

STUDY OF RECONSTRUCTION PLATE 5 OF 1<sup>st</sup> AND 2<sup>nd</sup> COMPOSITIONS.

**Introduction:**

The stamps of 100 réis red and black are divided into two types – Type I characterized by head of 1894 which is known as "Grecian Head" and which used from September 20, 1894 to December 15, 1896 and type II characterized by a head of 1897 which is known as "Snub Nose Head" from December 17, 1896 to January 30, 1900. The design of the stamps consists of allegorical head of Republic with a value tablet below it, the whole surrounded by a frame. From September 20, 1894 until January 31, 1900, the head was printed in black, the frame and value tablet in red. For printing Type I used two plates called Plate I and Plate II while for printing the stamps Type II were used three plates called Plate II, Plate IV and Plate V. These frames were assembled in rigid blocks with 10 electroplates each arranged in 5 columns and 2 rows which are called "block of ten". Superposed these ten of block (five on each side) form the two halves of printing sheet containing 50 stamps on each half forming sheets of 100 stamps.

**Scope:**

The plate V was circulated in October 1897, it is known (so far) as having been printed from 7 different compositions, with each one containing block of ten different or at least located in different positions of the preceding compositions. The first four compositions remained a vertical gutter between the left and right halves or "panes" of the sheet that was called by the stamp collectors that have studied the issue "Dawn" as "perineum". The other three compositions were printed without the "perineum". So far only the first two compositions of Plate V might be known in its entirety and thus can reconstitute them by the characteristics of each of the 100 stamps that make them up and respective secondary defects.

**Objective and Development:**

This study aims to recover with use of stamps and drawings, the first two compositions of the Plate V enabling other interested philatelists make a better classification of their compositions. For the 1<sup>st</sup> composition was used only one gauge of perforation were called D-2 (11 – 11.1/2) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> composition was used also the perforation D-2 in addition D-3 (6 ½ - 7.0) but maintained unchanged the stamps position for plates with perforations D-2 and D-3.

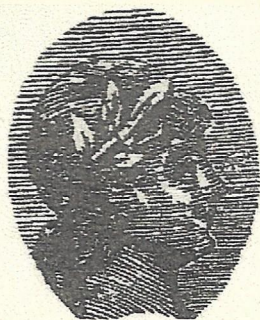
**Importance:**

Other compositions of this Plate V, compositions 3 to 7 are just part of the known positions of the "block of ten" within each of these compositions. The reconstitution of these compositions have represented a challenge to philatelists in reason of shortages parts. One of the largest collection of this issue belonged to the renowned philatelist "Charles Lathrope Pack" and his famous "Pack Collection".

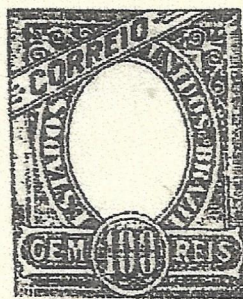


Plate 5 Reconstruction

First Composition



Head of 1897



Frame

The stamps of 100 réis red and black were printed in 2 operations. The first printing of the frame and the second printing center. This stamp was replaced by another of the issue of the same value, unicolor red on 01/02/1900, remaining rate for national postage of 200 réis promulgated from 01/011898.



A - 01



A - 02



A - 03



A - 04



A - 05

Left Panel

Block - of - Ten (A)

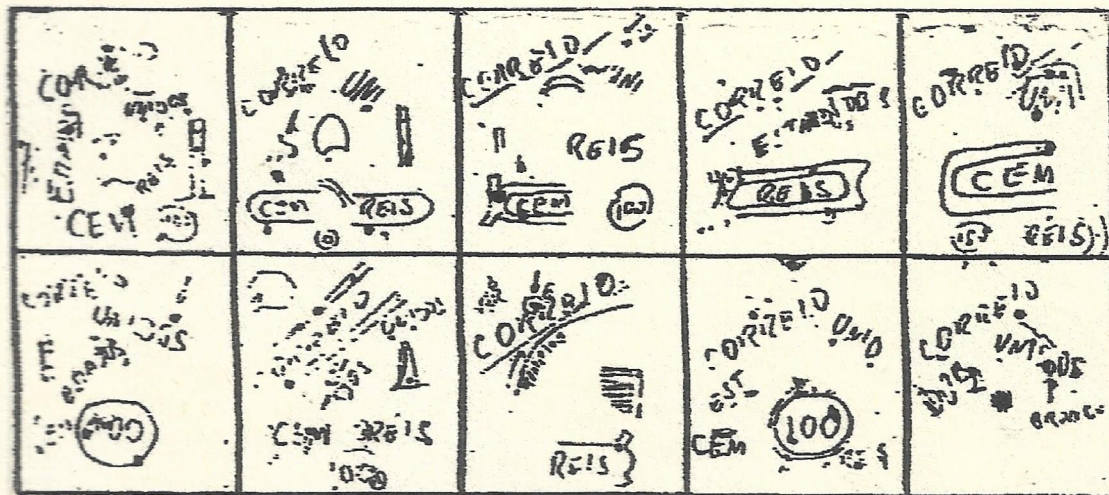
E - 01

E - 02

E - 03

E - 04

E - 05



E - 06

E - 07

E - 08

E - 09

E - 10



A - 06



A - 07



A - 08



A - 09



A - 10



We have adopted the nomenclature for identification of "Block-of-Ten" and numbering stamps by "Helmut Ponge" maintained over the years so as to not confuse the philatelists when they read existing jobs and or collections already. Conventionally call her "Christian Name" does not change when used in another plate or composition.



