

Prices Realised and Greetings from our Auction Event Week 24 November to 2 December

1,328 Bidders from 67 Different Country Destinations

Corinphila's Auction Event Week took place from 24 November to 2 December in Zurich. The geographical spread of participants in our sales were extensive, we had in total 1,328 bidders from 67 different country destinations, a philatelic "summit" of bidders and buyers.

Following the first GAZETTE with our catalogues last month, we now follow up with this second issue including the Prices Realised from our sales, and a glance into what will be offered in 2024.

Corinphila's Auction Event Week gathered 1,328 bidders

from 67 different country destinations – "a philatelic summit".

The Prices Realised from our sales speaks for themselves, being one of the strongest total hammers in the history of our company. In the latest GAZETTE we hinted about how our sale

catalogues become handbooks, i.e. the catalogue + the prices Realised = a handbook and census of information, and prices.

In this GAZETTE, Michael Maassen develops this (pages 4–5) with an historical perspective of Corinphila's sales. We print physical

formats. It is a passion of ours that printed presentations of material entrusted to us are at the heart of our business and fundamental to the service we give our clients. We print and ship all our auction catalogues worldwide (the 100% concept), and the Prices Realised too.



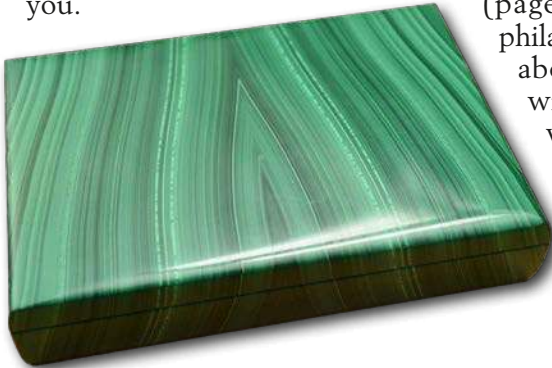
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It is a passion of ours that printed presentations of material entrusted to us is at the heart of our business.

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In this GAZETTE we honor in a printed presentation the smallest and most complete collection possible: The Lady Bridget Blue-Bell Collection. It is about four items which together form a completeness on a philatelically important subject from the history of philately and postal history – the Lady McLeod. The collection is presented in an exclusive green box, and thanks to Susan Taylor, an expert of the Lady McLeod censuses, we are able to explain these four iconic items (pages 6–10) in full. The collection will be offered at our next Auction Event Week in 2024.

You are invited to come to Switzerland, and to visit us at any time convenient for you.



Our office is always a place for you to meet our philatelic experts, our competent and social staff, and to discuss anything related to your collections.

Visit us spontaneously, or by appointment, we are in the business quarters of Zurich, in the Seefeld area at Wiesenstrasse 8. We know that many consignors with us start as bidders at our auction events, and later they return to Corinphila to consign.

Other than meeting us, there are many second and third reasons to visit the beautiful country. In this GAZETTE we give you a guided philatelic tour of castles in Switzerland. Richard Hall's article (pages 11–15) is philatelically topical, about 37 places with a castle to visit around Switzerland: Welcome to Switzerland – welcome to Corinphila.

Related to our passion to present the material entrusted to us, in this mailing we also include three leaflets introducing three different sales for our next Auction Event Week.



Heimbüchler

Castro-Harrigan

Huntingfield

| HEIMBÜCHLER | CASTRO-HARRIGAN |

| "THE HUNTINGFIELD BLOCK" |

In June we will be officering part one of Fritz Heimbüchler's collection of Brazil 1843–1870, part one of Álvaro Castro-Harrigan's comprehensive collection of Panama 1807–1904, and also The Huntingfield Block. Read more in the leaflets.



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CORporation INternationale de PHILAtélie

Corinphila is an abbreviation of **Corporation Internationale de Philatélie**. The heart of our event week is at our offices in the business quarters of Zurich, in the Seefeld area at Wiesenstrasse 8. Our sales are made with traditional formats such as the auction room for physical bidding, book bids, as well as phone bidding. Our digital platform for online live bidding connects the largest community in the world with bidders and buyers. Implicitly this means that no other company has more underbidders and buyers.

The Auction Event Week

Connects the largest community in the world with bidders and buyers



01: The auction room. | 02: The auctioneer (**Karl Louis**) is preparing himself at his office to go live in the auction room. | 03: **Greg Todd**, senior philatelic specialist at **Corinphila**, supports with Q&A:s before the auction goes live. | 04: The auction is live, the auctioneer (**Karl Louis**) conducts the auction live, and the cantonal officer (**Stadtammann Mrs. Martina Spühler**) is supervising its performance. | 05: At **Corinphila**, the telephones are the “hot lines” to our community of bidders from all over the world. Our philatelic experts give support on the phone in many different languages, English, German, Spanish, Italian, French, Russian, Swedish, among others. Bidding by phone is our service to you: **Walter Brühlman** (left) and **Antoine Clavel** (right). | 06: Many dedicated collectors visit us in person together with spouse, wife, or partner, and they participate in live bidding from the auction room to control their own bidding on site. | 07 to 11: Prior to the **Auction Event Week**, and during the live performances, viewing is ongoing. At **Corinphila** we have an extensive library to use and support your viewing, and our service team supports you to the extent you need, including coffee, biscuits, and sandwiches.

At **Corinphila** we are cooperative, we are international, and we are dedicated to philately.
We are the **Corporation Internationale de Philatélie**!

Through the Eyes of Corinphila's Philatelists

A regular feature on what the Philatelists at **Corinphila** are working upon, and how our ProFi tool of an auctioneer's trade can assist in adding value to our descriptions.

Tangible Intelligence
The world around us is evermore becoming technological, with the reliance upon computers, software, and smartphones, as well as the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI). As the international community endeavors to understand the impact of such technology on society following the recent AI meeting in London, which saw the likes of Elon Musk sit-down with the UK Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak, it might surprise you to learn that our hobby is not afraid to embrace these high-tech innovations. This includes AI, a point illustrated by the exciting 'Provenance Finder' system **ProFi**¹.

ProFi harnesses the benefits of 'AI' as one of several features to assist in locating the collections certain rarities have once been a part of. However, whilst technology is useful in many aspects of stamp collecting, often our studies and research rely upon much humbler, but still powerful, tools to decipher the origins and story behind the material we handle. Namely, the trusty old reference book and indispensable past auction catalogue.

