



El Salvador Filatelico – El Faro

Official Journal of the El Salvador Philatelic Society - ACES



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The Director’s Column

Some Words from Our Editor

We meet again in this third number of “El Salvador Filatelico – El Faro”. You will find in this number that the special articles are dedicated to the classic issues while the permanent sections have been focused in the after-1950 issues; this has been done on purpose to provide a more comprehensive view of Salvadorian philately. We hope that you enjoy them!

As of March, the Society’s website continues with a healthy volume of traffic. However, the member roaster is still relatively short, which is a pity considering all the services we can offer to the philatelist interested in El Salvador. Do you know anybody who also collects the country and is not a member? Invite him to join! Let’s start 2005 with a member recruitment initiative!

Another issue that we need to improve on is feedback on what you like or don’t. Your feedback is the only way that we will know how to serve you better. Again, if you want to collaborate in any way to the journal (images, articles, etc) you are more than welcomed! The articles don’t have to be lengthy dissertations about your findings in the last 10 years; you can write about your favorite stamp, about some aspect of Salvadorian philately you particularly like or collect, or about that stamp you own since a long time ago and you are not sure exactly what it is. This is YOUR society, let’s help it grow!

Cordially,

Guillermo Gallegos

P.S. I would also like to express the Board of Directors’ deepest sympathy to Mr. Joe Hahn, founder member of ACES, whose wife, Helga, died on January 1st. Our prayers are with him in this difficult moment.

On The Cover

A circa 1930 unadopted airmail essay in black and blue in corner block of 4 prepared by the ‘Institute de Gravure & D’Impression de Papiers’ in Paris. Circular cancel of the Institute at back.

The El Salvador Section of the American Bank Note Sample Collection.

Guillermo Gallegos

On September 12th, 1990, Christie's Robson Lowe held an auction of most of the philatelic material contained in the American Bank Note company archives. Among this extraordinary offering, there was a one-of-a-kind sample collection of the material prepared by ABN over the years for its customer countries, which was catalogued as lot 4, and had the following description:

“ • 4 1858-1972, Sample collection in two albums, a combination of stamps and proofs, some with 'Specimen' overprints and security punches, approximately 6,200 items pasted onto sheets including Latin America, Bahamas, China, Greenland, Hawaii, Belgium, Luxemburg and Canada, a few damaged stamps and a little discoloration from adhesive, unusual lot...”

Although the lot had an estimated value between two and three thousand US dollars, it was finally sold on \$11,000! The collection was subsequently divided and sold on a country by country basis, and this is how eventually the El Salvador section from this lot ended in the collection of one of our members.

The El Salvador section is made up of 13 pages:

- **Page 1:** Title Page ('Salvador').
- **Page 2:** 1867 to 1916 stamps (29 plate proofs and one specimen overprinted '0000').
- **Page 3:** 1921 to 1938 stamps (8 plate proofs and 10 specimens).
- **Page 4:** 1946 stamps (9 specimens).
- **Page 5:** 1937 to 1940 airmail stamps (12 specimens).
- **Page 6:** 1937 to 1940 commemorative stamps, titled 'special issues' on the page (8 specimens)
- **Page 7:** Official stamps (no proofs or specimens, just written references to other pages in the set).
- **Page 8:** 1917 to 1921 municipal revenue stamps (12 plate proofs and 36 specimens).
- **Page 9:** 1922 to 1925 municipal revenue stamps (35 specimens and 12 plate proofs).
- **Page 10:** 1926 to 1929 municipal revenue stamps (48 specimens).
- **Page 11:** 1931 to 1934 municipal revenue stamps (48 specimens).
- **Page 12:** 1936 municipal revenue stamps (12 specimen pairs, each pair with one stamp overprinted 'DUPLICADO' and one without).

- **Page 13:** 1937 consular revenue stamps (6 specimens, each having the revenue with its tab).

The specimens or proofs in the 13 pages sums up to 77 postal items and 209 revenue items (counting pairs as one). Besides the quantity of proofs found in a single source, this collection is particularly important because all the pages contain typewritten notes with aspects related to the stamps pasted on them. For example, all XIX century stamps have the month and year of printing, which in the 1867 issue, actually has helped to confirm that it was printed twice. From the 1911 issue onwards, all the stamps have the month and the year of printing, plus the number of the printing order, so the ABN El Salvador record can be constructed almost in its entirety. This data has also led to interesting discoveries,

such as the demonstration that all values of the 1916 National Theater issue were printed more than once!

As this sample collection comes directly from the ABN archives, and only one set such as this was prepared, we thought it would be important to illustrate the five pages containing postal proofs or specimens; the pages containing the municipal revenue specimens and/or plate proofs will be published in the journal at a later stage. The information contained on these pages, which has not been totally studied, will allow us to clarify several gaps in the knowledge of the pre-1950 issues of El Salvador.



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El Salvador, truly one of the last frontiers in Philately. Where else can you find a country with such an impressive array of complex issues still waiting for new discoveries to be made? Whatever your interest (Prephilately, early classical issues, modern adhesives, airmail, stationery, revenues), El Salvador has it all. Let us help you build your collection!



Pages 1 & 2 (44% scale)





Pages 3 & 4 (44% scale)





Page 5 (44% scale)

Adlets.

Our adlet service allows members to publish their philatelic interests on each 'El Salvador Filatélico – El Faro' so they can buy, sell, or exchange with other collectors. Every member is eligible to place one adlet in the journal. In order to send us the adlet you want published, please access the 'Adlet' page on the member's section of the website.

Looking for El Salvador stamps Scott #'s: 57, 229, 247, 252, 257, 293, 558, C31, O223, O224, O226, 1 of (O227, O228, O230, O231), O355. If you have any of these, please e-mail price to CraigLJensen@msn.com -- will respond promptly.