B - 01

B - 02



B - 03



B - 04



B - 05

Left Panel

Block - of- Ten (B)

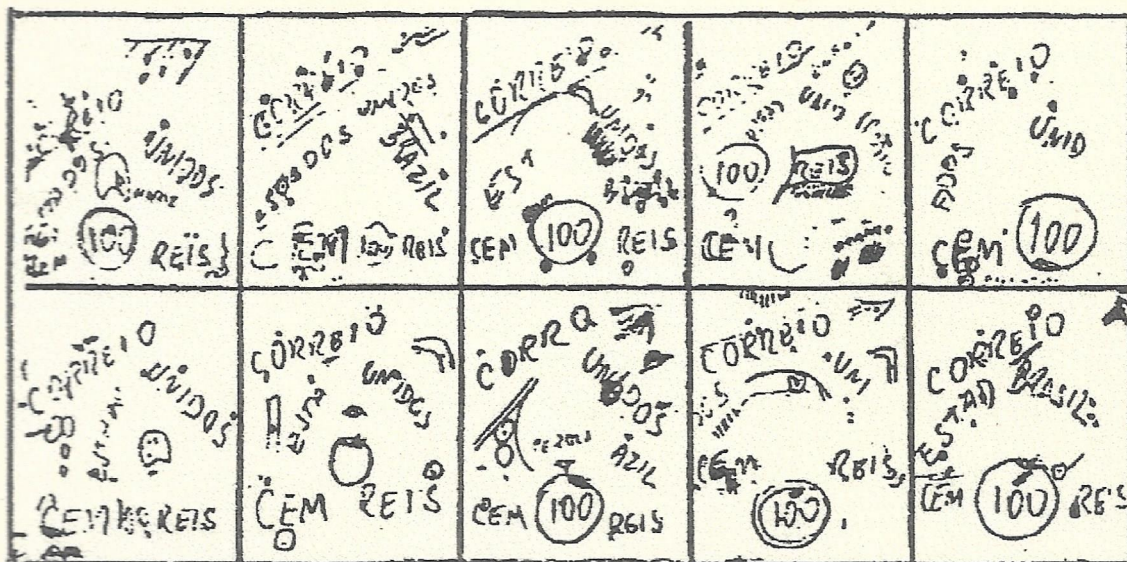
E - 11

E - 12

E - 13

E - 14

E - 15



E - 16

E - 17

E - 18

E - 19

E - 20



B - 06



B - 07



B - 08



B - 09



B - 10

Obs: Manuscripts drawings of block-of-ten are authored by the great philatelist and researcher Dr.Armando Ribeiro.



For printing this stamp Type II has always used the paper called "A" with the following characteristics thin middle thickness ranging between 50 and 55 microns, very variable appearance structure with vertical or horizontal web.



C-01



C-02



C-03



C-04



C-05

Left Panel

Block-of-Ten (C)

