 Nationalist issues of stamps of China with denominations expressed in silver-backed currency.

**Sily:** currency unit in Republic of Guinea.

**Simbabwe:** *(Ger.)* Zimbabwe.

**Simboluri:** *(Rom.)* symbols.

**Simi:** *(Symi)* overprint on stamps of Italy for offices in Simi, Dodecanese Island, Aegean Islands; 1912, pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange brown, overprint “Simi” on stamps of Italy, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by allied forces, 1945, May 21: British post offices opened, stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947, March 31: British post offices closed, stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used.

**Similigravure:** *(Fr.)* half-tine (engraving).

**Simili-timbre:** *(Fr.)* bogus.

**Simmons, Dr. M. A.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Simoor:** Indian States; 1879-1902

**Simple watermark:** when the watermark is designed to appear on each stamp.

**Simulated perforation:** a perforation printed on the stamp to separate the stamp image from the tab.
**Sinai, Peninsula of:** area between Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba; 1916: Turkey issued a set of stamps with overprints to mark its occupation.

**Sinaloa:** state in Mexico, revolution issue, 1929; federal forces stopped revolution before stamps could be used.

**Sin charnella:** (Sp.) never hinged.

**Sind:** province in India, issued "Scinde Dawk" issue, July 1, 1852, first adhesive stamps in Asia.

**Sin dentar:** (Sp.) imperforate

**Sin-Feng:** local post, central China, 1949


**Singapore:** Raffle Ticket inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horrey, 2001.

**Singapour:** (Fr.) Singapore.

**Single:** individual postage stamp

**Single letter:** prior to 1845, letters were charged by piece and per zone; a single letter was a single piece of paper weighing less than one ounce; letters before 1845 were folded pieces of paper, with no envelope, and sealed with wax.

**Single line:** characters, figures, frames, circles, made up of one stroke or line.

**Single line perforation:** separation with a single row of holes or cuts in made in one operation.

**Single Line Watermark:** the USPS initials are in one single line.

**Single-ring c.d.s.:** a circular date handstamp contained within a single circle.

**Single watermark:** each stamp bears the complete watermark impression.

**Singolo:** (It.) single.

**Sin goma:** (Sp.) ungummed.

**Sinkage:** depression in the card backing of a die proof by the die block.


**Sinking fund:** annual public debt-reducing stamps of France, 1927-31.

**Sinn Fein:** labels issued by Irish rebels, 1907; possibly used during 1916 "Easter" rebellion.

**Sinober:** (Nor.) cinnabar, reddish-blue (color).

**Sinonim:** (Rom.) synonymous.

**Sinope:** current name is Sinop, port on a peninsula leading to the Black Sea, French post office opened Nov. 1857, closed May 1869.

**Sin-siarg:** local post, north China, 1949.
Sin-Tu: local post; southwest China; 1950.
Sin Valor Postal: (Sp.) "No postal value," Spain charity seals, 1953.
Sion: local airmail; Switzerland, 1913.
SIPEX: Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition held in Washington, D.C. in 1966.
SIPS: Staten Island Philatelic Society, four initials frame the corners of the Ulysses portrait on the U.S. 1¢ postcard.
Sibir: (Dan. Nor.) Siberia.
Sibersk: (Dan. Nor.) Siberian.
Sir Codrington error: Greece, 1927 issues had Sir Edward Codrington's Christian name omitted, against British custom; corrected in third and final printing.
Siria: (Sp.) Syria.
Siroky Dolní Okraj: (Czech.) wide lower margin.
Siroky Úzky Okraj: (Czech.) narrow lower margin.
Sirotam: surcharge on stamps of Italy for Yugoslavia, German occupation of Ljubljana.
Site: (Eng.) location.
Sitges: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937.
Sitron: (Nor.) lemon (color).
Sitrongul: (Nor.) lemon-yellow (color).
Sivas: overprint on stamps of Turkey, 1930.
Si Vende Cosi Com’è: (It.) sold as is. Siwai: Indian states term for any tax collection besides land revenue.
Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition (SIPEX): international stamp show held in Washington, DC in 1966.
Sizilien: (Ger.) Sicily.
Sizing: chemicals added to paper in the manufacturing process to keep the ink from bleeding through the paper fibers and to add stiffness; improving the printing characteristics.
SJ: (Swed.) see Statens Järnvägar.
Sjaelden: (Dan.) rare.
Sjelden: (Nor.) rare.
Sjokoladebrun: (Nor.) chocolate-brown (color).
Sju: (Nor.) seven (number), introduced in the spelling reform of 1938, see Syv.
Sk, Skr: Krona, currency unit in Sweden.
Skadet: (Nor.) damaged.
Skagway Reindeer Express Syndicate: phantom express firm supposedly in Skagway, Alaska Territory; used a range of colored labels.
Skalat: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Skandinavien: (Nor.) Scandinavia.
Skandinavisk: (Dan., Swed.) Scandinavian.
Skargards Trafik Aktiebolaget: Finland local, 1874-87.
Skattemærke: (Dan.) revenue stamp, fiscal stamp.
Skeleton handstamp: a date handstamp made so that loose type could be inserted.
Skepp: (Swed.) ship.
Skeppsbrottetpost: (Swed.) ship wreck mail.
Skeppspost: (Swed.) ship mail.
Skeppspostkontor: (Swed.) ship post office.
Skibbruddpost: (Nor.) ship wreck mail.
Skibscrev: (Ice.) ship letter marking, Scandinavian origin.
Skibspostkasse: (Dan.) mail boat mail box, paquebot mail box.
Skirniewice: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Skifferblå: (Swed.) slate-blue (color).
Skiffergrå: (Swed.) slate-grey (color).
Skillling: currency unit in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.
Skillling Banco: currency unit in Sweden
Skillling Oscar-Serien 1856: (Nor.) refers to the 1856-1857 King Oscar I definitive issues.
Skillling Oscar-Serien 1878: (Nor.) refers to the 1878 King Oscar I definitive issues.
Skillling Posthorn-Serien 1872: (Nor.) refers to the 1872-1875 "Posthorn and Crown" definitive issues.
Skillling Posthorn-Serien 1877: (Nor.) refers to the 1877-1878 "Posthorn and Crown" definitive issues.
Skillling Posthorn-Serien 1882: (Nor.) refers to the 1882-1893 "Posthorn and Crown" definitive issues.
Skillling Posthorn-Serien 1893: (Nor.) refers to the 1893-1908 "Posthorn and Crown" definitive issues.
Skillling Posthorn-Serien 1910: (Nor.) refers to the 1910-1929 redrawn "Posthorn and Crown" definitive issues.
Skin: natural oil from skin may damage stamp paper.
Skinned: stamp that has part of the paper stripped away, leaving a thin copy.
Skip: 1. a mailpiece that has passed through a canceling machine without a cancellation being applied to the postage stamp. 2. (Nor.) ship, boat.
Skipper's post: handstamp indicating amount of postage used by skippers of sailing ships and barge masters on inland waterways to indicate fee collected for transport of the mailing piece, 1667.
Skipsbrief: (Ice.) ship letter marking, Scandinavian origin, started Jan. 9, 1914.
Skippost: (Nor.) ship mail.
Skipspostkasse: (Nor.) mail boat mail box, paquebot mail box.
Skipspostkontorrer: (Nor.) ship post office.
Skopin: city in Russia; local post, Zemstvo, 1871-1916.
Skotland: (Dan.) Scotland.
Skotlsk: (Nor., Swed.) Scottish.
Skottland: (Nor., Swed.) Scotland.
Skotsk: (Nor., Swed.) Scotch.
Skravert: (Nor.) shaded.
Skull Island, Kingdom of: advertising fantasy created for the movie, King Kong.
Skye: bogus, label, year and source unknown
Sky train mail: gliders towed by airplanes flown from New York to Washington with stops at Philadelphia and Baltimore, Aug. 2, 1934, backstamped Aug. 3.
SL: 1: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Slovenia, such as SL-1001, Ljubljana. 2: Straight Line (cancellation).

Slabbing: encasing collectibles in a container after authentication and grading that will show evidence of any tampering.

Slania, Czeslaw: (1921-) world's most famous stamp engraver, engraved stamps for more than 35 nations, his 1,000th stamp was issued in Sweden March 17, 2000.

Slant Marking: found on sheet margins of Swedish stamps to position the stamps for perforating and assembling into booklets.

Slätt tryck: (Swed.) smooth print.

SLB: (Sp.) San Lucas de Barromeda (Spain) pre-adhesive postmark.

SLD: (soldi) currency unit in Austria, Offices in Turkey.

Sleeper: a stamp in a dealer's inventory that may be underpriced.

Sleeve: 1: plastic protector on a cover. 2: seamless steel cylinder used in line engraved intaglio printing; images to be printed are entered directly on the curved surface.

S Lepem: (Czech.) with gum.

Slesien: (Dan.) Silesia.

Slesvig: 1. (Dan.) inscription on the plebiscite issues, Schleswig, 1920. 2. (Swed.) Schleswig.

Slg., Sammlung: (Ger.) collection, an assembly of philatelic material.

Sligo, Letrim & Northern Counties Railway: Ireland railway local post.

Slime holes: mixture of water, chemicals, etc. used to form paper can develop clumps of bacteria that turn into slime; will become an irregular hole in the finished stamp paper.

Slitting: separating the individual rows of stamps in a printed web to from continuous bands that are cut to length and rolled into coils.

SLM: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Malta, such as SLM-11.

SLO: international postal code for Slovenia.

Slobobia: Donald Evans issue, see Evans, Donald.

Slogan cancel: : metal die hub cancel that contains some form of information, advertising or propaganda message.

Slogan postmark: postmark with an announcement or message.

Slogan postmark, first hand: used in London, 1661 for addresses along Kent Road; "For all Kent goes every night from the Round House in Love Lane & Comes Every Mor(ning)."

Slott: (Nor.) castle.

Slovacchia: (It.) Slovakia.


Slovakien: (Dan., Swed.) Slovakia.

Sloveniensk: (Dan., Swed) Slovenian).

Slovakiet: (Dan.) Slovakian.

Slovakotour: inscription on tiny stamps for German citizens to use on postcards while on
prepaid vacations in Slovakia.

Slovakie: (Fr.) Slovakia.

Slovene Coast: post WW II issues for Istria and the Slovene Coast, Istra, Slovensko Primorje (Slov.), Zone B, see Istria.

Sloveni: overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, Italian Occupation, 1941.

Slovenia: Southeastern Europe, between Austria and Croatia; Official name of postal administration: Posta Slovenije d.o.o. Currency: 100 paras = 1 dinar, 100 stotins = 1 tolar pre-1918: part of Holy Roman Empire, 1918, Oct. 29: part of State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (Drzava Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov, Drzava S.H.S. (Crot.), 1918, Dec. 1: part of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later named Kingdom of Yugoslavia; Istra, Slovensko Primorje and Venezia Giulia were given to Italy after WW 1, 1919: No.1, 3 filler violet, first stamp, postage due and newspaper stamps, 1920: a plebiscite in Carinthia (Koroska -Slov. / Kärnten - Ger.) between Slovenes and Austrians, 1921, Dec. 24: joined the UPU, 1941, April: occupied by Italy, named Provincia di Lubiana Province of Ljubljana, overprints of stamps of Yugoslavia, first semipostal, air mail stamps, 1942: annexed to Italy, used stamps of Italy, 1944: German occupation known as the Province of Ljuljana (Provinz Laibach / Ljubljanska Pokrajina) 1944: stamps of Italy overprinted by Germany, first German occupation air mail, air mail special delivery, postage due; Italian occupation first postage due, 1945: became part of Yugoslavia, 1991, June 25: declared independence, 1991: No.1, 5 dinars, had its own stamps, 1992, May 8: first postal tax stamp, 1992, Aug. 27: rejoined the UPU.

Slovenien: (Dan.) Slovenia.

Sloveniensk: (Dan.) Slovenian.

Slovenija: Slovenia, formerly northern part of Yugoslavia; independence in 1991; see Ljubljana.

Slovenská, Posta: Slovakia bogus issue, year and source unknown.

Slovenskono: overprint on stamps of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, 1939-44.

Slovensko: see Slovakia; triangular stamps with V or D in corners are personal delivery stamps of Slovakia.

Slovensko: See Slovakia; overprint on stamps of Hungary, unofficial issue.

Slovensko-Primorje: overprint of stamps of Yugoslavia; Istria and the Slovene Coast, 1945-46.

Slovensky: (Czech.) Slovakian.

Slovensky Stát: overprint on stamps of Czechoslovakia for Slovakia, 1939-44.

Slov.Liga.Slovensky Brat.Objimso mat: Slovakian label printed in the U.S.

Slowakei: (Ger.) Slovakia.

Slovenien: (Ger.) Slovenia.

S.L.Potosi: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Slug: contains changeable information such as date or time and can be placed in a postmark or cancel die.

Slurred print: ink smudging caused by moving during the actual printing process.

S.M.: 1. Stipendary Magistrate, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 2. Soldat Militen (Drafted Soldier) Belgium, for free franking while in service.

Smal: (Nor.) narrow.

Small Banknotes: nickname for stamps issued in 1890-93 by the American Bank Note Co.

Small Cut: postcard collectors term for only saving the round portion of the postmark.

Small die proof: production proofs and small-size reproduction proofs made before 1903 for a series of 83 albums from dies, prior to final approval of design and color; large die proofs trimmed down are not considered small die proofs.
Small packets: class of mail created by the UPU in 1929 for small parcels, weighing up to 1 kilogram (2 pounds 3 ounces) to be sent unsealed
Small Queens: nickname for the stamps of Canada Queen Victoria stamps of 1870, on sale for 27 years.
Smaragdgrön: (Swed.) emerald-green (color); see Blågrön.
Smarald: (Rom.) emerald (color).
Smaragdgrønn: (Nor.) emerald-green (color).
S. Maria: series of colored labels featuring Santa Maria, 1911
S. Marino: San Marino.
Smear: an over- or under-inked image variety.
S.M.D.P. Alejandro Selkirk: handstamp for ship that delivered supplies to island off coast of Chile; see Isla de Mas Apuera.
SMH: 1: Great Britain Scotland Machin. 2: Scott Catalog number prefix for Machins (G.B., Scotland).
Smiling Boy stamps: nickname for 1931 design for New Zealand Health stamps.
Smirne: Ottoman Empire; city in Egypt; 1867-74, see Interpostal seals.
Smirne: overprint on stamps of Italy for use in Turkish city of Smyrna; See Italian Offices in Turkish Empire, 1909-22.
Smísená Frankatura: (Czech.) mixed franking.
Smith & Stephens' City Delivery: U. S. local post, St. Louis, Mo.
Smith, E. K.: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Smith's Mountain Express: S. Allan Taylor label in four colors.
Smith, S. N. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Snjeinogorsk: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1917-20
Smolensk: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1894
SMOM: see Sovereign Order of Malta.
SMS: (Ger.) Seiner Majestät Schiff (His Majesty's Ship).
Smuk: (Dan.) beautiful example.
Smyrn: variety; Russian Offices In the Turkish Empire, overprint on stamps of Russia, Smyrna
Smyrna: (myrne, Smirne), Turkish city; 1: French post office opened May 1, 1837, closed Aug. 1914. 2: British stamps used at British post office from 1872; then stamps of the British Levant. 3: now known as Izmir, Turkey.
Smyrna: (Amyrne, Smirne), Turkish city; 1: stamps of Italy overprinted "Smyrne" 1909-10. 2: overprint on stamps of Russia, See Russian Offices in Turkish Empire, issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Russian post offices in the Turkish Empire, 1909-10.
SN: currency unit in Japan and Ryukyu Islands.
Snail mail: disparaging term started being used in the early 1990s referring to mail sent via government post offices.
Snake Island: bogus British local post.
Snark Island: fantasy label for island near Borneo.
SNCF: (Fr.) see Societé Nationale des Chemins de Fer, issued parcel stamps in Belgium staring May 1, 1879.
Snedcentrerat: (Swed.) off-centered.
Sniper: a dealer who attends stamp shows has no booth, but attempts to sell his material at stamp shows to collectors, often setting up a table at the show cafeteria
Sniping: the practice of placing a bid at the last possible moment in an auction.
Snowdon Mountain railway: British railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.
Snowflakes: typographed stamps that have shed flakes or ink with the passage of time.
Snowflakia: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Snowginia: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Snowklahoma: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Snowland: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Snowman perforation: an overlapping perforation variety that looks like a sideways snowman.
Snow's Express: private mail delivery firm serviced points along the Hudson River, N.J., used labels, many forgeries exist, 1856.
Snowshoe Thompson: John A. Thompson, contracted with T.J. Matheson, Murphy's Camp, California, to maintain postal service in the winter between mining towns of Placerville, Ca. and Carson Valley, Ne., for $200 per month, regardless of the depth of the snow.
Snowtrack: USPS unofficial term for cancel on flat, or large envelopes that are repeated over the full length of the envelope.
Snow York: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
SO: international postal code for Slovakia.
S.O.: 1: Sorting Office. 2: Stationery Office; punch-perforated, with crown, on stamps of Great Britain. 3. "Stamp Office" fiscal overprint on stamps of Hong Kong, used during stamp shortage, 1882.
S.O. 1920: (Fr.) Silésie Orientale 1920 (Eastern Silesia), overprint on stamps of Czechoslovakia and Poland for 1920 plebiscite, which was never held.
SOA: see semiofficial air mail.
Soaking: the process where stamps are removed from the paper on which they were affixed; place stamps with envelope paper attached, face down in pan of lukewarm water, when soaked, they should be placed face down on any absorbent paper.
Soay: bogus, island off the island of Skye, Scottish "isle of sheep," 1965
Soberbia: (Sp.) superb.
Sobota: (Czech.) Saturday.
Sobre: (Sp.) see Cover.
Sobrecarga: (Sp.) surcharge.
Sobre Clota Para Multos Postales: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Mexico for parcel post.
Sobre de primer dia: (Sp.) first day cover.
Sobre de primer vuelo: (Sp.) first flight cover.
Sobre fragmento: (Sp.) on piece (of cover).
Sobreimpresión: (Sp.) overprint.
Sobre Porte: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Colombia for additional postage or tax; used for mail to countries with which Colombia had no postal agreement.
Sobre prefilatélico: (Sp.) stampless cover.
Sobretasa Aerea: (Sp.) postal tax or charge added for Colombia air transit, 1929.
Sobretasa: (Sp.) inscription on stamps of Colombia for postal tax.
Soccorso a Garibaldi: (It.) inscription to raise money for Garibaldi's fight against Sicily.
Social contract: UPU members rights and obligations that affect the exchange of mail and
collection of postage due.

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Libya.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam: see Vietnam, South.

Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aereos: (Sp.) Colombia air mail, 1929.

Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aereos: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Ecuador, 1938-40.

Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa: (Port.) "Geographic Society of Lisbon" inscription on stamps of Portugal franchise issue, 1903-38.

Sociedade de Portugal da Cruz Vermelha: (Port.) "Red Cross," inscription on stamps of Portugal private franchise stamps.

Sociedade Humanitaria Cruz da Oriente: (Sp.) "East Cross Humanitarian Society" Mozambique postal tax inscription.


Société des Nations: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Switzerland for League of Nations, 1922-23.

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Francais (SNCF): (Fr.) France, railway parcel post, local.

Society for Suppression of Speculative Stamps (SSSS): group of collectors and dealers founded in 1895 in London, England, to provide an organized voice against too many stamp issues; disbanded due to inability to define a common ground and no means of enforcement.

Society of Philatelic Americans: founded Feb. 1894 as the Southern Philatelic Association; became the Society of Philatelic Americans in 1918; last issue of journal was Dec. 1983

Sock(e)ed-on-the-nose (SOTN): 1: stamp with the postmark in the center of the stamp, see Bull's eye cancellation. 2: perfekt zentralstempel (Ger.); oblitération Parfaitement (Fr.); matasello perfectamente centrado (Sp.)

Soc(k)ota: Mahra Sultanate, Eastern Aden protectorate, became part of the People's Republic of Yemen.

Soc(k)ota: Cyprus stamps overprinted for Indian Ocean island in 1892.

Socovos: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

Söder: (Swed.) South.

Soft Paper: paper with a special surface, with the feel of flocked cloth, first used to print stamps of Finland, August 9, 2004. Sohag: city in Egypt; 1872-84, see Interpostal seals.

Soho Local Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Soiné: (Fr.) exact or correct.

Soiling: any substance which dulls or darkens the appearance of a stamp.

Sol: currency unit in Peru.


Soldatenbriefmarken: (Ger.) postage free stamps for military servicemen.

Soldater Frimaerke: (Dan.) inscription/overprint for military mail, Denmark. 1917.

Soldi: currency unit in Austrian Office in Lombardy Venetia, Tuscany, Montenegro, 1858.

Soldiers' and Sailors' mail: Postmaster General Burleson ordered mail sent be servicemen, signed by a field officer, could be sent to a U.S. address without prepayment of postage, only the single rate of postage was to be collected upon delivery, 1914.

Soldier's Letter: 1: inscription on letters used by members of the American Expeditionary
Forces who were overseas during World War I. 2: general term for mail posted by a active duty soldier.

**Soldiers' Letter Stamps:** several countries issued special stamps for their armed forces; franking their mail free of charge.

**Soldiers mail:** armed forces inscription for no postage necessary; also known as free frank.

**Soldier's Rate cover:** Canadian ruling (c1868) permitting soldiers to send or receive prepaid personal letters, not exceeding ½ ounce in weight at the postal rate of 2¢.

**Soldier's stamps:** used for the soldiers in the Swiss army who received free stamps; each battalion had its own stamp design, usually with insignias. Other "stamps" for this use were also issued by France, Germany, Italy and New Caledonia.

**Sold to the Book:** auctioneer's term meaning that the lot has been sold to an absentee bidder represented by the auction firm.

**Solferino:** a 1871 stamp from Greece with an error of color (Solferino means dark red in Italian).

**Solidarität in der Nothilfe für Hochwasseropfer 2002:** *(Ger.)* (Solidarity in Aid for the 2002 Flood Victims) special slogan cancel, Germany.

**Solidarité Francaise:** *(Fr.)* French Colonies semipostal, 1943-44.

**Solidarité 1947:** *(Fr.)* semipostal of Tunisia.

**Solidarté:** *(Fr.)* special tax for drought victims; French Colonies revenue inscription.

**Solikamsk:** city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1887-1915.

**Sollum/ 14 IX 40:** overprint on stamps of Libya privately applied.


**Solot:** currency unit in Siam (Thailand).

**Solothurn:** local airmail; Switzerland, 1913.

**Solo Use Cover:** all the postage and fees are paid by a single stamp.

**Solyom, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1880s, for middle Danube lines.

**Som:** currency unit in Kyrgyzstan.

**Solvent smear:** remainder of solvent used to clean the printing presses creating a smear.

**Sølv:** *(Nor.)* silver (metallic color).

**Sølvgrå:** *(Nor.)* silver-grey (metallic color).

**Somalia:** overprint/inscription on stamps of Italy; 1922-23.

**Somalia Italiana Meridionale:** overprint on stamps of Italy, Somalia postage dues, 1906-08.

**Somalia:** eastern Africa on Indian Ocean, aka Somali Democratic Republic, Italian Somaliland, Benadir; currency: 4 besas = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1905), 100 besas = 1 rupee (1922), 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1925), 100 centesimi = 1 somalo (1950) shilling = 100 centesimos (1961) 1903, Oct. 12: No.1, 1 besas brown, first stamp, stamps overprinted / inscribed “Poste Italiane” and “Benadir,” 1906: first postage due stamp, 1916: first semipostal stamp, 1917: first parcel post stamp, 1922: stamps of Italy surcharged/overprinted “Somalia Italiana,” 1923, July 16: first special delivery stamp, 1934, Oct.: first air mail stamp, 1934, Nov.

Somalia: overprint / inscription on stamps of Italy; 1922-23.

Somalia, Central States of: cinderella, part of Somalia.

Somalia Italiana: see Italian Somaliland.

Somalia Italianana Meridionale: overprint on stamps of Italy, Somalia postage dues, 1906-08.


Somalikusten: (Swed.) Somali Coast.

Somalikyst: (Dan., Nor.) Somali Coast.

Somaliland Britannique: (Fr.) British Somaliland.


Somaliland, French: now Afars and Issas. 1957: first commemorative stamp issued 1962: first airmail stamp issued; see Obock.

Somaliland, Italian: originally called Benadir, 1889: created by Italy, 1924: Oltre Giuba, south of Italian Somaliland, conceded to Italy by Britain, 1926: Italy combined Oltre Giuba into Italian


Somalis: Somali Coast, 1902-67.
Sommaroanna S.S. Co.: Finland local 1895.
Sommerset & Dorset Joint Line: British railway local post.
Somola(o): currency unit in Somalia.
Somon: (Rom.) salmon (color), see Roz-somon.
Somoni: currency unit in Tajikistan.
Som Ubesorget Aabnet af Post Departementet: (Nor.) "Return to Sender" inscription on stamps of Norway.
Som Uindlost Aabnet af Post Departementet: "Return to Sender-Not Called For" inscription on stamps of Norway.
SON: see Socked on the nose.
Søndag: (Dan., Nor.) Sunday.
Söndag: (Swed.) Sunday.
Søndagsbrev: (Dan.) Danish postal marking on letters mailed with an extra fee paid for Sunday delivery.
Sonderausgabe: (Ger.) commemorative or special issue
Sonderdruck: (Ger.) special printing such as black prints used for stamp exhibitions.
Sondermarkenblock: (Ger.) souvenir sheet.
Sonderpostamt: (Ger.) special post office.
Sonderpostschalter: (Ger.) special post office counter.
Sonderpoststempel: (Ger.) special post office cancellation.
Sonderstempel: (Ger.) special cancellation
Soneja: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, forces, 1937.
Sonne: bogus, no information available.
Sonntagsmarke: (Ger.) Sunday stamp with tablet regarding Sunday delivery.
Sonora: state of Mexico; 1: "Constitutionalist" inscription on revenue issues of Sonora, Mexico, Civil War issue, 1914-16. 2: fantasy label for Mexican state.
Sons of Philatelia: created in the U.S. in Oct. 1890 by Robert M. Miller who felt that the
American Philatelic Association (now APS) dues were too high, dissolved Sept. 1903.

**Soomaaliya:** *(Afrikaans)* Somalia Democratic Republic.

**Soomaliyeed:** *(Afrikaans)* Somalia.

**Sophie C:** mailboat delivers mail to islands in Lake Winnesaukee, N. H.

**Sophie, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for lower Danube lines.

**Sopraprezzo:** *(It.)* surcharge.

**Soprestampa:** *(It.)* see Surcharge.

**Sopron:** city in Hungary, local post, overprint on stamps of Hungary, civil uprising, 1956-57.

**Sor:** *(Hung.)* set (of stamps).

**Sør:** *(Nor.)* south.

**Sorbas:** city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

**Sorfogazat:** *(Hung.)* line perforation.

**Sorgfaltig:** *(Ger.)* exact or correct

**Soroki:** city in Russia; local post, Zemstvo, 1878-98.

**Sorozat:** *(Hung.)* set (of stamps).

**Sort:** 1: *(Dan.)* black (color). 2: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937

**Sortieranlage:** *(Ger.)* automated sorting machine.

**Soruth:** India Feudatory State, aka Junagarh, Saurashtra, Sorath; 1864, Nov.: No.1, 1 anna black bluish, first local stamps were hand-stamped as Junagarh, 1923: name changed to Saurashtra, 1929: name changed to Saurashtra, issued first official stamps with overprint “Sarkari,” 1947, Nov. 9: became part of the Indian Union, 1948, Feb. 15: United States of Saurashtra formed from 217 states, including stamps issuing entities of Soruth, Jasdan, Morvi, Nowanugger, and Wadhwan, 1949: issued overprint stamp for “U.S.S. Revenue & Postage Saurashtra” (United States of Saurashtra), 1950, Apr. 30: stamps discontinued, uses stamps of Republic of India; see Jasdan, Morvi, Nawanagar and Wadhwan.

**SOS:** Stamps on Stamps Collectors Club

**SOS Delivery Service:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Sosnowice:** *(Pol.)* local post; Poland, 1916.

**SOS To Canada:** marking "Shipped Off Service" indicating that the recipient was no longer needed and had been sent home.

**Sötet:** *(Hung.)* dark (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).

**Sötétbarna:** *(Hung.)* dark brown (color).

**Sötétibolya:** *(Hung.)* dark lilac, dark violet (color).

**Sötétkék:** *(Hung.)* dark blue (color).

**Sötétkörös:** *(Hung.)* dark red (color).

**Sötétmarancs:** *(Hung.)* dark orange, deep orange (color).

**Sötétzsárga:** *(Hung.)* dark yellow, golden-yellow (color).

**Sötétzöld:** *(Hung.)* dark green (color).

**SOTN:** see Socked on the nose.

**Sottile:** *(It.)* thin.

**Soudan:** 1: overprint on stamps of Egypt; Sudan, 1897. 2: overprint on stamps of French Colonies; Sudan 1894. 3: overprint on stamps of Upper Senegal and Niger; Sudan, 1921-30

**Soudan Fais:** *(Fr.)* overprint on stamps of French colonies for use in French Sudan, 1894

**Soudan Français:** *(Fr.)* inscription on stamps of French Sudan.
Soudan, French: (Fr.) Sudan overprint on stamps of Egypt, French Colonies, Niger, Upper South Celebes: local overprint; Japanese occupation, Naval Control Area; 1942-45.
Souillure: (Fr.) smear.
Soukromy Upomínkovy Arsík: (Czech.) private souvenir sheet.
Soule, Dr. E.L. & Co.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.
Soumi: (Fin.) Finland.
Sourashtra: see Saurashtra.
Sous condition: (Fr.) on approval.
South Africa: Southern Africa, Republic of South Africa; official name of postal administration:
South Africa: many labels exist for various Red Cross, Comforts Fund, Medical Aid for Russia, patriotic, including a stamp auction by Ashbey's Galleries.
South African Republic: see South Africa.
South America: consists of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the Guianas, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
South Australia: central portion of southern Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1836: formed as a British settlement, 1852-55, 1859: served by P & O steamers to Britain and Europe, 1855, Jan.1: No.1, 1 penny dark green, 1855-60: used oval with bars as postmark, 1868: first official stamp with overprints for individual departments, 1891: joined the U.P.U., 1901: joined with five other colonies to form Commonwealth of Australia; the stamps of the various colonies continued being used, 1913: first all-Australian definitives, see
Australia.

**South Australia Railway:** Australia railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains to post offices.

**South Borneo:** Japanese occupation issue, 1943.

**South Bulgaria:** originally Eastern Rumelia; currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster 1885: Eastern Rumelia united with Bulgaria to form South Bulgaria, 1885, Sept. 22: used stamps of Eastern Rumelia, 1886: stamps of Bulgaria used; see Eastern Rumelia.

**South Carolina:** first federal issue revenue of U.S., July 1, 1798-Feb. 28, 1801

**South China:** see China, regional issues.

**South China Sea Islands Federation:** islands in South China Sea that claimed independence.

**South Dakota:** U.S. state Nov. 2, 1889; part of Dakota Territory, see Dakota.

**Southeast Asia:** consists of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Southern Cameroons:** 1960, Oct. 1: first stamps issued, inscription U.K.T.T. (United Kingdom Trust Territory), 1961, Sept. Southern Cameroons joined Cameroun via a plebiscite, see Cameroons.

**Southern Rhodesia:** Southern Rhodesia postage due overprint on stamps of Great Britain, 1951.

**Southern Yemen:** check Yemen People's Democratic Republic 1-64 overprint on stamps of South Arabia for Yemen, People's Democratic Republic. 1968, April 1: first stamp.

**South Devon Emerg. Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Southern District:** Germany, 1852-66: issued own stamps, replacing those of Thurn & Taxis.

**South Eastern & Chatham Railway:** British railway local post.

**South Eastern Post Sv.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Southern Express Co., Montgomery, Ala.:** operated in the Southern states during the American Civil War, used corner cards, stamps and labels, 1861-1918.

**Southern Express Mail:** operated during the Civil War exchanging shipments carried by Adams Express Co.; regular Confederate postage was required.

**Southern letter unpaid:** 1861 civil war marking on unfranked letters and letters franked with invalid U.S. stamps to addresses in the U.S.; see Abutshi.

**Southern Marketing:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Southern Nigeria:** see Nigeria, Southern.


**Southern Route:** first successful transcontinental mail from San Antonio to San Diego, also known as the Texas Route; ran for three years, starting July 1857.

**South Georgia and the South Sandwich (Islands):** Falkland Islands Dependencies. 1986, Apr. 21: No.1, 10 pence multi, 1992, June 20: first semipostal stamp.

**South Georgia, Dependency of:** island in the South Atlantic; part of the Falkland Island
Dependencies; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pence = 1 pound
(1971) 1944-pre: stamps of the Falkland Islands used, 1944, April 3: No.1, ½ pence green and
black, first Dependencies issue, overprint on stamps of Falkland Islands, 1963, July: No.1, ½
penny dull red, first stamp, 1982: seized by Argentines in occupation of the Falkland Islands,
1985: South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands became a separate colony, 1986, April 21:
first stamps, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, 1992, June 20: first semipostal stamps;
see Falkland Island Dependencies.
Southill and Norwood: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
autonomy, 1961, June 20: declared its independence, issued two stamp issues, 1961, Oct.: stamps withdrawn, stamps of Congo overprinted "Sud Kasai" sold in Brussels, never issued in
South Letter unpaid: marking applied on mail addressed to the North from the South with
postage due during the American Civil War, used June 27-July 11, 1861.
South Lithuania: see Lithuania, South.
South Lithuania: 1919: stamps of Russia overprinted and surcharged during Russian occupation
of Grodno.
South Moluccas: entity in the Moluccas or Spice Islands; 1945: controlled by Indonesia from
what was the Dutch East Indies, 1950: declared independence, 1951-74: bogus issues, see
Republik Maluku Selatan
South Orkneys Dependency of: 1944, Feb. 21: overprint on stamps of Falkland Islands, 1963:
part of the British Antarctic Territory; see Falkland Island Dependencies.
South Osetia: bogus Georgia, Russia label, not valid for postage.
Southport: (Star Taxis Southport) local strike post, Great Britain, 1971
South Russia: southern Russia bordering on the Caspian and Black Seas; currency: 100 kopecks
= 1 ruble provisional government established by Gen. Denikin, 1918: stamps of Russian
surcharged by Kuban government, known as the Ekaterinodar Issues, 1918: No.1, 25 kopecks on
1 kopeck dull orange-yellow, Don Government, Rostov Issue, 1919: stamps used for both
postage and currency.
South Sandwich, Dependency of: 1985: became a separate colony; see Falkland Island
Dependencies, South Georgia, Dependency of.
South Shetlands Dependency of: 1944, Feb. 21: overprint on stamps of Falkland Islands
Dependencies; 1963: part of the British Antarctic Territory; see Falkland Island Dependencies.
South Viet Nam: see Vietnam, South.
South West Africa: southwestern Africa on the Atlantic Ocean, aka Namibia; currency: 12
pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 rand (1961) 1884: German protectorate,
1897: stamps of Germany overprinted “Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika,” German South West Africa,
1900: German colonial designs used, 1914, Sept.: used stamps of South Africa to Dec. 31,1922,
with overprints “S.W.A., SWA, South West Africa, Suidwes-Afrika, Zuidwest Afrika,” 1915:
German colony surrendered to the Union of South Africa forces, 1923, Jan. 2: No.1, ½ penny
green, first pair of stamps under South African occupation were South African stamps
overprinted “South West / Africa” on every other stamps and “Zuid-West Afrika” on the rest, or
initials “S.W.A.,” 1923: first postage due stamps, 1927: first official stamps, overprinted
“Official, Offisieel,” 1930: first air mail stamps, 1931: own stamps, inscribed “Sudwest Afrika,”
1935: first semipostal stamps, 1953: all stamps bilingually described, 1968: stamps inscribed

**South West Africa:** overprint on stamps of South Africa, for South West Africa, 1923-26.

**South West & Midland Railway Company:** British railway local post.

**Southwest China:** Southwest China Liberation Area included the provinces of Kwechow, Sinkang, Szechwan, Tibet and Yunikan; issued stamps Dec. 1949.

**South West Essex P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**South-west Kiangsi:** (Chinese Red Post) 1930-31.

**Southwest Road Show & School:** poster stamp promoting school in Kansas.

**Southwest Territory:** U.S. territory May 26, 1790, became Tennessee.

**Southwold Railway:** British railway local post.

**Southwoods Exeter P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Soutisk:** (Czech.) se-tenant.

**Souv.:** abbreviation for souvenir.

**Souvenir card:** card, not valid for postage, issued by the U.S. Post Office or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in conjunction with a stamp exhibition or some other special occasion, started in 1954.

**Souvenir cover:** 1: unofficially flown cover, usually carried by pilot or crew member, or for commercial or promotional purpose. 2: term for a philatelic or non-commercial cover. 3: cover created for special occasions such as a stamp show, post office anniversary, community events, etc.

**Souvenir historical:** flown souvenirs from important events which contributed to the development of aviation.

**Souvenir page:** an 8½ x 11 sheet bearing one or more of the stamps described and cancelled with the first day of issue postmark, issued by the USPS; see new issue poster.

**Souvenir panel:** USPS product, engraved card with text relating to a stamp issue; usually with a mint block of four; sold to collectors.

**Souvenir program:** ceremony program.

**Souvenir sheet (SS):** 1: sheet of a stamp or stamps, surrounded with a paper margin issued for a specific event or purpose. 2: first U.S. SS is the White Plains pane of 25 stamps for an international stamp exhibition, held Oct. 16-23, 1926. 3: gedenkblock (Ger.); bloc feuillet (Fr.); foglietto (It.); hoja bloque (Sp.).

**Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM):** the smallest "stamp" issuing authority in the world. The SMOM was founded in 1048 as the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem with the goal of building a hospital to serve pilgrims from the Holy Land. By the late 1980s the organization had 3,000 Italian members and 2,000 Americans. It has issued more than 300 "stamps" that chronicle the order's history of military and charitable works.

**Sovetsky S vaz:** (Czech.) Soviet Union (USSR).

**Soviet Union:** see Russia.

**Sovjetunionen:** (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Soviet Union.

**Sovrano Militare Ordine di Malta:** see Sovereign Military Order of Malta, unrecognized local issue.

**Sovrapprezzo:** (It.) surcharge.

**Sower:** French stamp design first issued in 1903 illustrating a woman in flowing gown spreading seeds.

**Sowjetische Besatzungs Zone:** overprint on stamps of Germany for Soviet Zone of Occupation,
East Germany, July 3, 1948, See Berlin, Germany.

Sowjetunion: (Ger.) Soviet Union.

Soyaniquilpam: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

SP: 1: Short Perf. 2: Surface Printed. 3: auction abbreviation for topical sports and olympics. 4: see Surface phosphor paper. 5: Service Publique (official usage) overprint on stamps of Luxembourg, 1881-99. 6: secteur postal (Fr.) field post number. 8: intertwined as a monogram, Colombia, Cauca Department.

SPA: Samuel P. Abbott, BEP employee's initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.


Space cover: a cover commemorating an event that is related to a space or astro event.

Space filler: 1: a poor copy of a stamp used to fill the space in an album until a better example is found. 2: a common stamp of little value. 3: a facsimile of a stamp used to fill a blank space in an album.

Spagna: (It.) Spain.

Späher: (Ger.) scout.

Spain: southwestern European country; official name of postal administration: Correos y Telégrafos currency: 32 maravedis = 8 cuartos = 1 real, 1000 milesimas = 1– centimos = 1 escudo (1866), 100 milesimas = 1 real, 4 reales = 1 peseta, 100 centimos = peseta (ptas) (1872), 100 cents = 1 euro (2002) 1850. Jan. 1: No.1, 6 cuartos black, first stamps lithographed, some had inscription “Certificado” for registered mail, 1854, July 1: first official stamps, 1868-70: provisional government, issued stamps for various provinces, 1869: first franchise stamps to Diego Castell to distribute his publications on Spanish postal history, 1872, April 21 - July 1, 1873: stamps of France used on mail from provinces under Carlist rule, 1873-76: King Carlos VII issued own stamps in the provinces of Alava, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia, banned in1876; 1874, Jan. 1: first war tax stamps, 1875, July 1: joined the U.P.U., 1905: first special delivery stamps, 1920, April 4: first air mail stamps, 1926, Sept. 15: first semipostal, air mail semipostal and semipostal special delivery stamps, 1930: first air mail special delivery stamp, 1931: named a republic, first air mail official and delivery tax stamps, 1936: stamps issued by Gen. Franco Nationalist Revolutionary Government, provisional stamps in Burgeos, Cadiz, Canary Islands, Orense, San Sebastian, Seville, issued by Nationalist and Republican forces, 1931-39: first Republic stamps, 1936-75: named a state, 1937, Dec. 23: first postal tax stamps, 1940, Dec. 23: first postal tax air mail stamps, 1948: first postal tax semipostal stamps.

Spandau: city in Germany, local post, (Stadtbrief-Beförderung Courier), 1897-1900

Spandrel: the triangular space between the border and circle or oval center of a stamp.

Spanelsko: (Czech.) Spain,

Spanelsky: (Czech.) Spanish.

Spania: (Nor.) Spain.

Spanien: (Dan., Ger., Swed.) Spain.

Spaniol: (Rom) Spanish (adj.).

Spanish Administration of Andorra: see Andorra.

Spanish Dominion of Cuba: first stamps in1855, some also used in the Philippines and Puerto Rico; see Cuba.

Spanish Dominion of the Mariana Islands: Sept. 1899: stamps of the Philippines handstamped "Marianas Españas."

Spanish frank stamps: two Spanish authors, Diego Castell Fernandes (1869) and A.F. Duro
(1881), wrote historical philatelic books and received a free frank stamp to mail these works. **Spanish Guinea:** western Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; currency: 100 centimos = 1 peseta 1885, Jan. 9: made a Spanish protectorate, 1902: No.1, 5 centimos dark green, first stamp issued, used only in Rio Muni, 1909: stamps inscribed “Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea,” used in Spanish Guinea, and islands of Fernando Poo and Elobey, Annobon and Corisco (which had previously had their own stamps), 1926: first semipostal stamp, 1941: first air mail stamp, 1951: first special delivery stamp, 1959, July 30: Annobon and Fernando Po detached, 1959, Nov. 23: last issue inscribed “Guinea Española,” 1960: stamps inscribed Rio Muni; Fernando Po has its own stamps, 1968: Fernando Po and Rio Muni united to form the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; see Fernando Po, Rio Muni. **Spanish Morocco:** northwest coast of Africa, former Spanish protectorate; currency: 100 centimos - 1 peseta 1860: used stamps of Spain as a Spanish province, 1874-1903: stamps of Spain used, without overprint, 1903: No.1, 1/4 centimo blue-green, 1908: stamps of Spanish Offices in Morocco handstamped “Tetuan,” 1909: stamps overprinted “Correo Español Marruecos” used in Morocco until 1914, 1912: Spanish Morocco formed with French permission and British approval, 1914: Spanish stamps overprinted “Correo Español Marruecos,” used only in Tangier post office, 1914: first special delivery stamps, 1914, July 22: first stamps issued, withdrawn April 7, 1956. 1915: Spanish stamps overprinted “Proectorado Español en Marruecos” for use in the Spanish zone, all Spanish post offices closed except in Tangier, 1924: first stamps, 1926: first semipostal and semipostal special delivery stamps, 1929: stamps of Spain overprinted “Tanger,” “Correo Espanol Tanger,” and “Correo Tanger” for use in Tanger, also issued semipostals, air mail, special delivery stamps, 1936: first air mail semipostal stamp, 1937: first postal tax stamp, 1938: first air mail stamp, 1956: became independent with French and Tangier zones of Morocco; as Morocco, 1958: values in Spanish currency discontinued; see Morocco. **Spanish Philippines:** stamps issued as Spanish Dominion of the Philippines. **Spanish Sahara:** includes Cabe Juby, La Aguera and Rio de Oro; see Spanish Sahara. **Spanien:** (Dan.) Spain.
Spansk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Spanish.
Spanska Guinea: (Swed.) Spanish Guinea.
Spanska Marocko: (Swed.) Spanish Morocco.
Spanska Västafrika: (Swed.) Spanish West Africa.
Spanska Västindien: (Swed.) Spanish West Indies.
Spanska Västligsahara: (Swed.) Spanish Western Sahara.
Spanska Vestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) Spanish West Africa.
Spanska Vestindien: (Dan., Nor.) Spanish West Indies.
Spanske skeppspost: (Swed.) Spanish ship mail (ship post).
Spanske skibspost: (Dan.) Spanish ship mail (ship post).
Spanske skipspost: (Nor.) Spanish ship mail (ship post).
Spansk Vestafrika: (Dan.) Spanish West Africa.
Spansk Vestindien: (Dan.) Spanish West Indies.
Spanyol: (Hung.) Spanish.
Spanyol Guinea: (Hung.) Spanish Guinea.
Spanyol Marokko: (Hung.) Spanish Morocco.
Spanyolország: (Hung.) Spain.
Spanyol Szahara: (Hung.) Spanish Sahara.
Spargummi: (Ger.) see Economy gum.
Sparta, Ga. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Spartanburg, S. C. 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Spassk: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1883-1913
Spatial: (Fr.) space.
Spaulding's Penny Post: U.S. local post handstamp, Buffalo, N.Y., 1848-49.
SP: Saint Petersburg, city in Russia, local overprint on stamps of Russia, 1992
SPBS: small parcel and bundle sorter, a private mark applied to mail being routed internally for various in-house office departments.
Spec: specimen.
Special Courier Mail: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Special Delivery: 1: established Oct. 1, 1885 with first stamp issued Oct. 1, 1885. 2: Eilzustellung (Ger.); Par Exprés (Fr.); Per Espresso (It.); Urgente (Sp.) 3: preferential handling of mail in dispatch, transportation, and expedited delivery at destination; which may include Sunday and holiday delivery.
Special Delivery: overprint, 1901; see Bahamas.
Special Delivery stamps: stamps issued for the immediate delivery of mail at the receiving post office, not valid for payment of regular postage.
Special event cancel: a postmark used in connection with a special event of a temporary nature.
Special Event Souvenir Sheet: see SES
Special Express: "Special Delivery" Canada.
Special Fee stamp: payment of a fee in addition to the postage for a special purpose; such as late fee, special delivery, etc.
Special Handling stamps: a special fee stamp used in addition to parcel postage so that package would be handled as first class mail; U. S. issued April 1, 1925.
Special issue stamp: stamp printed for a particular mailing requirement as Christmas or the Love stamp.
Specialist: a stamp collector who has made a study of a limited field of collecting such as a topic or a country.

Spécialiste: (Fr.) a stamp collector who has made a study of a limited field of collecting such as a topic or a country.

Spécialités Pharmaceutiques: (Fr.) pharmaceuticals; French Colonies revenue inscription.


Special mail agents: accompanied mail on board steamers and in railroad cars.

Special Mess. (Lacey's): United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Special Mission Courier: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Special printing: current design stamps printed on a better grade of paper and in brilliant colors; used during the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 and in 1935; see Farley's Follies.