Wanted: Errors, proofs, oddities of El Salvador. If you have any of these for sale or exchange, please send an e-mail to: gfgallegosc@hotmail.com .

Who's Who on the Stamps of El Salvador: Francisco Gavidia

The Who's Who section contains a brief biography of a personality who has been honored on the stamps of El Salvador.



**Stamps issued
in 1965 to
commemorate
the centenary of
Francisco
Gavidia's birth
(3 ordinary, 3 air
mail)**

Again, we would like to thank historian Carlos Cañas-Dinarte for allowing us to summarize his biography of Francisco Gavidia for El Salvador Filatélico – El Faro.

Francisco Antonio Gavidia Guandique was born in San Miguel on a December 29th between 1863 and 1865. Although the year of his birth is not exactly known, the Salvadorian government and institutions have adopted the 1865 date, so “1965” was proclaimed as the “Gavidian Year”. A poet, storywriter, play writer, historian, musicologist, essayist, pedagogic, philosopher, politician, journalist, orator, literary critic, and translator, he is one of the highest representatives of the Salvadorian culture, and his work reaches encyclopedic proportions, as it covers almost all Humanistic ambits.

Francisco was the second son of the soldier, lawyer and Morazanist politician, Francisco Antonio Gavidia

and of Eloisa Guandique, who also fathered Enrique, Jose Antonio, and Genoveva. In 1876, the juvenile newspaper Opinion in San Miguel published his first verses, and in 1880, he moved to San Salvador in order to study at the Law School of the University of El Salvador, where he studied for a few semesters before taking the decision of becoming a tireless autodidact. In April 1882 he made his first presentation as a poet to the San Salvadorian intelligentsia when he read some verses in honor of the lawyer and writer Antonio Guevara Valdes.

Gavidia is famous worldwide for being the mentor of the Nicaraguan poet Ruben Dario during his effort to renovate the Hispano-American poetry, which resulted in the

Spanish Alejandrine verse, created from the adaptation of its homonymous structure in French. This relationship started when both were teenagers living in San Salvador (1882-1883), and continued throughout Dario's life either personally during his second stay in San Salvador (May 1889 – June 1890) or by epistolary communication, held until Dario's death in February 1916.

On September 14th, 1887, Francisco ("Chico Toño" as he was nicknamed) married Isabel Bonilla in San Salvador. They fathered twelve sons and daughters, some of which died while they were very young. During that time, Gavidia was a teacher at the *Colegio de Señoritas* (Ladies College) and the *Instituto Nacional de Varones* (Boys National Institute). He also collaborated in the "*El Pabellón Salvadoreño*" (The Salvadorian Pavilion), the newspaper of the Salvadorian Republican Party, both directed by his father-in-law. The newspaper did an honorable critique of the government of Francisco Menéndez; regardless of this, after Menéndez's deposition and death during the Ezeta coup d'état, it was confiscated by the Ezeta government. Due to these events and his close relationship to the intellectual and political circles of the late General Menéndez, he had to exile to Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

During his exile, he became director of the "*La Prensa Libre*" newspaper in San Jose, Costa Rica (1891-1892), and wrote the pamphlet "*The emigrants*" where he voiced the

protest of all the Salvadorian community exiled because of the Ezeta government. While in Guatemala, he published some works in the following newspapers: "*El partido constitucional*" (1891), "*El zurriago*" (1892), and the magazine "*Guatemala ilustrada*" (1892-1894); he was also editor of the independent newspaper "*El liberal*". While living in Quezaltenango, Guatemala, he exchanged letters with General Rafael Antonio Gutierrez and Doctor Prudencio Alfaro, who led the revolt against the Ezeta brothers. Gavidia offered his help to the cause, but due to the lack of funds, instead of directly participating in the invasion they were going to start from Guatemala, he donated his traveling expenses to the purchase of more ammunition. He was not able to return to El Salvador until September of 1894, a couple of months after the triumph of the rebels.

After his return to El Salvador, he became editor of the "*Diario Oficial*" (1895), director of Public Primary Education (1896), and Minister of Public Instruction (1898) among other positions. During these years, he also became a passionate defender of the Central American Union through a parliamentary system. In order to spread these ideas, he participated in the creation of the Club "*La Evolución*", a civil association of parliamentary tendency, (1890), the Parliamentary Party (1895), and the "*Partido Unionista Centroamericano*" (1906). In 1906 he became the director of the National Library of El Salvador, a position he held until 1919 when he was retired and named honorary director.

In 1909 he started one of his most interesting projects when he became the director of the Kosmos Magazine. Its contents were written in a universal language, named "*Idioma Salvador*", and created by Gavidia himself, based on the Latin roots common to various languages. This artificial language (an idea similar in concept to the Esperanto) has been included in the "*Bibliography of Planned Languages*", researched between 1992 and 1995 by Richard Harrison.

Between 1921 and 1941, he collaborated with the newspapers "*El Día*", "*El Diario de Hoy*", and "*La Republica*" (a supplement of the "*Diario Oficial*") , as well as with the magazines "*Atlatcatl*" (1921), "*Cosmos*", "*Mosaico*", "*Mercurio*", "*Cypactly*" (1931 to 1959), "*Revista de revistas*", "*La semana*", "*Revista del istmo*", "*El nuevo día*", "*Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional*", "*Sol de Cuscatlán*" (june 1933), "*Revista salvadoreña*" (april 1939), "*Revista del Ministerio de Instrucción Pública y Colombia*", almost all of them in San Salvador.

