

Spain:

The Rueda de Carreta (Cartwheel) Cancellation



**Introduction:**  
This exhibit shows examples of this postmark, announced on October 7, 1858. Official use started on October 15, 1858 and ended in 1869. Use beyond this date occurred and is illustrated as well.

In 1854 the Spanish Post Office was reorganized and major offices renumbered, 1 through 63. Madrid is 1, followed by provincial capitals ordered by class, and then alphabetically. Zamora is 49. Where the name of the province is different from the name of capital city, that name is used, as follows: Canary Islands - Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Balearic Islands - Palma de Mallorca, Vizcaya - Bilbao, Navarra - Pamplona, Guipuzcoa - San Sebastian. Numbers 50 to 63, were important Post Offices in the reorganization of 1844, are also listed alphabetically. These were originally relay stations or border offices in use since 1779. The only new one is 61, La Junquera, which is a border point with France. Numbers 1 through 8 are for large centres of commerce and easily found therefore these numbers are only shown on single stamps on pages 1 & 2 of this exhibit.

Although this mark was used officially until 1869, it was replaced in a haphazard way by the Parilla con Cifra (Numbered Grill). There are no official records to establish when the grill was introduced. It appeared in Madrid (1) and Barcelona (2) in late 1862, followed by Valencia (8) in late 1863. Therefore there is an overlap of time when both postmarks were used. Above you will see examples of the Madrid mark and the replacement, numbered grill. Not all offices received the numbered grill.

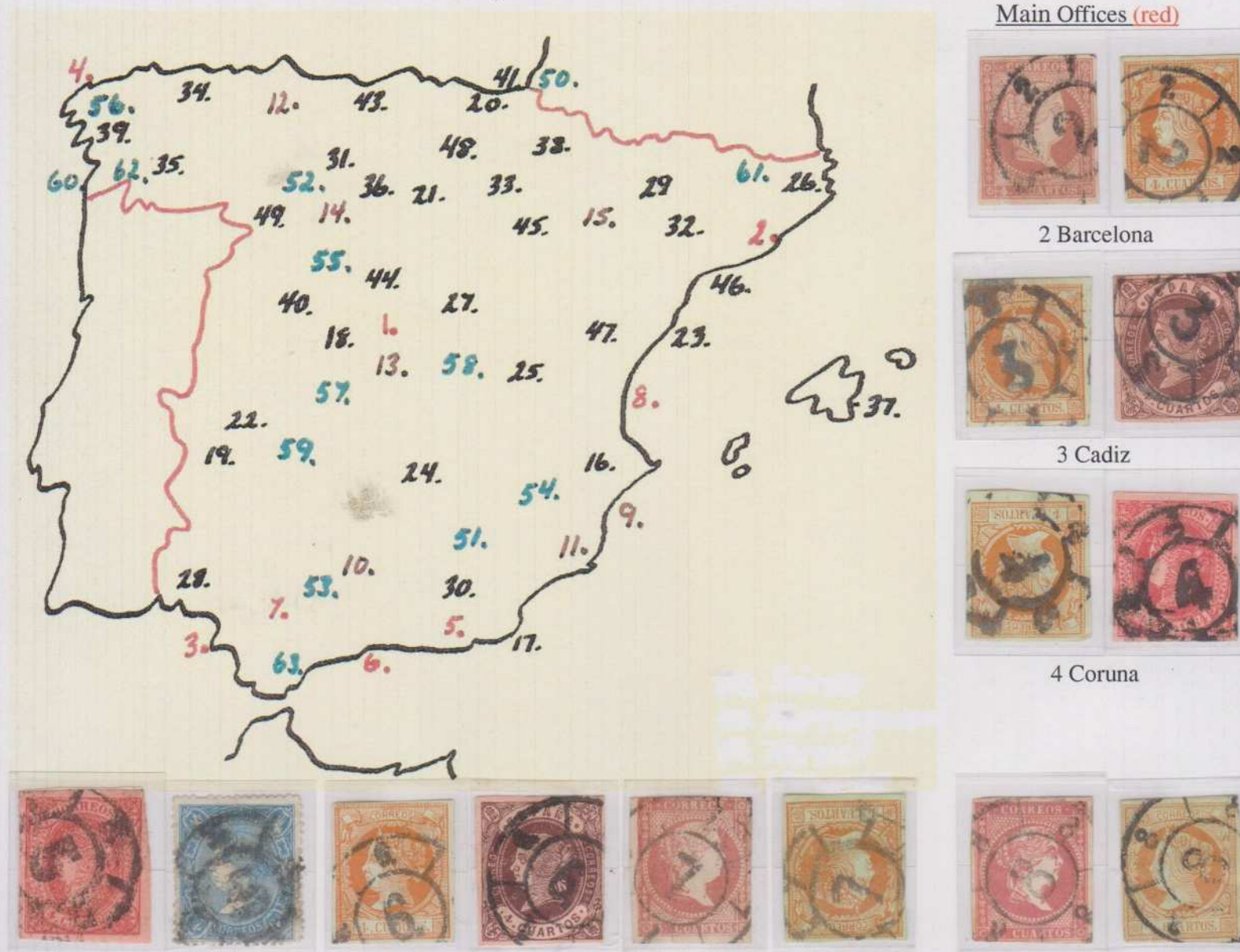
There are no records of how many cancellers were issued to each office. Similarly there are no records of the actual cancellers being replaced. In fact cancellations in the later years show evidence of wear, in that the outline of the circle is thicker and the numbers are barely legible. The progressive degeneration can be clearly seen with the Madrid marks above.