Special Reply Service: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Special request envelope: term used for envelopes with imprint of sender in upper left-hand corner, requesting return if undeliverable.

Specialstämpl: (Swed.) special cancel.

Specialstämpelsamlinjgar: (Swed.) special collections.

Special Stamp in Memory of First day of Invasion: ungummed printed by Germany WW II.

Special stamps: regular stamps that are not within the traditional commemorative or definitive issues; consist of holiday and love stamps.

Specialty cover: cover that is more creative than the mass produced covers; may be multi autographed or canceled.

Specie Daler: currency unit in Norway.

Specimen: 1: an individual collectable stamp. 2: muster (Ger.); spécimen (Fr.); saggio (It.); muestra (Sp.).

Specimen: 1: overprint on stamps that are distributed to members of the Universal Postal Union for identification purposes; started in 1879; the USA discontinued this practice in 1904. 3: an overprint used on special prints of the U. S. department stamps sold to the public at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Specimen envelopes: sample envelopes provided by the Post Office to prospective manufacturers as samples.

Specimen stamps: collectors consider these as the overprinted stamps of 1851-95.

Speculation: buying philatelic material in the hope that demand will make it more valuable and provide a profit when sold.

Speculative: stamps that are issued for sale to collectors, not for a legitimate postal use.

Speculiland: Swiss origin fantasy.

Spedire: (It.) forward.

Speed Mail: a USPOD “fax” service for inter-agency mail that lasted for six weeks in 1960.

Speedy: nickname for US special delivery service.


Speiderguttpost: (Nor.) boy scout mail.

Spellatura: (It.) thin spot.


Spendenmarke: (Ger.) charity stamp.

Sperati reproduction: Jean de Sperati, well-known forger, who was so proud of his work that he stamped the back of some stamps, along with a manuscript number.
Spesné známky: (Czech.) special delivery stamps.
Spezialalbum: (Ger.) specialized album.
Spezialsammler: (Ger.) specialist collector.
SPIDAM FRAMCAOS: French Sudan.
Spidsbergen: see Spitzbergen.
Spifs: 1: Stamps perforated (with the) Initials (of) Firms, Societies, etc. 2: British term for perfins, perforated initials; private or official perforated initials or designs punched into stamps to prevent misuse of stamps.
Spinning Top Post Sv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Spit line: too much saliva applied to a mount when affixing it to the album page, residue adheres to the gum of the stamp, creating a "mild gum disturbance."
Spitzbergen: (also Spitzbergen, Spidsbergen) archipelago in the Arctic Ocean ca. 360 miles N of Norway coast; part of the Svalbard Island group. Granted by a 1920 treaty to Norway, and officially taken as a possession in 1925 (Spitzbergen is the Dutch name for the territory, and to Norwegians, the territory is known as Svalbard). Local post established by a shipping company-owned hotel in the mining settlement at Advent Bay to prepay postage on mails carried by company boats to Hammerfest, on Norway's mainland; set-of-2 "Spidsbergen" surface printed on white wove paper local stamps depicting a polar bear attacking a hunter issued in May 1896. Additional polar-theme pictorials issued through 1911.
Spitzertype: relief printing process invented by Edmund Spitzer in 1901; whereby a copper plate, coated with glue, is exposed to light and then etched with iron perchloride to control the degree of etching; after cleaning, this becomes the printing base.
Splice: a taped joint connecting two pieces of a roll of printed stamp paper; used to repair broken webs or extend the length of a roll.
Split: old term for a stamp divided into two or more sections and postally used at a fraction of its face value.
Split-Backs: postcard where card is halved; one side for messages, other side for the address.
Split grill: a stamp showing parts of two or more grills caused by a sheet being misfed while in the process of the grill being applied.
Split stamp: fragments of stamps used to prepay postage in relation to the fragment; if split in two, called a bisect stamp.
Spojené Státy: (Czech.) United States.
Spojené Státy Americké: (Czech.) the United States of America.
Spojené Státy Brazílie: (Czech.) the United States of Brazil.
Spojené Státy Kolombie: (Czech.) the United States of Colombia.
Spojené Typy: (Czech.) different stamp types joined as pairs or other multiples.
Spojka Svislá: (Czech.) vertical se-tenant gutter.
Spojka Vodorovná: (Czech.) horizontal se-tenant gutter.
Sponsor: individual or organization that commissioned a cachetmaker to prepare a special design for a particular issue.
Spoon: British duplex cancellation, in which the date portion is oval, Dec. 1843.
Spoorrwegen Chemins de Fer: (Flemish / Fr.) "trackway or "railroad;" overprint/inscription on stamps of Belgium, parcel post.
Sports: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1962.
Sporvei: (Nor.) street car route, tram route.
Sporvognpost: (Nor.) street car mail, tram post.
Spot: toning or rust spot.
Spotted: personnel employed by the auction firm to point out any active bidder who may have been overlooked by the auctioneer.
Spray-on postmark: ink-jet line cancel applied by USPS.
Spremenberg: city in Germany, local post, "Express-Packet" 1897-1905.
Spratly Islands: South China Sea, between Viet Nam and the Philippines; various islands occupied by China, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.
Spray watermark: nickname for a British watermark depicts a rose bloom the "Spray or Rose" on a two-leaved stem; 1867-73.
Springfalz: (Ger.) peelable hinge.
Springside Post Office: S. Allan Taylor label, 1865.
Sprukket plate: (Nor.) cracked plate.
Spud Papers: series of articles on forgeries that appeared in the periodical The Philatelist, starting in 1871.
Spur die: variety of the 1-cent 1887 series of stamped envelopes with a spur projecting downward from the bottom of the bust.
Spurious stamps: stamps that have been produced or altered to cheat collectors or postal administrations.
Sprung: (Ger.) primary crack or flaw in the German Rosette design stamp.
Sputnik: (Russ.) satellite.
SQ: precedes the European postal code on addresses in Slovakia, such as SQ-812 11, Bratislava.
SQAY: Great Britain local carriage label.
S.Q. Trsta Vuja: Yugoslavia Zone B, Trieste.
S.Q. Trsta Zracna P: Yugoslavia, Trieste Zone B, air mail issue.
Squared circle: cancellation that is circle, containing city and date, within a square; used mainly in Canada, Great Britain and Italy; acted as a duplex canceler.
Square pair: refers to two triangular stamps that are joined on the long side of the triangle to form a square.
Squire's City Express Post: S. Allan Taylor label.
Srbsko: (Czech.) Serbia,
Srbsky: (Czech.) Serbian.
Srbsko a Cerna Hora: (Czech.) Serbia and Montenegro.
SR CDS: Single-Ring Circular Date Stamp
S.R.M.: "Skilling Reichs Munze" currency unit in the German States
Srpen: (Czech.) August (month).
**Srodkwa Lit(v)wa Poczta:** *(Pol.)* overprint / inscription on stamps for Central Lithuania Mail, 1920; see Central Lithuania.

**Srpska:** Bosnian Serb Administration issue

**SS:** 1: Steam Ship (carried mail) 2: auction abbreviation for topical stamps on stamps. 3: *(Sp.)* San Sebastian (Spain) pre-adhesive postmark. 4: abbreviation for Souvenir sheet.

**SSM:** Scott Stamp Monthly *(USA).*

**S.S.P.:** Suisse Service Postal *(Fr., Swiss.)* Switzerland postal service.

**SSR:** Soviet Socialist Republic.

**SSS:** overprint for "on Sirmoor State Service."

**SSS Emergency Mail Serv.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**SSSR:** forgery by Germany on British stamp of the 1 ½ d 1937 Coronation issue.

**SSSS:** see Society for Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

**Sst., Sonderstempel:** *(Ger.)* special cancel.

**SSVTA:** Sel-Service Value Ticket Automans; vending machines, Switzerland.

**SSW:** overprint on U.S. revenue stamps for Samuel S. White.

**ST:** 1: ST, *(without country name)* currency unit in Thailand (Siam). 2: Superintendent of Telegraph, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 3: abbreviation for street, Saint. 4: Sorting Tender, on railway postmarks

**Staats Marke:** *(Ger.)* German States-Wurttemberg; official use.

**Staatsvertrag 1955:** overprint on stamp of Austria commemorating the signing of the 1955 State treaty ending the Allied military occupation.

**S.T.A.B.:** in oval frame, cancel for mail on Finnish steamships, 1880s.

**Stabbing:** the process where a lithographer affixes transfers in position by pushing a needle point through the superimposed transfer and base sheet.

**Stabler's Local Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Stade-Brief-Beforderung:** *(Ger.)* city of Colmar, local post, Germany, 1896-98.

**Stadt Berlin:** *(Ger.)* city of Berlin; Soviet occupation, 1948-49

**Stadtbeforderung Courier:** *(Ger.)* city of Dusseldorf, local post, Germany, 1894-96.

**Städteausgabe:** *(Ger.)* local issue.

**Stående:** *(Nor.)* upright (position).

**Stadt-Güter-Verkehr Berlin:** *(Ger.)* city of Berlin, local post, Germany 1944-45.

**Stadt Pest, S.S.:** steamship marking the Danube Steam Navigation Company for Middle Danube Lines, build around 1860s. **Stadtpost:** *(Ger.)* local post stamps.

**Stadt Post Amt:** *(Ger.)* "City Post Bremen" German States.

**Stadt Post Basle:** *(Ger.)* "City Post Basel" Canton of Basel, Switzerland, 1845.

**Stadt Post Berlin:** *(Ger.)* "City Post Berlin," issued after Allied occupation, 1945

**Stadtpost Study Group:** Germany Philatelic Society focuses on private mail systems in late 1800s.

**Stadt Pest, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1860s, for middle Danube lines.

**Stadt Storkow:** *(Ger.)* city in Germany; WWII local issue.

**Stadt Strausberg:** *(Ger.)* city in Germany, WWII local issue.

**Staemple:** newspaper stamps, Austria.

**Staffa:** Great Britain local carriage label, 1969.

**Staftpostmarke:** *(Ger.)* city post stamp.

**Staggered perforation:** our of alignment comb perforation due to movement of the paper
between descents of the pins.

**Staging cachet**: handstamp cachet applied to all mail on certain flights; such as "Deutsche Luftpost Europa-Sudamerika" cachet on all Zeppelin flights from Europe to South America.

**Staining**: a discoloration in the paper of a stamp.

**Stait’s Despatch Post**: U.S. local post handstamp, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850-55.

**Stalag**: (Ger.) camp.

**Stålbåla**: (Nor.) steel-blue (metallic color).

**Stålgrå**: (Nor.) steel-grey (metallic color).

**Stålgrayrtryck**: (Swed.) steel-engraving recess printing.

**Stalingrad**: now known as Volgograd, Russia.

**Stålstempel**: (Nor.) steel die (cancellation).

**Ståltrykk**: (Nor.) see Trykk - Stål.

**Stambul, S.S.**: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built in 1839 for Levant lines.

**Stamford Mercury**: British postmark with a curved name panel instead of the circular date

**Stammbaum**: (Ger.) provenance, ancestry.

**Stamp**: 1: in stamp collecting, a term for an adhesive label for postal purposes. 2: a hard substance mounted on a handle for making an impression on postal stamps. 3: an impression made by the hard substance on postal stamps. 4: Tibet official

**Stampa**: (It.) printing.

**Stamp Act**: 1: refers to English Stamp Act of 1765-66 to be applied to newspapers, almanacs, advertisements, playing cards, etc.; embossed stamps were die sunk with a heraldic design. 2: British Parliament Act of 1765, repealed in 1766, imposing a duty on various types of paper used in the American colonies; have word "America" in the design; also known as "Tea Tax"

**Stamp agency package stamp**: seals issued in 1875 to place on packages opened on handling during postal handling.

**Stamp album**: book designed to hold stamps.

**Stampalia**: Dodecanese Island of Atypalia, Aegean Sea 1912, pre: used stamps of Turkey, 1912: No.1, 2 centesimi orange brown, 1916: first stamps without overprints, 1920: Turkey ceded group to Italy, 1943, Sept.: became part of Greece, 1943: reoccupied by German forces, 1945: liberated by Allied forces, 1945, June 18: British post offices opened, stamps of Britain overprinted “M.E.F.” (Middle East Forces), when islands transferred to Greece, 1947, Mar. 30: British post offices closed; stamps of Greece overprinted “S.D.D.” (Dodecanese Military Occupation), 1947, summer: stamps of Greece used; see Astipalaia.

**Stamp, American Foreign Service**: U.S. consular fee stamps as payment of fee for services, attached to documents or receipts.

**Stampa Rotativa**: (Sp.) rotary printing.

**Stamp Art**: term used by USPS to denote stamp designs being offered as works of art.

**Stamp Automat**: device for vending U. S. postage stamps, first used Sept. 2, 1938, accepted coins only.

**Stamp, baseball card**: first issued by St. Vincent in the size of a baseball trading card and printed on cardboard.

**Stamp, boating**: see Boating stamp.

**Stamp, Bypost**: see By Post stamp.

**Stamp canceling machine**: earliest known date in the U.S. was at the Boston, Mass. post office, 1876.
Stampcard: 1: produced by Ottmar Zieher of Munich, Germany in late 1890s, for various countries, with "Made in Germany" on the reverse, copies exist that were made in the USA. 2: North Korea issued Stampcards in 1993, in the size of credit cards.

Stamp, carrier: see Carrier stamp.
Stamp, Cigarette Tube: see Cigarette Tube Stamp.
Stamp, cinderella: see Cinderella stamp.
Stamp, circular: first issued by the Indian district of Scinde in 1852.
Stamp club: a group formed by stamp collectors for the mutual enjoyment of the hobby.
Stamp, coil: see Coil stamp.
Stamp collecting: hobby devoted to the collecting and study of philatelic material.
Stamp Collecting Month: sponsored by the UPU and postal administrations throughout the world, celebrated every October since 1981.

Stamp collector: briefmarkensammler (Ger.); collectionneur de timbre-poste (Fr.); filatelico (It.); filatelista (Sp.).
Stamp.com: first firm approved by the USPS to sell postage online.
Stamp, commemorative: see Commemorative stamp.
Stamp, Consular Service Fee: see Consular Service Fee Stamp.
Stamp, cordials: see Cordial stamps.
Stamp currency: during period of shortage of coins, unused postage stampshave been authorized to be used as coins; usually covered with casing of celluloid or metal; used during American Civil War, British South Africa Co., 1900; Russia, etc.
Stamp dealer: one who buys and sells philatelic material as a business to earn a profit.
Stamp decoder: clear acrylic lens formerly sold by the USPS to encoded imagery on some stamps; such as letters "USAF" on the 1997 Department of the Air Force commemorative.
Stamp, definitive: see Definitive.
Stamp, department: see Departmentals.
Stamp design error: examples are a canoe moving in the water without a sailor, a ship's flag waving in one direction while the ship is moving in another direction, a man with six fingers or the incorrect picture of a celebrity.
Stamp Distribution Office: a regional USPS site that distributes postal items to various postal facilities.
Stamp, documentary: see Documentary stamps.
Stamp, Duck: see Duck stamps.
Stamp duty: 1: inscription on stamps of the British Empire when used for revenue purposes only, many used as postage stamps when required due to a shortage of stamps. 2: stempelsteur (Ger.); droit d'timbre (Fr.); tassa di bollo (It.); impuesto del timbre (Sp.).
Stamp edging: paper surrounding a sheet of stamps; known as the sheet margin.
Stamp envelope: general term for envelopes, cards which are impressed by a postal design for revenue purposes.
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Stamp, embroidered: Switzerland issued an embroidered stamp in 2001.
Stampex '86: 1986 Aitutaki overprint for stamp exhibition.
Stamp folio: USPS product issued in early 1990s with block of four 29¢ stamps.
Stamp for Specialty, United States Internal Revenue: taxpaid revenue stamp taxed on an activity rather than a product being sold.
Stamp, free-form: first issued by Sierra Leone in 1964 in shape of map of Sierra Leone.
Stamp Fulfillment Center: mail order center of USPS, located in Kansas City, MO.
Stamp, hologram: Austria issued the world's first hologram stamp in 1988.
Stamp identification: knowing the name of the country and other information regarding the stamp.
Stampigliare: (It.) overprint.
Stampila prima zi: (Rom.) first day cancellation.
Stampit: software system used in Germany in 2001 to produce postage stamps printed by computer and sold online.
Stamp, largest: the honor goes to China for its 1913-14 issue measuring 248mm by 77mm.
Stample: (Ger.) "Stamp" newspaper stamps, Austria.
Stampless cover: 1: mail sent by post prior to the start of the prepaid postage stamp. 2: Altbrief (Ger.); Lettre Prephilatélique (Fr.); Busta Prefilatelica (It.); Sobre Prefilatelico (Sp.)
Stamp Lift: device used to remove stamps from paper without soaking. Stamps are placed on a shelf above the water, then covered with humidity slowly loosening the paper.
Stamp Lover: British philatelic journal.
Stamp money: unused postage stamps used as currency during shortages.
Stamp News: inscription on stamp labels produced by A.C. Roessler as a copy of the 1929 2¢ Sullivan Expedition stamp.
Stamp, octagon: first issued by Great Britain in 1847.
Stamp on cloth: Hungary printed stamps on a linen-finish paper in 1958.
Stamp on gold foil: Tonga started this craze when its issued a circular gold foil stamp in 1963.
Stamp on plastic: Bhutan put a three-dimensional image with a plastic overlay in 1967.
Stamp-on-stamp: stamp designs that feature other stamp(s).
Stamp on steel: Bhutan issued a stamp, honoring steel production on steel in 1969.
Stamp on tin: U.S. issued tobacco revenue stamps printed on tin foil in the 1860s.
Stamp on wood: Djibouti printed two souvenir sheets on wood in 1985 in honor of John Audubon.
Stamp position: system whereby every stamp on a sheet has a number; the numbering starts with the upper left stamp is #1, continuing the count along the top row, and if the sheet has ten stamps per row, then the last stamp in the top row is #10, and the second row would begin with stamp #11.
Stamp out Naked Mail: rubber stamp, privately applied, to promote the use of stamps on mail.
Stamp Out Want: seal used as scrip among the unemployed during the U.S. depression.
Stamp position code: European term for angle of stamp placement on mail as a message.
Stamp press: device for drying a wet stamp quickly.
Stamp printed on both sides: a positive impression printed on the back in addition to the front of the stamp paper.
Stamp, recording: Bhutan issued a stamp shaped like a phonograph record in 1973 that actually played the nation's national anthem.
Stamp Reproduction: uncanceled U.S. stamps reproduced in authentic colors must be shown either at less than 75% or more than 150% of actual size.

Stamps by Mail: a service in which the customer uses a self-mailer order form or by telephone and pays by check or credit card for postage stamps that are delivered with the customer's regular mail.

Stamps, Customs Fee: see Customs Fee stamps.

Stamp show: a show sponsored by a stamp club to exhibit stamp collections.

Stamp size: the size of the stamp design, measured in mm.

Stamp, smallest: the 13¢ Indian Head penny definitive of 1978 measures 17mm by 20 mm, larger than the Bolivar, Colombia which issued a stamp in 1863-66 measuring 8mm by 9.55mm.

Stamp, smell: Bhutan issue of 1973 smell like roses.

Stamps-on-Stamps: a topical collecting specialty that includes stamps, letters, postal markings on stamps.

Stamp, stereo: Finland issued a pair of stamps, both of which show a flask and the molecular structure of camphor, and produce a 3-dimensional effect when viewed together, also Italy's 3-D stamp of December 1956.

Stamps to go: customer purchases of postage stamps at consignment outlets such as grocery stores, or via ATM machines that dispense stamps.

Stamp stores: a Postal Retail Outlet located as part of a postal facility.

Stamp, trapezoid: first issued by Malaysia in 1967.

Stamp, triangle: first issued in 1853 by the Cape of good Hope; first U.S. was issued in 1997 for the Pacific 97 exhibition.

Stamp Twins: Two stamps with similar designs that were issued due to a coincidence and not an agreement between postal authorities to honor the same subject.

Stamp vending machine: a vending machine that has several modules that dispense varying quantities of stamps from a coil in each module.

Stamp Venturers: private contractor for printing postage stamps in combination with other firms.

St. Albans Postal Serv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

St. Andrew's Cross Labels: blank spaces on sheets of stamps to bring the sheet values to even amounts; in Austria these spaces were filled with diagonal lines known as St. Andrew's crosses; in stamp booklets, these blank spaces are used for advertising.

St. Andrew's Cross postmark: British penny black cancel, Edinburgh, with two lines or rows of crosses with the office number (131) in between.

Standardganzsachen: (Ger.) commonly used postal stationery. Standard Mail: USPS term for merger of third-class and fourth-class mail as one term under Classification Reform act of July 1, 1996; formerly advertising mail.

Standard Mail A: USPS term for advertising mail.

Standard Mail B: USPS term for parcel post.

Standard Match Company: see Private die match proprietary stamps.

Standing Helvetia: refers to the 1882-1907 Switzerland issue, which depicts the standing figure of Helvetia, instead of the seated figure used on previous issues.

Standort: (Ger.) location at a stamp show.

St. Andrew's Cross: crosses printed on the four blank spaces left in the panes of the early stamps of Austria and British stamp booklets to prevent forgeries from using gummed stamp paper.
Stanislav Issue: the 1919 Austrian stamps, overprinted and surcharged, of the Western Ukraine.
Stanley Gibbons: British based stamp catalogs of the world, and also the name of a prominent dealer and auction house.
Stanleyville: now known as Kisangani, Zaire.
Staplehurst Deliv. Sv.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Star: 1: badge of Islam, on many stamps of Moslem countries. 2: star, numeral, overprint on stamps of Ethiopia for semi-postal. 3: British 1854-57 perforated, line-engraved issues with check letters in bottom corners and stars in upper corners.
Star and Crescent: 1: with colorless crescent on stamps of Turkey semi-postal. 2: Star and Crescent: overprint on stamps of Algeria semi-postal. 3: six-pointed Hebrew star was mistakenly used in an overprint by Turkey and rapidly corrected. 4: stamps of India 1937-43 were overprinted for use in Bahawalpur. 5: issue of Pakistan 1948, showing moon facing right (known as a decrescent) instead of left; corrected in 1949 issues.
Staraya Russa: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1881
Star cancel: incorporates a star or other similar geometric feature.
Star Die: U.S. postal stationery series of 1860 where stars appear on each side of the oval design.
Star Flag cancels: produced by the American Hand Power Cancelling Machine, early 1890s.
Stark schwankende farbtonungen auf glatten oder rauhem papier: (Ger.) smooth or rough paper with heavy fluctuation in shading.
Star Match: see Private die match proprietary stamps.
Starobylsk: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1876-95
Star, open: some of the Washington-Franklin plate blocks has an open star after the imprint and before the plate number in the margin. The star means that stamps printed from plates with 3 mm of spacing, instead of 2 mm, between the six outer vertical rows on each side of the plate.
Star plates: U.S. plates with a star in the imprint or near the plate number to indicate an experimental spacing of the subjects, tested in 1908 and 1925.
Star Route: (obsolete) routes carrying mail between post offices while Rural Free Delivery was being established, designated with three stars on routes, other than railroad or steamboat; the stars officially represent "celerity, certainty, security."
Star solid: plate 4980 and 4988 of the Washington-Franklin series have a solid star to indicate the 3 mm wider spacing. The 2¢ Lincoln issue of 1909 also has a solid star.
Starting bid: minimum bid.
Star watermark: paper used in 1879 with a five pointed star added to the watermark to distinguish it from pervious watermark.
State Bedding Stamps: labels with name of state and department with the state government that is involved in the regulation of bedding products.
State, Dept. of: U. S.: officials, high values were used for foreign usage.
Stated-to-catalog: a large lot of stamps, put up for auction, where the auctioneer accepts the vendor's estimate of the catalog value, without checking it.
State Envelopes: inscription of front of envelopes, 1863, with name of state and its counties of front, Post Office chart and location map on back.
State Hunting Permit Stamps: issued by individual U.S. states, usually sold for less than face value after period of validity.
Staten Island: island off the coast of Tierra del Fuego, had a post office 1890 - 1902.
Staten Island Express Post: U. S. local post, Staten Island, N.Y., 1849.
State of North Borneo: North Borneo, British rule.
State of Oman: unauthorized labels; see Sultanate of Oman.
State of Rainbow Creek: label for Australian successionist state.
State of Singapore: Singapore.
Stamp Planet: publication that existed from May 1923 to Dec. 1924; merged with Stamp Topics.
Statens Järnvägar: (abbr. SJ) (Swed.) Swedish National Railways
State Post: Vermont created a post office for the State in Feb.1784 and established five post offices.
State revenue stamps: issued by the states rather than federal authority; most common are mattress stamps.
States of Jersey: inscription for a revenue issue from the Channel island of Jersey; overprinted "Specimen" to preclude their use.
States of the Church: see Roman States.
Statesville, N. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Stationarius: postmaster, Roman imperial postal system, about 250 BC.
Station cancel: cancellation applied at a temporary postal station established for a convention, exhibition or other special event.
Stati Parm(ensi): (It.) "States of Parma" first issue of the Italian state of Parma, see Parma.
Stati Uniti: (It.) United States.
Stat di Conservazione: (It.) see Condition.
Stato di Conservazione Vario: (It.) a sound copy, not good, if used, not too heavily postmarked.
Stato Pontificao: (It.) Papal States.
Stats ministeriet: (Dan.) "State Minitsry," identifies government mail.
Statue of Liberty: whereby the floor bidder participant never lowers the bidding paddle during the entire calling of the bidding increments.
Stavropol: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1894-1912.
S.T.C.: Stated-to-catalog, total or other, based on catalog prices.
St. Christopher: island in the West Indies; currency:12 pence = 1 shilling 1789: first postmark introduced, 1858-60: used British stamps, 1870, April 1: No.1, 1 penny dull rose, first stamp issued, 1890, Oct. 31: St. Christopher stamps superseded by those of the Leeward Islands, 1903: used the stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis.
Ste: USPS abbreviation in address for street.
Steam: marking on mail carried by a steam boat applied at the receiving post office, when the cover entered the U.S. Post Office Department mail system.
Steamboat: 1: handstamp used on letters entering New York and Providence in 1823, Philadelphia in 1824. 2: applied at post offices to letters turned in at ports of call of boat that had no mail carrying contract.

Steamboat mail: first steamboat to carry mail across the Atlantic Ocean was the SS Royal William in 1833; authorized by an Act of Congress, Feb. 27, 1813, for contracts for carrying mail on steamboats.

Steamboat marking: used on inland or coastal steamship that had no contract to carry U.S. mails.

Steamer rate: indicates a fee for the carriage of mails by sea.

Steamers Letter Box: used in port of Shanghai for paquebot.

Steamway: marking applied at post offices ro letters handed to contract carriers along the way on a route, whether by land or water; 19th and early 20th-century.

Stecher: (Ger.) engraver.

Stedstempel: (Nor.) circular datestamp (cds) cancellation.


Steel blue: color changeling on the 24¢ stamp in the 1861 series.

Steel engraving: engraving stamp designs on steel dies that are then hardened to produce printing plates.

Steep Holm: island off Somerset; Great Britain local carriage label.

Stein: Donald Evans issue; Holland; see Evans, Donald.

Steindruck: (Ger.) printed on face of paper, lithography.

Steinemeyer's City Post: 1859, Charleston, S.C.; see Carriers" Stamps.

Steintrykk: (Nor.) see Trykk - Stein.

Stella clavisque maris indici: "The star and key of the Indian Ocean"; on stamps of Mauritius.

Stellaland: protectorate in the Transvaal, South Africa currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling 1883: formed by land grants to volunteers during war in 1879-79 1884, Feb.1: No.1, 1 penny red, first stamps issued as local post, inscribed “Republiek Stellaland,” 1885, Sept. 30: annexed by British and became part of British Bechuanaland, 1885, Dec. 2: stamps of Cape of Good Hope overprinted “British Bechuanaland” used.

Ste. Marie de Madagascar: island off east coast of Madagascar; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1894: No.1, 1 centime black on lilac blue, French Colonial Navigation and Commerce key type stamps issued, 1896: became part of Madagascar.

Stemma: (It.) coat of arms.

Stempel: 1: (Ger.) stamp. 2: (Dan., Ger.) cancel, postmark. 3: (with "cents"); Austria, Lombardy-Venetia, 1850. 4: (with "kreuzers"); Austria, 1850. 5: "Stamp" newspaper stamp; Austria, 1851-63.

Stempelmarke: (Ger.) fiscal stamp.

Stempelsteuer: (Ger.) stamp duty.

Stempel (Zeitungs): (Ger.) newspaper stamps, Austria.

Stemplet: (Dan.) used, cancelled.

Stenkjaer: > (also Steinkjer, Stenkjer) town and seat of Nord-Trøndelag county, N Central Norway, N of Levanger and at the head of the Trondheim Fjord ca. 275 mile N of Oslo. Local post established by W. B. Bough (see Hammerfest), with set-of-4 "Stenkjaer / By Post"
lithographed local stamps depicting a bear in the wild issued 20 July 1888. The local post ceased operations at the end of 1888.

**Stentryck:** *(Swed.)* lithography.

**Stereogram:** first used by Canada Post for a hologram containing a 60-frame "moving" image.

**Stereoscopic stamps:** design of Italian stamps consisted of globes in red and green, that when seen through special glasses, have a three-dimensional effect; Dec. 29, 1956.

**Stereotype:** design copying using metal cast in a mold or plaster to produce printing bases for relief printing.

**Sterk Fiolett:** *(Nor.)* stong violet, deep violet (color).

**Sterk Utkramarin:** *(Nor.)* stong ultramarine, deep ultramarine (color).

**Sterling Sommer:** subcontractor to Ashton-Potter for printing U.S. stamps.

**Stern Parcel Service:** local, Canada postal strike, 1968.

**Stettin:** city in Germany, local post, 1: Privatstadbrief-Beförderung, 1887-88 2: Stadtbrief-Beförderung, 1887-88. 3: now known as Szczecin, Poland.

**Steuer Kasse Erste:** *(Ger.)* cancel for tax cash (office) first.

**Steuermarke:** *(Ger.)* tax or fiscal stamp.

**Steven's:** catalog of Mexican revenues.

**Stevens, H. R.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Stevens Security Press:** subcontractor to Ashton-Potter for printing U.S. stamps.

**St. Evis-Nevik:** British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers*.

**Stewart's:** see Mrs. Stewart's.

**STG:** Thailand 1932-43

**St.G.:** St. Georges, Bermuda.

**St. Gothard:** Switzerland hotel post, 1882-87.

**St. Helena:** island in the South Atlantic Ocean; home of Napoleon’s exile; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pence = 1 pound sterling (1971) 1815-post: mail connections were via Cape Town, 1856, Jan.: No.1, 6 pence blue, British colony issued first stamp, 1912-pre: stamps used are usually found with fancy cork cancellations, 1916: first war tax stamp, 1961, Oct. 12: first semipostal, withdrawn from sale Oct. 19, 1961 1986, June 9: first postage due stamp; see Ascension.

**St. Helena:** sinking ship design, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

**S. Thome e Principe:** inscription for St. Thomas and Price Islands to 1914; S. Tome after 1914.

**S. Tiago:** *(Sp.)* Santiago (Chile) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Stich:** *(Ger.)* engraving.

**Stichtiefsdruck:** *(Ger.)* recess printed pates have raised image; see Recess printed.

**Stichzähnung:** *(Ger.)* pin perforation.

**Sticker:** usually die-cut adhesives, decorative in nature; may be considered a cinderella.

**Stickney Press:** BEP intaglio, webfed, rotary press developed by Benjamin Stickney, 1914.

**Stick 'N Tic:** experimental Canadian label to speed up automatic sorting during the 1983 Christmas season.

**Stiffener:** piece of card placed inside an envelope to prevent it from being creased or damaged by mail handling equipment.

**Stiftung Deutsche Jugendmarke:** *(Ger.)* "German Youth Foundation," semi-postal.

**Stiftung zur Förderung der Philatelic und Postgeschichte:** *(Ger.)* Foundation for the Promotion of Philately and Postal History, recipient of semi-postal sales funds in Germany.
Still, John H.: carrier in San Francisco, about 1851, had circle handstamp "Mailed at Still's N. Y. Bookstore, San Francisco.

Stillehavet: (Dan.) Pacific Ocean.

Stimpilmerki: (Ice.) documentary revenue stamps

Stitch watermark: straight or zig-zag lines watermark caused by the stitching together of the ends of cloth aprons on which the pulp is assembled in the paper making process, appears as a row of short parallel lines.

Stkbk: abbreviation for stockbook.

St. Kilda: 1: Great Britain local carriage label, Outer Herbrides, 1968. 2: island, 100 miles off the coast of Scotland, with labels bearing its name.

St. Kilda "toy mail boat": mail was sealed in a tin can that was placed in a hollow block of wood carved as a toy boat; then covered by a block of wood inscribed "St. Kilda-Please open." The boat would float out with the tide. Hopefully, they were picked up by passing vessels. Island evacuated in 1930. In 1957, the British Army established a base on the island, and mail is taken by Army helicopter.

St. Kitts: oldest British colony in West Indies, currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar 1858-60: used stamps of Great Britain, 1870, April 1: issued its first stamp as St. Christopher, 1890, Oct.: used stamps of the Leeward Islands, 1903: No.1, ½ penny green and violet, stamps for the combined colony of St. Kitts and Nevis were used, along with general issues of Leeward Islands, 1916: first war tax stamp issued, 1952: stamps with names of the St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla used, 1956: St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla became separate colony, 1967, Feb. became an Associated State of the British Commonwealth, Anguilla went on its own, 1980, June 23: No.1, 5 cents multi, St. Kitts and Nevis had separate stamps, first official stamps; see St. Christopher, St. Kitts-Nevis.


St. Leelena: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers

St. Louis Bears: nickname for the postmaster provisional stamps issued in Nov.1846 by the postmaster of St. Louis, Mo. The design features the Missouri coat of arms which includes two bears.

St. Louis City Delivery Company: U. S. local post, St. Louis, Mo., 1883.

St. Lucia: British West Indies island, one of the Windward Group; official name of postal administration: Saint Lucia Postal Services currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1949) 1803: occupied by Great Britain, 1844-60: British stamps used at Castries with “A 11" cancel for overseas mail, 1860, Dec. 18: No.1, 1 penny rose red, first issue, 1880s: individual villages used internal post with index letters in the postmarks, 1881: joined the U.P.U., 1916: first war tax stamp, 1931: first postage due stamp, 1956-62: became member of the British Caribbean Federation, 1967, Mar.1: achieved Associated Statehood, first air mail stamp, 1979,

**St. Lucia**: Horrabin, Pip Squeak & Wilford, Pop; inscriptions, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Cy. Limited**: used within the island, 1882; in 1869 used for the prepayment of letters between Castries and towns along the coast of St. Lucia.

**St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Cy. Limited**: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers*

**St. Marron**: Swiss origin label.

**St. Moritz**: 1: Switzerland hotel post, 1892, Hotel Neues Stahlbad. 2: Switzerland hotel post, 1892-1904, Engadinerhof Hotel. 3: Switzerland hotel post, 1897, Privat Hotel Tognoni.

**STMP**: auction abbreviation for stamp.

**St. Nalena**: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers*

**Stochastic screening printing method**: printing based on dots in an apparently random position

**Stock book**: a book with pockets designed to hold stamps; also available in card size and individual sheets.

**Stock Exchange Forgery**: The British 1/- 1867 stamp were sold at the London Stock Exchange to pay the postage on telegraph forms. In 1898, an alert dealer saw that they were blurry in appearance and some of the corner letters were in combinations that should not have existed. An investigation found that were forgeries and the culprits were never found.

**Stockholm**: Seaport city, capital of Sweden, and seat of Stockholm province; largest city in Sweden; the largest city in Sweden, and its cultural, commercial, and financial center. Two local posts operated through the 1920s, to include Aktiebolager Stadsposten and Stockholms Privata Lokalpost (q.v. individual Stockholm Local Post entries).

**Stockholm - Aktiebolaget Stadsposten**: Local post established under the direction of Anders Jeurling, beginning operations on 5 December 1887. The local post was purchased by the Swedish Post Office Dept. effective 10 September 1889, and ceased operations on 1 October 1889. First set-of-6 "Stockholms Stadspost" lithographed local stamps depicting a king caricature and values as "öre" issued 5 December 1887, with similar set with values as "øre" issued later, also in 1887, and a final similar-design set-of-2 issued 7 August 1888 (3 öre rose-colored) and 1 January 1889 (4 öre gold & blue).

**Stockholm - Stockholms Privata Lokalpost**: Local post registered by R. W. Lindhe on 21 November 1925, and beginning operations on 14 December of the same year. The company was reorganized in 1926, but entered liquidation on 4 June 1927. Lindhe organized the Göteborg Privata Local Post (q.v.), having remaining stocks of their triangular stamps, which were overprinted for the new enterprise, and which were issued 14 December 1925. Other different-design stamps were issued through the end of 1926.

**Stockport & Manchester**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Stock transfer stamps**: tax of stock transfers and certificates; used by federal and state authorities; 1918-52.

**Stoke-On-Trent Private**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**S. Tome e Principe**: (Port.) St. Thomas & Prince Islands

**Stone's City Post**: U.S. local post handstamp, New York, N.Y., 1858-59.

**Stoos**: Switzerland hotel post, 1871-95, Hotel Pension Stoos.

**Stop**: known to printers as a period; British term for a period.
Stora Comoro: (Swed.) the Comoro Islands.
Storbritannien: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Great Britain, see Britisk (Dan., Nor.), Britiskk (Swed.).
Storfurstendömet: (Swed.) Grand Duchy.
Storia Postale: (It.) postal history
Storkow: city in Germany, local post, 1946.
Storlek: (Swed.) size.
Stormramp Nederland: (Dut.) "Flood Relief in Netherlands," overprint on stamps of Surinam.
Størrelse: (Dan.) size.
Största: (Swed.) largest.
Största enhet: (Swed.) largest unit.
Stothkh, Stotinki: currency unit in Bulgaria
Stotinki: currency unit in Bulgaria.
ST.P.A.: Stadt Post Amt (Ger.) town post office.
St. Petersburg: known as Leningrad, USSR.
Stpl., Stempel: (Ger.) cancellation.
Str: abbreviation for strip
Strå: (Nor.) straw (color).
Strada: (Czech.) Wednesday.
Strafporto: (Den.) "Penalty postage" Denmark postage due.
Strågul: (Nor.) straw-yellow (color).
Straight edge (SE): a stamp which naturally lacks perforations.
Straight line cancel: refers to a marking in which the basic postmark information, such as city and state, appear in a straight line, with no deviations.
Straight Line Perforator: BEP machine that utilized a set of perforating pins and a center cutting wheel, created perforations and cut the sheet in half.
Strain: (Rom.) foreign.
Strainatate: (Rom.) foreign countries.
Straits Settlements: Malay Peninsula, consisted of Malacca, Penang, and Singapore; currency 100 cents = 1 dollar 1826: Malacca, Singapore and Penang incorporated into one government, 1854, Oct. 22-March 31, 1867: stamps of India used, 1867-pre: stamps of British India in use without overprint 1867, Sept. 1: No.1, 1 ½¢ on ½ anna blue, overprinted stamps of India with a crown and surcharge, 1876, April 1: stamps of Straits Settlements overprinted for Johore, 1877, April 1: joined the U.P.U., 1906-11: Straits Settlements overprint on stamps of Labuan; 1917: first semipostal stamp, 1924: first postage due stamp, 1936-41: Singapore became separate colony, issues inscribed “Malaya,” 1942, March 16 - 1945: stamps of Straits Settlements overprinted under
Japanese occupation, 1946: colony dissolved, Malacca and Penang became part of the Malayan Union, which then became the Federation of Malaya (1948); Labuan transferred to British North Borneo, Singapore is a self-governing state, Christmas Island administrated by Australia; see Malaya (Federated Malay States).

**Straordinario**: (It.) Tuscany newspaper tax, full inscription reads "Bollo Straordinario Per Le Poste" and delivered by express messenger, 1854.

**Strappato**: (It.) torn.

**Strappe**: (It.) tear.

**Strapper**: (Brit.) part-time postal employee usually hired during holiday season.

**Strausberg**: city in Germany, local post; 1: Private-Brief-Verkehr/Privatpost; 1886-1900 2: Privat-Post Hansa; 1892-98 3: Stadt Strausberg; 1945-46

**Straw**: U.S. Navy mail code name during WW II for Samoa.

**Strawberry variety**: flaw in U.S. Lake Placid stamp indicates spot of red near skier.

**Strawboard**: U.S. Navy mail code name during WW II for Wallis Island.

**Strawhat**: U.S. Navy mail code name during WW II for Upolu, Samoa.

**Street car letter boxes**: U.S. ordinary letter boxes attached to front or rear of street cars running on regular schedules.

**Street car mail service**: systems were operating in 13 major U.S. cities between 1893 and the 1920s; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington. In 1899, the mail services were transferred from the Railway Mail Service to the postmasters of the concerned cities.

**Streif-(franko)band**: (Ger.) wrapper.

**Streife**: (Ger.) strip (of stamps).

**Streik**: (Ger.) strike.

**Stretta**: (It.) cut close.

**Strie**: (Dan.) strip (of stamps).

**Stríbrná**: (Czech.) silver (metallic color).

**Stríbrnosedá**: (Czech.) silver-grey (color).

**Strike**: a machine or handstamp cancel on a stamp or cover.

**Strike Back E.L.S.**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Strike post**: stamps and handstamps used by private carriers when the official post office is on strike.

**Strike Post '71**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Strike Post (Atsral)**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Strike Post (Inge)**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Stringer & Morton's City Despatch**: 1: U.S. local post, Baltimore, Md., 1850. 2: S. Allan Taylor labels.

**Strip**: 1: three or more stamps that have not been separated. 2: bande (Fr.); streifen (Ger.); striscia (It.); tira (Sp.).

**Strippers**: equipment used to free the perforated sheets from the perforating pins.

**Striscia**: (It.) strip (of stamps).

**Stroke perforator**: a perforation device that perforates stamps by an up-and-down stroke motion.

**Stroma**: Great Britain local carriage label, Orkney islands, 1962.

**Stroma to Huna**: bogus Great Britain local post, 1960s

**Strubel**: Various types of handmade paper used in early Swiss stamps, not limited to the silk
thread type.

Stryj: city in Poland, local provisional overprint, 1919

St. Thomas and Prince Island: two islands in the Gulf of Guinea; aka Sao Tome and Principe; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis, 100 centavos = 1 escudo (1913), 100 centimos = 1 dobra (1977) 1869: No.1, 5 reis black, first issue, Portuguese colonial key types, 1892: first newspaper stamp, 1904: first postage due stamp, 1925: first postal tax due stamp, 1938: first air mail stamp, 1951, June 11: islands became an overseas province of Portugal, 1975, July 12: became independent as the republic, 1977, Aug. 22; joined the U.P.U.


St. Thomas-Porto Rico: bogus set of nine values, issued after mail service ceased in 1869 between the two ports; or, prepared for use but not issued.

S.T. Trstavuja: Slobodni Teritorija Trsta - Vojna Uprava Jugoslavenske Armije (Serbian) Free Territory of Trieste, Military Administration of Yugoslav Army, Zone B.


Stuart Vernon Org. Ltd.: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Stubbekobing-Nykobing-Nysted Banen: local, Denmark railway parcel post.

Stuck: postal employee with more mail than can be completely distributed prior to scheduled dispatch or letter carrier leaving time, as in "go stuck."

Stück: (Ger.) copy, example, on piece.

Study circle: a group of collectors who meet or correspond regarding their mutual interest in a certain area of philately.

Stuffer: stiff piece of paper or cardboard used inside a cover to provided stiffness for a clear cancellation and provide protection against bending of the cover while in the mail stream; also called filler.

Stummer stempel: (Ger.) cancel without inscription.

Stussbrev: (Nor.) Norwegian term for a letter sent from one country to another, which then received additional stamps from the recipient nation.

Stuttgart: city in Germany, local post, Privat-Stadtpost, 1886-1900


Styria: province of Austria; 1945: stamps of Germany overprinted "Österreich."
S.U.: 1: Sungei Ujong, Malayan state, overprint on stamps of Straits Settlements; 1878-91. 2: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint sold in Sweden.
Suaheliland Protectorate: speculative stamps manufactured by Denhardt Bros. in 1889, listed in Michel catalogue; see Wituland, German East Africa.
Suakin: city in Egypt; 1872-79, see Interpostal seals.
Subasta: (Sp.) auction.
Subject: unit of the design or entire design of a stamp.
Submarine mail: 1: postal services operated by submarine in time of war as used in 1916-17 by German Aegean islands subs to and from the U.S. 2: Spanish submarine used to carry mail, with fund raising stamps on the mail, from Barcelona to the island of Menorca, Aug. 12, 1938.
Submarino-Correo: (Sp.) submarine mail.
Subsidio pro Combatientes: (Sp.) Aid for War Veterans; Spanish Morocco revenue inscription.
Substation: terms "substation, station and branch post office" were considered synonymous according to a glossary in the 1879 edition of U.S. Postal Laws and Regulations; they are supplementary post offices established in large cities in area remote from a main post office.
Substitute cliché: a single cliché inserted into a printing plate in place of a damaged one; can be identified if it fails to line up exactly with those around it.
Substrate: material upon which a stamp is printed; most common is paper, but wood, plastic and other materials have been used.
Su busta: (It.) on cover.
Succa: city in Spain, local post, Spanish Civil War, Republican forces, 1937
Su-Chung Area: local post, East China, Central Kiangsu, 1942-46
Su-Chung Fifty sub-District: local post, East China, Central Kiangsu, 1942-46
Sucre: currency unit in Ecuador.
Sud: (Fr., Rom.) South
Sudáfrica: (Sp.) South Africa.
Südafrika: (Ger.) South Africa.
Südafrikanischer Bund: (Ger.) Union of South Africa.
Südamerika: (Ger.) South America.
Sudan, French: Soudan Français (Fr.); northwest Africa; Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc, 1890: French Colonies general issues, 1894, April 12: first stamp, 1899: French Sudan divided among Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Senegambia and Niger, 1902: non-military zone became Senegambia and Niger, 1903: French stamps replaced by stamps of Senegambia and Niger, 1904: this then became Upper Senegal and Middle Niger, who did not issue stamps, 1919: colony of Upper Volta created from six of the provinces of Upper Senegal and Niger, and rest returned to the original name of French Sudan, 1921: stamps of Upper Senegal and Niger overprinted for use in French Sudan, 1921, Dec.: first postage due stamp,

**Sudan, 1922:** Niger became an independent colony, 1933: Upper Volta abolished, some provinces reverted to French **Sudan, 1944:** used stamps of French West Africa, 1954, April 4: French Sudan joined Senegal to form the Mali Federation.

**Suden:** illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, as per March 15, 2004, Republic of Sudan report to the UPU; depicting Pope John Paul II, not valid for postage.

**Sudetenland:** *(Czech., Pol., Sudety)* originally the pre-WWII mountainous region comprising the Sudety Mountains on the N borders of Bohemia and Silesia; after the 1938 Czech:German crisis, including all Bohemia and Moravia borderlands inhabited by German-speaking people. Ceded by Czechoslovakia to Germany by 1938 Munich Agreement, and restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945; see Celistvosti - Sudety.

