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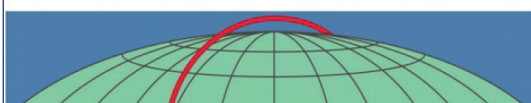
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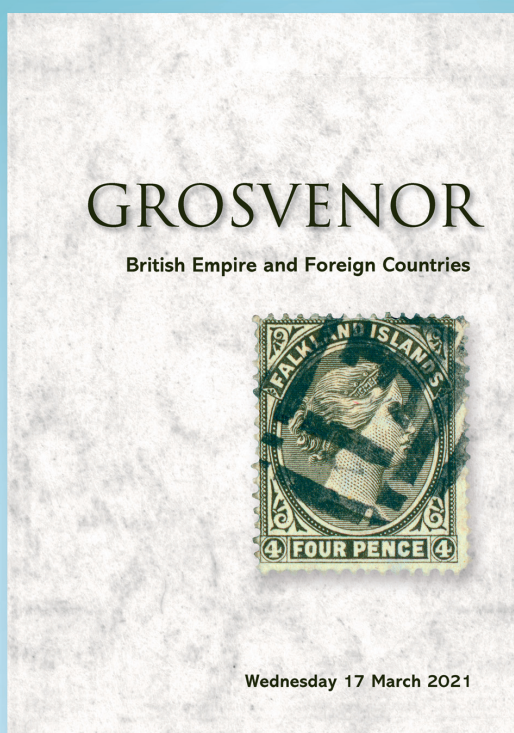
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From the Editor.

Moving Forward, Together

Tony Bard FRPSL

THIS MONTH SEES THE START of my second year as Editor of *THE LONDON PHILATELIST*, and I will also soon have notched up 44 years as a member of the Society. In my first 43 years of membership I was honoured to give my first (and so far, only) display at number 41, had two articles published in this journal (one of which was awarded the Tapling Medal) and I was elected a Fellow. However, as far as interaction with other members prior to January 2020 was concerned, well, they were few and far between. I accept full responsibility for this, as despite living in reasonably close proximity to Devonshire Place, the demands of work prevented me from attending a single meeting (other than my own display and award ceremony, of course!). So in some ways I was in the same position as our many members who are hardly ever able to get to meetings because of where they live. Obviously under the current restrictions this occasional opportunity has become an impossibility. So how can members of this prestigious Society interact? Certainly the advent of Zoom meetings has had a very positive impact and this journal provides a good part of the 'glue' that joins us together in our enjoyment of philately. Many of you are also members of specialist societies and international philatelic organisations, so your involvement with other collectors could be increased significantly. But when a Society is as diverse as ours, in terms of collecting interests and the geographical spread of the membership, how do we go about strengthening our connections?

I have always collected what are considered to be niche areas, from Jammu & Kashmir postal history, through mountaineering and polar expeditions to my current obsession, the Koreas and the Korean War. At the time of writing this piece, I can confidently state that I am aware of three other members who share, in part at least, my current obsession. But there may be many more. The trouble is that there is no easy way, other than by going through the pages of past editions of the LP, to find other like-minded collectors. So I have decided to try and redress this situation. As a result, the idea of reviving a register of members' interests is being examined. It existed on our website before, but went the way of many online activities - it faded away. I hope to bring you encouraging news about this initiative shortly. However, GDPR legislation plus the Society's commitment to always protect the confidentiality of members' personal and contact details, may impact on the viability of this particular project significantly.

More immediately, I am pleased to announce a new, regular feature in *THE LONDON PHILATELIST*: The Research Hub. This is designed to publicise the research currently being undertaken by our membership. This research might be in preparation for a book or an article, or simply subjects about which members wish to find out more. It will on one level tell you who collects what, but it will also provide an opportunity for fellow specialists to communicate directly with each other. I sincerely hope that readers will take this opportunity to post their research interests together with their preferred contact information. The Research Hub makes its debut on page 59. You never know, maybe I will find a fourth or even a fifth Korean War fan as a result.

We are featuring two 'big hitters' in this issue, with very comprehensive contributions from Guillermo Gallegos and Past President Jane Moubray. Richard Berry will probably provoke discussion with his article, which I was initially tempted to sub-title 'The Story Behind (a Piece of) the Cover'! We also have an update on the Everest Flight of 1933, the first part of Brian Callan's history of the stamps issued by the Electric Telegraph Companies, plus Dane Garrod's story behind a postcard addressed to Major Evans. Hopefully all of this along with the Society's meeting reports, will give you a broad selection to enjoy.

The 19th Century Die Proofs of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company

Guillermo F Gallegos FRPSL

THE THREE OR FOUR DIGITS ON THE 19TH CENTURY DIE PROOFS of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company (hereinafter referred to as 'Hamilton') have puzzled Latin American collectors for years. There has been speculation whether the numbers represented a system for die numbering, internal order numbers or printing job numbers.

In 1986, William Welch, at the time the foremost Hamilton collector and editor of *The Seebecker*, (the journal of the short-lived International Seebeck Study Society) correctly determined that the digits were actually die numbers, and indicated that 'no complete listing has been made of the Hamilton Bank Note Company (*sic*) die proof numbers for the Seebeck issues...' More than thirty years after, and despite the wealth of information that has appeared, mostly from the dispersal of the American Bank Note Company archives that also included some Hamilton material, the overall census suggested by Welch has been a pending assignment.

Nicholas F. Seebeck and Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company

The names of Nicholas Seebeck and Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company have been intertwined for more than a century, even leading to the perception that Hamilton did not continue after Seebeck's death in 1899, when in fact, Hamilton had a history both before and after Seebeck's involvement.

Nicholas Seebeck was born in Germany in 1857 and emigrated to the United States around 1866. He started in the stamp trade between 1872 and 1873 and operated a stationery shop for some years. Some sources consider him to be the supplier for the 1879 issue of the Dominican Republic and the 1879-1880 lithographed issue of the Colombian state of Bolivar. In 1883, he sold his retail stamp business to Gustave Calman.

Hamilton Bank Note Company was originally constituted in 1881 but ran into financial issues during the 1882-85 depression in the US, and most probably went bankrupt. As a result, on 16 January 1884, the same owners of the insolvent company created a new one, the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, which purchased the assets (machinery, dies and rolls) of the previous one. Over the years, the names of the two companies have been confused and interchanged, with most collectors associating the stamps printed in the 1890s with Hamilton Bank Note Company, when they were actually printed by Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. This confusion may come because the latter company often referred to itself as Hamilton Bank Note Company in its stamp selvages, most of its postal stationery, and even in some business minute notes.

Nicholas Seebeck bought one-sixth of the new company in April 1884. Company trustees elected him secretary and treasurer and hired him as business manager. Although the major source of income was the contract to supply the tickets for New York's Elevated Railroad, Hamilton also entered the supplying of stamps in 1885. The first customer was the US Postal Telegraph Company, followed by revenue stamps for Colombia (1887-1888) and Guatemala (1890).

Around 1888, Seebeck and Ernest Schernikow, his brother-in-law and a partner at Hamilton, conceived the idea of supplying Central and South American countries with free yearly stamp issues in exchange for all the obsolete remainders at the end of each year and the right to reprint them for sale to collectors. Seebeck travelled to Central America during the first months of 1889 to pitch this

idea. He was unsuccessful in Guatemala and Costa Rica, but agreed supply contracts with El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. In 1891, Ecuador became the fourth country to sign a contract with Hamilton, when Seebeck accepted the arrangements made by the freelance printing salesman Henry Etheridge with its government. Figure 2 shows a sample card with proofs from the four countries.



Figure 1. Composite die proof of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras designs, die number 580. (See page 14)



Figure 2. Sample card with plate proofs from Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The contracts specifically mentioned that a new issue had to be supplied every year, its design to be approved by the countries around April of the previous year. This required Hamilton to have at least a design proposal for each contract by March, which led to the wealth of die proofs that will be listed in the following sections. It is generally agreed that the Hamilton die proofs were originally done as part of the production process, although some of the items were possibly reprinted at a later date.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter into the details of the contracts, their allowed reprints and the resulting outraged reaction to this practice. Partly because of the latter, Honduras was the first country to cancel its contract with Hamilton in the autumn of 1893 but continued using its issues until 1895 because of delays in printing stamps locally. Since Ecuador also cancelled its contract in 1896, only El Salvador and Nicaragua complied with the stipulated 10-year period.

Nicholas Seebeck died on 23 June 1899. Hamilton continued its operations, but only produced five more stamp issues in the 20th Century: two issues for the Dominican Republic in 1900 and 1902, one for Panama in 1906 and two for Honduras in 1946 and 1947. Schernikow was a director for some years, and Seebeck's son, August, was vice-president of the company in the early 1940s. At some point, it went back to using the name Hamilton Bank Note Company.

Hamilton became one of the first security printing companies to fall under the wave of consolidation that the industry experienced in the second half of the 20th century; being purchased

by the Security Bank Note Company of Philadelphia in 1951. This entity in turn merged in 1957 with Columbian Bank Note Company under the name of Security-Columbian Bank Note Company, later changed in 1965 to United States Banknote Corporation. In 1990, the United States Banknote Corporation bought International Banknote Corporation, which (under its previous name B.T. Babbitt Inc.) had acquired between 1968 to 1972 all the American Bank Note Company stock. The consolidated company became the American Bank Note Corporation, later changed to ABCorp.

Hamilton Die Proof Census Structure and General Considerations

The present article intends to provide a first version for this census of Hamilton's 19th Century die proofs. All of Hamilton's postal customers were Latin American governments, possibly because of Schernikow's connections with several countries of the region (he was vice-consul of El Salvador in New York, and later secretary of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the largest silver mine in the country). The only known stamp order for the United States actually produced by Hamilton was for the Postal Telegraph Company in 1885, although it bid in the mid-1890s for the United States stamp contract that was up for renewal, which was in the end awarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

As such, the census considers the four countries that had postage stamp contracts during the 1890s (Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua), plus others that the company offered designs to or provided single issues, and generic engraving designs. The census has been based on individual listings for the four countries with contracts and complemented by items found in auction catalogues and in more than ten collections.

The list is organised by die numbers, which were sequential regardless of the country or use (postal, telegraph, revenue, etc.) the die was for. Some numbers are only known because of handwritten inscriptions on some items, especially those originating from the American Bank Note Company archive. The die numbers are correlated in most cases to the chronological order of the issues, although both the possible production and issue years are shown on the tables. Die proofs without a number have been grouped alongside similar proofs that have one. It is important to consider that examples of some proofs with known numbers also exist without them. Artist's essays, where an engraving has been supplemented by pencil or ink drawings, are out of the scope of this census.

The lowest Hamilton die numbers known are 67 for a vignette of Simon Bolivar possibly offered to Colombia, and then 180, used in a design for the 1885 stamps of the Postal Telegraph Company. The highest number is 1057 for a die proof of the 1898 issue for El Salvador. There are also some proofs for the Colombia revenues originally issued in 1887, but whose die proof numbers are 1178 to 1180, so they do not fall into the general logic of the die numbers. These and the other exceptions in the numbering sequence will be covered in the comments for every year.

The die proofs were usually printed on India paper, and some examples were sunken on thin card. The most utilised colours in these proofs were black, blue and red, although others can be found, especially green or brown. The known colours for each proof are listed on the tables.

No exact number of items per die proof is known. We have estimated that there could be around 15 to 20 examples of each, considering all colours. If we take this number as accurate, there would be no point in doing this number of examples for each proof just to ensure no mistakes were made while doing the master engraving die, so at least some of these were done with a philatelic purpose. It has been believed for decades that several of the die proofs were reprinted. The exact year is unknown, but it is suspected that they may have been done in 1903 or 1904 when Schernikow bought the dies of the Philadelphia Bank Note Company and made reprints from the dies of the US 1861 issue in as many as fifteen colours.

It is not possible to know for sure when an individual proof was printed, unless it has some additional context like handwritten comments. Some proofs are known pasted in cut outs from what has been reported to be archive material from the American Bank Note Company. These examples could be from original Hamilton files incorporated afterwards into the latter's archives

when the companies were consolidated, and as such, they could be contemporary to the original printings, although there is no definite evidence of when they were prepared. A few examples were formed by individual dies pasted into sheets following the original die proof sequence and complemented with pencil inscriptions referring to the original die number.

Regardless of when these die proofs were printed, they were made in relatively limited numbers and are eagerly sought by collectors, especially the composite proofs, made from more than one die, which are rather scarce.

Table 1. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced between 1885 and 1888.

Key to colour abbreviations appears after Table 12 on page 27

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [rev. = revenue, [PD] = Postage Due) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | 67 | c1885 | N/A | Colombia? | | DE: Bolivar vignette | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 2 | 180 | c1885 | 1885 | Postal Telegraph Co (PTC) | 10c | DP | Bk, Rd, Gr, DkBl |
| 3 | | c1885 | 1885 | PTC | 15c | DP | Bk, Gr, Or, LtBl |
| 4 | 182 | c1885 | 1885 | PTC | 25c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 5 | 183 | c1885 | 1885 | PTC | 50c | DP | Bk, Gr, Bw, DkBl |
| 6 | 414 | 1886? | N/A | Colombia | | DE: 5c unadopted design | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 7 | | c1887 | N/A | Colombia | 1 | Rejected DE: rev. stamp (no \$ before 1) | Bk |
| 8 | 1178? | c1887 | 1887 | Colombia | \$1 | DP: rev. stamp | Bk |
| 9 | 1179? | c1887 | 1887 | Colombia | 25 | DP: rev. stamp | Bk |
| 10 | 1180? | c1887 | 1887 | Colombia | 50 | DP: rev. stamp | Bk |
| 11 | 371 | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: decorative line | Bk |
| 12 | 374 | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: decorative oval | Bk |
| 13 | 375 | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: oval background + decorative line | Bk, Bw |
| 14 | 376 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | | Rejected DE: rev. vignette design | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 15 | 377 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | | Rejected DE: rev. frame design | Bk |
| 16 | 379 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | | Rejected DE: rev. w/o value 'centavos' inscription | Rd |
| 17 | 380 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | 1c | Rejected DE: rev. stamp | Rd |
| 18 | 381 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | | Rejected DE: rev. w/o value 'Pesos' | Vm, Vt |
| 19 | 382 | 1888 | 1889 | Guatemala | 1P | Rejected DE: rev. stamp | LtBw |
| 20 | 383 | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: allegorical flower | Vt |
| 21 | 384 | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: allegorical flower + decorative lines | Vt |
| 22 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: 8-pointed star | Vt |
| 23 | 388 | 1888 | N/A | Washington & Georgetown R.R. | | DP: train tickets | Bk |
| 24 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: wheel | Bw |
| 25 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: background element | Bk |
| 26 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: two background elements with "Hamilton Bank Note Co., N.Y." | Vt |
| 27 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: background elements with "Hamilton Bank Note Co., N.Y." | Vt |
| 28 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: background elements with "Hamilton Bank Note Co., N.Y." | Bl |
| 29 | | 1888 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: "Hamilton Bank Note Eng & PTC Co - 88 & 90 Gold St New York" | Bk |
| 30 | | 1880s | N/A | Union R.R. Co. Providence | | DP: train tickets | Bw, Vt, Vm, |

The Early Years (1885-1888)

Before the 1889 contracts, Hamilton prepared and supplied the Postal Telegraph Company stamps in 1885, the revenues for Colombia in 1887 and the 1889-1890 revenues for Guatemala. It offered in 1886 some designs to the Colombian National Post, which were rejected. Die proofs are also known for several engravings with decorative elements and for the Union R.R. Co. Providence and the Washington & Georgetown R.R. train tickets. See Figures 3 to 6 for examples of these proofs.

Die numbers in these years range from 67 to 388. An anomaly is die number 414, which corresponds to the Colombia rejected design. According to the numbering, this die should have been made around 1889, but the issue was prepared in 1886. Another incongruity is the aforementioned Colombian revenue die proofs with numbers 1178, 1179 and 1180. The die numbers are the highest in the Hamilton census, but these revenues were issued in 1887.



Figure 3. Die proofs for the Postal Telegraph Company, numbers 180 and 182.



Figure 4. Die proofs possibly for the rejected Colombia issue, numbers 67 and 414.



Figure 5. Die proof of the vignette for the Guatemala revenue issue, without the number 376, with which it is also known.



Figure 6. Die proofs of the Colombia revenues, numbered 1178, 1179 and 1180.

The Start of the 'Seebeck' Contracts (1889)

1889 was a landmark year for Hamilton, as it signed the stamp supply contracts with El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua and prepared the first issues that were to be used during 1890. It also prepared designs for the Colombian State of Bolivar, which were rejected.

The designs for the three countries depicted allegorical motifs: The Honduran coat of arms, a locomotive and a telegraph representing progress for Nicaragua, and an allegory of the Republic for El Salvador.

Die numbers in this year range from 416 to 453. There are several die essays for partial designs of the stamps and stationery and die proofs for several values of the issued items. See Figures 7 to 9 for examples of these proofs.

1890 is unique in the number of die proofs prepared for design elements used in the postal stationery, like proof numbers 445, 446, 450 and 453. Die proofs 436 and 446 were prepared for the 1890 postal cards indicia of El Salvador, and later reused for the 1892 Ecuador postal cards. There is also an unnumbered die proof with design elements used in the postal cards for both Honduras and El Salvador.



Figure 7. Die proof with design elements used in the 1890 postal cards of Honduras and El Salvador.



Figure 8. Double die proof of Honduras 1890 issue. Left die with numeral tablet blank, right with accepted 'centavos' tablet.

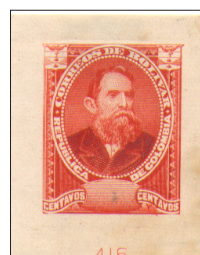


Figure 9. Die proof of rejected design for the Colombia state of Bolivar, numbered 416.

Table 2. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1889.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | | 1889 | N/A | Bolivar | | Rejected DE: vignette design | Bk |
| 2 | 416 | 1889 | N/A | Bolivar | | Rejected DE: unadopted design with no values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Or |
| 3 | | 1889 | N/A | Bolivar | | Rejected DPs with value added | Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, Vt, Vm |
| 4 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | DE: full Coat of Arms design | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 5 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | DE: numeral and 'centavos' tablets blank | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, Vt |
| 6 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | DE: numeral tablet, rejected printed 'Centavos' | Bk |
| 7 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | Double DE: left w/numeral tablet blank, right w/accepted 'centavos' tablet | Bk, Bw |
| 8 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | Double DE: left w/blank tablets, right w/accepted 'centavos' tablet | Bk, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 9 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 5c | DP | Gr |
| 10 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 10c | DP | Rd |
| 11 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 2c, 5c, 10c | Triple DP | Bk |
| 12 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 20c, 25c, 30c | Triple DP | Gr |
| 13 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 50c, N/A, 75c | Triple DP | Rd |
| 14 | 424 | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 1P, 1c, 40c | Triple DP | Rd, Bw |
| 15 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 2c, 2c | Double DP: '2' different on each | DkGr |
| 16 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 3c | DP with unaccepted frame design | Vm |
| 17 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 20c | DP | Vm, Bw |
| 18 | 428 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 5P, 1P, 2P, 10P | Quadruple DP | Rd, Gr, Or, Vm |
| 19 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 20c | DP | Rd |
| 20 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 25c | DP | Bw |
| 21 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 30c | DP | Rd |
| 22 | 432 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PC]: coat of arms | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 23 | 434? | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | N/A | DP: coat of arms indicium in negative | Bl, DpBl |
| 24 | 434? | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | 2c | DP: coat of arms indicium | Bl |
| 25 | 435 | 1889 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: undefined oval | Bk |
| 26 | 436 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador, Ecuador | 2c, 3c | DE [PC]: double indicia | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 27 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE: stamp frame w/o vignette or values | Rd, Gr, Bw, DkRd |
| 28 | 438 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE: stamp design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, DkRd |
| 29 | 438? | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 20c | DP [PE]: indicium | |
| 30 | 440 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PC]: inscriptions | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Ca |
| 31 | 441 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | 3c, 5c, 10c, 20c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Vt, LtBw, Ye |
| 32 | 442 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE: stamp design w/o values B4 | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 33 | 443 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | 2c, 50c, 1P, 25c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Br, Li, Ca |
| 34 | 445 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PC]: Inscriptions | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 35 | 446 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador, Ecuador | 2c, 3c | Double DE [PC]: indicia centre | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |

Table 2. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1889.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 36 | 448 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | 1c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 37 | 450 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PC]: inscriptions | Bk |
| 38 | | 1889 | 1890 | Honduras | | DE [PC]: Honduran inscriptions | Rd |
| 39 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador, Honduras | | DE [PC]: Honduran & Salvadorian inscriptions (Type A - one with three French inscriptions and Type B - one with four) | Type A - Rd; Type B - Bk, Bl |
| 40 | 453 | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: no numerals | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 41 | 454 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 5c | DP [PE]: Indicum | Bl |
| 42 | 459 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 50c | DP [PE]: Indicum | DkGr |
| 43 | 460 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 10c | DP wrapper: Indicum | DkBl |
| 44 | 461 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 30c | DP [PE]: Indicum | Bw |
| 45 | 462 | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | | DE: wrapper indicium w/o value | Rd, Gr |
| 46 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: embossed centre | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 47 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: embossed centre b4 | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 48 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: no value inscriptions | Bl |
| 49 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: indicium with upper inscriptions in black over a white background | Bk, LtBl |
| 50 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: indicium with upper inscriptions in white over a coloured background | Bl, Vm, LtBl |
| 51 | | 1889 | 1890 | El Salvador | 11c, 5c | Double DP: envelope indicia | Bl, Ye |
| 52 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 3c | DE: progressive PC w/o engraved lines around indicium | Bl / LtBw |
| 53 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/no value | Bl |
| 54 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 1c | DP [PE]: Indicum | Bl |
| 55 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 2c | DP [PE]: Indicum | Bl |
| 56 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 1c | DP: wrapper indicium | Bk |
| 57 | | 1889 | 1890 | Nicaragua | 2c | DP: wrapper indicium | Bk |

Issues prepared in 1890 for use in 1891

Allegorical motifs were also used for the 1891 issues of Nicaragua (the goddess of plenty) and El Salvador (an allegory of progress with a locomotive in front of a volcano). The Honduran stamps depicted President Luis Bogran, one of the first living persons to be honoured by a postage stamp in Central America. (Costa Rican President Prospero Fernandez was the first in 1883, and his successor, Bernardo Soto, appeared on stamps in 1887 and 1889). Die numbers in this year range from 494 to 529. Almost half of the known die proofs were prepared for postal envelope indicia, but there are none for postal cards. See Figures 10 and 11 for examples of these proofs.



Figure 10. Triple die proof of the 1891 El Salvador issue, numbered 508.

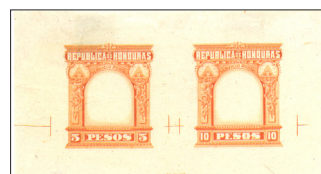


Figure 11. Double die essay of the frames for the high values of the 1891 Honduras, numbered 527.