The two covers featured here are part of a named vendor sale being prepared by **Corinphila** for our June 2024 auction. It's a wonderful **All World Collection** featuring numerous rarities and many important items; whether that be in value terms or significance of usage.

The first cover is an item which would spike the attention of even the mildest mannered collector, it being an 1848 Mauritius Post Paid 2d blue tied to a wrapper to India. It won't surprise you to learn that the very first

place our intrepid philatelist visited for background information on this item was our **Corinphila Auction Catalogue Archive**, which contains all the important auction catalogues from around the world. After looking through more recent high-profile sales of Mauritius material a deeper-delve into the archives discovered that the cover was 'lot 30' in "**The Kanai**" Mauritius sale 28 May 1993.



Kanai catalogue.

Hiroyuki Kanai (1925–2012) was a Japanese collector who signed the Roll of Distinguished philatelists in 1993. As well as winning two Grand Prix awards for his Japan collection, he held important collections for both Finland and Mauritius. The latter, when sold in 1993, was the most significant Mauritius sale of its kind. The Provenance "**Kanai**" is synonymous throughout philately as being one of the finest ever formed. The research through auction catalogues also led us to another famous philatelist **Lars Amundsen** and his sales in December 1968, where the cover featured as 'lot 648' and illustrated on 'Plate L'. These two great philatelists of the Twentieth Century provide a strong philatelic pedigree.

The second cover, in light of the 'Post Paid', might appear a little more modest, albeit

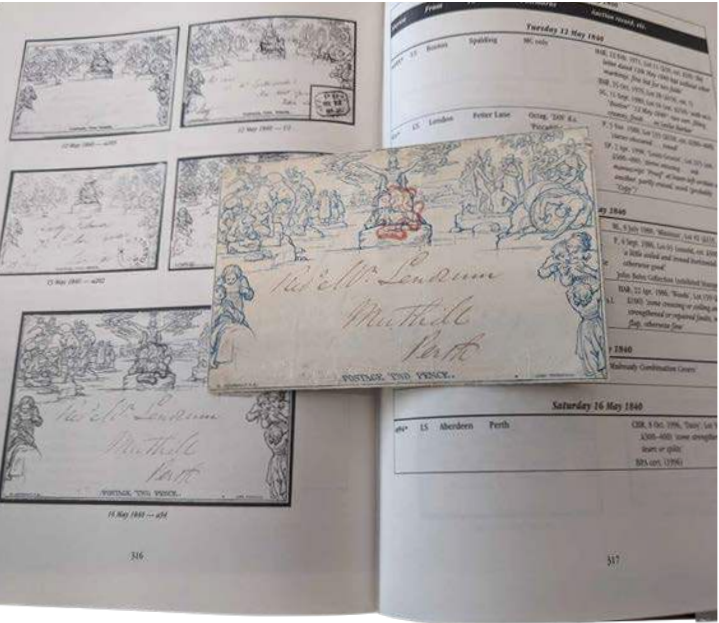
for the discerning collector of early Great Britain it's a rare example of a Two Pence Mulready used in May 1840, the first month of issue. As any collector of this reign will know, the 2d examples are not common even used throughout their lifespan. This time the first port of call for our philatelist was the **Corinphila Philatelic Library**. There in the busy bookshelves is a very useful book called

"**May Dates**" by **Mike Jackson**, published in 1999. It contains a survey of Penny Blacks, Twopenny Blues, Mulreadys and Caricatures used during May 1840.

As with the auction catalogue archives, the time invested in our library quickly pays-off, because the cover is not only recorded on page 317 it is also illustrated upon page 316. Being used on 16th May we discovered it was one of just three 2d examples used in Scotland during May 1840 and the only example sent from Ab-

erdeen. It was also the first example to be used outside Edinburgh. In addition, the 'May Dates' book leads us to a famous sale, because in the survey data it reveals

as well as its heritage. The fact it was recorded in the 'May Dates' book, being pictured alongside the survey, illustrates its significance in Great Britain philately.



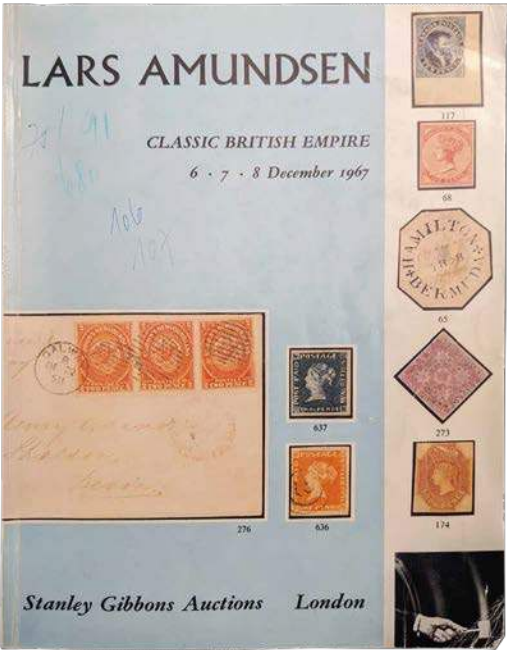
2d Mulready May Dates.

this Mulready was once part of the "**Daisy**" sale in 1996 where it sold for £550 from an estimate of £300–400.

Obviously, being a GB item, the **Karl Louis Card Index** was also investigated, which informed us that the Mulready had not appeared in a public sale since being acquired in the 90s. The synergy between the covers acquisition dates suggest they have been within this collection for over 25 years. A nice detail which can provide a buyer with an enhanced level of assurance about the history of an item

The full history and details of both these items will be published within the lot descriptions for each cover, in our upcoming auction catalogue, but this insight from the eyes of a philatelist, whilst wetting the appetite for the material coming up, does also highlight the importance of a good philatelic library and the value of a comprehensive auction catalogue archive. Not so much 'AI', more your 'Tangible Intelligence' – good old fashioned printed paper!

Devlan Kruck



Amundsen Catalogue.



Amundsen inside.

¹ProFi expertising for individual items: research in a worldwide database. Information on value and importance with the greatest possible certainty. **Corinphila** offers the philatelic expertise of the next generation – created with ProFi, the ProvenanceFinder. Only ProFi can digitally research data on the provenance history of individual items in seconds and combine it with the ProFi expertise. This includes information on known entries in auction catalogues from all over the world, including the prices realised. If an item has had important, perhaps even royal, previous owners, this is also part of the ProFi expertise. ProFi opens access to this information, which can significantly increase the value and importance of a collector's item. Collectors who consign with us thus benefit from real added value: Our philatelists create the ProFi expertise for each individual item.