**Sudeten Territory:** of Czechoslovakia; 1938, Dec. 2: semi-postal issued for annexation into Germany. 1939: Czech stamps overprinted for use in some Sudetenland cities prior to German takeover. 1945: area restored to Czechoslovakia.

**Sudety:** *(Czech., Pol.)* see Sudetenland.

**Sud Kasai:** overprint on stamps of Congo for South Kasai, sold in Brussels, never issued in Africa.

**Suedez:** *(Rom)* Swedish (adj.).

**Suidwes Afrika:** *(Afrikaans)* overprint of stamps of South Africa for South West Africa, 1926.

**Sudzha:** city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1882-90

**Suecia:** *(Sp.)* Sweden.

**Suède:** *(Fr.)* Sweden.

**Suez:** 1: city in Egypt; 1864-84, see Interpostal seals. 2: French post office opened Nov. 1862, closed Dec. 1888.

**Suez Canal Company:** 1854: concession granted, work started in 1859, 1859-67, mail transported free between Port Said and Suez during construction, 1860-1879: British stamps canceled with canceler "BO2" at Suez, 1868, July 18-Aug. 16, 1868: special charge for the special stamps being used, 1868, Oct.: special stamps stopped: Egyptian government took over the service, used regular postage, 1869, Nov. 17: official opening of the canal for navigation.

**Su frammento:** *(It.)* on piece (of cover).

**Suid Afrika:** *(Afrikaan)* South Africa.

**Suí-Ning:** local post, southwest China, 1950

**Suissé:** *(Fr.)* Switzerland.

**Suiyuan:** former province of China; 1946: Communist North China Liberation Area issued stamps for area.

**Suiza:** *(Sp.)* Switzerland.

**S. Ujong:** overprint on stamps of Straits Settlements; Malaya-Sungei Ujong, 1891-94.

**Su-kia-fow:** local post, east China, 1949

**Sul Bollettino:** *(It.)* left half of a two part parcel post stamp of Italy, which was affixed to the waybill that accompanied the parcel, post 1914; see Sulla recevuta.

**Sul Bollettino:** *(It.)* on stamps with star and crescent; Somalia parcel post.

**Sulina:** city on the Danube delta, Romania; French post office opened Nov. 1857, closed Aug. 1879.
**Sulina, S.S.**: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1860s, for lower Danube lines.

**Sulla Ricevuta**: 1: right half of a two part parcel post stamp of Italy, which was affixed to the receipt given to the sender; *see* Sul Bollettino. 2: *(It.)* on stamps with star and crescent; Somalia parcel post.

**Sullivan's Dispatch Post**: U.S. local post, Cincinnati, Ohio 1853.


**Sulphuretated**: applies to stamps which have become discolored due to gases in the air; also known as oxidized.

**Sultanat d'Anjouan**: overprint on French colonial stamps from 1892 to 1914 for Anjouan.

**Sultanate of Khayam**: Omar Khayam, the tentmaker, George Fabian, Illinois, fantasy.

**Sultanate of Oman**: inscribed State of Oman are labels.

**Sultepec**: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

**Sum**: currency unit in Uzbekistan.

**Sumatra**: island forms part of the Republic of Indonesia; 1943-44: stamps of Japan issued for Netherland Indies occupation, 1945: first stamps; anti-Dutch nationalists issued own stamps, not recognized.

**Summer gum**: U.S. stamps prepared with "hard" gum intended for use when weather is warm to and not prone to curling as heat and humidity increase; 1904-06.

**Summer Isles** *(Tanera More)* island off the coast of Scotland; local carriage label, 1970.

**Summer Olympics 1984**: Aitutaki overprint with winners' names and events.

**Summer Olympics 1988**: Aitutaki overprint with winners' names and events.

**Sumter, S. C. paid 10**: *see* Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Sumy**: 1: city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1868-98 2: local post, Ukrainian; 1993.

**Sunburst postmark**: Hong Kong type, circle and short radials.

**Sunburst seals**: labels with a perimeter of outgoing triangles designed to seal registered letters in Mexico.

**Sunday Delivery Labels**: *see* Bandelette.

**Sunday delivery stamps**: stamps with an added fee for mail to be delivered on Sunday and public holidays; used in Bulgaria, 1925-29, 1942.

**Sunday labels**: attachment of the bottom of Belgian stamps, 1893-1915 with inscription "Do not deliver on Sunday."

**Sunday postmarks**: applied to mail arriving in London or Dublin on a Sunday and not delivered until the following day.

**Sunday stamps**: 1: special tax stamps or compulsory use on mail posted on Sundays or public holidays issued by Bulgaria. 2: attachment of the bottom of Belgian stamps, 1893-1915 with inscription "Do not deliver on Sunday." 3: Holland has a special label for Sunday delivery. 4: used in London to inform postmen to deliver letters before 10 am Sunday.

**Sunday tax stamp**: a post tax stamp was required in Bulgaria on letters to be delivered on Sundays and holidays, with the proceeds going to sanitariums for postal employees.

**Sungei Ujong**: Malayan State; overprint on stamps of Strait Settlements; Malaya; nonfederated state on the Malay Peninsula; *(located in Scott Catalogue after Malaya)*; 1878: Sungei Ujong, "S U" overprints on stamps of the Straits Settlements, 1891-95: S. Ujong inscribed on stamps, 1895: Sungei Ujong stamps withdrawn, Malayan state incorporated in Negri Sembilan; *see* Malayan, Federation of.

**Sung-Ting**: Chinese ceramics label; *see* Evans, Donald.
Sun Head Stamps: stamps of Uruguay featuring a head within the sun; 1860.
Suomen Taiteilijaseura: (Fin.) Artists Association of Finland, some members make cinderellas.
Suomi: Finlan, means "the land of fens and lakes."
Supeh: Suriname, Japanese occupation, 1941-45
Superb (S, Sup.): perfect, without faults
Superlitho: an exacting printing process that allows for security features to be applied during the printing process.
Supplementary flight: flight intended to advance late mails with another transport service.
Supplementary mail: signifies the payment of double the letter postage rate in 1863 for overseas destinations posted after the regular scheduled mail closing time to get the mail on board before sailing; usually incorrectly described as "overfranking," see Late fee.
Supplements: yearly pre-printed album pages for a country or topic to “supplement” an already existing album page.
Supposed liable to customs duty: marking on incoming foreign mail, applied by foreign exchange postal authorities, where contents of mailing may contain taxable items.
Supratipar: (Rom.) overprint.
Supratipar albastru: (Rom.) blue overprint.
Supratipar argintiu: (Rom.) silver overprint.
Supratipar aurio: (Rom.) gold overprint.
Supratipar dublu: (Rom.) double overprint.
Supratipar negru: (Rom.) black overprint.
Supratipar rasturnat: (Rom.) reversed overprint.
Supratipar rosu: (Rom.) red overprint.
Supratipar verde: (Rom.) green overprint.
Suraffranchi: (Fr.) overfranked.
Surch.: abbreviation for surcharge, overprint.
Surcharge: 1: an overprint which changes the denomination of a stamp either up or down. 2: Universal Postal Union language is additional fee. 3: used on Britain and British Colonies issues may mean postage due. 4: can change a regular definitive stamp into a semi-postal stamp, or regular issue to an air mail issue. 5: zuschlag (Ger.).
Surcharge Postage: Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, postage dues.
Surete Generale: (Fr.) internal security documents; French Colonies revenue inscription.
Surface Air Support System (SASS): USPS term for system to measure performance and verification of payments for all modes of transportation.
Surface colored paper: paper colored on one side after the manufacturing process.
Surface mail: international mail, mail that is distributed by any mode other than air.
Surface phosphor paper (SP): stamp printing paper treated with a taggant that adheres to the surface of the paper.
Surface printed stamp: typographed, a stamp that was printed from the surface of the plate to the paper, applied prior to printing and has a smooth, usually solid appearance when viewed under short-wave ultraviolet light.
Surface Rubs: partial removal of ink by abrasion as the chalk-coated papers of Great Britain.
Surf Island: fantasy, unknown source, perhaps located in or near Indonesia.
Sur fragment: (Fr.) on piece (of cover).
Surgos: Hungary, Fiume, special delivery
Surinam: northeast coast of South America, aka Dutch Guiana; currency: 100 cents = 1 gulden

**Surprinting:** additional process of printing the denomination on a stamp that has no denomination.

**Surrey Priv. Let. Del.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Surtax:** the additional denomination on a semipostal stamp over and above the amount that covers postage; if used as an overprint, it is called a surcharge.

**Surtaxe:** (Fr.) surcharge.

**Survey flight:** flight made to assess the viability of a proposed or projected commercial flight route; usually made prior to the introduction of regular service or a new route.

**Susanville Express:** private mail firm serviced Calif., used a label, year unknown.

**Susse perforation:** perforation gauge 7 unofficially used by Susse Freres, Paris, to French imperforate stamps, 1861.

**S.U.T:** (Sp.) Sevilla Utrera (Spain) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Sussex Postal Deliv.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Suta:** (Rom) hundred (number).

**Sutcliffe J. and Son:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Sutherland & Co.:** Japan local post stamp.

**Su-ung:** local post, east China, 1949.

**Suur-Pakri:** bogus, Russia area, not valid for postage.

**Suvalki, Province of:** part of Russian Empire bordering on German East Prussia; 1920: divided into Lithuania and Poland, 1940: stamps of Lithuania overprinted "LTSR" by Russian occupiers.

**Su-Wan Border Area:** local post, east China, 1946.

**Suwarrow Sanctuary:** overprint on stamps of Cook Islands; an isolated island in their group, 2001.

**S V:1:** (It.) servizio veloce (speed service) Tuscany pre-adhesive postmark. 2: Stamp Venturers, a stamp contractor.

**Svärt:** (Dan.) difficult.

**Sväg:** (Swed.) weak.

**Sväg:** (Swed.) weakly (as referencing the color intensity of a postage stamp).

**Sväjc:** (Hung.) Switzerland.

**Sväjci:** (Hung.) Swiss.

**Svalbard:** see Spitsbergen.

**Svarkort:** (Dan.) reply postal card..

**Svarkupon:** (Dan.) reply coupon.

**Svarslosen:** (Swed.) reply paid stamps.

**Svart:** (Nor., Swed.) black color.

**Svartakt brun:** (Swed.) blackish-brown (color).

**Svarta lokalfrimärket:** (Swed.) black local stamp (refers to the 1 sk [3 öre] Swedish City Postage stamp issued in 1856).

**Svartavdrag:** (Swed.) black print.

**Svartavdrag på kartongpapper:** (Swed.) black print on carton paper.
Svartblå: (Nor.) black-blue (color).
Svartgrá: (Swed.) black-grey (color).
Svart-grásvart: (Nor., Swed.) black - grey-black (color).
Svartgrønn: (Nor.) black-green (color).
Svázföld: (Hung.) Swaziland.
Své: (Hung.) Swedish.
Svédország: (Hung.) Sweden.
Svedsko: (Czech.) Sweden, Svedsky: (Czech.) Swedish.
Sveits: (Nor.) Switzerland.
Sveisisk: (Nor.) Swiss.
Svenske skibspost: (Dan.) Swedish ship mail (ship post).
Sven Hedin: expedition commemorated by stamp issued by China in 1932.
Svensk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Swedish.
Svenskegrensen: (Nor.) Swedish frontier, Swedish border areas.
Svenske skeppspost: (Swed.) Swedish ship mail (ship post).
Svenske skipspost: (Nor.) Swedish ship mail (ship post).
Svenske Statens Järnvägar: (Swed.) see Statens Järnvägar.
Svensk-Finland: (Swed.) cinderella issued for Swedes in Finland.
Sverige: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Sweden.
Svetle: (Czech.) light (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Svetle fialová: (Czech.) light violet (color).
Svetle hnedá: (Czech.) light brown (color).
Svetle zelená: (Czech.) light green (color).
Svetlo: (Czech.) light (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Svetly: (Czech.) light (as referencing the color of a postage stamp).
Svezi: (Czech.) mint, never hinged; see Nepouzítá svezí bez nálepky.
Svezia: (It.) Sweden.
Svisly: (Czech.) vertical.
Svisle rastrovany lep: (Czech.) vertical gum ripple, see Vodorovne rastrovany lep.
Svizzera: (It.) Switzerland.
Svobodna Crna Gora: (Cyrillic) Free Montenegro, cinderella issue.
Svy Carsko: (Czech.) Switzerland.
Svy Carsky: (Czech.) Swiss (adj.).
S.W.A., SWA: South-West Africa, overprint on stamps of South Africa, 1927; See Bantams.
Swain, Jas.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp
Swain, Wm.: U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp
Swan: nickname for issues of Western Australia depicting a swan.
Swan Island: many label incarnations usually parodying Western Australia stamps; also for radio station off the coast of Honduras.
Swan River Settlement: former name for the Australian colony of Western Australia, currently
a state of the Australian Commonwealth.

**Swaps**: duplicate stamps used for trading.

**Swarts' City Dispatch Post**: U. S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1849-53.

**Swatow**: local post, South China Post, 1949.

**Swaziland**: overprint on Vurtheim stamps of South Africa; changed to Zwaziland in 1889 when the South African postal administration ran that nation's postal system.

**Swaziland**: southeast Africa bordered by Mozambique and South Africa; official name of postal administration: Posts & Telecommunications Corporation currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 emalangeni (1975) 1889, Oct. 18: No.1, ½ penny gray, stamps of South Africa overprinted “Swazieland,” 1894, Nov. 7: overprints withdrawn, 1894-1906: administered by Transvaal, 1895-1910: stamps of the Transvaal used, 1906, Dec. 1: Protectorate separated from Transvaal. put under authority of British High Commissioner, 1910: used stamps of the Union of South Africa, 1933, Jan 2: No.1, ½ penny green, first stamp, first postage due stamp, 1934: Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorate under British Commissioner for Basutoland, 1967: internal self-government, 1968, Sept. 6: became independent within the Commonwealth, 1969, Nov. 7: joined the U.P.U.

**Swaziwazi**: British Colonial Royal Wedding frames from book *Surreal Stamps and Unreal Stickers*.

**Sweatbox**: a closed box using humidity to soften the gum on stamps that are stuck together making it easier for separation from each other.

**Sweated gum**: result when stamps are stored under too much heat or pressure, melting the gum into a smooth, shiny condition that may reduce the value.


**Sweden - 1912 Demonstration Flight Between Eslof and Akarp/Marieholm**: Danish aviator Peter Nielsen left Eslof on 1 June 1912 at 7:47 AM, landing at Akarp Gaestgivergaard at 7:53 PM, and returning the following day to Eslof. Nielsen carried ca. 100 cards on the first leg, and ca. 50 cards on the return flight. Both flight legs received a postal cancellation dated 3 June 1912 on redispach at Eslof. The Eslof to Arkap mails include a three-line " Svensk Flygpost No. 2 / Eslof / 1912" cachet, while those on the Arkap to Eslof return flight include a two-line "Svensk Flygpost No. 3 / Marieholm" cachet. Both types of cards also include a "Flygpost No. 3 - Akarp - Eslof 1912 1/2 Juni" circular cachet. The flight to Akarp is credited as being the first postal flight in Sweden.

**Sweden - 1912 Stockholm-Uppsala Newspaper Air Mail Delivery**: Lt. Olle Dahlbeck piloted a "Sommer Monoplane" on 29 August 1912 for the 45-minute flight from Stockholm to Uppsala via Edsviken and Vassunda carrying ca. 2,000 copies of the Dagens Nyheter newspaper. The newspapers were marked with the pilot's facsimile certification: "This copy was carried by me on the first Swedish newspaper mail by aeroplane, arranged with the Dagens Nyheter August 1912 - O. Dahlbeck". The flown newspapers are considered the second Swedish airpost despatches.

**Sweden - 1912 Stockholm-Lidingo Flight**: Lt. Olle Dahlbeck flew the Stockholm to Lidingo via Tereberg and Vartan and return route during 22-25 September 1912, this time period also
including the "Barnens Day" festivities. He carried ca. 5,000 cards franked with an airmail semi-official stamp valued at 50 öre, and inscribed "BARNENS DAG / 1912 / BARNENS DAG / 1912 // SVERIGES / FORSTA / FLYGPOST", which were cancelled by double-ring, bridge-type, "SVERIGES / (date) / FORSTA FLYGPOST" cds. These souvenir mails are considered the third Swedish airpost despatches.

**Sweden - 1914 Kalmar-Oland Island and Return Experimental Flight:** Pilot Dr. Enoch Thulin carried ca. 100 special cards cacheted in five lines "Luftpost / ofverfordt pr aeroplan / af dr. Thulin - fran Kalmar till Oland - den 7 eller 8 Febr 1914" from Kalmar to Oland Island on 8 February 1914; the postage was cancelled upon the redispach. The return flight took place on 12 February, and carried ca. 30 special cards with a similar cachet (except: "- fran Oland till Kalmar -"), also cancelled on redispach at Kalmar.

**Sweden - Wasa Rediviva Stamp:** The historic Swedish ship Wasa sank in Stockholm Harbor on 10 August 1628. Funds were sought to raise the ship, and to exhibit her in a specially built museum, these efforts being completed in 1961, The Wasa Welfare Committee joined with the Swedish Stamp Dealers Assc. to purchase from the Swedish P.O. 100,000 sets of the 2, 3, and 4 öre 1911 issue stamps, overprinting them with the "Wasa Rediviva" inscription. The stamps were sold at 1 krone 50 öre, but do not have postal significance.

**Swedish 4-skilling of 1854:** cinderella used in movie *The Truth About Charlie* a remake of *Charade*.

**Swett, Dr. G. W.:** U.S. private die medicine proprietary stamp.

**Swiatniki:** city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

**Swift & Courtney:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Swift & Courtney & Beecher Co.:** see Private die match proprietary stamps.

**Swindon Stamp Shop Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Swiss Pioneer airmails:** stamps issued to inaugurate and frank first flight local mails sold to help Swiss National Military Aviation fund, 1913; officially ruled semi-officials.

**Swiss Soldier Stamps:** issued to the armed forces of Switzerland to be placed on their outgoing mail in lieu of postage; started in 1915, estimated that more than 3,000 different designs exist.

SWL: Sidney W. Lawrence, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Syburi: Thai occupation of Northern States; see Kelantan.

Syd: (Dan.) south.

Sydafrika: (Dan., Nor. Swed.) South Africa.

Sydafrikkansk: (Dan., Nor. Swed.) South African.

Sydafrikkansk Republik: (Dan., Swed.) Republic of South Africa

Sydafrikkansk Republikk: (Nor.) Republic of South Africa

Sydamerika: (Dan., Nor. Swed.) South America.

Sydaustrialen: (Dan., Nor. Swed.) South Australia.

Sydlighedensland: (Swed.) Southern Rhodesia.

Sydney Tramways: local, Australia New South Wales Government Tramways.

Sydnigeria: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Southern Nigeria.

Sydpolen: (Nor.) the South Pole, see Antarktis.

Sydrhodesia: (Dan., Swed.) Southern Rhodesia.

Sydrussland: (Nor.) South Russia.

Sydryssland: (Swed.) South Russia.

Sydvestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) South-West Africa.

Sydvestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) South-West Africa.

Svetle, Svetlo, Svetly: (Czech.) light (stamp color).

Svetle Fialová: (Czech.) light violet (color).

Svetle Hnedá: (Czech.) light brown (color).

Svetle Zelená: (Czech.) light green (color).

Svezi: (Czech.) mint, never hinged.

Svisly: (Czech.) vertical.

Svisle Rastrovany Lep: (Czech.) vertical gum ripple.

Syli: currency unit in the Republic of Guinea.

Syllabic characters: small characters denoting plate numbers on stamps and postal stationery of Japan, 1874-75.

Syncopated perforation: an interrupted perforation.

Syndicato Condor: private issues of the Condor Company of Brazil for government airmail contract; stamps with this inscription paid the authorized airmail surtax.

Synopsis: exhibit page that serves as an introduction of the exhibit to the judges.

Synoptic collection: completeness based on a plan; such as one specimen of each type of precancels.

Syria: Arab state on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean; currency: 10 milliemes = 1 piaster, 40 paras = 1 piaster (Arabian Gov’t.), 100 centimes = 1 piaster (1920), 100 piasters = a Syrian pound 1883: used stamps of Turkey as part of the Province of Sourya, 1900 or so-1914: part of the Ottoman Empire, 1918: conquered by British and Arab forces; British took Palestine, Syria and Transjordan, 1919: French took Lebanon, Alaouites and Alexandretta; remaining area independent Arab kingdom, Syrian stamps issued, 1919, Nov. 21: No.1, 1 millieme on 1 centime gray, first stamps were French Military Occupation with overprint “T.E.O.” Terroires Ennemis Occupes Enemy Occupied Territory, later changed to “O.M.F.” Occupation Militaire Francaise, 1919: British “E.E.F.” stamps of Palestine were handstamped “The Arabian Government” in Arabic, 1920, July: French forces deposed King Faisal; “Syrie” overprints, 1920, March-July:

**Syrie-Grand Liban:** overprint on stamps of France for Syria.

**Syriac gum:** gum from the acacia plant, shrub or tree collected in the Syriac district.

**Syria, Northern:** see Northern Syria.

**Syrie (nne):** (Fr.) Syria.

**Syttén:** (Dan., Nor.) seventeen (number).

**Syttí:** (Dan., Nor.) seventy (number).

**Syý:** (Dan.) seven (number).

**Syzran:** city in Russia, local post, Zemstvo, 1872.

**Szakirodalom:** (Hung.) (philatelic) literature.

**Szaud Árábia:** (Hung.) Saudi Arabia.

**Száz:** (Hung.) one-hundred (number).

**Szechenyi, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s, for lower Danube lines.

**Szeged:** town in Hungary near Yugoslavia border; 1919: Hungarian National Government established by Admiral Horthy, while town was occupied by French forces, Hungarian stamps overprinted "Magyar Nemzet Kormány" (Hungarian National Government) and "Szeged 1919" Szenegál: (Hung.) Senegal.

**Szent, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle Danube lines.

**Szeptember:** (Hung.) September.

**Szerb:** (Hung.) Serbian.

**Szerbia:** (Hung.) Serbia.

**Szerda:** (Hung.) Wednesday.

**Szigetek:** (Hung.) island.

**Szingapúr:** (Hung.) Singapore.

**Szirá:** (Hung.) Syria.

**Szkola Podchorazch Artyl:** (Pol.) officer's candidate artillery school cachet, Poland

**Slovaká:** (Hung.) Slovakian.

**Slovakácia:** (Hung.) Slovakia.

**Szomália:** (Hung.) Somalia.

**Szomálnép:** (Hung.) Somali Coast.

**Szombat:** (Hung.) Saturday.

**Szovjet:** (Hung.) Soviet.
Szovjetunió: *(Hung.*) Soviet Union (USSR).
Szudán: *(Hung.*) Sudan.
Szürke: *(Hung.*) grey (color).
Szürkésibolya: *(Hung.*) grey(ish) violet (color).
Szürkéskek: *(Hung.*) grey(ish) blue (color).
Szürkéslila: *(Hung.*) grey(ish) lilac, violet, or purple (color).
Szürkéssbarna: *(Hung.*) drab, grey(ish) brown (color).
13 Zone Partigiana Piacenza: town and province in Northern Italy; stamps of Italy overprint for local use, 1944.

3¢ Hawaiian Blue: cinderella used in movie *The Truth About Charlie*, a remake of the movie *Charade*.


3PF: German bisect provisional made 1901, at New Orleans, La. by German Cruiser *Vineta* to meet need for printed matter rate by ship's crew.

3-Rings Nummerstempler: (Nor.) 3-concentric rings numerical oblité cancellations.

3-Sidig perforeing: (Nor.) perforations on 3 sides, with straight edge on fourth side.

2 x 4: at one time it was popular to cut the corner, two inches by four inches, containing the stamp and postmark off envelopes and mount them in an album.

20/IX 1908: label from Bosnia Herzegovina honoring Franz Joseph, 1908.

30 Koruna 1914: *(Hung.)* documentary revenue stamp.

T: 1: abbreviation for the French word "Taxe." When applied on a stamp, the stamp is used for payment of Postage Due; when stamped on an envelope, it signifies that Postage Due has been charged. 2: Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Telegraph. 3: Timbre Taxe *(Fr.)* stamp tax, to pay, postage due 4: (in circle) Huacho provisional local (Peru), 1884. 5: (in four corners with value in center of stamp) Dominican Republic Postage Due, 1901-42. 6: Tala, currency unit in Western Samoa. 7: incorrect currency symbol on stamps of Papua New Guinea; small "t" for reprinted stamps as correct symbol. 8: territory, when used in a postmark. 9: Transito (Spain) transit. 10: (with lion, F and numeral) Belgium, 1966-70. 11: Tarde *(Sp.)* afternoon. 12: Tausend *(Ger.)* thousand. 13: perforated on Tasmania for official. 14: auction abbreviation for top. 15: Treasurer, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 16: Ethiopia overprint on Postage Due stamps. 17: overprint on Belgian postage due stamp used from Oct. to Dec. 1919; used when post office ran out of postage due stamps. 18. international postal code for Thailand. 2

$T$: dollar, currency unit in Republic of China

$T$: pa'anga, currency unit in Tonga.

$T&T$: dollar, currency unit in Trinidad and Tobago.

TA: *(It.)* Transito Austriaco (Austrian transit) pre-adhesive postmark.

T.A.A.F.: *(Fr.)* Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises; (French Southern and Antarctic Territories).

Tab: an inscription printed in the margin of a stamp sheet; tabs are collected attached to the postage stamp; see tablet.

Tabacs-Vignette de Controle: *(Fr.)* taxpaid labels for tobacco.

Tabac: *(Fr.)* tobacco products; French colony revenue inscription.

Tabara: *(Rom.)* camp.

Tabasco: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Tabasco district, 1856-1883.

Tabellarii: *(It.)* messengers, mailmen, Roman imperial postal system, about 250 BC.

Tabernacle Fair Post Office: S. Allan Taylor label.

Tabernes de Valldigna: city in Spain, Spanish civil war local post, Republic, 1937.

Tablet: 1: nickname given to French stamps for Peace and Commerce; due to a large tablet in the design. 2: extra piece attached to each postage stamp bearing an inscription or other design,
aka tab.

**Tabora**: unauthorized overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo for German East Africa.

**Tabori Fopostahivatal**: *(Hung.)* Hungarian head field post office.

**Tabori Postahivatal**: *(Hung.)* Hungarian field post office.

**Tábori Postá(k)**: *(Hung.)* fieldpost(s).

**T.A.B.R.O.M.I.K.**: TAdeusy BROnislaw MIKolajczyk society; Poland semiofficial air mail stamp, Poznan Trade Fair, May 29-June 16, 1921; dropped by a Junkers F-3 aircraft.

**TACA**: Transportes Aereos Centro Americanos; Air line carrying mail between the U.S. and Central America, started Nov.1943.

**Tachado**: *(Sp.)* obliterated, blotted out.

**Tache**: *(Fr.)* spot, stain.

**Tacna y Arica**: *(Sp.)* Peru postal tax stamps for plebiscite, 1925-28.

**Tadzikistan**: inscription for Tajikistan.

**Tael**: unit of currency used in China until 1897.

**Tæt klippet**: *(Dan.)* cut close (to design).

**Tafalla**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.


**Tåg 1 (2)**: *(Swed.)* train, first or second of day from Eslof, Sweden.

**Tag der Briefmarke**: *(Ger.)* Day of the Postage Stamp.

**Taggesstempel**: *(Ger.)* canceler with date.

**Taggant**: phosphorescent added to a stamp to aid mechanical canceling, only visible under ultraviolet light; may be applied in a strip, a block or over the entire stamp.

**Tagged**: philatelic item that has had the postage area treated with material sensitive to ultraviolet (UV) light, so that the item can be mechanically for cancelling.

**Tagged block**: tagging applied on a stamp in a rectangle that does not touch the perforations.

**Tagging**: phosphor coating either on a stamp or paper, that is invisible in normal light; used to activate automated mail handling equipment; first applied in Great Britain in 1959.

**Tagging breaks**: regularly recurring interruptions in their overall tagging; found in some stamps of the U.S. Transportation Series.

**Tagging ghost**: the ghost of a stamp image picked up from freshly printed stamps by the tagging roller and placed on the next impression.

**Tagliato corot**: *(It.)* bisected

**Tagliato in due**: *(It.)* bisect, stamp cut in half which has been used to pay the postage at half the face value of the original stamp; the bisect is collected on the original cover with the postmark or cancellation covering the cut.

**Tab-Cheng**: city in northwest China, local post, 1945.

**Tahiti**: island in the South Pacific Ocean, former Oceanic Settlements; Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc 1870-75: Regular monthly service to send mail from Tahiti via San Francisco to France, 1882: No.1, 25 centimes on 35¢ dark violet and orange, local surcharge "Tahiti" on French Colonial keytype, 1893: first postage due stamp, stamps of French Colonies, 1903: “Tahiti” overprint on stamps of French Polynesia; 1913: Last Tahiti stamps were semipostal overprint on Red Cross issue, 1958: name and stamps changed to French Polynesia; *see* French Polynesia.

**Tahta**: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-84, *see* Interpostal Seals.

**Tai-Han**: Empire of Korea, Korea, 1897-1910.
Tai-hu: city in East China, local post, 1949.
Tai-Kiang: city in southwest China, local post, 1949 as Kwei-chow.
Taille douce: (Fr.) copper plate used for line engraving.
Tajikistan: bogus Russian issues copied from original stamps.
Taka: currency unit in Bangladesh.
Takava'u: South Pacific fantasy.
Takca: (Bul.) (Tax) inscription (Cyrillic) on stamps of Bulgaria postage due, 1884-89.
Taker-offer: worker at Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the 1930s, who took off a single sheet of dampened paper from the top of the inked press plate, stacked them up and put another sheet of tissue paper between them; see putter-oner.
Takkenmåler: (Nor.) perforation gauge.
Takking: (Nor.) perforation.
Takning: (Dan.) perforation.
Takning, Ark: (Dan.) harrow perforation, see Perforering, Ark.
Takning, Kam: (Dan.) comb perforation, see Perforering, Kam.
Takning, Linie: (Dan.) line perforation, see Perforering Linie.
Takning, Slange: (Dan.) serpentine perforation.
Takning, Slangelinieret: (Dan.) serpentine roulette perforation.
Taksé: (Alb.) (Tax) overprint/inscription on stamps of Albania postage due.
Takse Pulu: inscription on postage due labels of Turkey.
Tala: currency unit in Samoa (Western).
Taladrito: (Sp.) pin hole, perfin.
Taladro: (Sp.) punch-hole, used for cancellation of telegraph stamps.
Talavera de la Reina: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936.
Talbana: (Ind.) in India, stamp affixed to a summons that required a witness to appear in a court
of law.

Talbott, Ga. Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

talca: Chile postal tax stamps, inscribed Bicentenario de Talca, for bicentennial, 1942.

talcher: supposed official surcharge on stamps of India, 1878.

Taler: (Ger.) unit of currency.

ta-lien: China, formerly Dairen; see China, Regional Issues.

Talismanic inscription: term for a manuscript endorsement on early ship letters; implying a prayer by the sender for the protection of the ship and her master, usually abbreviated to Q. D. C. Quam or Quem Deus conservet (which or whom) God preserve; used about middle of 17th century, stopped being used about 1815.

Talking books by mail: American Foundation for the Blind program to distribute books through the mail free of charge.

Talking stamps: stamps in the form of a miniature record as issued by Bhutan, April 15, 1973.

Talladega, Ala. paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Talla dulce: (Sp.) copper plate engraving.

Tallcot, George: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Talon: (Sp.) small stamp attached to the bottom of revenue stamps of Mexico.

Talloneino: (It.) tab (attached).

Talt: (Dan.) counted.

Talylynn Railway: British railway local post.

Tamaño: (Sp.) format, size.

Tambala: currency unit in Malawi since 1970.

Tambof: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1870-76, see Zemstvo.

Tamburi: first posting boxes, Florence, Italy, 16th century.

TAMcG: Thomas A. McGaffin, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

Tammerfors: Finland local post, July 1866-81.

Tampereen: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

Tampico: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Tampico district, 1856-1883.

Tampon: (Fr.) handstamped marking.

Tampon a mano: (Sp.) handstamp.

Tampon dateur: (Fr.) dating stamp.

Tampon en caoutchouc: (Fr.) rubber stamp.

Tamponné à la main: (Fr.) handstruck, rubber-stamped.

Tananaive, Madagascar: formerly Antananrivo.

Tandler forgeries: Tandler & Co., San Francisco; reported to made and used false markings after legitimate postal service, 1895.


T & P.: Trésor et Postes (Fr.) Paymaster Postal Services.

T & T: town and type, precancelcollecting.

Tandning: (Swed.) perforation.

Tändsticksetiketter: (Swed.) matchbox labels.


Tanga: (Port.) currency unit in Portuguese India.

Tanganyika: southeastern Africa on the Indian Ocean; Currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee, 100 cents
= 1 shilling (1922), 20 shillings = 1 pound 1915-pre: was part of German East Africa, 1915:
British mandate, first British issues were those of Mafia island, off coast of East Africa, 1916:
stamps of Nyasaland overprinted “N.F.” (Nyasa-Rhodesian Force), used in area taken from the
Germans, 1918: stamps of France overprinted “Tanger,” 1921: No.1, 12 cents gray, first stamps
of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika overprinted “G.E.A.” (German East Africa), 1927: stamps of
Great Britain overprinted “Tangier,” 1933, July 1: used postage due stamps of Kenya and
Uganda, 1935, May: used stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika under the East African
Postal and Telecommunications Administration, 1935-59: TPO mail carried on main railways
and on Lake Tanganyika, see T.P.O., 1946: named a United Nations Trust Territory, 1959:
stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika overprinted “Official” for use in Tanganyika, 1961,
Dec. 9: No.1, 5 cents sepia and yellow green, became independent, own stamps, first official
stamps, 1962, Dec. 9: became a republic, 1964, Apr. 26: merged with Zanzibar, to form United
Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar 1965: Tanzania added making it Kenya, Uganda,
Tanzania, Zanzibar, 1968, Jan. 1: Zanzibar withdrew its stamps, leaving it as Kenya, Uganda,
Tanzania in various arrangement in the order of the names, 1976: independent issues of each of
the three republics no longer valid in the Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

**Tanganyika:** giraffe head; unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001

**Tanganyika & Zanzibar:** see Tanzania, 1964.

**Tanger:** (Fr., Ger., Sp.) overprint on stamps of France and French Morocco for Tangier, 1918-24.

**Tanger (Correo(s) Espanol):** (Sp.) Spanish Morocco-Tangier post.

**Tanger Elksar:** Morocco local post.

**Tanger-Fez:** Sultanate of Morocco, Morocco local post, 1895.

**Tangier:** city on the coast of Morocco; located on the north coast of Africa; 19th century:
Sultanate of Morocco divided between French and Spanish protectorates, 1897, June: first French
stamps issued, 1912: international zone governed by foreign representatives, Britain, France,
Spain and Germany (until 1914) all operated post offices using same stamps as the nation’s post
offices in Morocco, ended in Oct. 1956, 1914, Nov. 27-1921: used stamps of ex-Spanish post
offices in Morocco, 1918: stamps of French Morocco overprinted “Tanger,” includes a postage
due issue, 1923: Tangier international zone declared, 1926: stamps of Spanish Morocco
overprinted “Tanger,” 1926: semipostal stamps of Spain overprinted “Correo Español
Tanger”(Spanish Tangier Post) for use as a semipostal, 1927: No.1, ½ penny green; stamps of
British Morocco overprinted “Tanger” and British stamps without overprints values of 2 ½ d
and above, 1928: first French air mail stamp issued, 1929: Seville-Barcelona issue of Spain
overprinted “Tanger,” 1936-40: rival post offices of Spanish Nationalists and Republicans
operated, 1938: first Spanish air mail stamp, 1940, June 14-Oct. 11, 1945: used stamps of
Spanish Morocco, 1942, March: French post office amalgamated with Spanish post office, 1948:
Spanish used definitives for use in Tangier, 1945-56: international status, 1949: first air mail,
special delivery stamps issued, 1956: French and Spanish offices closed, 1956: became part of
the Kingdom of Morocco, 1957, April 30: British office closed; issued series of commemorative
overprints, “1857-1957 Tangier.”

**Tangier:** 1: overprint on stamps of Morocco for international zone of Tangier. 2: overprint on
stamps of France for Offices in Morocco, postage due. 3: overprint on stamps of Spain for
Spanish Morocco for Tangier. 4: see French Morocco. 5: overprint on stamps of Great Britain,
Offices in Tangier, Morocco; 1927-57.

**Tangier/Arzila:** local post, Morocco, 1895-98.
**Tangier/El-Ksar:** local post, Morocco, 1898.

**Tangier/Fez:** local post, Morocco, 1892-93. 1928: first airmail stamp issued.

**Tangier/Laraiche:** local post, Morocco, 1897.

**Tangier-Morocco-Laraiche:** Morocco local post.

**Tangier/Tetuan:** local post, Morocco, 1897.

**Tanner's Express:** local parcel firm serviced Albany, N.Y., used a label.

**Tannhjulstempel:** (Dan., Nor.) cogwheel-design cancellation.

**Tannu Tuva:** northwest Outer Mongolia, on the border of Siberia, aka Tuva; currency: 100 mungos = 1 tugrik, 100 kopecks = 1 ruble, 100 kopecks = 1 aksa 1911-14: nominally independent, 1914: made a protectorate of Russia, Russian post office at Belotsarsk, 1917: proclaimed independence using the name of Tanna Tuva, came under Chinese rule, 1921-24: independent, inscriptions Posta Touva and Tuba, 1926, Oct.: No.1. 1 kopeck red, first stamps depicted the Buddhist Wheel of Life, as independent Tuva under Soviet protection, stamps printed in Russia, 1932: surcharged for provisional issues, 1943: last stamps, 1944: incorporated into the Soviet Union, became part of Russia as the Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, 1994: Tuva produced its own stamps but they were never postally issued, uses stamps of the Russian Federation.

**Tanta:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1864-84, see Interpostal Seals.


**Tanzania Muungano:** Zanzibar.

**TAP:** Transportes Aeros Portugueses; common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1963.

**Tapa:** (Sp.) binder.

**Tapanoeli:** overprint for local post, Sumatra, Japanese occupation, 1942-45.

**Tape:** meter stamp on an adhesive paper strip that is affixed to an oversized item that can not be
run through a postage meter.

Tapin: one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, *Griffin & Sabine*.

TAPO: Temporary Army Post Office.

Tarde: (Sp.) late fee.

Target cancel: a cancel or postmark, usually in concentric circles shaped like a target; used in Austria, 1850, complicated four ring pattern to prevent washing of stamp for reuse.

Target mail: 1: USPS term for mail that weighs over one pound; it must be brought to the post office for mailing, can not be dropped into a letter box. 2: mail that is found in a mailbox or is handed over a U.S. Post office counter by an unknown individual that weighs more than 16 ounces and has postage stamps affixed, regulation went into effect during Unibomber scare whose mailings fitted this description.

Tarifas aereas: (Sp.) list of air mail rates.

Tarifas de superficie: (Sp.) list of surface mail rates.

Tarifs postaux: (Fr.) postage rates.

Tarjeta de campaña: (Sp.) armed forces field postcard.

Tarjetas de identidad: (Sp.) identity cards; Spanish Morocco revenue inscription.

Tarjeta ilustrada: (Sp.) picture postcard.

Tarjeta maximum: (Sp.) maximum card.

Tarjeta postal: (Sp.) postcard.

Tarnów: city in former Austrian-occupied Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.

Tarragona: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Tarrant & Company: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Tarrassa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Tartari: bogus Russian local overprint.

Tartu: formerly Dorpat, Estonia; see Dorpat.

Tassa: (Sp.) postage due, used on postage due labels of Uruguay.

Tasa por Cobra: (Sp.) (Tax to Collect) inscription on stamps of Cuba for postage due.

Tasar en destino: (Sp.) postage due at destination.

Tasman, Albert: discoverer of Van Diemen's Land, later part of Tasmania, then Australia.

Tasmania: island off southeastern coast of Australia, British Crown Colony; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1803: taken by Great Britain, used as a penal colony, 1853, Nov.1: No.1, 1 pence blue, stamps issued with original name of Van Diemen’s Land; 1853-61: used bar oval as postmark, 1858, Jan.: No.1, 6 pence gray lilac, Tasmania name first used on stamps, 1863: first postal fiscal stamp, 1891: joined the UPU, 1901: one of the six British Colonies to form the Commonwealth of Australia, 1913: Tasmania replaced by stamps of Australia; see Australia.

Tasmanian Government Railways: Australian local post for Railway, 1901-50s

Tasmaniens: (Swed.) Tasmania.

Tassa: (It.) tax.

Tassa di bollo: (It.) stamp duty

Tassa di Trasporto: (It.) Italian transport tax revenue.

Tassels: flag type cancellations with seven wavy horizontal lines

Tassa Gazzette: (It.) 1859 inscription on stamps of Modena, Italian States, for newspaper tax.

Tasso, Amadeo: started a guild of couriers in the 13th century, established a network of postal routes linking the main population centers of Italy; by the 16th century The Thurn and Taxis
system covered all of Europe.

**Tatarstan:** 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

**Tati:** district of East Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa, 1895: fiscal stamps issued, not valid for postage.

**Tati Concessions:** South Africa local post, 1895.

**Tatsächlich gelaufen:** (Ger.) postally used.

**Tät bottentryck:** (Swed.) dense background.

**Tauchbrief:** (Ger.) letter carried by U-boat during World War I.

**Tausch:** (Ger.) exchange.

**Tautine Skautu Stovykla:** (Lith.) 1938 overprint on semi-postal of Lithuania for National Scout Jamboree.

**Távirat:** (Hun.) telegram.

**Tavola:** (It.) plate.

**Távolsági levél:** (Hun.) overprint on Hungarian inflation issues for inland letter, 1946.

**Ta-Wen-Chen:** local post, southwest China, 1949.

**Tax:** 1: a compulsory payment, such as a postage due tax 2: Gebühr (Ger.); Taxe (Fr.); Tassa, Imposta (It.); Impuesto (Sp.)

**Taxa:** (Sp.) Uruguay, postage due.

**Taxa da plata:** (Rom.) inscription of postage due of Romania.

**Taxa de Factagiu:** (Rom.) (tax for Porterage) Romania, parcel post.

**Taxa de Guerra:** (Port.) war tax, 1919; 1: (values in Avos), overprint for Macao. 2: (values in $) Portuguese Africa. 3: (values in Reis) Portuguese Guinea. 4: (values in RP) Portuguese India.

**Taxa de Plata:** (Rom.) inscription on stamps of Romania for a money fine.

**Taxa Devida:** (Port.) postage due inscription on stamps of Brazil, 1889-1949.

**Taxa Postala:** (Rom.) postage.

**Taxa Recebida:** postage paid, airmail of Mozambique.

**Taxe d'Engagement:** (Fr.) enlistment duty; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxe:** 1: with post horn, overprint on stamps of Albania for postage due. 2: Taxe (timbres) (Fr.) stamps used when insufficient postage was applied. 3: overprint on stamps of Belgian Congo, Ruandi Urundi postage due. 4: (on 6 rappen stamp) Zurich, Switzerland.

**Taxe a Percevoir T:** overprint on stamps of Ethiopia for postage due to be collected.

**Taxe Auto:** (Fr.) automobile license tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxe d'Embarquement:** (Fr.) loading/boarding tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxed photographs:** Civil War period with revenue stamps on back of photograph; used for two categories; artwork, engravings and all types of photographs; 1864-66.

**Taxe fixe:** (Fr.) fixed tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxe Paiments:** (Fr.) sales tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxe Paiments Luxe:** (Fr.) luxury tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxe perçue:** (Fr.) postage prepaid. 1: UPU regulations state that this inscription must be placed on prepaid mail without stamps. 2: inscription on stamps of Mozambique for air mail.

**Taxe Piscicole:** (Fr.) tax on fishing licences; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxes, Acts & Conventions:** various taxable documents; French colony revenue inscription.

**Taxes Communaux:** (Fr.) municipal taxes; French colony revenue inscription.
**Taxi Post:** taxi drivers in Israel can carry mail, and have postage stamps to sell to charge for this service.

**Taxis:** (It.) Italian, Tacius, who memory is commemorated in the Monte degli Tassi: *see* Thurn, Thurn & Taxis.

**Tax label, compulsory:** adhesives that must be applied to mail in addition to normal postage; used to raise money for specific purposes, most famous was the Notopfer label used to help pay the cost of mail-handling during the Berlin blockade in 1948; considered a cinderella.

**Tax paid (revenue) stamps:** stamps indicating that a specific or general tax has been paid, denominated by product count, weight or other measure, and not dollars and cents.

**Tax pengo:** (Hun.) currency unit(s) in Hungary, 1946 hyper inflation period.

**Taxpost:** British post office label to expedite mail of Inland Revenue offices.

**Tax recebida:** (Port.) tax received; inscription on air mail issue of Mozambique, 1946.

**Tax stamp:** 1: stamp to indicate an extra charge on mail. 2: any type of fiscal stamp.

**Taylor, Samuel Allan:** publisher of Stamp Collector's Record, New England, Feb. 1864, made many phantom stamps for collectors.

**Taylor's Emerg.L.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**TbBA:** (Cyrillic) Tuva for Tannu Tuva.

**TBJ:** Thomas B. Jones, Sr., BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; *see* Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**T.B. Morton Co.:** local post, Levant, 1869-71.

**TC:** 1: trial color proof; Scott Catalogue suffix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: The Chronicle (Journal of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society).

**TC:** India overprint on stamps of Cochin for Travancore Cochin.

**T.C.E.K.:** Turkey Postal Tax stamps, 1946.

**Tchad:** (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Middle Congo for Chad; *see* Chad.

**Tchecoslovakie:** (Fr.) Czechoslovakia.

**Tchèque:** (Fr.) Czech.

**Tchongking (Chung-King):** *see* China, Indo-Chinese Post Offices, 1903-22: overprint on stamps of Indo-China for use at French post offices in China.

**T.C. ija h tarihi 30-6-1939:** overprint on stamps of Hatay; for date of annexation to Turkish Republic, June 30, 1939.

**T-Comb Perforator:** perforates the stamps in the form of an upside down T with every move of the perforator.

**T C P:** Trial Color Proof.

**T.C. Postalari:** (Turk.) inscription on stamps of Turkey, 1931, for the Second Balkan Conference.

**Te:** 1: Tennessee, pre-adhesive postmark. 2: Tenga, currency unit in Kazakhstan.

**Tear:** fente (Fr.); strappe (It.); corte (Sp.).

**Teba:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Te Betaal:** (Afrikaans) inscription on postage due labels of South Africa and South West Africa.

**Te Betalen:** (Dut.) inscription on stamps of Belgium, Curacao, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies for postage due.

**Te Betalen Port:** (Dut.) inscription for postage due (when stamps are printed in green ink) Curacao; (blue ink) Netherlands; (lilac ink) Surinam; (red ink) Dutch East Indies; (lilac ink) Surinam.

**Technische Nothilfe (TN):** (Ger.) Technical Emergency Corps; cancel, established in Sept.
1919, kept essential services operating during emergencies.