Table 3. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1890.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 494 | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: design without values | Bl, Rd, Vm |
| 2 | 496 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | | DE: stamp w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw, DkGr |
| 3 | 499 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 2c, 3c, 5c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw, DkGr |
| 4 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 1c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 5 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 2c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 6 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 7 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 11c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 8 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 12½ | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 9 | 506 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 10c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 10 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 20c, 22c, 3c, 6c | Composite DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 11 | 508 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 10c, 11c, 20c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 12 | 509 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 50c, 25c, N/A | Triple DP: one w/o value | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 13 | 510 | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 1c, 1P | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 14 | 513 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | | DE: design + rejected tablet | Bk, Bl, Rd, DkGr, LtGr |
| 15 | 517 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | 1c, 2c | Double DP | Gr, Rd |
| 16 | 518 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | 2P, 5P | Double DP | Bl, Gr |
| 17 | 519 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | 10P, 1P | Double DP | Gr, Bw |
| 18 | 520 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c | Quadruple DP | Gr, Or, Li, Vt |
| 19 | 521 | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 20 | | 1890 | 1891 | Nicaragua | | Double DE [PE]: indicium w/o values, one with 'Centavos' | Bl |
| 21 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 1c | DE [PE]: indicium | LtBl, DkBl |
| 22 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 2c | DE [PE]: indicium | DkBl |
| 23 | | 1890 | 1891 | El Salvador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium | LtBl, DkBl |
| 24 | 524 | 1890 | 1892 | Nicaragua | | DE: vignette for 1892 issue | Bk |
| 25 | 526 | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | 1P, 2P | Double DE: frame bi-colour stamps + values | Gr, Bw, Or |
| 26 | 527 | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | 5P, 10P | Double DE: frame bi-colour stamps + values | Gr, Bw, Or |
| 27 | | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | | DE: frame bi-colour stamps w/o values | Gr |
| 28 | 529 | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | | DE: portrait vignette | Bk |
| 29 | | 1890 | 1891 | Honduras | 25c | DP | Bk, Gr |

The Columbus Issues and Ecuador becomes a Customer (Issues prepared in 1891 for use in 1892)

Hamilton jumped into the interest generated by the 400th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage to America in 1492, and designed stamps for El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua based on the event. In contrast, the issue for Ecuador depicted President Juan Flores.

Die numbers in this year range from 530 to 570. There is a die proof for Honduras numbered 414 which does not follow the general sequence. Considering that there is also a die proof for Colombia with the same digits, we believe it was a mistake in the numbering. About a third of the die proofs known are for postal envelope or wrapper indicia. See Figures 12 to 14 for examples of these proofs.

Table 4 . Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1891.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | 414 | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | | DE: design w/ blank numeral tablets | Bl, Rd |
| 2 | 530 | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | 1c, 25c, 30c | Triple DP | Gr, Bw, Or |
| 3 | | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | 2c, 1P | Double DP | Rd |
| 4 | 532 | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | 40c, 50c, 75c | Triple DP | Or |
| 5 | | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | 5c, 10c, 20c | Triple DP | Vt |
| 6 | 538 | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | 1P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, Or |
| 7 | 543 | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | 2c, 3c, 5c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Or |
| 8 | | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | | DE: four stamps w/o values | Bk |
| 9 | 547 | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | 1c, 10c, 11c, 20c, 25c, 50c | Composite DP: eight stamps, two w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Or |
| 10 | 548 | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in negative | Bk, Bl, Bw |
| 11 | | 1891 | 1892 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in positive | Bk |
| 12 | 550 | 1891 | 1892 | Nicaragua | 10c, 5c, 2c | Triple DP | Bw |
| 13 | 551 | 1891 | 1892 | Nicaragua | 1c, 50c, 20c | Triple DP | Gr, Bw |
| 14 | 552 | 1891 | 1892 | Nicaragua | 1P, 2P, 5P, 10P | Triple DP | Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 15 | | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | 1c, 22c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 12½c | Composite DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 16 | 564 | 1891 | 1892 | El Salvador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 17 | 565 | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o inscriptions | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 18 | 566 | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | | DE: design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw |
| 19 | 567 | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 1c, 2c, 5c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 20 | 568 | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 50c, 1S, 5S | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 21 | 569 | 1891 | 1892 | Nicaragua | | DE PE: indicium w/o values | Bk, Bl |
| 22 | 570 | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 5c, 10c, 20c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 23 | | 1891 | N/A | Ecuador | | DE: vignette depicting General Sucre | Bk |
| 24 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 2c | Progressive DP [PC] | Bk |
| 25 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 1c, 2c | DE: wrapper indicia in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 26 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 2c, 1c | DP: wrapper indicia - nos. w/ white borders | Bk, Bl |
| 27 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | | DE [PE]: embossed head of indicium | Embossed on white paper |
| 28 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 5c | DE: tall, thin value letters | Bl |
| 29 | | 1891 | 1892 | Ecuador | 5c | DP | Bw |



Figure 12. Composite die proof of El Salvador 1892 postal envelope and wrapper indicia in negative.

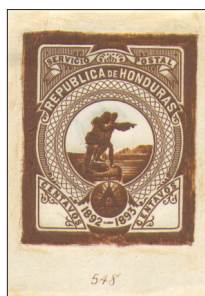


Figure 13. Die essay of 1892 Honduras indicium without values, number 548, and die essay in positive.



Figure 14. Die essay of 1892 Ecuador without values, number 566.

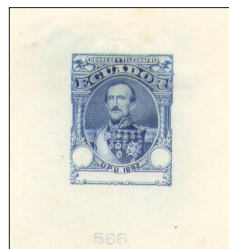


Figure 15. Die proof of rejected essay for Bolivia, number 581.



Figure 16. Die proof of 1893 Nicaragua 25c stamp, number 612.



Figure 17. Die proof of rejected essay for Haiti, number 585 (not shown).



Figure 18. Composite die proof of 1893 Ecuador Telegraph stamps, number 606.



Issues prepared in 1892 for use in 1893 and beyond

The analysis of the die numbers and the respective issues suggests that 1892 was an extremely busy year for Hamilton, only comparable to 1894 in the number of die proofs prepared.

The designs for the 1893 postal issues depicted the current president in El Salvador (Carlos Ezeta), a former one in Honduras (Trinidad Cabañas) and the Coat of Arms in Nicaragua. Telegraph and revenue stamps, but no postage stamps, were supplied for Ecuador. Besides the die proofs prepared for the four contracts, there were also designs proposed for Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Haiti, which were not accepted, and several stock engravings for internal use.

1892 is also remarkable as it was the only year where multi-country die proofs were produced. Die proof 601 had one of the rejected designs for Bolivia, the design for the 1894 issue of El Salvador, and a rejected proposal for Guatemala with the goddess Ceres. There is also an unnumbered die proof with only the vignettes of the three stamps printed in die proof 601.

The goddess Ceres design was also unsuccessfully offered to Honduras, then Nicaragua (see Table 7a), and ultimately reused for El Salvador in 1899 (see Table 11). There is no die proof known of the Ceres design for Honduras, but a die proof printing plate exists with this design. Its number is 635, which also appeared inscribed in pencil in one of the Guatemala rejected proofs.

The other multi-country proof was 580 which depicted three allegoric designs that were not used in 1893 as originally engraved but were accepted afterwards (see Figure 1). The design at the left ('Peace') is the design for El Salvador that eventually was used in 1896, the one at the centre was used in Nicaragua ('Victory') in 1894, and the one on the right ('Justice') was used for Honduras in 1895. This die proof is also unique in this census, as it has three or four different versions with the same die number depending on the year date inscription on each of the stamps:

- o Year Date 1 (see Table 5a): El Salvador 1893, Nicaragua 1893; Honduras 1893-1894
- o Year Date 2 (see Table 6): El Salvador 1894, Nicaragua 1893; Honduras 1893-1894
- o Year Date 3 (see Table 6): El Salvador 1894, Nicaragua 1894; Honduras 1894-1895
- o Year Date 4 (see Table 7a): El Salvador 1895, the Nicaragua and Honduras dies are not known.

Die numbers in this year range from 580 to 697. There are two instances where there were two different die proofs with the same number, 647 and 651, which could be numbering mistakes. The fact that there are some die proofs from the El Salvador 1894 issue with numbers within this annual sequence (i.e. 638) demonstrates that Hamilton sometimes prepared designs years in advance before they were used. See Figures 15 to 21 for examples of these proofs.



Figure 19. Die proof of the 1894 issue for El Salvador, number 638.

Table 5a. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1892 (Part 1).

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PE] = Postal Envelope) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--|--------------------|--|--|
| 1 | | 1892 | N/A | Bolivia | 5c | Rejected DE: design with '1892' date | Bl, Gr, Bw, Vt |
| 2 | 580 | 1892 | N/A | El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras | 5c, 2c, 1c | Triple DP: year date El Salvador 1893, Nicaragua 1893, Honduras 1893-1894 | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Vt |
| 3 | 581 | 1892 | N/A | Bolivia | | DE: coat of arms vignette | Bk |
| 4 | 582 | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | 1S | DE: unadopted design | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, LtBl |
| 5 | 583 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 2c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, LtBw |
| 6 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 2c | DP with an additional '2' in the centre | Bk |
| 7 | 585 | 1892 | N/A | Haiti | 2c | Rejected DE | Or,Vm |
| 8 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | | Rejected DE [PE]: design in positive | Bk |
| 9 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | | Rejected DE [PE]: 4 vignettes in negative w/o values, B4 format | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 10 | 588 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | | Rejected DE [PE]: 4 vignettes in negative w/o values, horizontal format | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 11 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 5c, 10c | Double DE [PE]: rejected design w/o values in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 12 | 590 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 5c, 1c, 20c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 13 | 591 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 50c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 14 | 592 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 1P | DP | Gr |
| 15 | 593 | 1892 | N/A | Colombia | 20c | Rejected DE | Bk, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 16 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE: design w/o values or inscriptions | Bk, Rd, Gr, Bw, Or |
| 17 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE: design with partial inscriptions | Bl, Gr |
| 18 | 596 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE: stamp without values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, Ca |
| 19 | 597 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 1P, 1c, 11c, 20c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 20 | 598 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 21 | 599 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 25c, 50c, N/A | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 22 | | 1892 | 1894 (ES) | Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala | | Triple DE: vignettes for the Bolivia rejected design, El Salvador 1894 issue, Guatemala rejected design | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, LtBw, Or, Vt, Li, DkGr, Ca, Ye |
| 23 | 601 | 1892 | 1894 (ES) | Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala | 5c, N/A, 10c | Triple DE: Bolivia rejected design with '1893' date, El Salvador vignette of 1894 issue, Guatemala rejected design | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, Li |
| 24 | | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | | DE: portrait vignette | Rd, Bw |
| 25 | 604 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Vt |
| 26 | 606 | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | 10c, 20c, 40c | Triple DP: telegraph stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 27 | 607 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | 1P, 1c | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 28 | 608 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | 10c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 29 | 609 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | 2c, 20c, 25c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 30 | 610 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 31 | 612 | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 25c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |

Table 5a. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1892 (Part 1).

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PE] = Postal Envelope.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| 32 | 613 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 33 | 613? | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in positive | Bk |
| 34 | 614 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 35 | 615 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: unadopted indicium design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 36 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: adopted indicium w/o values | Bk |
| 37 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: unadopted indicium w/o values, coloured paper | Bk, Rd, Or, Vt |
| 38 | | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | | DE: telegraph design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 39 | | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | | DE: telegraph design w/o values and blank side panels | Bk, Gr, Gy |
| 40 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 4c, 3c, 30c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 41 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 2P, 1P, 10P, 5P | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 42 | | 1892 | 1893 | Nicaragua | 5c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk, Bw, Gy |
| 43 | 623 | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | | DE: revenue design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 44 | 629 | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | 4c, 5c, 10c, 10c | Quadruple DP: rev. stamps | Gr |



Figure 20. Die proof of vignettes for die proof 601.



Figure 21. Die proof of Bolivia rejected design with '1893' date, El Salvador vignette of 1894 issue, Guatemala rejected design, numbered 601 in pencil.

Table 5b. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1892 (Part 2).

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PE] = Postal Envelope) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| 45 | 638 | 1892 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10 values | Composite DP: 10 values of 1894 issue | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 46 | 639 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: decorative arc | Gr |
| 47 | 640 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: background with white oval | Gr |
| 48 | 641 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: two decorative lines | Gr |
| 49 | 643 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: embossed portrait (Ecuador?) | Bk |
| 50 | 644 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: rosette | Gr |
| 51 | 645 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: decorative element (TBC) | Gr |
| 52 | 647? | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | | DE: revenue design w/o values | Bk, Rd, Gr |
| 53 | 647 | 1892 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE: indicium w/o descriptions | Bk, Gr |
| 54 | | 1892 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE: design vignette w/o background | Rd |
| 55 | 649 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: two rosettes | Gr |
| 56 | 650 | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | 4c, 5c, 10c, 1S, 1S, 2S | Composite DE: revenue stamps | Gr, OlGr |
| 57 | 651? | 1892 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE: five vignettes | Bk, Bl, Gr, Bw |
| 58 | 651 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: two rosettes | Gr |
| 59 | 652 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: backgrounds | Gr |
| 60 | 653 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: backgrounds | Gr |
| 61 | 654 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: backgrounds | Gr |
| 62 | 655 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: backgrounds | Gr |
| 63 | 656 | 1892 | N/A | Internal Use | | DE: backgrounds | Gr |
| 64 | 659 | 1892 | 1893 | Honduras | | DE: background for stationery w/o values | Bk, Bw |
| 65 | | 1892 | 1893 | Ecuador | | DE: revenue stamp design w/o values | Bk, Rd, Gr |
| 66 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 1c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 67 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 3c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 68 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 69 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 10c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 70 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 11c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 71 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 20c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 72 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 22c | DP [PE]: indicium | Bk |
| 73 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 1c | DP [PE]: indicium New Year env. | Gr |
| 74 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 1c | DP | Issued colour |
| 75 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 2c | DP | Issued colour |
| 76 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 3c | DP | Issued colour |
| 77 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5c | DP | Issued colour |
| 78 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 10c | DP | Issued colour |
| 79 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 11c | DP | Issued colour |
| 80 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 20c | DP | Issued colour |
| 81 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 25c | DP | Issued colour |
| 82 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 50c | DP | Issued colour |
| 83 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | 1P | DP | Issued colour |
| 84 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE: adopted design PC background | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 85 | | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE: unadopted design PC background | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 86 | 697 | 1892 | 1893 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: unadopted design no values | Bk, Gr |

Issues prepared in 1893 for use in 1893 and 1894

1893 marked a return to a more conservative approach towards die proof production, after the large number of items made in the previous year. The 'Financial Panic' of 1893 began in the United States in February, and the world economy soon entered a five-year depression. There were no issues for Honduras in 1894, possibly because the previous one had been issued around mid-1893. The issue for Ecuador depicted President Vicente Rocafuerte, while El Salvador and Nicaragua had allegorical representations ('Liberty' and 'Victory' respectively).

Die numbers in this year range from 733 to 812, although it is believed that the second and third versions of die proof 580 were done during 1893. Die proofs for Ecuador were made for both the 1894 and 1895 issues, both portraying President Rocafuerte.

Most of the die proofs for the 1894 El Salvador issue were made in 1892 (See Tables 5a and 5b). However, from the analysis of die numbers, it seems that both 1893 and 1894 Columbus issues for El Salvador were made during 1893. The die proofs for El Salvador's 1893 Columbus issue were numbered 733 to 735, while the ones for 1894 had numbers from 767 to 771. This would support the idea that Hamilton prepared these stamps to capitalise on the interest generated by the US stamp issue commemorating the 'Columbian Exposition Issue', and that the 1893 Columbus issue were issued around July 1893.

Proof 739 is the bust of a nymph that was used in a Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company ad in 1893. See Figures 22 to 24 for examples of these proofs.



Figure 22. Progressive die proofs for the 1894 El Salvador 10 Pesos value. The complete proof is signed by the engraver Marcus Baldwin.

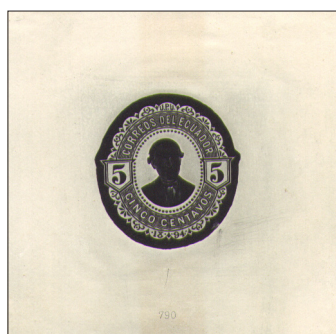


Figure 23. Die proof of Ecuador 5c indicium, number 790.

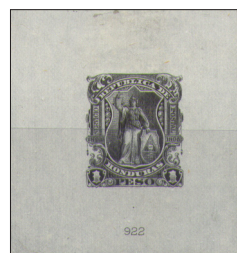


Figure 24. Die proof of 1894-1895 Honduras 1 Peso stamp, number 922.

Table 6. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1893.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 580 | 1893 | N/A | El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras | 5c, 2c, 1c | Triple DP: year date El Salvador 1894; Nicaragua 1893; Honduras 1893-1894 | Bl, Gr, Or |
| 2 | 580 | 1893 | 1895 Hon. 1894 Nic. | El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras | 5c, 2c, 1c | Triple DP: year date El Salvador 1894; Nicaragua 1894; Honduras 1894-1895 | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, DkRd |
| 3 | | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5P | DE: centre | Bk |
| 4 | | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5P | DE: vignette | Bk |
| 5 | | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5P | DE: no bottom inscription | DkGr |
| 6 | | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: no bottom inscription | Gr |
| 7 | | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: shaded letters | Bl |
| 8 | 733 | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 10P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 9 | 734 | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 5P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 10 | 735 | 1893 | 1893 | El Salvador | 2P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 11 | 739 | 1893 | 1893 | Internal use | | DE: Nymph | Bk |
| 12 | 752 | 1893 | 1894 | Nicaragua | 5c, 1c | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 13 | 753 | 1893 | 1894 | Nicaragua | 20c, 10c | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 14 | 754 | 1893 | 1894 | Nicaragua | 10P, 5P, 25c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 15 | 755 | 1893 | 1894 | Nicaragua | 1P, 2P, 50c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 16 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 2P | DE: frame without values | Bl |
| 17 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 2P | DE: design w/o inscriptions | Bk |
| 18 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 5P | DE: design w/o inscriptions | Rd, Gr, Or, Bw |
| 19 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: frame without values | Bw |
| 20 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: progressive die 1 | Bk |
| 21 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: progressive die 2 | Bk |
| 22 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10P | DE: progressive die 3 | Bk, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 23 | 767 | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 2P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 24 | 768 | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 5P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Or |
| 25 | 771 | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | 10P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 26 | 772 | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 27 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: embossed indicium vignette w/o frame | Embossed on white paper |
| 28 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: embossed indicium vignette w/ frame | Gr |
| 29 | | 1893 | 1894 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: embossed indicium vignette w/ frame in positive | Gr |
| 30 | 790 | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 31 | 796 | 1893 | 1895 | Ecuador | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 32 | 806 | 1893 | 1895 | Ecuador | 1c, 10c, 20c, 1S | Quadruple DP | Bk, Gr |
| 33 | 807? | 1893 | 1895 | Ecuador | 5S, 2c, 50c | Triple DP | Bk |
| 34 | 812 | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 10c, 20c, 40c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 35 | | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium in positive | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 36 | | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium | YeGr |
| 37 | | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: indicium coloured surround | Rd |
| 38 | | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 5c | DP | Gr |
| 39 | | 1893 | 1894 | Ecuador | 2c, 50c | Double DP | Rd |

Issues prepared in 1894 for use in 1895 and 1896

1894 was the high-tide point for Hamilton die proof production. Die numbers in this year range from 817 to 975, although it is believed that the fourth version of die proof 580 was produced in 1894.

| Table 7a. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1894 (Part 1). | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof) | Colours |
| 1 | 580 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras | 5c, 2c, 1c | Triple DP: year date El Salvador 1895. The Nicaragua & Honduras dies unknown. | Gr |
| 2 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: coat of arms | Bk |
| 3 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: coat of arms | Bk |
| 4 | 817 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: coat of arms | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 5 | | 1894 | N/A | Nicaragua | 10c | DE: rejected design reused for El Salvador in 1899 | Ca |
| 6 | 865 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | 5c, N/A | Double DE: one w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 7 | 878 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | 15c, 50c, 25c, 30c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 8 | 879 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | 1c, 2c, 3c, 10c, 12c | Quintuple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 9 | 883 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | | DE: unadopted portrait for vignette | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 10 | 884 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 20c | DP: coat of arms overprint | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw |
| 11 | 887 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | | DE: design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw |
| 12 | 890 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | | DE: stamp w/o values in two colours | Gr and Bk |
| 13 | 890 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | | DE: stamp w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 14 | 891 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 15 | 893 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 1c | DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, OlGr |
| 16 | 894 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 2c, 10c, 15c, 30c | Quadruple DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 17 | 895 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 24c, 3c | Double DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 18 | 896 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 12c | DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 19 | 897 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 1P | DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 20 | 898 | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 5c, 20c | Double DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 21 | 900? | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | | DE: design w/o values | Bk |
| 22 | 900 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | 1P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 23 | | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 5c | DE: unadopted design w/o overprint, different frame | Gr |
| 24 | | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 5c | DE: unadopted design w/o overprint, different frame | Gr |
| 25 | | 1894 | N/A | El Salvador | 50c | DE: unadopted design w/o opt | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 26 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 1c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+Rd opt |
| 27 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 2c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+LtBw, Gr+DkBW opts |

| Table 7a. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1894 (Part 1). | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof) | Colours |
| 28 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 3c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr + Bw opt |
| 29 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 10c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr + Rd opt |
| 30 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 10c | DE: coat of arms opt | Or + Bk opt |
| 31 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 12c | DE: coat of arms opt | Bw+DkGr, Gr+Bk, Gr+Bw opts |
| 32 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 15c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+DkBl opt |
| 33 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 20c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+DkBl, Gr+Bk opts |
| 34 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 20c | DE: coat of arms opt | Ye+Bk opt |
| 35 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 24c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+DkBl opt |
| 36 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 30c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+LtBw opt |
| 37 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 50c | DE: coat of arms opt | Gr+Bk, Gr+Rd, Bw+Bl opts |
| 38 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 1P | DE: coat of arms opt | Bw+Bl opt |
| 39 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: coat of arms | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 40 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | Triple DE w/o values | Bk |
| 41 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | Triple DE w/o values | Bk |
| 42 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 30c, 12c, 10c | Triple DE: incomplete design | Bk |

Most of the die proofs were made for El Salvador, which had two ordinary stamp issues, plus parcel post, money order and postage due stamps. The first ordinary stamp issue portrayed Antonio Ezeta, the President's brother, but as their government was overthrown in June 1894, these designs had to be overprinted with a coat of arms design. The second issue depicted the coat of arms, like the one prepared for Nicaragua. The design for Honduras was the 'Justice' allegory. See Figures 25 to 27 for examples of these proofs.

The analysis of the die numbers suggest that some designs issued in 1896 were also prepared in 1894. Examples include the Ecuador postage due die proof ('944'), some designs of the El Salvador 'Peace' issue ('865', '878', '900') and a few values of the 1896 Salvadorian second ordinary issue ('958' and '973').



Figure 25. Composite die proof of El Salvador 1895 first issue, number '894'.



Figure 26. Composite die proof of the 1895 El Salvador Postage Due issue.



Figure 27. Die proof of 1895 Nicaragua postal envelope indicium without values, in positive.

Table 7b. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1894 (Part 2).

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 43 | 908 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 25c, 20c, 10c, 2c, 1c | Quintuple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 44 | 911 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 50c, 10P | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 45 | 912 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 5P, 1P, 2P | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 46 | 914 | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 30c, 50c | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 47 | 915 | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 5c, 2c, 20c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 48 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 1c | DP | Bl |
| 49 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 5c | DP | Bl |
| 50 | 918 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 3c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 51 | 919 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 50c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 52 | 920 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 2c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 53 | 921 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o inscriptions | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 54 | 921 | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o value in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 55 | 922 | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 1P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 56 | 928 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 1P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 57 | 929 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 1c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, OlGr |
| 58 | 933 | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | | DE: design w/o lower inscriptions & value | Bk |
| 59 | 934 | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 3c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 60 | 938 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 61 | 939 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 15c, 20c, 24c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 62 | 940 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | N/A, 30c, 12c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 63 | 941 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 50c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 64 | 944 | 1894 | 1896 | Ecuador | | DE: PD design w/o values (944 scratched) | Bl |
| 65 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o value in positive, no embossing | Bk |
| 66 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o value in positive with embossing | Gr |
| 67 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | | DE [PE]: block of 8 embossed indicia | Bw |
| 68 | | 1894 | 1895 | Honduras | 3c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw & Rd |
| 69 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | | DE: central part of design | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 70 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 50c | DE [PE]: indicium | Rd |
| 71 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 10c, 2c, 1c, 5P | Quadruple DP | Bk |
| 72 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | 2c | DP | Gr |
| 73 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 74 | | 1894 | 1895 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in positive | Bk, Gr |
| 75 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: parcel post vignette | Bk, Bl, Rd |

Table 7b. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1894 (Part 2).