In June 1927 he was named professor of Professional Ethics in the Law and Social Sciences Section of the "Escuela Preparatoria Universitaria", a dependency of the University of El Salvador. There, he became well known for dissertations so sophisticated, with supporting statements composed of extensive cites in Latin or Ancient Greek, which he usually had to simplify when he remembered the academic level of his students. In that same year, he

participated in the creation of the Salvadorian Commission of Intellectual Cooperation (a dependency of the League of Nations). On June 28, 1929, he retired from his governmental services and was assigned a monthly pension of 300 colones.

Due to a renal failure and a fracture suffered during a fall, Francisco Gavidia died at the Rosales Hospital in San Salvador on September 24th, 1955.

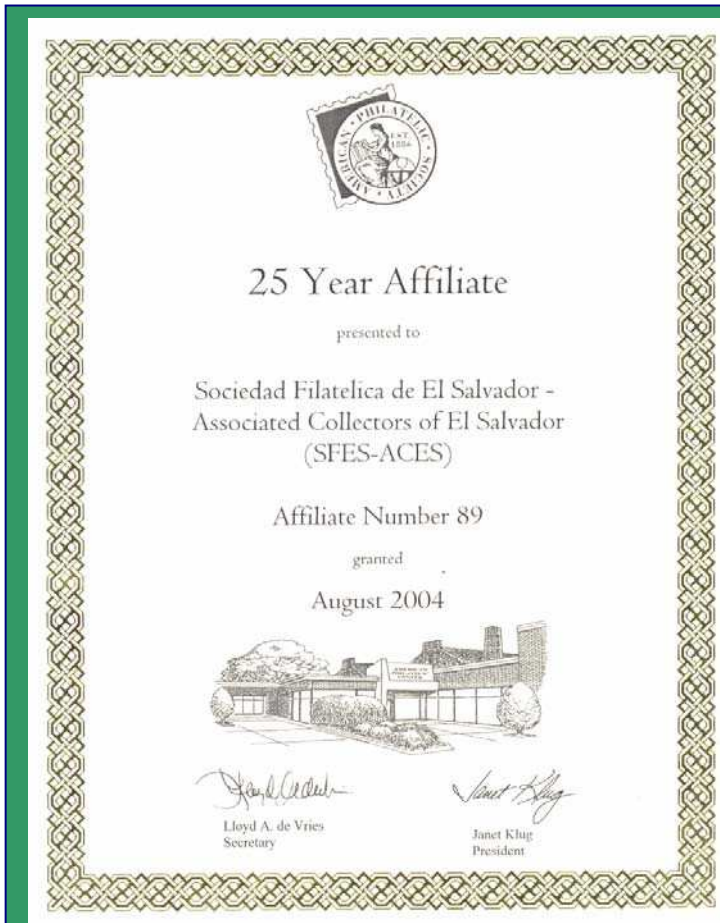
Throughout his life, Gavidia was bestowed with several honors, both in El Salvador and abroad: "Salvadorian Meritisimus" (1933), the Mexican Order of the "Aztec Eagle" (1941), the "Ruben Dario" Order of Nicaragua (1953), and the Great Cross of the "Jose Matias Delgado" Order of El Salvador (1953). He was also honored as a member of the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language (1883), the Salvadorian Academy of History (1925), and was one of the founding members of the Athenaeum of El Salvador (1906) and of the Salvadorian Academy of Language (1915).

Some of his published works are: "*Poesía*" (San Miguel, 1877), "*Versos*" (1884); "*Ursino*" (drama, 1887); "*Júpiter*" (drama, 1895); "*Estudio y Resumen del Discurso del Método de Descartes*" (Study and Summary of the 'Discourse of the Method by Descartes, 1901); "*Tradiciones*" (based on the homonymous novel by Ricardo Palma, 1901); "*Conde de San Salvador o el Dios de Las Casas*" (novel, 1901) and "*El cancionero del*

siglo XIX” (The XIX Century Songbook, 1929-1930?), comprising his translations of fragments of famous operatic songs in French, English, German, and Italian. He is also the author of “1814” (historic essay , 1905); “Obras” (volume I, 1913); “*Historia moderna de El Salvador*” (Modern History of El Salvador, 1917 & 1918, two volumes); “*Cuentos y Narraciones*” (Tales & Narrations, 1931); *Discursos, estudios y conferencias* (1941); “*Cuento de Marineros*” (A Sailors’ Tale, narration in verse, 1947), and “*Sóteer o Tierra de Preseas*” (Soteer or the Land of Prices, epic poem, 1949), considered his masterpiece. An anthology of his poems was also published in 1961,

followed by an anthology of his narrations in 1986.

In 1962, various Central American intellectuals made a petition to the government to name the National Library of El Salvador after Gavidia’s name, an honor that was not granted until 2002 by order of the Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y el Arte (National Council for Culture and Art, CONCULTURA). Other cultural spaces or institutions named after him are a room in the National Library of Brazil (1958), the Faculty of Sciences and Arts of the Jose Matias Delgado University in San Salvador, a national institute and another private university also in San Salvador, and many others along the country.



25 Year Affiliate recognition from APS.

Last August, as part of the acts related to the 2004 APS StampShow in Sacramento, the “El Salvador Philatelic Society – ACES” received a 25-year affiliate recognition from the Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Society. It is important to remember that almost since its beginnings, ACES became an affiliate of the APS, a tradition that has been continued now that it merged with the El Salvador Philatelic Society. We look forward to our continued participation as an affiliate of the APS in the years to come.

1889 Enigmas

Bill Wagner

One of the bedevils of Salvadoran philately (and my own particular fascination with it) is the problem of identifying genuinely used cancellations, and distinguishing these from the host of fantasies, imitations and subsequently abused originals which confuse every nineteenth century issue but the 1879 U.P.U. set (and even possibly this as well in a few cases).