**T.E.C.R.:** T.E.C. Remington, manuscript surcharge on British East Africa Protectorate issues, 1891-95.


**Teeside Pony Express:** United kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Teeth:** 1: projections that are left when a stamp is separated from other perforated stamps. 2: the projections between perforation holes.

**Tegelröd:** (Swed.) brick-red (color); see Orangeaktig röd.

**Tegetthoff, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1860s, for Middle Danube lines.

**Téglavörös:** (Hung.) brick-red (color).

**Tegning:** (Nor.) design.

**Tegucigalpa:** city in Honduras; an 1877 stamp is called the Tegucigalpa issue.

**Tehel-Baroud:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1865-84, see Interpostal Seals.

**Tehel-Kibir:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1868-84, see Interpostal Seals.

**Teheran, P.L.:** local post overprint on stamps of Persia for city of Teheran, 1902.

**Teia:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Teibbare marke:** (Ger.) stamp issued by post office which is perforated.

**Teinte:** (Fr.) color, shade.

**Teinture:** (Fr.) dye.

**Tela:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1874-80, see Interpostal Seals.

**Telegrafmærke:** (Dan.) telegraph stamp.

**Telegrafstempel:** (Dan.) telegraph office cancellation.

**Telegrafos:** (Sp.) telegraphs.

**Telegrafos del Estado:** (Sp.) (State Telegraphs) Chile.

**Telegrafos Habititado:** (Sp.) telegraph stamps valid for postage, Philippines.

**Telegrafos particulares:** (Sp.) stamps issued by privately owned telegraph companies.

**Telegrammkartenbrief:** (Ger.) telegram letter card.

**Telegrampostanvisningar:** (Swed.) telegram postal money orders.

**Telegram s Poseckanym Vyúctováním:** (Czech.) telegram(me) form credit accounting.

**Telegraph & Telephone stamps:** 1: stamps used to indicate that a fee has been paid for transmission or transport of a telegram, or to prepay telephone service time, may be considered a cinderella. 2: 1851; earliest known telegraph stamps, a 1-shilling inscription on the message form, issued in Great Britain by the Electric Telegraph Co.

**Telegraph cancel:** cancellation indicating that a postage stamp was used on a telegraph dispatch form.

**Telegraph Despatch Post:** U. S. local post, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848.

**Telegraph handstamp:** with name of sending office, used on plain covers.

**Telegraph stamp:** 1: stamp either adhesive or impressed upon forms or cards; used solely for telegraph purposes. 2: Switzerland, 1868-69: Cross of Confederation with inscription "Telegraphie" and value.

**Telegraph stationery:** used when printed envelopes were in short supply, Civil War period.

**Telephone stamp:** prior to the installation of telephone boxes, special stamps were used on the forms to account for calls by the casual customer who was not a regular subscriber; used in Great Britain and other countries between Dec. 1884 and 1891.

**Tellico Plains, Tenn Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Tema: 1: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1884, see Interpostal Seals. 2: (It.) theme (topic).
Temascaltepec: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Temascaltepec district, 1856-1883.
Tematica: (Rom.) thematic, topical.
Tematico: (It., Sp.) topical, thematic.
Temesvar: 1. overprint on stamps of Hungary by Serbians and Romanians, 1919. 2. (now Timisoara) city (and cap.) in Timis county, Romania; returned by Austria after the 1920 signing of the Treaty of Trianon. Issued postage stamps in 1919 under the Romanian occupation authorities by overprinting Hungarian stamps with various numerals indicating the new values.
Temphat: (Viet.) Vietnam postage due stamps.
Tempo: unit of currency in Korea.
Tenebrescent: chemical agent when added to printers ink causes them to appear darker when seen under UV light, used on the 34¢ Flag over Farm issue.
Tenedos: Aegean Islands, Interpostal Seals for overseas offices used 1868, see Interpostal Seals.
Tenge: currency unit in Kazakhstan.
Tengerkék: (Hung.) sea-blue (color).
Tengerzöld: (Hung.) sea-green (color).
Tenn.: abbreviation for Tennessee prior to Zip Code usage.
Tennessee: 1: became a U.S. state June 1, 1796, formerly Southwest Territory. 2: first federal issue revenue of US, July 1, 1798 - Feb. 28, 1801.
Tenth anniversary-cessation of nuclear testing treaty: 1973 Cook Island overprint for Aitutaki as a protest against French nuclear testing.
Ten voordeele van het Roode Kruis: (Dut.) Belgian Congo (Sc.193, 198, 216, 220) and Belgian East Africa (Sc. 74, 78, 79, 82) surcharge on Ruanda Urundi for the Red Cross.
Ten year rule: Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee guideline states that no person shall be honored on a stamp unless they have been deceased for at least ten years; an exception is made for presidents, who may be honored on the first birthday after death.
T.E.O.: (Fr.) Territories Ennemis Occupés (Occupied Enemy Territories) 1: overprint on stamps of France for Syria, 1919. 2: overprint on stamps of France for Offices in Turkey, Cilicia, 1919. 3: overprint on stamps of French Offices in Turkey, Cilicia, Syria, 1919
T.E.O. Cilicie: (Syr.) Territories Ennemis Occupés overprint on stamps of Turkey for Cicilia, 1919.
T.E.O. Milliemes: (Fr.) Syria overprint on stamps of France.
Tepic: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Tercio: (Sp.) military regiment of the Spanish Foreign Legion.
Teresa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Terezín: see Celistvosti - Koncentracní Tabory v Terezín.
Teresín: see Celistvosti - Koncentracní Tabory v Terezín.
Tercentenary: 300th anniversary.
Tereul: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1936.
Teria: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-84, see Interpostal Seals.
Terminal dues: based on Article 49 of the UPU Convention, charge levied by the destination country to cover the costs incurred for delivering international mail received.
Termine inteiro: (Port.) complete set.
Ter. Mo.: Missouri Territory.
Terms of Sale: see Conditions of Sale.
Terra Candella: cinderella, product of Artistamps.
Terranova: (Sp.) Newfoundland.
Terre Adelie-Dumont Durville 1840: overprint on stamps of Madagascar, Oct. 26, 1948, for Adelie Land; French possession in Antarctica, Dumont Durville discovered territory in 1840.
Terre-Neuve: (Fr.) Newfoundland.
Terres Australes et Antarctiques Français: (Fr.) see French Southern and Antarctic Territories.
Territoire de L’Inini: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of French Guiana for Inini, 1932-41.
Territoire du Fezzan: (Fr.) inscription on stamps of France for, Fezzan, French occupation of Southern Libya.
Territoire Francaise des Afars et des Issas: (Fr.) Afars and Issas.
Territoire Libre du Mali Faud: (Fr.) personal labels of Mssr. Mali Faud.
Territorial cover, mail or postmark: territories in the U.S. that have not been as yet, admitted to the union as states, more desirable when "Ter." Or "T" appears in the postmark.
Territori Britannici dell Oceano Indiano: (It.) British Indian Ocean Territory.
Territorie Libre du Mali Faud: (Fr.) personal labels of Mssr. Mali Faud.
Territories: overprint on stamps of Madagascar.
Territoire Militaire Fezzan: (Fr.) French Occupation of Libya.
Territory of East Florida: a group of "patriots" attempted to overthrow the Spanish administration, elected a Director of the Territory, adventure collapsed in 1813, when U.S. Senate refused aid.
Territories Españoles del Golfo de Guinea: (Sp.) Spanish West Africa.
Tesseract: (Hung.) designer.
T.E.S. Ltd. Post: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Tesseract lepta: (Greek) correspondence label used in Greece, 1831.
Test coil: see test label.

Test cover: cover mailed to evaluate efficiency of airmail delivery system.

Test label: test labels used by government agencies and vending machine manufacturers. 1: dummy stamps in coil format to test vending machine operation. 2: used by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in 1909 to check internal printing and equipment. 3: exists from private printers. 4: sometimes called testing stamps.

Tête: southeastern Africa between Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia; currency: 100 centavos = 1 escudo 1894: used stamps of Mozambique; Portuguese Colonies stamps issued as Zambezia, 1898: King Carlos key type stamps issued, 1902: overprint “Provisoria,” Provisional, 1913: No.1, 1/4 centavo on ½avo blue-green, “Republica Tete” overprint on stamps of Portuguese Africa, Macao and Timor, 1914: Tete inscription on Portuguese Ceres key type, 1920: stamps of Mozambique; now part of the People’s Republic of Mozambique; see Mozambique, Quelimane.

Tête-Bêche: (Fr., It., Sp.) a pair of stamps connected together with one stamp right side up, the other upside down.

Tête de série: (Fr.) incomplete set with high values missing.

Tetloe’s Perfumery: inscription on Perfumery stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Tetouan Maroc Chechouan: local post, Morocco.

Tetuan: capital of Spanish Morocco, on African peninsula that juts up towards Spain at Strait of Gibraltar; 1890: British postal agency opened, closed Dec. 31, 1956. 1896, Nov.: local post between Tutuan and Sheshuan (Chechouan), Morocco, 1908: “Tetuan” overprint on stamps of Spain for Spanish Offices in Morocco, 1956, Dec. 31: British postal agency closed; see Morocco, Spanish Offices in.

Tetuan El-Ksar: local post, Morocco, 1897-98.

Tetuan-Sheshuan: local post, Morocco.

Tetyushy: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1911, see Zemstvo.

Teuer: (Ger.) very expensive.

Teulada: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Texas: became a U.S. state Dec. 29, 1845, but independent republic since 1835.

TF: 1. (Afrikaans) Telegraaf; overprint on stamps of Orange Free State for Telegraph Office revenue stamps. 2. Transit Français (Fr.), French transit. 3. Tassa Franca (It.), post paid.

Tg: Tugrik, currency unit in Mongolia.

TGP Post: name change from PTT, May 2002, Netherlands postal service.

TGS: Tropical Gum Stain(s).


Th.: auction abbreviation for thin.

Thai: Thailand.

Thaiföld: (Hung.) Thailand

Thailand: western portion of the Malay peninsula in southeastern Asia, aka Siam; official name of postal administration: The Communications Authority of Thailand currency: 32 solot = 16 atts = 8 sio = 4 sik = 2 fuang = 1 salung, 4 salungs = 1 tical, 100 satangs = 1 tical (1909) = 1 baht (1912) 1882-85: stamps of Straits Settlements overprinted “B” used in British post office in Bangkok, 1883, Aug. 4: No.1, 1 solot blue, first stamp, 1885, July 1: Siam joined the UPU, 1909: unfederated Malay states of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu ceded to Britain, 1918, Jan.11: first semipostal stamp, 1925: first airmail stamp, 1939: name officially changed to Thailand, 1940-pre: English inscriptions used “Siam,” 1943: Malayan states of Kedah, Kelantan,
Perlis, and Trengganu ceded to Thailand by Japan; occupation stamps issued, 1945, Sept.: four Malayan states reverted to British rule, name reverted to Siam 1963, Oct. 1: first official stamp.

**Thailand:** (denominated in cents) Malaya, Siamese Occupation, 1943-45.

**Thajsko:** (Czech.) Thailand.

**Thajsky:** (Czech.) Thai.

**Thaler:** currency unit in Brunswick, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, North German Federation, Oldenberg, Saxony, Thurn and Taxis.

**Thames Postal Service:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Thames Weald Tunnel:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Thanet, Isle of:** bogus local post.

**Thatcher Ferry Bridge error:** Canal Zone issue of Oct. 12, 1962, famous because of missing silver impression of the bridge.

**Thebe:** currency unit in Botswana.

**The Bluff Charta:** forgery printed by Germany on British stamp, WW II.

**The District Mail Outwith:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**The Gambia:** see Gambia.

**The Gilbert Islands:** Gilbert islands 1979 overprint for independence on stamps of Gilbert & Ellice Islands.

**Thematic:** collecting of stamps telling a story relating to a certain theme or topic.

**Thematic collection:** a collection of stamps, covers, cancellations and other items related to one specific topic that relates a story as pictured in the designs of these stamps.

**Thematic Division:** APS term for exhibition classification to include thematic or topical exhibits.

**Thématique:** (Fr.) thematic

**Thematisch:** (Ger.) topical or thematic.

**Thene Budcentralens Expresspost:** see Hälsingborg - A. Thene Budcentralens Expresspost

**Theresienstadt:** Concentration Camp Post, July 10, 1943, aka Terezin, Czechoslovakia. see Celistvosti - Koncentracní Tabory v Terezín.

**Therison revolution:** Crete, never issued, 1905 Therison.

**Thermograph cachet:** cover design made by applying a rubber stamp impression, then powdered and heated; gives a raised and glossy impression.

**Thermographic paper:** a paper type where the image is produced by heat, laser beam, or pressure.

**Thermography:** printing process in which a powder of ink and resins is deposited on paper and then fused with heat into a raised, usually glossy, enamel-like design, can change color when heat applies, used on stamps of Great Britain.

**Thessaloniki:** formerly Salonica, Greece.

**Thessaly:** district in northern Greece; 1898, April 21: eight-sided stamps of Turkey, for use in Turkish occupation in Thessaly during the Greco-Turkish War.

**Thibet:** (Fr.) Tibet.

**Thildonck:** Belgian church fair label.

**Thimble cancelers:** Norwegian term for small postal cancellers, with a diameter of 14-19 mm, used mostly in the period of 1914-1950's.

**Thin:** removal of paper fibers from the back of a stamp, usually done by careless removal of a stamp from a cover or a hinge from a stamp.

**Thin bar grid cancel:** thin bars arranged in a circular or ovate (horizontal bars tapered at each
end) pattern.

**Thinned:** loss of original paper thickness due to careless removal from envelope, or stamp mount.

**Third Avenue Post Office:** U. S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1855.

**Third Class Mail:** former USPS term, includes circulars and printed matter, booklets, catalogs with each piece weighing less than 16 ounces. Now broken into many rate structures.

**Third federal issue:** revenue stamp with no state name, Jan. 1, 1814-Dec. 31, 1817.

**Third International Philatelic Exhibition:** held in New York City, 1936.

**Third Reich Study Group:** Germany Philatelic Society focuses on postal history from 1933-1945.

**Thirty Two Cents:** with picture of ship, Liberia.

**This article originally mailed in country indicated by postage:** handstamp applied to mail that was sent from a foreign country to the U.S. via diplomatic pouch, outside the normal mailstream, to indicate origin of mail.

**This is a Jewish War:** inscription, forgery by Germany, with picture of Stalin replacing King George on British stamp, on 1/2d British stamp.

**Thomasville, Ga. Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

**Thomes & Skaden's Express:** local mail delivery firm operated between Susanville, Calif. and Reno, Nevada, used a label, 1870-73.

**Thomond, Principality of:** Ireland phantom country, part of Shannon Airport, c1961.

**Thompson & Co.'s American Express:** local mail and parcel delivery firm operated between Albany, N.Y. and Boston, Mass., used labels, corner cards.

**Thompson, John L.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Thom, Reuben T.:** postmaster, Fredericksburg, Va., issued Confederate Postmaster's Provisionals.

**Thonons-les-Bains:** city in France, local provisional, 1944.

**Thorens:** city in France, local provisional, 1944.

**Thor S.S.:** (Fin.) steamship, carrying mail, serving Finland cities, local, 1870-80s.

**Thousand Islands:** islands in Canada, local post, 1981-88.

**Thrace:** southeastern Europe between Black and Aegean Seas; currency: 100 lepta = 1 drachma, 40 paras = 1 piaster, 100 stotinki = 1 leva (1919) 1913, July: autonomous government of Western Thrace, stamps of Turkey overprinted in Greek for use in Giumulzina district, withdrawn Sept. 1913, Oct.: No.1, 10 lepta on 20 paras rose, surcharge on stamps of Turkey, Muslims formed an autonomous republic, issued own stamps, but area was awarded to Bulgaria; Bulgarian and French stamps used until 1918, 1915-18: military posts of France and Britain operated in Salonica, 1919-20: “Thrace Interalliee” overprint on stamps of Bulgaria for Thrace, Allied and Greek Occupation, stamps of Greece overprinted in Greek “Administration Western Thrace,” Turkish stamps overprinted “High Commission of Thrace,” 1919: postage due stamps, 1920, July: Eastern Thrace occupied by Greece, “Thrace Occidentale” overprint on stamps of Bulgaria, then stamps of Greece overprinted in Greek “Administration Western Thrace,” Turkish stamps overprinted “High Commission of Thrace,” 1940, Dec. 10: Greece invaded southern Albania and issued stamps, 1941, Feb.- May 1941: British troops arrived with field post offices, 1944, Oct.: territory regained by Greece, stamps of Greece used.

**Thrace Interalliee:** overprint on stamps of Bulgaria, during Allied occupation; 1915-19.

**Thrace Occidentale:** overprint on stamps of Bulgaria, during Allied occupation; 1920.

**Thrakien:** (Ger.) Thrace.
Three-Dimensional stamp (3D): a ridged plastic used to reproduce images that made them appear three dimensional.

Three Skilling Banco: Sweden's 1855 stamp; one example known of the yellow error of color.

Thulamela: labels by Sue Dickinson for name of reconstructed city in South Africa.

Thule: Greenland local post, 1935.

Thunderbolts and Mercury: indicating special handling on stamps of Austria.

Thuringen: city in Germany; 1945-46.

Thuringia: issued stamps under Russian occupation, 1945-46.

Thurn: Italian count who won the surname of della Torre (of the tower) for defense of a tower during siege of Milan in 4th century, French: de la Tour, German von Thurn, <

Thurn and Taxis: private postal monopoly for 420 years; currency: Northern District: 30 silbergroschen = 1 thaler Southern District: 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden 1450: knighted for link of postal relays in northern Italy, 1501: appointed by Austria as “Captain and Master of our Posts,” 1505: postal treaty signed establishing a courier service between Italy, Spain, France and Germany, 1506: Link between Belgium and Austria established, 1574: service could be used by the public, operated from Poland to Straits of Gibraltar with 20,000 employees, 1846: postal stationery issued, 1850: operation reduced to various German principalities, postal union of Prussia and Austria formed, 1851, Jan. 29: issued stamps in two currencies for use throughout its postal system, 1852: No.1. 1 kreuzer black, light green, used in Southern District of Germany, 1852-67: used four circles as postmark, 1852: No.1, ½ silbergroschen black, green, used in Northern District of Germany, 1867, Jan. 28: forced to sell postal monopoly to Prussia, used stamps of Prussia, the Counts kept a franking privilege until 1918 with a special handstamp “Franco Taxis,” 1867, July 1: stamps of Northern and Southern District superceded by stamps of Prussia, 1868, Jan.1: stamps of Prussia superceded by stamps of the North German Postal District, 1872, Jan. 1: stamps of the German Empire used.


Thusis: Switzerland hotel post, 1897-99, Hotel Rhätia.

Thyra S.S. Co.: (Fin.) Finnish steamship cancel, local, 1870-80s.

Ti: (Dan., Nor.) ten (number).

Tiacotalpan: village in Vera Cruz, Mexico, issued one stamp in Oct. 1856.

Tibet: central Asian state between India and China; currency: 6 2/3 tranga = 1 sang Note: stamps of Tibet valid only within its borders, 1903: an unofficial overprint applied to stamps of British India by Indian postal officials at temporary post offices, 1911, March: No.1, 3 pies on 1 cent ocher, overprinted stamps of China used in towns of Gyantse, Lhasa, Phari-Jong, Shigatse and Yatung, 1911: stamps of China surcharged for Offices in Tibet, 1912, Dec.: No.1, 1/6 trangka green, local stamps of Tibet, mail outside country used stamps of India, spelling error exists, “Potsage,” 1945: official stamp, 1949, Dec.: Southwest China Liberation Area included Tibet, stamps issued without gum, 1951: used stamps of China, 1954, June 23: China took over the
country, 1965: China created the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China.

**Tibet Chinese Offices:** surcharge on stamps of China, 1911.

**Tibet, Chinese Province:** part of Southwest China Liberation Area, Dec. 1949.

**Tibet, Free:** label for the Tibetan freedom movement in the 1950s.

**Tibet Government in Exile:** label for the Tibetan freedom movement, 1950s.

**Tical:** unit of currency used in Siam (Thailand).

**Tidig:** *(Swed.)* early.

**Tidlig:** *(Dan.)* early.

**Tidningsstamplarna:** *(Swed.)* stamped stationery, as newspaper wrappers, a tax on newspapers themselves, not for postal payment, 1824.

**Tidningsmärken:** *(Swed.)* newspaper stamps.

**Tidningsöverflyttningar:** *(Swed.)* address changes for newspapers.

**Tie bid:** one or more identical high bids received for the same lot at auction.

**Tied:** a stamp is considered "tied" when the cancellation proves the stamp originated on that cover.

**Tiefdruck:** *(Ger.)* intaglio printing, engraving.

**Tientsin:** Treaty Port city in China; 1800s: Chinese local post, 1900s: "China" overprint on stamps of Germany, 1917-21: “Tientsin” overprint on stamps of Italy, Offices in China, see China, Italian Offices, 1918: French post office.

**Tientsin:** bogus set of stamps for treaty port local post.

**Tientsin Treaty:** origin of postal service agreed to be Great Britain and China, 1858, became effective March 20, 1896.

**Tierra del Fuego:** *(Sp.)* Land of Fire; island off the tip of South America; 1891, Jan.: stamp issued by a mine owner to establish his authority over the inhabitants.

**Tiffany die:** rejected and unissued 1 cent die of the 1887 envelope issue.

**Tiflis:** city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1857, formerly Tbilisi; see Zemstvo.

**Tiger Head:** 1: Afghanistan stamp design symbolizing the Amir Sher (Tiger) ali; 1871-73. 2: with Siamese inscription, overprint on stamps of Siam for semi-postal.

**Tijola:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Tiket Waraq Dak:** *(Afghan.)* Afghanistan inscription for postal card stamps.

**Tikhvin:** city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1871-1903, see Zemstvo.

**Tillintetgjort:** *(Nor.)* destroyed.

**Tilleggsverdi:** *(Nor.)* surtax.

**Tillfälligt inlandspostmärke:** *(Swed.)* temporary inland postagr stamp.

**Tillory, State of:** cinderella.


**Timbrato:** *(It.)* postmarked.

**Timbre:** *(Fr., Sp.)* postage stamp.

**Timbre a vignette:** *(Fr.)* stamp with label attached.

**Timbre Colis Postaux:** *(Fr.)* overprint on stamps of Indo-China for parcel post usage.

**Timbre commémoratif:** *(Fr.)* commemorative stamp.

**Timbre complementario:** *(Sp.)* complementary stamp; on postage due labels of Mexico.

**Timbre coupe:** *(Fr.)* bisect, stamp cut in half which has been used to pay the postage at half the face value of the original stamp; the bisect is collected on the original cover with the postmark or cancellation covering the cut.
Timbre d'accuser d' reception: (Fr.) stamp issued as a prepayment fee as an acknowledgment of receipt of a registered package.

Timbre de Autorise Deliverance pour Colis Postaux: (Fr.) authorized delivery stamp, parcel post.

Timbre de Autorise Deliverance pour Lettre: (Fr.) authorized delivery stamp, correspondence.

Timbre de bienfaisance: (Fr.) charity or semipostal stamp.

Timbre d'Carlistes: (Fr.) Carlist stamps of Spain.

Timbre de chemin de fer: (Fr.) railway letter fee stamp.

Timbre de l'poste aérienne: (Fr.) air mail stamp.

Timbre d'Entrée: (Fr.) admission stamp

Timbre de franche: (Fr.) frank stamp.

Timbre de franche: (Fr.) military stamp.

Timbre de guerre: (Fr.) war stamp, stamp issued during war conditions.

Timbre de poste locale: (Fr.) city post stamp.

Timbre de reconstrucion: (Fr.) (Reconstruction stamps) postal tax stamp of Guatemala.

Timbre de service: (Fr.) official stamp.

(Timbre d'usage) courant: (Fr.) definitive.

Timbre du Souvenir: (Fr.) semipostal of Luxembourg.

Timbre embouté: (Fr.) tagged stamp.

Timbre Fictifs: (Fr.) dummy training stamps; French colony revenue inscription.

Timbre Fiscal: (Fr.) revenue stamp.

Timbre Fiscal Republique Syrienne: (Fr.) overprint for postal tax, Syria.

Timbre Imperial Journaux: (Fr.) 1868 France newspaper semipostal stamp.

Timbre Mobile: (Fr.) adhesive training stamp; French colony revenue inscription.

Timbre Movil: (Sp.) (Movable stamp) revenue stamp authorized for postal use, Spain.

Timbre Muti: (It.) mute handstamp

Timbre Olympique: (Fr.) Olympic games.

Timbre par le gouvernement en exil: (Fr.) stamp for the government in exile.

Timbre Patriotico: (Sp.) national defense overprint on stamps of Ecuador for postal tax.

Timbre Personnalisé: (Fr.) personalized stamp.

Timbre post: (Fr.) postage stamp.

Timbre Poste: (Fr.) 1: postage stamp. 2: overprint on stamps of France, postage due stamps, Offices in Morocco, 1893.

Timbre Poste Colis Postaux: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of Martinique for postage due.

Timbre poste enchassé: (Fr.) encased postage stamp.

Timbre pour avion: (Fr.) airmail stamp.

Timbre pour colis: (Fr.) parcel stamp.

Timbre pour colis postal: (Fr.) parcel post stamp.

Timbre pour exprs: (Fr.) special delivery stamp.

Timbre pour journaux: (Fr.) newspaper stamp.

Timbre pour la Poste Aerienne: (Fr.) stamp issued primarily for airmail use.

Timbre pour l'étranger: (Fr.) foreign mail stamp.

Timbre pour lettres en retard: (Fr.) too late stamp.

Timbre pour l'intérieur: (Fr.) inland mail stamp.

Timbre Proporcional: (Sp.) (proportion stamp) Costa Rica, revenue stamps valid for regular
postage.

**Timbre proportional**: (Fr.) tax based on the amount of the transaction; French colony revenue inscription.

**Timbres de Mandat**: (Fr.) money order stamps, the Netherlands.

**Timbre souvenir**: (Fr.) commemorative stamp.

**Timbre sur timbre**: (Fr.) stamps on stamps (thematic).

**Timbre Taxe**: (Fr.) (With numeral and no country name) inscription on stamps of French Colonies for postage due, 1945.

**Timbre Unique**: (Fr.) general revenue tax; French colony revenue inscription.

**Timbro di gomma**: (It.) rubber hand stamp.

**Timbro**: (It.) postmark.

**Timbro a mano**: (It.) handstamp.

**Timbro di legno**: (It.) wooden hand stamp.

**Timbrologia**: (Sp.) stamp collecting.

**Timbrologie**: (Fr., Ger.) stamp collecting.

**Timbromania**: description of stamp collecting in France and Belgium, 1863.

**Timbru**: (Rom.) inscription/overprint on postal tax stamps of Romania.

**Timbru de Ajutor**: (Rom.) (Eng: "Assistance Stamp") overprint on the 1915 regular issues of Romania, creating a stamp representing a tax on mailed materials, the funds being used for the assistance on soldier's families. Through 1923, the 5 and 10 Bani values were for postal purposes, the 25 Bani being added in 1923 to conform to the increased rates; higher value stamps were used to pay the tax on railroad and theater tickets, and various other revenue taxations.

**Timbru de Binefacere**: (Rom.) Stamp of Benefaction, postal tax stamp of Romania, 1906.

**Timbrul Aviatiei**: (Rom.) inscription on semipostals of Romania, 1936.

**Timbru Official**: (Rom.) officials of Romania.

**Timbuctoo (Timbuctoola)**: *Stamps Magazine* fantasy.

**Timisoara**: see Temesvár.


**Timor**: overprint on stamps of Mozambique for Timor, 1946.

**Timor Lorosae**: see East Timor.

**Timor Portugues**: Timor.

**Timpuriu**: (Rom.) early.

**Tin Can island**: Niuafo'ou island-Tonga.

**Tin can mail**: mail from Niuafo'ou, Tonga would be sealed in an oil drum and "pushed" out to a passing ship of the New Zealand Steamship Co., by native swimmers, 1921-32, after a swimmer was killed by a shark; mail was brought to ships by canoe in a 50-pound biscuit tin the ship would then pull the drum on board and take the letters inside to the next port for delivery, stopped in 1946.

**Tin foil revenues**: tax-paid revenue stamps printed on tobacco foil.

**Tin hat**: nickname for King Albert portrait on stamps of Belgium issued in 1919.
Tint: used in stamp collecting to denote a lighter shade than normal.
Tinted paper: paper that has received a background tint on one side before the stamp is printed to help printer avoid printing the stamps on the gummed side.
Tintenwertung: (Ger.) pen cancellation.
TION (ST.): Tidnings Stämplar (Swed.) newspaper stamp.
TIPEX: Third International Philatelic Exhibition, held in New York City in 1936.
Tipo: (It., Sp.) type.
Tipo de cambio: (Sp.) exchange rate.
Tipografia: (Rom.) typography.
Tipografía: (It., Sp.) typography, letterpress.
Tira: (Sp.) strip of (stamps).
Tirada: (Sp.) printing.
Tirage: (Fr.) quantity printed.
Tiraj: (Rom.) number (of stamps) issued.
Tirane/Kallnuer/1924: (Alb.) Tirana, overprint on stamps of Albania for the opening of the National Assembly.
Tiraspol: 1: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1873-79, see Zemstvo. 2: unofficial, Prednestrova, issued when seceding from Moldava, 1992
Tiras protectoras: (Sp.) mounting strips.
Tiratura: (It.) quantity printed.
Tire track cancel: term applied to roller cancellations that resemble the tread of a tire.
Tirol: (Ger.) Tyrol.
Tirolen den Tirolern: (Ger.) label for Tyrol for Tyrolese.
Tirsdag: (Dan., Nor.) Tuesday. Tisdag: (Swed.) Tuesday.
Tisk: (Czech.) printing.
Tisková Deska: (Czech.) printing plate.
Tisková Forma: (Czech.) printing form.
Tisková Technika: (Czech.) printing technique, printing method, printing type.
Tisková Vada: (Czech.) misprint, error.
Tiskovy List: (Czech.) sheet of stamps.
TiTa, C: Turkish Aviation Society, inscription on postal tax air mail stamps of Turkey, 1931.
Titisee: local post, Germany, 1945-47.
Title Page: exhibit page that serves as an introduction of the exhibit to the viewer.
Titres de Properties: (Fr.) transfer of real estate; French colony revenue inscription
Titres, Objet, Values: (Fr.) share certificates; French colony revenue inscription.
Titulaire du prix Nobel: (Fr.) Nobel prize (thematic).
Titulos: (Sp.) used on fiscal stamps in connection with university degrees.
Tl Távolsági lev-lap, Tl: (Hun.) domestic postage overprint on hyper inflated issues of Hungary in 1946 for use of postage prepaid.
Tiverton Hospital: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.
Tivissa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Tixtla Guerro: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Tíz: (Hung.) ten (number).
Tizenegy: (Hung.) eleven (number).
Tizenketo: (Hung.) twelve (number).
Tizian-vörös: (Hung.) Titian red (color).
Tjänste: (Swed.) official.
Tjänsteförsändelser: (Swed.) official mail.
Tjanste-Frimærker: (Nor.) (Service Stamp) Norway official use stamps, 1881-1919.
Tjänstefrimärken: (Swed.) official stamps.
Tjeckoslovakien: (Swed.) Czechoslovakia.
Tjekkoslovakiet: (Dan.) Czechoslovakia.
Tjeneste: (Dan.) official.
Tjenestefrimærke: (Nor.) (Service Stamp) inscription on stamps of Norway for official use, 1926-32.
Tjeneste Frimaerke: (Dan.) (Service Stamp) inscription on stamps of Denmark for official use, 1871-1924.
Tjeneste-Frimærke: (Swed.) (Service Stamp) Swedish official use stamps, 1874-80.
Tjenestekort: (Dan.) official postal card.
Tjenestemærke: (Dan.) official stamp.
Tjenestemerke(r): (Nor.) official stamp(s).
Tjenestepakkemærke: (Dan.) official parcel post stamp.
Tjenestepakkemerke(s): (Nor.) official parcel post stamp(s).
Tjenestepost: (Dan., Nor.) official mail.
Tjue: (Nor.) twenty (number), introduced in the spelling reform of 1938, see Tjve.
TL: overprint on stamps of Tonga for royal wedding of King George Taufa'ahau II to Lavinia, 1899.
TL: (Magyar) Távolsági levél (inland letter) overprint on inflation stamps of Hungary for franking.
Tlacotalpan: 1. one-stamp provisional issue, Mexico, 1856. 2. port in Mexico; local 'Postmasters' stamp, 1856.
Tmave: (Czech.) dark (color).
Tmave Fialová: (Czech.) dark violet, dark purple.
TN: 1. USPS abbreviation for Tennessee. 2. international postal code for Tunisia.
TNT: Thomas Nationwide Transport, owned by some European postal administrations; collects mail at customer's location with no stamps or franking. The mail is then prepared for delivery in one of their 80 international mailing centers for final delivery. The postage label usually carries the TNT logo and name of country where the TNT mailing center is located.
To: 1: Tolar, currency unit in Slovenia. 2: Scott Catalog number prefix for Official Telegraph. 3. (Dan., Nor.) two (number).
T/O & E: Table of Organization and Equipment, military post office term.
Tobacco tax stamps: 1917 documentary revenue stamps overprinted with "Tobacco / Sales Tax" for tobacco produced in excess of stated allotments; 1934-35.
Tobago: West Indies island off coast of Venezuela; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1879: No.1, 1 penny rose, first stamp, 1889: united with Trinidad as Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. 1899, Jan. 1: became ward of that colony, stamps of Trinidad and Tobago used; see Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago.
Tobarilla: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Tobarra: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Toberuch: unofficial overprints on Italian East Africa issues, 1942.
Tocado: (Sp.) touched, adjoined, border on.
Toccato: (Fr.) touched, adjoined, border on.
Toddy, Isle of: bogus Scotland island stamp.
Toe: unit of currency in Papua New Guinea.
Toeslag: (Dut.) surcharge.
Tog: (Dan., Nor.) (railroad) train, (railway train); see Bane, Jernbane; Jernbanelinie.
Toga: see Tonga; 1: inscription on early stamps of Tonga, late 1800s to 1950. 2: bogus issue
Togfærge: (Dan.) railroad train ferry, railway train ferry.
Togferje: (Nor.) railroad train ferry, railway train ferry.
Togo/Anglo-French/Occupation: overprint on stamps of German Togo for British occupation area.
Togolaise: (Fr.) Togo.
Togo Occupation Franco-Anglaise: (Fr.) overprint on stamps of German Togo and Dahomey for French occupation of Togo.
To Hundre: (Nor.) two hundred (number).
To Hundrede: (Dan.) two hundred (number).
Tokelau Islands: Pacific Ocean, 300 miles north of Western Samoa; three atolls: Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo, one of world’s smallest and most isolated nations; aka Union Islands, currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 NZ dollar (1967) 1900: US accepted control over the eastern islands, used US stamps without overprint, 1916: stamps from Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1925: stamps of Western Samoa, 1925, Nov. 4: transferred from the Gilbert & Ellice group to New Zealand, renamed Union Islands, took over administrative duties from Great Britain, 1946, May 7: took name of Tokelau, 1948, June 22: No. 1, ½ penny red-brown and rose-lilac, 1949, Jan. 1: incorporated as part of New Zealand, but issues own stamps.
Tokyoint: cancel for Tokyo International Post Office, opened Oct. 28, 1968, to handle
processing of international mail originating in Tokyo and Yokohama.

**Tolar:** currency unit in Slovenia.

**Toledo:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican and Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Tolima:** one of the United States of Colombia, 1870-1904, now uses stamps of Colombia.

**Tollur:** (Ice.) cancel used on revenue stamps.

**Tolessa:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1931.

**Tolox:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Toluca:** overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

**Tolv:** (Dan., Nor.) twelve (number).

**Toman:** currency unit of Persia (Iran).

**Tombstone:** term used to describe a handstamp that looks like a tombstone, vertical format with a rounded top and a square bottom.

**Tomeloso:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Tommy Gun stamp:** name given to a $200 stamp used for a permit to own a Thompson submachine gun; 1934.

**Toned paper:** name given to off-white paper, usually with a brownish shade; see Cook Islands issue of 1892.

**Tonet:** (Nor.) tinted.

**Tong:** tool shaped like a tweezer with rounded tips used to handle stamps.


**Tongan pa’anga:** currency unit in Niuaf’ou.

**Tongareva:** native name for Penrhyn Island.

**Tonga Tin-Can Mail:** started in 1921 at Niuaf’ou when a native was killed by a shark while pushing a can of mail through the water to a ship.

**Tongking:** Viet Minh government, North Vietnam, 1946-54.

**Tongs:** an indispensable instrument used to handle stamps that looks like a tweezer but has a round or spade tip which can be inserted under the stamps without hurting the perforations or borders.

**Toning:** discoloration on envelopes or stamps caused by exposure to light, heat, humidity, air or a combination of factors.

**Tonkin:** see Annam and Tonkin.

**Tono:** (Sp.) shade (color).

**Tonquin:** aka Tongking, Tonking; see Annam and Tonkin.

**Tonsberg:** Seaport and seat of Vestfold county, SE Norway, located on N end of Nøtterøy Island ca. 45 miles SSW of Oslo. Local post established, with set-of-4 "Tonsberg" lithographed on colored papers local stamps depicting an edifice issued 29 August 1884, and with further local stamps issued through 1887. The local post ceased operations effective 1 July 1890.

**Tønsberg og Omegns Automobilsamfund:** (Nor.) city in Norway, local post labels used for
freight of packages on the buses in the Tønsberg area 1884-90.

Tönung: (Ger.) shade (color).

Tony's Taxis, Bedford: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Too Late: special stamp for payment when a letter is mailed after the normal hour of posting has passed.

Tools: see accessories.

Tooth: projection of paper that are part of a perforation.

Top: The Bureau of Engraving and Printing added the word TOP to the blue plate (the vignette) and to the carmine plate (the frame) to help prevent the printing of inverted blue airplane designs.

To Pay: inscription on stamps of Great Britain for postage due.

To Pay labels: British label for charges related to customs and special handling fees rather than postage due.

Topeji: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.

Topical collection: a collection of stamps, covers, cancellations and other items related to one specific topic, aka thematic or subject collecting.

Topical: stamps by the topic on the stamps, such as space, animals, sports, etc.

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.: bank note engraving firm that printed the 1851-60 U.S. stamp issue.

Torajam: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Torbay Taxi Services: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Torch Stamp: meter stamps made by Friden Neopost illustrating a flaming torch.

Torello: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Tornese: currency unit in the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

Tornese Naple: re-engraved issues of Naples, 1860; name came from currency of period.

Torn stamp: stamp condition not acceptable for a collection; the exception are used stamps of Afghanistan, where postal clerks tore stamps as a form of cancellation.

Toro: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1936.

Török: (Hung.) Turkish (adj.).

Törökország: (Hung.) Turkey.

Toronto Delivery Co.: parcel delivery firm that serviced Toronto, used a label, year unknown.

Toronto Estonian Philatelic Society: local, Canada postal strike, 1975-78.

Torralba de Calatrava: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torredonjimeno: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torremanzanas: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torrente: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torreperogil: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torres: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torres Strait Settlement: bogus Australian local post, c1879.

Torrevieja: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Torr färg: (Swed.) dry color.

Torrox: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

Torsdag: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Thursday.

Tortosa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Toscana: (Dan., It., Sp.) Tuscany.

Toscano: (It.) Italian State of Tuscany.
Toskana: (Dan.) Tuscany.
Totalan: city in Spain, Spanish civil war local post, Nationalist, 1937.
Totma: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1894-1904, see Zemstvo.
Totogi G Tohi: (Good for Postage) Tonga.
Totopetz: town in Russia, local post; aka Pskoff.
Tou: inscription on Iranian revenue stamps for airmail usage, 1928
Touché: (Fr.) touched, adjoined, border on.
Touched: adjoined, border on.
Toughre: triple sign-manual, signature of the former Sultan of Turkey; on 1863, 1897-1908
Turkish issues, also as an overprint, aka tougra.
Toukh: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1865-84, see Interpostal Seals.
Tour et Taxis: (Fr.) Thurn and Taxis.
Tours: city in France, local provisional, 1944.
Toutes Taxes: (Fr.) all taxes; inscription on stamps of French colony revenues.
Touva: see Tannu-Tuva; 1: inscription on stamps of Tannu Tuva, 1927-35 2: bogus Russian
Federation Republic; overprint and stamps, not valid for postage.
Tovva: overprint/inscription on stamps of Mongolia for Tannu Touva.
Towle's City Dispatch Post: U.S. local post handstamp, Boston, Mass., 1849.
Town marks: name of a town, often used as cancellations, when killer bars or cancels were not
available.
Town postmark: British cancelers used 1842-44 to distinguish them from the Maltese Cross and
1844 numbered types.
Town stamp: handstamp usually containing only the name of the town.
Toy boat mail: see St. Kilda toy boat mail.
Toyland: Christmas fantasy labels created by Maggie Kate.
Toypkia: Greek post offices in Turkish Empire used stamps of Greece with name of town and
Toypkia in brackets, Oct. 13, 1861-April 25, 1881.
Toy stamps: produced for children as part of a game in which children could establish a make-
believe post office, may be considered a cinderella.
Toytown Post: children's stamps; see Toy stamps.
T.P. (Timbre Poste): (Fr.) postage stamp.
TPE: Tiny Paper Enclosure(s)
TPG Post: name of the Dutch postal service effective May 29, 2002; formerly PTT Post
TPO: T.P.O. Magazine (publication of the T.P.O. and Seapost Society), Great Britain; see
Traveling Post Office.
T.P.O.M.: (Fr.) Territoires et Possessions d'Outre-Mer overseas territories.
TPOS: The Postal Order Society.
T.Q.: Timbre de Quitance; receipt; French colony revenue inscription.
TR: 1: auction abbreviation for territorial use. 2: precedes the postal code on addresses in
Turkey. 3: Titles Registry, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 4: auction abbreviation
for tear.
Trachten: (Ger.) costume, topic or theme.
Tracia: (Sp.) Thrace.
Trade press: publications dealing solely with news for stamp dealers and professional stamp
traders.

**Trade Sample Proof (TSP):** stamp printing firm sheet to illustrate the quality of their work.

**Trader's Express:** local parcel delivery firm operated between Boston, Mass. and Providence, R.I. used a label.

**Trader's Express:** local parcel delivery firm operated between Biddeford, Portland and Saco, Maine. used a corner card.

**Trader's Express Company:** local parcel delivery firm operated around Newark, N.J. used a label.

**Traditional screening:** printing method based on a fixed number of dots per square centimeter.

**Traffic lights:** color dots, one for each color used in printing, applied in sheet margins of British stamps.

**Traffic light block:** block with attached margin showing color checks.

**Traiguera:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Traje:** (Sp.) costume, topic or theme.

**Trakback:** British post office label with serial number and barcode for tracing parcel.

**Tranebærød:** (Dan., Nor.) cranberry-red (color).

**Trangka:** unit of currency in Tibet.

**Transacciones:** (Transactions) revenue stamps used as postage, Bolivia, 1893.

**Trans-Antarctic Expedition:** overprint on stamps of Falkland Islands Dependencies for use by the Hillary-Fuchs Trans-Antarctic expedition in 1955-58.

**Trans-Baikal Province:** 1920, Jan. 20-Oct. 21: White Russian regime established at Chita, Siberia, surcharge on four stamps of Russia; see Siberia.

**Transcarpathian Oblast:** see Celistvosti - Podkarpatská Rus.

**Trans-Carpathian Ukraine:** are in Russia, local post, 1944.

**Trans-Caucasian Federated Republics:** formed from Armenia, Russian Azerbaijan, and Georgia; currency: 100 kopecks = 1 ruble 1923, July 6: Caucasian states formed an independent Soviet republic, 1923, Sept.15: No.1, 10 kopecks dark blue, first stamp, overprint ‘arms’ type of royalist Russia, 1924: all stamps withdrawn, used stamps of USSR.

**Trans-Djuba-Gebiet:** (Ger.) Jubaland.

**Transfer:** an impression made on the printing plate by the transfer roll, the medium used to transfer the subject from the die to the plate.

**Transferencia:** (Sp.) transfer.

**Transfer roller:** cylinder of soft steel used to take up the design engraved on a die, design on the roll appears in "relief" and in reverse, when hardened, the transfer roll can make multiple impressions of the design.

**Transfer, short:** happens when a transfer roller does not roll in a subject to its full length causing part of the design to be omitted.

**Transient second-class:** former U.S. Post Office Department term for publications that did not meet the requirements for the special postal rates granted to most publishers.

**Transit charge:** a fee levied by one country for transporting, through its system, mail destined for and belonging to another country.
Transitional perforation: a change in the perforation gauge in the middle of a stamp.

Transitional stamp: a strip of stamps that show a change from one form to another.

Transition Multiple: a pair, strip or block of stamps with one or more error stamps.

Transit mark: handstruck mark on a letter besides those of the origin and destination, usually post offices located at intersection of mail routes and designated as "distribution centers," may contain the word "transit" in the device.

Transition stamp: a stamp multiple that shows a change from one form to another.

Transit mark: postal marking applied between the sending and receiving post offices.

Transistorio: (Sp.) (Transitory) provisions of Mexico, 1913.

Transito Territorio: (Sp.) (Territorial Transit) transcontinental route, El Salvador, 1899.

Transit postmark: the postal marking applied between the sending and receiving post offices.

Transitstempel: (Dan.) cancellation applied to mail in transit to destination.

Transittkontorer i Tyskland: (Nor.) postal transit office in Germany.

Trans-Jordan: see Jordan.

Transkaukasien republik: (Swed.) Transcausasian Federated Republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia).

Transkaukasischer Bund: (Ger.) Transcausasian Federated Republics.

Transkei: East Cape Province, South Africa Homeland State, currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents + 1 rand (1961) 1858-65: protection of Cape Colony, 1879-94: annexed to the Cape Colony, 1913: received internal self-government from South Africa, 1976, Oct. 26: No.1, 4¢ multicolor, issued its first stamps as independent republic for local use, 1994, April 27: ceased to exist; see South Africa.

Trans-Mississippi Issue: commemorative U.S. stamps issued for the Omaha Exposition, 1898.

Trans-Mississippi mail: postal route across the Mississippi River that connected the eastern and western Confederate states during the Civil War, 1861-65.

Transnistrian Moldavian Republic (PMR): Russian part of Moldavia issues own stamps valid for domestic mail only.

Transports a l'Interior: (Fr.) internal freight tax; French colony revenue inscription.


Trans-Oceanic First Flight: new air mail route across either the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans.

Transorma: machine for sorting mail arranged by street delivery, name came from Transportation and Sorting by Marchand and Andriessen, demonstrated in 1927 and used until July 1968.

Transpacific mail: 1866: Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Co. received a contract from the U.S. for a regular service from San Francisco to Hong Kong via Hawaii and Yokohama, 1868: Hong Kong and U.S. established rates of postage (10¢ U.S.), feeder service to Japan established, 1877: Oriental and Oceanic Steamship Co. began an alternative service, 1892: Canadian Pacific Railway started from Vancouver to Hong Kong.