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
| 76 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: parcel post frame | Bk |
| 77 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: parcel post stamp w/o value & background | Bk |
| 78 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: parcel post stamp w/o value | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 79 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 5c, 10c, 15c | Triple DP: parcel post stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 80 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 20c, 50c | Double DP: parcel post stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 81 | 958 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | | DE: train design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 82 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: lettercard decorative motifs | Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 83 | | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | | DE: vignette for DP 973 | Gr, Or |
| 84 | 970 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: money order frame | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Vm |
| 85 | 972 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | | DE: PD design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 86 | 973 | 1894 | 1896 | El Salvador | 5c | DP: has '584' scratched | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 87 | | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 8 values | Composite DP: PD | Bk, Bl, Rd, Bw, Or |
| 88 | 975 | 1894 | 1895 | El Salvador | 9 values | Composite DP: money order stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd, DkGy |

Issues prepared in 1895 for use in 1896

The number of die proofs produced by Hamilton during 1895 is less than half of those made the previous year. This was the last year that issues for Ecuador were made, and there was a design for a Honduras issue that was rejected. Both designs depicted the respective national coat of arms.

Die numbers in this year range from 977 to 1007. The die proofs for El Salvador were for the second ordinary stamp issue, which had a different design per value, most being views of the country. The issue for Nicaragua depicted the map of the country. Die proof 1007 had a design used for the postage due stamps of El Salvador reused for Ecuador Stationery. See Figures 28 to 30 for examples of these proofs.

Table 8. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1895.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--|--|
| 1 | | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | | DE: frame train stamp | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 2 | | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 3c | DE: bicoloured train stamp | Rd & Bl, Or & Bk, LtBw & DkBw, Rd & Gr, Ca & DkBl, DkGr & Bk, LtGr & Bk, DkBl & Bw |
| 3 | | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 2c | DE: design w/o sky | Bl |
| 4 | | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 24c | DE: stamp vignette | Bk, Gr |
| 5 | | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | | DE: incomplete design w/o values | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 6 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 5c | DE: background design | Bk, Bl |
| 7 | 977 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 5c | DP | Bl, Rd |
| 8 | 978 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 3c, 5c | Double DE | Bk, Bl, Rd, OrBw |
| 9 | 979 | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | | DE: PD stamp w/o value | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 10 | 980 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | | DP: official seal | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 11 | 981 | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | | DP: official seal | Bk, Bl, Rd |

Table 8. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1895.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof, [PC] = Postal Card, [PE] = Postal Env.) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | 982 | 1895 | 1896 | Honduras | | DE: unadopted design for 1896 issue | Bk, Gr |
| 13 | 983 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | | DP: official seal | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 14 | 984 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 30c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 15 | 985 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 1c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 16 | 986 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 20c, 5c, 2c, 1c, 100c, 50c, 10c | Composite DP: PD stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 17 | 987 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 2c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 18 | 988 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 1 Colon | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 19 | 989 | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c, 30c, 50c, 20c | Composite DP: PD stamps | Bk, Bl, Rd, Vt, Gy |
| 20 | 990 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 10c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 21 | | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | 20c, 1c, 50c | Triple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 22 | 992 | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 23 | 993 | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | 5P, 1P, N/A, 2P | Quadruple DP: one die incomplete | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 24 | 994 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 12c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 25 | 995 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 15c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, OlGr |
| 26 | 996 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 20c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 27 | 997 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 24c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 28 | 998 | 1895 | 1897 | Nicaragua | 2c, 1c, 5c, 3c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 29 | 999 | 1895 | 1897 | Nicaragua | 20c, 10c, 1P, 50c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 30 | 1000 | 1895 | 1896 | El Salvador | 50c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 31 | 1001 | 1895 | 1897 | Nicaragua | 5P, 2P | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 32 | 1002 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 1c, 10c, 20c, 5S | Quadruple DP: die no. scratched in reverse format | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw, SlGy |
| 33 | 1003 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 1S, 50c | Double DP | Bl, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 34 | 1004 | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 2c, 5c | Double DP: die no. scratched in reverse format | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 35 | 1007 | 1895 | 1895 | El Salvador, Ecuador | 5c, 10c | Double DE: stamp vignettes | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 36 | | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in negative | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 37 | | 1895 | 1896 | Nicaragua | | DE [PE]: indicium w/o values in positive | Rd |
| 38 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: negative indicium | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 39 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 10c | DE [PE]: negative indicium | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 40 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 5c | DE [PE]: positive indicium | Rd |
| 41 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 2c, 1c | Double DP: wrapper indicium | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 42 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 1S, 50c | Double DP: reversed '9' in '1896' on 1s | Bk, Rd, Gr, Bw |
| 43 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 1S, 50c | Double DP: die no. scratched in reverse format | Bw |
| 44 | | 1895 | 1896 | Ecuador | 2c, 5c | DP | Gr |



Figure 28. Die proof of 1896 unadopted design for Honduras, number 982.



Figure 29. Composite die proof for 1896 Ecuador indicium. The centre design was originally used for the postage due stamps of El Salvador.



Figure 30. Composite die proof of designs for the 1896 second issue of El Salvador, with number 978. The 5c was unadopted.

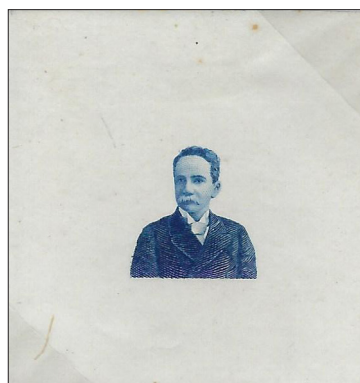


Figure 31. Die essay for the 1897 El Salvador registration stamp vignette.



Figure 32. Composite die proof of the El Salvador 1898 issue.

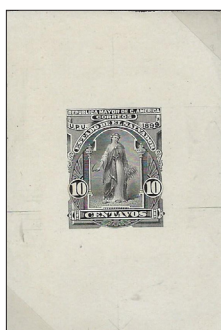


Figure 33. Die proof of the 1899 El Salvador 10c stamp. The country inscription was changed in the final design, taking out 'Republica Mayor de Centroamerica.'



Figure 34. Composite die proof of the 1899 3c El Salvador and 1c Nicaragua stamps.

The Final Years of the 'Seebeck' Contracts (1896 – 1898)

Die Proofs made in the final three years of the contracts with El Salvador and Nicaragua are significantly lower than any of the previous years. None of the die proofs in this period have die numbers, with the exception of 1057, which was for the 5c value of El Salvador's 1898 issue. See Figures 31 to 34 for examples of these proofs.

Both 1898 issues have the inscription 'Republica Mayor de Centroamerica' (Greater Republic of Central America) and the country name underneath with the word 'Estado' (State). The Greater Republic of Central America was a short-lived union between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua that failed because of the lack of popular support for the union.

The 1899 issues for El Salvador and Nicaragua were lithographed, although a few engraved die proofs exist. It is not known why Hamilton decided in the end not to supply engraved stamps, but the decision could have been a result of the negotiation to close the contracts with both countries.

Table 9. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1896 for use in 1897.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--|------------|
| 1 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | | DE: Gutierrez vignette | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 2 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | 10c | DP: registration stamp | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 3 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | 5c | DP: AR stamp | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 4 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | 2c | DP: wrapper indicium | Bk |
| 5 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | 4c | DP: wrapper indicium | Bk |
| 6 | | 1896 | 1897 | El Salvador | 6c | DP: wrapper indicium | Bk |

Table 10. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1897 for use in 1898.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | | 1897 | 1898 | El Salvador | 1c, 2c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 2 | | 1897 | 1898 | El Salvador | 3c, 12c, 26c, 10c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 3 | | 1897 | 1898 | El Salvador | 26c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 4 | 1057 | 1897 | 1898 | El Salvador | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 5 | | 1897 | 1898 | El Salvador | 13c, 20c, 50c, 1P | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd |
| 6 | | 1897 | 1898 | Nicaragua | 50c, 4c, 15c, 20c | Quadruple DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 7 | | 1897 | 1898 | Nicaragua | 5c | DE: unadopted Design | LtBl |
| 8 | | 1897 | 1898 | Nicaragua | 5c | DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 9 | | 1897 | 1898 | Nicaragua | 2P, 1P | Double DP | Bk, Bl, Rd, Gr |
| 10 | | 1897 | 1898 | Nicaragua | 10c, 2c, 1c, 5P | Quadruple DP | BK |

Table 11. Known Hamilton Die Proofs produced in 1898 for the 1899 lithographic issues.

| Ref. | Die No. | Year Produced | Year Issued | Country / Customer | Values | Design (DE = Die Essay, DP = Die Proof) | Colours |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|----------|
| 1 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador | | DE: vignette | Or |
| 2 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador | 10c | DE: different country name | Bk |
| 3 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador | 10c | DE: no upper frame | Bk |
| 4 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador, Nicaragua | 3c, 1c | Double DP | Gr, LtBw |
| 5 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador | 5c, 3c, 2c, 1c | Quadruple DP | Bk |
| 6 | | 1898 | 1899 | El Salvador | 12c, 13c, 50c, 100c | Quadruple DP | Bk |
| 7 | | 1898 | 1899 | Nicaragua | 2c, 4c, 10c, 15c | Quadruple DP | Bk |
| 8 | | 1898 | 1899 | Nicaragua | 1c, 1P, 2P, 5P | Quadruple DP | Bk |

Table 12: Summary of the Hamilton 19th Century Die Proofs in this Census, by Year and Customer:

| Year Produced | Ecuador | El Salvador | Honduras | Nicaragua | Others | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1885 – 1888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| 1889 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 57 |
| 1890 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 29 |
| 1891 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 29 |
| 1892 | 9 | 35 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 86 |
| 1893 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 39 |
| 1894 | 1 | 63 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 88 |
| 1895 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 44 |
| 1896 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1897 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| 1898 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 46 | 190 | 51 | 77 | 62 | 426 |

Table Colour Key: Bk = Black; Bl = Blue; Bw = Brown; Ca = Carmine; Gr = Green; Gy = Grey; Li = Lilac; Or = Orange; Rd = Red; Vt = Violet; Vm = Vermillion; Ye = Yellow; DkBl = Dark Blue; DkGr = Dark Green; DkRd = Dark Red; DpBl = Deep Blue; DpGr = Deep Green; LtBl = Light Blue; LtBw = Light Brown; LtGr = Light Green; OlGr = Olive Green; OrBw = Orange Brown; SlGy = Slate Grey; YeGr = Yellow Green

Having a single census for all countries served by Hamilton in the 19th Century is not just a listing exercise. Its compilation has updated the die proof list for each country, both in items and colours known. It has also given more light about how Hamilton worked in design development for new issues, their timelines and even the reuse of some items. Although it is probable that new items will surface in the future, this census provides a base for further improvements and additions. Hopefully, it will also encourage more research and study about the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company and its issues in general.

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I would like to thank Juan Pablo Aguilar, Manuel Arango, Sergio Bendeck, Luis Carlo, David Chiong, Joseph Hahn, Michael Ho RDP FRPSL, Kamel Kafati, Mauricio Mejia, Wayne Menuz FRPSL, Paul Novoa, the late Michael Peter, Michael Schreiber, Glen Stafford FRPSL, Teddy Suarez, Erich von Hungen and the late Bill Welch for their contribution to this article and census. Special thanks to Michael Schreiber for peer-reviewing this article.

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Two Letters from the Houston-Mt. Everest Expedition 1933

Pradip Jain FRPSL and Anthony Bard FRPSL

FURTHER TO THE ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED in the last edition of *THE LONDON PHILATELIST* (129: 10, December 2020, pp529-541), thanks to the generosity of Julian, Lord Fellowes, we are able to illustrate two previously unpublished letters from his great uncle and great aunt. Both were sent from the Houston-Mt. Everest Expedition base at Lalbalu airfield, Raj Dharbanga, Purnea. The first was sent jointly by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes DSO and his wife, Eleanor M. Fellowes, and the second by Eleanor only.

In addition we can now add another cover to the Census of recorded items carried on the successful overflight on 3 April 1933.

Eleanor Fellowes flew with her husband, Peregrine, from Heston aerodrome on 18 February and arrived in Karachi on 7 March (Figure 1). Her presence as a passenger created sufficient attention to merit mention in the Press (Figure 2). They then travelled on to the Army airfield at Lalbalu. She acted as the unofficial hostess to the Expedition and returned with her husband to England after the success of the flights. They arrived back in the UK on 15 May 1933.

Both letters were written on 2 April and their envelopes were certified by Flight Lieutenant David McIntyre as having been flown over Everest on the day after they were written. The covers containing both letters were cancelled with the Expedition's special datestamp on 5 April. The reverse of both envelopes bear strikes of the wavy-line Expedition cachet.

The first letter (Figure 3) is exceptional in that it has been signed by the pilots and observers of both planes which would complete the Expedition's main objective. Its cover is recorded as item 1.24 in the Census included in our article in *THE LONDON PHILATELIST*.

The second letter (Figure 4), from Eleanor, references the rarity of any covers bearing the special cancel. It also records one of her husband's aerial reconnaissances prior to the first survey flight. This letter's cover will be listed as item 1.24A and brings the number of first survey flight covers that have now been recorded to 35.

Acknowledgments.

Our thanks to Lord Fellowes of West Stafford for permission to use the images of the two Houston Everest letters and covers and to Francisco Ianuzzi for facilitating this.



Figure 1. Air Commodore Peregrine Fellowes and his wife, Eleanor, photographed at Heston aerodrome before their departure to India.

Figure 2. Front page of the *Evening Telegraph and Post*, 25 February 1933.

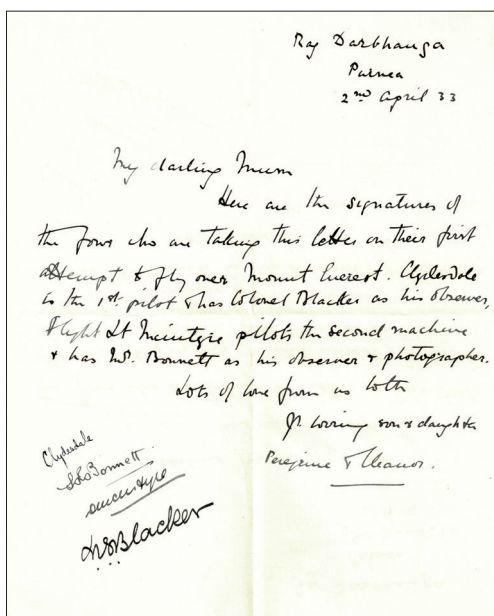


Figure 3. Cover (Census 1.24) with letter dated 2 April 1933 from Air Commodore and Mrs. Fellowes to his mother.

The letter reads:

My darling Mum,

Here are the signatures of the four who are taking this letter on their first attempt to fly over Mount Everest. Clydesdale is the 1st pilot & has Colonel Blacker as his observer. Flight Lt. McIntyre (sic) pilots the second machine & has Mr. Bonnett as his observer & photographer.

Lots of love from us both.

Your loving son & daughter

Peregrine & Eleanor

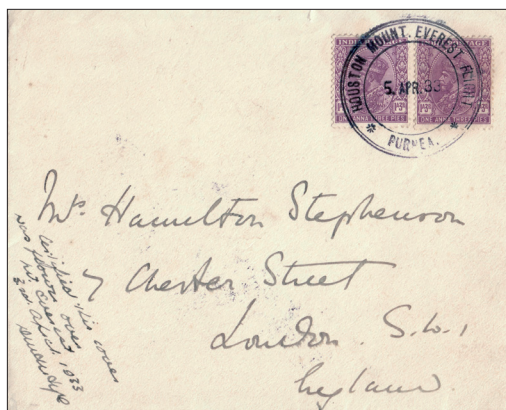
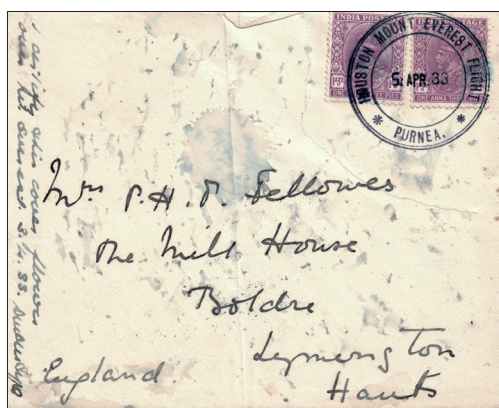


Figure 4. Cover (Census 1.24A) with letter dated 2 April 1933 from Eleanor Fellowes to her sister-in-law, Isie Madelene Stephenson née Fellowes.

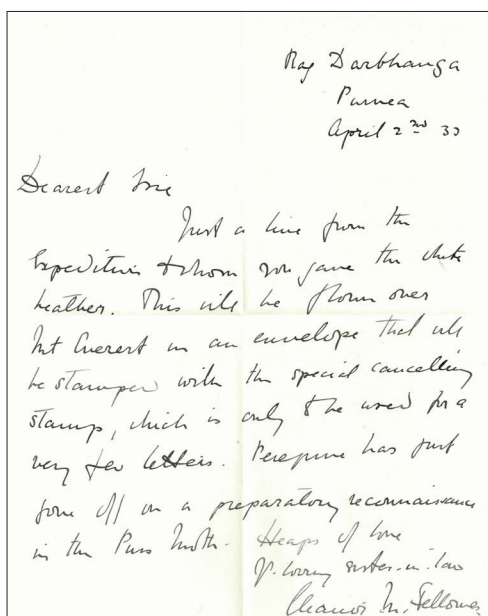
The letter reads:

Dear Isie

Just a line from the Expedition & whom you gave the white heather. This will be flown over Mt Everest in an envelope that will be stamped with the special cancelling stamp, which is only to be used for a very few letters. Peregrine has just gone off on a preparatory reconnaissance in the Puss Moth. Heaps of love

Yr. loving sister-in-law

Eleanor M. Fellowes



Dearest Isie

Just a line from the Expedition to whom you gave the white heather. This will be flown over Mt Everest in an envelope that will be stamped with the special cancelling stamp, which is only to be used for a very few letters. Peregrine has just gone off on a preparatory reconnaissance in the Puss Moth. Heaps of love
Yr. loving sister-in-law
Eleanor M. Fellowes

An Introduction to the Canadian Pacific Railway Advertising Cards 1897-1930

By Jane Moubray RDP FRPSL FRPSC Past President



Figure 1. 1st Issue. Green View. Hot Springs Hotel, Banff. Lettering 40mm under stamp. Unused.

A COLLECTION OF THESE CARDS not only provides a most attractive display but it also furnishes enthusiasts with endless possibilities for research. Quite apart from the views which appeal so greatly to the thematically-minded, routes, rates, destinations and cancellations attract postal historians while postal stationery specialists will find much to study in the several different head dies and card types which were used during a period of more than thirty years.

The following announcement of the new possibility was made by the Canadian Post Office on 9 December 1897.

Designs, illustrations, portraits, sketches or other forms of advertisement may be engraved, lithographed, printed, etc., on the address side of the One cent Post Card. (Howes).

Two of the concerns which took full advantage of the facility were The Canadian Pacific and The Grand Trunk Railway companies. This article deals with the first, but the second produced an even larger amount of views and others, including steamship lines, used them to a lesser degree. Many have become a quite a challenge to find.

The Post Cards were used by the railway companies' staff. It is therefore unusual to find them used for private purposes. Far more often they were sent to individuals advising of the arrival of parcels and suchlike, to railway car attendants or, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to shareholders throughout the world informing them of monthly results. These were styled in French if addressed to France and her possessions or English for the remainder and they have the relevant month printed on the reverse.

The principal works to which collectors should refer are Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland – either the seventh (Couvert 2000) or preferably the eighth (Walton & Couvert 2019) edition. Here they will find all the known cards listed and illustrated but it is acknowledged that others may still exist, yet to be discovered. They will also find descriptions of the stationery head dies used, the card types upon which they were printed and finally prices in Canadian dollars. These books are in short supply owing to their popularity and hence the reason for this article.

The cards themselves have become very sought after and advanced collectors frequently concentrate on one railway, one period, or a particular design, destination or cancellation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

By the time Queen Victoria celebrated her diamond jubilee in 1897 the CPR had traversed Canada from the eastern seaboard to Vancouver for over a decade. One of the conditions upon which British Columbia had entered the Dominion of Canada in 1871 had been the future construction of such a railway and, after much expense in both capital and human lives it was opened to general traffic in June 1886. The line, with its connections, ran through Montreal and Ottawa, round the north of the Great Lakes to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior and from thence to Winnipeg, Manitoba, over the Kicking Horse Pass in the Rocky Mountains and across British Columbia to Vancouver.

The trains belonging to the Company were equipped with elaborate dining cars capable of serving food of a very high standard. However, when the line was first laid down there was little available finance or time to spend building tunnels through the Rocky Mountains and engines, sometimes four to a train, were required to pull the carriages up the steep gradients. The descents were hazardous and more often than not resulted in food, cutlery, glasses and even passengers landing on the floor. The restaurant cars, being extremely heavy, were quite unsuitable for such a journey and, in many cases, had to be left at the foot of the inclines.

The foresighted William Van Horne, general manager of the Company, therefore ordained that dining houses be established at various points along the line where it would be dangerous to use the restaurant cars. The idea was an instant success and travellers were so impressed with their surroundings that a thriving trade was to evolve. The three main dining stations were Mount Stephen House at Field in the Kicking Horse Valley, Glacier House at Glacier Station and Fraser Canyon House at North Bend, all in British Columbia.

Van Horne's next concern was to promote further the new, and very expensive line, and induce tourists to use it. He master-minded the building of several luxurious hotels which could offer the high standard of comfort expected and he made sure they were provided with special facilities to enhance the attractions of their situation. The first was The Vancouver, intended to revive intrepid round-the-world travellers before or after crossing the Pacific Ocean. It was followed swiftly by The Hot Springs at Banff in Alberta and Chateau Lake Louise, both of which sites were specially chosen for their stupendous surroundings in the midst of the mountains. The Chateau Frontenac, standing on the magnificent position above Quebec, was built by the Chateau Frontenac Company but was soon acquired by the CPR. The final early hotel depicted on the first issue was Place Viger in Montreal.



Figure 2. William Cornelius Van Horne, Later Sir William KCMG, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1888.

Figure 3. The Field Hotel below Mount Stephen, British Columbia, 1887. Watercolour by Edward Roper (1833-1909). Note train at left.



Throughout the ensuing years the hotels were enlarged and improved to keep pace with the growing tourist industry and, in some cases, later buildings show little or no resemblance to their originals.

The cards were regular issue Post Cards. They measured approximately 140mm x 86mm and

fell either into the third class (printed matter) category or in some cases, were rated as Post Cards (first class). Those bearing typewriting or printing passed as third class mail, while any with handwriting were rated as first class.

| Table 1. Postage Rates during the period. | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| a) Post Cards | | | |
| Domestic, USA and Mexico: | | UPU countries from 1879: | |
| 1 June 1871 to 14 April 1915 | 1 cent | 1April 1879 to 30 September 1921 | 2 cents |
| 15 April 1915 to 30 June 1926 | 2 cents | 1 October 1921 to 30 September 1925 | 6 cents |
| (1c + 1c War Tax) | | (not applicable to advertising cards) | |
| 1 July 1926 to 31 March 1943 | 2 cents | 1 October 1925 to 30 June 1939 | 4 cents |
| (War Tax abolished, but rise in rate) | | (not applicable to advertising cards) | |
| | | 1 July 1930 | 3 cents |
| | | (not applicable to advertising cards) | |
| b) Printed circulars (single weight) | | | |
| Domestic, USA and Mexico: | | UPU countries: | |
| 1 October 1875 | 1 cent | 1 January 1892 to 30 September 1921 | 1 cent |
| | | 2 October 1921 to 30 June 1930 | 2 cent |

The issues fall into three main groups of views known as 'Green,' 'Multicoloured' and 'Sepia.' The multi-coloured can be divided again, covering as it does, the reigns of the three monarchs, Queen Victoria, her son, King Edward VII and grandson, King George V.