Far More Than Auction Catalogues

How Simple Price Lists became High-Quality Reference Works Similar to Handbooks.

By Michael Maaßen, AIJP

When looking at the development of the auction business in recent years and decades, the keyword digitalisation often crops up. From the homepage to the online catalogue to online live bidding and other innovations, new worlds have opened up here that are already part of everyday life for many collectors today. But new standards have also been set in the area of more “traditional” print media. This refers to the various auction catalogues and, in particular, special catalogues, which are still printed and sent out in large print runs alongside the online versions. These often have “added value” in many respects, not only in regard to their presentation, and they are important reference works for many collectors, philatelic researchers and literature enthusiasts. A look at their development using the example of the **Corinphila** company makes it clear why certain auction catalogues today have a special status – not only within philatelic literature – and are much more than simple sales lists with illustrations.

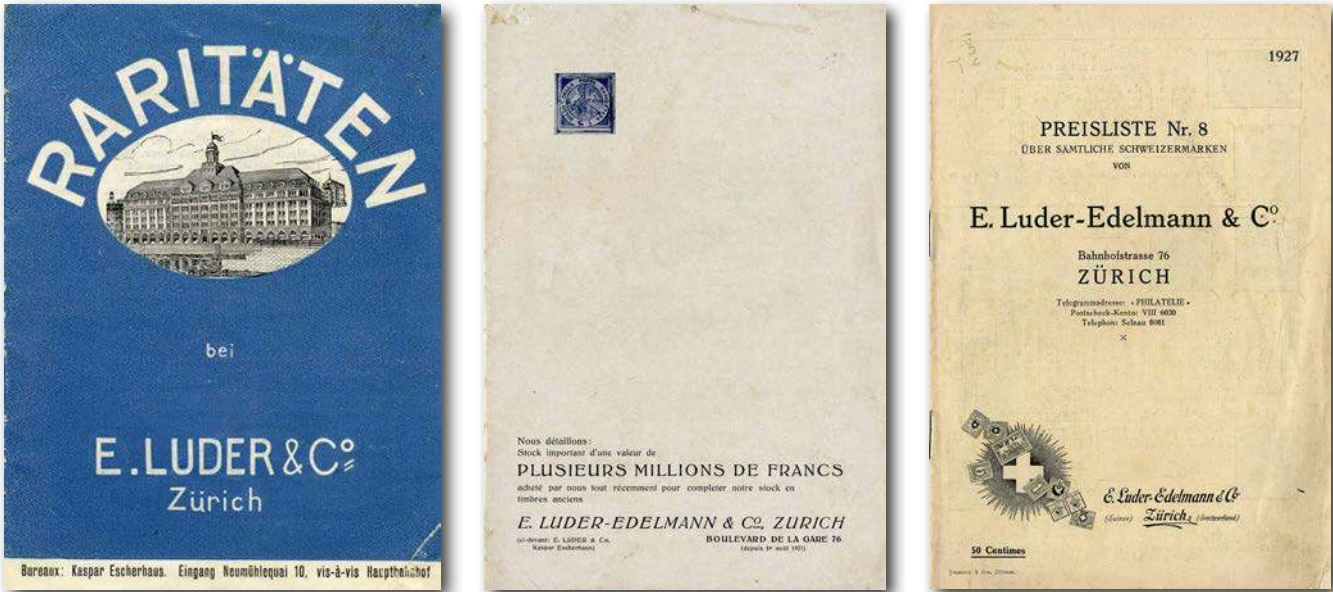
The beginnings: stamp dealing and auctions – price lists and auction catalogues
The first stamp auctions were held in the USA as early as the 19th century, for which sales lists were also published in a simple form. With the development of the auction business – also in Europe from the beginning of the 20th century – auction catalogues became more elaborate. In Switzerland, Eduard Luder emerged from 1919, positioning himself as a rarities dealer in the stamp business right from the beginning of his career. His classic trade in fixed-price material, for

which lists and a rarities catalogue were published as early as 1919, was joined in the 1920s by auction catalogues published to accompany his auctions. In 1929, the 12th stamp auction caused a sensation. The specialised Greece collection of Philipp von Ferrary, which Eduard Luder had acquired, was sold. The later co-founder and managing director of **Corinphila** made history with this auction. The catalogue was particularly impressive in its presentation of the unique collection, its title of the photo pages being adorned

with the famous Hermes head essay in colour. “Luxury” catalogues – valued not only by bibliophiles
From today’s perspective, the early auction catalogues are of great value, especially for research, but also for bibliophiles and literature collectors. In the early 20th century there were already lists of rarities and (special) catalogues produced to a higher standard than the simple sales lists, for example for the largest “name sales”, as the above-mentioned sale of the Ferrary collection shows. Nevertheless, most of the cata-

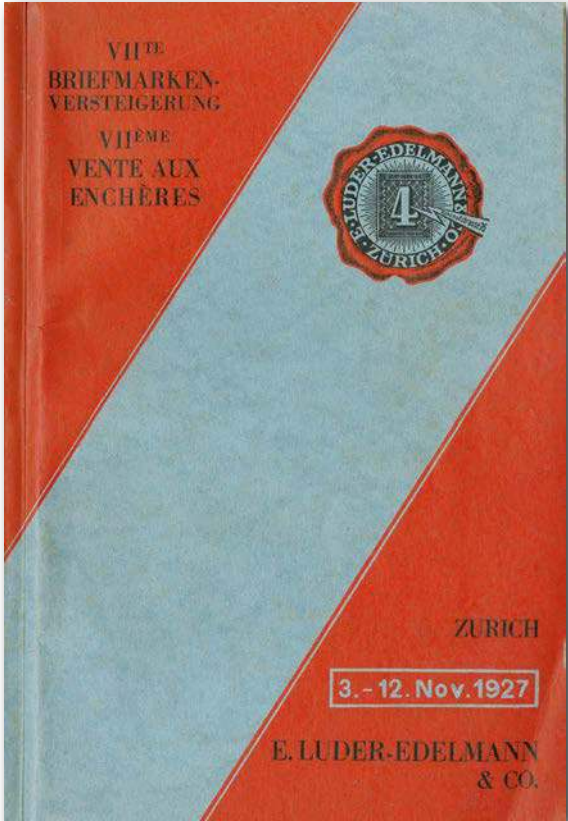
logues produced by auction companies at that time are hardly comparable with the standard of some special catalogues today. In many respects these offer much more than was previously possible: from the actual makeup, i.e. paper, printing, binding, etc., to the visually attractive presentation of the lots and the information provided on the stamps and covers, today’s high-quality special catalogues are impressive in all areas. The majority are hardbound, sometimes even with an embossed title and spine, as well as a dust jacket. The contents offer far more than the usual brief descriptions. Often half a page or even a whole page is devoted to individual items, each being illustrated throughout in colour, in high quality and described in detail by experts according to the latest state of knowledge.