Transporto Pacchi in Concessione: (It.) parcel post authorized delivery, Italy.

Transportadora Colombia: (Sp.) local post, Colombia Express Companies.

Transportes Economicas: (Sp.) local post, Colombia Express Companies.

Transporto Pacchi in Concessione: (It.) Italy Parcel Post stamps.

Transports: 1:U.S. Post Office series of air mail stamps issued in 1941; they all depicted a transport-type aircraft. 2: freight tax; French colony revenue inscription

Transports Aeriens Guyanais (TAG): air local, French Guiana, 1921.

Transvaal: a Boer republic of South Africa; aka South African Republic; currency: 12 pence = 1
shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1869, Aug.: No.1, 1 penny brown lake, coat of arms design, stamps issued as the First South African Republic, Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (Afrikaan), 1877-78: British control of area, stamps overprinted “V.R. Transvaal,” 1878-1909: stamps depicting head of Queen Victoria, 1880, Dec.: first Boer War, Britain defeated in battle, ZAR aka “Second Republic,” 1882: stamps of the Second Republic issued, 1883: republican stamps used, 1887: Bakker Express, local post serving Nylstroom-Pretoria-Marabstad, 1893: joined the UPU, 1884: republic restored, 1899, Oct. 12: second Boer War, censorship of mail widespread for first time, local stamps produced during the many sieges, 1900: annexed to Great Britain and named the Transvaal, 1902-06: self-government, used British colonial type issues overprinted “V.R.I.” (Victoria Regina Imperatrix), 1907: first postage due stamp, 1910: became one of the four colonies forming the Union of South Africa.

Transylvania: eastern part of Hungary; 1919: Romanian occupying troops issued “Regatul Romaniei” (Kingdom of Romania) overprint on stamps of Hungary.
Trapiche: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Trask's Express: local mail and parcel delivery firm operated between Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels.
Trasporto Pacchi in Concessione: (It.) concessionary parcel stamps used by private firms at rates lower than government services, 1953.
Trauerblock: (Ger.) memorial stamp.
Travailleurs Étrangers: (Fr.) foreign workers; French colony revenue inscription
Travancore: India Feudatory State, southwest coast of India; currency: 16 cash = 1 chuckram, 2 chuckrams = 1 anna 1888: No.1, 1 chuckram ultramarine, first stamps for native state in Madras States Agency, 1949, July 1: United States of Travancore - Cochin established; stamps were overprinted / surcharged, 1949: first official stamps, 1950: inscription for “State of Travancore - Cochin” 1951, June 30: stamps discontinued, uses stamps of Republic of India.
Travancor-Anchal (Anchel): India, Travancore, Cochin.
Travancore-Cochin: India, Travancore, Cochin established as a United State; 1949, July 1: No.1, 2 pies on 6 cash violet black, 1949: stamps of Travancore overprinted “Service” for official use; see Travancore.
Traveling post office: several railways, world-wide, including the Grand Junction Railway, traveling between London and Birmingham, England, carried mail, Jan. 6, 1838.
TRD: temporary rubber date stamp issued while regular marking is being replaced or not available.
Tre: (Dan., Nor.) three (number).
Treasure Island: George Fabian fantasy of Robert Louis Stevenson's island.
Treasury Dep’t: U.S. Officials.
Treasury Essay Competition: a stamp design contest by the British Treasury, held in 1839, 2,600 entries received, none were used.
Treasury Roulette: form of roulette machine devised by Henry Archer and tested in G. B., 1853-54; see Gladstone.
Treasury Savings Stamp: issued by the Treasury Department.
Treatment: term used in judging an exhibit to determine development, completeness and correctness of the exhibit.
Treaty acceptance: foreign origin mail accepted for airmail service based on an international treaty or agreement providing for rates and compensation.
**Treaty of Nanking:** 1842: at the end of the Opium Wars Great Britain was permitted to trade at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Due to the lack of a national postal service in China, postal agencies were opened in these cities, as well as Chefoo, Hankow, Kiungchow, Swatow, and Tientsin. 1859: postal agencies were also opened in Japan at Nagasaki and Yokohama, Kobe (1868). Later, the governments of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the U.S. operated consular post offices in Chinese treaty ports. There were 11 Chinese cities in which local posts were operated by foreign businessmen. 1894: France used French and Indo-China stamps at post offices operated at Canton, Chungking, Hoi How, Kungming, Kwangchowan, Mongtseu, and Pakhoi. 1899: Russia overprinted stamps of Russia for use in Russian Post offices in China. 1917: stamps of Hong Kong were overprinted "China" for use at British treaty port post offices; stamps of Germany were overprinted "China;" stamps of Italy were overprinted "Pechino" (Peking) and Tientsin;" stamps of Japan were also overprinted using Japanese characters. 1919, July 1: U.S. operated a post office at Shanghai with US stamps overprinted and surcharged "Shanghai/denomination/China." 1922, Dec.: U.S. ceased use of U.S. stamps.

**Treaty Ports:** cities in China and Japan where foreign nations were permitted trading facilities; stamps were issued for use in their postal services.

**Treaty rate:** permitted U.S. domestic rates to carry a letter or card to another country without paying the international rate

**Trebizonde:** aka Trebisonde, Trabzon, town on coast of Anatolia, Ottoman Empire; 1857, Nov.: French post office opened; closed Aug. 1914. 1909-14; overprint on stamps of Russia, Offices in Turkish Empire; used in Turkish cities with Russian post offices, Beyrouth, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kerassunde, Metelin, Mont Athos, Salonique, Smyrne, Rizeh, and Trebzone; issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Russian post offices in the Turkish Empire.

**Tredie rige:** (Dan.) 3rd Reich.

**Tredive:** (Dan.) thirty (number).

**Tredve:** (Nor.) thirty (number).

**Trefärgstryck:** (Swed.) see Tryck - Trefärgs.

**Tre hundre:** (Nor.) three-hundred (number).

**Tre Hundrede:** (Dan.) three-hundred (number).

**Trei:** (Rom.) three (number).

**Treisprezece:** (Rom) thirteen (number).

**Treizeci:** (Rom) thirty (number).

**Tren:** (Rom.) train.


Trennung: (Ger.) separation.

Tren postal: (Sp.) mail train made up of coaches and wagons.

Trentino: "Regno d' Italia / Venezia Tridentina / 3.XI.18" (It.) aka Venezia Tridentina, overprint on stamps of Austria for Italian Occupation, 1918.

Trenton Match Co.: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Trenton, New Jersey: occupied by British until Dec. 29, 1776.

Trepado: (Sp.) stamp perforation.

Treringsnummerstemple(r): (Dan., Nor.) 3-concentric rings numeral oblitér cancellation(s).

Tres: (Dan.) sixty (number).

Tresidet utakket: (Dan.) three sides imperforate.

Tresillo: (Sp.) triptych, strip of three stamps.

Tres Skilling Banco: Swedish philatelic rarity, orange color error, supposed to be blue.

Tresor et Postes: (Fr.) Czechoslovak legions in France, 1914.

Tresse: decorative design found on the back flap of some envelopes.

Trestribe: (Dan.) strip-of-3.

Trestripe: (Dan., Nor.) strip-of-3.

Tretio: (Swed.) (thirty) error on Swedish 20 öre stamp, 1879, which should have read "tjugo" (twenty).

Trèves (Fr.), Treviri (Lat.): aka Trier, Germany.

Tretten: (Dan.) thirteen (number).

Trial color proofs: 1: prints made from dies or plates in order to evaluate the final color of a stamp. 2: reprint proofs. 3: used as presentation material for officials in French area countries.

Trial flight: flight made to evaluate aircraft or system, some have covers aboard commemorating flight.


Triangular perforation: perforation set up so that the rows of holes form triangles.

Tribunales Españoles: (Sp.) Spanish courts of law used on revenues

Tribunaux: (Fr.) courts for the Annamites (Annam); religious tribunals; French colony revenue inscription.

Trident: Ukraine's national emblem, appears on a number of their stamps.

Tridentina: Austria overprint on stamps of Italy, Italian Occupation, 1918.

Tridimensional: stamp printing that looks like a three-dimensional view.

Trier: local post, Germany, Privatpost Merkur, 1897-1900.

Triest: (Ger.) Trieste.

Trieste: city on Adriatic Sea between Italy and Yugoslavia, administrative center of Italian province of Venezia Giulia; Currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira, 100 paras = 1 dinar (1949), 1918: "Regno d'Italia / Venezia Giulia / 3.XI.18" Kingdom of Italy / Venezia Giulia / 3.XI.18; overprint on stamps of Austria for Italian occupation, 1919-pre: stamps of Austria used, 1943: stamps of Italy and RSI (Repubblica Sociale Italiana) (It.) Italian Social Republic used, 1945, May 1 - June 15,1946: Yugoslav occupation, stamps of RSI overprinted "Trieste - TRST 1.V.45" used, 1945 - June 15, 1947: Allied occupation, stamps of (Kingdom of ) Italy used overprinted A.M.G. - V.G. Allied Military Government - Venezia Giulia, zone A, 1947: No.1, 25¢ bright blue-green, A.M.G. postage due, 1947, Oct. 1: Free Territory of Trieste Zone A established;

**Triese automa:** (Fr.) letter-facing machine.

**Triguejos:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Trimmed Coils:** trimming perforated stamps to make them appear to be an expensive coil stamp.

**Trimmed perforations:** a stamp with perforations cut away after issuance.

**Trimmed stamps:** term used when part of stamp cut away after issue; revenue inscription cut off stamps of India in 1866 to be re-issued for postage use, postage overprint applied.

**Trinacria:** ancient name of Sicily, "triangle," referring to shape of island; sometimes used for the 1860 stamps of Naples which show the three-legged symbol of Sicily.

**Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago:** West Indies, off the coast of Venezuela; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1935) 1847: Sir Henry McLeod, governor of Trinidad, created local postal system, named steam ship company ship *The Lady McLeod*, and designed a stamp to be used on mail they carried. Usually, a portion of the stamp was ripped off as proof of cancellation, 1851, April 4: post office established at Port of Spain, capital, 1851, Aug. 14: No. 1, 1 pence purple brown, depicts "Britannia" first stamps inscribed Trinidad, had no face value until 1859, 1858-60: British stamps used on overseas mail, ‘A-14’ marking at Scarborough, 1860: handstamp “Paid at Tobago,” 1879, Aug. 1: use of postage ordered on letters and newspapers, first stamps for Tobago, 1885, Jan. 1: first postage due stamp for Trinidad, 1889: Trinidad and Tobago united, became part of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, stamps of Trinidad used until 1913, 1892, Jan. 4: an inland postal service began, 1893: first official stamp for Trinidad, 1896: stamps of Tobago superseded by those of Trinidad, 1909: last stamp issued for Trinidad, 1913: No. 1, ½ penny green, stamps inscribed Trinidad & Tobago, 1913: first official stamp for Trinidad and Tobago, 1914, Sept. 18: first semipostal stamp for Trinidad, 1917: first war tax stamp for Trinidad and Tobago, 1923: first postage due stamp for Trinidad, 1962, Aug. 31: became an independent member of the British Commonwealth, 1963, June 15: joined the UPU, 1970: first postage due for Trinidad and Tobago, 1976, Aug. 1: became Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Trinidad & Tobago:** 1: Town Hall San Fernando (with construction), inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001. 2: San Fernando Diesel inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Trinidad Red Cross Society: inscription on label or sealing stamp authorized for use as a 1/2d stamp on one day only, Sept. 18, 1914.

**Trinidade:** South Atlantic island, off the coast of Brazil; 1894, Oct.: James Harden-Hickey, owner of the island, issued 7 stamps, 1895: Brazil claimed the island.

**Trinité et Tobago:** (Fr.) Trinidad and Tobago. 1963, June 15: joined the UPU.

**Tripartite stamps and labels:** three part stamp or label used by bus and freight firms divided by perforations; left portion kept by clerk as record of the transaction, center portion is affixed to the parcel, and right hand part is kept by the sender as a receipt.
Trípáska: (Czech.) strip-of-3.

Tripoli: Tripolitania.

Tripoli: capital of Libya; 1874, Jan. 1: used general issues for Italian post offices abroad, 1869, Jan.: Italian post office opened, 1908, June 1: used stamps of Italian post offices in the Turkish Empire, 1909-15: “Tripoli di Barberia” overprint on stamps of Italy for use in its Turkish territory, 1911-12: stamps of Libya used after Italian occupation, 1912, Oct.: ceded by Turkey to Italy, became colony of Libia, 1918: occupied by British troops, 1927, 1930: special exhibition stamps, "XII Campionaria," see Libya.

Tripoli di Barberia: overprint on stamps of Italy; offices in Tripoli, 1909, see Italian Offices in Africa, Turkish Empire, 1905-15.

Tripoli, Fiera Campionaria: inscription on stamps of Libya while under Italian control, 1930s.

Tripoli Maggio: overprint on stamps of Libya for Tripolitania air mail, 1934.

Trst 25 VII 1920 TPCT: inscription on label that claims Trieste belongs to Yugoslavia.

Turkish territory, 1908, June 1: used stamps of Italian post offices in the Turkish Empire, 1911-12: stamps of Libya used after Italian occupation, 1918: occupied by British troops, 1927, 1930: special exhibition stamps, "XII Campionaria."


Tripolitania: northern Africa on the Mediterranean Sea; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira 1901: Italian offices, overprints on stamps of Italy, 1911-12: Italy took area from Turkey, 1923, Oct. 24: No.1, 20 centesimi olive-green and brown-orange, “Tripolitania” overprint on stamps of Italy, 1925: first semipostal stamp, “Tripolitania” overprint on stamps of Italy, 1930, July 26: first air mail stamp, “Tripolitania” overprint on stamps of Italy, 1931, March: authorized delivery stamp, stamp of Italy overprinted, 1931: Dec. 7: air mail stamp inscribed Tripolitania, 1934, May 1: air mail special delivery, stamp type of Libya overprinted, 1934, Oct. 16: first stamp inscribed Tripolitania, 1934, Nov. 5: air mail semipostal stamp inscribed Tripolitania, 1934: air mail semipostal official stamp, overprinted “Servizio di Stato” (Service of the State), 1935: used stamps of Libya, 1948, July 1: -51: No.1, 1 lira on ½ pence green; British offices, stamps of Britain overprinted “B.M.A. Tripolitania” (British Military Administration), surcharged with values in “M.A.L.” (Military Administration Lira); 1950, Feb. 6: British stamps overprinted “B.A.” (British Administration), surcharged with values in “M.A.L.” (Military Administration Lira); first postage due stamp. 1951, Dec. 24: became part of Libya.

Tripolitanien: (Ger.) Tripolitania.

Triptico: (Sp.) triptych.

Triptych: three stamps in a row with an interconnected and related design.

Triptychon: (Ger.) triptych.

Triptyque: (Fr.) triptych.

Triquera: first stamps issued by the French island colony of New Caledonia in 1860, created by a French marine sergeant named Triquera.

Tristam's Express: local baggage delivery firm operated in New York City, used a label.

Tristan da Cunha: islands in the South Atlantic, between Cape of Good Hope and South America; Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 100 cents = 1 rand (1961), 12 pence= 1 shilling (1963), 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 pence = 1 pound sterling (1971) c1918: used stamps of Britain, 1935: “Tristan da Cunha” overprint privately applied by Rev. Wilde, postmaster, 1946: eight essays prepared by Mr. A.B. Crawford, a meteorologist stationed on the island, in the hope that they be adopted, but none were, 1947: the 1d essay (of the eight stamps) was privately

Trittico: (It.) triptych.
Trockengummi: (Ger.) special gum which is almost invisible.
Trollope, Anthony: novelist and British Post Office surveyor, 1851, proposed "letter boxes should be erected..."
Trompe de maile-poste: (Fr.) posthorn.
Trompe l’œil: (Fr.) fooling or cheating the eye; sometimes used for very good forgeries.
Tromsø: (also Tromsö) seaport and seat of Troms county, N Norway, located on a small island between Kvaløy Island and the mainland ca. 735 miles NNE of Oslo. Site of 19th century local posts established by Johan Lund and M. Urdal (q.v. individual local post entries).
Tromso Bypost: city in Norway, local post, 1881-96.
Tromsø - Johan Lund Local Post: Local post established by Johan Lund, a bank clerk, who appointed P. L. Wilhelmsen as manager; M. Urdal, a bookseller succeeded as manager in 1882. Lund disposed the post to Urdal in 1889. Set-of-3 "Tromsø Bypost" lithographed local stamps depicting a reindeer issued 24 February 1881, with further similar local stamps issued through 1887.
Tromsø - M. Urdal Local Post: Local post acquired by M. Urdal from Johan Lund, with a redrawn version of the previous "Tromsø Bypost" reindeer pictorial local stamp issued in 1895-1896.
Trondheim: (formerly Trondhjem, also Nidaros) seaport and seat of Sør-Trøndelag county in central Norway ca. 280 miles N of Oslo. Site of first Norwegian air mail flight, see Norway - 1911 Dropped Mail Over Trondheim Flight.
Trondhjem: city in Norway, local bypost, 1865-1913.
Tropical gum: gum discolored from its original issue by conditions that allowed for fungal growth.
Tropical Medicine Congress: common design on stamps of Portugal and Colonies, 1958; on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1950.
Tropides Islands: a Donald Evans country in the Caribbean islands, see Evans, Donald.
Trop tard: (Fr.) too late.
Troquelado: (Sp.) rouletted.
Trou: (Fr.) hole.
Trou d’épingle: (Fr.) pinhole.
Troublé gomme: (Fr.) disturbed gum.
Troy Business College and School of Stenography and Telegraphy: Troy, N.Y.; used training stamps for practice instruction on how to properly address, frank and post a letter.
Trucial States: Persian Gulf, seven Arab sheikdoms; Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujeira, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah & Kalba, and Umm Al Qiwain; currency: 100 naye paise = 1 rupee 1961, Jan. 7: No. 1, 5 naye paise emerald, stamps inscribed “Trucial States” but used only at the British postal agency in Dubai; only post office in the seven sheikdoms, 1963, June: Trucial States stamps withdrawn, individual states issued own stamps, 1971, Dec. 2: seven sheikdoms formed the United Arab Emirates; see United Arab Emirates.
**True franking:** an item that has been mailed and accurately reflects the postage as shown on the stamp.

**Truppe(n):** (Ger.) troops in the armed forces.

**Tryck:** (Swed.) printing.

**Tryck - Femfärgs:** (Swed.) 5-color printing.

**Tryck - Flerfärgs:** (Swed.) multicolor printing.

**Tryck - Fyrfärgs:** (Swed.) 4-color printing.

**Trycksaker:** (Swed.) printed matter.

**Tryck - Sexfärgs:** (Swed.) 6-color printing.

**Tryck - Trefärgs:** (Swed.) 3-color printing.

**Tryk:** (Dan., Nor.) printing.

**Trykafart:** (Dan., Nor.) printing variety.

**Tryk - Bog:** (Dan.) typograph printing, surface printing.

**Tryk - Ensfarvet:** (Dan.) 1-color printing, unicolor printing.

**Trykfarve:** (Dan.) printing ink.

**Tryk - Farvefejl:** (Dan.) ink error printing.

**Trykfejl:** (Dan.) printing misprint, printing imperfection, printing error.

**Tryk - Femfarvet:** (Dan.) 5-color printing.

**Tryk - Firefarvet:** (Dan.) 4-color printing.

**Tryk - Flad:** (Dan.) lithography printing.

**Trykform:** (Dan.) printing cliché.

**Tryk - Første:** (Dan.) 1st printing.

**Tryk - Fotogravure:** (Dan.) photogravure printing.

**Tryk - Gravørdyb:** (Dan.) recess printing.

**Tryk - Heliogravør:** (Dan.) heliogravure printing.

**Trykk - Dyp:** (Nor.) photogravure printing.

**Trykker:** (also Boktrykker) (Nor.) printer.

**Trykkeri:** (Dan., Nor.) printers plant, printery.

**Trykkfeil:** (Nor.) printing misprint, printing imperfection, printing error.

**Trykking:** (also Boktrykk) (Nor.) printing.

**Trykkmangel:** (Nor.) printing defect.

**Trykkmetode:** (Nor.) printing method.

**Trykkseker:** (Nor.) printed matter.

**Trykk - Stål:** (Nor.) recess printing.

**Trykk - Stein:** (Nor.) lithography printing.

**Trykk - Valse:** (Nor.) rotary printing.

**Trykmangel:** (Dan.) printing defect.

**Trykmetode:** (Dan.) printing method.

**Tryk - Offset:** (Dan.) offset printing.

**Trykoplag:** (Dan.) printing.

**Trykpressar:** (Swed.) printing presses.

**Trykprøve:** (Dan.) printing proof.

**Tryksag:** (Dan.) printed matter.

**Tryk - Seksfarvet:** (Dan.) 6-color printing.

**Tryk - Tofarvet:** (Dan.) 2-color printing, bicolor printing.

**Tryk - Trefarvet:** (Dan.) 3-color printing, tricolor printing.
Tryk - Valse: (Dan.) rotary printing.
TS: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Treasury Savings. 2: Tropical stain(ing).
Tscheche: (Ger.) Czech.
Tschechoslowakei: (Ger.) Czechoslovakia.
Tsjeckia: (Nor.) Czech Republic.
Tsjeckisk: (Nor.) Czech.
Tschechoslowakei: (Ger.) Czechoslovakia.
Tsjeckoslovakia: (Nor.) Czechoslovakia.
Tsjeckoslovakisk: (Nor.) Czechoslovakian.
Tsinghai: northwest China local post, 1949; see Kiautschou.
Tsingtau Province: China local post, 1949.
Trst: (Slov.) Trieste.
T-Stempel: (Ger.) postmark indicating insufficient postage.
TT: 1: Trust Territory, when used in a postmark. 2: Topical Time, publication of the American Topical Association. 3: Thurn und Taxis
T.Ta.C.: Turkey postal tax air mail stamps, 1931-Aug. 21, 1934, for Turkish Aviation Society.
T.Tard: (Fr.) trop tard (too late) pre-adhesive postmark.
Tuareg State: Burmese bogus fantasy.
Tuba: inscription on stamps of Tannu Tuva.
Tube coils: Canadian term for coil stamps printed at high speed and ending up as wrapped tubes.
Tube service: see pneumatic mail.
Tudela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936.
Tughra: royal cypher of the former sultans of Turkey, the sultan, unable to write, dipped his finger in ink and "made his mark," on stamps of Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Hejaz-Nejd.
Tugrik: currency unit in Mongolian People's Republic.
Tuke, Sir Brian: organized messengers and number of horses in the City of London, 1526, to carry messages.
Tula: 1: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1888, see Zemstvo. 2: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Tulancin(c)go: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Tulcmha: city at head of Danube delta, Romania; French post office opened Nov. 1857, closed April 1879.
Tullahoma, Ten. Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Tullfrist: (Swed.) Customs Free, Swedish postal marking.
Tull Taxeringsexp För Brevförs.: (Swed.) Customs Taxation Office for Letter Mail; Swedish postal marking.
Tu Maço: Cauca postmaster provisional labels, province of Colombia, 1901-12.
Tumbes: 1895 issue used only by revolutionaries in Tumbes, Peru.
Tunez: (Sp.) Tunisia.
Tunézia: (Hung.) Tunisia.
Tunéziai: (Hung.) Tunisia.
Tung-cheng: east China local post, 1949.
Tunisia: Northern Africa on the Mediterranean Sea; official name of postal administration: La Poste currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc, 100 millimes = 1 dinar (1959) 1862: used stamps of France, 1881, May: French protectorate established, 1888, July 1: No.1, 1 centime black, blue, first issues under the French protectorate, joined the UPU, 1901: first postage due stamp, 1906:

**Tunisie:** (Fr.) Tunisia under French administration.

**Tunisien:** (Swed.) Tunisia.

**Tunisienne, Republique:** (Fr.) Tunisia.

**Tunisk:** (Czech.) Tunisian.

**Tunisko:** (Czech.) Tunisian.

**Tunis:** (Fr.) Tunisia.

**Tunisia, Regence de:** Tunisia.

**Tunn:** (Swed.) thin.

**Tunn fläck:** (Swed.) thin spot.

**Turchese:** (It.) turquoise blue (color).

**Turchia:** (It.) Turkey.

**Turcia, turcesc:** (Rom.) Turkey, Turkish (adj.).

**Turcodocus:** bogus, Swiss origin.

**Turecko:** (Czech.) Turkey.

**Turecký:** (Czech.) Turkish (adj.).

**Tunis:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Turcistämärken:** (Swed.) tourist stamps.

**Turk (and Caicos) Islands:** 1917: first semi-postal stamp,

**Turkei:** (Ger.) Turkey.

**Turkestan, Russian:** 1917-18: Russian stamps surcharged; probably bogus.

**Turkey:** Asia and Europe; between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster, 40 paras = 1 ghurush (1926), 40 paras = 1 kurush (1926), 100 kurush = 1 lira 1863, May: No.1, 20 paras black on yellow, first postage due stamp, 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1879: first newspaper stamp, 1898, Apr. 21: first military stamp, for use by Turkish occupation forces in Thessaly, 1897-98, 1912: “Greek Administration” overprint on stamps of Greece for use in parts of Greece called “New Greece,” 1915: first semipostal stamp, 1920: Nationalist Government at Angora (Ankara) overprinted revenue and postage stamps of the Ottoman Empire, known as “Turkey in Asia,” 1922: Ottoman Empire ceased to exist, 1923: “Turkey in Asia” ceased to exist; became Republic of Turkey, 1926: first postal tax air mail stamp, 1928: first postal tax stamps, 1934, July 15: first air mail stamp, 1948: first official stamp; see AN, Anatolia, Angora, Ankara, Austrian Offices in Turkish Empire.

**Turkey:** see AN, Anatolia, Angora, Ankara, Ankara, Austrian, Russian post offices in Turkish Empire.

**Turkiet:** (Swed.) Turkey.

**Türkischblau:** (Ger.) turquoise blue (color).

**Turkish Empire, Italian Offices:** General Issues for Albania, Constantinople, Durazzo, Janina, Jerusalem, Salonika, Scutari, Smyrna, Valona, Currency: 40 paras = 1 piaster 1908: post offices maintained in Turkish Empire by various treaties, stamps of Italy surcharged, 1923: Treaty of Lausanne ended post offices regime, 1923, Oct. 27: foreign post offices closed.

**Turkish lira:** currency unit in Cyprus (Turkish).

Turkisk: (Swed.) Turkish.

Turk Islands: see Turks and Caicos Islands.

Turkiye: (Turk.) Turkey.

Turkiye Cocuk Esirgeme Korumu: (Turk.) postal tax stamps, Turkey.

Turkiye Cumhuriyeti Postalari: (Turk.) inscription on stamps of Turkey for Turkish Republic.

Turkiye Postalari: (Turk.) Turkey Post.

Türkizkék: (Hung.) turquoise, Turkish blue (color).


Turk Postalari: (Turkish Postal Services) inscription of first issue of Turkey with Latinized spelling.

Turkos: (Swed.) turquoise, greenish - light grey- blue (color). Turks and Caicos Islands: 3islands in the West Indies south end of the Bahamas, currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 US dollar (1969) 1867, April 4-1900: had own stamps as Turks Islands, 1900: No.1, ½ penny green, first stamp, 1917: overprint for war tax stamps, 1962: islands became a Crown Colony, 1981, July 24: first overprints for the British Crown Colony of the Caicos Islands: see Caicos Islands, Turks Islands.

Turks & Caicos Islands: Metal Detecting inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.

Turks & Caicosöarna: (Swed.) the Turks & Caicos Islands.

Turks Islands: West Indies, southern part of Bahamas; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling 1848: made a British Colony, 1867: No.1, 1 penny rose, first stamp, 1873: became a dependency of Jamaica with separate stamp issues, 1894: last stamp issued, 1900: stamps inscribed Turks and Caicos Islands used; see Turks and Caicos Islands.

Turned cover: letter sheets or envelopes reversed to be used a second time.

Turquesa: (Sp.) turquoise blue (color).

Turques et Caiques: (Fr.) Turks and Caicos.

Turquia: (Sp.) Turkey.

Turquie: (Fr.) Turkey.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Tuscany: Italian State.

Tuscany: north central portion of Italy, part of Italian States; currency: 60 quattrini = 20 soldi = 12 crazie = 1 lira, 100 centesimi = 1 lira (1860) 1851: letter known from Corsini merchants association from Italy to London, 1851, Apr. 1: No.1, 1 soldi, grayish, Grand-Duchy of Tuscany issued first stamps, 1854: newspaper tax stamp issued for use on foreign newspapers, 1860: annexed to Sardinia, stamps showed arms of Savoy, 1861, Feb. 18: stamps of Sardinia replaced those of Tuscany, 1862: replaced by stamps of Italy.

Tuscumbia, Ala.: see Confederate States of America, 3¢ 1861 Postmasters' Provisionals.

Tuscumbia, Ala., Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.

Tusen, ett tusen: (Nor.) one-thousand (number).
**Tusind:** (Dan.) one-thousand (number).

**Tuva:** 1: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage. 2: *see* Tanna Tuva. 3: Mongolia, bogus.


**Tuvalu-Funafuti:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Nanumea:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Niutao:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Nui:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Nukufetau:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Nukulaelae:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Vaitupu:** 1984: first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**Tuvalu-Nanumaga:** first stamps inscription on stamps of Tuvalu.

**T.V.A.:** Taxe à la Valeur Ajoutée (Fr.) V.A.T. value added tax.

**Tväfårgad:** (Swed.) bicolored.

**TV Tax Stamp:** a license fee for the ownership and use of a television; inscription reads TV license fee paid; started 1972 in many countries.

**T. Walter City Despatch Post:** S. Allan Taylor label.

**Twee Penny Z.A.R.:** (Afr.) two penny surcharge on stamps of South Africa.

**Tweezers:** also known as stamp tongs, *see* tongs.

**Twer:** city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1869-89, *see* Zemstvo.


**Twin Delivery Ltd., Courier Division:** local, Saskatchewan, Canada.

**Twin Lakes:** Brewster, N.Y, bogus local post.

**Two-cents reds:** term used to describe US commemoratives issued between 1927 and 1932.

**Two Kingdoms of Sicily:** *see* Kingdoms of Two Sicily.

**Two-Ocean:** cover flown trans-ocean twice en route to its original destination

**Two pence:** with Queen on a throne, above inscription; Victoria, 1852-54.

**Two Reigns:** considered the British commonwealth issues of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II only.

**Two Sicilies:** island of Sicily and lower half of the Apennine Peninsula; currency: 200 tornesi = 100 grana = 1 ducat. 1858: No. 1 ½ grana pale lake, first stamp, 1859: stamps for Sicily issued, 1860: annexed to Sardinia; provisional government issue, 1861: stamps for Neapolitan provinces issued; *see* Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

**Two Star:** printed on certain mailboxes, 1970s, to indicate contents would be collected in early evening and immediately processed.

**TX:** USPS abbreviation for Texas.

**Tyk:** (Dan.) thick.

**Tykk:** (Nor.) thick.
Tynd: (Dan.) thin.
Tynn: (Nor.) thin.
Tynn flekk: (Nor.) thin spot.
Tyosen: name once used for Korea.
Typ: one of the Sicmon Islands in the South Pacific created by Nick Bantock for his book, Griffin & Sabine. Type: 1: letters used by printers; are in many shapes and sizes on stamps, used also in overprints and surcharges. 2: stamps of the same basic design.
Typo: abbreviation for typographed.
Typographié: (Fr.) typography, letterpress or surface printing from relief prints.
Typography: letterpress or surface printing from relief prints.
Typeset: stamps printed from movable type designs used by printers.
Typewritten stamps: two issues are known; Uganda 1895 and Long Island 1916, but overprints and surcharges are recorded.
Typo: see Typography.
TYR: bogus, no information available.
Tyrkia: (Nor.) Turkey.
Tyrkiet: (Dan.) Turkey.
Tyrkisk: (Dan., Nor.) Turkish.
Tyrkiske skeppspost: (Swed.) Turkish ship mail (ship post).
Tyrkiske skibspost: (Dan.) Turkish ship mail (ship post).
Tyrkiske skipspost: (Nor.) Turkish ship mail (ship post).
Tyrol: local post for parcels, Austria, 1919-23.
Tysiac Szkol na Tysiaclecie: (Pol.) fund raising label to build schools.
Tysk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) German.
Tyska Nya Guinea: (Swed.) German New Guinea.
Tyska Östafrika: (Swed.) German South-West Africa.
Tyska Sydvästafrika: (Swed.) German South-West Africa.
Tyske Demokratiske Republik: (Dan.) German Democratic Republic (DDR), East Germany.
Tyske Kolonier: (Dan.) German Colonies. Tyske skeppspost: (Swed.) German ship mail (ship post).
Tyske skibspost: (Dan.) German ship mail (ship post).
Tyske skipspost: (Nor.) German ship mail (ship post).
Tyske Stater: (Dan.) German States. Tyskland: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Germany.
Tysk Ny Guinea: (Dan.) German New Guinea.
Tysk Østafrika: (Dan.) German East Africa.
Tysk Post i Kina: (Dan.) German Post Offices in the China.
Tysk Post i Marokko: (Dan.) German Post Offices in Morocco.
Tysk Post i Tyrkiet: (Dan.) German Post Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).
Tysk Post i Uldlandet: (Dan.) German Post Offices Abroad.
Tysk skibspost: (Dan.) German ship mail (ship post).
Tysk Sydvestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) German Southwest Africa.
Tyve: (Dan., Nor.) twenty (number), see Tjue.
U: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Envelope or Letter Sheet. 2: auction abbreviation term for Used. 3: Udine (It.) pre-adhesive postmark 4: Ungarn (Ger.) Hungary. 5. prefix letter by the U.S. Bank Note Company in front of the plate number.

UA: 1: Unaddressed. 2: auction abbreviation for used abroad.

U.A.E.: see United Arab Emirates.


Syria: 3: (with value in "m"and "f") Egypt. 4: with Official; United Arab Republic, Egypt.

Uægte: (Dan.) false, forgery, counterfeit, see Forfalskning.

U.A.R.: 1: see United Arab Republic, 2: (with value in "p") Uasta: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1868, see Interpostal Seals.


Ubeda: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Überbreite marken: (Ger.) oversize stamps; unusually wide margins.

Über Christkindl: label sold in Austria for mail from the town of Christkindl at Christmas.

Überdrucken: (Ger.) surcharge.

Überdruck: (Ger.) overprint.

Übergehender stempel: (Ger.) cancel tying stamp to cover.

Überrandug: (Ger.) very large margins.

Überroller (oberroller): (Ger.) an item of mail caught in transit during a military campaign and subsequently delivered, usually with censor markings of the occupying power.

Übersenden: (Ger.) forward.

Überzogenes Papier: (Ger.) coated paper.

U-Boot marke: (Ger.) U-boat stamps.

Ubrugt: (Dan.) mint, hinged.

Ubrugt uden gummi: (Dan.) unused, no gum.

Ubrugt uden hængsel: (Dan.) mint, never hinged.

Ubrukt: (Nor.) mint, hinged.

UBSV- Ukrainscher-Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein: (Ger.) Ukraine Stamp Collector Group; located in Austria.

UC: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Airmail Envelope or Letter Sheet. 2: Upper Canada, pre-adhesive postmark.

UCAK I.L.T: inscription on etiquette, by air, Turkey.

UCAK Postalari: (Turk.) inscription on Turkey, air mail.

Uccello: (It.) birds (thematic).

U.C.Co.: local post, Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Co., Canada, carried mail by
steamboat, 1898.

**UCIA:** (on vertically cut half stamp) St. Lucia.

**Uckfield Post:** United Kingdom postal strike: local post 1971.

**UCM:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Military Airmail Envelopes (U.S. RF overprints).

**Ukrain:** (Rom) Ukraine.

**Ukraine:** (It.) Ukraine.

**Ucrania:** (Sp.) Ukraine.

**Ukrainian:** (Rom) Ukraine, Ukrainian (adj.).

**UCS, UT:** Unitrade Specialized Canada Catalog

**Ubedredet:** (Dan.) repaired.

**UDC:** Undated Circular Cancel

**Uden:** (Dan.) without.

**Udgave:** (Dan.) stamp issue.

**Udgavedata:** (Dan.) issue date.

**Udine:** city in Italy, local post, 1918.

**Udlorld:** (Dan.) overseas areas, foreign countries.

**Udmurtia:** 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

**U.D.P.:** (It.) Ufficio della Posta (Post Office Official) pre-adhesive postmark.

**Udstilling:** (Dan.) exhibition.

**Udvalg:** (Nor.) selection.

**UE:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Special delivery Envelope (Hawaii).

**UEPT:** European Union of Posts and Telecommunications; started by Germany on Oct. 19, 1942 for the European countries it occupied during WW II.

**UF:** 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Registration Envelope (Canal Zone). 2: Ufficio Francese (It.) French Post Office. 3: Union Française (Fr.) French Union.

**Ufficiale:** (It.) official.

**Ufficiale postale:** (It.) post office.

**Ufficioso:** (It.) unofficial.

**Ufrankeret:** (Dan.) not franked (with stamps), unfranked, without stamps, stampless.

**Ufulu:** (Independence) with "Malawi", issued July 1964.

**U.G.:** (with value) Uganda Protectorate, 1895.

**U.G.A.I.:** Ungummed as Issued.


**Uganda, East Africa, Kenya:** Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

**Uganda, Kenya:** Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
Ugummiert: (Dan.) (unused stamp) without gum, no gum.
Uglydlig: (Nor.) invalid
U.H.: overprint on stamps of Ecuador, late fee tax.
Uhersko: (Czech.) Hungary.
Uhersky: (Cze) Hungarian.
Uhisabi: Charity on Estonian Christmas seals.
Uhuru 1963: Zanzibar.
Uhuru 9th Dec. 1961: overprint on stamps of Tanganyika.
Uitgave: (Dut.) issue.
Új Guinea: (Hung.) New Guinea.
Új Hebridák: (Hung.) New Hebrides.
Új Kaledonia: (Hung.) New Caledonia.
Újság: (Hung.) newspaper.
Újságposta: (Hung.) newspaper stamp.
Új Zéland: (Hung.) New Zealand.
UK: 1. United Kingdom, includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. 2. international postal code for Ukraine.
Ukendt: (Dan.) unknown.
Ukjent: (Nor.) unknown.
Ukraina: 1. inscription on stamps of Ukraine. 2. (Swed.) the Ukraine.
Ukraine Antarctic Post: bogus Russian Federation Republic; local overprint and stamps.
Ukraine, German Occupation: stamps of Germany overprinted "Ostland" for use in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, 1941. Ukraine, Western: Post WW II, eastern Galicia, a portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was independent, 1918: stamps of Austria overprinted Ykp.H.P. and surcharged, 1919, May: stamps of Austria overprinted 3.Y.H.P. symbols of the Cyrillic alphabet and initials of Western Ukrainian National Republic, became part of Poland.
Post: bogus Russian issue.

Ukrainian easter eggs: label design issued by the scouting organization.

Ukrainian Post: Cyrillic framed inside a stamp outline on postal meter paper, applied in Kiev post offices, for use of exiles in captivity in Regensburg waiting for repatriation, 1945.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: area part of Poland and Lithuania; 1918: proclaimed a republic, stamps were overprint of the trident emblem on stamps of Russia, 1922: joined with other Soviet republics to form the USSR, 1923: used stamps of the USSR, 1941: stamps of Germany overprinted “Ukraine” during occupation, WWII-post: Ukraine acquired Bessarabla and North Bucovina.

Ukrainien Forces in Bosien: bogus overprint on Russian stamps.

Ukrainien / Military / Contingent in Structure: bogus overprint on pairs of Ukrainian stamps.

Ukrainsk: (Swed.) tUkrainian.

Ukrainska Narodna Republica: (Ukraine) Ukraine People's Republic.

Ukrajina: (Czech.) the Ukraine.

Ukrajinsky: (Czech.) Ukrainian.

Ukraina: (Hung.) Ukraine.

Ukrán: (Hung.) Ukrainian.

Ukrbat on Un Bosnia: bogus overprint on stamps of Ukraine.


Uku Leta: (Haw.) paid letter, Hawaii.

UL: abbreviation for upper left.


Ulldecona: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Ulleberg Local Post: see Drammen - G. O. Ulleberg Local Post

Ulm: city in Germany, local post, Privat-Stadt-Brief-Verkehr, 1896-97.

Ulm-Donau: German displaced person camp, local post, 1950.

Ulster: see Northern Ireland.

Ultramar: 1: (Port.) specimen, overprint on examples of stamps sent to the UPU. 2: (Sp.) overseas, inscription found on stamps of Cuba; see Specimen. 3: (Sp.) Beyond the Sea; (with year) (Sp.) Cuba, Puerto Rico. 4: (Sp.) Beyond the Sea; (with value in avos) (Sp.) Macao, war tax stamps. 5: (Sp.) Beyond the Sea; (with value in reis) (Sp.) Portuguese Guinea war tax stamps. 6: (Sp.) ultramarine (color).

Ultramarin: (Dan., Nor., Swed., Rom.) ultramarine (color).

Ultramarinakt blå: (Swed.) ultramarinish-blue (color).

Ultramarin-cenusiu: (Rom.) grey-ultramarine (color).

Ultramarinakt djupblå: (Swed.) ultramarinish-deep blue (color).

Ultramarinakt grå: (Swed.) ultramarinish-grey (color).

Ultramarinakt violett: (Swed.) ultramarinish-violet (color).

Ultramarinblå: (Swed.) ultramarine-blue (color).

Ultramaringrå: (Dan., Swed.) ultramarine-grey (color).

Ultramarínová: (Czech.) ultramarine (color).

Ultramarínviolet: (Swed.) ultramarine-violet (color).

Ultra min: (Ger.) ultramarine (color).

Ultrararine(kék): (Hung.) ultramarine (color).

Ultraviolet (UV): lamp that gives off two different wave lengths-Shortwave and Longwave.
Shortwave UV light will highlight phosphor tagging, either in the printing ink or the coating on a stamp. Longwave UV light will spot fluorescence in the paper of a stamp or cover.

**U/M:** 1: unidad militar (Sp.) military unit, used by Cuban personnel in Angola, 1985. 2: abbreviation for unmounted mint, never hinged.

**Umändern:** (Ger.) to alter.

**Umbrabarna:** (Hung.) umber-brown (color).

**Umbuggianistan:** hand drawn fantasy for bogus nation.

**Umdruck:** (Ger.) offset.

**Umm al Quwain:** Oman Peninsula on the Arabian Gulf; currency: 100 naye paise = 1 rupee, 100 dirham = 1 riyal (1967) 1964, June 29: No. 1 1 naye paise multicolor, 1965: first air mail stamp, 1965, Dec. 22: first air mail official, first official, 1971, Dec. 2: as part of the United Arab Emirates, six sheikdoms proclaimed independence, 1973, Jan. 1: used stamps of United Arab Emirates; see Trucual States, United Arab Emirates.

**Umm Said:** Qatar, 1956, Feb.-March 31, 1957: British operated a postal service using the stamps of the British Postal Agencies of Eastern Arabia, Scott listed under Muscat and Oman.

**Umrandung:** (Ger.) frame, border.

**Umschlag:** (Ger.) cover, envelope.

**UN:** 1: United Nations. 2: abbreviation for unused

**Unaddr:** unaddressed.

**Unaddressed:** cover which has no address.

**Unappropriated dies:** British term for fiscal stamp with space provided in their design for their purpose to be filled in.


**Unbekannt:** (Ger.) unknown.

**Unbenutzt:** (Ger.) unused.

**Unc.:** auction abbreviation term for uncirculated.

**Uncat:** abbreviation for uncatalogued.

**Uncatalogued:** known to exist, but not listed in the catalog.

**UNCHE:** United Nations Conference on the Human Environment


**Uncut press sheets:** large sheets of two or more panes of stamps that represent one turn, or half turn of the printing press.

**Undantag:** (Swed.) exception.

**Undeliverable as addressed:** mail that cannot be delivered s addressed and must either forward to the addressee, return to sender, or send to a mail recovery center.

**Undeliverable mail:** mail that cannot be delivered to as addressed.

**Undenominated stamp:** postage stamp with no indication of value, printed in anticipation of a postage rate increase.

**Undercover addresses:** see drop addresses.

**Underfranked:** a cover with an insufficient amount of postage to prepay the service requested.

**Underfrankerat:** (Swed.) insufficiently franked.

**Underinked stamps:** cased by too little ink being applied to the plate during printing; sometimes known as dry prints.

**Underkant:** (Nor.) lower edge.

**Underpaid Mail:** term used for US 5¢ fee charged from July 1, 1958 to July 31, 1958 for short
paid postage; used postage due stamps.

**Underprint:** 1: a security device where a color, design or pattern is printed on the paper before the stamp design is applied. 2: words or figures printed on the back of a stamp; sometimes used to describe a design printed on the front of the stamp.

**Underwater Mail:** first underwater post office was established in Vanuatu, May 2003, open limited hours, with waterproof synthetic material postcards.

**Underwood, Alex. & Co.:** inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Undeutsche Undemokratische Republik:** (Ger.) "Ungerman Undemocratic Republic" inscription on forged stamps of East Germany by West Germany.

**Undivided Back:** postcard without the dividing line to separate the message section from the address.


**Undtagelse:** (Dan.) exception.


**UNEF:** 1965; Children's Day stamp of the Republic of India overprint for use by Indian forces with the United Nations Emergency Forces in Gaza.

**Unemployed intellectuals stamps:** French stamps issued 1935-1940 with a premium for unemployed intellectuals; Hungary issued similar stamps in 1940 for unemployed artists.


**UNESCO:** inscription/surcharge on Afghanistan and France issues.

**Unexploded:** a booklet in the state in which it was sold by the post office.


**U.N. Force (India) Congo:** 1962, Jan. 15: stamps of India overprinted “UNEF” U.N. Emergency Force in the Congo and Gaza, for use of Indian troops making up the United Nations forces.