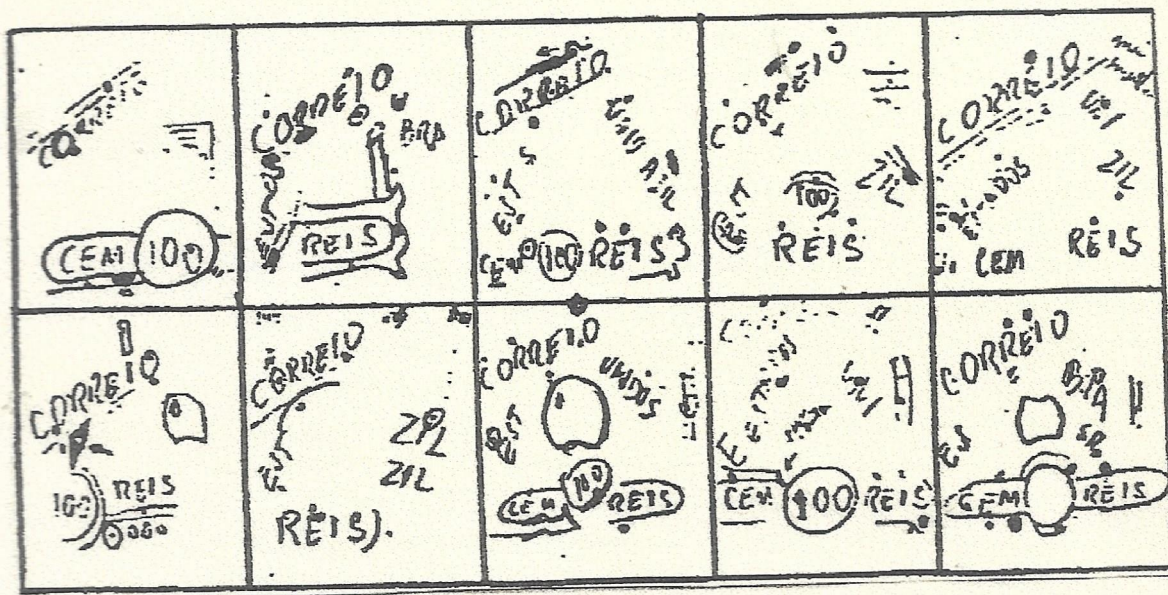
E-21

E-22

E-23

E-24

E-25



E-26

E-27

E-28

E-29

E-30



C-6



C-07



C-08



C-09



C-10



The approximate amounts of 100 réis issued during the course of the 12 years of circulation of the serie "Republican Dawn"-1894 to 1906 was 100.000.000 printed in red and black. This information is based on research by Dorvelino Guatemozin and published in his book "Clipping Philatelic" in 1944. From the total of 100.000.000 stamps printed of 100 réis red and black about 32.000.000 were printed through the use of the plate 5 object of this study.



D - 01



D - 02



D - 03



D - 04



D - 05

Left Panel

Block-of-ten

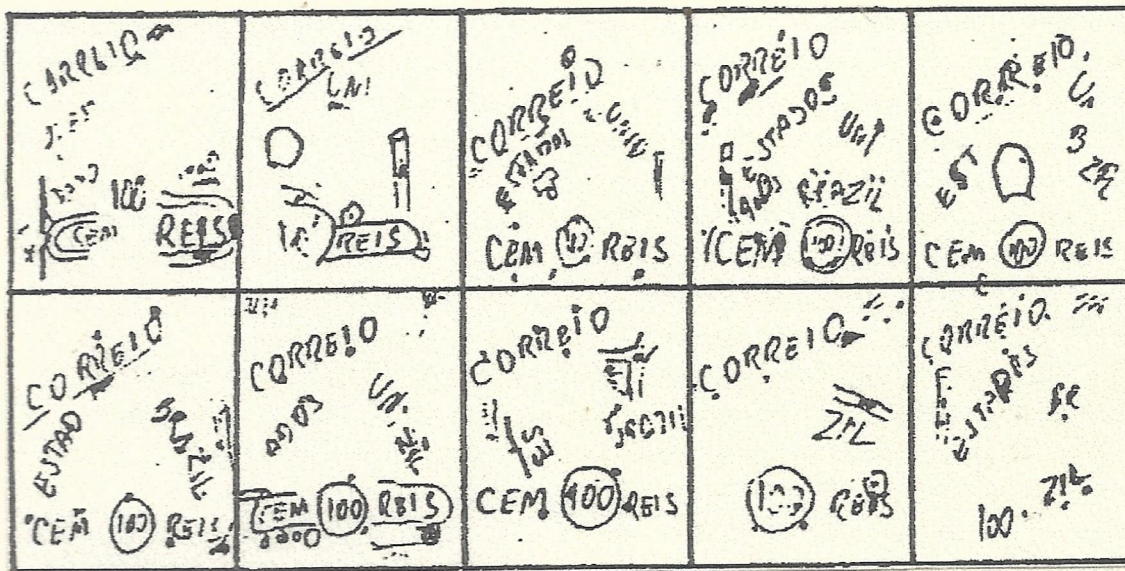
E - 31

E - 32

E - 33

E - 34

E - 35



E - 36

E - 37

E - 38

E - 39

E - 40



D - 06



D - 07



D - 08



D - 09



D - 10



We have a stamp head of 1897 which the philatelist Marlino dos Santos devoted an article and which occupies the E-50 position of plate 5 of the 1<sup>st</sup> composition, marked in this sheet in the drawing below. The stamp with a secondary plate defect characterized by a very clear white failure above the head of effigy toward the "I" legend "UNIDOS" but what caught the attention of that philatelist was the fact that the stamp present plate retouch in effigy that is unknown in the 1897 head, but common in the 1894 head, is the registry.



E - 01



E - 02



E - 03



E - 04



E - 05

Left Panel

Block-of-Ten (E)