Corinphila special catalogues – committed to philately
The appealing presentation of rare and high-quality collections and individual items is a special feature of **Corinphila** auction catalogues, which have developed into a special brand in recent years. Many collectors rightly refer to them as important reference works comparable with a handbook. In addition to the visually outstanding



Among the early price lists of the **Corinphila** company founder Eduard Luder there was an initial rarities catalogue issued in 1919. Many other price lists and auction catalogues were to follow in the 1920s.

The auction business of Eduard Luder, who traded under the name “E. Luder-Edelmann & Co.” from July 1921, took off in the 1920s. The catalogue for the seventh stamp auction already had a print run of 12,000 copies and included over 6,000 lots, as well as a large number of black and white photo plates.



presentation, the lot descriptions also offer a wealth of important information on the items being offered, their provenance and thus also their significance for the collecting area.

This quickly becomes clear, especially in regard to provenance research, which is so crucial today, because the sales history is a decisive “building block” in determining the philatelic “family tree”. This is often preceded by in-depth research by philatelists and lot describers, the results of which we see in the catalogues, and which are thus preserved for posterity. “Committed to philately”, one might say.

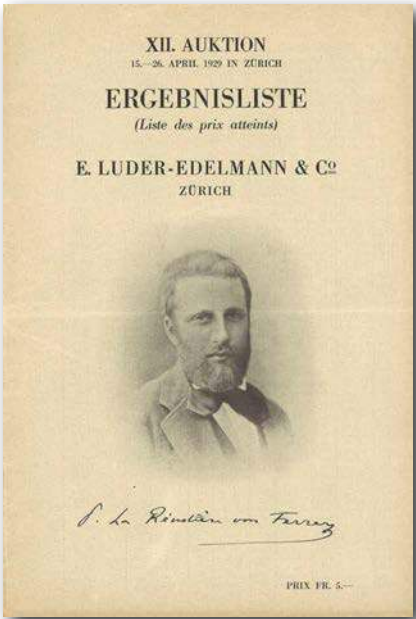
Auction catalogue + results list = documentation for future generations and much sought-after collector’s items

The complete documentation of a sale comes to an end with the list of results, as this is where collectors and researchers can find the hammer prices for the items offered. The importance of the results is reflected in the fact that standard catalogues with their often outdated valuations frequently deviate considerably from the prices achieved. In this respect, the lists of prices realised offer all collectors in a particular area an additional opportunity to classify prices and assess the market at a given time.

Here, too, **Corinphila** offers an excellent option for documentation and information storage with the production of its results lists. This is because all lists of prices realised not only visually resemble the relevant special catalogue, but they are also produced in a suitable, slightly smaller format so that they can be inserted into the catalogue and thus stored without any prob-

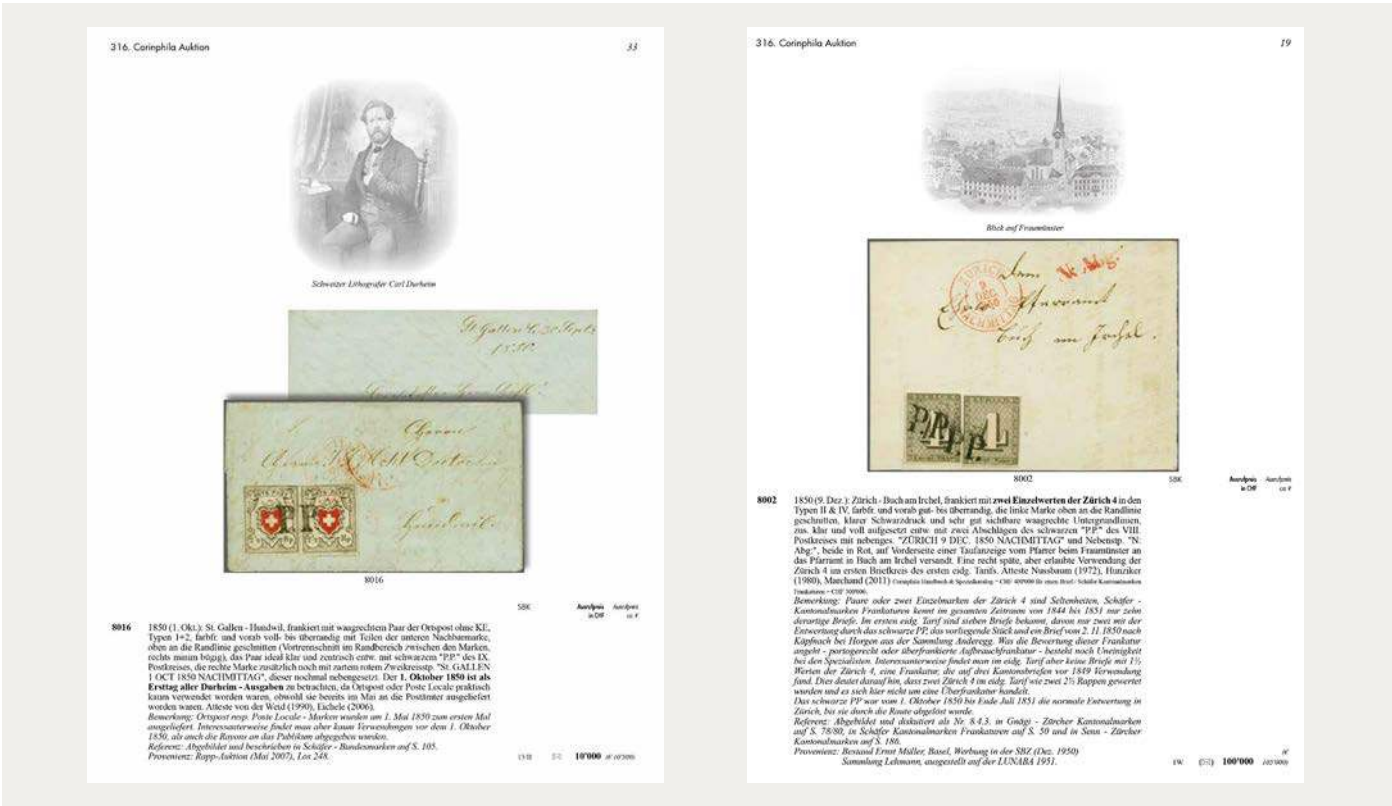
lems. Many collectors regard them as specialist literature in their collecting field, as they would a handbook. They can be quickly referred to later for research or in the event of a proposed sale. This also applies to future generations, who can use the documented sales of collections as a guide.