**U.N. Force W. Irian:** Feb. 15, 1963: overprint on stamps of Pakistan to be used as military stamps.

**Ung.:** (Ger.) Ungarn (Hungary). pre-adhesive postmark.

**Ungarese:** Hungarian (adj.).

**Ungarn:** (Dan., Ger., Nor., Swed.) Hungary.

**Ungarnshjaelpen:** Denmark overprint on stamps for Hungarian Refugees.

**Ungarnsk:** (Dan.) Hungarian.

**Ungarnhilfe:** Austria overprint on stamps for Hungarian Refugees.

**Ungebraucht:** (Ger.) mint, unused.

**Ungebraucht ohne gummi:** (Ger.) no gum, the stamp has no sign of gum.

**Ungefalzt:** (Ger.) unhinged.

**Ungeria:** (It.) Hungary.

**Ungerspapertes papier:** (Ger.) wove paper.

**Ungern:** (Swed.) Hungary.
Ungersk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Hungarian.
Ungestempeit: (Ger.) unused.
Ungezähnt: (Ger.) imperforate.
Un-gültig: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Germany, not valid of postage.
Ungummed: stamps issued without any gum usually due to climatic conditions.
Ungummiert: (Ger.) ungummed.
Unhcr/UNRWA/1971: Bhutan air mail overprint for World Refugee Year.
Unhinged: stamps without any traces of hinge marks.
Uniao dos Atiradores Civis Porto Franco: Union of Civilian Riflemen club inscription on stamps of Portugal, franchise issue.
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
Unico: (It., Sp.) unique.
Unido: (Sp.) a connected pair of strip of stamps.
Unie van Zuid Afrika: (Afrikaan) Union of South Africa.
Unificato: specialized catalogue of Italian area, including colonies, Trieste, etc.
Uniform Fourpenny Post: from Dec. 5, 1839 to Jan. 9, 1840, letters posted in Britain were charged a uniform rate of 4d, instead of the postage calculated by distance.
Uniform Penny Post: started in Great Britain in Jan. 1840, with a basic rate of 1d per half ounce regardless of distance carried, and discontinued in 1918.
U.N. Interim Administration in Kosovo: issued March 14, 2000, service local for first two months, then international usage.
Union City, Tennessee Paid 5: questionable; see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas: (Sp.) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).
Union de Republikas Socialistas Soviécticas: (Fr.) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)
Union Express: private mail delivery serviced Ohio and Pennsylvania, used labels, c1879.
Union Française Royaume du Laos: (Fr.) Laos.
Union Internationale des Telecommunications: Switzerland Official stamps for International Telecommunications Union.
Union Island: part of the St. Vincent Grenadines; Do NOT confuse with Union Islands. 1976, Sep. 23 and July 19, 1982: St. Vincent Grenadines issued stamps inscribed Union Island, 1984,
Mar. 29: No. 1 1 cent pair.

Union Jack: term for the flag of the United Kingdom, England.

Union Jack re-entry: on stamp L-K, plate no. 75 of the 1841 British penny red, Die 1, doubling of the top corner "stars," making a 'Union Jack' effect.

Union Match Co.: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Union of Myanmar: 2001 sheets that are illegal and not issued by postal administration, UPU circular no. 428., issued Nov. 25, 2002.


Union of South Africa: see South Africa.

Union Panamericano 1890-1926 Correo Aereo: (Sp.) PanAmerican Union, Guatemala air mail.


Union Postale Arabe: Libya, Arab Postal Union.

Union Postale del Salvador: (Sp.) El Salvador.

Union Postale Universelle - Helvetia: 1957; inscription for Switzerland official stamps of the Universal Postal Union International Bureau.

Union Square Post Office: U. S. local post, New York, N. Y., 1852; see Dunhams Post Office.

Union stamp: propaganda labels issued by the Irish nationalist groups, sold to raise money for their cause.

Union Town, Ala. CSA Postage 2, 5, 10: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

Unionville, S. C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.


Unique: no other stamp like it.

Unissued stamp: a stamp that has been prepared for use but not issued.

Unita - Angola: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; stamps supposedly issued by rebel movement in Angola but produced by a stamp dealer.


United Carriage Co. Express: private parcel delivery serviced Ohio and Pennsylvania, used a
United China Relief: labels, issued to raise funds, 1940s.

United Europe stamp: issued Sept. 15, 1956 in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany to mark the European Coal and Steel Community Conference held in Messina in June 1955.

United Horan State: 1924 European cinderella used on private postcards that did not go through the mail, part of Cooland and West Refaim.


United Kingdom: consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; see Great Britain.

United Kingdom, Regional Issues: see Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.


United Republic of Tanganyika & Zanzibar: Tanzania. 1875, July 1: joined the UPU.

United Russia: inscription on stamps of South Russian Government of General Denikin; 1918-19; see Russia, South.


United States Administration of Cuba: see Cuba.

United States Administration of Guam: see Guam.

United States Administration of Korea: 1946, February 1: stamps of Japan surcharged; see Korea.

United States Administration of the Canal Zone: 1904-79; see Canal Zone.

United States Administration of the Philippines: 1899: Philippines overprint on stamps of the United States, 1906, September 8: "Philippine Islands / United States of America" inscription on stamps of the Philippines; see Philippines.

United States Administration of Puerto Rico: 1898: handstamped square, aka The "Ponce" Issue and circle, aka the "Coamo" Issue; 1899: "Porto Rico" overprint on stamps of the United
States; see Puerto Rico.

**United States and Canada Express:** private mail and parcel delivery serviced New England and eastern Canada provinces, used labels, c1850s.

**United States City Despatch Post:** 1842-46, New York, NY; see Carriers' Stamps.

**United States Code (USC):** the official restatement of the general and permanent laws of the United States; title 39 USC contains laws relating to the USPS.

**United States Envelope Company:** manufacturer of stamped envelopes.

**United States Express Company:** private parcel delivery serviced northern states New England to Denver, used corner cards, labels, stamps, 1854-1914.

**United States Military Rule of Korea:** 1946, Jan. 1: stamps of Japan surcharged, 1948, May 10: stamps for Republic of Korea issued; see Korea, South

**United States of America:** North America, between Canada and Mexico; Stamps of this country can be found in these catalogs: Brookman, Michel, Sassone, Scott, Stanley Gibbons, Yvert et Tellier; Currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar. 1639: Mass. General Court appointed Richard Fairbanks in charge of letters entering and leaving the colony by sea. 1660: New Amsterdam, (re-named New York in 1664) erects mail box for outgoing mails. 1661: Virginia had a route where mail was carried from plantation to plantation. 1673, 1 January: mail service established between New York and Boston. 1683: William Penn (1644-1718), the founder of Pennsylvania, establishes weekly mail services to Newcastle, Delaware, the only post office in the colony until 1755.

1692: by acts of several Colonial Legislatures, various postal rates dependent on distances for single sheet letters established. 1693, 1 May: Andrew Hamilton, based in New York, was appointed Deputy Postmaster General of the colonies serving under the Master of the Royal Mint in London, who was given the right to operate a postal system in North America. 1710: by Act of Parliament, various postal rates dependent on distances established for the American colonies. 1753: Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster of Philadelphia, was appointed U.S. Deputy Postmaster General, was able to demonstrate a profit for the first time by establishing a penny post in the larger cities, had a mail wagon service, and delivered all newspapers for a fee. 1756, 15 March: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial United States during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two-line “NEW / YORK”, 1764: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Philadelphia during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two line “PHILA / DELPHIA”, 1765: by an Act of Parliament, revised postal rates dependent on distances established for the American colonies. 1765, 25 April: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Georgia during the British period (pre-1776): unframed straight line “SAVANNA”, 1766, 23 January: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Connecticut during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two-line “HART / FORD”, 1776, 4 July: independence from Great Britain declared, 1776, 31 July: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Maryland during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two-line “ANNA / POLIS”, 1769, 19 February: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Massachusetts during the British period (pre-1776): unframed straight-line “BOSTON”, 1769, 19 June: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial South Carolina during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two-line “CHARLES / TOWN”, 1770, 25 January: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Virginia during the British period (pre-1776): unframed straight-line “WMS.BURG”, 1770, 2 July: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial North Carolina during the British period (pre-1776): oval-framed “NEW- / BERN”, 1771, 1 July: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Rhode Island during the British period (pre-1776): unframed straight-line “NEWPORT”, 1772, 24 January: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial South Carolina during the British period (pre-
1776): unframed straight-line “George*Town*S (space) JAN:24”, 1772, 1 July: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial Florida during the British period (pre-1776): unframed straight-line “PENSACOLA”, 1775, 24 February: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial New Hampshire during the British period (pre-1776): unframed two-line “PORTSMOUTH / FEB: 24”, 1775, 26 July: Postal Act passed by the Second Continental Congress appoints Benjamin Franklin as Postmaster General, and began operations of the Post Office under the Articles of Confederation, 1781: first organization of the United States as an independent nation through the Articles of Confederation, 1782: new U.S. Post Office Dept. designated a government monopoly by federal legislation, 1782, 15 August: earliest recorded postal handstamp including year, month and day dates; unframed two-line “BALTIMORE / August 10, 1782”, 1784, 2 June: North Carolina offered portions of its Western regions to the Federal Government because it was unable to administer or protect the territories. Although the offer was withdrawn on 20 November, the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Green independently organized the unofficial State of Franklin, which included the cities of Greenville (the appointed capital) and Jonesboro, and numerous smaller towns, in what now is the northeastern corner of Tennessee. The State of Franklin was created in August 1784, and ceased to exist on the last day of February 1788. The counties became part of Tennessee, when the former Governor of Franklin, John Sevier, became the first Governor of Tennessee. Postal history from the State of Franklin is documented, 1787: final organization of the United States as an independent nation being a Federal Republic by ratification of the Constitution, 1789: Samuel Osgood appointed first Postmaster General of the independent United States of America, 1790, 19 April: earliest recorded postal handstamp for colonial New Orleans during the Spanish period (1783-1803): single-ring, two line NEUVA / ORLEANS”, 1799; Postmaster General Joseph Habersham initiates first attempt by U.S. Post Office to standardize cancellation devices by issuing brass 26 mm diameter circular date stamps to the postmasters of twelve post offices: Georgetown Potomac (D.C.); Newark, Trenton (New Jersey); Augusta (Georgia); Newburyport (Massachusetts); Newport, Providence (Rhode Island); Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania); Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Washington City (Virginia); 1800, 3 June: earliest recorded postal handstamp for the territory of New Mexico during the Spanish period (1517-1821): unframed straight-line “NUEVO MEXICO”. 1804, 19 February: earliest recorded postal handstamp for the Orleans territory during the pre-territorial period (20 December 1803-30 September 1804): single ring, two line “NUEVA / ORLEANS”. 1807, 13 September: earliest recorded postal handstamp for Louisiana during the territorial period (1 October 1894-30 April 1812): unframed straight-line “BALIZE”. 1834, 17 June: Earliest recorded postal handstamp for territory of California during the Mexican period (1822-8 September 1848): unframed straight-line “FRANCO ALTA / CALIFORNIA”, 1837, 7 November: earliest recorded use of the word “Railroad” included in a postmark; the word is in Old-English-type fonts, and is on a letter carried on the Albany (New York)-based Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, 1838, 7 July: Act of Congress legislates that all railroads within the current limits and future expansion of the nation will be “postal routes” (at the time, the total railroad track mileage was 1,913). 1841, 29 August: earliest recorded postal handstamp for the territory of New Mexico during the Mexican period (1821-1846): unframed single-line “N*Orleans*”. 1845, 3 March: Act of Congress effective 1 July 1845 established revised domestic postal rates, 5¢ for any distance under 300 miles, 10¢ for any distance over 300 miles, 2¢ for drop letters and circulars, and 2-1/2¢ for pamphlets and magazines. 1845, July: New York City Postmaster Robert H. Morris issued the first of the local Postmaster Provisional postage stamps; earliest recorded usage 15 July 1845. 1847, 3 March: Act of Congress effective
1 July 1847 authorized the production of 5¢ and 10¢ federal postage stamps, and declared illegal the use of the Postmaster Provisional postage stamps, or any other postage stamp not authorized by the Postmaster General. 1847, 1 July: printed by the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson Co., the first United States 5¢ and 10¢ postage stamps were officially issued. The earliest recorded usage date for the 5¢ value is 7 July 1847, and the earliest recorded usage date for the 10¢ value is 2 July 1847. 1848, 14 August: U.S. Post Office Dept. Act. legislates that letters conveyed to or from points on the Pacific Coast will be charge 40¢ postage, and letters carried from one to any other place in California will be charged 12-1/2¢. 1849, 5 March: unofficial Territory of Deseret established in the Utah Territory by Brigham Young, existed until 1862. Correspondence from the area, as well as from other Utah areas settled by the religious group, is referred to as “Mormon” postal history. 1849-58: fastest mail route between New York and California was by packet boat via overland carriage in Central America. 1851, 3 March: Act of Congress legislates revised postal rates effective 30 June 1851, 1851: contract awarded to Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. for production of the 1851 series of postage stamps; contract valid for six years; but extended for additional four years to 10 June 1861, 1851, 1 July: 1847 5¢ and 10¢ issued declared invalid for postage effective this date, being the only U.S. postage stamps declared invalid after issuance, 1853, 1 July: first stamped envelope issued, printed by George F. Nesbitt & Co., (New York) under contract, and sold to the public at the postage value plus the cost of manufacture. 1855, 3 March: U.S. Post Office Dept. Act legislates that effective 1 April 1855 prepayment on domestic letters is compulsory, that prepayment on letters to or from a foreign country is not compulsory, and that Express Companies and others are prohibited from carrying mails unless the standard postage rate was affixed with United States postage stamps. 1855, 18 May: during the Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., contract life, Jessey Johnson was appointed the first U.S. Stamp Agent, with offices on Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Previous to Feb. 1855, printed stamps were delivered directly to Washington; afterwards, and until 1 February 1869, the stamps were delivered to the Stamp Agent, and delivered by him to Washington, 1861, 1 June-18 October: Civil War period, some Confederate towns and cities introduced provisional stamps, 1861, August: due to the Civil War conflict, postage stamps and postal stationery currently available was demonitized, the post office orders extending to January 1862. The P.O. Dept. issued an order as early as 1863 to no longer redeem the demonitized postage, which consisted of the 1851-1856 issues, 1863: mailmen started delivering mail to the door in the 49 largest cities, 1863, 3 March: U.S. Post Office Dept. Act defines that effective 30 June 1863 letter mail is designated First Class Mail, reconfirming that prepayment is compulsory for domestic mails. 1863, July 1: the Free City Delivery of mail authorized by the 3 March 1863 Act of Congress goes into effect in 49 cities using 449 carriers, 1863, July: 2¢ “Black Jack” issued because 3 March 1863 Act of Congress eliminated carrier’s fees, and created a prepaid 2¢ rate for drop letters, 1864: USPOD equipped railroad cars with equipment necessary to distribute mails between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa, 1865, September: first Newspaper and Periodical postage stamps issued. 1867, 8 August: accepted date for the embossing of various size grills on U.S. postage stamps, the reason being to break the paper fibers allowing the cancellation ink to fully penetrate, and making stamp washing and re-use impossible, 1873, 3 March: Act of Congress authorized Official postage stamps, to be used because of the abolishment of franking privileges. 1873, May: first 1¢ Postal Card issued; earliest recorded usage date 10 May 1873. 1873, 1 July: Official postage stamps issued for each government department: Agriculture, Executive, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury, and War, 1875, 1 July: U.S. joined the UPU as charter member country, 1877, 18 June: Semi-Official Air Post postage stamp issued for use on
covers carried on the flight of the Buffalo Balloon ascending from Nashville and landing at Gallatin, Tennessee. 1879, March 3: Act of Congress effective 1 July 1879 authorized the usage of Postage Due stamps. 1880: U.S. Post Office Dep’t. awards first Star Route contracts for delivery of mails in rural or lightly populated areas by private carriers transporting mails from one post office to another, or from a railroad station to a post office, and usually delivering the mail to individual mail boxes located along the route. Named “Star Routes” because of the asterisks used to designate such routes in the contemporary / U.S. Post Office Department Postal Bulletins. Renamed Contract Highway Routes in 1971, 1885, 5 March: Act of Congress effective 1 October 1885 legislates that a Special Delivery service be created, limiting the services to free delivery offices and others serving populations of 4,000 or more customers. 1885, September: first Special Delivery postage stamp issued; earliest recorded usage 29 September 1885 (with 1 October delivery). 1889, 2 November: the Dakota Territory established 2 March 1861 became the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. 1893: Columbus Exposition set-of-16 stamps, represents the first U.S. commemorative issues. 1895, 31 March: ad in the Chicago Tribune offering two cent U.S. stamps for sale, first attempt to defraud. 1908: counterfeits of the 2¢ Washington Franklin stamp exist. 1911, 23 September: first official U.S. airmail flown at the International Aviation Tournament from Garden City Estates to Mineola, New York. Pioneer aviator Earle L. Ovington sworn in as the first official U. S. Airmail pilot, 1911, 19 October: Semi-Official Air Post postage stamp issued for postcards carried on a cross-country flight which was in competition for $50,000 for the first flight completing the trip within 30 days. The “Rodgers Aerial Post” stamp depicts the Vin Fiz Flyer, and is the first postage stamp to picture an airplane. 1911, 1 December: first United States registration postage stamp issued. 1912, 24 August: Act of Congress legislated Parcel Post postal rates for 4 th Class mail weighing 4 ounces or less. 1913, January: first parcel post Postage Due stamps issued. Earliest recorded usages include 15 January 1913 (5¢), 26 February 1913 (1¢), 7 July 1913 (2¢), 19 July 1913 (10¢) and 30 August 1913 (25¢. 1913, 1 July: first Parcel Post postage stamps issued. 1917, 6 April: U.S. declared war with Germany, 1917, 10 July: first United States Air Mail (A.P.O.) organized at St. Nazaire, France. 1917, 3 October: U.S. Congress established the War Revenue Act, which provided for free postage for all military personnel serving in overseas areas. 1917, 7 December: U.S. declared war with Austria-Hungary, 1918, 13 May: first United States Air Mail postage stamp issued, a 24¢ bicolor depicting a Curtiss Corp. Jenny. Completing the set, a 16¢ value was issued on 11 July 1918, and a 6¢ value was issued on 10 December 1918. 1918, May: Military Express Service created, with the U.S. Army assuming responsibility for the military postal services, which previously were handled by the U.S. Post Office Dept. 1919, 24 May: United States Postal Agency in China “ Shanghai” postage stamps issued; placed on sale in Shanghai on 1 July 1919; earliest recorded usage 2 July 1919. 1920, 8 September: first New York-San Francisco trans-continental airmail route inaugurated, 1920, 15 October: first Seattle-Victoria, British Columbia, regular airmail on contracted route inaugurated, U.S. Foreign Air Mail (F.A.M.) Route No. 2 by Hubbard Air Transport. The service expedited the Far East mails, routed via ships docking at Victoria. 1920, 1 November: first Key West, Florida- Havana, Cuba regular airmail routed on contracted route inaugurated on U.S. Foreign Air Mail (F.A.M.) Route No. 4 by Florida West Indies Airways. 1922: counterfeits of the 2¢ Fourth Bureau stamp issue exist, perf. 12 or 14, genuine is perf. 11. 1923, 9 April: first New Orleans-Pilottown, Louisiana, regular airmail route on contract route inaugurated on U.S. Foreign Air Mail (F.A.M.) Route No. 3 by Gulf Coast Airline, Inc. the service expedited the Central and South America mails, routed via ships docking at Pilottown. 1923, 2 May: Bureau of Engraving and Printing begins the
production of the “Bureau” precancels. The first issue precanceled was the 1923 perf. 10 1¢ green Franklin issue, the precancellation being “New York / N.Y.” between two bars. 1924, 1 July: first New York-San Francisco night-flying trans-continental airmail route inaugurated, 1925, 1 August: first Rural Free Delivery (R.F.D.) Airmail Star Route services completed by aviator Lt. Robert S. Fogg flying along the shoreline of Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, 1928, 25 June: first Special Handling postage stamps issued. 1929, 1 May: due to a series of post office robberies in Kansas and Nebraska, stamps from the 1922-1925 issue were overprinted with “Kans.” or “Nebr.” for identification purposes, and as a deterrent for further thefts, 1934, 30 August: first Air Post Special Delivery postage stamp issued. 1935, 22 November: first trans-Pacific San Francisco-Manila, Philippines, regular airmail on contracted route inaugurated on U.S. Foreign Air Mail (F.A.M.) Route No. 14 by Pan American Airways Inc., special 25¢ airmail stamp depicting the “China Clipper” issued to pay the postage for this airmail service. 1938: counterfeits of the 3¢ Jefferson stamp exist, perf. 12 or imperforate; genuine is perf. 11 x 10 1/2. 1939, 20 May: first trans-Atlantic New York-Marseilles, France, and Southampton, England regular airmail on contracted route inaugurated on U.S. Foreign Air Mail (F.A.M.) Route No. 18 by Pan American Airways Inc., special 30¢ airmail stamp depicting a “Winged Globe” issued to pay postage for this airmail service, 1941, 8 December: U.S. declared war with Japan, 1941, 11 December: U.S. declared war with Germany and Italy, 1942, 5 June: U.S. declared war with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, 1945, 1 February: first Postal Note stamps issued. 1949, 1 November: Railroad Mail Service merged with other similar services; the service was discontinued 30 June 1977. 1950: U.S. Certified Mail postage stamp issued. 1956: counterfeits of the 4¢ Lincoln stamp exist, missing hair lines in the berad and head. 1964: Vietnam War. 1967: counterfeits of the 13¢ Kennedy exist, half-tone screening, rather then engraved as on the genuine stamp. 1970: counterfeits of the 6¢ Eisenhower stamp exist, lithographed, whiter paper with perforations of 10 1/2. 1970: the annual volume of mail grew to seven billion items. 1971, 1 July: United States Postal Service formed as a government-owned corporation. 1971: counterfeits of the 8¢ Eisenhower stamp exist, names on stamp misaligned. 1973: counterfeits of the 10¢ Crossed Flags stamp exist, misaligned horizontal perforations. 1973: counterfeits of the 10¢ Jefferson Memorial stamp exist, smudged appearance. 1975: counterfeits of the 13¢ Liberty Bell stamp exist, perforations on all four sides; genuine were coils. 1984: counterfeits of the 20¢ Truman stamp exist, crudely lithographed and perforated. 1991: counterfeits of the 29¢ Flags on Parade stamp exist, fakes are rouletted, genuine perforated on four sides. 1991, 18 January: military forces in Iraq and Kuwait, 2001, 9 October: military action in Afghanistan leading to Iraq, 2003: committee named to make suggestions re possible reorganization of the USPS, 2005: USPS makes deliveries of 206 billion letters, advertisements, periodicals and packages to 142 million addresses every day to every address in the nation, serves seven million customers each day at its 37,000 retail locations, has annual revenues of more than $69 billion, and delivers more than 46 percent of the world’s mail volume.

United States of Colombia: federation of nine sovereign states in Colombia; 1861-1904: each state could issue its own stamps, 1886: lost their sovereignty but continued to issue stamps until 1904.

United States Offices in China: see China, United States Offices.

United States of Indonesia: see Indonesia.

United States naval covers: cards or envelopes that have been postmarked or mailed from a U.S. Navy ship.
**United States Postal Service (USPS):** an independent agency of the executive branch, established on July 1, 1971, by the Postal Reorganization Act, when it became successor to the Post Office Department.

**United States Proprietary Medicine Co.:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**United States Postal Meter Co.:** U.S. postage meter firm in 1931-44; acquired by Commercial Controls Corp. in 1944.

**United States Postal Service:** Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 created the United States Postal Service from the Post Office Department, with a board of governors that selected a postmaster general; started July 1, 1971.

**United States Specialist:** journal of the United States Stamp Society.

**United States Stamp Society:** formerly known as the Bureau Issues Association.

**United States Virgin Islands:** see Virgin Islands.

**United States Zone (Germany):** 1948: stamps of Germany overprinted with posthorn design, 1949, Sep. 7: stamps of the Federal Republic issued.

**Unitrade:** Canadian based stamp catalog of Canada and Provinces.

**Unit watermark:** an arrangement so that a complete design appears on every sheet of paper.

**Uniunea Postala Universala:** *(Rom.)* Universal postal Union, U.P.U.

**Universal Express - Pakke Frink:** see Copenhagen - Expres-Compagni Local Post

**Universal Mail (UM):** New Zealand local post with 170 stamps and 250 different postcards for sale.

**Universal Penny Postage:** William Hastings 1866 suggestion in a British pamphlet for low postage rates throughout the world.

**Universal Postage:** inscription on stamps of New Zealand to commemorate for a uniform postal rate for Britain’s empire.

**Universal Postal Union (UPU):** organization to regulate and standardize international postal usages and rates; 1850: Austro-German Postal union formed for German-speaking postal administrations, 1862, Aug.: US PMG Montgomery Blair suggested an “international concert of action” regarding the international postal scene, 1863, May 11: conference held in Paris, no binding treaties signed, 1868: Heinrich von Stephan, director posts, North German Confederation, wrote “Note on the Universal Postal Congress” to form a postal treaty, 1874, Oct. 9: representatives of 21 countries signed Treaty of the General Postal Union, 1878: formally adopted Universal Postal Union name, 1898: recommended that stamps be blue for letters, red for postcards, and green for printed matter, 1927, Sept.: uniform rates established for mail carried by air, 1947, Nov: became specialized agency of the United Nations, 1952: formally abolished requirement that stamps be blue for letters, red for postcards, and green for printed matter, 1957: issued own stamps courtesy of the Swiss post, “Universal Postal Union” inscription 2003: 190 member countries.

**Universal Postal Union:** overprint on stamps of Switzerland for League of Nations.

**Universal Postal Union 1874-1949:** (With King George VI and Crown) Great Britain.

**Universal Service:** USPS term for delivery and pick up from everywhere in the U. S.

**Universal Stamping Machine Company:** manufacturer of canceling machines in the 1900s.

**University College:** issues to commemorate the opening of the University College of the West Indies, 1951.

**Unlisted, Uni:** unlisted, not in a philatelic catalog.

**Unmailable:** US marking to indicate seals not permitted on front of envelopes, PMG Order 5620;
July 1, 1911.


**UNMIK**: United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo issued stamps for Kosovo March 14, 2001 for internal use only.

**UNMOGIP**: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; Jan. 24, 1949 to date.

**UNMOP**: United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, Denmark, Finland and Norway forces, 1996.


**Unmounted mint**: stamps which have never been hinged or mounted.

**Unna**: city in Germany, local post, 1945-48

**Uno**: (Rom.) one (number).


**Unofficial**: 1: varieties not authorized by the postal authorities. 2: nicht amtlich (Ger.); non officiel (Fr.), non ufficiale (It.), no official (Sp.).

**Unofficial cachet**: cachet applied by an agency other than the Post Office.

**Unofficial cancel**: cancel at a different location for the designated new issue site.

**Unofficial first day cancel (UO)**: cancels applied on the first day of issue but not in the first day of issue city.

**Unofficial First Day Cover**: cover with a stamp affixed canceled on the first day of issue, but not from the city where the stamp was officially released.

**Unofficial flight cover**: flown without postal authorization

**Unofficial perforations**: perforations done after issuance of a stamp by a private party, to help separate the stamps such as the Confederate issues and private vending machine coils.

**Unofficial reprints**: stamps reprinted at a later date from the original plates but not by the original issuing entity.

**Unofficial stamps**: stamps issued by bus, airline, shipping firms, carriers and freight companies to prepay the charges on their services; may be considered as local or cinderella stamps.

**UNOGIL**: United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon, Denmark, Finland and Norway forces, June - Dec. 1958.


**Únor**: (Czech.) February.


**UNPA**: United Nations Postal Administration.

**Unpaid letter stamps**: original name for postage due stamps.

**Unperforated**: term used for a stamp that did not receive perforations, a production error.


**UNPO**: Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization; based in the Netherlands.


**Unprinted areas in stamp design**: caused by inadequate ink on the plate, cleaning solvent
dissipating the ink, foreign matter on the plate, weak spot on the impression roller, etc.


**Unreserved auction:** no hidden reserves or stated reserves selling lots for whatever is offered by the bidders.

**Unrestricted:** “unrestricted” air mail stamps are valid for any purpose for which a stamp can be used; see Restricted.

**Unsevered:** a connected pair of strip of stamps.

**Unsorted:** a mixture or accumulation that has not been inspected to see if anything of value was present.

**Unsprezece:** (Rom.) eleven (number).


**UNTAES:** United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; Denmark, Finland and Norway forces, Jan. 1996.

**UNTAG:** United Nations Transition Assistance Group, in Namibia (South West Africa), Denmark, Norway and Sweden, April 1989 - March 1990.

**Untagged:** a stamp printed without tagging.


**UNTEA:** West Irian overprint on stamps of Netherlands New Guinea for United Nations Temporary Executive Authority for West New Guinea, 1962.

**Unten:** (Ger.) bottom, lowest side of anything.

**Unterbrochen:** (Ger.) broken.

**Utergebot:** (Ger.) bid under limit.

**Unterlegt:** (Ger.) repaired.

**Unternehmenslogo:** (Ger.) (stamp) organizing group logo.

**Unterrand:** (Ger.) bottom, lowest side.

**Unterscheidungszeichen:** (Ger.) a good, sound copy.

**Unterscheidliche:** (Ger.) a sound copy, not good, if used, not too heavily postmarked.

**Unterschrift:** (Ger.) signature.

**Unterseeboot Post:** (Ger.) U-Boat Post, March 1945, stamp issued on Hela Peninsula, Danzig, for mail sent via submarine to the unoccupied German ports.

**UNTSO:** United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine; the Arab-Israeli conflict, consisting of troops from Denmark 1954, Norway 1956, Finland 1967 and Sweden 1948, all to date.


**Unu Safaro unu pastoro:** (Esperanto) one flock and one shepherd, motto on labels.

**Unused:** 1: a stamp in mint condition as purchased from the post office. 2: a stamp that has no gum or is regummed.

**Unvollständig:** (Ger.) incomplete.

**Unwatermarked:** stamps printed on paper that has no watermark.

**UNYOM:** United Nations Yemen Observation Mission, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, July 1963 - Sept. 1964.

**UO:** Official Envelope; Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.
**Uofficiel:** *(Dan.)* unofficial, not official.

**Uoffisiel:** *(Dan., Nor.)* official.

**UOPTO CKPNCPN:** (resembles these letters) Romania-Moldavia.

**UP:** auction abbreviation for Universal Postal Union.

**U.P.A.E.:** Union Postal de las Americas y España *(Sp.)* Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

**Up-charged:** UPU term for reclassification of a postal item to a higher cost of service; used with split-back postcards when they first came out; see split-back.

**Upchuk, AK:** joke precancel on U.S. stamps.

**UPHA rOPA:** (looks like these letters) Montenegro, Italian Occupation.

**UPO:** Underwater Post office, opened in Vanuatu, May 2004.

**Upotrebená:** *(Czech.)* used (stamp[s]), see Známka postovním razítkem.

**Upper Austria:** Lower Austria and Germany; 1945: Britain and the U.S. issued Allied Military Government stamps.

**Upper Darqali:** 1: printed in 1960s by a philatelist who invented country so stamps could be used to illustrate his work on stamp terms. 2: Lazy Natives, Old Leper Colony, Forcados Falls, inscriptions, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**Upper Laurania:** fantasies created by John de Treville with countries taken from Winston Churchill's book, *Savrola*.

**Upper Senegal and Niger:** see Senegal, Upper.

**Upper Silesia:** see Silesia, Upper.

**Upper Slobovia:** Wilkinsburg Stamp Club joke souvenir sheets.


**Upper Yafa State:** Yafa State: Sultanate of South Arabia; 1967: issued own stamps; part of Federation of South Arabia, not listed in Scott; 1967, Dec.: became part of the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen.

**Upside down Jenny:** nickname for the 1918 24¢ inverted U. S. airmail.

**UPSS:** United Postal Stationery Society.


**UR:** abbreviation for upper right.

**Ural:** bogus Russian local overprint.

**Urbanos Medellin:** inscription of locals of Medellin, Colombia.

**Urchin Post:** United Kingdom postal strike: local post 1971.

**Urdal Local Post:** see Tromso - M. Urdal Local Post.

**Urdruck:** *(Ger.)* initial printing.
Úředne otevřeno devisovou kontrolou: (Czech.) opened by the office for the control of currency, label used to reseal mail after being opened to check enclosure for currency, 1939.

Urgencia: (Sp.) inscription on special delivery stamps of Spain.

Urgente: (Sp.) special delivery.

Urho: (Fin.) local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.

U.R.I.: Uprave Ratnih Invalida (Society for Wounded Invalids) overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, semipostal without official postal value, 1923.

Urplatte: (Ger.) original or first plate.


Urtempel: (Ger.) die; a block of metal that has been hand or machine engraved from which plates are prepared to print stamps.

URU: international postal code for Uruguay.

Uruguay: South America between Brazil and Argentina; official name of postal administration: El Correo currency: 120 centavos = 1 real, 8 reales = 1 peso, 100 centesimos = 1 peso (1859), 1000 milesimos = 1 peso uruguayo (1898) 1830: became independent, 1856, Oct.1: No.1, 60 centavos blue; known as the “Diligencia” issue; carried by diligence or speed via private mail coach, 1859, June 26: general government issue inscribed Montevideo, 1862-72: stamps of Great Britain used at Montevideo, 1864, Apr. 13: inscribed Republica Oriental, 1880, July 1: joined the UPU, 1880: first official stamp issued, 1902: first postage due stamp issued, 1921, Aug.: first special delivery stamp issued, 1921: first air mail stamp issued, overprint “Correo Aereo,” 1922, Jan. 15: first parcel post stamp issued, 1922, June 1: first newspaper stamp issued, 1930, Nov. 13: first semipostal stamp issued, 1936, May 18: set of six late fee stamps issued, 1959, Dec. 29: first air mail semipostal stamps issued, see Alcance y.U.H., Artigas.

Urval: (Swed.) selection.

Urzhum: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1895-1901, see Zemstvo.


USA: 1. United States of America inscription. 2. international postal code for the United States of America.


USA Armee Czechy: private overprint on stamps of Germany.

Usado: (Sp.) used, a stamp that has been employed for the postal or revenue service for which it was issued.

Usado a Pluma: (Sp.) pen canceled.

Usædvanlig: (Dan.) uncommon, scarce.


Usagé: (Fr.) used, a stamp that has been employed for the postal or revenue service for which it was issued.

Usages: ways in which stamps are used; such as first class, air mail, insured, etc.

USA Philatelic: the mail-order stamp catalog of the USPS, free by writing to Fulfillment Services, P.O. Box 219424, Kansas City, MO 64121-9424.

USAPS: U. S. Army Postal Service.
Usato: (It.) used, a stamp that has been employed for the postal or revenue service for which it was issued.


U.S. Charge to Collect (amount) Cents: marking on mail arriving in the United States from overseas to indicate amount of postage due.

U.S. Christian Commission: established Nov. 1861; volunteers donated stationery and wrote more than 90,000 letters for soldiers, on both sides of the Civil War, who were unable to write for themselves.

U.S. civil censorship: cancel from Munich, Germany used post World War II from displaced persons camps and other facilities.


USCS: Universal Ship Cancellation Society.

Usé: (Fr.) postally used stamp.

Used: 1: a stamp that has been employed for the postal or revenue service for which it was issued. 2: gebrucht (Ger.); oblitéré (Fr.); usato (It.); usado (Sp.).

Used abroad: stamps used outside the issuing country; usually means a stamp posted and cancelled at an office established by a postal administration in a foreign country.

Used on cover: stamps postmarked and saved on the original envelope.

Used on piece: stamp saved on a portion of the original cover to preserve the entire postmark.

Used proofs: proofs which have performed postal duty such as Lithuania's National Assembly stamps of 1920 used for postage.

Usedvanlig: (Nor.) uncommon, scarce.

U.S. entire: the complete prestamped envelope.

U.S. Express Mail: circular handstamp applied at steamboat terminals, 1842.

U.S. Express Post: S. Allan Taylor label, 1865.

U.S. French Sea P.O.: marking on U.S.- French service, New York to Le Havre, 1912-17, with one French and one U.S. postal clerk aboard each ship.

U.S. government flight: airmail services conducted under authority of a federal agency in pioneering future commercial airmail route within the U.S.


U.S.I.R.: U.S. Internal Revenue; without periods makes up the watermark used for revenue stamps.

Uskub: (Skopje) overprint on stamps of Turkey for Sultan's visit to Macedonia.

U.S. Mail: 1: any mailable matter that is accepted for mail processing and delivery by the USPS. 2: 1849-50; see Carriers' Stamps.

US Mail Agency: handstamp used in Vera Cruz, Mexico during occupation, see : Vera Cruz.

US Mail Coach: waybill for stage route with listing of fares, passengers, names and destinations.

U.S. Mail Pre-Paid: New York, N.Y.; see Carriers'.

U.S.M. Co. (Universal Safety Match Co.): inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

U.S. Naval Mission to Brazil: postal marking started Dec. 21, 1922 when 35 U.S. naval personnel were sent to Brazil, stamps of Brazil used, 1922-31, 1936-77.
U.S. Overseas Steam mail Packet Service, 1847-1939: The U.S. Congress, 1845, authorized building a mail packet service exclusively with steam ships.  
U.S. Penny Mail: postmark, 1861-63, used by Philadelphia mail carriers for local mail.  
U.S. Penny Post: 1849-57, St. Louis; see Carriers' Stamps.  
U.S. Plt: U.S. Packets passing through London to the Continent.  
USPMSC: United States Postage Meter Stamp Catalog.  
U.S.P.O.: United States Post Office, mid-1800s, New York, N.Y.; see Carriers'.  
USPO: 1: United States Post Office Department, official branch of the government for delivering the mail until 1971, when it became the USPS. 2: watermark on paper used for U.S. Postal Cards, 1873-75.  
USPO Despatch: 1851, Nov. 17, several cities, see Carriers' Stamps.  
U.S. Postal Agency, Barranquilla, Col. S.A.: handstamp for agency established 1936 for mail addressed to the West Coast of South America, where mail was then assorted for northern and southern plane service.  
U.S. Postal Agency, Shanghai: authorized by Act of Congress, July 27, 1868, abolished Dec. 31, 1922; prior to July 1, 1919, U.S. stamps were used; after that date, the overprint "Shanghai China" was used.  
U.S. Postal Agency Tientsen: handstamp used at U.S. Consulate in 1883.  
U.S. Postal Savings Certificate of Deposit: receipt for the U.S. Postal Savings program, which ran from 1911 to 1970; depositor would complete a card or booklet of postal savings stamps and receive the certificate. CHECK! U. S. Postal Savings Stamps: issued by the Post Office Department, 1911-61, 10¢ and 25¢ stamps showing Minute Man design to support national effort for World War II.  
U.S. Postmasters' Provisionals: issued in a number of U.S. cities between 1845, when uniform postal rates were established by Congress, and 1847, when U.S. postage stamps were used.  
U.S. Proprietary Medicine Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.  
USS: 1: The U. S. Specialist. 2: United States Ship, Steamer or Steamship.  
USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.  
USSS: United States Stamp Society, formerly the Bureau Issues Association.  
U. States Letter Express: local post, unknown origin.  
Ústijužná: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1889-97, see Zemstvo.  
Ústřízek Původky: (Czech.) parcel clipping.  
Ústysolsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1872-1916, see Zemstvo.  
U.S. Zone (Germany): 1948: stamps of Germany overprinted with posthorn design for use in U.S. and British zones.  
UT: USPS abbreviation for Utah.
Utah: 1: became a U.S. territory Sept. 9, 1850, state Jan. 4, 1896; ceded from Mexico Feb. 2, 1848. 2: also known as Mormon Stamps, supposedly issued by Brigham Young in 1853, but printed in 1864.

Utah postage: bogus Mormon label, 1852, pictured Brigham Young.

Utakket: (Dan., Nor.) imperforated.

Utan: (Swed.) without.

Utan gummering: (Swed.) unused, without gum, see Ostämplat utan gummering.

Utca: (Hung.) street.

Uten gumm: (Nor.) unused, no gum.

Utenlandsk: (Nor.) foreign.

Uten punkt: (Nor.) without period, without stop.

Útery: (Czech.) Tuesday.

Utflutet tryck: (Swed.) blurred print.

Utgåva: (Swed.) issue.

Utgave: (Nor.) issue.

Utica Express Co.: fake local label from the 1870s.

Utiel: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Utilisé pour la poste: (Fr.) postally used.

Utrera: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Utropstecknet: (Swed.) exclamation mark.

Utstilling: (Nor.) exhibition.

UV: Ultraviolet light; see Ultraviolet.

Uvea: see Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Uw.: abbreviation for unwatermarked.

UX: Postal Card. Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage.

UXC: Scott Catalog number prefix for Air Post Postal Card.

UY: Scott Catalog number prefix for Reply Postal Card.

UZ: Scott Catalog number prefix for Official Postal Card.


Území: (Czech.) territory.

V

V: 1: label used in Iceland to indicate letter or parcels with a declared value. 2: Flat plate imperf. coil; Scott Catalogue suffix to identify stamps other than standard postage; also called "H." 3: registration label. 4: in corners of triangular Czechoslovakia personal delivery stamp. 5: Valencia (Spain), Venezia (Venice, Italy); Vicenza (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark. 6: Vatu; currency unit in Vanuatu. 7: V, VV, VVV: symbols used in indicate degree of value. 8: Victory in WW II on stamps of Belgium. 9: Colombia-Scadta consular overprint for Venezuela. 10: Volunteers, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74. 11: overprint on stamps of Norway for successful invasion of country by the Germans, 1941. 12: prefix letter used by Avery Dennison in front of plate number.

VA: USPS abbreviation for Virginia, also pre-adhesive postmark.

V.A.: Valuator and Auctioneer, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

Vaba Esti: "Free Estonia" overprint made by postmaster when Germany defeated Russia and invaded Moisakulla, Aug. 4-12, 1941.

Våben: (Dan.) coat-of-arms.

Vacation stamps: postpaid tourist labels for use of Swedish nationals to be applied to postcards at vacation locals for delivery anywhere in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, a cooperative effort of tour operators and the Swedish post office; used from Dec. 13, 1994 to late 1998.

Vacker: (Swed.) beautiful.

Vada: (Czech.) defect, fault.

Vada Lepu: (Czech.) gum fault.

Vadsø: city in Norway local bypost, 1893-95.

Vaduz-Sevelen: city in Liechtenstein, local issue, 1918; see Schweizer Post.

Værdi: (Dan.) value.

Værdbrev: (Dan.) insured cover.

Vaglia: (It.) postal money order.

Vágott (also nem fogazott): (Hung.) imperforate.

Vågrätt: (Swed.) horizontal, see Horisontal.

Vågrätt veck: (Swed.) horizontal crease.

Vaike-Pakri: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.

Valkus: bogus issue.

Vaitupu: one of the Tuvalu islands, issued stamps starting in 1984; see Tuvalu-Vaitupu.

Valdai: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post: 1871-88, see Zemstvo.

Valdepenas: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937


Vale: (Sp.) is valid, is worth. costs; overprint on railway stamps of Nicaragua to change them to postal use, 1911.


Valenciennes: French local post, German occupation, 1914.

Valenzuela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vales de Respuesta: (Sp.) international reply-paid coupons.
Valeur: (Fr.) value, denomination.
Valeur déclare(e): (Fr.) value declared, insured red color parcel label, UPU introduced them.
Valeur d'Exchange: (Fr.) postal currency used as a revenue inscription.
Valeur exprimée: (sans) (Fr.) no value mentioned.
Valeur faciale: (Fr.) face value.
Valevolo / per le Stampe: overprint on parcel post or newspaper stamps of Italy, but also used for ordinary postage, 1890.
Val Gesso: Co. Nazional di Liberazione; (It.) liberation local post, Italy, 1944.
Välgörenhet: (Swed.) charity.
Välgörenhetfrimärke: (Swed.) charity stamp.
Validité: (Fr.) period in which a stamps is valid for postal use.
Valido: (Sp.) valid.
Valija: (Sp.) postman's mail bag.
Válka: (Czech.) war.
Valki: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1893-1914, see Zemstvo.
Valladolid: 1: provisional government local post, stamps of Spain handstamped "Habilitado / por la / Nacion; 1868-70, Spain Scott 116c-128c. 2: province in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1936.
Vall de Abdalajis: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Vall de Uxo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Valle Bormida: Italian local post, Allied occupation, 1944.
Vallees d'Andorre: (Fr.) Andorra, 1932-43.
Vallées d'Andorre: (Fr.) Andorra.
Valley: see Peak.
Vallfogona de Riucorp: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Valls: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Valona: city in Albania; "Albania" overprint on stamps of Italy, 1909-16, see Italian Offices in Turkish Empire.
Valor: (It.) denomination, value.
Valor declarado: (Sp.) insured parcel post label.
Valore nominale: (It.) nominal, face value.
Valores declarados: (Sp.) postal face value service where the insured value is declared by the sender.
Valor Estimación: (Sp.) the valuation of a lot based on the auctioneer's or consignor's experiences, and not taken form any catalog or other pricing reference; may also indicate a suggested bid.
Valor nominal: (Sp.) face value.
Valparaiso Multada: (Sp.) Chile postage due.
Valsch: form of term "Falsch" or false or fake, that can be found on back of fake stamps.
Valsetryk: (Dan.) see Tryk - Valse.
Valsetrykk: (Nor.) see Trykk - Valse.
Valuazione: (It.) the valuation of a lot based on the auctioneer's or consignor's experiences, and not taken form any catalog or other pricing reference; may also indicate a suggested bid.
Value: 1: the part of the inscription or surcharge that has the monetary charge for the stamp. 2: market value to a collector
Value added refund: the postage returned by the USPS to an authorized mailer who prepares First Class Mail or bulk rate mail for customers and adds value to the mail by sorting it to a finer level.
Value converted: Mexican paper money depreciated in value, 1916-18, stamps were overprinted raising the face value to correspond with the new paper money.
Value Decrease of a Stamp: due to these factors: no original gum, regumming, hinge remnant, straight edges, markings or notes applied by collectors or dealers.
Value erased: denomination erased from a printing plate so new values couldbe inserted in different colors, Corrientes 1860-80.
Value Field: the numbers and/or symbols in a meter impression that show the postage amount.
Value Increase of a Stamp: due to these factors: very wide margins, extremely fresh color, selvage presence, plate or die varieties, and scarcity.
Value inserted: stamps printed with space for denomination to be inserted with a handstamp or by manuscript prior to issue.
Value Only: British postal agency value surcharge for Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat, Qatar; Persian Gulf states, instead of expense of overprinting individual states.
Valuer faciale: (Fr.) face value.
Value tablet: the portion of the design containing the denomination.
Valverde del Camino: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
VAMP: Vending and Affixing Machine Perforations.
Van Ackers: nickname for 1946 Belgian stamps sold at a discount from face value by order of postmaster, Van Ackers.
Vancouver Island: west coast of Canada, province of Canada as part of British Columbia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1865) 1849: made a British crown colony, 1860: British colony, stamp inscribed British Columbia and Vancouvers Island, then name shortened to Vancouver Island, 1860: No. 1, 2 ½ pence dull rose, first stamp as British Columbia, 1865. Sept. 19: first separate stamps, 1866, Nov. 19: united with British Columbia as British Columbia, stamps of Vancouver and British Columbia used in both areas, 1871: became a province of the Canadian Dominion; see Canada.
V & Crown: watermark seen on Victoria two pence.
Van Demons Land: bogus issue; parody of Van Dieman's Land stamps.
Van Diemen's Land: original name: Tasmania, currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1853, Nov.1: No. 1, 1 pence blue, 1858: Tasmania used on stamps, 1901: joined Commonwealth of Australia, see Tasmania.
Vandret fold: (Dan.) horizontal crease.
Van Duzer, S. R.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Vannmerke: (Nor.) watermark.
Vannmerkestilling: (Nor.) watermark position.
Vannrett: (Nor.) horizontal (position).
Vannrett par: (Nor.) horizontal pair.
Van Renthuysen's News Office: unofficial forwarder of mail, 1845, Lansingburgh, N. Y.
Van Riper's Express: local parcel delivery firm operated in Northern New Jersey and New York City, used a label.
Vänster hörn: (Swed.) left corner.
Vanuatu: group of islands in the south Pacific Ocean, formerly New Hebrides; currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc, vatu (1980), 64 vatus = 1 US dollar 1906: administered by France and Great Britain as a "condominium," stamps of New Caledonia and New South Wales used, 1908: had separate but equal stamp issues, French used an overprint on stamps of New Caledonia, Britain used an overprint on stamps of Fiji, 1980, July 30: No.1, 5 vatu franc multicolor, first stamp as independent nation, 1982, July 16: joined the UPU, 1987, May 12: first semi-postal stamp for "Hurricane Relief Fund."
Vapen: (Swed.) coat-of-arms.
Våpen: (Nor.) coat-of-arms.
Vapen lejon: (Swed.) lion coat-of-arms.
Våpenutgaven 1863: (Nor.) refers to the 1863 Coat-of-Arms definitive issues.
Våpenutgaven 1867: (Nor.) refers to the 1867-1868 Coat-of-Arms definitive issues.
Vapor: 1. (Sp.) steamship, as por vapor, by boat or sea mail. 2. (Rom.) ship, steamship, steamer.
Var(s).: auction abbreviation term for variety.
Värde: (Swed.) value.
Vardø ByPost: Norway local post, 1893-95.
Va Real: (Port.) Vila Real (Royal Villa) pre-adhesive postmark of Portugal.
Variable denomination coil (VDC): denomination of the stamp printed by a vending machine at the time of sale; also known as Variable Rate Coil.
Variant: (Dan., Swed) variety.
Variante de coloare: (Rom.) color variety.
Variante de hîrtie: (Rom.) paper variety.
Variation: A different version or format in which the stamp was issued (usually compared with the original single gummed sheet stamp). Variations are produced on purpose.
Variedad: (Sp.) variety.
Variedad de composicion: (Sp.) variety in the setting of the printer's type, the make-up of the stamp design or in the positioning of a cliché on the printing plate.
Variedad de dentado: (Sp.) perforation variety.
Variedad de impresion: (Sp.) variety due to faulty printing.
Variedad en capicua: (Sp.) tête-bêche variety.
Variedad por empalme: (Sp.) variety caused by the stamp being printed over a paper joint.
Varied perfs: horizontal perforations of Australia coil stamps with larger holes in center than at ends for easier separation.
Varietà: (It.) variety.
Varietate: (Rom.) variety.
Variété: (Fr.) variety.
Varietati de dantelura: (Rom.) perforation varieties.
Variétiste: (Fr.) one who collects varieties.
Variety: 1: A stamp containing an error, flaw or mistake. This can be due to a retouch, misprint, reprint, ink fault, process error, etc. These are unintentional; 2: bart (Ger.), variété (Fr.), varieda (It.), variedad (Sp.).
Varig Condor Eta: air mail stamps of Brazil authorized for use by private airline firms to
prepay extra postage in addition to ordinary stamp issues.