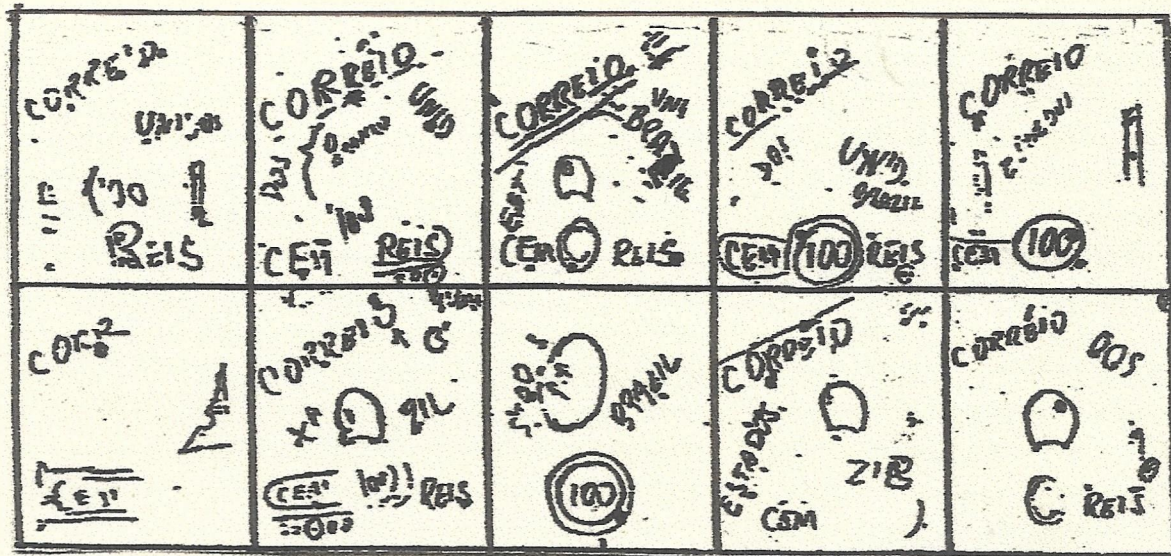
E - 41

E - 42

E - 43

E - 44

E - 45



E - 46

E - 47

E - 48

E - 49

E - 50



E - 06



E - 07



E - 08



E - 09



E - 50



The primary defects of frame are used to determine the reconstruction of the plates which is the reason of this work, now the primary defects of centers can be used to determine the beginning of the use of a new center plate and in this case of loose clichés that have changed position, both vertically and horizontally as the plates were disassembled and reassembled they are not usable for reconstruction plates.



F - 01



F - 02



F - 03



F - 04



F - 05

Right Panel

Block-of-Ten (F)

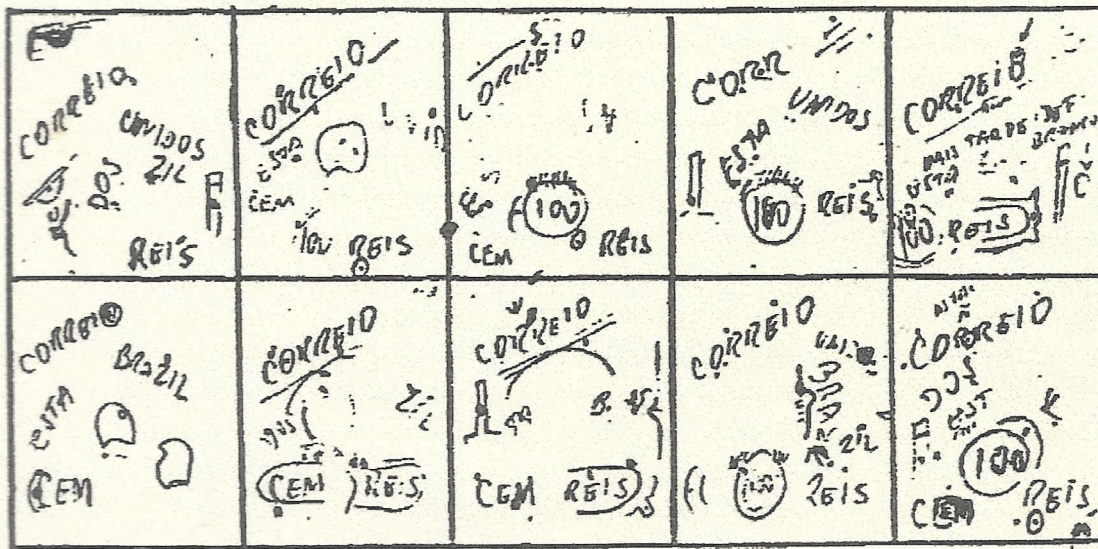
D - 01

D - 02

D - 03

D - 04

D - 05



D - 06

D - 07

D - 08

D - 09

D - 10



F - 06



F - 07



F - 08



F - 09



F - 10



The secondary defects are valuable information for identifying the plates thus verified every time the shift position of a secondary defect can conclude that there has been rearrangement of the respective plate.



G-01



G-02



G-03



G-04



G-05

Right Panel

Block-of-Ten (G)