The high-quality special catalogues have long since become collector’s items. Compared to large numbers of standard catalogues, which are disposed of by most customers after the auctions, the “Name Sale” and “Special Sale” catalogues are sought-after works. They are traded, offered and sold.

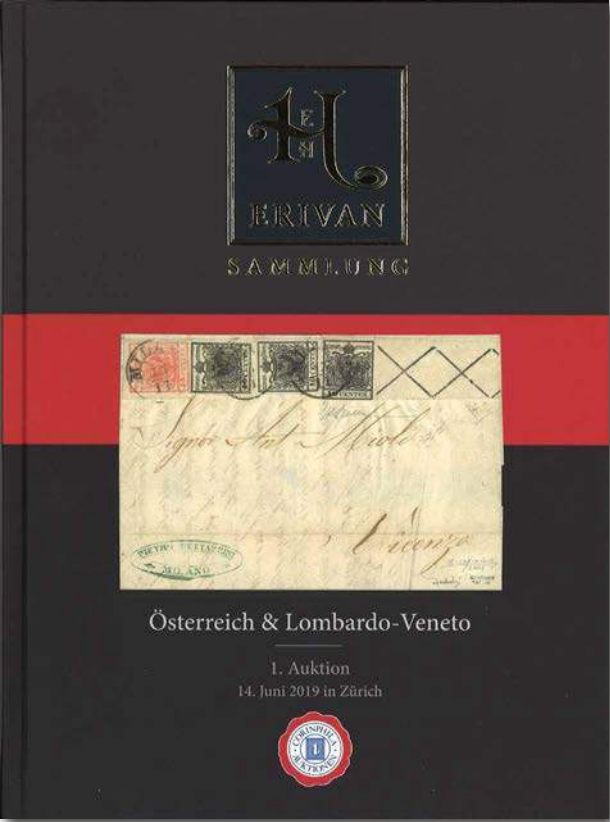


The catalogues, in combination with the lists of prices realised, offer a great deal of interesting information on the current market value of philatelic collections and high-quality individual items.

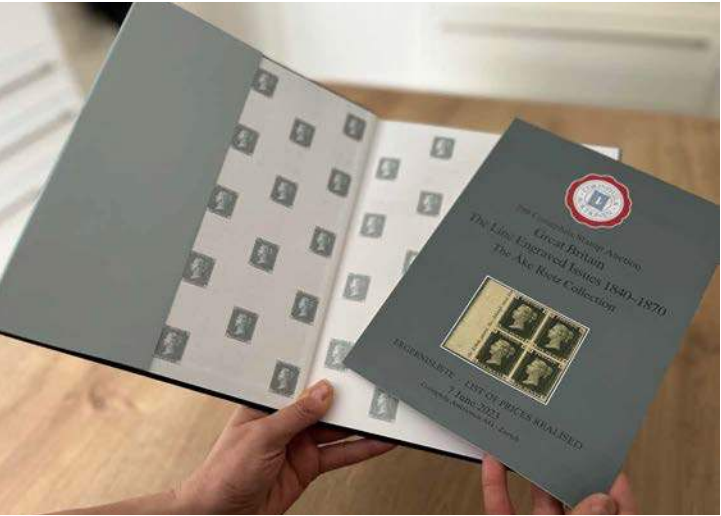
On the occasion of the legendary **Ferrari auction in 1929**, a sale catalogue was produced that set new standards and was certainly one of the reasons for its great success. The title page of the list of prices realised with the portrait and signature of the “Stamp King” also had an appealing design.



A look at the special catalogue for the sale of the unique “Switzerland Federal Post – Rare Frankings 1849–1854 – the Richard Schäfer Collection”. Historical engravings and illustrations of people complement the presentation of the philatelic treasures.



A high-quality hard-bound **Corinphila** special catalogue for the “**Austria & Lombardy-Venetia – the ERIVAN Collection**” sale, a “must” for all lovers of this collecting area.



The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection

Corinphila goes 2024

Offering The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection
“The smallest and most complete collection possible”

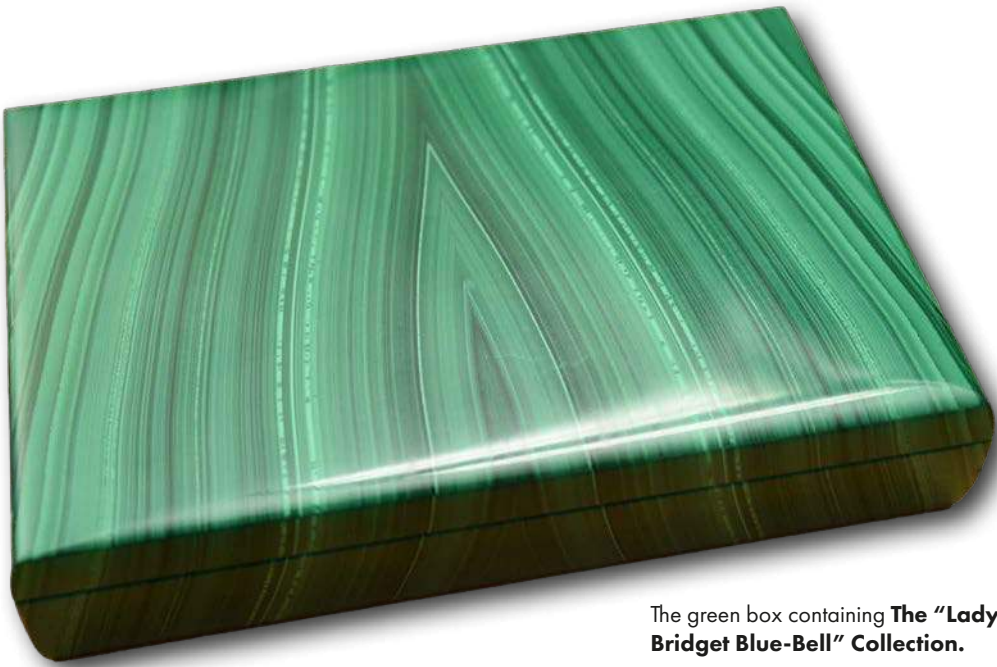


The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection.