Webb is shy when it comes to citing dates. Holmes in his *Specialised Philatelic Catalogue* is more specific, but gives 1897 for the green issue, 1903 for the multicoloured (both probably correct) and 1913 for the sepia (definitely a misprint). The late Horace W. Harrison, a renowned authority, gives last date known to him for the second issue as September 1917 and these were subsequently updated by A.J. Brown. (Harrison 1970)

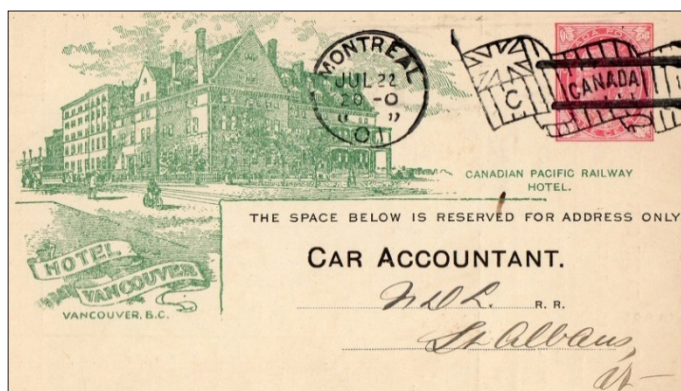


Figure 4. 1st Issue. Green View. The first Vancouver Hotel.
The card was posted on 22 July 1901 and is addressed to St. Albans, Canada.
(Webb CPR10A.)

First Issue. Green Views. Heads of Queen Victoria (American Bank Note Co. Ottawa)

There are seven basic views, most of which appeared in several varieties depending upon the lettering used on the card or as a result of subsequent alterations to the card's design.

| Table 2. Picture Types and Varieties | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| Location | Picture Types | Varieties | Description of Varieties |
| Hot Springs Hotel, Banff | 2 | 5 | All five varieties have differences in the lettering used. |
| Chateau Frontenac | 3 | 6 | Lettering and the number of cannons illustrated differ. |
| Fraser Canon House | 1 | 2 | One has the slope above train ending in five points. The other has them cut off. |
| Glacier House | 2 | 3 | The first type has the train moving from left to right and in the second it is travelling from right to left. |
| Mount Stephen House | 1 | 2 | In the first variety there is no vertical border line at left and in the second the border has been added. |
| Place Viger | 1 | 1 | Only one variety. |
| Hotel Vancouver | 1 | 2 | Differences in measurements of 'CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'. |

Second Issue. Multi-coloured Views. Heads of Queen Victoria, King Edward VI and King George V (American Bank Note Co. Ottawa).

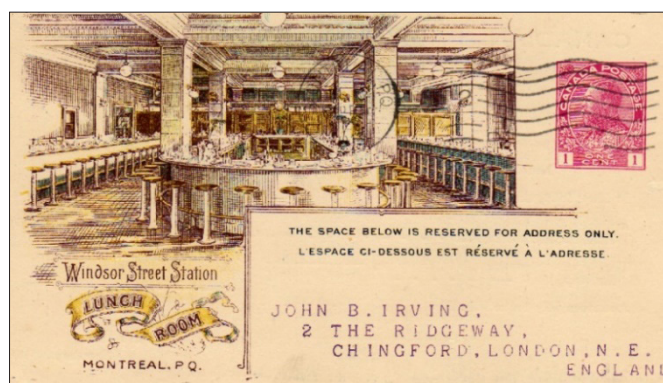


Figure 5. Second Issue. Multicoloured View. Windsor Street Station Lunch Room, dated 28 June 1915 and addressed to Chingford, London, England. Admiral Head Die 1A. (Webb CPR47F.)

This is a more ambitious and attractive issue than the previous one and continued for a considerable period of time. Three new views were added and, not only are heads of three monarchs depicted, but in the case of King George, Webb's head dies I, IA, IB and II have all been used and the imposition of War Tax in 1915 resulted in the issue of a two cent card.

Victorian and Edwardian cards are not difficult to acquire, but some later examples of the Georgian have become extremely scarce particularly those of the one cent red, Die IB (Webb's 'L') and the one cent green Die I (Webb's 'D') of which there was only one printing in August 1916.

| Table 3. Picture Types and Varieties of Original and Added Views. | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------|
| Original Views | | | Added Views | | |
| Location | Picture Types | Varieties | Location | Picture Types | Varieties |
| Banff Hot Springs | 1 | 12 | Chalet Lake Louise | 1 | 11 |
| Chateau Frontenac | 2 Dies | 13 | Windsor Station Dining Room | 1 | 9 |
| Fraser Canyon House | 1 | 2 | Windsor Station. Lunch Room | 1 | 9 |
| Glacier House | 1 | 2 | <i>Die 1: The dots of the sky are in no order.</i> <i>Die 2: From 1905 the dots are arranged neatly in rows.</i> | | |
| Mount Stephen House | 2 Dies | 13 | | | |
| Place Viger | 2 Dies | 13 | | | |
| Hotel Vancouver | 1 | 2 | | | |

There should be no difficulty in identifying the head dies on Victorian and Edwardian cards because only one type for each reign was used. The complication begins with the King George issues, when several head dies were produced to furnish both the one and two cent values. They are well illustrated by Jim F. Webb in his catalogues, but a useful description is listed below:

| Table 4. Head Dies, Print Types and Die Descriptions. | | | |
|---|----------|------------|--|
| Value | Head Die | Print | Description of King George V Head Dies (as given in Webb) |
| 1 cent | I | Offset | Five epaulettes are visible - the white edge of the collar drops straight at the back. |
| 1 cent | 1A | Offset | The white edge of the collar curves around the back of the neck. |
| 1 cent | 1B | Offset | The horizontal and rear collar lines are solid with no white. |
| 1 cent | II | Typography | Shows no trace of the fifth epaulette. The '2's have a serif. |
| 2 cents | I | Offset | As for the one cent Die 1. No serif to '2's |
| 2 cents | IA | Offset | As for the one cent Die IA. No serif to '2's |
| 2 cents | II | Typography | Shows no trace of the fifth epaulette. Both '2's have serifs |
| 2 cents | III | Offset | Shows cross hatching instead of lines above the King's head. Both '2's have serifs. |



Figure 6. Third Issue. Private Post Card of Giant's Steps, Paradise Valley, posted 22 June 1918 to Switzerland. Rated correctly at two cents for handwritten card addressed to U.P.U. countries in 1918. Admiral Head Die II. (Webb CPR73C.) Line in colour below stamp.

Third Issue. Sepia Views. Heads of King George V. (American Bank Note Co., Ottawa; British American Bank Note Co. for the Arch issue)

Mountain climbing, skiing and walking had all become popular sports by the beginning of the twentieth century and especially so after the arrival of Swiss guides around 1899 to promote them. In 1909 the so-called spiral tunnels had been opened making the line safer and the CPR, while still illustrating its own hotels began illustrating more general views. Altogether, eighteen views have so far been discovered. Some are totally new, some show redrawn and updated impressions and some of the heads are printed in the new colour in accordance with the UPU changes imposed from October 1921.

The issue contains more cards and varieties than either of the first two and includes heads of both Scroll (1928-29) and Arch years (1930-31). Despite Holmes's date of 1913, it is known that the production of the third group was considerably later than this because multi-coloured views are still found dated 1917 and no sepias have been found with printed dates on the message side before 30th August 1917. The reason for the change in colour from multicoloured was thought to be the difficulty of obtaining suitable printing inks from Germany during the war. The later Arch cards underwent two changes of colour and are among the scarcest.

All the sepia cards bear the head of King George and were printed on postcards either with

or without a horizontal line of colour below the stamp. There are two values. Early printings of the one cent heads are in green but a colour change to orange took place in October 1921. The two cent head was also changed from red to green and the two cent can be found with Die II and III stationery heads. All these alterations account for the extraordinary amount of collectable varieties.



Figure 7. 3rd Issue. Sepia View. Mt. Assiniboine Near Banff. One cent green, Admiral Head die II. Line in colour below stamp. (Webb CPR77A.)

| Table 5. Card Types and Head Dies of the Updated and Added Views. | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Updated Views | | | Added Views | | |
| Location | Card Types | Head Dies | Location | Card Types | Head Dies |
| Banff Springs Hotel | 2 | 8 | Algonquin Hotel | 2 | 10 |
| Chateau Lake Louise - BC | 1 | 4 | Emerald Lake | 2 | 8 |
| Chateau Lake Louise - Alta | 2 | 9 | Empress Hotel | 2 | 10 |
| Chateau Frontenac | 2 | 9 | The Gap | 2 | 10 |
| Mount Stephen | 2 | 10 | Giant's Steps - BC | 1 | 4 |
| Place Viger | 2 | 9 | Giant's Steps - Alta | 2 | 8 |
| Vancouver Hotel | 2 | 8 | Lakes in the Clouds - BC | 1 | 4 |
| Windsor Station | 2 | 9 | Lakes in the Clouds - Alta | 2 | 9 |
| Total | | 66 | Mt. Sir Donald | 2 | 8 |
| | | | Mt. Assiniboine | 2 | 10 |
| | | | Total | | 81 |

The Boundary Dispute

At the time of the first printing of the sepia views three of the locations of the above cards, namely, Chateau Lake Louise, Lakes in the Clouds, and Giant's Steps, lay in, or very close to, the disputed area between Alberta and British Columbia. The CPR had considered that these three locations were in British Columbia, but when they were proved to be in Alberta it had to change its mind and reprint. Together with a rise in the printed matter rate in 1921, several cards with these views became extremely scarce. A case in point was the Chateau Lake Louise one cent orange with 'B. C.' and the one cent green with 'Alta.' Apart from these, the most difficult to find are those on the Arch issues and it is thought the printings of most of them must have been small.

History

Catalogues give us few details about the history of the pictures, which is a pity because the reasons for their choice is part of the history of Canada. They tell us much about the architecture and achievements of the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century. Even the messages are interesting and the addressees are a study in themselves.

Mount Stephen House, Field, British Columbia

This was the first of the legendary and romantic dining stations to open in October 1886. The architect was Thomas Charles Sorby, (see 'Architects') also destined to design Fraser Canon House, and the Glacier House. The station was built in the Swiss style with fifteen bedrooms for the staff and anyone else in need of one. Greatly increased in size during 1901, by the end of 1902 it boasted a hundred bedrooms and had become extremely popular. However, snow conditions in the valley necessitated the construction of two tunnels which by-passed the hotel in 1909 and was obviously the reason for the reprinted card with the house removed in the third issue. It became a YMCA hostel for railway workers thereafter and was totally demolished in 1963.

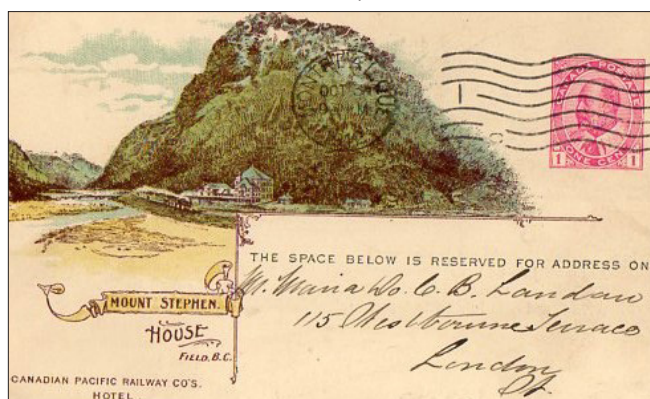


Figure 8. Second Issue. Multicoloured View. Mount Stephen, showing house and train before the change of route. (Webb CPR42B.)



Figure 9. Third Issue. Sepia View. Mount Stephen. Redrawn view with the house and train removed after the change of route in 1909. Dated May 1925. Two cents, Admiral Head Die II. Card has no heading. (Webb CPR79 D.)

Fraser Canon House, North Bend, British Columbia

The name is a distortion of 'Fraser Canyon' and the card depicts the dining house, also built in Swiss style at North Bend. It suffered two catastrophic fires but was rebuilt after each and is thought to have survived until demolition in 1928 or 1929. The two green views are not difficult to find and the differences are quite apparent in the design. The first shows the slope at the left above the train

with five points whereas the illustration of the second shows the points cut off. The Fraser River, named after Simon Fraser, the British born fur trader (1776-1862) is the largest in British Columbia and one of the greatest salmon fishing rivers in the world.

Glacier House, Rogers Pass, British Columbia

Arguably the most popular of the dining houses in its time, Glacier House stood at the western end of the Rogers Pass in Glacier National Park and attracted sportsmen of many kinds.

It was opened in January 1887, having been built by Thomas Sorby in the Swiss style as were his other two dining houses, with three stories and fifteen bedrooms. In 1890, thirty-two more were added and in 1897 came the additions of billiard room and recreational rooms. 1900 saw the innovation of a bowling alley and observation tower while the British-born architect Francis Mawson Rattenbury (see 'The Architects') added a further annex in 1904.

Swiss guides were imported to accompany the skiing fraternity and the hotel reached its zenith at the beginning of the first world war. Its end came with the Connaught tunnel, necessary to avert snow-slides. This cut the hotel off from the railway in 1916 and closure followed in 1925 due to falling revenues. It was demolished in 1929 and only remnants of the foundation exist today.

There are two distinct types of Green Views showing the building before the 1904 annex was added. The train is travelling right in first and left in the second and two varieties of lettering occur in the latter.

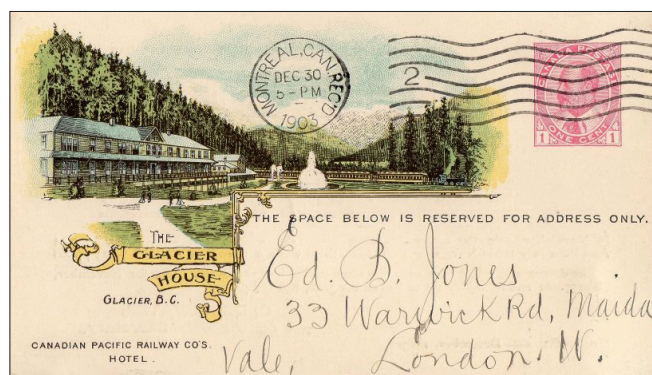


Figure 10. Second Issue. Multicoloured View. The Glacier House, with train moving from left to right. 30 December 1903. (Webb CPR40.)

Hotel Vancouver, British Columbia (also see Figure 4)

The first of the legendary city hotels was opened in Georgia Street in May 1888.

The architect was again Thomas Sorby, who was responsible for the three small dining stations and he was criticised for its simple farmhouse appearance. It was also considered to be located too far out of the city, but in fact the city was soon to follow it. As time went by the original five stories were augmented and questionably improved until by the end of its life it was hardly recognisable as the homely original. It closed as a hotel in May 1939, became a veterans' hostel during the Second World War and was demolished in 1949.

The Green Views show the extension after the building repairs which took place in 1893 but before the Italian style extension of 1903. Multicoloured views have only appeared in Victorian and Edwardian guise, but a new Hotel has taken the place of the original and appears on the sepia cards entitled 'Vancouver Hotel.'



Figure 11. 3rd Issue. Sepia View. The rebuilt Vancouver Hotel, dated 13 July 1921. One cent green, Admiral Head Die II. (Webb CPR81A.) Line in colour below stamp.

Hot Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta

Overlooking the confluence of the Bow and the Spray rivers, the original building consisted of three stories. The New York architect, Bruce Price, (see 'The Architects') used a mixture of styles - Swiss chalet, Scottish baronial and French chateau. The hotel opened in the summer of 1888 and was much enlarged by the addition of the eleven-story central tower in 1914. Destroyed by fire in 1926, the north wing was restored by 1928 and a south wing was added. The complex was renamed The Fairmont Banff Springs after its take-over from Canadian Pacific in October 2001. The green and multicoloured cards show the building in its first state before the 1914 additions which are shown in the sepia views.

Chateau Frontenac, Quebec

The architect for this hotel was once again Bruce Price and it was built in a very grand manner on the heights overlooking Quebec City. Many of his ideas were taken from the Chateau Jaligny in France and materials included copper roofs throughout. Opened on 18 December 1893 the hotel immediately became renowned throughout Canada. Additions and extensions were made at regular intervals - the Citadel wing and Pavilion in 1899, Mount Carmel wing between 1909 and 1919, The Archway in 1915, the St. Louis wing, the Service Wing in the early nineteen twenties and finally the central tower in 1924. A huge fire destroyed Price's Riverview Wing on 16 January 1926 but it was rebuilt in the remarkable time of 127 days. Many famous visitors have stayed there during its life including Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt who commandeered it for allied conferences



Figure 12. Second Issue. Multicoloured Statement of Earnings, dated 31 October 1913. View of the Chateau Frontenac. Die 2: one cent, Admiral Head Die 1A. (Webb CPR38F.)

during World War II. Since 2001 it has been known as the Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac. The Green and Multicoloured views show the hotel in its early state before additions but the varieties include changes in design as well as lettering. The Sepia views are drawn from a different design.

Place Viger Hotel, Montreal

Place Viger was part of a railway complex in Montreal - a new concept in Canada at the time. It opened its doors in August 1898 but, although extremely fashionable throughout the early part of the twentieth century, has now fallen on sad times. It suffered badly during the stock market crash in the thirties and, as Montreal expanded to the north-west, became redundant. The station closed in 1951, the building was bought by the city of Montreal and the excavations for the underground ruined the once beautiful gardens. Cards showing the hotel in its heyday exist from the Green, Multicoloured and Sepia period and it is interesting to note the progressive arboreal growth in the foreground.

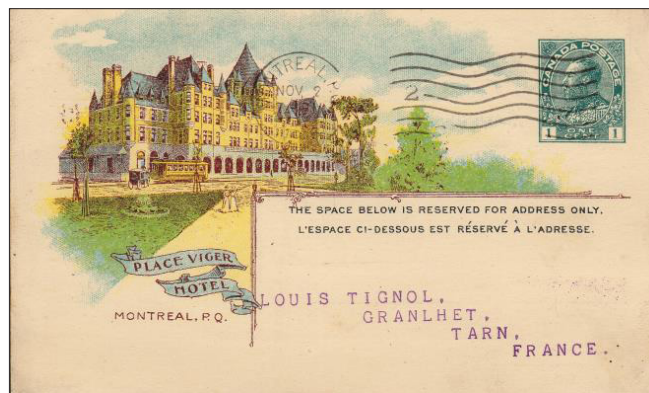


Figure 13. Second Issue. Multicoloured View. Place Viger Hotel, Montreal. 2 November 1916. One cent green, Admiral Head Die I. (Webb CPR44D.)

Chateau Lake Louise, British Columbia



Figure 14. Second Issue. Multicoloured view. Chalet Lake Louise in the late nineteenth century, showing Rattenbury's first extension on the left.

This is one of the most interesting cards from both the historical and architectural points of view. The lake was originally named Emerald Lake but later renamed after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, sixth child of Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne who became Governor General of Canada in 1878. Van Horne envisaged the small chalet, first built by Thomas Sorby in 1890 by

the side of the lake, as a refuge for mountain climbers. Opening in the summer months only, it was incapable of entertaining many overnight guests and was intended for day trips, particularly from Banff, but few visitors braved the bad roads and mosquitoes in the early years. Fire was a habitual hazard at this time, especially in the Swiss-style wooden cabins and the chalet was burnt down in 1893. The new building, opened in 1894, was sited further back from the lake on more solid foundations and a greater distance from the mosquitoes. Thomas Sorby made some additions in 1896 but the growth of business was such that they soon became inadequate. Between 1900 and 1912 Francis Rattenbury greatly increased the size, beginning with a three-storey structure (placed at right of the building when seen from its front and left on the card) and finishing with a mock Tudor edifice.

In 1913 a much larger wing was built in an Italian style by Walter S. Painter, chief designer for the CPR between 1906 and 1913. Despite the opulent luxuriousness, many visitors regretted the homely welcome of earlier days. Fire struck again in 1925 destroying Rattenbury's north wing. This time the contract was gained by Barott and Blackader of Montreal who replaced it by a really rather hideous nine story structure. Even as late as 1986, additions were still being made and the large hotel is now known as the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise. It bears no relation whatsoever to the original building or even to that which existed before the fire in 1925.



Figure 15. Third Issue. Sepia View. Chateau Lake Louise, showing the 1913 changes to the chateau. The original building is on the right, Rattenbury's extensions are in the centre and Painter's on the left. The name has been changed from 'Chalet' to 'Chateau.' One cent green, Admiral Head Die II. Line in colour below stamp. (Webb CPR67A.)

There is no Green View, and the Multicoloured card shows the chalet after Rattenbury's first addition. As a photograph exists, said to have been taken circa 1904, with no sign of this addition, the card must have been produced later than this date. Of little philatelic interest, but it is nevertheless intriguing to read that Rattenbury was murdered in Bournemouth in July 1934 (see 'The Architects').

The Algonquin, St. Andrews, New Brunswick

The first hotel was built for the St. Andrews Land Company and was opened in 1889.

Built of wood, it was hardly a beautiful structure but was bought by the CPR. in 1902 and reopened in 1905. Not surprisingly it caught fire while being tarred in April 1914 and, with a strong wind blowing, there was no hope of saving it. The replacement received its first guests in June 1915 and looked much the same then as it does today, now owned by the Fairmont chain. Now the ultra-strict rules governing such things as the sale of alcohol in public places has been relaxed, staff have a much easier life and all are welcome.

The Empress Hotel, Victoria.

This hotel filled the long awaited wish for the inhabitants and was at last constructed under the watchful eye of Francis Rattenbury between 1904 and 1908. It first opened in January of that year. Additions were made by Painter in 1910 and 1912. Another wing was added late in the 'twenties and alterations were even carried out in the 'eighties. Luxury abounded but strictly no alcohol in public was entertained. This resulted in a certain amount of secret drinking in the bedrooms or, in the case of one very well-known English guest, teapots of his favourite tippie on the dinner table. The card only exists in the sepia view.

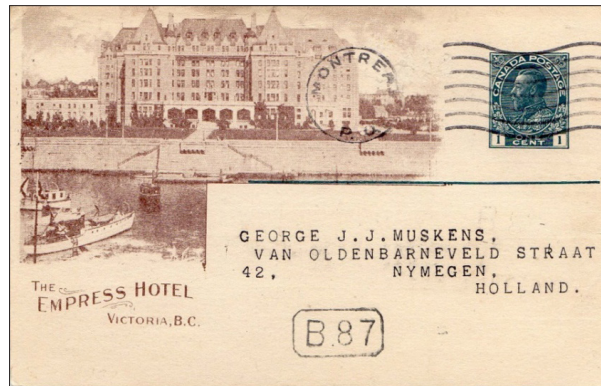


Figure 16. 3rd Issue. Sepia View. The Empress Hotel, addressed to Nijmegen, Holland on 28 September 1921. One cent green. Head Die II, Card with heading line below stamp. (CPR71A.)

Mount Sir Donald, Glacier

This magnificent mountain, situated in the Rogers Pass is part of the Selkirk Range and was named after Donald Alexander Smith, remembered for driving in the last spike which joined the east and west sections of the railway at Craigellachie on 7 November 1885. A Scotsman, born in Morayshire, he went to work with the Hudson's Bay Co. and later became a shareholder and director of the CPR. in 1883. Knighted for his work in 1886, he was subsequently elevated to the peerage as the first Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal and died in London in 1914. The mountain is listed among America's top fifty climbs.