Demand by collectors for used stamps began long before the Seebeck era. Indeed, in some philatelic communities even today (early Mexico comes to mind), unused remainders are regarded with contempt as never having been “real stamps” at all, and the value of more than a few of them depends almost entirely on which shipment it came from, where it was used and what cancellation it received. The case, to my mind, is similar with 19th century Salvador in general, and with the 1889 Provisionals especially. So many of the 1887 – 1888 stamps were given fraudulent cancellations (and/or overprints) by dishonest stamp dealers that questionable or worse copies, in my opinion, outnumber authentically used examples.

Even today, after more than 100 years, the Provisionals used for six weeks’ time at the end of 1889 raise more questions than answers seem to exist for.

Much like the 1867 Gothics of Mexico, the stamps of Salvador handstamped “1889” seem to have been intended as a national issue but, as events turned out, were nearly all used locally (i.e., Mexico City and San Salvador, respectively), even though they were theoretically valid everywhere and occasional out-of-district uses can indeed be found.

As the story has it, the Palacio Nacional caught fire on the night of November 21, 1889. The main post office occupied part of this, and experienced considerable damage from the fire and smoke. Since a quantity of stamps was feared stolen, it was decreed that all stamps receive the handstamped “1889” control marking. In addition, the cancellation devices ordinarily used were destroyed, necessitating the hurried creation of the “San Salvador Doughnut” killer. Quickly and crudely made as a stopgap (possibly of cork), it is readily identifiable and, of course, consistent in size: the diameter of its outside ring is an irregular 17 mm.; the inner ring (flattened on one side) measures eight mm. (the flat side, seven).

There has never been any question of this being genuine. Having been used for only about six weeks (39 days at most), it is not a common item, but neither is it formidably rare.



Stamps such as the one beside confirm the story, up to an extent; the “1889” handstamp and the San Salvador

“doughnut,” in combination, are what one expects to find for this issue.

A careful examination of both for authenticity is necessary (for both have been widely imitated) but, to the extent that any of these can be called common, this illustrates the “common” form in which they are found.



Here, however, we begin to encounter some difficulty. The cancellation is a genuine one, but there is no trace at all on it of an “1889” control.

So – did somebody forget ? Perhaps one stamp in the sheet was missed ? Perhaps the clerk knew that the patron had bought the stamp legitimately a little while before and was now using it so no control was applied (since this was done only to unsold stamps) ?



Here the picture clouds still further. The handstamped control (in blue violet) is inverted (an oversight not unknown elsewhere !);

over it is struck, in red violet, the Admon De Correos circular datestamp of La Libertad, dated December 21, 1889.

Perhaps a traveler from San Salvador carried it with him and used it at La Libertad ? Or perhaps La Libertad followed the handstamping decree when other places did not ?



This one is postmarked December 20 (1889) with the San Salvador “Heavy Bridge” C.D.S.

(the genuine one, with seven wide pillars at top and bottom – not the forgery with 17 narrow ones and thinner letters). So it seems that the mute, geometric “killers” were destroyed, but not the C.D.S. Or is this a hurried replacement of it from the manufacturer ?

Besides these already difficult questions with apparently authentic items, collectors still face the dilemma of having to distinguish between original and fake overprints and cancels:



Original



Imitation A

In Imitation A we have a genuinely surcharged remainder, “cancelled” in violet. It measures 11 X +/- 5 mm. I have called this an imitation; the reader can judge for himself whether this description is warranted.



I would classify this one as an imitation also, although there are knowledgeable collectors who would accept it as authentic.

The outside diameter here varies from 15 to 16 mm.; the inner circle measures 5 mm. If this is, in fact, genuine, then there obviously must have been two (or more ?) doughnuts made and used.

That I have never seen it on a cover which seemed authentic does not mean that no such item exists, of course. So it may be imitation B or a second original, noticeably scarcer than the first type. Can anyone furnish information on it one way or the other ?



Although this stamp is from the 1890 issue, it has a “cork” cancel. It seems that such cancellations as this one

(and others similar to it) have been manufactured in recent years, probably in South America (which is where most of them come from). Joe Hahn, whose 1979 collection sale included nearly everything from Salvador there was to collect, and with particular attention paid to cancellations, did not recall ever having seen one a few years ago. Also violet, the outer ring measures 13 mm.; the (very irregular) inner ring varies from 6.5 to 8 mm.

An additional argument against this is that in 1890, as in 1879, new cancellations were introduced along with the new stamps – a pattern I do not find an exception to. Actually, there is one easy way to identify frauds such as this: They have impossible cancellations.

El Salvador: postal organization in 1853

Cécile Gruson

(A similar article was published in *El Quetzal* #301, March 2000, page 8.)

The *Guías de Forasteros* published at regular intervals in Guatemala in the 1850s and 1860s often carried postal schedules and rates not or no longer available in other publications. The 1856 edition had been known for many years and was the source of the rate data used in *Guatemala-1*. In the course of my research for other sources of postal history information, I was fortunate to find at CIRMA in Antigua Guatemala a photocopied copy of a **1853** edition. This earlier edition included a separate chapter on the mail services available at the time in El Salvador as follows:

Dispatches from San Salvador

Mondays at 3 pm to:
Sonsonate, Ahuachapan and Santa Ana, including mail for Acajutla and Metapan.

Fridays at 3 pm to:
Guatemala, including mail for Mexico and overseas.

Saturdays at 10 am to:
Suchitoto, Chalatenango and Tejutla.

at 3 pm to:
Leon, including mail for Cojutepeque, San Vicente, San Miguel, La Union, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa-Rica and South American Republics.

A footnote states that mail deposited less than half an hour before those mentioned above will only be sent in a subsequent dispatch.