**Varldspost Kongress:** *(Swed.)* VIII Universal Postal Union Congress, July 4, 1924.

**Världspostkongressen:** *(Swed.)* World Postal Congress.

**Varna:** French post office in Ottoman Empire opened Nov. 1857, closed Aug. 1876.

**Varnish lines:** bars of diagonal lines of varnish applied on the face of Austrian stamps to hinder cleaning and reuse, 1901-07.

**Vasa Issue:** city in Finland, set of Finnish stamps printed there in 1918.

**Vasárnap:** *(Hung.)* Sunday.

**Vasco da Gama:** eight stamps issued in 1898, for Portugal and Colonies.

**Vascongadas:** Basque provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya.

**Vasil:** city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1871-81, see Zemstvo.

**Väster:** *(Swed.)* West.

**Västligaustralien:** *(Swed.)* Western Australia.

**Västligukraina:** *(Swed.)* Western Ukraine.

**Västligukrainsk:** *(Swed.)* Western Ukrainian.

**VAT:** Value Added Tax; tax payable on hammer price and the Buyer's Premium for auction lots bought from auctioneers living within the countries being members of the European Union (EU); VAT is not payable for lots delivered to addresses outside the EU community.

**Vathy (Samos):** overprint on stamps of France, offices in Vathy, Turkish Empire, 1893-1914.

**Vaticana:** Vatican City.

**Vatican City:** western Italy, located with the city of Rome on bank of the Tiber River; currency: 100 centesimi = 1 lira, 100 cents = 1 Euro (2002) 1870-1929: used stamps of Italy, 1929, June 1: created by Lateran Treaty with Italy, 1929, Aug.1: No.1, 5 centesimi dark brown and pink, first special delivery stamps; joined UPU, 1931: first postage due stamp, first parcel post stamp, 1933: first semipostal stamp, Holy Year issue, 1938, June 22: first air mail stamp.

**Vatican City**

**Vaticano, Cittá del:** *(It.)* Vatican City.

**Vatikanet:** *(Dan.)* Vatican City.

**Vatikanstaat:** *(Ger.)* Vatican City.

**Vatikanstaten:** *(Swed.)* the Vatican.

**Vattnemärken:** *(Swed.)* watermark(s).

**Vattnemärke, Ark:** *(Swed.)* sheet watermark.

**Vattnemärke, Kontinuerligt:** *(Swed.)* continuous watermark.

**Vattnemärke, Krona:** *(Swed.)* crown watermark.

**Vattnemärke, Marginal:** *(Swed.)* marginal watermark.

**Vattnemärke, Positions:** *(Swed.)* position watermark.

**Vatu:** currency unit in Vanuatu.

**Vaxa:** *(Sp.)* lower, usually found on pre-stamp covers.

**VC:** 1: auction abbreviation for viewcard with stamp affixed to picture side. 2: country code for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as used by the UPU. 3: Victor Castaigne, postmaster of Meshad province, Persia 1902.

**VDK:** *(Ger.)* "Verband der Kriegsgeschadigten," inscription for Association of Disabled War Victims.

**V.D.L.:** Van Dieman's Land (Aust.) former name of Tasmania.

**V.D.M.P. Toulon:** Voie de mer par Toulon *(Fr.)* sea route via Toulon, 1797.

**Veck:** *(Swed.)* crease.
**Vectis Postal Service**: United Kingdom postal strike: local post 1971.

**Veddenese Sultanate**: supposed Arabian country.

**Vedette**: (Fr.) rarity.

**Veglia**: now Krk, island in Adriatic Sea off coast of Yugoslavia; 1918-pre: Austrian territory, 1918: overprint on stamps of Fiume, Italian occupation; see Fiume, 1920: became part of Yugoslavia, name changed to Krk.

**Veile**; (or Vejle) seaport and capital of Vejle county in SE Jutland, Denmark, at the head of the Vejle Fjord ca. 135 miles W of Copenhagen. Local post established 5 November 1887, with first "Veile Bypost / Pakke-Expedition" lithographed stamps issued on the same day, and with several others issued through 1912.

**Veile bypost**: city in Denmark, local post.

**Veile-Vandel Jernbane**: local, Denmark railway parcel, 1887-89.

**Velez-Blanco**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Velez-Malaga**: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Velgørenhed**: (Dan.) charity.

**Velgørenhedsmærke**: (Dan.) charity stamps.

**Veliki Ustyug**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1901-08, see Zemstvo.

**Vélin**: (Fr.) wove paper.

**Velinpapier**: (Ger.) wove paper.

**Velká Británie**: (Czech.) Great Britain.

**Velsk**: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1886-1915, see Zemstvo.

**VEN**: international postal code for Venezuela.

**Venda**: South Africa Homeland State; currency: as South Africa 1969: Venda Territory Authority established, 1979, Sept. 13: No.1, 4c multicolor, first stamp as independent, 1994, April 27: ceased to exist, postal service operated until 1996; see South Africa.

**Ven da Mar**: (It.) arrival by sea handstamp applied to incoming ship mail, Venice,1716.

**Venden**: Wenden.


**Vending Booklet**: booklet of stamps prepared to be sold by a vending machine.

**Vending machine franking label**: in the late 1970s, vending machines offered gummed labels imprinted with amount of postage paid.

**Vending machine stamps**: stamps designed or printed specifically for use in coin-operated stamp machines.

**Vendre**: (Fr.) to sell.

**Venetia Giulia**: Italian, 1918-19, see Austria N1-N32

**Venetia Giulia and Istria**: Allied occupation, "AMG VG" 1945-47, Italy, ILN...

**Venezia**: Venezuella, 1865-76.

**Venezia**: (It.) Venice, Italy

**Venezia Giulia**: Julian Venetia, Italian name for Slovene Coast, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, 1918 - 19.

**Venezia Giulia**: north east Italy, Julian Venetia; Currency: 100 centesimi = 1 corona (post 1925) Fiume and part of Dalmatia 1858-59: overprint on stamps of Austria for newspapers, 1918 - 45: Kingdom of Italy, includes Trieste, Istria, Slovene Coast (Istra Slovensko Primorje), 1918:
"Regno d'Italia / Venezia Giulia / 3. X1.18" overprint on stamps of Austria during occupation, overprint on stamps of Italy, Italian occupation of Trieste, 1919: "Venezia Giulia" overprint on stamps of Italy for postage, special delivery, postage due, 1919 - 43: acquired from Austria, stamps of Italy used, 1943 - 45: stamps of (Kingdom of) Italy and RSI used, 1945-47: stamps of Italy overprinted "A.M.G.-V.G." (Allied Military Government-Venezia Giulia), Zone A, 1945 - 47: stamps of Yugoslavia inscribed "Istria Litorale Sloveno - Istra Slovensko Primorje," Istria Slovene Coast, used for Zone B, 1946: overprinted "A.M.G.-V.G." for air mail, special delivery, 1947: FTT, Free Territory of Trieste created, A under AMG, B under VUJA; balance of area going to Yugoslavia, 1948: first postage due stamp, see Trieste.

**Venezia, Poste di:** labels issued at fair for use at Venice Pavillion.

**Venezia Tridentia:** (Trentino) "Regno d'Italia / Venezia Tridentina / 3.XI.18" overprint on stamps of Austria, for Italian Occupation of Austria, 1918.

**Venezolana:** Venezuela currency unit, 1863-65.

**Venezuela:** northern coast of South America, on the Caribbean Sea; official name of postal administration: lpostel currency: 100 centavos = 8 reales = 1 peso (1859), 100 centimos = 1 venezolana (1879), 100 centimos = 1 bolivar (1880) 1859, Jan. 1: No.1, ½ real yellow, 1879-80: revenue stamps inscribed “Escuelas” and “Instruccion” also valid for postage, 1880, Jan. 1: joined the UPU, 1898, May 1: first official stamp, 1899, May: first registration stamp, 1902: provisional issues for Port of Carupano due to blockade by Great Britain, Germany and Italy, 1903: local stamps for state of Guayana, 1930: first air mail stamp, 1937: first semi-postal stamp, overprinted “EE.UU. de Venezuela Correos,” 1942, Dec. 17: first air mail semi-postal stamp, 1949, Mar. 9: first special delivery stamp. Venizelist Government: 1917, Feb. 5: stamps of Greece issued by the Venizelist Provisional Government. Mar. 9: first special delivery stamps,

**Venstre:** (Dan., Nor.) left (side).

**Venta:** (Sp.) sale.

**Venta del Moro:** city in Spain, Spanish civil war local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Ventas por mayor:** (Sp.) wholesale sale.

**Ventas por menor:** (Sp.) retail sale.

**Vente à prix nets:** (Fr.) French mail sale with fixed prices.

**Venus, S.S.:** steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for upper or middle Danube lines.

**Vera:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**Vera Cruz, Mexico:** handstamp and machine cancels used when US forces conquered the city and established a post office on April 21, 1914 until Nov. 23, 1914.

**Veraderos:** (Sp.) private mail carriers of the 17th-19th centuries.

**Veranstalter:** (Ger.) organizers (of a stamp show).

**Verband Berliner Philatelisten-Vereine:** (Ger.) Association of Berlin Philatelic Organizations.

**Verbandsprüfer:** (Ger.) formerly known as Bundesprüfer, one who examines philatelic objects for certification.

**Veräussern:** (Ger.) to sell.

**Verde:** (It., Sp., Rom.) green.

**Verde-albastrui:** (Rom.) bluish-green (color).

**Verde aprins:** (Rom.) bright green (color).

**Verde-bronz:** (Rom.) bronze-green (color).

**Verde de mar:** (Rom.) sea-green (color).

**Verde-galbui:** (Rom.) yellowish-green (color).
Verde-gri: (Rom.) grey-green, Russian green (color).
Verde-iarba: (Rom.) grass-green (color).
Verdensomfattende: (Nor.) worldwide.
Verde-oliv: (Rom.) oliv-green (color).
Verdispost: (Nor.) insured mail.
Verde-smarald: (Rom.) emerald-green (color).
Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie: (Dut.) United East Indies Company.
Verein: (Ger.) association.
Vereinigte Arabische Emirate: (Ger.) United Arab Emirates.
Vereinigte Königreich: (Ger.) United Kingdom, Great Britain.
Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika: (Ger.) United States of America.
Vereinte Nationen: (Ger.) United Nations.
Verfalschung: (Ger.) fake.
Vergata (carta): (It.) laid paper.
Vergé bâtonné: (Fr.) laid batonne paper.
Vergel: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vergiss Nicht unsere Kolonien: (Ger.) "Never Forget our Colonies" label.
Vergriffen: (Ger.) out of print, sold out.
Verificato per Censura: (It.) censor marking from Italian language countries.
Véritable: (Fr.) genuine.
Verkauf: (Ger.) sale.
Verkehrs-Anstalt Merkur: local, Duren, Germany, 1895-97.
Verkehr: (Ger.) inverted
Verkhnednieprovsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1866-77, see Zemstvo.
Verkhhotur: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1889-1902, see Zemstvo.
Vermeil: gold-plated silver, an exhibit medal level between gold and silver.
Verona: fantasy from Shakespeare's island.
Verpätungsmarke: (Ger.) late fee, postal marking or stamp indicating payment of a special fee for forwarding a mail piece after the regular mail has been closed; also known as supplementary mail.
Verrechungsmarke für Zeitungsporto: (Ger.) newspaper stamp.
Verschlussmarke: (Ger.) vignette.
Verschossen: (Ger.) faded (color).
Verso: (Fr.) back, as opposed to front of a philatelic object
Verso (tamponné au): (Fr.) backstamped.
Verspätungsmarke: (Ger.) too late stamp.see Trieste,
Versteigerung: (Ger.) auction.
Vert: (Fr.) 1: green. 2: auction abbreviation for vertical.
Verticala: (Rom.) vertical.
Verticalmente: (Sp.) vertically.
Vertical pair, imperforate horizontally: a pair of stamps that is fully perforated horizontally, but has no vertical perforations.
Vertical pair, imperforate inbetween: a pair of stamps that is fully perforated at the top, sides and bottom, but has no perforations between the stamps.
Vervalsing: (Dut.) forgery.
Vervelle: a distinctive shade of France ungummed 1 franc stamp of 1851.
Verviers: (Fr.) local tax stamp in Belgium.
Very fine: Value Increase of a Stamp: due to these factors: very wide margins, extremely fresh color, selvage presence, plate or die varieties, and scarcity.
Very lightly hinged (VLH).
Verzeichnis: (Ger.) checklist.
Verzu: (Rom.) greenish (color).
Vessiegonsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1871-1913, see Zemstvo.
Vest: (Dan., Nor.) west.
Vestafrika: (Dan., Nor.) West Africa.
Vesta, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for middle or upper Danube lines.
Vestaaustralia: (Nor.) Western Australia.
Vestaustralien: (Dan.) Western Australia.
Vesteraalen Dampskibsselskap: issued own stamps for route between Advent Bay, Spitsbergen and Norway, 1896, valid for postage within Norway.
Vester-Norre-Osterbroes Pakvogn: local, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1880-85.
Vest Pocket Dealer (VPD): a dealer who brings his stamp stock to stamp shows and goes from dealer to dealer offering his material, as opposed to those dealers who have sales booths.
Vestukraine: (Dan.) Western Ukraine.
Vestungarn: (Dan., Nor.) Western Hungary.
Vetekeverria: Albania.
Veitluga: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1905-13, see Zemstvo.
Vettore: (It.) "Carrier" inscription on Italian tax revenue stamps.
V.E.U.: voie des Etats Unis (Fr.) via U.S.A.
VF: see Very fine.
VFU: very fine used
VG: 1: Venezia Giulia. 2: Victoria Government
V.H.M.: (Victor H. Mackenzie) manuscript surcharge on British East Africa Protectorate issues, 1891-95.
V I: 1: USPS abbreviation for Virgin Islands. 2: British abbreviation for Vancouver Island.
Via Aerea: (It.) by air.
Viandes: (Fr.) meat revenue stamp inscription
Via Nicaragua: see Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua.
Viatka: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1896-1905, see Zemstvo.
Viborg: City and capital of Viborg county, N central Jutland, Denmark, ca.130 miles NW of Copenhagen. Local post established 6 September 1886, with first "Viborg Bypost" lithographed local stamps issued on the same day, and with numerous others issued through 1888. The local post ceased operations on 6 June 1891.
Viborg Bypost: city in Denmark, local post, 1886-91.
Vic: 1.(It.) Vicenza (Italy) pre-adhesive postmark. 2: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vicebarevná: (Czech.) multicolored.
Vícenásobná Frankatura: (Czech.) multiple franking.
Vichy issues: nickname for stamps issued by France and colonies during World War II.
Vict de Tampas: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Vickers' Express: parcel delivery firm that serviced the Northern Railway and the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway, used labels, 1888.
Victims of Philatelic Investment Fraud: see AVE.
Victoria: southeastern part of Australia; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1849-51: used butterfly design as cancel, 1850, Jan. 3: No.1, one pence dull red, first issue designed and printed locally, 1850-1912; stamps issued, 1851: received colony status, 1851-56: used oval with bars as cancel, 1854, Dec.1: first registration stamp, 1855, Jan. 1: first late fee stamp, 1870: “Stamp Statute” inscription for postal / fiscal use, 1879: stamps, inscribed “Stamp Duty” valid for postal use, 1890: first postage due stamp, 1891: joined the UPU, 1897, Oct.: first semi-postal stamp, 1901, Jan. 1: one of six British colonies to form the Commonwealth of Australia, 1913: used stamps of Australia; see Australia.
Victoria: Postmasters stamp issued during the Civil War.
Victoria: 1: inscription on stamps of Cuba, postage due, post WW II. 2: overprint on stamps of Mexico for this district, 1856-1883.
Victoria 1837-1897: cancel to celebrate Queen's Diamond Jubilee.
Victoria and V: Cuba, postal tax stamps.
Victoria de Torreon Abril 2 1914: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Victory of Torreon, 1914.
Victoria Land: "Victoria / Land" overprint on stamps of New Zealand for use by Captain Scott's South Pole expedition, 1911-13.
Victorian Railway: local post, Australia, 1835-1930s.
Victoria Regina (VR): British inscription VR used on the Penny Black, 1840, for official use, printed April 1840, but never put into use.
Victoria, Texas Postage 5, 10: see Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals.
Victory: World War II; common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1946.
Victory Issue 8th June 1946: overprint on stamps of Aden for Allied nations' victory.
Vidimationer: (Swed.) certified copies of (a package's) content.
Vielfalt: (Ger.) numerous.
Vierblatter Klee 1916: (Ger.) "Four-leafed clover; label depicting four leaders that killed the entante.
Viereck: (Ger.) square.
Viererblock: (Ger.) an unseparated group of four stamps.
Vierkantausschnitt: (Ger.) cut square.
Viet Nam: eastern Indo-China; currency: 100 cents (xu) = 1 piastre (dong) (1945), 100 xu = 10 hao = 1 dong (1945), Viet Ming = 30 xu = 10 hao = 1 dong included former French territories of Tonkin, Annam and Cochin China, 1889: stamps of French Colonies surcharged “Indo-Chine 89” (1889), 1945, Aug 19: declared independence from France; Viet Minh took control of Hanoi and Saigon, 1949: Indo-China divided into Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, each issuing its own stamps, 1951, June 6: No.1, 10 cents olive green, 1951, Oct. 20: joined the UPU, 1954, July 21: French forces withdrew from northern part of country, partitioned at the 17th parallel, 1954,
Dec. 1: stamps of India overprinted in Hindi characters for use in Viet Nam, communist Viet Minh in control of country, 1955: Viet Nam became Republic of North Viet Nam, 1965: ICC (International Control Commission) overprint on stamps of India for Viet Nam; see Annam and Tonkin, Indo-China, French, Viet Nam, North, and Viet Nam, South.

Viet Nam, Buu Chinh, Conghoa: Viet Nam, South Viet Nam.

Viet Nam Cong-Hoa: South Vietnam, 1956-75.

Viet Nam Dan Chu Cong Hoa: North Viet Nam


View Card: a postcard that depicts cities, landscapes or landmarks.

Viewing: ability to see auction lots prior to date or time of sale

VIF: (Fr.) lively, bright (color).

Vifieta: (Sp.) vignette.

Vig, Vign: auction abbreviation for vignette.

Vignetta: (It.) vignette.

Vignette: (Fr.) 1: term for the picture or other main design area of a stamp. 2: the blue air mail labels.

Vignetten: (Ger.) vignettes.

Vignette pour l’expérimentation des machines distributrices de timbres: (Fr.) testing label for automatic vending machines.

Vignette stamps: (Fr.) a non-denominated stamp created to advertise or commemorate a product or event. see Poster stamps.

VII Congresso UPU: 7th UPU Congress, Spain.

VIII Varldspost: Congress, Stockholm, Sweden 1924.

Vikingland: bogus issue.

Viladrau: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Vilafranca del Cid: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Világos: (Hung.) pale, light (color).

Vilákoskék: (Hung.) pale blue, light blue, cambridge blue (color).

Világospiros: (Hung.) pale red, light red (color).

Vilassar de Mar: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Vilatorta: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Vilavert: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Villacarlos: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Villacarrillo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Villada: (Sp.) mark applied to a private telegraph stamp issued by Villada's town council, 1901.
Villa del Rio: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villafraanca del Penedes: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villagarcia de Arosa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Villajoyosa: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villanueva: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villaneuva de Algaidea: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
Villanueva de Cordoba: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villanueva de la Serena: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villanueva del Rosario: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
Villanueva del Trabuco: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937-38.
Villar de la Libertad: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villarreal: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villarrobledo: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Villayer, Renuard de: organized a "Petite Post" in Paris, 1653, with a special prepayment wrapper "billet" dropped into eleven mail boxes placed at various locations in Paris with three daily collections and deliveries.
Ville: (Fr.) city.
Villena: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vilnus: Lithuania overprint on 1929 stamps of Russia for German occupation, 1941.
Vimbodi: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vinaccia: (It.) claret (color).
Vinaroz: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vincado: (Port.) creased.
Vinebre: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Vineri: (Rom.) Friday.
Viñeta: (Sp.) vignette.
Viñeta bisect: (Sp.) half of German 5 pf stamp (hand stamped "3 PF") officially used in April 1901 on the cruiser Vineta as a provisional to mail newspapers.
Viñetofilia: (Sp.) collecting charity stamps, labels or stickers.
Vin Fiz: (Scott CL2) A 25¢ U.S. stamp lithographed in black taken from the name of a grape soda whose sponsor promoted a coast-to-coast flight in 1911. The bottom wings of the biplane were inscribed "Vin Fiz."
Vinnitse: city in the Ukraine, local provisionals, aka Vinnitcha, 1990s.
Vinrodd: (Nor.) wine-red, claret (color).
Vins: (Fr.) wines revenue stamp inscription.
Vintage: a figure featuring the year of issue or print, some may be on the sheet margin.
Vinuela: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Viola: (It.) purple (color).
Violaceo: (It.) violet.
Violet: (Dan.) violet (color).
Violet-albastrui: (Rom.) bluish-violet (color).
Violet aprins: (Rom.) bright violet, fire-violet (color).
Violetblå: (Dan.) violet-blue (color).
Violetbrun: *(Dan., Rom.)* violet-brun (color).
Violetgrå: *(Dan.)* violet-grey (color).
Violet-negricios: *(Rom.)* blackish-violet (color).
Violet-roscat: *(Rom.)* reddish-violet (color).
Violet-roz: *(Rom.)* rose-violet, claret (color).
Violett: *(Swed.)* violet (color).
Violettakt: *(Swed.)* violet-tinged (color).
Violettakt karmin: *(Swed.)* violet-tinged carmine (color).
Violettakt mörk karmin: *(Swed.)* violet-tinged dark carmine (color).
Violettakt rosa: *(Swed.)* violet-tinged rose (color).
Violettblå: *(Swed.)* violet-blue (color).
Violetbrun: *(Swed.)* violet-brown (color).
Violetgrå: *(Swed.)* violet-grey (color).
Violetrosa: *(Swed.)* violet-rose (color).
VIP: very important person.
Virgil & Co's Express: local parcel firm that serviced Vermont, used a label, 1844
Virginia City Pony Express: private mail firm that operated between Virginia City, Nevada and Sacramento, Calif. By Wells Fargo & Co., used stamps, 1862-64.
Virgin Islands: 1: see British Virgin Islands. 2: Sombrero Lighthouse (upside down) inscription, unissued Great Britain cinderella by David Horry, 2001.
Virgin Islands: West Indies, southeast of Puerto Rico, formerly Danish West Indies; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound, 100 cents = 1 dollar (1951), 100 cents = 1 US dollar (1962) 1866: No.1, 1 penny green, 1916: war tax stamp issued, 1917, Jan. 17: sold to the US by Denmark, 1917, Mar. 31: formal transfer to the US, see British Virgin Islands, Danish West Indies.
Virtual Philately: genuine postage stamps, which are scanned and transferred between collectors electronically.
Virumaa: region in Estonia, bogus issues.
Visado por la Censura Militar: *(Sp.)* examined by the military censor.
Viscaya: now Bixcaia, one of the Basque Provinces.
Visiniu-putred: *(Rom.)* lilac-red (color), see Rosu-lila.
Vistoso: *(Sp.)* fine appearance.
Vitoria: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.
Viva España: surcharge by Nationalist forces in Cadiz, Spain, as a semipostal, 1936-37.
Viva España / 18 Julio / 1936: overprint on stamps of Spain, by Nationalist forces, for revenue issue of Tenerife; Canary Islands.
Viva España Correo Aereo: overprint on stamps of Spain by the Nationalist forces, 1936-37 for use in Burgos, Spain.
Viva España Sevilla Julio 1936: overprint on stamps of Spain by revolutionary forces, 1936.
Vivero: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
Vivo: *(Sp., It.)* bright color.
Vizcayan Republic: U.S. seceding state in the Philippines, Spain, 1898.
Vízel(ek): *(Hung.)* watermark(s).
Vjetori i Mbretnis: Albania.

V-Label: labels used on insured mail, with letter V (French valeur = value) usually on red tinted paper.

Vláda: (Czech.) government, administration.


Vlak: (Czech.) railroad train.

Vlastos, VL, VI: specialized catalogue of Greece.

V L H: see very lightly hinged.

Vlore: (It.) city in Abania, in Italian called Valona.

V-Mail: special forms and envelopes used by US military forces during WW II to reduce the weight of mail; started June 15, 1942; called Airgraphs by British..

V.N.: Vaccination, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.

Voamena: Madagascar local issue.

VÖB Verband Österreichischer Briefmarkenprüfer: (Ger.) stamp expert of Austria.

Vodorovne Rastrovany Lep: (Czech.) horizontal gum ripple. Vögel: (Ger.) birds (thematic).

Vogeler, A. & Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Vogeler, Meyer & Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

Vogn: (Dan.) railroad car, railway car.

Voice of America Stamp Club: an international stamp club promoted via radio by the Voice of America after WW II.

Void, Voided: 1: handstamp applied on postage due stamps in order for a carrier to receive credit for the stamps when the carrier was unable to deliver a mailpiece to which postage due stamps had already been affixed. 2: void marking used on stamps that are not considered valid U.S. postage; such as non-postal seals, labels or foreign stamps used on U.S. origin mail.

Voie de mer: (Fr.) by sea.


Vojsko na Rusi: inscription for Czechoslovakian army on Siberia.

Vojvodina: (Republic) local overprint, Yugoslavia, 1999s.

Volchansk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1872-83, see Zemstvo.

Volgograd: formerly Stalingrad, USSR.

Volksabstimmung: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Saar for 1935 plebiscite.

Volksdienst: semipostals, Netherlands.

Volkshilfe: (Ger.) People's Help, charity issue.

Volksrepublik China: (Ger.) People's Republic of China.

Volksrust: township in the Transvaal; 1900, June 23: fiscal stamps overprinted 'V.R.I.' during British occupation.

Volksstaat Bayern: (Ger.) People's State, 1919-20 overprint on stamps of Bavaria.

Volksstaat Württemberg: (Ger.) People's State, overprint on official stamps of Wurtemberg.

Vollstandig: (Ger.) full margins.

Vollständiger Satz: (Ger.) complete set.

Vollständig: (Ger.) complete.
Volo: 1: French post office in Ottoman Empire opened 1857, closed 1861, reopened 1879, closed 1881. 2: city in Greece, Interpostal Seals used 1868, see Interpostal Seals. 3. (It.) flight


Volo orbitale: (It.) space (thematic).

Volo Transatlantico con Aereo da Turismo: (It.) 100 sheets printed by the Italian Ministry of Posts to commemorate Jan. 6, 1949 flight Milan to Buenos Aires.

Volsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1885-98, see Zemstvo.

Vom empfangen einzuziehen: (Ger.) "from receiver to be collected" inscription on stamps of Bavaria and Danzig, postage due.

Vom empfänger zahlbar: (Ger.) "from receiver to be paid" (Payable by addressee) inscription on stamps of Bavaria, postage due, 1862-76, and Danzig 1921-39.

Von: (Ger.) from.

Von Angeli: painted the 1887 Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria used on colonial British stamps.

Vonat: (Hung.) railroad train.

Von Meister numbers: numbers in lower left corner of Zeppelin covers applied by U.S. F. von Meister to keep track of covers flown on the various flights, first used on the 1930 European-Pan-American flight of the Graf Zeppelin.

Voor Het Kind: (Dut.) "For the children," inscription on stamps of Netherlands, semipostal.


Voor Krijgsgevangenen: air mail special delivery semipostal, overprint on stamps of Netherlands Antilles, for prisoners of war.

Vorausentweetung: (Ger.) precancel.

Vorausfrankierung: (Ger.) prepayment of postage, as in postage meters.

Vorderseite: (Ger.) front side (of a cover).

Vorläufer: (Ger.) forerunner.

Vorms: bogus Russian issue, not valid for postage.

Vörös (also piros): (Hung.) red (color).

Vörösbőr: (Hung.) claret, burgundy (color).

Vörösesharna: (Hung.) red(dish)-brown, sienna (color).

Vörösesbolya: (Hung.) red(dish)-violet (color).

Vöröseskék: (Hung.) red(dish)-blue, Turkish blue (color).

Vörös Kereszt: (Hung.) (the) Red Cross.

Vörösréz: (Hung.) copper-red (color) (also rézvörös).

Vorphilatelistisch: (Ger.) pre-philatelic.

Vostochiya Siberia: local, cinderella, 1990s.

V.P.M.: Voie Paquebots de la Méditerranée (Fr.) via Mediterranean paqueboat.

V.R.: "Victoria Regina" overprint on stamps of Fiji to mark change by King Cakobau to Britain, 1874-77.

VR - Valtion Rautatiet: (Fin.) [Finland] State Railways.

V.R. Essay: the 1840 British penny black with "V" and "R" in top corner was originally intended as an essay, but now called "Prepared for use but not issued."

V.R.I.: Victoria Regina Imperatriz, overprint on stamps of areas occupied by British in South Africa; when Lord Roberts entered Pretoria on June 5, 1900, as head of the British occupation Forces; Orange Free State.

V.R. Special Post: overprint on stamps of Transvaal, for Cape of Good Hope British Occupation
of Vryburg, 1900.

Vrt: (abbr.) vertical.

V.R. Transvaal: overprint on stamps of South African Republic for Transvaal, 1878-79; see Transvaal.

Vryburg: town in British Bechuanaland, 1899, Nov.: occupied by the Boers, overprinted stamps of the Cape of Good Hope "Z.A.R." (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek), 1900, May: British forces retook town, overprinted stamps of the Transvaal "V.R./Special Post."

VT: USPS abbreviation for Vermont.

Vuelo: (Sp.) flight.


Vurthem: South Africa issue named after the stamp designer.

Vychod: (Czech.) East.

Vychodni Nemecko: (Czech.) East Germany (DDR).

Vychodni Timor: (Czech.) East Timor.

Vychodoafricka: (Czech.) East Africa

Vychodoafriky: (Czech.) East African.

Vychodociske More: (Czech.) East China Sea.

Výplatni známky: (Czech.) definitive stamps.

Vykor: (Swed.) picture postcard.

Vykorstssamlingar: (Swed.) picture postcard collections.

Vystava: (Czech.) exhibition.

Vystrizek: (Czech.) postage stamp(s) on piece of paper or envelope.

Vzducholodni posta: (Czech.) airship mail, zeppelin.

Vzorec: (Czech.) specimen overprint.
W: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Wrapper. 2: auction abbreviation for with. 3. Waterworks, South Australia official overprint, 1868-74.
WA: USPS abbreviation for Washington.
Waagerechte paar: (Ger.) horizontal pair.
W.A.B.: Wien abzugs brief (Ger.) additional fee to be paid on delivery in Vienna.
Wachau, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1890s, for upper Danube lines.
W.A.D.E.S. Clayton’s: United Kingdom postal strike, local post 1971.
Wadhwani: India Feudatory State; 1888, July 1: first local typeset stamps, 1894: stamps discontinued, now in Saurashtra State, Republic of India.
Wadi-Halfa: city in the Sudan, Interpostal Seals used 1872-82, see Interpostal Seals.
WADP: World Association for the Development of Philately, formed by the UPU, FIP, AJIP, and ASCAT.
Wafer seal: see seal, wafer.
WAG: water activated gum.
Waghorn, Thomas: forwarding agent in Egypt, 1845.
Wagon lit: (Fr.) inscription for sleeping cars used on revenue stamps.
Wagon-post: (Fr.) mail van.
Wagshal shift: collector Jerome Wagshal discovered a plate variety on the 5¢ 1847 stamp.
Wahlkarte: (Ger.) election postal card.
Wahlspruch: (Ger.) slogan.
Währung: (Ger.) currency, money.
Wales’ Express: private mail delivery service that operated between Boston and Beverly, Mass, used a label.
Walfisch Bay: part of Colony of Cape of Good Hope.
Walker & Co.s Express: private package delivery firm serviced Mass and Rhode Island, used a label.
Walker, Dr. J.: U.S. inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Walker’s Penny Post: S. Allan Taylor label, 1865.
Wallachia: see Danubian principalities.
Wallasey Post: United Kingdom postal strike, local post 1971.
Walli & Futunaöarna: (Swed.) the Wallice & Futuna Islands.
Wallis and Futuna: islands in the south Pacific Ocean, French colony; Official name of postal
administration: Service des Postes et Telecommunications. Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc
Wallis & Futunaöarna: (Swed.) the Wallice & Futuna Islands..
Wallisisk: (Dan., Nor., Swed.) Welsh.
Wallpaper: unnecessary postal issues from countries which are considered to have little or no philatelic or monetary value.
Wallpaper covers: envelopes were made of wallpaper when paper shortage took place during the American Civil War.
Walterborough, S. C. Paid 10: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Walton & Co.’s City Express: U. S. local post, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1846.
Walton-Knost Express Company: private package delivery firm serviced St. Louis, Mo. area, used a circular label.
Waltzen, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for upper Danube lines.
Walzendruck: (Ger.) rotary press-printed.
Wampun money: New Netherlands director-general, 1657, ordered that all letters received at New Netherlands (New York) had to pay a fee of “three stivers of wampum,” equal to about three cents.
WAN: international postal code for Nigeria.
Wanajaavesi S.S. Co.: (Fin.) steamship; local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, late 1800s.
Wan-An: Central Chinese local post (Kiangsi), 1949.
Wanderssstempel: (Ger.) type of hand cancellation used in German Southwest Africa.
Wanghia, Treaty of: U.S. 1844 treaty with China, opened five ports to American trade, consul stations and most-favored nation status.
Wan Kiang Area: (Anking) East China local post, 1945.
Wanman’s Cariboo Express: bogus label.
Want list: a listing, given to a stamp dealer or a collector, of stamps that are needed or wanted by the collector.
Wapen: (Ger.) Walloon Legion Waffen S.S. feldpost propaganda label.
Wapparn: (Fin.) Steamship; local post for use on steamships carrying mail, Finland, 1890s.
Wappen: (Ger.) coat of arms.
War: overprint on semipostal stamps of British Honduras, war tax stamps 1916-18.
War Between the States: American Civil War, name used for conflict in the Southern States.
War Board of Trade: 1918: stamps of Switzerland overprinted in German “Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft.”
War charity: 1: semipostal with a surcharge to raise funds for war. 2: overprint with "3.6.18" on stamps of Bahama semipostals, 1917-19.
Wardak: cinderella, liberated area during Afghanistan war.
Wardan: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1879-80, see Interpostal Seals.
Wärde: (Swed.) registration and insured mail handstamp for inland destinations, started 1873.
War Dep't.: U.S. officials, used 1873-84 for departmental mail in Washington, D.C. and in Army posts throughout the country.
War Emergency Rate: World War I tax in form on increased postage rates to help pay for World War I, Nov. 2, 1917 to July 1, 1919.
Warming, A. Packet-Verkehr: Berlin, local post, Germany 1888-1900.
Warner's Safe Cure Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
War of the Rebellion: American Civil War, name used in Northern States.
Warren Ave. Church Fair P.O.: S. Allan Taylor label, similar to Tabernacle Fair Post Office label.
Warrenton, Ga. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
War Savings Stamps: issued by the Treasury Department.
Warschau, Gen.-Gouv.: Warsaw, German occupation of Poland, 1916.
War Stamp: 1: overprint on stamps of British Commonwealth and Dominions. 2: the 1917 1¢ green stamp overprinted in two lines, unofficial, printed by Roessler. 3: stamp issued during war conditions.
Warszawa: (Pol.) Warsaw, Poland, 1918.
War tax: 1: stamp issued to help defray war costs; may be a surcharge and include normal value in addition to the tax. 2: Impuesto de Guerra (Sp.) Spain 1898.
War tax stamps: stamps used on mail during periods of conflict to raise funds; the stamp was applied in addition to the regular postage.
Warwick’s City Dispatch Post: 1: local post, origin unknown. 2: S. Allan Taylor label, 1864.
Wasa Rediviva: overprint for welfare group to raise money for Swedish museum honoring sunken ship Wasa.
Wash.: abbreviation for Washington prior to Zip Code usage.
Washed: used stamps that had their cancels chemically removed to be illegally reused.
Washington: became a U.S. territory March 2, 1853, state Nov. 11, 1889; cut from Oregon Territory.
Washington 2006: an international stamp show to be held in Washington, DC. in 2006.
Washington-Franklins: a series of approximately 350 stamps issued between 1908 and 1922, also known as the Third Bureau Issue.
Washington Match Co.: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Washline: design of 1939 U.S. commemorative showing states hanging from Canadian border like wash on a line.
Was K: Washington, Kentucky, pre-adhesive postmark.
Wasserzeichen: (Ger.) watermark; a design, letter or word impressed in the paper during the manufacture of the paper; when found on a stamp is very helpful for identification purposes.
Water activated adhesive: the gum that requires moisture to perform on stamps.
Waterbury cancels: unusual postmarks used by postmaster, Waterbury, Conn., 1865-70.
Waterford, Dungarvan & Lismore Railway: Ireland railway local post.
Waterford, Limerick & Western Railway: Ireland railway local post.
Waterford, Limerick Railway: Ireland railway local post.
Waterlow paper: thick, soft paper made by Waterlow for New Zealand issues, 1900, came with and without watermark.
Watermark (Wmk.): a design, letter or word impressed in the paper during the manufacture of the paper; when found on a stamp is very helpful for identification purposes; note the watermark should read correctly when viewed from the front of the stamp
Watermark detector: a black tray of glass or enameled metal in which a special fluid is placed on top of the stamp to reveal the watermark.
Watermark tray: black plastic tray used in detection of watermarks on stamps; black is used so that the watermark will appear darker than surrounding paper.
WATERSNOOD: overprint on stamps of the Netherlands for flood relief, 1953.
"WATERSNOODNEDERLAND": overprint on stamps of Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) for flood relief.
Water soluble gum: natural gums usage on postage stamps until 1960; used in commerce in Biblical era.
Water soluble ink: ink on a stamp that dissolves when immersed in water.
W Australia: Western Australia.
Wavy-Line roulette: a shallow-toothed serpentine roulette, such as on Victoria 1854-57, 6d.
Wavy-Line stamps: Danish issues picturing wavy lines in the design.
Way mail/letter: letters to be delivered to a post office between the terminals of the route.
Way marking: mail picked up by carriers on their way between two post offices, carrier indicates coach, rider, steamboat or other contract agency carrying mail between post offices, way markings are usually collect, applied at the receiving post office, when the cover entered the U.S. Post Office Department mail system.
Way pouch: a pouch containing mail for post offices along a certain route; it is opened at each post office to remove local mail and add mail from that office to other destinations on the route.
Wayzata: Aerial World Airways persuaded the Newfoundland government to issue a stamp in 1932 to finance purchase of a plane for a route from Wayzata, Minnesota via several cities to England; sales were poor and the scheme fell through.
Wax seal: see Seal, wax.
Wazan: local post between Wazan and Alcazar, Morocco, Nov. 1896.
W / C: auction abbreviation for well centered.
WD: Walter H. Doxen, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Weak: term applied to stamps that are not bad enough to be called damaged, usually a slightly thin or shortened corner.
Weatherford, Tex. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Weather forecasts: on U.S. Mail, U.S. Post Office Dep’t. project for distributing local weather forecast information; c1895.
Web: a continuous roll of rotary press printing paper used for printing stamps.
Webb’s Express: private package delivery firm serviced Boston and Salem, Mass., used a label.
Web presses: webfed presses use a continuous roll of paper fed into the press.
Web sites: locations on the Worldwide Web portion of the Internet where both commercial and non-commercial philatelic information is presented. Each web site has its own address, i.e., URL (Uniform Resource Locator).
Wedding band: term used for the US 5c air mail issued in 1948 with a band around the five New York boroughs.
Weekend Express: private package delivery firm serviced New York City, N.Y. area, used a label.
Weekend warrior: a dealer who only sells stamps on weekends at stamp shows.
Weeks & Potter: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Weeping Princess: Canadian stamp showing Princess Elizabeth with a teardrop under her right eye, 1935.
WEF: William E. Franke, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Wei-Hai-Wei: 1: Liu King Tao/Chefoo Courier Post, China local post, late 1890s. 2: Dragonboat Regatta, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001
Weihnachten: "Christmas," unofficial German overprint on stamps of Italy for Rhodes, Aegean Islands, 1944.
Weihnachtsmarke: (Ger.) Christmas seal.
Weimar: Courier local post, 1893-94.
Weimar issue: see Deutsche National Versammlung.
Weimar Republic: mythical stamp entity in the movie, Nine Queens, filmed in Argentina.
Weihnachten: unofficial German overprint on stamps of Italy for Rhodes, Aegean Islands, 1944.
Wei Nan: Northwest China local post (Shensi) 1949.
Weinrot: (Ger.) claret (color).
Weisbecker: Donald Evans issue, New York, see Evans, Donald.
Weise Karte: (Ger.) white card, United Nations.
Weisenfels: (Ger.) Courier local post, Germany, 1893-96.
Weissrussland: (Ger.) White Russia.
Welch’s Express: private package delivery firm serviced New York City and Greenport, N.Y., used labels.
Well centered: stamp having an even margin on all four sides.
Wells & Co. Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Buffalo, N.Y., Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, Ill. used labels.
Wells & Co’s. Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Buffalo, N.Y. to New York City, used labels.
Wells & Co’s. Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass. area, used labels.
Wells Fargo and Co.: U.S. local post, 1861-88; operated stage routes carrying mail, freight and passengers to and from the West from 1849; firm issued stamps and applied cancels to envelopes which are considered very desirable; used corner cards, labels and stamps.
Wells Letter Express: first commemorative stamp issued in the U.S., for Perry’s war of 1812 depicting victory on Lake Erie.
Wells, Richardson & Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Welthungerhilfe: (Ger.) World Hunger Relief
Weltpostverein: (Ger.) world post, UPU.
Weltraum: (Ger.) world of space.
Wenden: town in former Russian province of Livonia, then in Latvia as Vidzeme; 1863-1901: issued own Zemstvo stamps; see Russia.
Wenden(schen): Russia-Wenden, former Province, 1862-64.
Wenden Kries: Russia, Livonia; District of Wenden.
Werbemarke: (Ger.) propaganda stamp.
Werbestempel: (Ger.) propaganda slogan / cancel.
Werdau: city in Germany, Courier local post, 1893-95.
"Wer ein Volk retten will kann nur heroisch denken": (He who wants to save his people must think heroically) on four stamp souvenir sheet depicting Hitler for first time, April 5, 1937; also issued in Hitler skull parody produced by the U. S. Office of Strategic Services.
Wert: (Ger.) value, denomination.
Wertangabe: (Ger.) face value.
Wertaufdruck: (Ger.) surcharge
Wertangabe: (Ger.) inscription on insured parcel post label of Germany.
Wertbriefe: (Ger.) insured mail.
Wervtoll: (Ger.) valuable..
WES: Walter E. Spring, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
West African Monetary Union: common design on stamps of the French Community of Nations, 1972.
Westar: U.S. satellite used for transmission of Mailgrams, launched April 13, 1974, first transmission made Sept. 6, 1974, delivered by the USPS.
West (est) Australia: Western Australia.
West Berlin: western part of former German capital, had its own stamps since Sept. 1948.
West Clare Railway Company: Irish railway that printed stamps for mail carried on their trains then taken to post offices for delivery.
West Coast: local post overprint on stamps of Sumatra for Japanese occupation, 1942-45.
Westcott Express Co.: parcel delivery firm serviced Brooklyn, N.Y. and New York City.; used stamps, booklets.
Wester Local Post: see Hälshingborg - E. S. Wester Local Post.
Western Army; North-Western Army: 1918-20: overprint of stamps of Russia; see Northern Army, and Western Army.
Western Australia: western part of Australia, former British Crown Colony, currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1854, Aug. 1: No. 1, 1 pence black, 1859: used oval with bars as cancel, 1882: first postal fiscal stamp issued, 1891: joined the UPU, 1901, Jan. 1: one of six British colonies that formed the Commonwealth of Australia, 1913: stamps of Australia used; see Commonwealth of Australia.
Western Australian Government Railways: local post, Australia, early 1900s.
Western Canada: bogus, 1981.
Western Canada Airways: local post, Canada, 1927.
Western Chyan: bogus Burma issue related to Dam Batai.
Western Express Mail: private mail served the mining regions of California and Nevada where government postal service was inadequate.

Western Front: France, German occupation, 1914-18.

Western Isles: rocket post labels, United Kingdom local post, 1934.

Western Laurania: fantasies created by John de Treville with countries taken from Winston Churchill’s book, Savrola.

Western Sahara: Saharan republic, illegal issues, not issued by Morocco, based on UPU circular of Nov. 18, 2002.

Western Samoa: inscription/overprint on stamps of New Zealand, 1935, for Samoa under British dominion; see Samoa.