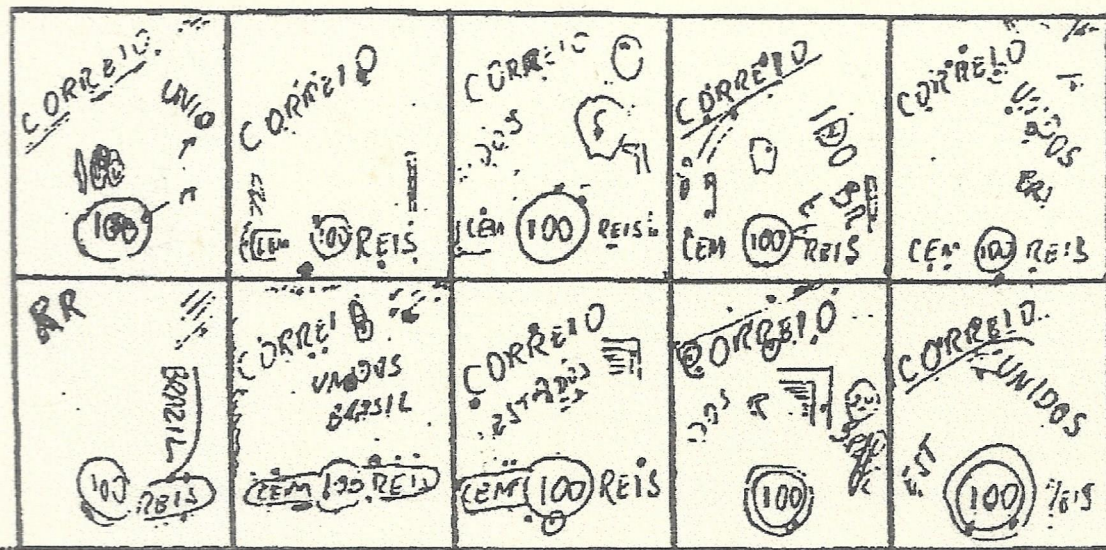
D-11

D-12

D-13

D-14

D-15



D-16

D-17

D-18

D-19

D-20



G-06



G-07



G-08



G-09



G-10



When we know a secondary defect of frame or center in consecutive printings and verify their subsequent disappearance, we can conclude that there was a partial or total replacement of the respective plate. However a secondary defect, found on stamps of certain printings and which is not found in prior printings indicates not replacing of the plate, therefore the defect may have occurred during handling of the plate.



H - 01



H - 02



H - 03



H - 04



H - 05

Right Panel

Block-of-Ten (H)

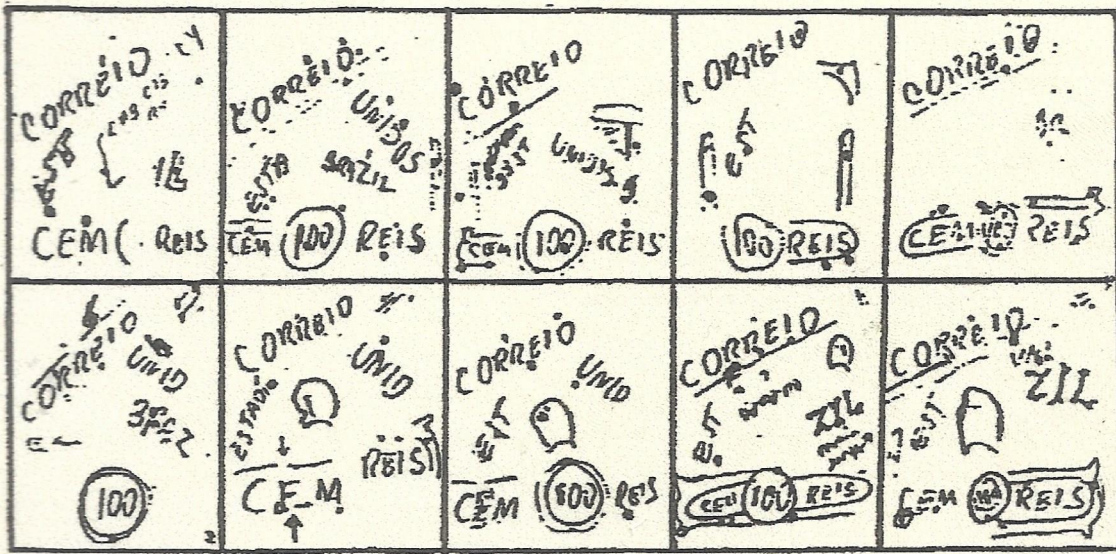
D - 21

D - 22

D - 23

D - 24

D - 25



D - 26

D - 27

D - 28

D - 29

D - 30



H - 06



H - 07



H - 08



H - 09



H - 10



Defects occurring in the block-matrix or wax mold was used to obtain the block-matrix we call primary defects. The primary defects in the frame are repeated ten times on each sheet and are one of the means used for identification of plates.



I-01



I-02



I-03



I-04



I-05

Right Panel

Block-of-Ten (I)

