

Angola

CERES. 1914

DESIGN AND PRODUCTION.

The Ceres stamps are a definitive issue of the Republic in the new currency of the land. The stamp was designed by Constantino Fernandes and Sergio Da Silva - the name of the former is at left bottom and the latter right. Printing was in two colour typography by the State Mint, Lisbon, with the name and denomination in black. Sheets of 10 by 10 Stamps. A new perforation comb was used.

ISSUES.

Numerous printing runs produced different colour shades. Also, numerous papers were used at different times. A Chalk-surfaced paper was used in 1914. This was a German paper that could not be obtained as the First World War proceeded. A French high gloss paper was then used in 1915 Then an enamel paper, (Pontinhado) was used. This was an English paper with a fine lozenge mesh which came already gummed and was used around 1916 as a temporary measure. A Liso paper, plain uncoated grey shaded paper (non art) of varying thicknesses, with yellowish gum, was used in 1920. Sheet arrangements were 10 by 18 from this point on. Perforation 11.5 was used in 1921.

ERRORS.

Plate deterioration and damage (eg., frame break over "E"), perforation displacement, displacement of name and value, and missing name and value, are common errors found on the Ceres issues. The usual printer's waste reached the market: perforation displacement, inverted, doubled, name and value displacement, unperforated.



PAPERS.

For the Ceres issues, paper identification is somewhat complex due to the variety of papers used. The terms used in Portuguese catalogues to identify the papers are as follows.

Thickness: this varies from CARTOLINA, very thick, to PLURE, very thin and transparent.

Paper type:

Plain uncoated paper:

LISO. Plain unsurfaced paper of varying thickness (whatever was available). Late printing ACETINADO, Satin, smooth surfaced paper of high quality fine plain paper; PONTINHADO, wire-wove, webbed belt, lozenge. A slight pattern of dotted lines can be seen as a watermark;

AVERGOADO, laid. Parallel lines seen as a watermark.

Coated paper:

PORCELANA, chalk surfaced paper. A coating of gypsum giving a pearl like sheen;

ESMALTE, a thin clay coated paper, brighter than Porcelana but without the gypsum coating eg., the Manoel issues;

PORCELANA ORDINARIO, a thinly coated paper with a slight lozenge characteristic, yellowish.

PROOFS.

Proofs are commonly available for all values.

Ceres 1914

PAPER. Porcelana, Chalk-surfaced, medium weight plain. Note shades*

Perforation. 15 by 14.

0.25c

0.5

1*

1.50

2

2.50

5

7.50

8

10

15

20

PAPER. Porcelana, Chalk-surfaced art paper thick.

Perforation. 15 by 14

30c

40

50

1e

Ceres 1915-19

PAPER. Pontinhado, Enamel-surfaced.

Perforation. 15 by 14.

0.25c

0.50

1

1.50

2

2.50

5

8

Ceres 1920

PAPER. Acetinado, fine to medium.

Perforation. 15 by 14.

0.25c

0.50

1

1.50

2

2.50

5

7.50

8

10

15

20

Ceres 1918-21

PAPER. Liso. Unsurfaced plain paper, fine to medium

Perforation. 15 by 14.

0.25c, Carton paper

0.50, Also found in carton paper

1

1.50, Also found in carton paper

2

2.50

5

8

10

15

20

Ceres 1925-25

PAPER. Liso. Unsurfaced plain paper, fine to medium

Perforation. 12 by 11.5.

0.25c 10

0.50 15

1 20

1.50

2

2.50

5

7.50

8

1914 — Tipo «Ceres». Dent. 15 x 14 ou 12 x 11 1/2