The cancellations are illustrated primarily with the 4 cuartos value, which was the domestic single letter rate. The decreed colour of ink was black, but blue was also used in some offices, the reason unknown. One writer speculates that it was "at the whim of the clerk". As exceptions to policy are often found in Spanish philately this is the most likely explanation.

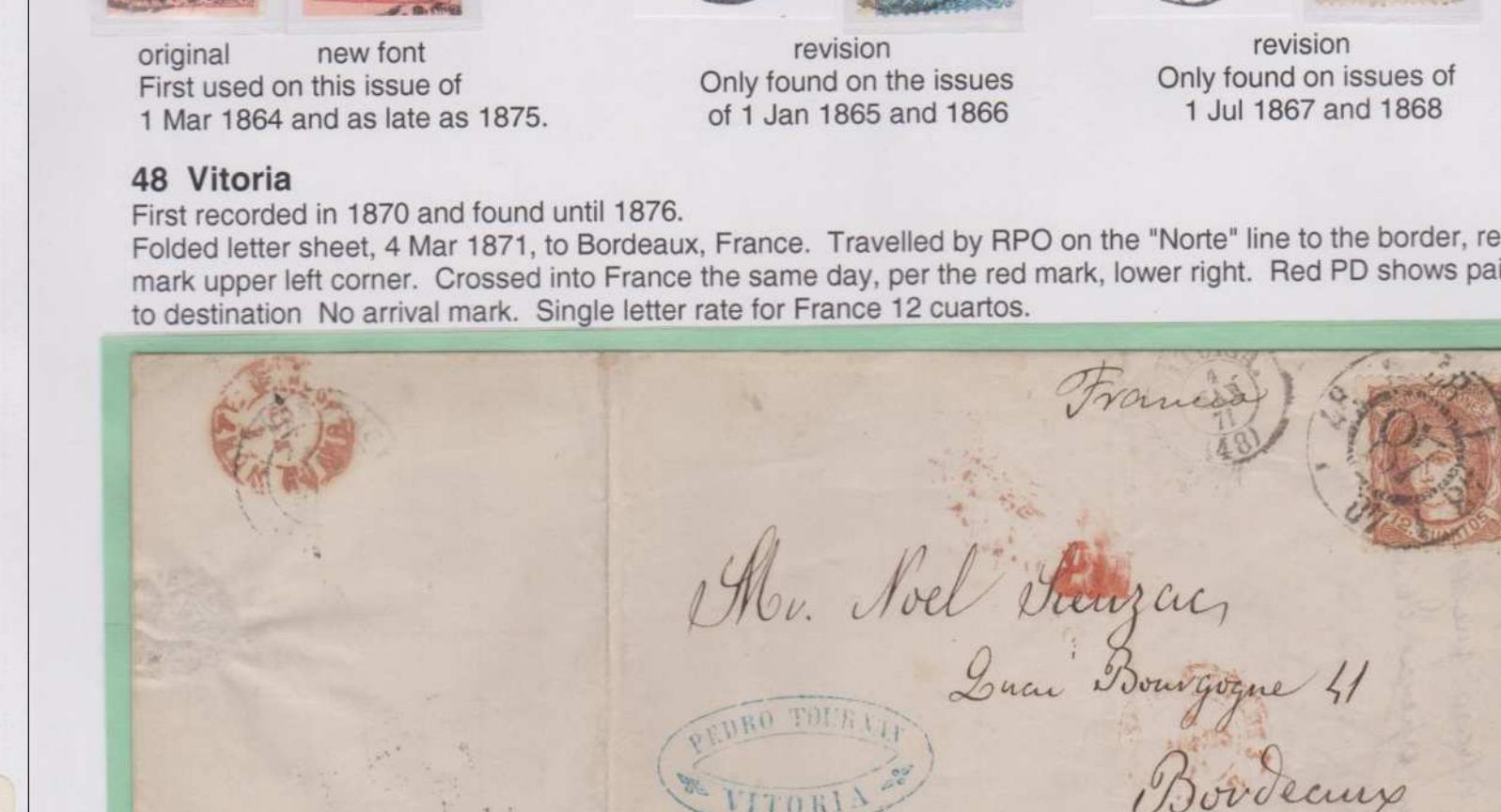
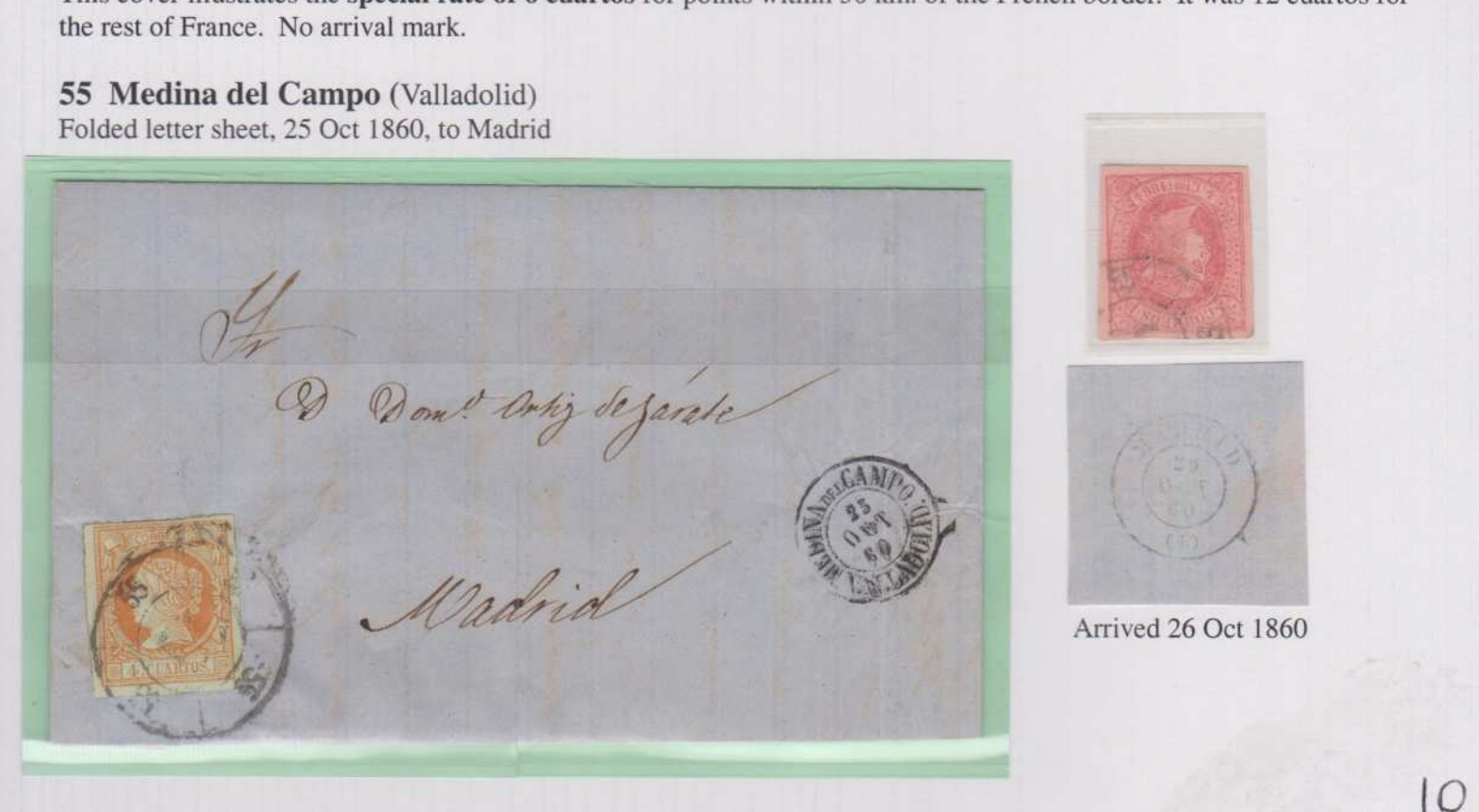
**Exhibit Plan:**