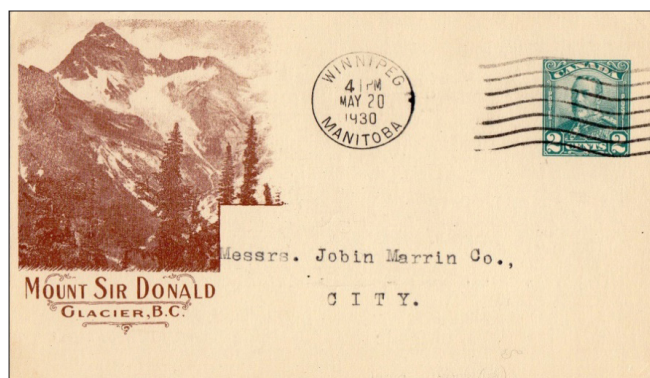


Figure 17. 3rd Issue Sepia View. Mount Sir Donald. Two Cents, Scroll Issue. 20 May 1930. Card with no heading (Webb CPR78H.)

Mount Assiniboine, British Columbia (see Figure 7)

Mount Assiniboine was named in 1885 by George M. Dawson, the distinguished geologist, and can be found at the head of Marvel Lake Valley on the border of the Banff and Assiniboine National parks. Assiniboine was the official name of the Stoney Indians and it is said that the plume of cloud

that appeared above the peak reminded him of the smoke seen from the tepees of the Assiniboine Indians. The mountain was first climbed in 1901 by James Outram, with C. Bohren and Christian Hasler as guides.

Lakes in the Clouds, Lake Louise

This is a general view as is the waterfall tumbling down the Giant's Steps in Paradise Valley.

The Gap, Entrance to Canadian Rockies, Alberta

A curiously named view, it shows a train having left Calgary behind and passed through Cochrane, Bowness and Canmore. It is travelling east, obviously in the foothills of the mountains.

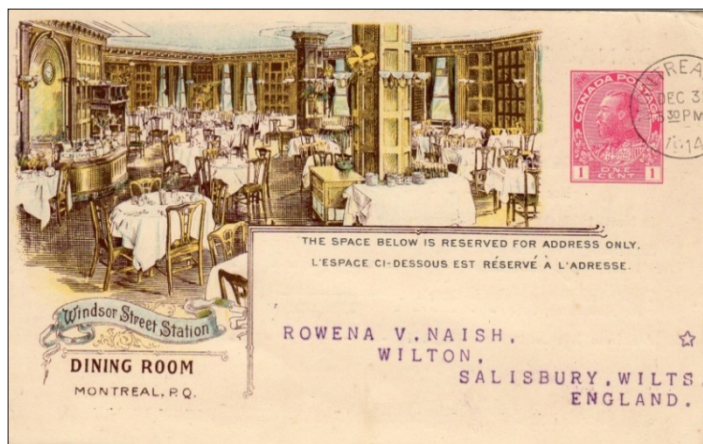


Figure 18. Second Issue. Multicoloured View of The Dining Room, Windsor Street Station, the Headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 31 December 1914. One cent, Admiral Head Die 1A (Webb CPR46F)

The Architects



Figure 19. Francis Mawson Rattenbury (1867-1935). in 1924.

(Source: www.heritagebc.ca)

Francis 'Frank' Mawson Rattenbury (1867-1935) was one of British Columbia's best known architects and also had a strange personal history. Born in Leeds, Yorkshire, he started his career in a vocational textile school. In 1885, he moved to work in his uncles' firm where he was trained to design commercial and institutional buildings. Some of his early work in England included a Public Day School, for which he won the Soane Medallion (1890), and the Town Hall in Cleckheaton. He left his uncles' firm in 1892 to branch out on his own.

Rattenbury arrived in British Columbia in 1892 where he won the contract, at the age of 25, to design the Parliament Buildings in Victoria (1893-1896). This tremendous feat led him to design other buildings including the Empress Hotel (1904-1908), the Vancouver Courthouse and Crystal Gardens, Victoria. The Canadian Pacific Railway employed him to mastermind, renovate and extend many of its railway hotels. Francis was often thought of as an ill-tempered man, known as 'Ratz' by his colleagues. Frugal with money to put it mildly, he was nevertheless a brilliant architect.

In 1898 he married Florence Nunn and they had two children. The marriage ran into difficulties and they divorced in 1925, after which Francis appeared publicly with his mistress, Alma Pakenham, who was thirty years his junior. They returned to England in 1930 to live in Bournemouth, where they employed a seventeen-year-old chauffeur called George Stoner. He became Alma's lover and on 28 March 1935, in a fit of jealousy, he murdered Francis. The trial at the Old Bailey was one of the most celebrated of the century. Stoner was convicted and sentenced to death, later commuted to life. He served seven years. Alma later committed suicide. Francis is buried in an unmarked grave

in Wimbourne Cemetery, Bournemouth.

In 1977 Tennessee Williams based his last play, *Cause Celebre*, on the story and it is said that Stoner was recognised in the audience.

Thomas Charles Sorby (1836-1924) was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire and studied architecture in London. He emigrated to Canada in 1883 and worked in Montreal and Vancouver. In 1887 he went to Victoria and began to design both residential and commercial buildings. He also worked on Victoria's Inner Harbour project and spent time experimenting with fireproof materials. With the propensity for building in wood this was a necessary exercise.



Figure 20.
Bruce Price

Bruce Price (1845-1903) was born in Cumberland, Maryland. He studied with James Crawford and Rudolph Niernsee in Baltimore after which he spent a year abroad. He returned to Baltimore and began his professional career in architecture. He then moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania where he worked for five years before becoming established in New York, in 1877. His work included designs for the cathedral in Savannah, Georgia, the Methodist Church in Lexington (which he always considered an excellent example of American ecclesiastical architecture) and the American Surety Company building which was the highest skyscraper of the time. He was also responsible for the Windsor Street Station in Montreal.

Walter Scott Painter (1877-1957) was an American architect who began his career in theatre work and became a designer for the CPR between 1906 and 1913.

Conclusion

It has only been possible in this article to cover a short introduction to the advertising cards of Canada and of course I have only touched on those produced by the CPR. It is a very large subject which leaves us far more to study. Other concerns, particularly the Grand Trunk Railway and several of the smaller rail and shipping companies such as the Allan, printed equally diverse and interesting cards which, if not so colourful certainly merit a student's attention.

Acknowledgment

The late Dr. Iain Stevenson FRPSL.

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Rhodesia 1978: The Mozambique Stamp

Richard Berry FRPSL and 'Trooper V'



Figure 1. The piece of envelope recovered by Trooper V

POSTAL HISTORY IN ITS MOST SIMPLISTIC FORM is the consideration and appreciation of items that have been through the post. The partial envelope shown in Figure 1 certainly has been through the post, as evidenced by a stamp and a postmark. But is it of any interest to the philatelist or to a casual observer? The answer would probably be no. What can be gleaned at first glance is that it is part of an envelope sent internally within Mozambique. Probably it was sent by airmail, judging by the stamp used and the pre-printed "VIA AEREA" (by airmail).

The stamp has some potential, being overprinted 'INDEPENDENCIA / 25 JUN 75/ [fancy pattern]' and having been first issued in 1962, 13 years before the overprint was applied. The overprint commemorates Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975. The postmark adds little, being mostly indistinct. It just confirms that the letter was sent from Mozambique in 1978. The rest of the date and the originating town are not decipherable.

The sender is unknown, the recipient is unclear, other than they were in Tete, which is a province in north-western Mozambique. That province bordered what was known then as Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Not surprisingly, there were no contents in this 'envelope' to provide any back story. The piece is probably overall of little merit in postal history terms. Maybe its fate should be to just soak off the stamp, put it in a stock book and throw away what remained of the envelope.

Can this nondescript piece reveal its secrets? The answer is obviously yes, or it would not be shown here! It was given to the lead author by an ex-trooper in 1 (Rhodesian) Special Air Service Regiment [SAS]. The Trooper, wanting anonymity, is referred to as 'Trooper V' in this article. Trooper V has provided the following written account:

Just before dusk on a late [redacted] afternoon in 1978, a force of 20 Rhodesian SAS troops were led through the dense Cordon Sanitaire minefield in north east Rhodesia and into Mozambique by Rhodesian Engineers who had cleared and marked a path. The objective: to attack and destroy a camp being used by Terrorists to infiltrate from Mozambique and into Rhodesia.

After a long night march, the troops were within striking distance of the target and met with a small reconnaissance element that had been observing the camp for the previous week. Equipment was checked and the troops rested and waited in the pre-dawn for first light.

As the sky slowly brightened the troops shook out into an extended line and quietly moved forward towards their target. Initially undetected, contact was initiated by an enemy machine gun crew, alerted by the arrival with the light of a supporting Rhodesian helicopter armed with a 30mm Cannon.

As the troops continued to advance under the cover of the airborne support, the machine gun and helicopter exchanged fire in the dawn light. The helicopter, hit numerous times, was forced to pull back to its forward base. The machine gun crew likewise decided that it was time to remove themselves and abandoned the gun as the SAS troops swept through the entrenched positions and mopped up residual resistance.

The Terrorist camp, located in a hollow between surrounding hills, was cleared and later searched. Arms caches were discovered and destroyed. Subsequent document discoveries provided

useful intelligence of terrorist intentions. The stamp displayed here was amongst the documents and letters discovered.

One by-product of the 'Carnation Revolution' in Portugal in 1974 was Portuguese withdrawal from Mozambique and FRELIMO (the nationalist organisation in Mozambique) being given power. FRELIMO was sympathetic to the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army [ZANLA] and allowed ZANLA to establish bases in Mozambique on the now exposed Rhodesian eastern border. The Rhodesian Army mounted cross-border external operations against ZANLA bases, camps and other targets in Mozambique. It was during one of these raids that Trooper V obtained this stamp on piece. This is a remarkable story found not within the item itself or from its contents but from a source external to the item.

This is the only item of mail obtained from a cross-border raid in the lead author's Rhodesian Bush War (1966 to 1980) collection. No similar items of mail have been seen, let alone any with such provenance from someone who was directly involved. Obtaining personal accounts is one of the benefits of researching more 'modern' philatelic material and this is a benefit not available to collectors of more 'aged' material, who obviously cannot correspond with those involved!

Conclusion

This piece is certainly postal history because it has been through the post. Moreover, it is an example of postal history only fully brought to life by its back story – in this case one step removed from the object itself. The intention of this article is to prove that even the most unprepossessing philatelic item can have merit if one delves deep enough.



Figures 2. Cachet used by the Rhodesian SAS inscribed 'C Squadron Rhodesian Special Air Service Regiment'

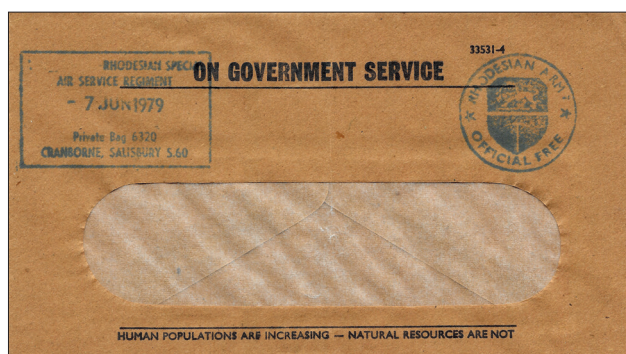


Figure 3. The SAS cachet with 'C Squadron' removed.

Additional information

Two cachets used by the Rhodesian SAS on their mail from the lead author's collection are shown to provide additional philatelic context (Figures 2 and 3). The Rhodesian Special Air Service (founded in 1962) was originally known as C Squadron Rhodesian Special Air Service Regiment, as shown in the first cachet. By June 1978, the Regiment had increased in size and the reference to C Squadron was dropped. This was reflected by excising C Squadron from the cachet as shown in the second example.

Footnote

The title used by Trooper V for his original written account was retained for continuity as the title for this article.

Recommended further reading

Cole, Barbara (1985). *The Elite. The Story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service*, Durban, Three Knights.

The Story behind the Cover - No. 11.

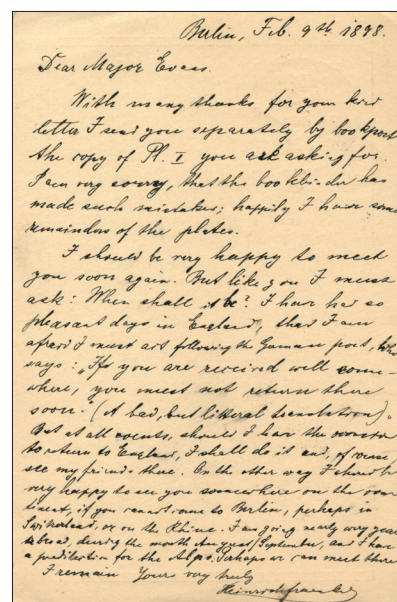
Judge Fraenkel and Major Evans

Dane Garrod FRPSL

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHILATELIC LIBRARIAN Judge Heinrich Fraenkel in Berlin and philatelist and journalist Major Edward Benjamin Evans in England was strong enough for communication by letter and postcard. This postcard addressed to Major Evans at his home in Sydenham, south east London, is dated 9 February 1898 and has a purple handstamp added by the sender showing his surname and full address. 'I should be very happy to meet you soon again,' he says, and adds 'I have had so pleasant days in England.' He suggests meeting either in England or Europe during August or September, with a strong predilection for the Alps.

Judge Fraenkel (1853-1907) was a former librarian of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub which included the library of Sigmund Friedl of Vienna, a famous Austrian philatelist. Much of this material was donated to the Royal, and is now part of the society's extensive library.

As one of the first twenty Signatories on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921, Major Evans was an important player within the philatelic movement, from around 1875 until his death in 1922. He was a former army officer, born on 3 November 1846, and served as one of the judges at the London Philatelic Exhibitions of 1890, 1897 and 1906. Later he was Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain from 1911 to 1919. He died at his home in Cantley, Norfolk, on 22 March 1922.



Having spoken with Nicola Davies in her capacity as Head of Collections and showing her the postcard, she kindly volunteered to walk from her home to see if Major Evans's house in Sydenham was there still, or not. Sadly, no, it had gone, but the postcard, which was found by chance for sale recently with no one apparently noting the significance of the Major, let alone the Judge, has not. It would be better placed in the Royal's archives, which is where it will soon reside.

Letter to the Editor.

From Stephen T. Taylor

Charles Oppenheim's 'Story Behind the Cover'

CHARLES OPPENHEIM'S COVER, illustrated in 'An American Civil War Begging Letter' (*THE LONDON PHILATELIST*, 129: 10, [December 2020], p578), is confirmed in *Prisoners' Mail from the American Civil War* by Galen Harrison, 1997, as 'Ex GSB,' who was Corporal George S Brown, of the 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, recorded 16 May - 28 Sept 1864. He was one of 35+ recorded examiners at Johnson's Island, which is the most common source of prison camp mail with 364 examples known (this figure is probably a bit higher now), but still a nice use.

From Frederick P. Lawrence Ph.D FRPSL

'Ethiopian Postal Cards' - a correction

I REFER TO ULF J. LINDAHL'S CONTRIBUTION in 'Letters to the Editor' (*THE LONDON PHILATELIST*, 129: 10, [December 2020], pp576-577). In Figure 3, we see a 'LONDON 6 PM 14 JU 97' arrival cds on an 1896 Ethiopia postal card. Describing this postal card, the writer of the letter to the Editor states, 'The card arrived in London on 17 June.' This is a discrepancy in dates of three days, given that of the London arrival cancel.

From John Copeland

'Exeter Penny Post and Two Penny Post'

WITH REFERENCE TO MICHAEL LOCKTON'S ARTICLE 'Exeter Penny Post and Two Penny Post,' in the December 2020 issue of *THE LONDON PHILATELIST*, 129: 10, pp521-528, I feel that the position regarding Twopenny Posts in the provinces in that period needs some clarification. There were two types of 2d charge, although both were based on interpretations of the legislation about penny posts. There was the rate adopted in some of the penny posts for mail within the penny post from or to its outer areas and the rate between post towns near to each other.

When the initial four provincial penny posts were set up in 1793, the example of London and Dublin having an outer area with a higher charge was followed at Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester. (See Post Office notices in *A Century of Birmingham Life: Or, A Chronicle of Local Events, from 1741-1841* by John Alfred Langford, Volume 2, p35; *The Bath Chronicle*, 18 July 1793, and *Manchester Mercury* 23 April 1793.) Edinburgh may have had such a charge as well and certainly did in later years. As far as Exeter is concerned, the introduction of this charge appears not to have been a local initiative as George Louis, then Superintendent of Mail Coaches and formerly Surveyor for the West of England, in his evidence to the Select Committee on Postage in 1838 indicated that when he became such Surveyor, he increased the charge for penny post letters in the West of England to 2d in 1822 and 1823 because it enabled him 'to set up many penny-posts' (*First Report*, paras 2016, 2017).

The first fully official 2d rate between post towns does indeed seem to be that between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock (known as Devonport from 1 January 1824 - *Royal Direction*, 24 December 1823. See *London Gazette*, 27 December 1823, p2160) but, although Martin Willcocks indicates the matter was being considered in November 1818 (*England's Postal History with notes on Scotland*,

Wales and Ireland, p102), the *Exeter Flying Post* for 7 December 1820 stated that ‘the long-talked of Two-penny Post, between Plymouth and Dock ... will be carried into execution forthwith.’

There does not seem to be a definitive list of the post towns to which this reduced rate applied but George Louis, in his evidence to the Select Committee, stated that it applied between Exeter and Topsham (*First Report*, para 1887) as did Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, Secretary to the Post Office and it was confirmed that both places were post towns (*First Report*, paras 2910, 3015). However, in a return of the income from penny posts in one of the appendices to the ***First Report of the Select Committee***, Topsham is shown as part of the Exeter Penny Post.

The reduction from 2d to 1d for both types of charge did follow from a change in legal advice as to the legality of the 2d charge, but Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly indicated to the Select Committee that this advice suited the Post Office (*First Report*, para 2917), possibly because it would counter any opposition from the Treasury to a reduction. The precise date of the reduction may have varied slightly from 1 January 1837 according to the post office concerned. For instance, the Leeds postmistress received her instructions from the relevant Surveyor by a letter dated 26 December 1836 which ordered her to immediately carry the reduction into effect (*Leeds Intelligencer*, Saturday 31 December 1836) without specifying any date.

Reply from Michael Lockton

Little is published on Provisional Twopenny Posts except for that by Martin Willcocks in his *England's Postal History* (1975), and I was pleased to receive John Copeland's additional information on such posts.

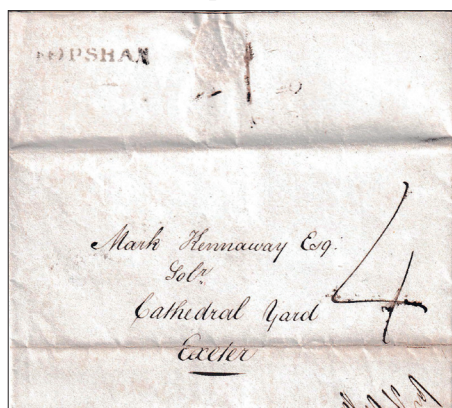
I agree that the position between Exeter and Topsham (both Post Towns with Penny Posts) is analogous to that of Plymouth and Devonport, but it seems to have been sorted out without special reference to the GPO (as in the case of Plymouth). Unfortunately I have never found any letters going from Topsham to Exeter (or Exeter to Topsham) to confirm either a penny or twopence charge. Ron Hake (in *The Postal Markings of Devon*, 1997) records two such letters with a twopence charge in 1832. The Select Committee Report referred to by John not only quotes Topsham as a Receiving House under the Exeter Penny Post but also quotes Exeter as a Receiving House under that of Topsham. I assume that this arrangement avoided the official 4d. rate that should have been levied.

Follow-up from John Copeland

I have now looked at the Topsham entry referred to by Michael and I see that it shows a date of establishment of 25 November 1834. I wonder whether this refers to a reduction from 4d or formalisation of an existing 2d rate (as the 1832 letters with a 2d charge would imply) or what?

Concluding response from Michael Lockton

Further to John Copeland's additional comments on Topsham, I have checked further correspondence



in my archives and found the letter shown at left from Topsham to Exeter, dated 23 December 1830 charged at the 4d. rate. In addition I have another letter (Norwich Union Insurance) dated 29 January December 1827 charged at the double rate of 8d. Hake recorded letters of 1832 at a 2d. rate to Exeter, which seems to have been an unofficial rate prior to the establishment of Topsham as a Receiving House in the Exeter Penny Post on 25 November 1834. Hake does record two letters going from Topsham to Exeter in 1839 at the penny rate.

I consider the outcome of this correspondence is that I cannot claim that Topsham was in the Exeter Twopenny Post.

The Stamps of the Electric Telegraph and Electric & International Telegraph Companies

Brian Callan

Those who admire modern civilisation usually identify it with the steam engine and the electric telegraph. George Bernard Shaw.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE in the mid-nineteenth century allowed for much faster communication than the postal service, with delivery of messages in hours, rather than days or weeks. The corresponding rapid growth of the railways throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland allowed the railway companies to be the first to adopt this new form of communication. They erected telegraph poles to run alongside their railway lines, primarily for their own use (signalling and safety), but later opened their service to the public as they realised the potential for increasing profits. This service was then expanded by a number of private telegraph companies, the first of these being The Electric Telegraph Company in June 1846. The directors and shareholders of the company were dominated by people involved in railway construction, which initially issued franked paper, followed by a series of stamps for the payment of telegrams sent by the public.

By 1855, a number of other private telegraph companies had been established and a reported 745,800 telegrams were sent annually by telegraph within Great Britain and Ireland. This rapid growth eventually led to the 1868 and 1869 Acts of Parliament, which transferred ownership from the private companies to the United Kingdom Post Office, under the control of the Postmaster General. This followed a trend in other European countries, as governments realised the strategic importance of the telegraph service. The nationalisation of the telegraph service also addressed the uneven development of the telegraph system where large parts of Great Britain and Ireland had no service. The Post Office took responsibility for the telegraphic service in February 1870, but the growth was so rapid that the Post Office had to introduce its own series of telegraphic adhesive stamps in 1876, in order to understand the fiscal return from telegraphic usage.

Morse, Cook, Wheatstone and Siemens all developed electric telegraph machines and the first commercial system was introduced in the United States in 1844 by Samuel Morse. Not long afterwards, The Electric Telegraph Company was founded in the United Kingdom after they bought the Cook and Wheatstone patents for their electric needle telegraph, with William Cook becoming a founding director of the new company. The company became operational after the passing of the Electric Telegraph Company Act of 1846, with its initial head office at 345, Strand and its centre of operations at Lothbury and then later at Moorgate. The company amalgamated with The International Telegraph Company in 1855 to become The Electric & International Telegraph Company, both companies being promoted by the same financial interests. The International Telegraph Company was established in 1853, to lay the first sea cable between England and the Netherlands, for which it purchased and outfitted the 1830 steam paddler *Monarch*.

Stamped Stationery Forms 1851

The Electric Telegraph Company was the first company to produce stamps and stamped stationery, with the first franked message paper or forms issued in May 1851 for the London Exhibition held in Hyde Park. They were printed by Waterlow and Sons on handmade wove paper, measuring 18.5cm x 23cm and watermarked with the name of the company in double-lined Roman capitals. Telegraph messages were limited to a maximum of twenty words each for the standard tariff rates, but additional words could be added at a cost of 3d each, with address and initials

counted as full words. The face of this message form bore the company emblem or seal and had the signature of James Sealy Foudrinier (Company Secretary until 1864). The forms were numbered consecutively, with individual control numbers on the upper left-hand side. The company emblem was a blue coloured circle enclosing the figure of Time, holding a thunderbolt in his right hand and a scythe in his left hand, with the motto *Ne tentas aut perferce* (roughly translated as 'do not attempt what you do not intend to accomplish'). The outer circle contained the words 'Electric Telegraph Company, Incorporated 1846.' This emblem is more clearly visible on the envelope used to deliver the telegrams (Figure 2). The reverse of the message form showed the company conditions and recommended retransmission of the telegraph back to the sending office (at half the original price) in order to check the accuracy of transmission.