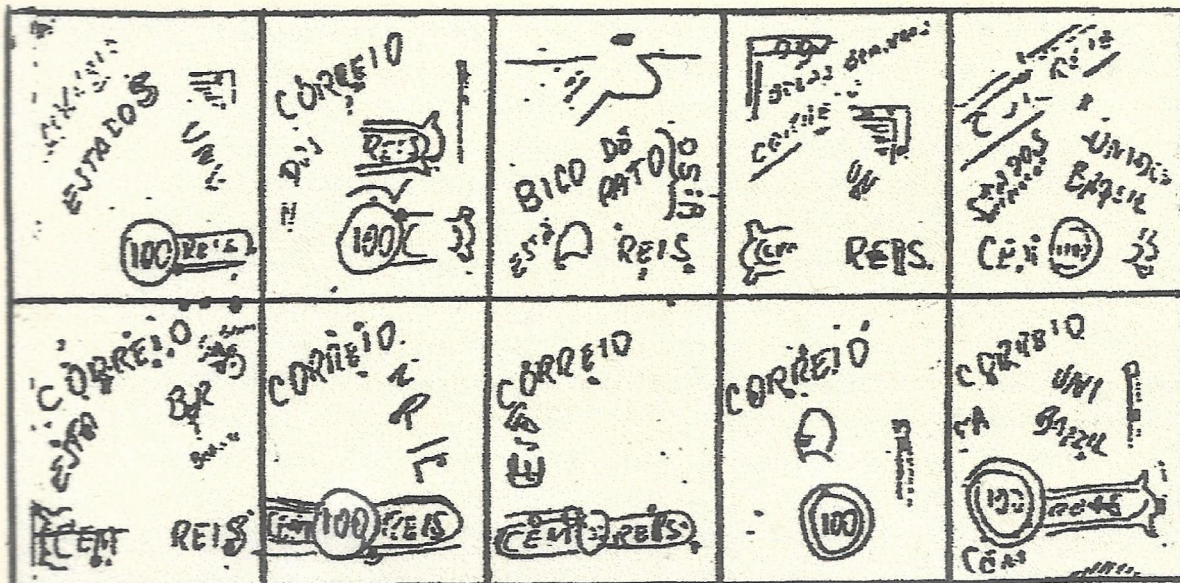
D-31

D-32

D-33

D-34

D-35



D-36

D-37

D-38

D-39

D-40



I-06



I-07



I-08



I-09



I-10



The defects occurred in the block-of-ten and clichés centers or molds of wax that served to obtain these, we call secondary defects. These are shown once one in the plate that was used the block-of-ten or the cliché center with this defect. Therefore, the secondary defects are found in the sheet once printed with such plates.



J-01



J-02



J-03



J-04



J-05

Right Panel

Block-of-Ten (J)

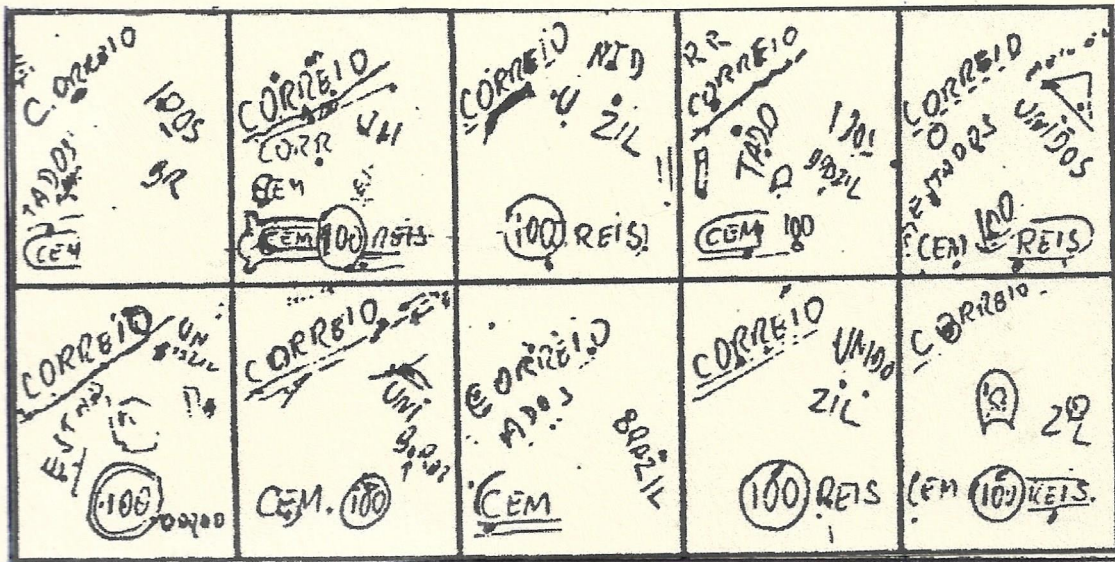
D-41

D-42

D-43

D-44

D-45



D-46

D-47

D-48

D-49

D-50



J-06



J-07



J-08



J-09



J-10



**Plate 5 Reconstruction**

**Second Composition**

**Left Panel**

**Perforation 11 Type 2a**

In the mid 1899 was introduced into the 2<sup>a</sup> composition of plate 5 which differs from the previous change in the position of blocks-of-ten and vertical spacing between the blocks. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> composition was used "7" blocks-of-ten of the 1<sup>st</sup> composition and introduced "3" different ones, being "2" in the left panel (Blocks "X" and "Y") and "1" in the right panel (Block "Z").