- Page 1: Title page and plan with number 1
- 2: Map of offices with numbers 2 to 8
- 3-12: Numbers 9 to 63
- 13: Modified Design Types
- 14: Usage after 1869
- 15-16: Reproductions of 1945

14 February 1854: Post Offices Re-Numbered



- |                                     |               |              |                              |                                      |                     |               |             |                          |                |             |           |                     |                  |                       |                    |                             |                                  |                      |                                   |                      |                       |                                |                         |                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Main Offices (red)</b>           | 2 Barcelona   | 3 Cadiz      | 4 Coruna                     | 8 Valencia                           |                     |               |             |                          |                |             |           |                     |                  |                       |                    |                             |                                  |                      |                                   |                      |                       |                                |                         |                     |                      |
| <b>First Class Offices (brown)</b>  | 9 Alicante    | 10 Cordoba   | 11 Murcia                    | 12 Oviedo                            | 13 Toledo           | 14 Valladolid | 15 Zaragoza |                          |                |             |           |                     |                  |                       |                    |                             |                                  |                      |                                   |                      |                       |                                |                         |                     |                      |
| <b>Second Class Offices (black)</b> | 16 Albacete   | 17 Almeria   | 18 Avila                     | 19 Badajoz                           | 20 Bilbao (Vizcaya) | 21 Burgos     | 22 Caceres  | 23 Castellon de la Plana | 24 Ciudad Real | 25 Cuenca   | 26 Girona | 27 Guadalajara      | 28 Huelva        | 29 Huesca             | 30 Jaen            | 31 Leon                     | 32 Lerida                        | 33 Logrono           | 34 Lugo                           | 35 Orense            | 36 Palencia           | 37 Palma de Mallorca (Balears) | 38 Pamplona (Navarra)   |                     |                      |
| <b>Branch Offices (blue)</b>        | 39 Pontevedra | 40 Salamanca | 41 San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa) | 42 Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias) | 43 Santander        | 44 Segovia    | 45 Soria    | 46 Tarragona             | 47 Teruel      | 48 Victoria | 49 Zamora | 50 Irun (Guipuzcoa) | 51 Bailen (Jaen) | 52 Beneveite (Zamora) | 53 Ecija (Sevilla) | 54 Manzanares (Ciudad Real) | 55 Medina del Campo (Valladolid) | 56 Santiago (Coruna) | 57 Talavera de la Reina (Badajoz) | 58 Tarazona (Cuenca) | 59 Trujillo (Caceres) | 60 Vigo (Pontevedra)           | 61 La Junquera (Gerona) | 62 Tuy (Pontevedra) | 63 San Roque (Cadiz) |
- NOTE: the provincial name is in brackets, where that post office name and the capital of the province do not match.



**The 1945 Reproduction**  
In celebration of "Stamp Day" this issue was produced and sold by subscription only, on Oct 12, 1945 in Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla and Zaragoza. Only 100,000 stamps were printed and the plates were destroyed, as advised in official bulletin of 2 Dec 1945. It pictures the Conde de San Luis, who introduced postage stamps to Spain and generally modernized the Spanish Post Office, which included creating the Rueda de Carreta post mark.