No. 7588
 Station
 The Electric Telegraph Company
 Incorporated A.D. 1846.
 FREE MESSAGE PAPER.
 PREFIX Z D
 CODE TIME
 PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
 185
 THIS SHEET FRANKS A MESSAGE NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY WORDS TO ANY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STATIONS WITHIN A CIRCUIT OF 100 MILES.
 ADDITIONAL WORDS TO BE PREPAID AT THE RATE OF 3S PER WORD.
 PLEASE TO SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE ACCORDING TO THE TERMS ENDORSED HEREON.
 NAME OF THE SENDER
 NAME & FULL ADDRESS OF THE PERSON TO WHOM THE MESSAGE IS TO BE DELIVERED.
 Signature and Address of the Sender
 Additional Words
 Portage
 To be paid out
 Reply
 Total
 THE COMPANY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS CAUSED BY INDISTINCT WRITING.
 IF THE DISTANCE DOES NOT EXCEED ONE HUNDRED MILES THE CHARGE IS 2S FOR TWENTY WORDS.
 Received m
 Forwarded m To Station by me (Terk)

Figure 1. 2s 6d Franked Message Paper with 'Free Message Paper' instead of 'Franked Message Paper,' for use beyond fifty miles but within a circuit of 100 miles. This error sheet has control number 7588 at left above the secretary's signature. The only other examples in private hands are control number 7666 (Dr. Iain Stevenson Coll.) and control number 2824 which was reported in Post Office records by Sir Edward Denny Bacon and may still exist. The reverse of this message form has a red overprint indicating that portage of delivered messages would not be charged within half a mile of the receiving office. Bacon also noted that these first message forms were among the greatest philatelic rarities.



Figure 2. Electric Telegraph Company delivery envelope, showing Electric Telegraph Company emblem. These envelopes continued to bear this emblem even after the company became The Electric and International Telegraph Company, which incorporated the emblems of both foundation companies.

Initial company telegram tariffs were:

- 1d per mile for the first 50 miles (4s 2d for 50 miles),
- ½d per mile for the next 50 miles (6s 3d for 100 miles) and
- ¼d per mile beyond 100 miles.

These were revised in 1851 for the standard twenty-word franked message forms, to:

- 1s for telegrams within a distance of 50 miles (pink paper with pale blue seal),
- 2s 6d for telegrams between 50 miles and 100 miles (blue paper with deep blue seal),
- 5s for telegrams beyond 100 miles (white paper with pale blue seal).

Telegrams sent across the Irish Sea incurred a minimum charge of five shillings at this time. An additional portorage fee, applied on receipt of the telegram, cost sixpence for the first half mile and a further sixpence for each additional mile. An express delivery was also possible by horse, cab or rail, where the portorage charge was 1s for the first half mile and 1s per each additional mile.

The telegram rates and franked paper were revised in August 1855, as follows:

- 1s 6d for telegrams within a distance of 50 miles,
- 2s for telegrams between 50 miles and 100 miles,
- 3s for telegrams between 100 miles and 150 miles,
- 4s for telegrams beyond 150 miles.

The 'JLR and JSF' initialled adhesive stamps 1854-1860

The Electric Telegraph Company introduced adhesive stamps in May-June 1854, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., bearing the initials 'JLR' (John Lewis Ricaro - Company Chairman) and 'JSF' (J. S. Foudrinier - Company Secretary). These relatively large stamps measured 53mm x 67mm and reinforced the company recommendation for retransmission to check accuracy, bearing the warning 'not responsible for the transmission of unrepeatd messages for whatever claim may arise.' Stamps were line engraved in sheets of sixteen (4 x 4), printed with control numbers in the upper left-hand corner of each stamp on T. H. SANDERS watermarked paper (Figure 3). Ten thousand of each of the 1s, 2s and 2s 6d stamps were printed, but only a few have survived. The distances on these stamps were replaced almost immediately in August 1854 with the written monetary values; the first issues being 1s (now inscribed 'one shilling') on pink paper, 2s ('two shillings') on green paper and 2s 6d ('two shillings and six pence') on blue paper. These issues continued to bear the initials of Ricardo and Foudrinier (Figure 4). Text, distance or value were altered on the original plate to print these revisions, so the size and format were otherwise unchanged for this second series.

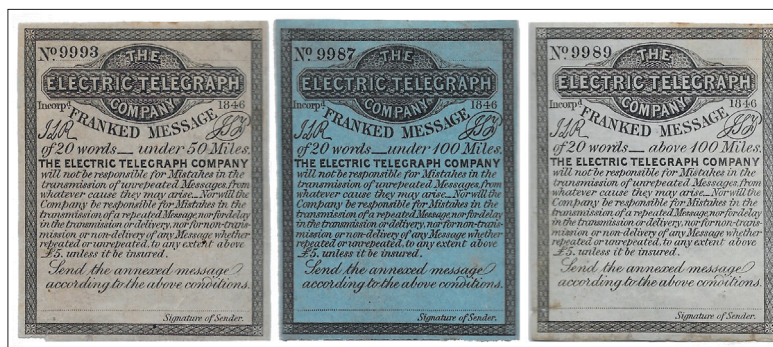


Figure 3. Stamps issued 1 June 1854 (with control numbers between 9780 and 10000).

'Under 50 miles' (1s) black on pale pink paper, control no. 9993.

'Under 100 miles' (2s 6d) black on blue paper, control no. 9987.

'Above 100 miles' (5s) black on white paper, control no. 9989.

Large part original gum remaining.

Langmead reports that fewer than ten of each of these original stamps exist (R4 rating). Bacon stated that some of the stamps of these first three issues are of greater rarity than both the British Guiana 'Cotton Reels' and the Hawaiian 'Missionaries'.

The telegram rates were then revised in August 1855, as indicated above. A new plate was made for the 4s stamp at this time (Figure 4). The plates were altered between 1855 and 1857, with the 1s becoming 3s and the 2s 6d changing to 1s 6d. New plates were made from the original roller impressions for the Plate 2 values of 3d, 4s and 1s. These stamps could only be used for transmission on company lines within Great Britain and Ireland, not to the Continent. These stamps were also issued perforated from 1860 and are reported to be among the first stamps perforated by Perkins, Bacon and Co.

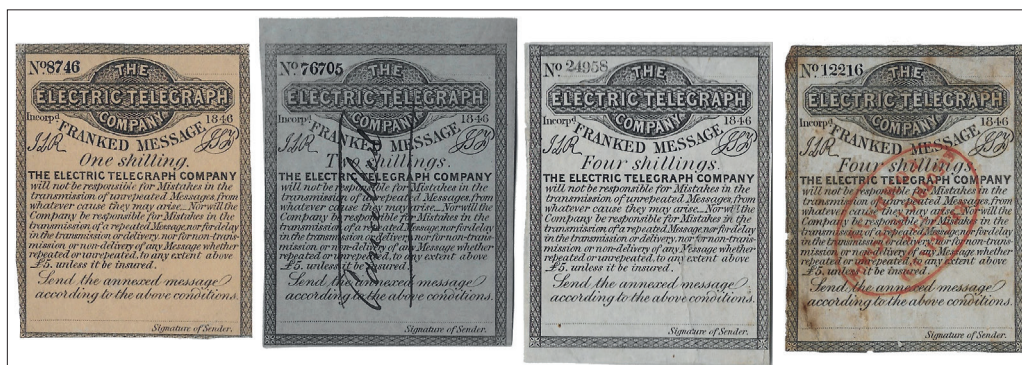


Figure 4. Stamps with values, issued 1855-1860:

1s black on buff paper, plate 2, control no. 8746 from the first printing October 1857.

50,000 stamps were printed up to 1860 with the last 10,000 perforated.

2s black on blue-green, control no. 76705 (cancelled in manuscript, so possibly used, but with a large part of original gum remaining), December 1858.

This value had control numbers 10,001 to 100,000 with the last 30,000 perforated.

4s black on white, first printing, control no. 12216, April 1856, cancelled by oval 'RECEIVED / THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY' handstamp in red, possibly unique.

210,000 stamps were printed up to December 1860 with control numbers up to 100,000 and an A series numbered A 70,001-A 100,000. A further A series was perforated (A 100,001-A 110,000).

4s black on white, second printing, control number 24958, October 1856.

Langmead reports that fewer than ten of each of these original stamps exist (R4 rating).

The 'RG and JSF' initialled adhesive stamps 1861-1863

The next issue of stamps was designed by Charles Henry Jeens and engraved and lithographed by Waterlow & Sons, London (1861-1870), following a tender process for a more conventional 25mm x 32mm design requirement. The stamps bore the initials 'RG' (Robert Grimston - Chairman from 1860) and 'JSF' (J. S. Foudrinier - Secretary). A total of ten values were issued from 1861 to 1863 (Figure 5), each tinted a different colour according to value: 3d (ochre), 6d (scarlet), 1s (orange), 1s 6d (rose), 2s (green), 2s 6d (brown), 3s (blue), 4s (black), 5s (purple) and 10s (brown). All stamps can be found with perforations 12 and 12½, except the 6d and 10s which have perforation 12½ only. The 1s orange stamp was also issued with an 'A series' where the letter A is included in the control tablet as part of the design (Figure 4). This series was only perforated 12½. The 1s, 1s 6d and 2s values of these stamps are also known unnumbered and imperforate and are reported to be proof samples by Langmead, whereas Lister and McDonald indicated these were likely to be remainders (Figure 5a). However, the remaining 2s 6d, 4s, 5s and 10s values are relatively scarce and are usually only found with 'Queenstown Quay' (the 3s in Figure 5) or 'ROCHES POINT' (the 5s in Figure 5), the telegraph station at the entrance to Cork Harbour.

The twenty-word telegram tariff at this time was:

- 1s for telegrams within a distance of 100 miles,
- 1s 6d for telegrams between 100 miles and 200 miles,
- 2s for telegrams beyond 200 miles.



Figure 5. Full set of used 'RG and JSF' adhesive stamps. The scarcest item is the 6d scarlet (Langmead R4, 'less than 10 copies existing'), with the 1s (control panel A), 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s and 10s all rated by Langmead as R3, '10 to 50 copies existing.'



*Figure 5a. The 1s unnumbered and imperforate.
This is reported by Langmead to be a proof sample.*

The 'RG and HW' initialled adhesive stamps 1864-1870

The 1864 change of Company Secretary resulted in a new set of stamps with the initials amended to 'RG' and 'HW' (Henry Weaver - Secretary from 1864). The 2s 6d, 4s, 5s, and 10s values were not reissued (Figure 6). All values exist perf. 12½ and 10 (after 1866), except for the 3s (blue) which only exists perf. 10.

The Electric & International Company also issued Director Message stamps with the 'JLR and JSF' initialled adhesive issued in 1855 and replaced with a 'RG and HW' version in 1864 (Figure 8). The latter stamps were meant for the use of Captain Huish [Deputy Chairman 1860-1866] and the message could be sent without any payment, once signed by a Director of the company. This issue was lithographed on blue wove paper with control numbers 1000 to 1100.

Lowe also reports Director stamps with the names of Thomas Brassey (a Director from 1858 to 1869) and Lord Alfred Paget (a Director from 1855 to 1869), while Lister adds the name of Charles William Earle (Director 1867 to 1870). The only existing Lord Alfred Paget stamp is contained in the Royal Collection.



Figure 6. Set of used RG and HW stamps, perf. 12½, all pen-cancelled. The scarcest of these is the 1s orange value, rated as R2 '50 to 100 copies existing' by Langmead.



Figure 7. 'RG and HW' 6d scarlet unused block (a scarce multiple).



Figure 8. 'RG and HW' Director Message stamps.

Electric Telegraph Continental Service 1861

The Electric Company also operated a continental telegraph service and stamps for this service were also designed by C. H. Jeens and lithographed by Waterlow & Sons, London. These stamps bore the initials 'RG' and 'JSF' and the year of issue. Only four values were printed, namely 3d, 18d, 4s and 8s. Of these four values, only the 3d and 8s are known to exist, while the others are identified from Waterlow records.

Figure 9 shows a 4s die proof (118mm x 80mm) and also shows the tablet values for the 3d, 18d and 8s in the lower part of this proof. Figure 10 shows an 8s imperforate plate proof block of four, without control numbers, the pair on the right both showing a constant flaw through the 'T' of 'EIGHT' (No other plate blocks are known).

Figure 11 shows the 3d Electric Telegraph Continental stamp, perforated 12 x 12½ with a blue-black vertical bar and control number 1606, on wove paper. Lister reports that the vertical blue-black bar was to aid clerks in readily identifying the stamps, rather than as a cancel. Langmead lists this 3d stamp as R5, only known in institutional collections and the item illustrated here is one of only two copies in private hands.

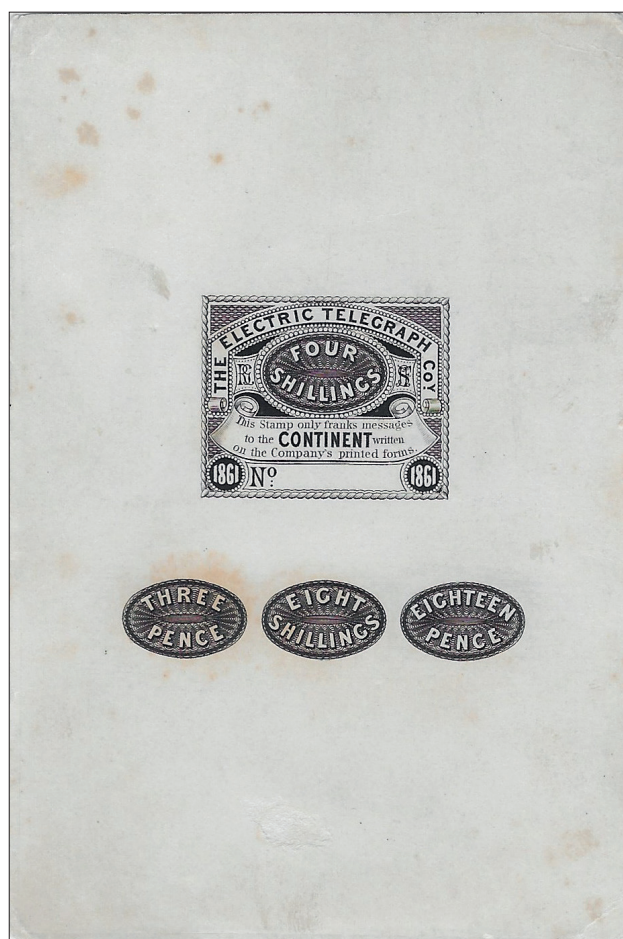


Figure 9. 4s Die Proof in black on India paper, laid down on card, with additional value tablets of 3d, 8s and 18d.
Ex A.J. Lowe (1990) and S.J. Lawrie (2020) Collections.



Figure 10. 8s imperforate Plate Block Proof, without control numbers. The only known example.



Figure 11. 3d Electric Telegraph 'Continental' stamp, rated R5 by Langmead, Copies are only recorded in institutional collections.

Telegram Delivery and Forwarding Forms.

The Electric Telegraph Company and later The Electric & International Telegraph Company, both used Form 204W for delivery of telegrams in Great Britain and Ireland (Figure 12). Forms listed major stations from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and listed Founder's Court, Lothbury, as the central station. Over 30 issues of this form exist, with the first eight issued by the original Electric Telegraph Company and printed by Waterlow & Son, London. The remaining forms were issued by the newly formed Electric & International Telegraph Company. The emblem of the original International Telegraph Company was added to the delivery form in 1855, with the inscription *Ned nos mare separate ingens* (which roughly translates as 'The seas no longer separate us'). Forms showed a progression in the growth of the telegraphic network: the eighth issue (1854) indicated that there were 320 stations, the eleventh issue (1859) had 340, the sixteenth issue (1862) had 590 and the twenty-sixth issue of 1865 had 1000 stations.

The company also used Form 277W for forwarding messages (Figure 13). These forms are always scarce as they were usually destroyed as soon as the message was sent (for confidentiality) while delivery forms are much more common as they were often filed with the correspondence received. Langmead reports the existence of only six unused 277W forms, all having a 3s 'RG and JSF' perf.12 stamp, with low control numbers between 4110 and 4498. The reverse of the form is largely taken up by the security of transmission text and details insurance tariffs and liabilities arising from insured errors, with tariffs up to £10 for a liability of £1000.

The Electric and International Telegraph Company.
INCORPORATED 1846
MESSAGES
Are transmitted to and from all the Principal Stations in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, at **REDUCED RATES.**
No Charge is made for Portage, when the distance does not exceed three miles.
The Company has upwards of 590 Stations in Great Britain and Ireland, in full operation, the whole of which are in **DIRECT COMMUNICATION** with the **TERMINAL STATIONS** of the **AMSTERDAM LINE.**
So that Messages can be forwarded from any of their Offices in Great Britain or Ireland to any Town on the **CONTINENT OF EUROPE**
At which a Telegraph Station is established, at very Reduced Rates; the Charges on Messages to the Continent being the same from any of the Company's Terminal Stations. Further particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office.
General Office, Telegraph Street, London, E.C. By Order, J. B. FORDREITER, Secretary.
June, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH. IMMEDIATE
Major Blackall
32 2 ann
Dublin

| DISTANCE. | By Messenger on Foot. | | By Messenger on Horse. | | By Messenger on Horse. |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | No. Charges. | By Charge. | No. Charges. | By Charge. | |
| Under three miles. | | | | | |
| Above three miles, and under five miles. | | | | | |

No delivery by Foot Messengers beyond Three Miles.

Figure 12. 1863 Delivery Form 204W, received at College Green, Dublin. This form contains the only known Electric Telegraph cancelled in an Irish office (on the reverse), with the number '4' in the canceller suggesting there was more than one in use at this station. Also shown is a delivery envelope which retained the original Electric Telegraph Company emblem.

(277 W.)
(Prescribed Form.)
THE ELECTRIC & INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
No. of Message Station.
Prefix Code Time
Received Date 186
Sent to Station
Filed by m. Clerk
(P.Q. M.H.) (Address) (186-19) (186-19) (186-19)
FROM TO
The Company will not be answerable for errors caused by inadvertent writings.
Please to Telegraph the above Message according to the conditions endorsed hereon; and forward such Message from the Terminal Station of the Company at to the above Address; subject to the endorsed conditions for which latter purpose I have deposited
You are requested, before signing, to read the Conditions of the Contract on the back.
Signatures and Address of Sender

Woodsroft. If opportunity occurs get into Defendant White accept short notice that I have this on calling

Figure 13 (above right). Electric & International Telegraph Company forwarding form 277W, introduced in 1863, franked with a 3s, low control number (4474) stamp, which was not apparently used.

The Electric & International Telegraph network.

Waterlow & Sons, London, produced a woven map showing the network which the Electric Telegraph Company was connected to in 1859. This map extends as far east as Moscow and as far south as Constantine in Algeria (Figure 14). The telegraph line to the United States, from Valentia in Ireland, is shown on this map as under construction. This was the most successful private company in Great Britain and Ireland and it boasted control of 1,500 miles of telegraphic line by 1848 and 15,000 miles of wire by 1851.



Figure 14. Detail from the 1859 Electric & International Telegraph Company map showing the network with which the company was connected (full map size 92cm x 77cm).

Ultimately, the success of the private companies and the need to further extend the telegraphic network, led to the Telegraphic Act of 1868, which conferred power on the Postmaster General to acquire the existing telegraph companies, with a further Telegraph Act in 1869 required to ensure a Post Office monopoly going forward. The private telegraph systems were finally transferred to the Post Office on 4 February 1870, the main arguments for this change being the need for uniformity of charges and the wider extension of the telegraphic service. The Electric & International Telegraphic Company was purchased by the Post Office for £2,938,826 and of all the private companies this was the only one to destroy all its papers, stamps and printing plates. This fact, along with the established practice of destroying stamped telegraph transmission forms to maintain confidentiality, means many of these stamps are very difficult to acquire.

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All stamps and specimens shown are from the author's collection.

The Research Hub

This feature is designed to publicise details of current research being undertaken by Fellows and Members of the Society. They would appreciate any input that can be offered by readers of THE LONDON PHILATELIST. Please respond directly to the researcher via the contact details provided. If you would like to add details of your own ongoing research, please contact the Editor at Lpeditor@rpsl.org.uk using 'The Research Hub' in the subject header of your email.

Research subject: Oxford and Cambridge College Stamp covers.

Researcher and contact details: Vincent West FRPSL, vincent_west@talk21.com

Vincent is working on a book which aims to describe and where possible illustrate all known Victorian Oxford and Cambridge college stamp covers, including used prepaid postal stationery. Where present, the contents will also be described.

If you have any of these items, Vincent would welcome details.

Research subjects: 1. The Postal History of the Sudan Campaigns 1884-99 (The Nile Expedition 1884-85, Operations in the Eastern Sudan 1884-85, The Red Sea Littoral 1889-97, The Frontier Force 1889-95, The Suakin Expedition 1896, The Dongola Expedition 1896 and The Nile Expedition 1898).

Researcher and contact details: Richard Stock FRPSL, President, President@rpsl.org.uk

This project covers the research and study of mail sent to and from Egyptian, Sudanese, British, Indian, Canadian and Australian military and civilian units serving in the Sudan during the above campaigns, operations and expeditions. Correspondences and soldiers' letters e.g., from General Gordon, Douglas Haig, Sandbach, Burn-Murdoch, Gore Anley, Dalison, Wharton Wilson etc., are particularly important. Historical documents, ephemera and related items are included where appropriate.

2. Sudan: The Postal Cancellations of the Post Offices and Postal Agencies from 1867.

This project is a re-classification of the cancellations of the static offices and agencies recorded by Edward Stagg in *Sudan, The Postal Markings 1867-1970*, with additional offices listed in *Post Offices and Postal Agencies of the Sudan, 1970-1983* by H R J Davies and those recorded as having opened since 1983. It is a major undertaking.

3. Sudan: The Camel Postman stamps 1897-1991.

The Camel Postman 1898-1998 was published by the Sudan Study Group in 2001 and contained lists of De La Rue archival and production items recorded at the time. These lists are now being updated.

Research subject: Postal, political and social history of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Researcher and contact details: Brian Trotter RDP Hon. FRPSL, Past President, bjayt43@yahoo.com

The Federation was formed in 1953, and lasted only 10 years. Researching all the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from about 1950 in the run up to Federation, the Federation period, and the break up and independence of the constituent territories. The postal history items are well known to philatelists, but the social and political context less so. I am looking for books, brochures, pamphlets, maps etc, as well as covers and postcards, postal notices etc. Any help would be much appreciated.

A Report on the 18th ISSP Postal History Colloquium

Luca Lavagnino FRPSL



The Colloquium attendees in Trieste

On 26 September 2020, a group of scholars and postal historians met to discuss, from different perspectives, 'Postal kindness and hate,' the theme chosen by the Istituto di Studi Storici Postali 'Aldo Cecchi' (ISSP, www.issp.po.it) for the eighteenth annual Postal History Colloquium. Due to the pandemic, the event, initially scheduled for the end of February in Prato in Tuscany, where the ISSP has its offices and library, was postponed to the end of September and held in Trieste, on the eastern border of Italy, at a date when Covid-19 restrictions allowed such a meeting, though with some restrictions.