Mail arrivals in San Salvador

Mondays or Tuesdays from Leon:
announced with a blue flag

Tuesdays or Wednesdays from Guatemala:

announced with a white flag

Wednesdays from Tejutla (a)

Thursdays from Ahuachapan

(a) *Mail arrivals from the interior are not announced with flags.*

Mail from or to Guatemala via Santa Ana required four or five days to cover the distance of 66 leagues. Service was once weekly on the overland route, to which two steamer connections were added in 1858.

It should be noted that before the regular Pacific Steamship line between Panama and San Francisco became operational in the late 1850s, mail to Europe mostly transited via the Atlantic Coast of Guatemala, which was then the shortest route with a regular monthly sailing from Belize. This “via Guatemala” routing had been organized as the compulsory routing far back in the colonial era, and was revived in the late 19th c. when railroads started replacing foot runners and mounted mails. This was the “Via Zacapa” routing of Salvadorean overseas mail, which lasted well into the 20th c.

Bibliography:

Guía de Forasteros, 1853, 1856, 1863

Goodman, R.A.: *Guatemala-1* (1969)

The Provisional Issues of 1900 Produced from the 1899 Issue

Joseph D. Hahn

In October 1899, an Emilio Ferrer proposed to print yearly issues for a 5-year period, but apparently no decision was made though June 1900. During this time radical changes were made in the national budget including the closing of smaller post offices. Perhaps this was a reason for no decision, but whatever the reason it was apparent that certain denominations of stamps – mostly low values such as 1c, 2c and 5c – were in low supply and so less needed values, or values of

which there was a plentiful supply, were surcharged to meet the needs of the country till a new issue could be provided. There has been some speculation that these surcharges were produced to sell to collectors, but a decree was published in July 1900 FORBIDDING the sale of stamps to philatelists as well as the use of large multiples of low value stamps on mailings. These decrees would suggest that the provisional issues were NOT made for collectors but to meet a legitimate postal need.



Note use of double, and double, one inverted varieties.

Covers like this may be a reason why multiple use of low values was discouraged.

The block on the back is the largest known multiple known on cover.



According to Joseph D. Leavy, who wrote a long article on the “*Stamps of Salvador*” in Stanley Gobbons Monthly Journal in 1907/08, whatever supplies of these available stamps that could be found were pasted onto strips of paper to be fed into the press for overprinting. He goes on to state, and I tend to agree, that the press was only large enough to handle 50 stamps at a time. My agreement is based on a block of 50 and a block of 45 of the “*Transito Territorial*” overprinted stamps that I once had in my collection. From a study of these blocks it was apparent that only 50 types of the overprint existed. Leavy also states that because the surcharge setting was of only 50, sheets of 100 stamps had to be fed through the press twice and this may be the cause of some of the “double surcharge” or “inverted surcharge” varieties. The clincher would be a vertical or horizontal pair showing a *tete-beche* surcharge, I’ve never seen one. Leavy further states that there were four printings of these provisional surcharges, one in February, one in August, one in September and one in October although not all values were printed each time.

The Printings

Leavy states, and I have not found anything to contradict him, that the first provisional stamp to be chronicled was the 2c green of 1899 overprinted with the wheel and surcharged “1900 / 1 centavo”. He chose that as the first printing type

Since stamps were rounded up and surcharged there are no known records of the quantities printed of each surcharged value and it is doubtful if this will ever be known. Many of these provisionals are very elusive, especially mint. Leavy estimates that the quantities printed varied from 50 to 3000. If this is accurate it would explain why some of these stamps are so elusive. Other factors that may have a bearing on this include (1) El Salvador was a “Seebeck” country and not held in high collecting regard and (2) these were provisional surcharges, a variety of stamp held in even lower regard than a “Seebeck.” At the time these were issued there was a group railing against such things, “The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps” (SSSS). They condemned all provisional stamps, whether they were issued for a legitimate postal need or for the sale to collectors. So, even though packet makers were buying any cheap stamps for their trade, they certainly did not pay attention to various printings of the surcharge and as stated before, El Salvador had a decree prohibiting the sale of these things to collectors. Also, I suspect a few values were very short-term items because a new issue was expected momentarily.

so I shall continue with that designation. The distance between “1900” and “centavo” is 9mm. Leavy says it was issued about February 1900. He lists the following denominations and varieties”

First Setting (February)

With Wheel Overprint:



- F1 1c on 2c
 - a. surcharge inverted
 - b. "eentavo" for "centavo"
 - c. two wheel overprints
 - d. perf 6 x 12
 - d1) perf 6 x 12, "eentavo" for "c
- F2 1c on 13c
 - a. "eentavo" for "centavo"
 - b. two wheel overprints
- F3 2c on 13c
 - a. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- F4 3c on 12c
 - a. space omitted between "3" and "centavo"
 - b. surcharge inverted
 - c. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- F5 5c on 24c
 - a. "eentavo" for "centavo"





"eentavo" for
"centavo"



Perf 6 x 12 x 12 x12
Wheel double



"eentavo" for
"centavo"



"eentavo" for
"centavo"



"eentavo" for
"centavo"



"eentavo" for
"centavo"



Surcharge Inverted

F6 5c on 26c

- a. Quad before figure "5"
- b. Surcharge inverted
- c. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- d. surcharge inverted
"eentavo" for "centavo"

F1NLd2 perf 6 x 12, wheel
double

FNL1 2c on 12c, "eentavo" for
"centavo". This is a denomination he
does not list and since I have a
variety, I suspect the "normal" item
exists as well.

FNL2 5c on 1c on 26c.

I have the following items not listed
by Leavy.