Although "philatelic" these next four items have gone through the posts and this was a legal postmark. This cover is addressed to Madrid, and was processed through the Madrid Branch Office, no. 18, on 13 Oct 1945, per the backstamp below. It received the red cancellation which is slightly different from the black on the next page, in the front of "OCT". This was an expensive piece of mail. The rate for mail within a city is 20c + registration 40c for a total of 60c. So overpaid by 6.40 pesetas, which was a lot of money in 1945.

**The 1945 Reproduction**  
Sevilla to Giron, Oviedo, for a rate of 40c. Although in an airmail envelope it did not go by air as shown by the by the Oviedo backstamp. The envelope was a standard, easily available air mail envelope, with the arms of the Falange (yoked arrows), the only political party allowed in Franco's Spain, superimposed on the double eagle of Charles V, who was the Holy Roman Emperor, and played a major part in the persecution of the Protestant Reformation in Hapsburg controlled Europe, in the mid 1500s.

This cover was mailed from Barcelona to England. The rate for a 20gm. letter was 75c + 75c registration + 1.50p airmail for a total of 3 pesetas. So overpaid by 7 pesetas. Like the cover on the previous page it was mailed by a stamp dealer, "Barcelona Filatelica", Alexander Faldman, proprietor. No arrival mark, but it has the standard Spanish government censor on the reverse, although it is too blurred to read.

**1945 Reproduction: Zaragoza**  
This large envelope was prepared by the Zaragoza Post Office for sale to the general public. It features the airmail stamps issued by the Franco regime: both printings of the Cierva issue, at Burgos in 1939 (first six stamps across) and Madrid in 1941 (next 6 stamps across) as well as the Ferdinand overprints of 1938. They are cancelled by the special mark for Stamp Day 1945. It was only to be used on the 10P green Conde de San Luis issue. He was the Postmaster who reformed the Post Office in 1854. This mark is only recorded in black ink, giving us another example of the "whim" of the postal clerk.

# Spain:

## The Rueda de Carreta (Cartwheel) Cancellation



issues of: 11 April 1856



1 February 1860



16 July 1862



by 1 January 1864 Numbered  
Grill has replaced Cartwheel

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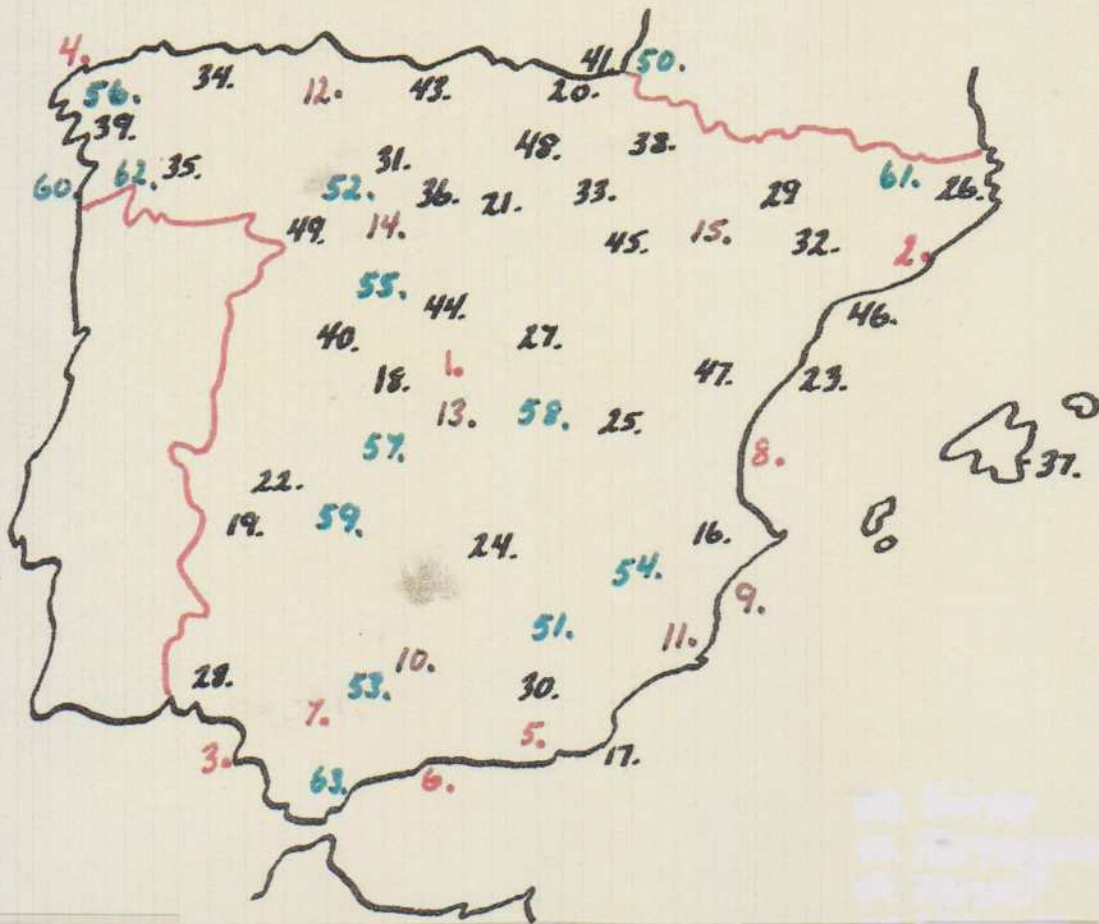
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# 14 February 1854: Post Offices Re-Numbered