This year the AISP - Associazione italiana di storia postale (www.aisp1966.it) - was invited to cooperate in the success of the event, with some of its members among the speakers. Altogether there were twelve lectures, dealing with different periods and places and making the most of the common topic.

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi FRPSL, the ISSP director, said that the goal of the meeting, namely promoting discoveries and encouraging debate between researchers, scholars, and collectors, was definitely achieved. Virtually unlimited stories could be told, all of which were the outcome of long, dedicated and competent research.

Luca Lavagnino FRPSL, the AISP president, said that perspective was completely different when considering items to add to a collection or exhibit, compared with attempting to explain the significance and key points of items to an audience that may not be familiar with the topic that they illustrate: recognising this challenge will help in the future.

The lectures presented were as follows:

Alessandro Papanti: *Style and content in Medici family mail between the 16th and 18th centuries.*

Adriano Cattani: *De Giuliani – De Antoni: what happened in the Austrian post office in Venice?*

Luca Lavagnino FRPSL: *Napoleon and Great Britain: quintessential and even postal enemies.*

Thomas Mathà FRPSL: *Not so kind: Metternich's trick in the Austrian-French postal war 1830-31.*

Paolo Zavattoni: *The post tells: from the charm of kindness to the triviality of hate.*

Oliviero Emoroso: *Symbols of death and aid to children in Fiume during the post-WW1 period.*

Matteo Comi: *Concessions, strictness, mutual rudeness and laxity. Mail in the German territories 1914-1935.*

Giorgio Khouzam: *Even the Unione Filatelica Lombarda had to adjust to racial laws.*

Maria Grazia Chiappori: *Mail by Artist.*

Carlo Giovanardi: *Fiume: When history affects philatelists.*

Mario Coglitore: *Uniforms, stripes and barracks: the story of 'Partisan G.'*

Vinicio Sesso: *Vertriebene.*

The evening before the meeting, during a pleasant dinner, Senator Carlo Giovanardi was awarded the FEPA medal for his exceptional support of organised philately. The prize was presented by Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi.





THE GAZETTE

NEWS, MEETINGS, EVENTS AND REPORTS

Forthcoming Meetings and Events at 15 Abchurch Lane – Season 2020-21

'ZVP' indicates a Zoom Virtual Presentation, '*' denotes an amended date and '^' a provisional date.

11 Feb. 2021 ZVP: Peter Rooke – *Revolution, Conflict & Occupation - The Posts 1789-1815.*

25 Feb. 2021 ZVP: Chris King – *Copenhagen Telephone Kiosks (postal facilities provided!).*

^11 Mar. 2021 at 1pm: H.M. The Queen – *Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus.* (Restricted to Fellows and Members).

8 Apr. 2021 ZVP: RPSL North West and Northern Ireland Regions – *Regional Display.*

*15 Apr. 2021 at 5 pm: Michael Elliott – *Finland at War – Defending its Borders.*

22 Apr. 2021 at 1pm: David Cordon – *Bermuda: Stamps and Postal History.*

*29 Apr. 2021 at 1 pm: Malcolm Ray-Smith – *The Royal Mail 1516 - 1766.*

6 May 2021 at 5pm: Grace Davies – *Peace.*

*13 May 2021 at 1 pm: Bill Hedley, Dénes Czirik & Adriano Bergamini – *Hungarian Rhapsody.*

20 May 2021 at 1pm: RPSL North Midlands Region – *Regional Display.*

*3 Jun. 2021 at 1 pm: James Grimwood-Taylor – *Postal History of the World c.3000 BC - 1940 AD.*

10 Jun. 2021 at 5pm: Carol Bommarito – *Adhesive Stamp Usage, Transatlantic Mail to & from the US 1840-1875.*

*17 Jun. 2021 at 1 pm: Graham Booth – *West Indies Maritime Mail.*

24 Jun. 2021 at 4.30pm: Annual General Meeting.

Forthcoming Regional Meetings of the RPSL – UK and abroad

18 Apr. 2021: South West at Tiverton – Ian Pinwill, i.pinwill@btinternet.com

7 Aug. 2021: South East at Hellingly – Nigel Gooch, 01424 251169, nigelrngooch@gmail.com

17 Oct. 2021: South West at Tiverton – Ian Pinwill, i.pinwill@btinternet.com

Forthcoming Philatelic Events

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|
| 25-27 Mar. 2021: | UK | Virtual STAMPEX, <i>details to follow.</i> |
| 3 Jul. 2021: | UK | MIDPEX 2021, Warwicks. Event Centre, Leamington Spa |
| 4-8 Jun. 2021: | Taiwan | TAIPEI 2021, Taipei World Trade Center, Taipei. |
| 12-15 Aug. 2021: | USA | Great American Stamp Show, Chicago. |
| 13-15 Aug. 2021: | Finland | NORDIA 2021, Musiikkikeskus, 70100 Kuopio. |
| 25-30 Aug. 2021: | Japan | PHILANIPPON 2021, Pacifico Yokohama Hall B/C, Yokohama. |
| 9-13 Nov. 2021: | South Africa | IPEX 2021, FIP Exhibition, Int'l Convention Centre, Cape Town. |
| 19-22 Nov. 2021: | Greece | NOTOS 2021, Peristeri Exhibition Centre, Athens. |
| 19-26 Feb. 2022: | UK | LONDON 2022, The Business Design Centre, London N1 |
| 31 Mar. - 3 Apr. 2022: | Hungary | HUNFILEX 2022, Millenial Park, Second Districtm Budapest. |
| 18-22 May 2022 | Switzerland | HELVETICA 2022, Padiglione Conza Convention Centre, Lugano. |
| 25-28 May 2022: | Germany | IBRA 2022, Messe Essen, Essen. |



Membership News:

Announcement of New Members as Approved by Council

THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS, whose membership applications have been duly announced in *THE LONDON PHILATELIST* in accordance with the articles of association of the Society, have been approved by Council. We wish them a long and enjoyable membership.

| Name | County/Country | Name | County/Country |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Carl Buck | Leicestershire | John Simper | Cambridgeshire |
| Ake Lars-Olov Chronqvist | Sweden | Aditya Singh | India |
| Mosly Mamdouh | Egypt | Robert Smith | Essex |
| Lloyd Nutter, Jnr | Georgia, USA | Jack Topping | New Jersey, USA |
| Thomas Puthanangady | Massachusetts, USA | Nicola Valcarcell | Italy |
| Duncan Revolta | Hampshire | Bob Zahm | New York, USA |
| Stephen Roche | London | Mirko Zatka | Alberta, Canada |
| James Secord | Cambridgeshire | | |

Announcement of Membership Applications

THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS have been received for membership of The Royal Philatelic Society London. All have been duly proposed and seconded as shown. If a member wishes to express an opinion on any of these applications, they should be communicated to the Honorary Secretary at 15 Abchurch Lane in writing or by e-mail to secretary@rpsl.org.uk by the end of the month of the cover date of this *LP*. The application will thereafter be presented to Council for approval.

| Name | County/Country | Proposer | Seconded |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Joseph Aron | Victoria, Australia | Gary Watson | Torsten Weller |
| Jakob Arrevald | Denmark | Ebbe Eldrup | Robin Morton |
| Jaime Benavides | Mexico | Guillermo Gallegos | Walter Britz |
| Michael Feinstein | California, USA | Leonard Hartmann | Patricia Kaufmann |
| Yongchang Kang | PR China | Danny Wong | Jack Huadong Zhang |
| Kenji Nakano | New York, USA | Takashi Yoshida | Koichi Sato |
| Luis Rocha | Switzerland | Stephen Washburne | Jose Miranda Da Mota |
| Nikoloz Sepiashvili | Georgia | Chris Hitchen | Jon Aitchison |
| Hans Van Der Horst | The Netherlands | Jan Vellekoop | Gerard van Welie |
| Wei Wang | PR China | Jack Huadong Zhang | Danny Wong |
| Yunhua Zheng | PR China | Jack Huadong Zhang | Zhongwei Zhao |

We announce with regret the deaths of the following Members:

Gunnar Dahlvig RDP FRPSL of Laholm, Sweden died 1 June 2020 (joined 22 March 1990).

Ramon Goodey of Chelmsford, Essex died 16 September 2020 (joined 10 April 2008).

Saverio Imperato FRPSL of Milan, Italy died 20 November 2020 (joined 13 December 1984).

Ferenc Kostyál of Budapest, Hungary (joined 1 December 2017).

Rolf Rohlf FRPSL of Beckeln, Germany died 25 October 2020 (joined 29 June 2000).

N M Russell FRPSL of Harpenden, Hertfordshire died 15 December 2020 (joined 25 September 1969).

Colin Spong FRPSL of Worthing, West Sussex died 2 January 2021 (joined 21 September 1972).

Colin Tobitt FRPSL of London died 1 January 2021 (joined 15 March 2007).

Wilson Wong FRPSL of NSW, Australia died December 2020 (joined 25 September 1980).

New Fellowships of the Society

At a meeting of the Council held on 25 November 2020, the following Members were elected to Fellowship of the Society:

| Name | Location | Name | Location |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Robert Abensur | France | Masayasu Nagai | Japan |
| Robert Bell | Arizona, USA | Janet Nelson | Herefordshire, UK |
| Keith Burton | North Yorkshire, UK | Nick Nelson | Herefordshire, UK |
| Maurice Buxton | London, UK | Kenneth Nilsestuen | Ohio, USA |
| Robin Cassell | Dorset, UK | Cajsa Ojakangas | Sweden |
| Brian Clayton | Nottinghamshire, UK | Bostjan Petauer | Slovenia |
| Damien Devoy | Hertfordshire, UK | Ian Pinwill | Devon, UK |
| Stephen Ferguson | Republic of Ireland | Susanne Rae | West Yorkshire, UK |
| Kenneth Grant | Wisconsin, USA | Mahmoud Ramadan | Egypt |
| Chris Green | Ontario, Canada | Uttam Reddy | India |
| Lawrence Haber | Connecticut, USA | Pablo Reim | Argentina |
| Gordon Hardy | Derbyshire, UK | Igor Rodin | Russia |
| Ray Harris | Kent, UK | Robert Rose | New Jersey, USA |
| Tim Harrison | Buckinghamshire, UK | Daniel Ryterbrand | New York, USA |
| Wolfgang Hermann | Germany | Hany Salam | Egypt |
| Thomas Höpfner | Germany | Aldo Samamé y Samamé | Peru |
| John Hossack | Bedfordshire, UK | Cyril Schwenston | Germany |
| Norman Hudson | Cheshire, UK | Santpal Sinchawla | Thailand |
| Eric Hutton | Essex, UK | David Spivack | California, USA |
| David Ingle Smith | Australia | John Stimson | Berkshire, UK |
| Pragya Jain | India | Olivier Stocker | Hong Kong |
| Young Kil Kim | South Korea | Andy Taylor | North Yorkshire, UK |
| Vince King | Texas, USA | Ronald Watson | West Sussex, UK |
| Jerzy Kupiec-Weglinski | California, USA | Phil Waud | Buckinghamshire, UK |
| Thomas Larsson | Sweden | Peter Wittsten | Denmark |
| Claudio Manzati | Italy | Takashi Yoshida | Japan |
| Nicholas Martin | Lincolnshire, UK | Jian Zhang | PR China |
| Henrik Mouritsen | Germany | Yue Zhao | PR China |

Jon Aitchison FRPSL, Hon. Secretary



Society News:

RPSL Expert Committee update

The Royal Philatelic Society London building is currently closed to members and visitors in accordance with UK government restrictions.

Submissions to the Expert Committee are still being accepted and will be expertised as soon as it is possible for the Experts to meet again at Abchurch Lane. Inevitably, there will be severe delays with regards the return of these items and any outstanding items that were submitted in 2020.

Submissions sent to us by post will be received and stored securely, but until normal activity resumes, please avoid sending items to us by courier.

Please email experts@rpsl.limited for any further queries.

Lucy Caulfield, Secretary, Expert Committee

Society News continued:

2021 Lichtenstein Awards

The Collectors Club of New York has announced the 2021 winners of the prestigious Lichtenstein Award, who this year are Dr. Mark Banchik FRPSL and our Immediate Past President, Patrick Maselis RDP FRPSL

In announcing of the awards, the Collectors Club outlined the impact that the winners have had through their commitment to supporting organised philately

Mark's past and present philatelic leadership responsibilities together with his own research and international exhibition success, has allowed him to see how the best and brightest succeed in improving our hobby. Volunteering, mentoring, and giving back are ways by which he hopes to recognise those who have helped guide him in the past. His fervent wish is to repay those who helped him by building the framework that will allow future collectors and philatelic leaders to thrive.

Patrick is an international leader in organised philately, but perhaps his most special contribution to the hobby has come as a promoter: He is a promoter of philately and a philanthropist who has sponsored international trips for promising young philatelists and has financially supported advertising to promote an international philatelic exhibition.

PTS Awards

The Society, one Fellow and two Members, were recognised in the following PTS Awards, which were announced on 16 December 2020.

Ambassador of the Year: Joint Winners: Mark and Dave FRPSL for PhilaMinars 2020, which were a massive success and a brilliant concept to highlight during lockdown. Bill Barrell for the support he has given the council this year on several projects including Virtual Stampex, and with marketing of the concept globally, and sharing his philatelic knowledge of philately within the community.

PTS contributor of the Year: Joint Runner Up: Stephen Taylor, who was nominated for his outstanding contribution and support of the PTS.

Creative concept of the Year: Runners Up: Royal Philatelic Society London, for having moved quickly at the start of lockdown and with technology already in place managed to launch virtual content and meetings to their membership.

RPSL Exhibits at Spring Stampex

The Royal was to have been the lead exhibitors at Spring Stampex. However, this will now be a virtual event, rescheduled to 25-27 March. The RPSL is once again fully involved having taken a stand at the event and there is still a virtual exhibition. The Royal will not, however, be providing the main exhibition, although many of our members are still exhibiting. We hope to again be the lead society at a future Stampex when physical exhibitions have returned to the Business Design Centre.

Jon Aitchison FRPSL, Hon. Secretary

Forthcoming International Exhibitions for which applications are invited

The following six international exhibitions are currently accepting entries from the United Kingdom. If you would like to enter any please contact the UK commissioner shown at the bottom of each. As far as we are aware they are not affected by the Coronavirus pandemic and are likely to proceed. All exhibits must have already achieved at least a vermeil medal (75 marks or above) at a national show.

PHILANIPPON 2021. Japan World Stamp Championship Exhibition 2021, Yokohama, Japan

Held at Pacifico Yokohama Hall B/C, from 25-30 August 2021. A full international exhibition under FIP patronage and FIAP auspices. Website www.japan2021.jp

All FIP classes, except Astrophilately and Maximaphily, accepted at 11,000 yen per frame (about £75)

Society News continued:

or 14,000 yen (about £95) for single frames and literature. U.K. handling charge is £30 per frame. Deadline for entries is 31 January 2020, but late entries may be accepted if you hurry.

For entries please contact the UK Commissioner Simon Richards at simon@sidebell.co.uk

IPEX 2021 International Philatelic Exhibition, Cape Town, South Africa

Held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre from 9-13 November 2021 (Date change). This is an FIP specialised exhibition with FIP patronage. Website <https://capetown2021.org>

All FIP classes accepted, except Astrophilately and Maximaphily, at US\$65 per frame, US\$80 for One Frame entries and US\$80 for Literature, plus a UK handling and transport charge of £30 per frame. UK deadline for entries is 24 May 2021.

For entries contact the UK commissioner, Jon Aitchison at britishlocals@aol.com. Tel 01279 870488

NOTOS 2021 European Philatelic Exhibition, Athens, Greece.

Held at the Peristeri Exhibition Centre from 19-22 November 2021. Website hps.gr/notos2021
A full European international with FEPA patronage and FIP recognition. All FEPA and FIP classes are accepted at €30 per frame and €30 per Literature entry, plus a UK handling and transport charge of £25 per frame. UK deadline for entries is 31 May 2021.

For entries contact the UK commissioner, Jon Aitchison at britishlocals@aol.com. Tel 01279 980488

HUNFILEX 2022 Specialised World Stamp Championship Exhibition. Budapest, Hungary

Held at Millenial Park (sic), Second District, from 31 March to 3 April 2022, under FIP patronage and with FEPA recognition. Website www.hunfilex2022.com

Available classes are Traditional Philately, Postal History, Revenues, Thematic, Open Class, One Frame and Literature. Frame fees and entry deadline are yet to be announced. UK handling and transport charge is £25 per frame.

For entries contact the UK commissioner Bill Hedley at ewlhedley@gmail.com. Tel 01892 531516.

HELVETICA 2022 Specialised World Exhibition, Lugano, Switzerland

Held at the Padiglione Conza Convention Centre from 18 to 22 May 2022. The exhibition has FIP patronage and FEPA recognition. Website <https://www.helvetica2022.ch>

Available classes are World Stamp Championship Class, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Thematic, One Frame and Literature. Entries open soon. Frame fees are CHF 80 per frame, or CHF 100 for One Frame entries and Literature. UK handling and transport charge is £25 per frame. UK deadline for entries is 15 July 2021.

For entries please contact the UK commissioner Chris King at chris.king@postalhistory.net
Telephone 0208 346 1366.

IBRA2023 World Stamp Exhibition, Essen, Germany

Held at the Messe Essen from 25-28 May 2023 (Date change). Website www.ibra2023.de

A full international exhibition under FIP patronage with FEPA recognition. All FIP classes are accepted at €80 per frame, €110 for One Frame exhibits and €50 euros for Literature, plus a UK handling and transport charge of £25 per frame. UK deadline for entries is September 2022.

For entries please contact the UK commissioner Frank Walton at Frank@FrankWalton.com .

UK handling charges have now been standardised on all international exhibitions at £25 per frame for shows in Europe or £30 for events anywhere else in the world, whether single or multiple frame exhibits, and £25 per Literature entry. This is to cover the cost of getting exhibits to and from exhibitions, FIP capitation fees and other costs relating to processing the exhibits. Overall this runs at a loss. Exhibits that are carried to and returned from an exhibition by the exhibitor are charged at half price. There is no UK handling charge for Youth exhibits. If you are interested in becoming a United Kingdom international exhibition commissioner, please contact me at britishlocals@aol.com.

Jon Aitchison FRPSL, Hon. Secretary.

Accounts of Meetings: Season 2020–2021

26 November 2020: Online Meeting

Simon Martin-Redman FRPSL

Sarawak - Pirates, Population and Posts

Report by Peter Cockburn FRPSL, Vice President

SIMON INTRODUCED HIS SUBJECT with a map showing Sarawak on the Equator, which indicates high temperature and humidity limiting the survival of philatelic items from and particularly to the region. He spoke of the First Rajah Sir James Brooke, his inheritance when working for the East India Company and his purchase of the schooner *Royalist*, in which he sailed to Sarawak. There his suppression of piracy assisted him in endearing himself to the incumbent Rajah of Brunei, who held sway over the country.

His reward for his help in establishing order in the area was the gift of the land now known as Kuching. The management of the country, which expanded as extra areas were gifted by land transfers, was extremely efficient and a very few Europeans administered the country. Letters out of Sarawak were few and survival of inward covers even more limited. However, Simon showed a magnificent range of early material, including the earliest known cover from Labuan, Sarawak (January 1858) and a high proportion of the known material recorded. In the 1860s, much of the surviving mail was from the Rajah himself to Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, of the family of Coutts bank. They were bankers to the Queen of England, then and now, and an important financial supporter of the handsome Rajah. One of these superb covers featured a triple coloured franking, which Simon regarded as the very best in his collection.

The early stamps were exhibited, with a die proof of the first stamp, issued March 1st 1869 (only three known), and of the second issue featuring a portrait of Sir Charles Brooke. This die proof is only matched by one other in the Royal Philatelic Collection. Sarawak did not join the UPU until 1897 and hence many early covers out of the country needed Straits

Settlements stamps in addition to those of Sarawak, to enable mailing beyond Singapore.

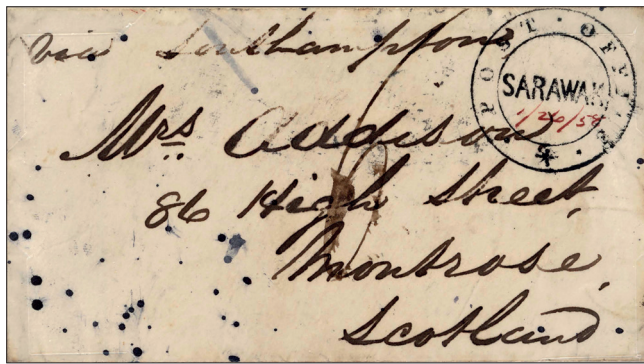
A cover of 1877, bearing the superscription 'Per Rajah Brooke,' was explained by the building of a ship of that name for the Singapore and Sarawak Steamship Company, the first privately owned sea transport.

In 1887, after some relaxation of postal regulations, a more stringent period was to herald a change in the postage rates which needed stamps of two cents. This requirement was met by an issue from Thos. De La Rue. Simon showed unique essays of these stamps.

As an aside, he demonstrated the great interest obtainable from a study of the postmarks of Sarawak during the first decades of the twentieth century, when 29 post offices existed - many in very remote areas. He showed postmarks from Daro, Tatau and Simatan, the latter from 1918 being the only known copy of the postmark of this office and hence, Simon claimed, the rarest postmark in the world!

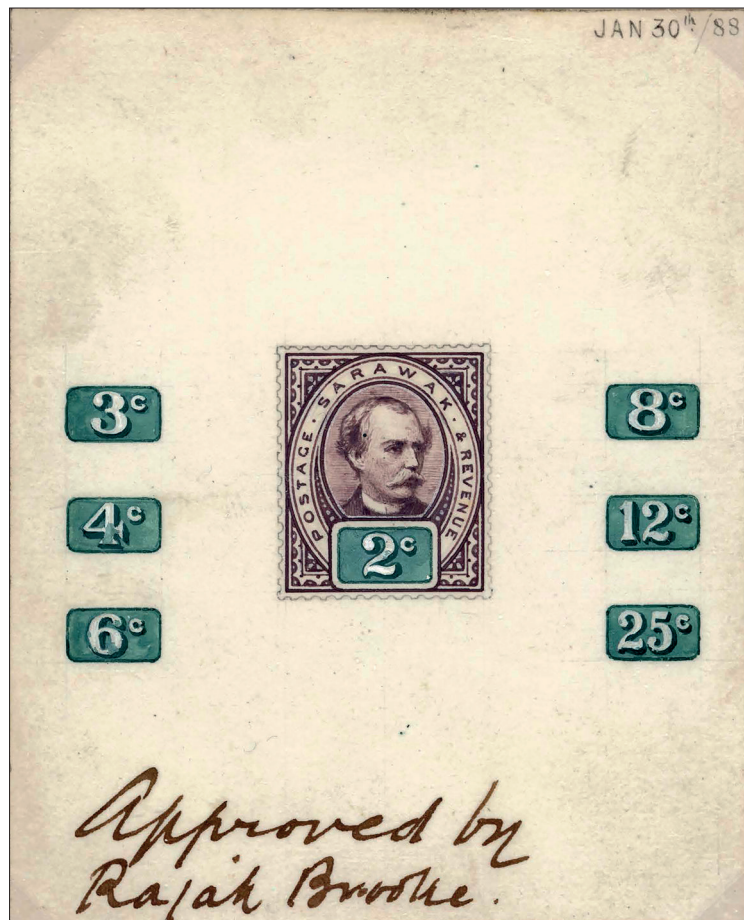
To round off a spectacular display Simon showed some incoming mail, firstly from Capt. Bethune in 1845 from HMS *Dido*, and from Brereton to Mrs Charles Grant. A cover to the first Rajah, the only one known, was paid with 1d reds in quantity. His final slide showed a cover from the RPSL in 1940 commemorating the centenary of the first postage stamp, quite a common cover, he opined, but to Sarawak – find another one!