Western Thrace: located between Greece and Bulgaria; 1919: postage due stamps of Bulgaria overprinted for postage due. 1920: stamps of Greece overprinted, stamps of Turkey surcharged, see Thrace.

Western Turkey: 1912-13: Balkan Wars; Greece occupied part of Western Turkey, area became known as the New Greece.

Western Ukraine: eastern Central Europe; formerly known as Galicia, once part of Austria; currency: 100 shahiv (sotykiv) = 1 hryvnia, 100 heller = 1 krone 1918: No. 1, 5 shahiv on 15 hryvnia dull red, overprint on stamps of Austria, 1918: registration stamp known as the Kolomya Issue, 1918, Dec.12: provisional government, independent as Western Ukraine, used overprinted “Ykp. H.P.” stamps of Austria, 1919: stamps of Austria surcharged for Romanian occupation of Pokutia, Ukraine, 1919: stamps of Austria surcharged for postage due, 1919: absorbed by Poland.

Western Union Telegraph Company: U. S. telegraph stamps issued for use on firm’s telegrams, 1871-1946.

Western United Powers: Donald Evans issue; see Evans, Donald.


West Florida: see Republic of West Florida.


West Furland: fantasy, no information available.

West India Manufacturing Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

West Indies: consists of Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Christopher-Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Virgin Islands.

West Indies Associated States: formed in1967, consisted of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

West Indies Federation: common design of the British Commonwealth of Nations, April 1958.

West Irian: western half of New Guinea, aka Irian Barat, West New Guinea; currency: 100 cents = 1 gulden, 100 sen = 1 rupiah, 1 rupiah = 1 gulden 1962: No.1, 1 cent vermilion and yellow, stamps of Netherlands New Guinea overprinted “UNTEA” United Nations Temporary Executive Authority, 1963, May 1: freed from West New Guinea rule, Indonesian administration; first postage due, 1973: used stamps of Indonesia; see Irian Barat, Netherlands New Guinea, United Nations West New Guinea.

West Lancashire Railway: British railway local post.

Westland: bogus stamp created by Mr. West.
West Middlesex Courier: United Kingdom postal strike, local post 1971.
West New Guinea: see Netherlands New Guinea.
Westonbirt School Mail: United Kingdom postal strike, local post 1971.
Weston’s Express: parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Plymouth, Mass., used labels.
Westphalia: fantasies created by John de Treville with countries taken from Winston Churchill’s book, Savrola.
Westpoint Falkland Islands: labels that resemble postage stamps; not valid for postage.
West Refaim: cinderellas produced in Europe about 1924 as stamps, picture postcards and cancellations.
West Riding & Grimsby Railway: British railway local post.
West Riding Strike Post: United Kingdom postal strike, local post 1971.
West Russian Army: 1919: occupation of Kurland by Co. Bermondt-Avalov using stamps of Latvia handstamped or overprinted with a symbol meaning “Z.A.” Zapadnaya Armiya, Western Army, 1940: another set of stamps was issued during Russian occupation of the area.
West-Sachsen: Germany, Soviet occupation of West Saxony, 1945-46.
West Srem (Vukovar): bogus overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for Bosnian Republic.
West Szechuen: People’s Post, Southwest China, China People’s Republic, 1950.
Westtown: U. S. local post, Westtown, Pa., 1853-67, used by The Westtown School as training usage of stamps for franking letters.
Westubgarn-Orgland: (Hung.) Western Hungary, local post, 1921.
Westvaco: printers of U.S. postal stationery.
West Vinland: supposedly a colony of Occussi Ambeno.
West Virginia: became a U.S. state June 20, 1863; taken from Virginia in American Civil War.
Wet paper: paper that has been dampened before printing.
Wet printing: has a moisture content of 15-35% compared to 5-10% for "dry" printing; also has a duller look than "dry" printing.
WF: auction abbreviation for waterfalls, topical.
W.f.: abbreviation for wrong font, when a wrong letter or another style appears.
WFB: William F. Blue, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
WF Heads: the heads of Washington and Franklin on the third Bureau issues from1908 to 1922.
W.FR.: Weiter Franco (Ger.) paid to part destination, figure indicates balance due on delivery.
WFUNA: World Federation of United Nations Association, produces its own cacheted covers to benefit the UN.
Whall’s Express: private parcel delivery firm serviced Mass., used a label.
Wharton’s U. S. P. O. Despatch: 1857, Louisville, Ky; see Carriers’.
Wheat Sheaf: as overprint on stamps of Republic of Hungary when kingdom was restored.
Wheel of fortune cancel: resembles a roulette wheel.
Whitby & Port Perry Express Company: private parcel delivery firm that serviced Whitby and Port Perry, Ontario, area, used a label.
White back: surface-coated paper, with the base white; used in British Colonial stamps during 1914-19 as substitute for colored pulp papers.
White border period: postal stationery from 1915-1930 with a white border surrounding the illustration.
White Plains: U.S. stamp or souvenir sheet honoring the Battle of White Plains.
White Queen: Canada’s 14¢ Queen Elizabeth II stamp, Scott 716, with red background color and tagging omitted.
White Russia: aka Belorussia, Russia, adjoining Poland; 1920: stamps for Ruthenian Army Corps, postal use in doubt, see Belarus.
White’s Branch Express: private mail delivery firm serviced northern New Jersey, used a label.
Whitesides, B.: firm carried mail “across the lines” during the American Civil War.
White’s Railroad Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Mass., used a label.
Whiting & Co. Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Plumas and Butte Counties, Calif., used a label.
Whitlock Metered Mail Co.: U.S. postage meter firm, 1929-33, acquired by National Postal Meter Co.
Whitney Transfer Company: private parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area, used stamps.
Whitten’s Express: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and Newburyport, Mass., used a label.
Whole sheet: sheet is absolutely unbroken with sheet margin intact.
WI: 1: USPS abbreviation for Wisconsin.2: West Indies
WIAE: West Indian Aerial Express (USA).
Wide space overprints: usually found on Bureau precancels due to misapplication of the overprinting plate.
Widin, S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for various Danube lines.
Widows’ franks: widows of deceased presidents free frank, Act of Congress, 1940.
Wien: (Ger.) Vienna.
Wiener Messe: label with flying rocket and overprint issued for Vienna Fair.
Wiener Privat-Telegrafen Gesellschaft: (WR.PR.TEL.GES.) (Ger.) Vienna Private Telegraph Co., 1870.
Wiesbaden: city in Germany, local post, Transport-Anstalt und Privat-Post, 1886-1900.
Wigan Junction Railway: British railway local post.
Wikingland: cinderella for artificial island in North Sea.
Wilder, Edward: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Wilding stamps: nickname for British 1952 stamps with portrait of Queen Elizabeth II by
Dorothy Wilding.

**Wildlife Courier Post**: private fantasy label made by Gale J. Raymond, international courier.

**Wilkinsburg Stamp Club**: produced spoof souvenir sheets for their annual exhibition since 1961.

**Willard Delivery Company**: private parcel delivery firm serviced an unknown area, labels exist.

**Will Call**: printed on postcard; used by salesmen to advise their customers date of arrival in their vicinity.

**Willett's Express**: private parcel delivery firm serviced Boston and Ipswich, Mass., used a label, 1847.

**Williams, Dr., Medicine Co.**: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**William's City Post**: 1854, Cincinnati, Ohio.; see Carriers” Stamps.

**Williamson, J. J.**: patented a money order postal card, liberty head design of 1875.

**Willpost, Liverpool**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Wilmington**: city in the US; Roche’s City Dispatch, local post, 1850.

**Wilmington Parlor Match Co.**: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Wilson, Rev. E. A.**: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Wilson, Thos. E., M.D.**: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Wimborne Post**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Wimer, John M.**: postmaster, St. Louis, Mo., 1845, issued Postmaster’s Provisional stamps.

**Wimponia**: cinderella for Kingdom of Popeye’s friend, Wimpy.

**Winan's City Post**: bogus, U.S. local post featuring a flying bomb, late 1800s or early 1900s; label was so successful, that several imitations also sold very well.

**Winchester & Co.'s Express**: private mail delivery firm serviced Boston and Gloucester, Mass., used labels.

**Winchester and District**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Winchester paper**: security paper using a heavy cross section of thick bluish semi-circles; found on stamps of Venezuela, 1932-38.

**Winchester Post**: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Window booklets**: British term for red-covered retail stamp booklets which are sold by private retailers.

**Window envelopes**: envelopes with a transparent panel in the front through which the address of the enclosure is visible.

**Windward Islands**: British West Indies island group made up of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Dominica; Scuba Diving, Sea Garden Nassau, The Pitons of St. Lucia inscriptions, unissued Great Britain cinderellas by David Horry, 2001.

**Wine stamps**: conventional revenue stamps denominated in currency, used to pay taxes on cases of wine and cordials; 1914-54.

**Winged propeller**: design as overprint on stamps of Switzerland for air mail.

**Winged wheel**: design as overprint for Belgium, officials for National Railways.

**Wing margin**: the extra unprinted margin left as part of a stamp by the perforating machine.

**Wings for Norway**: a commemorative issued in Norway and “Little Norway” Canada in 1946

**Winnipeg Messenger Co.**: parcel delivery firm that used a stamp; serviced Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; year unknown.

**Winnipeg Pembina**: local post, Winnipeg, Canada, late 1970s.
Winnsborough, S.C. Paid 5: see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.
Winslow & Co.’s Express: bogus local post, Canada, A. Allan Taylor, 1864..
Winslow’s Express: private mail and parcel delivery firm serviced Boston, Mass and Portland, Maine, 1841-47; bogus S. Allan Taylor labels exist..
Winter gum: U.S. stamps prepared with “soft” gum intended for use when weather is cold and dry to protect stamps from curling, cracking and breaking; 1904-06.
Winterhilfe: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Austria and Germany, semipostal to help the poor in winter.
Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes (WHW): (Ger.)"Winter Relief of the German People," inscription, largest charity of the Third Reich, used for a range of stamps, booklet covers, etc.
Winterhulp: (Dut.) overprint on stamps of the Netherlands, semipostal.
Winter relief: charity or semipostal stamps to aid the poor in winter.
Wiping creases: marks caused by damaged cleaning blades left on the surface of the plate before printing.
Wiremark: original term for a watermark.
Wirral Junction Railway: British railway local post.
Wirrzähnungen: inconsistent or irregular perforations
Wir Sind Frei: (Ger.) overprint on stamps of Czechoslovakia, German Occupation, unofficial stamp, 1938.
Wis: 1. Wisconsin, pre-adhesive postmark. 2. abbreviation for Wisconsin prior to Zip Code usage.
Wisconsin: became a U.S. territory July 4, 1836, state May 29, 1848; area cut from Michigan Territory.
Wiscowsin, State of: fantasy issue created by a stamp dealer in Wisconsin.
Wise & Co.: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Wisen Local Post: see Malmö - G. Wisen Local Post.
Withdrawn lot: an auction lot removed from sale for any one of various reasons; misdescription, misidentification, lot lost or misplaced, or lot not having reached the reserve price.
Without gum: stamp issued with gum but lost the gum somewhere, somehow.
Wituland: German East Africa speculative stamps manufactured by Denhardt Bros. in 1889, listed in Michel catalogue; see Suaheliland.
Witwen und Waisen-Woche: overprint on stamps of Bosnia, semipostal for "Widows and Orphans Week."
WJ: Walter Jahnke, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
WK: William R. Kern, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.
Wloclawek: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
Wmk: see Watermark.
WMMH: Scott Catalog number prefix for Machins (Great Britain Wales & Monmouthshire).
Wn: currency in Korea.
WNS (WAPD Numbering System): assigns numbers to stamps issued by participating postal
administrations; see World Association for the Development of Philately.

WO: 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Official Wrapper. 2: Way Office.

W/O: without.

W/OG: Without Original Gum

Wohltätigkeit Ausgabe: (Ger..) charity stamps: stamps sold at more than the inscribed face value, with the difference between the face value and the selling price used for charity work; these are often called semipostal stamps.

Woldenberg: Polish officers camp, local post, 1942-44.


Wolmar-Ronnenberg: bogus, Latvia, Wolmar District, 1918.

Wolverhampton-Birmingham: United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

Won, Wn, Wun: currency unit in North Korea and South Korea.

Wonderland: cinderella based on Lewis Carroll’s famous country.


Woodblocks: Cape of Good Hope 1861 issues that were printed from stereotypes mounted on small wooden blocks.

Woodley Island: bogus, no information available.

Woodworth, C. B. & Son: inscription on Perfumery stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.


Woon, won: South Korean currency converted to hwan.

Working die: an intermediate die created through a transfer process from the original engraved die to create a printing base.

Working model: when referred to a stamp design, is the ink-and-paper design, prepared by a designer for use of the engraver.

World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP): A department of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which includes International Federation of Philately (FIP) and other international organizations.

World-Capitalism: forgery printed by Germany on British stamp, WW II.

World Government: cinderella, no information available.


World's Dispensary Medical Asscnn.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

World-Slavery: forgery printed by Germany on British stamp, WW II.

World Stamp Championship (WSC): an International Federation of Philately (FIP)
competition among traditional exhibits which received 90 or more points in a FIP world exhibition.

**World Telecommunications Conferences:** U.S. booklets communication stamps, 1947.

**World War II:** common design of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1995.

**Worldwide Post:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Worms:** city in Germany, local post, Privat-Stadt-Post Wormatia, 1895-1900.

**Worn impression:** stamp printed where the printing surface shows signs of deterioration.

**Worn plate:** a plate where parts of the design are worn so that they fail to print properly.

**Worthing Alpha Mail:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Worthing Private P.S.:** United Kingdom postal strike; local post 1971.

**Wove paper:** smooth, even finished paper without watermarks that is suitable for all types of stamp printing.

**w/PR:** auction term for “with prices realized.”

**WR:** auction abbreviation for topical military.

**Wrangel issues:** Nov.1920; stamps of Russia surcharged for the mail of internees of Gen.Peter Wrangel’s army and civilian refugees from South Russia, stamps suppressed May 31, 1921, see Russia, South.

**Wrap:** a protective paper covering, applied by a postal employee, placed over a postmarked stamp on a cover, to protect it during its postal journey to the addressee.

**Wrapper:** a postal stationery item with an imprinted stamp design used in the mailing of newspapers; usually wrapped around a newspaper or periodical.

**WRB:** William R. Brown, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Wreck cover:** item of mail that has been salvaged from a train, plane or ship wreck.

**Wrexham, Mold & Connah’s Quay Railway:** British railway local post.

**Wright, R. & G.A.:** inscription on Perfumery stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills:** inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Writing U.D.N.Y.:** writing Undercover Division, New York; marking indicates that contents of envelope was checked for fraudulent use of discount classes of mail.

**Wrocław:** formerly Breslau, Poland.

**WS:** Scott Catalog number prefix for War Savings.

**W.T.:** 1: can refer to Washington or Wisconsin Territories in a postmark. 2: (Ire.) Wet Time overprint on Irish unemployment labels.

**WTP (WP):** William T. Powers, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**Wugu:** emergency issue of three stamps prepared for use in German East Africa, but never issued.

**Wuhan:** formerly Hankow, China.

**Wuhu:** city in China, local post, 1894-97.

**Wuppertal:** city in Germany, 1: Courier local post. 1894-1900. 2: Express-Packet-Verkehr, 1886. 3: Privat-Brief-Verkehr, 1886-87.

**Württemberg:** German State in southern Germany; currency: 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden (1851), 100 pfenning = 1 mark (1875) 1775: Thurn and Taxis had a 30 year agreement to run the posts, 1805: Thurn and Taxis agreement expired, not renewed, 1819: Thurn and Taxis ran the posts until 1851, paid a fee for this privilege, 1851, April 1: joined the German-Austrian Postal Union,
1851. Oct. 15: No.1, 1 kreuzer black, buff, 1870: became part of the German Empire, but kept issuing its own stamps, 1875: first official stamp, 1902, March 31: relinquished its postal authority, could issue official stamps only, 1919, April 26: joined the German Republic, 1920, March 31: stamps no longer valid, sold postal rights to Germany, 1923: official stamps discontinued, used stamps of Germany, French Occupation, German State. 1947: French occupation with denominations in PF (Pfenning) or M (Mark), 1949, Feb. 25: first semipostal occupation stamp, French occupation.

**Würzburg:** city in Germany, Private-Stadebriefverkehr local post, 1896-97.

**Wurzen:** city in Germany, 1. Courier local post, 1893. 2. local post, 1945-48.

**Wu-Shan:** city in southwest China, local post West Szechuen, 1949.

**Wu-Tu:** city in northwest China, local post Kansu, 1949.

**WV:** 1: U.S. Sanitary Fair. Scott catalog number prefix to identify stamps other than standard postage. 2: USPS abbreviation for West Virginia.

**W.Va.:** abbreviation for West Virginia prior to Zip Code usage.

**WW:** 1. abbreviation for worldwide. 2. William Wapple, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**WWF:** World Wildlife Fund.

**WW I:** abbreviation for World War I.

**WW II:** abbreviation for World War II.

**WW II Eastern Occupations Study Group:** Germany Philatelic Society section studying countries under German occupation after World War II.

**WWM:** William W. Malone, BEP employees initials, 1906-1928; see Plate Finisher, Siderographer.

**WX:** Scott Catalog number prefix for U.S. Christmas Seals.

**WY:** USPS abbreviation for Wyoming.

**Wyman, W.:** U. S. local post, Boston and New York, 1844.

**Wymiana:** (Pol.) exchange label used by the Polish Union of Philatelists when collectors in Poland want to send philatelic material out of the country.

**Wyo.:** abbreviation for Wyoming prior to Zip Code usage.

**Wyoming:** became a U.S. territory July 29, 1868, state July 10, 1890, cut from Dakota, Idaho and Utah territories.

**Wyst. Filat 1934 Katowice:** (Pol.) Poland overprint for 1934 philatelic exhibition in Katowice.

**Wytheville, Va..Paid 5:** see Confederate Postmasters’ Provisionals.

**WZ:** (Ger.) Wasserzeichen, watermark.
X

Xaptoehmon: (Gr.) Greece tax stamps, 1917.
Xeaepa: (Resembles these letters) Montenegro, currency designation (helera).
Xeimappa: (Resembles these letters) overprint on stamps of Greece for Chimarra, Epirus, 1914.
Xell: auction term used for cancel.
Xejepa: (Resembles these letters) currency designation *helera" on Acknowledgment of Receipt stampa, Montenegro, 1902-05.
X F: Extra fine Xî Hân: (Chin.) rarity.
XII Campionaria Tripoli: Twelfth Tripoli Fair, Libya, 1938.
Xingu: label created for book, ABC's of Philately, as the "X" stamp.
Xmas: large cross and "MAS" on British cancels for mail to be delivered on Christmas Day, 1900s.
XMAS 1898: inscription on Canadian map stamp, not a Christmas issue, but dated for the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage in the British Empire, December 25, 1898.
Xpresspost: Canadian shipping service for documents and parcels to Canada, U.S., and 17 European countries.
XR: Scott Catalogue number prefix for Postmasters' Provisional Revenue, Reykyu.
X-Rayed for Safety: marking on mail addressed to the U.S. State Department approximately between 1974 and 1982.
XU: Scott Catalogue number prefix for Postmaster's Provisional Envelope.
Xylography: engraving on wood, the British 1854-59 stamps of Queen Victoria were individually engraved to form the major plate of 50 impressions.
Y

Y: 1: Yorkshire, England, pre-adhesive postmark. 2: Renminbi Yuan, currency in Peoples Republic of China. 3: Scott Catalog number prefix for Revolutionary Government Postage (Philippines). 4: used instead of "i" in many words, such as "Yndies" West Indies, "Ysla" for island.

Y 1/4: overprint on stamps of the Spanish Antilles (Cuba and Puerto Rico) "Ynterior" for change in value as local post, 1857.

Yacht keytype: colonial stamps of Germany picturing the Hohenzollern, yachet of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Y & T: Yvert et Tellier Catalogue, France.

Yafo: formerly Jaffa, contained Russian post office while in the Turkish Empire.

Yakutia: 2002, Jan. 14: illegal labels, purporting to be stamps, Russian Federation report to the UPU; not valid for postage.

Yamskoi Prikaz: (Russ.) postcoachmen's office, recruited postmen for the mail-coaches.

Yang: specialized Hong Kong catalog.


Yarensk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1911-12, see Zemstvo.

Yassy: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1879, see Zemstvo.

Yawaton Atoll: bogus issue for supposed Pacific island.

YCA: department of Peru, overprint on stamps of Arequipa, for provisional issue during occupation by Chile, 1879-84, now known as Ica.

Y.C.C.P.: overprint on stamps of Ukraine semipostals, 1923.

Y compris: (Fr.) including.

YCTAB 1905: Montenegro, constitution.

YD: Year Date

Year of the Rose: term used in 1976 when Great Britain stamps bearing roses were issued for the Royal National Rose Society.

Year pack: sold by postal administrations and usually contain every stamp issued for the year being offered.

Yecla: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

Yegoryevsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1868-98, see Zemstvo.

Yeh-Hien: East Chinese local post.

Yekaterinburg: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1895-1912, see Zemstvo.

Yekaterinoslav: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1872-76, see Zemstvo.

Yelets: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1873-1899, see Zemstvo.

Yeletsk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1870-1902, see Zemstvo.

Yellowhead Courier Express: local, Canada postal strike, 1980-81.

Yemen, Kingdom of: Arabian Peninsula on the Red Sea; currency: 40 bogaches = 1 imadi, 40 bogaches = 1 riyal (1962), 100 fils = 1 riyal (1978) 1918-pre: first postal service by Turks during Ottoman Empire, Turkish stamps with Arabic cancels, then a monarchy, 1926: No.1, 2 ½ bogaches black, local issue, Arabic inscription reads, “Sana. Government of Yemen by the Will of God. Yahya. May God Grant Him Success,” valid for domestic postage only as Yemen Arab Republic, 1930, Jan. 1: first foreign and domestic issue; joined the UPU, 1934: Saudi Arabia
issued occupation stamps from Hodeida, 1942: first postage due stamp but were also used for regular postage, 1947: first air mail stamp, 1963: republic established after revolution stamps overprinted, “Free Yemen Fights for God, Imam and Country,” 1990: Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) planned to merge to form the Republic of Yemen, government ministries merged but civil war delayed completion.

**Yemen, Mutawakelite Kingdom of:** Royalist issues, not listed in Scott.

**Yemen, People’s Democratic Republic of:** southern Arabia, aka People’s Republic of Southern Yemen, currency: 1,000 fils = 1 dinar 1967, Nov.30: proclaimed People’s Republic of Southern Yemen when Federation of South Arabia became independent, 1968, April 1: No.1, 5 fils blue as People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, overprint on stamps of Saudi Arabia, 1970, Nov. 30: became People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, 1971, Feb. 1: first stamps as People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, 1990: Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) planned to merge to form the Republic of Yemen, government ministries merged but civil war delayed completion.

**Yemen, Southern:** see Yemen, People's Democratic Republic.

**Yen, Yn:** currency unit in Japan, Manchukuo, Ryukyu Islands.

**Yen-Fu area:** "Jan Fu" East China local post, 1943-44.

**Yen-Ki Border sub-district:** Yen Pien Post, Northeast China local post, 1946.

**Yerro:** (Sp.) error.

**Yeste:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Republican forces, 1937.

**YF:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Revolutionary Government Registration (Philippines).

**Yil Donumu:** postal tax, Turkey.

**Yin-Cheng:** Kiangsi, Central China local post, 1949.

**Ying Yang:** Chinese symbol of everything created and appears in watermark in stamps of China and Korea.

**YKPAIHCbKA:** (Resembles these letters) Ukraine.

**Ykp. H.P.:** overprint on stamps of Austria, 1918, for short-lived independent state; see Galicia, Eastern.

**YKSI MARKKA:** (Finn.) one mark; inscription on stamps of Finland, 1866-74.

**Y.M.C.A. Dover:** United Kingdom postal strike: local post 1971.

**YMOS:** Your Most Obedient Servants (Brit.)

**YN:** Japan, Manchukuo currency unit.

**Yndias:** (Sp.) Indies marking to be applied to mail from the Americas addressed to Spain or the Caribbean islands, 18th century.

**Ynterior:** (Sp.) misspelling of Interior; overprint of Spanish stamps for use in Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1857.

**York EPS (Speed Post):** United Kingdom postal strike: local post 1971.

**Yugoslavie:** (Fr.) Yugoslavia.

**Young, Ladd & Coffin:** inscription on Perfumery stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps. Indo-Chinese Post Offices.

**Young's City Parcel Delivery:** private parcel delivery firm serviced Providence, R.I., 1890 used stamps.

**YP:** Scott Catalog number prefix for Revolutionary Government Newspaper (Philippines).

**Y-roulette:** Y shape of each cut, as found on New Zealand issues, 1859-62, 1d and 1s.

**YT:** Yukon Territory.
Yteke: Donald Evans issue, see Evans, Donald.

YU: international postal code for Serbia & Montenegro.

Yuan: currency unit in China, Manchukuo.

Yucatan: state in Mexico, No.1, 5 centavos violet, issue during Mexican revolution, 1924.

Yugoslavia: southern Europe on the Adriatic Sea, aka Yugoslavia; south-eastern Europe, currency: 100 heller = 1 krone (Bosnia-Herzegovina), 100 filler = 1 krone (Croatia-Slavonia) 100 paras = 1 dinar 1875, July 1: joined the UPU, 1918: formed as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; 1918, Nov.: Bosnia-Herzegovina had individual provincial stamps, 1918: Bosnia-Herzegovina issued semipostals, special delivery, 1918, Nov. 18: Croatia-Slavonia had individual provincial stamps which were stamps of Hungary overprinted “Hrvatska SHS” (Croatia Serbia, Hrvata, Slovenia), 1918: Croatia-Slavonia issued semipostal, special delivery, postage due, newspaper stamps, 1918, Dec.1: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia united as a kingdom to what became known as Yugoslavia, 1919, Jan. 3: Slovenia had individual provincial stamps, 1919: Slovenia issued postage due, newspaper stamps, 1920: Carinthia plebiscite semipostal stamp issued, 1921, Jan.16: No.1, 2 paras olive-brown, first definitives for entire country, 1921, Jan. 30: first semipostal, postage due stamps, 1921, Dec. 24: continued membership in the UPU as, 1929, Oct.: name changed to Kingdom of Yugoslavia (land of the Southern Slavs), 1931: first stamp inscribed as Yugoslavia, 1933, Sept. 17: first postal tax, postal tax due stamps, 1934, June 15: first air mail stamp, 1941: occupied by Germany, established separate governments for Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, each of which issued their own stamps, 1941-42: overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia for the Italian occupation of Fiume-Kupa Zone, 1941: province of Ljubljana (It.), Laibach (Ger.) occupied by Italy, issued “Co.Ci.” “Commissariato Civile” overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, issued semipostals, air mails, postage dues, 1941, April 10: Croatia became an autonomous state, 1943: Yugoslav issued government-in-exile stamps from London for use of merchant navy, 1943: issued first Offices Abroad stamps, Offices Abroad semipostals, 1944: Laibach occupied by Germany used stamps of Italy overprinted / surcharged “Provinz Laibach,” regular postage, semipostal air mail, air mail special delivery, special delivery and postage due, 1944-post: Germans driven out and provisional government issued stamps for all of Yugoslavia, 1945, Nov. 29: republic replaced the monarchy, 1945: issues for Istria and the Slovène Coast (Zone B), first postage due, 1946, Nov.1: first official stamp, 1992: Macedonia declared its independence, 1992, Oct. 26: stamps of Yugoslavia surcharged for Bosnian Serb Administration 1993, June 28: first registered letter stamp, 1993-95: Republic of Serb Krajina, 2001, June 18: continued membership in the UPU as Serbia and Montenegro, 2003, Feb. 4: name changed to The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, see Trieste.

Yugoslavia, German Occupation: 1944: stamps of Italy overprinted / surcharged.


Yugoslavia, Trieste: 1948: stamps issued by Yugoslav military government, 1954: Italy acquired northern section, Yugoslavia acquired southern section (Zone B).

Yu I: (Chinese) postal service.


Yunnansen: overprint on stamps of French Indo-China, French Offices in China, 1903-05.

Yukon Airways & Exploration Co: local, Canada, 1927.

Yukon Territorial Court Law Stamp: tax stamp issued in 1902 as part of the Yukon Territorial Courts.
Yunnan: (Kunming) province of southwest China, 1926, Aug. 15: stamps of China overprinted in Chinese, overprint reads that stamps are only valid in Yunnan, 1935, July 31: stamps withdrawn due to local currency devaluation, French Post Offices, 1942: regional surcharge on stamps of China: see China, Indo-Chinese Offices. 1949, Dec.: Southwest China Liberation Area issued stamps for Yunnan Province.
Yunnansen, 1935, July 31: stamps withdrawn due to local currency devaluation, French Post Offices, see China,
Yunquera: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.
YV: Yvert et Tellier catalog
Yvert & Tellier: stamp catalog for French speaking nations and the entire Mediterranean area.
**Z**

**Z:** 1: Scott Catalog number prefix for Special Purpose (Japan). 2: (in circle) control mark on back of 1946 regular issue used in Spanish Morocco. 3: Bolivia used its 1928 air mail issue with this overprint for mail carried on *Hindenburg*. 4: overprint on stamps of Russia for Armenia. 5: with star overprint, on stamps of Russia, Transcausasian Federated Republics.

$Z$: dollar, currency unit in Zimbabwe.

**Za:** (Sp.) Zaragoza (Saragossa), Spain pre-adhesive postmark.

**Z.A.:** initials of "Zapadnaya Armiya," (Russian) Western Army, Latvia 1919.

**Zacatecas:** district in Mexico, overprint on stamps of Mexico, 1914.

**Za Crveni Krst:** inscription on Yugoslavia postal tax stamp for Red Cross.

**Zadní strana:** (Czech.) back (side), reverse (side), other side.

**Zadonsk:** city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1878-1914, see Zemstvo.

**Zafarralla:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Zafírkék:** (Hung.) sapphire blue (color).

**Zafra:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936.

**Z. Afr. Republiek (Republik):** inscription for Transvaal, see South African Republic.

**Zagazig:** city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1864-84, see Interpostal Seals.

**Zahl:** (Ger.) number.

**Zahlndienstmarken:** (Ger.) official statistical sampling stamps, Prussia and Baden for lump sum payments.

**Zahlungsanweisung:** (Ger.) money order.

**Zahnfehler:** (Ger.) perforation fault.

**Zähnung:** (Ger.) perforation.

**Zähnungsschlussel:** (Ger.) perforation guage.

**Záhyb:** (Czech.) crease, bend, fold.


**Zaiss, F. & Co.:** inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Zakarpats'ka, Zakarpatskaya:** (Russ.) see Celistvosti - Podkarpatská Rus# Zakarpatskaya Ukrania: (Russ.) local post, Trans-Carpathian Ukraine, 1944:

**Zakaznoe:** (Russ.) registered.

**Zalamea la Real:** city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1937.

**Zálepka:** (Czech.) letter-card.

**Zalotkop:** currency unit, Poland, Russian occupation.

**Zambezia:** Mozambique District, Portuguese East Africa, administered by the Zambesia Company; currency: 1,000 reis = 1 milreis 1894: No.1, 5 reis yellow, overprinted Zambezia on Portuguese colonial stamps, first newspaper stamp, 1913-20: provinces of Quelimane and Tete.
had own stamps, 1922: used Quelimane issues, currently uses stamps of Mozambique; see Quelimane, Tete.


Zamboanga: local post overprinted stamps for area in Philippines, operated by Spanish military, 1898.

Zamora: city in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist forces, 1936.

Zangezur: part of Armenia and Azerbaijan; surcharge on stamps of Russia for use as provisionals, 1919.

Zante: see Ionian Islands.

Zanzibar: see Tanzania

Zanzibar: overprint on stamps of British East Africa, India, 1895-96; see British East Africa, India.


Zanzibar, French Offices: currency: 16 annas = 1 rupee 1894: No. 1, ½ anna on 5 centime green, surcharge on stamps of France, 1897: “Poste France Zanzibar” surcharge printed on the margins of sheets of French stamps.


Západ: (Czech.) West.

Zapadna Bosna: Bosnia local overprint for Western Bosnia, Rebel Muslim ministate, Western Bosnia, 1993-95.

Západni Evropa: (Czech.) Western Europe.

Západni Ukrajinsky: (Czech.) Western Ukraine.

Západni Nemecko: (Czech.) Western Germany.
Západni Samoa: (Czech.) Western Samoa.
Z.A.R.: (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek) (Afrik.) South African Republic, overprint on stamps of Cape of Good Hope for British occupation of Vryeburg; see Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, South African Republic.
Zara: Dalmatian seaport, part of Austro-Hungarian Empire; 1918: taken by Italian forces from Austria, 1920: ceded to Italy, 1923: made a free port, 1929-42: Italian enclave on Yugoslav territory, 1943, Sept. 8: occupied by Germany, overprint “Deutsche Besetzung Zara” (German occupation Zara) on stamps of Italy, 1945: annexed to Yugoslavia.
Zaragoza: province in Spain, Spanish Civil War local post, Nationalist and Republican forces, 1936-37.
Zaragoza School: bogus local post, Spanish, 1953?
Zári: (Czech.) September.
Zarkach: Poland-Zarki local post.
Zariki: local post, Poland, German occupation, 1918.
Zawiercie: local post, Poland, German occupation, 1916.
Zdunska Wola: city in German-occupied Russian Poland, local post overprint, 1918-20.
ZD., Zusammendruck: (Ger.) se-tenant.
Zece: (Rom.) ten (number).
Zechmeyer’s transfers: German toymaker, made postage stamp transfers reproducing stamps for children.
Zefta: city in Egypt, Interpostal Seals used 1864-84, see Interpostal Seals.
Zegelregt: inscription on revenue stamps for use in Transvaal, 1895.
Zeichnung: (Ger.) design, artwork printed portion of a stamp, as distinguished from the surrounding margin of blank paper.
Zeitung: (Ger.) newspaper, periodical or journals.
Zeitungsmarke: (Ger.) inscription on stamps of Austria, Germany for newspaper stamp.
Zeitungsmarke Deutsches Reich: (Ger.) inscription on stamps of Germany for newspaper stamp.
Zeitungs Post Stempel: (Ger.) newspaper postage stamps.
Zeitungs Staempel: (Ger.) inscription on first newspaper stamp of Austria.
Zeitz: city in Germany, Courier local post, 1893-1900.
Zejla: city in Somaliland Protectorate, Interpostal Seals used 1864-84, see Interpostal Seals.
Zelaya: Nicaragua Province, aka Bluefields; 1904-05: first stamps issued, “B.Dpto.Zelaya” overprint to prevent currency manipulation, used to fill dealers’ orders, never regularly issued or used, 1909: first official stamps used overprint “Oficial B,” 1912: Zelaya and Cabo Gracias provinces’ currency was on a silver basis, rest of Nicaragua used paper money separate stamps issued; see Nicaragua, Cabo Gracias a Dios.
Zelená: (Czech.) green (color).
Zelenavy: (Czech.) greenish (color).
Zelenomodrá: (Czech.) green-blue (color).
Zelenosedá: (Czech.) green-grey (color).
Zelenozlütá: (Czech.) green-yellow (color).
Zeleny: (Czech.) green (color).
Zeleznice: (Czech.) railroad, railway.
Zellin, J. H.& Co.: inscription on Medicine stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.
Zemetresení: (Czech.) earthquake.
Zemiansk: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1874-80, see Zemstvo.
Zemstvos: (Russ.) term used for 2,427 local stamps issued by 345 Rural Districts (Zemstvos) in Russia, had their own regulations and postage rates; 1865-1917; mail could be taken to other local villages or put into the state post office where official Russian stamps had to added.
Zenkor: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1860-1915, see Zemstvo.
Zenobia: April Fool's spoof using Hawaii and the Netherlands designs.
Zensierte post: (Ger.) censored mail.
Zensurstempel: (Ger.) censor cancel.
Zenter: (Ger.) center.
Zentraler Kurierdienst: (Ger.) "Courier Mail" overprint issued in 1947 by German Democratic Republic for sealing official correspondence, used for officials, 1956-57.
Zentriert: (Ger.) location of the stamp design on the piece of paper it is printed on; if it is exactly in the middle, it is called a "perfectly centered stamp."
Zentrierung: (Ger.) centering.
Zepelinová Posta: (Czech.) see Celistvosti - Zepelinová Posta
Zeppelin: German airship built by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, his firm Luftschiffbau Zeppelin or its related (Goodyear Zeppelin) or successor firms (Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei).
Zeppelin: overprint on stamps of Finland and Iceland, airmails, 1930.
Zeppelin Mail: stamp-like label privately printed by A.C. Roesler
Zeppelin Post: Liechtenstein airmails.
Zeppelins (Zepps): stamps issued for use in conjunction with the flights of the Graf Zeppelin and other rigid airships; covers carried on these ships are called "Zeppelin Covers."
Zero: postal administration mark for invalid stamps used on mail at country of origin.
Zerrissen: (Ger.) torn.
ZES: see Zil Elwannyen Sesel.
Zf., Zahnfehler: (Ger.) perforation fault.
Z Grill: two copies exist of the US 1867 1¢ blue Z grill, name not related to the shape of the grill; discoverer, William L. Stevenson could not decide to which family of grills the stamps belonged and called it "Z."
Zi: (Rom.) day.
Zickzackformig: (Ger.) zig-zag roulette format
Zieber's One Cent Dispatch: U. S. local post, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1851.
Ziegelrot: (Ger.) brick red color.
Zieher cards: postcards printed and sold by Otto Zieher, Munich, Germany in the early 1900s.
Zielfahrt: (Ger.) flight.
Zienkof: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1878-1916, see Zemstvo.
Ziffer: (Ger.) figure, numeral.
Zig Zag lines: watermark seen on Korea, 1884.
Zig-zag roulette: the perforation cuts resemble the teeth of a saw.
Zil Eloigne Sesel: (Creol) see Zil Elwannyen Sesel.
Zil Elwagne Sesel: see Zil Elwannyen Sesel.
Zil Elwannyen Sesel: (ZES) outer islands, south of Seychelles, Aldabra, Farquhar and Des

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**Zimska Pomoc**: "Winter Help," overprint on stamps of Italy for occupation by Germany of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

**Zimtbraun**: (Ger.) cinnamon (color).

**Zincography**: printing from zinc plates.

**Zinc orthosilicate**: a phosphorescent suspension that glows under shortwave ultraviolet light; used as a taggant.

**Zip**: a cartoon character, designed by Howard B. Wilcox, looking like a postman printed on the margins of U.S. stamps and booklet panes since 1963. The man is referred to as Mr. Zip and is used to encourage people to use the Zone Improvement Plan code. It is always collected attached to the postage stamp. Mr. Zip officially retired in 1983, but he remained on the selvage of some stamps until 1986.

**Zip+4**: Addition of four digits to the basic Zip Code for sorting by carrier route and specific location; see Zip code, sector, segment.

**Zip+4 barcode**: a nine digit POSTNET (POSTal Numeric Encoding Technique) consisting of 52 vertical bars.

**Zip+4 presort**: bulk mail presorted to the nine-digit Zip Code and bundled.

**Zip block**: a margin block of U.S. stamps bearing the inscription "Use Correct Zip Code" in the salvage.

**Zip code**: U.S. postal code, uses five numbers; first introduced in the late 1960s, some early codes listed only three numbers; designates a specific geographic location; first three digits identify the delivery area of a sectional center facility or a major city post office; the next two digits (fourth and fifth) digits identify the delivery area of an associate post office, post office branch, or post office station; see sector, segment. Zipster Plus: a self-service, variable-denomination, coin-operated postage franking machine tested in postal stations April 1, 1992.

**Zisemann, Griesheim & Co.**: inscription on Match stamp; see Private die proprietary stamps.

**Zitronengelb**: (Ger.) citron (color).

**Zittau**: 1: city in Germany, Express-Packet-Beförderung, local post, 1887. 2: city in Germany, Verkehrsanstalt Courier, local post, 1898-1900.

**ZKD**: (Zentraler Kurierdienst) (Ger.) official mail in the DDR between government agencies and industries.

**Zkousel**: (Czech.) expertized (by).

**Zkusmy tisk(y)**: (Czech.) proof(s), trial print(ing)(s).

**Zl, Zloty**: currency unit in Poland.

**Zlatá**: (Czech.) gold (metallic color).

**Zlutá**: (Czech.) yellow (color).
Zlutohnedá: (Czech.) yellow-brown, sienna (color).
Zlutoolivová: (Czech.) yellow-olive (color).
Zlutooranzová: (Czech.) yellow-brown, sienna (color).
Zlutooranzová: (Czech.) yellow-orange (color).
Zluty: (Czech.) yellow (color).
Z.M.: overprint on stamps of Mexico for Zacatecas provisionals.
Znaleci: (Czech.) experts.
Známka: (Czech.) stamp, postage stamp.
Známka na vystrizku: (Czech.) postage stamp(s) on piece of paper or envelope, or on parcel clippings; see Vystrizek.
Známka nezoubkovaná: (Czech.) imperforate stamp.
Známka potravní dane: (Czech.) consumption tax stamp.
Známka postovné znehodnocená: (Czech.) postally cancelled stamp.
Známka postovním razítkem: (Czech.) postally used stamp, see Upotrebená.
Známka pro obchodní tiskopisy: (Czech.) printed matter stamp.
Známka s deskovou znackou: (Czech.) stamp with a plate marking.
Známka s razítkem ochoty: (Czech.) stamp being cancelled to order.
Známkové sasitky: (Czech.) stamp booklets.
Známky: (Czech.) stamps.
ZOB: inscription on brick pictured in seal that is an abbreviation in Polish for the Jewish Battle Organization that fought against Nazis in the Warsaw ghetto uprising, 1943.
ZOFK: Zona Occupata Fiumano Kupa (Fiume Kupa Occupied Zone) overprint on stamps of Italy for Fiume; see Fiume.
Zöld: (Hung.) green (color).
Zöldfoki Szigetek: (Hung.) Cape Verde Island.
Zoll: (Ger.) customs.
Zollverein: a customs union of the North German States, formed in 1818.
Zolotonosha: city in Russia, Zemstvo local post; 1880-1916, see Zemstvo.
Zomerzegel: inscription on semipostals of Netherlands.
Zona: (Sp.) zone.
Zona de Ocupatie PTT 1919 Romania: (Rom.) overprint on stamps of Hungary, Romanian occupation, 1919.
Zona de Protectorado Espanol en Marruecos: (Sp.) overprint on stamps of Spain for Spanish Morocco, 1916-25.
Zona Occupata Fiumano Kupa: overprint on stamps of Yugoslavia, Italian Occupation.
Zone: a number that was part of US addresses until the start of the ZIP Code in 1963; inserted between the name of the city and the state.
Zone Francaise: inscription on stamps of France, occupation of Germany.
Zone Francaise Briefpost: overprint on stamps of Germany, French occupation, 1945-46.
Zone Matitima Terrestre: (Sp.) found on fiscals for port dues.
Zone Improvement Plan: see Zip.
Zoubkováne: (Czech.) perforated.
Zoubkování: (Czech.) gauge of perforation.
Zoulouland: (Fr.) Zululand.
ZP: auction abbreviation for zeppelin.
Zraca Posta: Trieste, Zone B, issued by Yugoslav military government.
Zrinyi Miklos (I), S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1840s for service in the lower Danube.
Zrinyi Miklos (II), S.S.: steamship marking of the Danube Steam Navigation Company built around 1850s, for lower Danube lines.
Z.Raketenstadt: (Ger.) Zucker rocket label, 1933.
Z.S.G.T.: (Zala Somogyi Steamship Co.), Hungary local post stamps, ferry service on Lake Balaton, 1873-76.
Zu: Zumstein catalog.
Zubehör: (Ger.) equipment used in the aid of stamp identification and handling.
Zugänglichkeit: (Ger.) availability.
Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR): (Afrikaans) South African Republic, see Transvaal.
Zuidwest Afrika: (Afrikaans) overprint on stamps of South Africa for S.W. Africa, 1923.
Zukleber: (Ger.) sticker used to seal opened mail.
Zulassungsmarke: (Ger.) inscription for parcel stamps of German Feldpost; "Concession stamp," required on a letter sent by the military during World War II.
Zulia: bogus, Venezuelan seceding state, 1894?
Zululand: east coast of southern Africa, formerly part of South Africa; currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound 1884, Aug.16: the Transvaal, former area of Zululand, 1886-pre: used stamps of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), 1886, Jan.: first local stamps with handstamped value and date; manufactured by Pietermaritzburg (Natal) printers and P Davis & Son as local printer inscribed “Nieuwe Republiek Zuid-Afrika.” 1887, May 9: Britain annexed area, became a colony, 1888, May 1: No.1, ½ penny vermilion, postal agreement with Natal, “Zululand ” overprint on stamps of Great Britain, 1888: “Zululand” overprint on revenue stamps of Nepal, joined the UPU, 1888, July 21: became part of the Transvaal, South African Republic, 1891, June 27: Nepa revenue issue proclaimed a postage stamp, 1894: first, and only, stamps issued inscribed “Zululand,” 1897, Dec. 31: colony of Zululand annexed to Natal, 1898, June 30: Zululand stamps discontinued, stamps of Natal used, 1903, Jan.: transferred to Natal, part of the Union of South Africa; see Natal.
Zumstein: European series of catalogues.
Z.u.n.Z.: Armenia.
Zusammendruck: (Ger.) se-tenant.
Zum, Zm: Zumstein Specialized Switzerland and Liechtenstein Postage Stamp Catalog.
Zur ansicht: (Ger.) on approval.
Zur / Devisenüberwachung / zollamtlich / geöffnet: (Ger.) Opened by Customs to Inspect for Currency, seal used to reseal envelope after inspection of mail for currency inspection, 1930s.
Zurich: inscription on Swiss cantonal stamps for Zurich, March 1843-50.
Zurino: "Quick,"overprint on newspaper stamps of Hungary used by Croatians for special delivery.
Zurück: (Ger.) return.
Zusammendruck: (Ger.) se-tenant; two or more unseparated stamps having different colors, denominations, or designs; se-tenant is French for "joined together."
Zusammenhangend: (Ger.) a connected pair of strip of stamps.
Zusatzfrankierung: (Ger.) additional postage.
**Zysatzlich**: (Ger.) increased in any manner, additional
**Zuschlag**: (Ger.) surcharge.
**Zwangszuschlagsmarke**: (Ger.) compulsory surtax stamp.
**Zwart**: (Dut.) black color.
**Zweifarbig**: (Ger.) bicolored.
**Zweisprachig**: (Ger.) bilingual, two languages on the same stamp.
**Zweiten Weltkreiges**: (Ger.): second World War (WW II), (1939 / 1945).
**Zwickau**: 1: city in Germany, Courier local post, 1893-1900. 2: city in Germany, Express-Packet-Verkehr local post, 1889.
**Zwischensteg**: (Ger.) gutter.
**Zwykla**: (Pol.) regular/ordinary stamps of Poland.
**Zypern**: (Ger.) Cyprus.
**Z.Z.Prac.Poczt. i Tel**: Trade Union of the Post and Telecommunications Workers, Polish charity label for group that organized donations.