## Main Offices (red)



2 Barcelona



3 Cadiz



4 Coruna



8 Valencia



5 Granada

6 Malaga

7 Sevilla

## First Class Offices (brown)

- 9. Alicante
- 10. Cordoba
- 11. Murcia
- 12. Oviedo
- 13. Toledo
- 14. Valladolid
- 15. Zaragoza

## Second Class Offices (black)

- 16. Albacete
- 17. Almeria
- 18. Avila
- 19. Badajoz
- 20. Bilbao (Vizcaya)
- 21. Burgos
- 22. Caceres

## Second Class Offices (black)

- 23. Castellon de la Plana
- 24. Ciudad Real
- 25. Cuenca
- 26. Gerona
- 27. Guadalajara
- 28. Huelva
- 29. Huesca
- 30. Jaen
- 31. Leon
- 32. Lerida
- 33. Logrono
- 34. Lugo
- 35. Orense
- 36. Palencia
- 37. Palma de Mallorca (Balears)
- 38. Pamplona (Navarra)
- 39. Pontevedra
- 40. Salamanca
- 41. San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa)
- 42. Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias)
- 43. Santander
- 44. Segovia
- 45. Soria
- 46. Tarragona
- 47. Teruel
- 48. Vitoria
- 49. Zamora

## Branch Offices (blue)

- 50. Irun (Guipuzcoa)
- 51. Bailen (Jaen)
- 52. Benevente (Zamora)
- 53. Ecija (Sevilla)
- 54. Manzanares (Ciudad Real)
- 55. Medina del Campo (Valladollid)
- 56. Santiago (Coruna)
- 57. Talavera de la Reina (Badajoz)
- 58. Tarancon (Cuenca)
- 59. Trujillo (Caceres)
- 60. Vigo (Pontevedra)
- 61. La Junquera (Gerona)
- 62. Tuy (Pontevedra)
- 63. San Roque (Cadiz)

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9. Alicante

Numbers 6 and 9 are distinguished by a period, indicating orientation



10 Cordoba



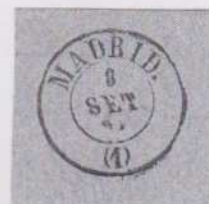
11 Murcia



13 Toledo

12 Oviedo

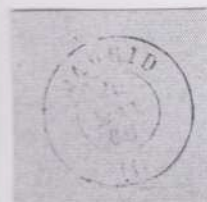
Folded letter sheet, 6 Sep 1863, to Madrid