Without Wheel Overprint:



F 7 1c on 13c

- a. Quad before figure "1"
- b. Dropped "o" in "centavo"
- c. Inverted surcharge
- d. Inverted surcharge, figure after "centa
- e. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- f. inverted surcharge, "eentavo" for "centavo"
- g. "ecntavo" for "centavo"
- h. surcharge inverted, "ecntavo" for "centavo"



Surcharge Double

F8 2c on 13c

- a. surcharge inverted
- b. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- c. surcharge inverted, "eentavo" for "centavo"
- d. "ecntavo" for "centavo"
- e. surcharge inverted, "ecntavo" for "centavo"

F9 3c on 12c

- a. dropped "o" in "centavo"
- b. space omitted between "3" and "centavo"
- c. surcharge inverted
- d. surcharge inverted, space omitted between "3" and "centavo"
- e. surcharge inverted, figure after "centavo" instead of before it.
- f. "eentavo" for "centavo"
- g. surcharge inverted, "eentavo" for "centavo"

I have the following items not listed by Leavy.

F7NL double surcharge
F9NL double surcharge

Leavy states that the 1c and 2c on 13c (F8 and F9) were the last stamps printed from this setting and in changing the figure of value the type became displaced in one surcharge resulting in the "ecntavo" error.



Surcharge Inverted



"ecntavo" for "centavo"



Surcharge Inverted
"ecntavo" for "centavo"



Quod before figure



"ecntavo" for "centavo"



"eentavo" for "centavo"



Surcharge Inverted



"eentavo" for "centavo"

Second Setting (August)

Leavy states that an additional printing was made about August 1900 with the spacing between “1900” and “centavo” being 8mm this

time. The earliest reported use I have seen is 8 August 1900.

He lists the following denominations and varieties.

With Wheel Overprint:



Surcharge double, both inverted, one diagonal



Surcharge double, one diagonal

Varieties



Surcharge Inverted



Surcharge Inverted "centavo" for "centavo"



Surcharge Inverted



Only partial printing of "centavo"



A1 2c on 12c

- a. surcharge inverted
- b. surcharge double
- c. surcharge double, inverted
- d. “eentavo” for “centavo”
- e. surcharge inverted, “eentavo” for “centavo”
- f. surcharge double, inverted, “eentavo” for “centavo”

- b. surcharge double
- c. “eentavo” for “centavo”
- d. surcharge inverted, “eentavo” for “centavo”

I have the following items not listed by Leavy

A1NL1 surcharge double, both inverted, one diagonal

A1NL2 surcharge double, one diagonal

A2NL1 partial printing of “centavo”

A2 3c on 12c

- a. surcharge inverted

Without Wheel



Surcharge Inverted



Surcharge Inverted
“eentavo” for
“centavo”



Surcharge Inverted

A3 1c on 13c

- a. surcharge inverted

A4 2c on 12c

- a. surcharge inverted

b. “eentavo” for “centavo”

c. surcharge inverted,
“eentavo” for “centavo”

A5 3c on 12c

- a. surcharge inverted
- b. surcharge double
- c. surcharge double, inverted

Third Setting (September)

Leavy states that about September there was a third printing, but this was done only on the issue of 1898, so is outside the scope of this article. In this printing the space

between “1900” and “centavos” is 6mm. Note “centavos” is in the plural instead of the singular for this setting.

Fourth Setting (October)

The fourth and final setting, which Leavy states as being done about October, has a distance of 6mm between “1900” and “centavo”

like the September setting, but this one has a numeral before and after the word “centavo”. He lists only one denomination.

With wheel overprint

With Wheel

O1 1 centavo 1 on 13c



Without wheel overprint



Without Wheel

O2 1 centavo 1 on 13c

Leavy notes, and my studies confirm, that while the space between “1900” and “centavo” never

varies within a setting the alignment of “1900” and “centavo” does vary considerably.



Line from "n" to right of "1"



Line from "n" to left of "9"



Line from "n" bisects "9", "c" broken



Line from "n" just to right of ball of "9"



Line from "n" just to right of "9"



Line from "n" to right of "1"



Line from "n" to left of "9"



Line from "n" bisects "9", "c" broken



Line from "n" just to right of ball of "9"



Line from "n" just to right of "9"



Line from "n" just to left of inside curve of "9"



Line from "n" just to left of inside curve of "9"

I consider the October setting to be a very short-term issue for two reasons. First, the new series made

its appearance in October (Leavy says at the end) and Second, this stamp is very, very elusive. I

suspect the quantity printed was very small and may have been done almost on a day to day basis.

Multiples of these provisionals are not common, even blocks of 4, and covers of any of these provisional issues are quite scarce and should be treasured.

Counterfeits of the surcharges are commonly found and Bruce Ball, in a article in the *Oxcart* of March 1972, identified six different types. Care should be exercised when acquiring any of the varieties, as many of the double and inverted surcharges I have seen are counterfeits.

The following additional varieties have been reported in old issues of *El Faro*, the publication of the Associated Collectors of El Salvador. Those varieties I have not seen I cannot state are genuine, but since the listing was compiled by Pierre Cahen, a very knowledgeable collector and student of El Salvador, I suspect they may well be. Further,

I do not have any information on what printing some of them may belong to. For example, a 3c on 12c without wheel could be an F8 or A5.

No wheel overprint
1c on 13c “190 “ (“0” omitted)
“1 centa “ (“vo” omitted)
3c on 12c, double surcharge, both inverted

With wheel overprint
1c on 2c horizontal pair, imperf between
1c on 2c, wheel overprint double, “eentavo” for “centavo”
1c on 13c, wheel overprint double, “eentavo” for “centavo”
2c on 12c, “2 cen o” (“tav” omitted)
2c on 13c, double surcharge
3c on 12c, double surcharge, both inverted
3c on 12c, “1900” double
3c on 12c, wheel double

I have not listed any of the counterfeit items as I consider such a listing to be meaningless since new items can appear at any time.