Corinphila’s next **Auction Event Week** takes place from **31 May to 8 June 2024**. Lady Bridget Blue-Bell is a passionate collector, who has entrusted us to offer the smallest and most complete collection possible. It is a collection of one stamp and three covers in an exclusive green box.



Lady Bridget Blue-Bell.



The green box containing The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection.



The Lady McLeod Ship as it would look today at sunset, King’s Warf, San Fernando, Trinidad.

For the presentation in this issue of the GAZETTE, Susan Taylor¹ presents this collection more in detail.

The Lady Bridget Blue-Bell collection comprises four Lady McLeods, three on cover; what a treat! Every collector of early Trinidad stamps knows the story.

John Lamont, Trinidad plantation owner, was unhappy about the poor connectivity between Port of Spain and San Fernando, where his plantations lay. So Lamont purchased the ‘Blue Belle’, a triple-masted iron paddle steamer 109.2’ long and 13.5’ wide with a shallow draft of 6.2’ (important for Trinidad’s waters), and renamed her ‘The Lady McLeod’, after the Lady Henrietta MacLeod, wife of the then Governor of Trinidad.

Lamont engaged David Bryce, a captain with a reputation for making cross-

ings to Trinidad to take the steamer across the Atlantic. The adventurous captain set off from Clydeside on 5 September, stopping in Cork to take on coal, and arriving in Port of Spain on 23 October 1845’. The crossing was made in the hurricane season, and on arrival the Lady McLeod was seen “steaming up the Galph at a rate which would have left the ‘City of Glasgow’ in her best days, nothing to boast of. She got up her steam abreast of the North Post and was at her anchorage in one hour and forty-five minutes afterwards.” (1)

Thereafter the steamer commuted between Port of Spain and San Fernando carrying passengers, parcels and mail until 1854, when she foundered near San Fernando and was abandoned. Bryce, who became the

vessel’s owner, announced the introduction of labels that would be required for any letters carried, in April 1847. The captain had been experiencing difficulties in obtaining small change for customers mailing letters. His stamps sold for 5c individually, or \$4 for 100. There has been much debate about who produced the stamps. They are lithographed, and of high quality. The identity of their printer remains a mystery. There are thought to be around 85 Lady McLeod stamps in existence, 39 on covers or pieces (with a further six listed in catalogues, but at this time unverified).

Every collector of early Trinidad stamps aspires to owning one. The stamp is considered the first adhesive stamp issued in a British Colony. The Lady McLeod was first listed by Stanley Gibbons in 1884, as a ‘Private Local’, but reclassified in Stanley Gibbons’ 1917 edition as SG1.

The change may have been something to do with the fact that Prince George, the Duke of York and later King George V, had acquired a Lady McLeod in 1891 when visiting the island. ‘The Country Gentleman in the Sporting Gazette’ states in 1893 “The Duke of York has made it the sine qua non of fashion to belong to the Philatelic Society and is now the happy owner of one unique stamp and three or four of extreme rarity including a Lady McLeod used in Trinidad in 1847.”

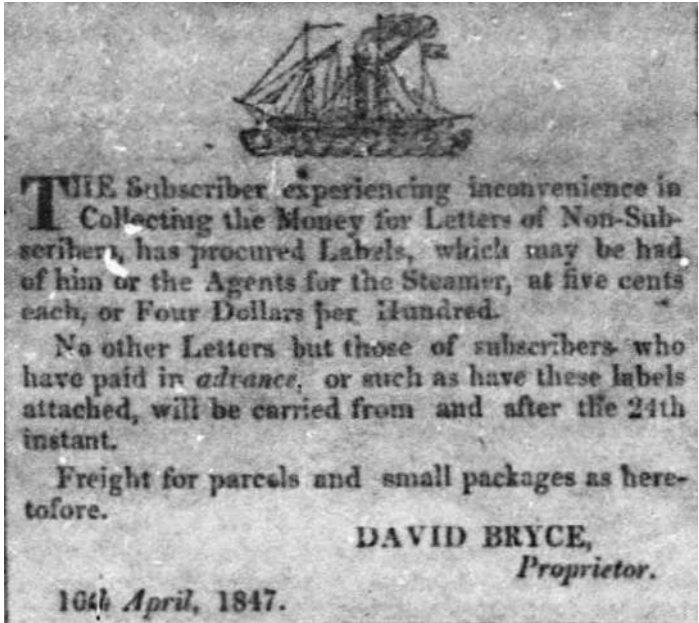
The stamp has a special allure; it provides a window on early trade in the Caribbean, and the cache of Lady McLeod covers discovered and marketed by James Graham Taylor, a philatelist and an associate of Edward Denny Bacon, present a historical account of business at the time. James Graham Taylor was the son of Alexander Taylor – the trader who wrote many of the Lady McLeod letters. Of

the 39 covers known, 36 are associated with Alexander Taylor’s business. The story of the Lady McLeod is about the emergence of philately. The stamp predated and prompted postal services on the island. It is what every Trinidad collector wants to have on the first page of their album.

So, ... about the four Lady McLeod lots that are going to be offered as the smallest and most complete collection possible. These four items provide a wonderful opportunity for a collector to complete a historical record. Lady McLeods only come up for sale occasionally, and are expensive, but they are worth every penny.

The single stamp looks to be that listed as ‘U2’ in ‘Trinidad A Philatelic History to 1913’ (3) and described there as “One of the finest known”. It is recorded as having been sold as CASPARY by Harmers, New York, 14 May 1957 (Lot 572) and Cartier by SG Auctions, 21 April 1977 (Lot 131).

POS Gazette Advert 16th April 1847, David Bryce advertises his ‘labels’ in the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’ (2).