Peter Cockburn gave the Vote of Thanks and remarked on the strength of this great collection, currently unsurpassed. He emphasised the great time and effort that had gone into the research of these covers, from personal research in the Brooke archives at Oxford and in the US and elsewhere. There was a virtual ovation.



The earliest known covers from Labuan, Sarawak (January 1858).

The earliest cover known bearing a Sarawak adhesive.



1888 De La Rue essay, approved by Rajah Brooke

Accounts of Meetings: Season 2020–2021

3 December 2020: Online Meeting

Mike Roberts FRPSL: Imperial Airways - Survey Flight of Africa 1925-1926

Simon Richards FRPSL: Fun with Forgeries

Mark Bailey FRPSL: Mail to and from the Society

Kim Stuckey FRPSL: A Christmas Cracker

Chris King RDP Hon. FRPSL: Philatelic Dinners

Report by Richard Stock FRPSL, President

A TOTAL OF 161 FELLOWS, MEMBERS AND GUESTS in 19 countries viewed a specialised group of varied and fascinating presentations by Officers of the Society and Members of Council. It was the first of two such presentations during the run-up to Christmas which included serious philately, ephemera and light-hearted material.

Vice-President, Mike Robert's display featured Alan Cobham's pioneering Africa survey flight, 1925-26, undertaken on behalf of Imperial Airways. Cobham left Stag Lane Aerodrome on 16 November 1925 and arrived at Wynberg on 17 February 1926.

The flight engineer, A. B. Elliott carried a cover (Figure 1) which he posted at Bloemfontein on 16 February 1926. It bore the signatures of Cobham and Elliott and the cachets of hotels where they stayed en route. Other items of mail included special postcards with vermilion or green labels produced for Cobham by *Flight* magazine, which he posted at 12 of the 27 stages of the flight. Examples were shown posted at Khartoum, Jinja and Cape Town. An excellent presentation of a subject in which I have a particular interest.

The Hon. Treasurer, Simon Richards, demonstrated 'Fun with Forgeries.' The Caribbean island of Dominica first issued stamps in 1874 but the first design created in 1866 spurred the Boston Gang in 1870 to produce forgeries, followed by Jean de Sperati in 1880 bleaching low value stamps to produce forgeries on higher values (Figure 2). The Spiro brothers of Hamburg produced crude spacefillers and 1883 saw forged overprints, always a favourite! Madame Joseph contributed forged cancellations in 1927 and fake Coronation fdc's in 1937 generated much profit. 'Hialeah' and Florida frolics followed by Gerald King's 'Elizatoria' brought us to the current reign and the conclusion of a fascinating trip into the forger's world.

Mail to and from the Society was Mark Bailey's

topic, featuring items to and from the different premises occupied by the Society in London during the period 1893 to 1961. Mail from Effingham House to San Francisco in 1893 and to the Hon. Librarian of Sydney Philatelic Club in 1903, was followed by a registered letter to Germany in 1909, the Society having moved to 4 Southampton Row in 1904. Later examples included a 1915 registered letter to a distinguished philatelist and a recipient of the Crawford Medal in Cape Town, Gilbert Allis (Figure 3); a reply paid card to the Expert Committee from stamp dealers in The Hague in 1915 and a censored envelope from Army Post Office S.1. in March 1918.

In 1922 the Society moved to Chandos Street and an item of mail to the USA in 1923 was posted at the Langham Hotel nearby. Mail from and to 41 Devonshire Place posted in 1930, 1942, 1950, 1954 and 1961 completed the display. A fascinating record of the mail relating to the business of the Society.

A Christmas Cracker was the title of Kim Stuckey's display. Forces mail from Christmas Island in the 1950s during nuclear tests in the Pacific islands. An Army Post Office was established on Christmas Island on 25 June 1956 and the distinctive BFPO cancel introduced on 1 August. Items from HMS *Narvik* and HMS *Messina* were shown, with Maritime Mail cancels applied to bagged Naval Mail on arrival in London. Pictorial envelopes and RAF mail were also displayed.

A flown cover with FPO 1063 cancel from Hawaii and registered mail (FPO 158) to Hawaii (Figure 4) were shown, followed by an item addressed to Malden Island (the test site). It was returned to the sender via the Honolulu Dead Letter Branch. A stampless AWRE 'no charge' cover and an attractive Christmas card from the island completed an excellent display of an interesting subject.

An invitation by Chris King to view 'Philatelic Dinners – A Taster,' completed the programme.

The starter was Philbrick's dinner at the Holborn Restaurant for PSL members on 21 December 1883. A later dinner at the Chicago Society in 1887 included a delicacy entitled 'perforated jack snipe' – (well it would be wouldn't it, if it had been shot?). The main course included tickets for Exhibition Banquets and menus for Society & Congress dinners (some with stamps affixed) in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 5). The photographs of the time clearly indicated that facial hair for male diners

was compulsory. A famous philatelist named Bacon actually chaired a dinner. Menus frequently bore the signatures of the diners and the philatelic dishes available were intriguing – what is 'mashed potatoes Type II'? We concluded with more recent examples of ephemera demonstrating indulgence in refreshing the inner philatelist. A most suitable end to an unusual and very interesting programme.

My sincere thanks to my fellow members of Council for their excellent presentations!

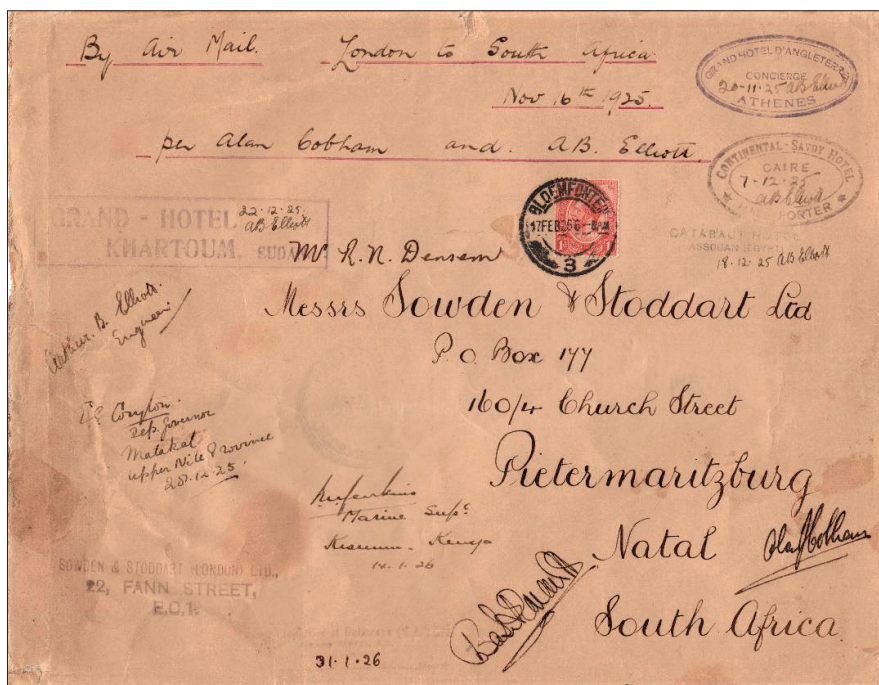


Figure 1.

Jean de Sperati Master Forger

Bleached low value stamps to obtain genuine watermarked paper

Then used photo-lithography to create a high value stamp.

Dangerous well-executed postmarks

Fortunately for Dominica he only forged the 1890 1/- perf 14

Figure 2.

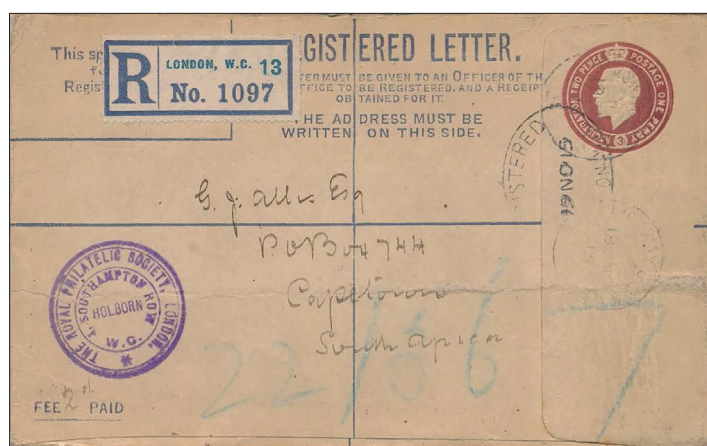


Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

Accounts of Meetings: Season 2020–2021

10 December 2020: Online Meeting

Richard Berry FRPSL: Home for Christmas - by Sledge - 1914 (and other brief tales)

Jon Aitchison FRPSL: The Ship that Sank Twice

John Davies FRPSL: The 1890 Post Office Christmas Card

Jack Huadong Zhang FRPSL: A Boxing day letter from our Past President King George V

Richard Stock FRPSL: Humorous illustrated covers and postcards

Report by Richard Stock FRPSL, President

An audience of 148 Fellows, Members and guests in 17 countries viewed a second instalment of festive, entertaining and unusual presentations by five Officers and Members of Council.

Richard Berry opened the presentations with World War One correspondences. Firstly, the Simpson correspondence consisting of three censored postcards to the writer's son (Figure 1) and daughter from Latvia and Petrograd in late 1914 and early 1915. His journey home to England for Christmas, via Finland and Sweden, included 25 miles by sledge. Richard Murphy, a sportsman in the Dublin Pals (7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers) served in the Dardanelles Campaign. In one letter he describes being treated to dinner with Company Officers who had obtained a goose and a couple of turkeys a few days after Christmas. Capt. Pope, 8th Glosters, wrote about his Christmases of 1917 and 1918. During the former he contracted trench fever, in the latter he remained sober in order to look after those who were not. A very interesting group of letters written under difficult circumstances.

Jon Aitchison continued the session with 'The Ship that Sank Twice,' the story of the SS Ibex, a mail carrying steamer on the Weymouth to Channel Islands route. In 1897 it struck a rock and sank after racing with the SS Frederica to secure a mooring in Jersey harbour. Repaired and returned to service it again hit a rock and sank on 5 January 1900. 43 of the 44 bags of mail carried were recovered by 25 January 1900 and the remaining bag seven months later when the ship was raised (Figure 2). Surprisingly, 14 surviving philatelically-recorded items are from the last bag including inward foreign mail routed via London and 15 from the first 43 bags. Cachets were applied to recovered mail (Figure 3) and the one applied to mail in the last bag is slightly different to the cachet applied to mail from the first 43 bags.

Armed in 1914 Ibex sank a submarine and in 1917 she collided with the SS Aletta which sank. The Ibex

survived but she was scrapped in 1925. A very lucky ship and there couldn't be a better story to accompany wreck mail.

John Davies presented 'A Christmas Reminiscence,' featuring Post Office Christmas Cards of 1885, 1888-89, 1891-92 and the 1890 Jubilee Christmas Card. The latter portrayed H.M. The Queen, The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Sir Rowland Hill. It also featured sketches of the Guildhall, plus the Jubilee Postcard, envelope and cachets.

Copies were sold at 6d each and the proceeds credited to the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund. A 'Derby' card was introduced for use by postal staff at Derby to send Christmas and New Year Greetings to 'their Brother Officers.' The 1890 card was forged and an example of the forgery is illustrated alongside a genuine card each with an enlargement of the lower part of each card showing the differences in the quality of the detail in the design of the forgery (Figure 4). An excellent presentation of a festive subject with superb images.

Jack Zhang's 'A Boxing Day letter from our Past President King George V,' included every feature one could wish for in a superb historical letter. It was written by a person of great importance, in this case our future King George V, the Society's most famous Past President. It was penned at an important time of year, Christmas and almost to the day on which an important postal development took place, the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage.

Written on Boxing Day 1898 by Prince George to Lt. Lionel Sanders and posted the following day, 27 December, the letter (Figure 5) was written on York Cottage, Sandringham, printed stationery and signed 'George.' The reverse of the envelope has a black 'Sandringham 'DE 26 98' datestamp. During the presentation key philatelic events in the life of Prince George were described including his election to membership of the Philatelic Society London in 1893

when he also became Vice-President, his wedding presents from members of the Society on 6 July 1893 and from China. He became President of the Society in 1896, Patron following his accession to the throne in 1910 and the first signatory to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921.

The President concluded the programme with a selection of humorous illustrated covers and postcards

including an 1834 hand-painted comic Valentine, novelty postcards with attachments not permitted under postal regulations thus surcharged as letters and amusing hand illustrated Christmas cards (Figures 6 and 7). Art Nouveau, Art Deco and montage postcards completed his display.

I sincerely appreciate the excellent displays presented by my fellow members of Council!

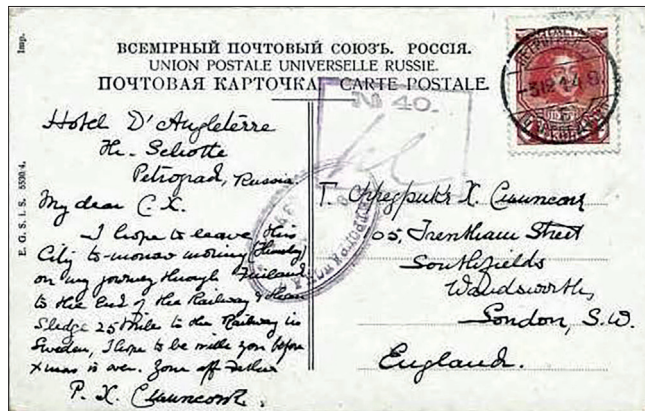


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

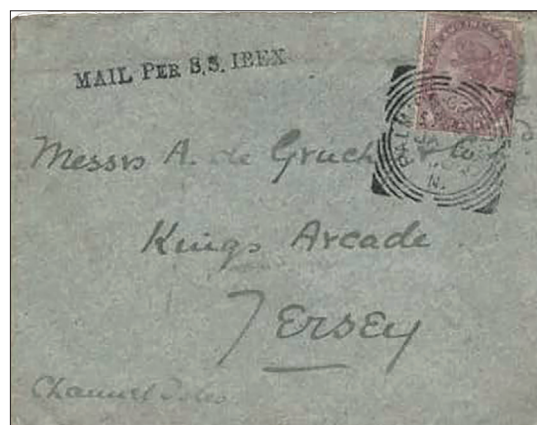


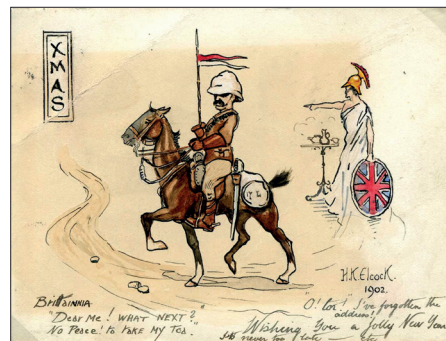
Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figures 6 and 7.

Accounts of Meetings: Season 2020–2021

7 January 2021: Online Meeting

Dr. Sam Chiu FRPSL

Canada's C Force in Hong Kong and Its Forerunner — From A Social Philately Approach

Report by Jack Huadong Zhang FRPSL

The first online display of the new year was attended by 145 Fellows, Members and guests from 19 countries. In my opinion, the presentation was a wonderful, interesting, historical and knowledgeable one.

Sam's focus was from a social philately approach and his display was in three main topics: 1) a brief introduction to Canada's C Force in Hong Kong, 2) the postal history of C Force including that of its forerunner, Y Force, in Jamaica, mail en route to and arrival in Hong Kong, returned mail and POW covers from Hong Kong and Japan, 3) three correspondences from POWs Benton, Dowling and Lester.

The story of C Force was new to me, although there have been many publications on this subject. I have to express my sincere thanks to Sam for giving me and maybe other RPSL members, the opportunity to learn about this period of Hong Kong's history. He explained that Canada sent two battalions, the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles of Canada, to help protect and defend Hong Kong just before the Japanese invasion on 8 December 1941. This force included 1,975 men of all ranks, who sailed on TSS *Awatea* and HMCS *Prince Robert* from Vancouver on 27 October 1941, reaching Hong Kong on 16 November 1941.

Secondly, Sam described the forerunner Y Force, which served in Jamaica from 20 June 1940 to 13 September 1941 by showing us several rare covers and letters (Figure 1).

Then Sam used some covers, letters and photos to detail what happened to C Force on their way to Hong Kong and where, after some of their soldiers and officers became Japanese POWs (Figure 2), they were detained and spent their hard times. The covers with markings and censor cachets clearly told us about this unforgettable period and also recorded some important postal history. Sam has done a great

deal of research on certain POWs, including their lives after leaving Hong Kong prison camps or Japanese mines, ports etc. I am sure that the descendants of these POWs would be happy to see Sam's collection and his studies.

Thirdly, Sam showed us some unique correspondences from Messrs. Benton, Dowling and Lester. In this part, we could see three individual POWs' hard life in Hong Kong and Japan. Some materials should be described as both historical and rare, especially from our philatelic point of view. I liked the little notebook (Figure 3) made by Mr. Dowling very much. I am sure that it contains much useful and historical information. Of course, Sam also gave us a chance to see other wonderful material in this part of his display, such as the different types of special Hong Kong POW postal stationery cards (censored or without censorship), the casualty lists of soldiers and officers in the action, some letters, covers, special postmarks, cachets and ephemera etc. It would be impossible to mention them all in this report, but a video of Sam's presentation is available on the RPSL website at <https://www.rpsl.org.uk/News-Events-Meetings/All-Meetings-with-Documents>

I trust that Sam's material will not only be useful to philatelists, but also very helpful to historians and researchers.

Here I would like to thank Mark Bailey FRPSL for his contribution to Sam's presentation by identifying the initials 'B. R.', which stood for 'Bowen Road Hospital'.

To conclude, let me quote our President, Richard Stock FRPSL's comment on Sam's presentation:

"It was a superb example of how best to use philatelic material and ephemera to illustrate the social aspects of postal history."

Thank you very much, Sam, for giving us such a fabulous presentation!



Figure 1. An early cover sent by a member of Y Force from Kingston, Jamaica to Canada on 9 July 1940, 18 days after their arrival there. The cover shows a strike of the oval Winnipeg Grenadiers censor cachet. The sender was not required to put his name on the cover, although this would soon change.

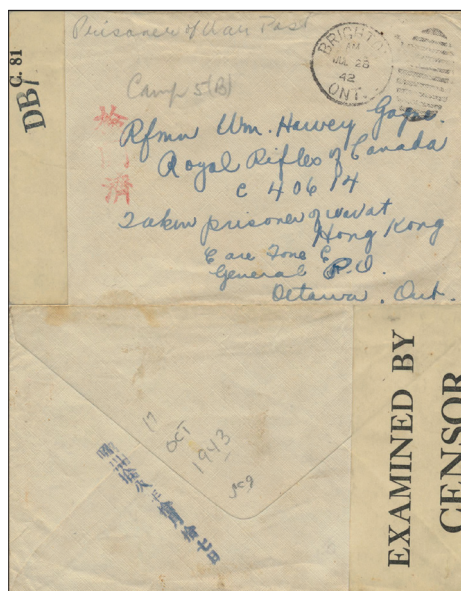


Figure 2. Cover from Canada to Rifleman William Harvey Gagne, a POW in Hong Kong, dated 28 July 1942. Gagne was moved to Japan in September 1943 as a labourer. The Japanese date stamp of October 17 Showa 18 (1943) is very rare on POW mail if it was used to record an arrival date.

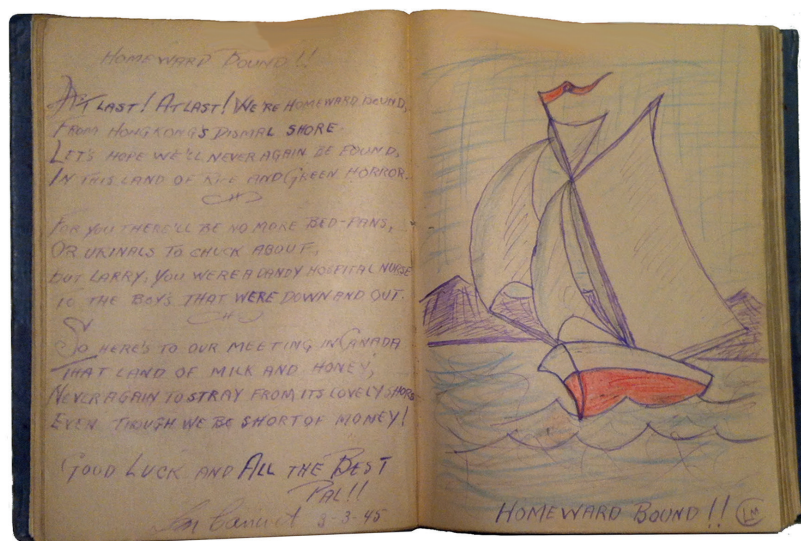


Figure 3. Mr Dowling made this little notebook out of POW stationery and used it as a record of his friendship with fellow POWs, including their addresses, some messages and drawings from his peers.



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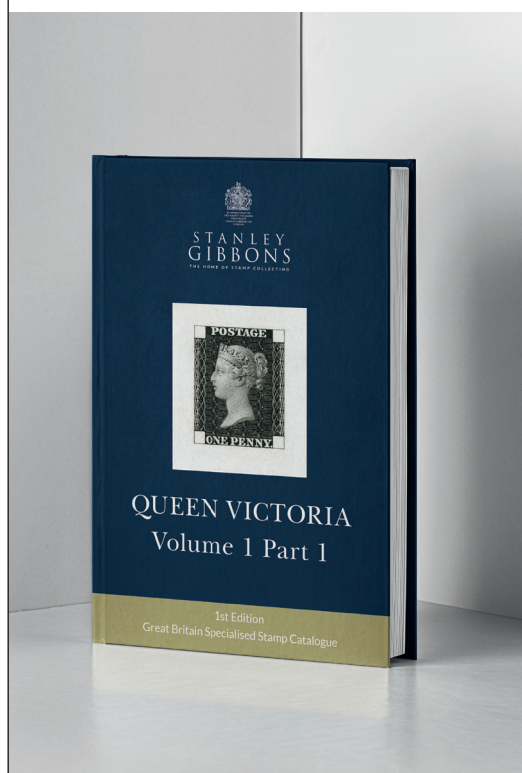


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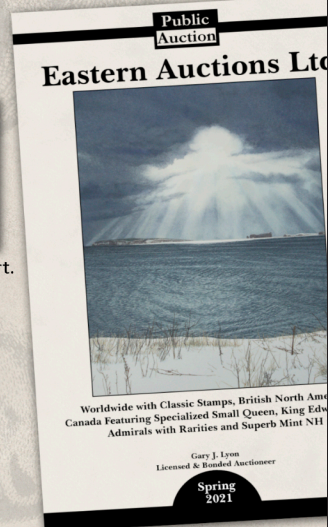
1893 \$4 crimson lake;
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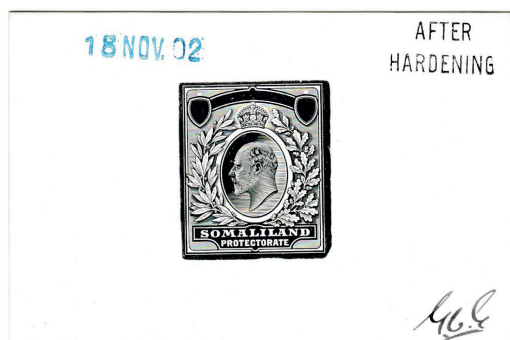


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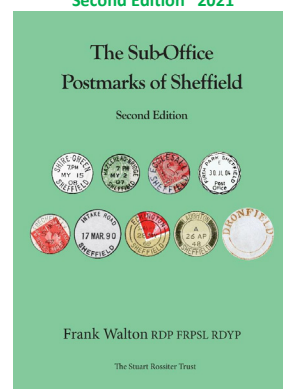
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