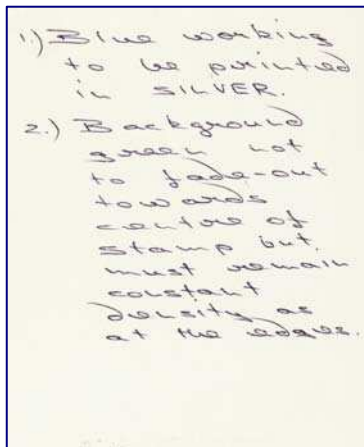
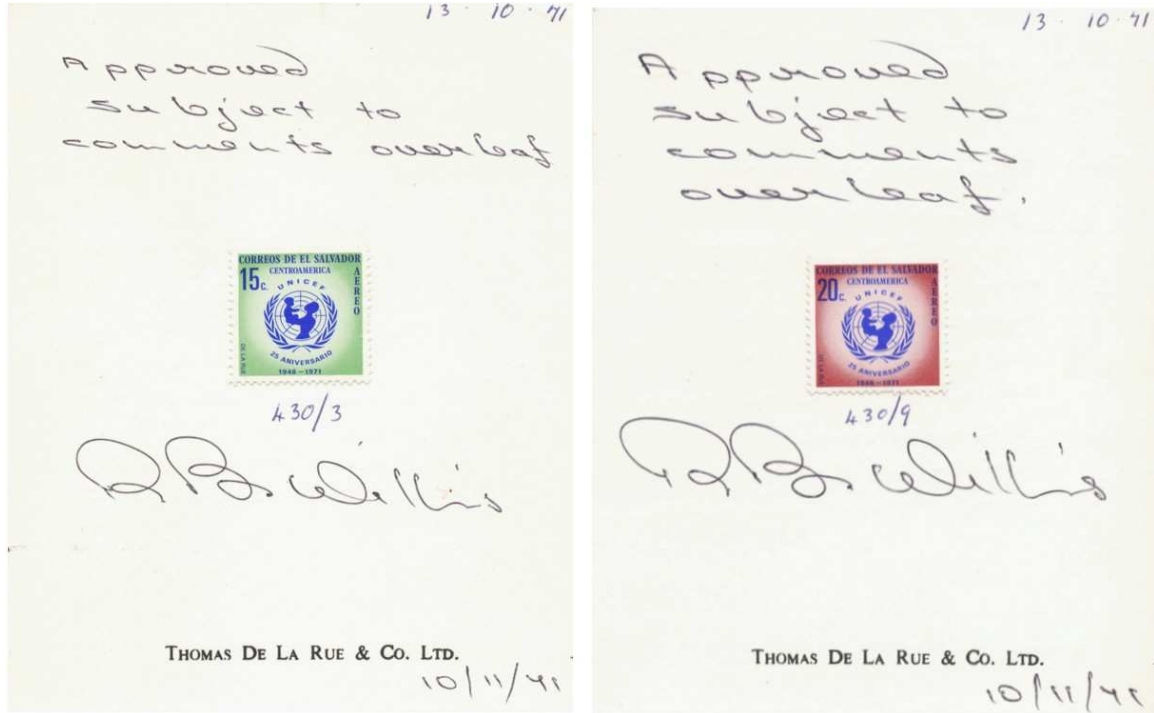
Some of the articles that will appear on our next number are:

- Zeppelin Flight Covers to El Salvador
- The Soccer World Cups... on the Stamps of El Salvador (Part 3)
- Salarrué in Who’s Who on the Stamps of El Salvador

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Show-n-Tell

This section presents an illustration of an interesting item from the collection of one of our members.



Proofs done by Thomas De La Rue & Co. for the 197X UNICEF issue. Perforated proofs mounted on card (illustrated at 74% scale). These proofs were sent for approval possibly to the Salvadorian government who requested the same changes for both values: The blue design to be printed in silver and the background had to remain constant instead of fading towards the center. These changes are handwritten on the back of both cards (see illustration of the back of the 15c at left).

(Guillermo Gallegos Collection)

We would appreciate if you could send your comments, suggestions, and contributions for El Salvador Filatélico – El Faro to our e-mail address: sfes-aces@elsalvadorphilately.org

Soccer World Cups...on the Stamps of El Salvador (Part 2 – 1982)

Guillermo Gallegos

This section presents a short study about a specific topic that has appeared on the stamps of El Salvador.



Stamps of the 1982 World Cup in honor of the Salvadorian Team

In 1981 El Salvador was able again to classify for the World Cup to be held in Spain the following year. This was not a small feat considering the unrest in El Salvador prevalent at the time, so it was widely celebrated all throughout the country.

El Salvador was set in the same group as Argentina, Belgium, and Hungary (Group 3). The debut against Hungary, resulted in one of the worst defeats in the history of the World Cups: 10-1, with the only Salvadorian goal scored by Baltazar "Pele" Zapata. With the shock of this score, few still remember the relatively good results of the following games: 1-0 against Belgium (2nd place in the 1980 European Cup) and 2-0 against Argentina (1978 World Champion). As in 1970, El Salvador was eliminated in the First Round. Eventually, Italy defeated Germany by 3-1 and became the second country (after Brazil), to win three World Cup titles.

As this was the just second time that the country had reached

this final stage, the Salvadorian Post Office issued two main sets of stamps commemorating this event. The first set was a direct homage to the Salvadorian participation in Spain 1982, and consisted of 4 stamps with the values of 10, 25, 60 cents, and 2 colones. With the exception of the 10c, all were airmail. The date of issue was July 14, 1982. All of these stamps, with the exception of the 60c value, have the photo of the Salvadorian team. The 10 and 25c also depict the logo and mascot that was designed for the country's participation, while the 2 colones has also the mascot and the results in the previous round that qualified El Salvador to the World Cup. No varieties are known in this set, but imperforated proofs of all of them can be found.