The Lady McLeod stamp in The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection. This wonderful example of “Lady McLeod” is considered the finest and widest-margined used piece known today.



¹Susan Taylor is an expert of the Lady McLeod story, as she co-authored the book “The Untold Story of The Lady McLeod” together with Edward Barrow, Nigel Mohammed and John Park. The book was published in 2022 by the British West Indies Study Group (now West Indies Philatelic Study Group).

The three covers need to be described in their historical setting. The most up to date census for the covers can be found in ‘The Untold Story of the Lady McLeod’ by Taylor, Barrow, Mohammed and Park. The book identifies the covers as C1 to C 39 (4).

Alexander Taylor (1818–1876), the merchant who wrote many of the Lady McLeod letters had arrived in Trinidad by 1841 and went into business with his cousin William Graham (1814–1854) in Commercial Road & Barrack Lane, San Fernando. By August 1842 the business had expanded and become Messrs Taylor, Graham & Angus. They sold domestic items such as silk handkerchiefs, umbrellas, gloves and fabrics as well as brandy, candles, axes and nails largely imported from Clydeside, and were exporting molasses and other local products back to Scotland. Alexander Taylor is found writing to William Graham in C1 28 April 1847 urging him to use Bryce’s McLeod stamps.

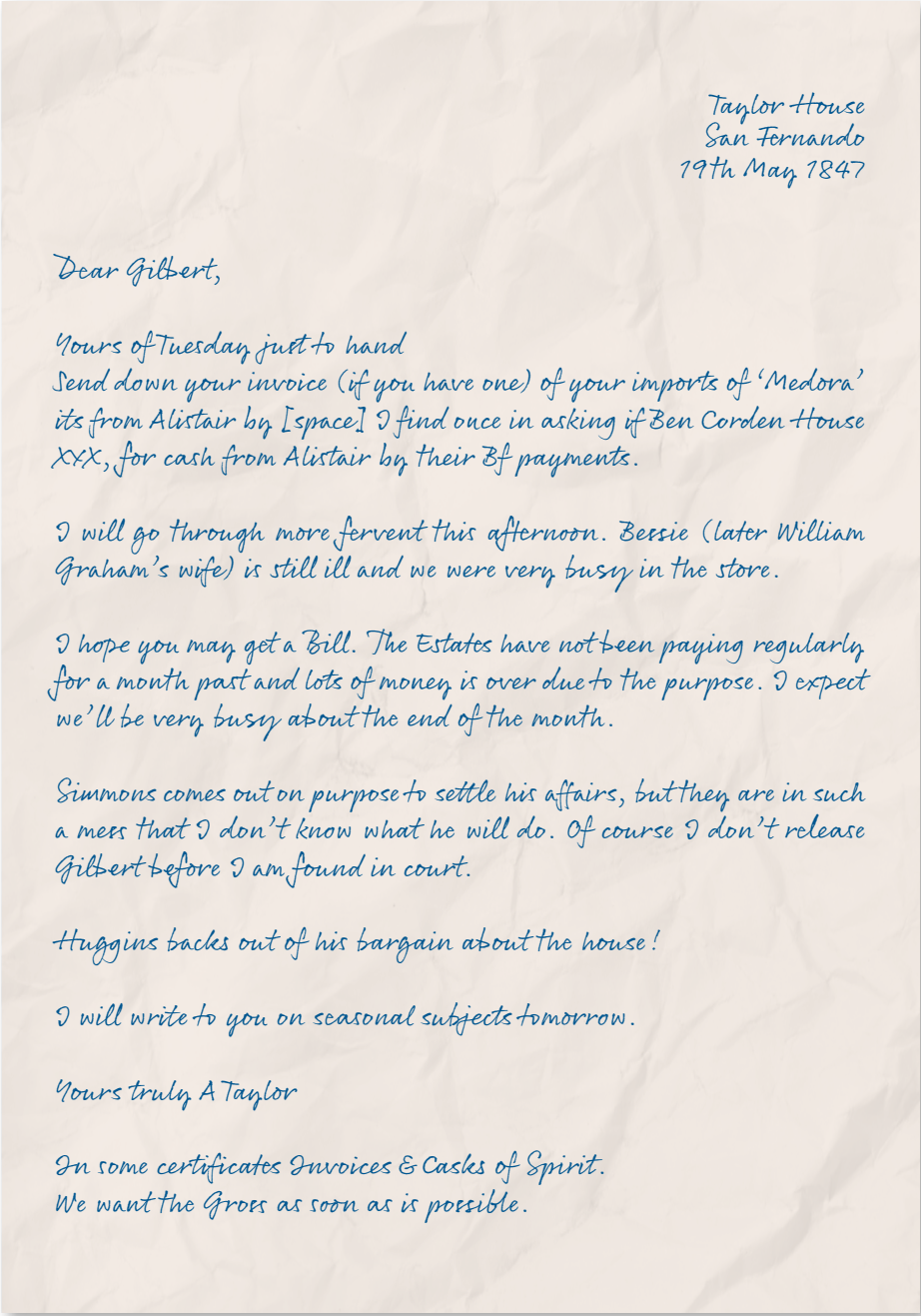
In 1845 Indian indentured workers began to arrive in Trinidad boosting the ability of plantations to produce crops, post slavery. Lord Harris became Trinidad’s Governor in 1846 and

passed an ‘Ordinance’ in 1847, with regard to the conditions of employment for indentured workers. In 1847 sugar crops were doing very well and exports of 30,000 hogs heads of molasses were anticipated in the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’. The letters of the business are largely concerned with stocks, and getting customers to pay their bills.

Gilbert Taylor writes to Alexander Taylor on Tuesday 11 May 1847 with regard to outstanding payments due. Between the dates 12 to 19 May 1847 we know of the following letters exchanged: three to Port of Spain (C5/12 May, C6/18 May, and C8/18 May) and one addressed to San Fernando (C7/18 May). The handwriting suggests that the three to Port of Spain were written by Alexander Taylor, and the one to San Fernando by Gilbert Taylor (a staff member based in POS who became a partner in the business in 1851).

The first cover (C8) in The Lady Bridget Blue-Bell Collection is addressed to Messrs Taylor Graham & Angus 19 May 1847 and from Alexander Taylor, Taylor House, San Fernando.