**Arrangement Scheme of Blocks-of-ten in the sheets.**

**1<sup>a</sup> Composition**

A	F
B	G
C	H
D	I
E	J

Left Panel

Right Panel

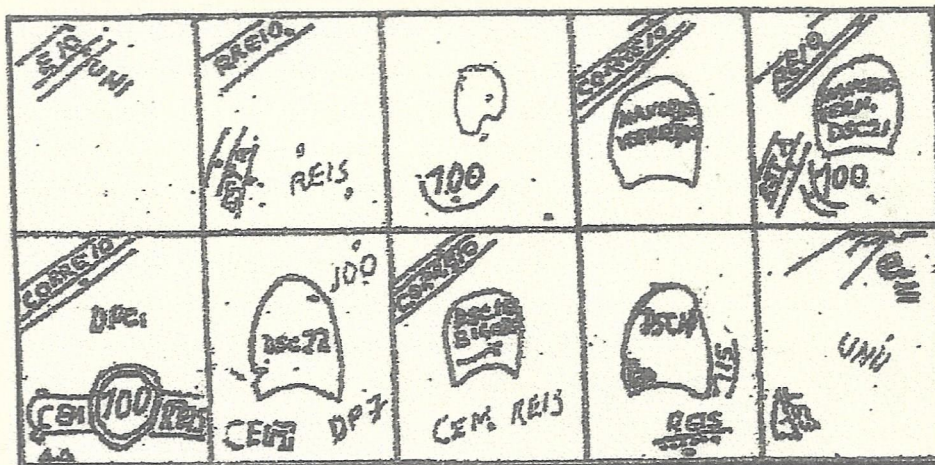
**2<sup>a</sup> Composition**

X	Z
E	J
B	H
Y	F
I	A

Left Panel

Right Panel

**Block "X" of 2<sup>a</sup> Composition of Plate 5**





**Plate 5 Reconstruction**

**Second Composition**

**Left Panel**

**Perforation 11 Type 2a**

The information concerning the stamp position on the plate and/or composition (E-01 to E-50 and D-01 to D-50) is used to facilitate communication at a distance when it was made by letter or now that is digital. Thus we say that the stamp A -01 is located on the E-01 position in the plate 5 of 1<sup>st</sup> composition and the same stamp A-01 passed to D-41 position in the plate 5 of 2<sup>nd</sup> Compositiion.

**Block "Y" of 2<sup>nd</sup> Composition of Plate 5.**



Block of 20 stamps having in the top the block "Y" in the 4<sup>th</sup> position of the left panel and below the block "I" in the 5<sup>th</sup> position of the same panel both of the 2<sup>nd</sup> composition of plate 5.

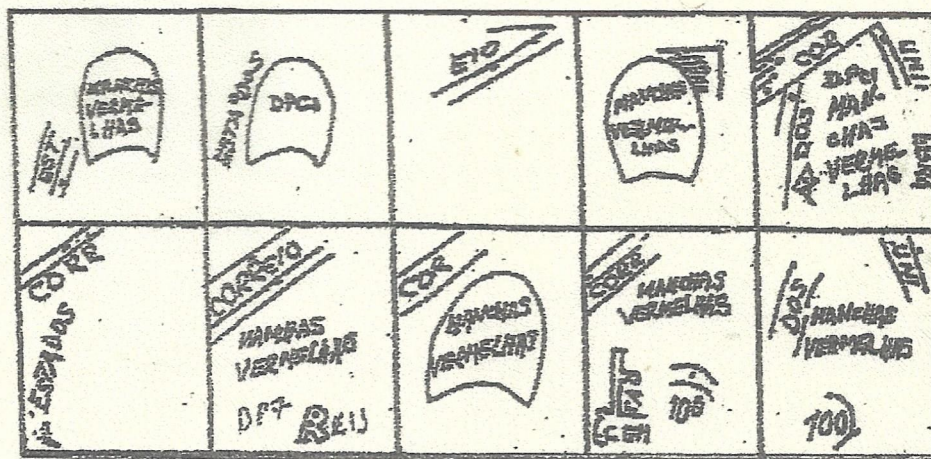




Plate 5 Reconstruction

Second Composition

Right Panel

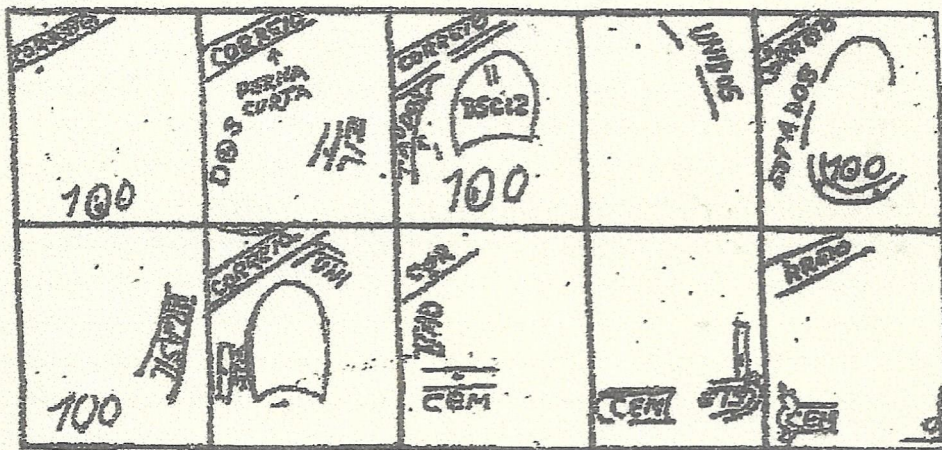
Perforation 11 Type 2a

Block "Z" of 2<sup>a</sup> Composition of Plate 5.



Block "Z" corner of the sheet on upper right 1<sup>st</sup> position of right panel of 2<sup>nd</sup> Composition.

The philatelic piece shows the signature of the Director of the Post Office.





**Plate 5 Reconstruction**

**Second Composition**

**Left Panel**

**Perforation 5,5 Type 2b**

Block "T" 2<sup>nd</sup> Composition Plate 5.

The perforation 5,5 it is a feature of the stamps of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Composition.