Arrived 8 Sep 1863

14 Valladolid

Folded letter sheet, 19 May 1860, to Madrid



Arrived 20 May 1860



15 Zaragoza



16 Albacete



18 Avila

17 Almeria

Folded letter sheet, 7 Aug 1862, to Barcelona



Arrived 11 Aug 1862

19 Badajoz

Folded letter sheet, 12 Oct 1867, to Trujillo

A beautiful example of a blue cancellation



Arrived 21 Oct 1867  
Late use of the CDS of 1854 which was replaced in 1862 (font of the date is upright)



20 Bilbao  
(Vizcaya)



21 Burgos



23 Castellon del la Plana

22 Caceres

Folded letter sheet, 22 Apr 1865, to Zafra, Badajoz



Arrived 29 Apr 1865

24 Ciudad Real

Folded Letter sheet, 30 Oct 1858, to Madrid



Arrived 31 Oct 1858



25 Cuenca

26 Gerona

Folded letter sheet, 20 Feb 1863, to Barcelona



Arrived 21 Feb 1863

29 Huesca

Folded letter sheet, 19 Apr 1866, to Barcelona



Arrived 21 Apr 1866



31 Leon



32 Lerida



33 Logrono



34 Lugo



35 Orense

30 Jaen

Folded letter sheet, 11 Jan 1859, to Madrid



36 Palencia



Arrived 13 Jan 1859

37 Palma de Mallorca (Balears)

Folded letter sheet, 11 Oct 1862, to Barcelona



Arrived 15 Oct 1862



38 Pamplona  
(Navarra)



39 Pontevedra



40 Salamanca



42 Santa Cruz de Tenerife  
(Canarias)

41 San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa)  
Folded letter sheet, 8 Jan 1860, to Madrid  
Double rate letter, for two sheets of paper



Arrived 11 Jan 1860

43 Santander  
Folded letter sheet, 10 Jan 1859, to Madrid



Arrived 13 Feb 1859



44 Segovia



45 Soria



47 Teruel



49 Zamora

46 Tarragona

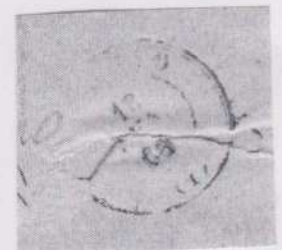
Folded letter sheet, 2 Oct 1864, to Barcelona



Arrived 7 Oct 1864

48 Vitoria

Folded letter sheet, 17 Jul 1860, to Madrid



Arrived 18 Jul 1860



51 Bailen  
(Jaen)

50 Irun (Guipuzcoa)



blue cancel

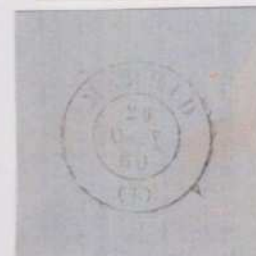


Folded letter sheet dated 14 July 1866 to Bayonne, France. Irun is a border point. The Spanish postmark reads: España, Irun, in red, above the stamps. It is upside down to them. The French postmark, also in red, is also dated 14 July 1866, reads: Espagne, St. Jean de Luz. The red "PD" indicates postage has been paid to the destination. The black "5c" is a French surcharge.

This cover illustrates the **special rate of 6 cuartos** for points within 30 km. of the French border. It was 12 cuartos for the rest of France. No arrival mark.

55 Medina del Campo (Valladolid)

Folded letter sheet, 25 Oct 1860, to Madrid



Arrived 26 Oct 1860



57 Talavera de la Reina  
(Badajoz)



59 Trujillo  
(Caceres)  
blue cancel



60 Vigo  
(Pontevedra)



61 La Junquera  
(Gerona) blue cancel



62 Tuy  
(Pontevedra)

56 Santiago de Compostella (Coruna)  
Folded letter sheet, 4 Aug 1862, to Villagarcia, Pontevedra province



Arrived 5 Aug 1862

63 San Roque (Cadiz)  
Envelope, 22 Jun 1861, to an address within San Roque. **No Arrival mark.**  
Because this is an envelope, the local rate is doubled to four cuartos.



**Later Usage**

Found on all issues until 1876. These are on the 1870 issue.

**14 Valladolid**

Folded letter sheet, 1871, to Madrid.