The second set issued was in commemoration of the World Cup itself. It consisted of a 5 colones stamp again in honor of the Salvadorian team and two sheetlets of 24 stamps each, one depicting the



2 colones stamp of the 1982 World Cup in honor of the Salvadorian Team.

flags of the 24 countries participating (stamps with a 15c value), and the other with the 24 coat of arms of the participants (stamps with a 25c value). The issue date was August 26, 1982.

The 5 colones stamp has again the team's photo besides the FIFA trophy, all surrounded by a frame formed by the flags of the 24 participant countries. It is the largest stamp ever issued by El Salvador, and it is also known imperforated (possibly a proof).

On the contrary, the sheetlets of both the flags and the coat of arms are plagued with varieties; the ones reported are:

C521a: 15c German & Belgian flags in brown, pink dot over the star of the Chilean flag, and yellow dots in the Italian flag (green stripe) and Polish flag (red stripe).



5 colones stamp of the 1982 World Cup issue.

C521b: 15c Same as C521a but with 3 dots instead of one in the Polish flag (one large).

C521c: 15c Same as C521a but no pink dot on the Chilean flag.

C521d: 15c Same as C521c but thick black control number.

C521e: Thick black control number.

C521f: Thin black control number.

C521g: Thin black control number, red color moved downward.

C521h: 15c color guide along vertical right side.

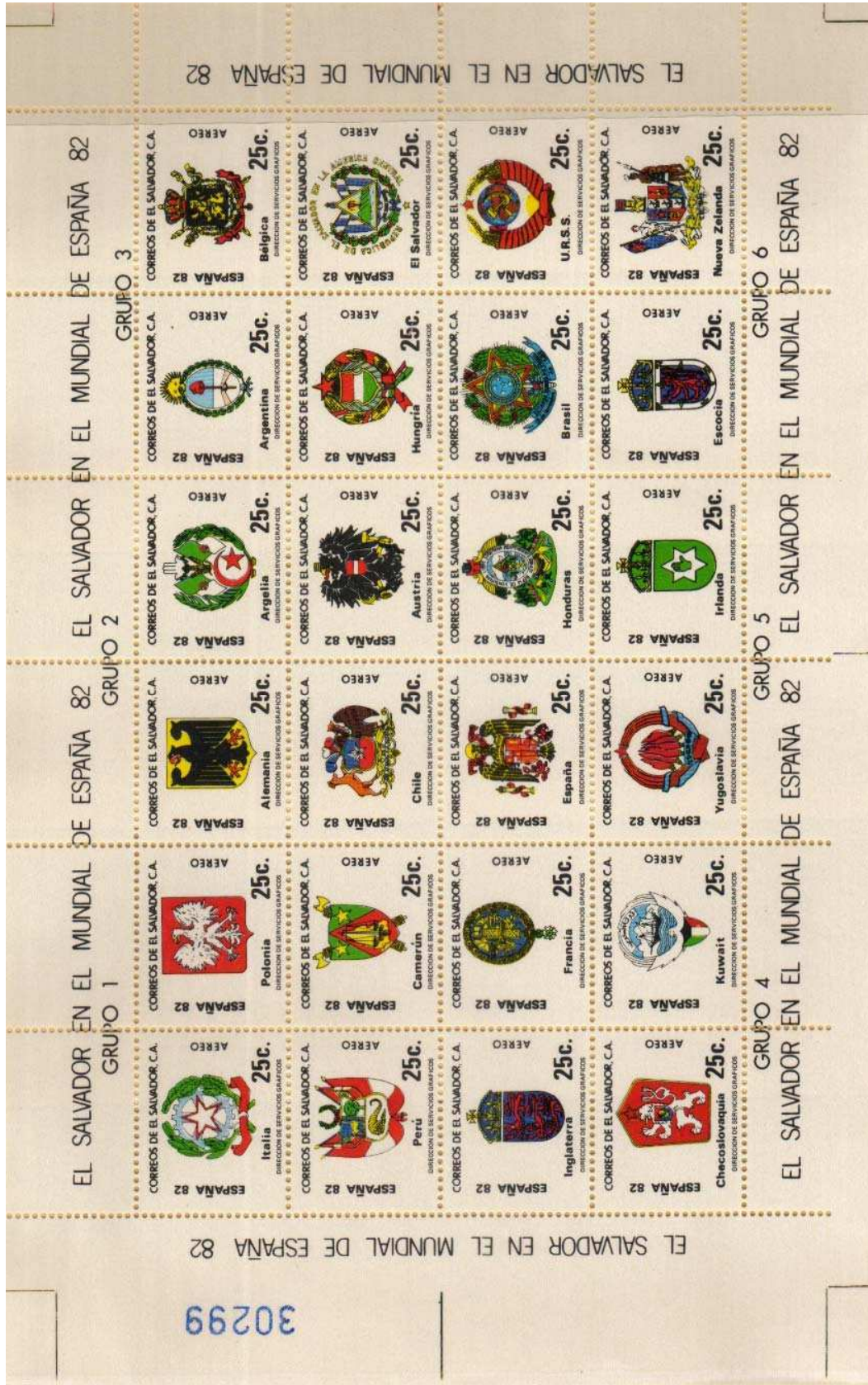
C522a: 25c Thin control # in blue at bottom, red missing at bottom Peruvian shield.

C522b: 25c Thin control # in black at top.

C522c: 25c Thin control # in black, additional perforation at top edge of the sheet.

C522d: 25c Thin control # in blue at bottom.

Besides these errors, the sheetlets were printed on different papers and gum varieties can be found; both characteristics being beyond the scope of this article.



25c coat of arms sheet