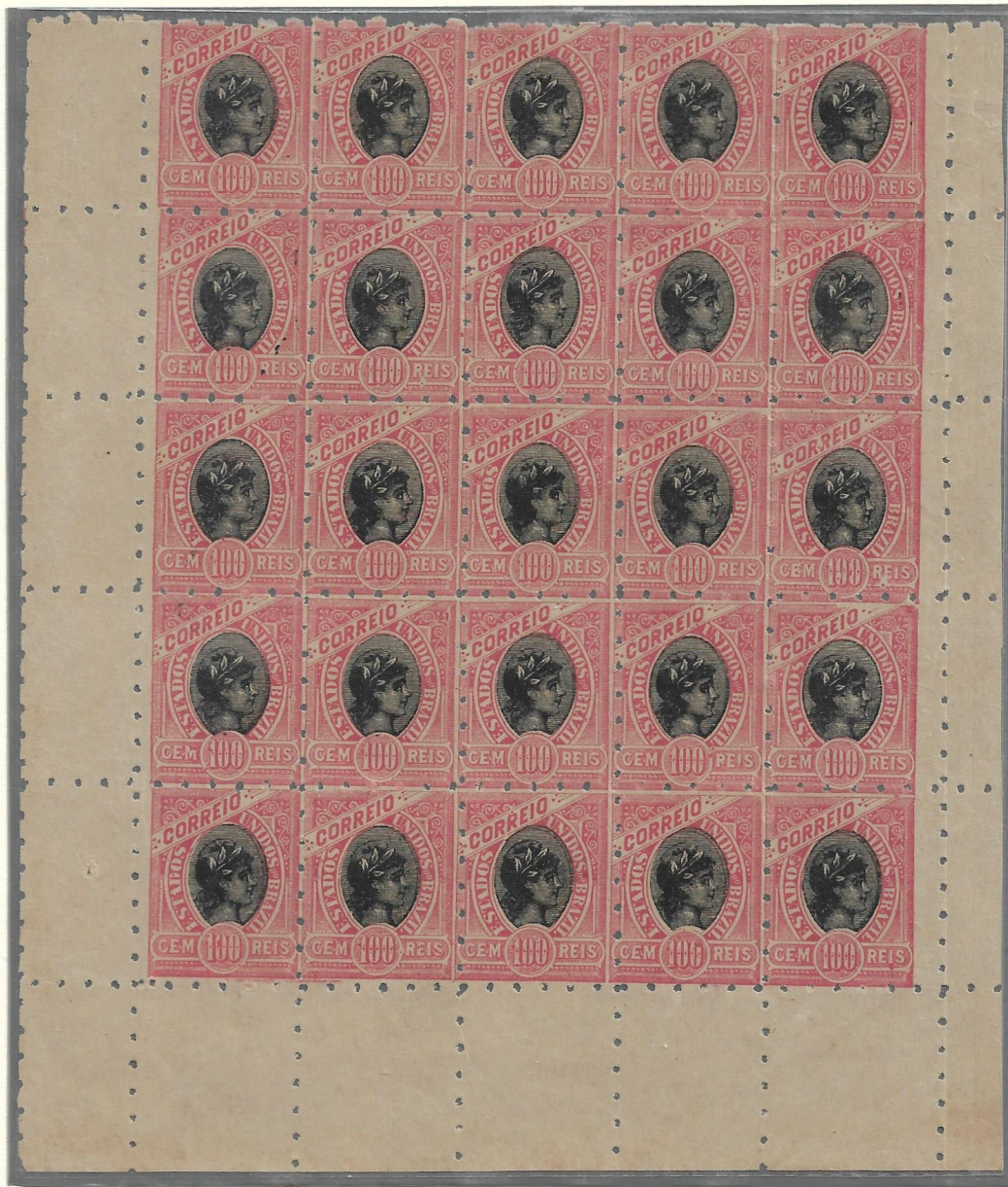


Block-of-ten of lower left edge . It is the block "T" of the 5<sup>th</sup> position of left panel of 2<sup>nd</sup> composition. In this way we perceive that the block "T" originally of the 1<sup>st</sup> composition on the 4<sup>th</sup> position of right panel passed to the 5<sup>th</sup> position of left panel of 2<sup>nd</sup> composition. Wrote Dr. Armando Ribeiro that inking stamps also represent another feature of the 2<sup>nd</sup> composition.



Block of Plate 5 of 2<sup>nd</sup> Composition

The perforation 5.5 is feature of the stamps of 2<sup>nd</sup> composition Type 2b.



Block of 25 stamps perforation 5,5 Type 2b of bottom margin of right panel of Plate 5 – 2<sup>nd</sup> composition. We notice the presence of the “perineum” at left. In 2<sup>nd</sup> composition we have the blocks “A” in the 5<sup>th</sup> position of right panel, the block “F” in the 4<sup>th</sup> position of right panel and the block “H” in its lower half in the 3<sup>rd</sup> position and in the same panel. In the original 1<sup>st</sup> composition would have the block “A” in 1<sup>st</sup> position of left panel, the block “F” in 1<sup>st</sup> position of right panel and the block “H” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> position of right panel.