**Modifications**



**16 Albacete**



**12 Oviedo**  
blue cancel



Arrived 26 Apr 1871  
red was normal at this time

**40 Salamanca**

**6. Malaga**

**20 Bilbao**  
(Vizcaya)



original      new font  
First used on this issue of  
1 Mar 1864 and as late as 1875.



revision  
Only found on the issues  
of 1 Jan 1865 and 1866



revision  
Only found on issues of  
1 Jul 1867 and 1868

**48 Vitoria**

First recorded in 1870 and found until 1876.

Folded letter sheet, 4 Mar 1871, to Bordeaux, France. Travelled by RPO on the "Norte" line to the border, red mark upper left corner. Crossed into France the same day, per the red mark, lower right. Red PD shows paid to destination No arrival mark. Single letter rate for France 12 cuartos.



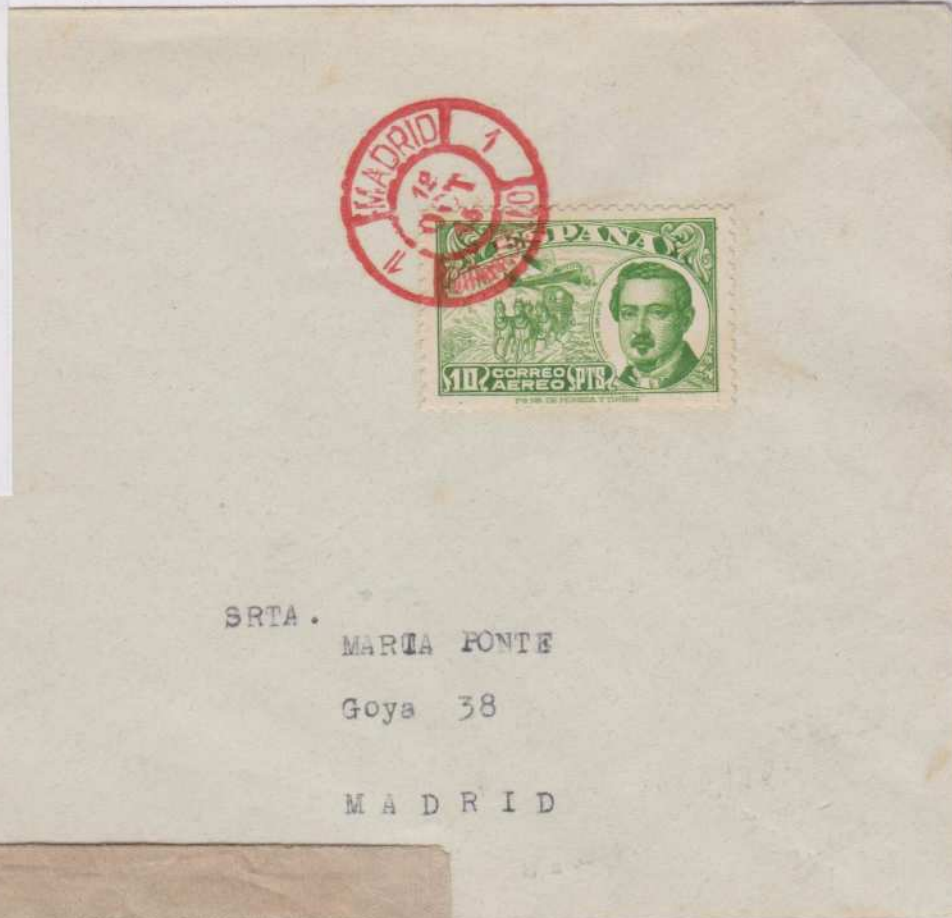
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This was an expensive piece of mail. The rate for mail within a city is 20c + registration 40c for a total of 60c. So overpaid by 9.40 pesetas, which was a lot of money in 1945.



This cover is 1 of 31 (blue pencil above post office registration box) mailed by the Spanish philatelist and stamp dealer, Manuel Galvez. Backstamped New York Reg'y Division 24 Oct 1945

The UPAE rate is 40c + registration 40c + airmail 4.50p per 10 gms. The envelope has been opened so assuming the contents brought the weight to 20gms. the cost would be 9.80 pesetas, over by 20c.



The 1945 Reproduction



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