The letter is not easy to transcribe – it would seem to read:



The first of the three Lady McLeod covers in The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection. The stamp is cancelled by two cross strokes. There is a repaired tear in the cover’s top border. The cover has a (verified) RPSL Certificate No 189477, dated 8 December 2004 (submitted by Harmers ‘ex-Amundsen’). A small (pencilled?) note on the back that states ‘67/ Ho32 B4 Amundsen’. There is also a R. Calves mark on the bottom right of the front. Roger Calves (1921–2009), Paris stamp dealer and expertiser from 1943 was said to place his mark bottom right on a cover when the stamp was used. Provenance: **ROYLE** Plumridge, 12 – 27 May 1921 Lot 1515; **AMUNDSEN** SG Auctions, 8 December 1967 Lot 501; **WYER** Kelleher, 14 November 1977 Lot 1123; D. Feldman, Private Treaty, Spring 1984 Lot 30094; **MELAT** D. Feldman, NY, 19–23 November 1985 Lot 33490; B. Behr, Paris, 1987; **‘BESANÇON’** Corinphila Auktionen AG, 8 June 2021 Lot 2903.

The handwriting on the cover and in the letter closely matches that of other letters by Taylor, as does the phraseology. Alex customarily began his letters ‘Yours of...’ The ‘Medora’ had arrived in San Fernando from Port Glasgow on 17 May, as reported in the Port of Spain Gazette. Shortly afterwards, the business is advertising umbrellas, para-

sols and other clothing items. It is of note that at the same time Taylor Graham & Angus was requesting debtors to pay their bills.

The ‘Medora’ was a sailing barque built in Sunderland, England, in 1838. A year later it was purchased by Scotsman John Lamont, of Trinidad, to transport sugar products to the Clyde. It is

SHIP NEWS.		
May.	ARRIVED.	DATE OUT.
18	Sloop Dragon, Span, St. Vincent	3
20	Brig Samuel Cunard, Henderson, Liverpool.	20
—	Sloop Dardalus, Francis, Grenada	2
21	R. M. S. Reindeer, Moss, Demerara 1½; Tobago	1
SAN FERNANDO.		
17	Barque Medora, McPherson, Port Glasgow	32
May.	SAILED	
19	Sloop Dragon, Span, St. Vincent.	
—	Cutter Isabella, Gillman, Grenada.	
—	Hebe, Mongouge, Martinique.	
—	Schooner Trident, Longhurst, St. Thomas.	
—	Cutter Valiant, Wainwright, Barbados.	
—	Sloop Esany, Collet, Grenada.	
21	Barque Onzel Galley, Clarke, Dublin.	
—	R. M. S. Reindeer, Moss, Grenada.	

Ships News re Medora.

TAYLOR, GRAHAM & ANGUS
Have received by the R. M. S. Packet, just arrived,
FRESH Fancy Kid **GLOVES**
Fancy **SHAWLS**, **SCARFS**, **HANDKERCHIEFS** and **VEILS**
RIBBONS—FLOWERS
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
Rich Satin and Marseilles **VESTINGS**
French **CAMBRICS** and Cambric Handkerchiefs
New Madras and Silk **HANDKERCHIEFS**
&c. &c. &c.
Frederick Street, 28th May, 1847.

Taylor Graham & Angus Advert Exerts in May/ June from the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’.

likely that Taylor Graham & Angus shipped goods from Scotland to Port of Spain on this vessel. They also used other vessels (the RMS Package, the ‘Dublin’ and ‘Victoria’, the ‘Robertina’, the ‘Marion’ and ‘Eliza’ as named in press announcements in the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’). During the period June 1847 to February 1848 they imported goods including gloves, Marseilles lace and satin, printed fabrics, stockings, dresses, brown stout porter, barrels of beer, sherry and port, champagne, saddles, foodstuffs including corn, meal, mackerel, pork, and butter... and in February 1848, a large quantity of pitch pine, flooring and roof shingles.



Painting of the ‘Medora’ thought to have been given to its captain by owner Lamont.

The second cover (C18) in The Lady Bridget Blue-Bell Collection is dated inside as 12 August 1847, allegedly to the Bank of Port of Spain (which did not exist) and from MacNaughton Frew and Co (which did

exist). The cover has been thought most probably addressed to Messrs Barnet & Best Co (because C 24 is addressed thus ... but this C24 address panel was previously cancelled by heavy ink marking...and there is

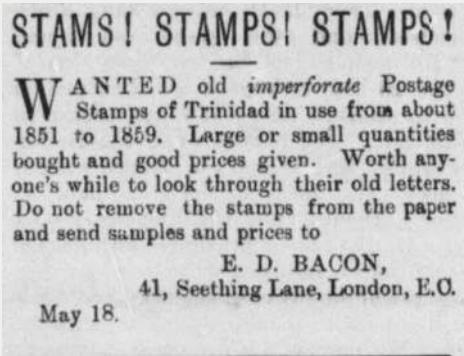
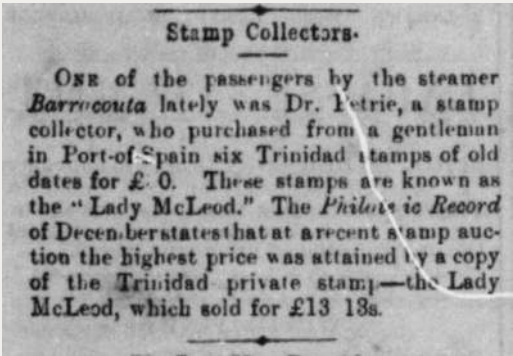
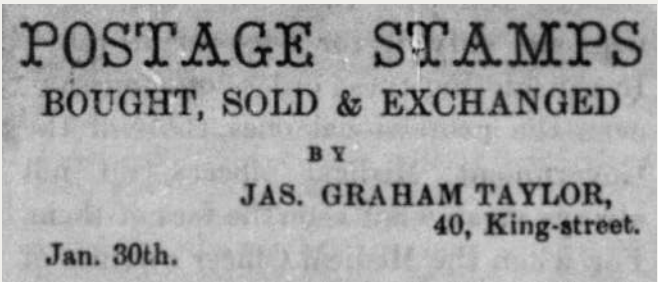
no trace of such a company existing).

The C18 cover has had the address panel cut out, repaired and professionally replaced with the addressee incorrectly rewritten as

‘Bank Port of Spain & Co’. Additionally, this letter appears to be written on different paper from most of the other McLeod covers, possibly blued?

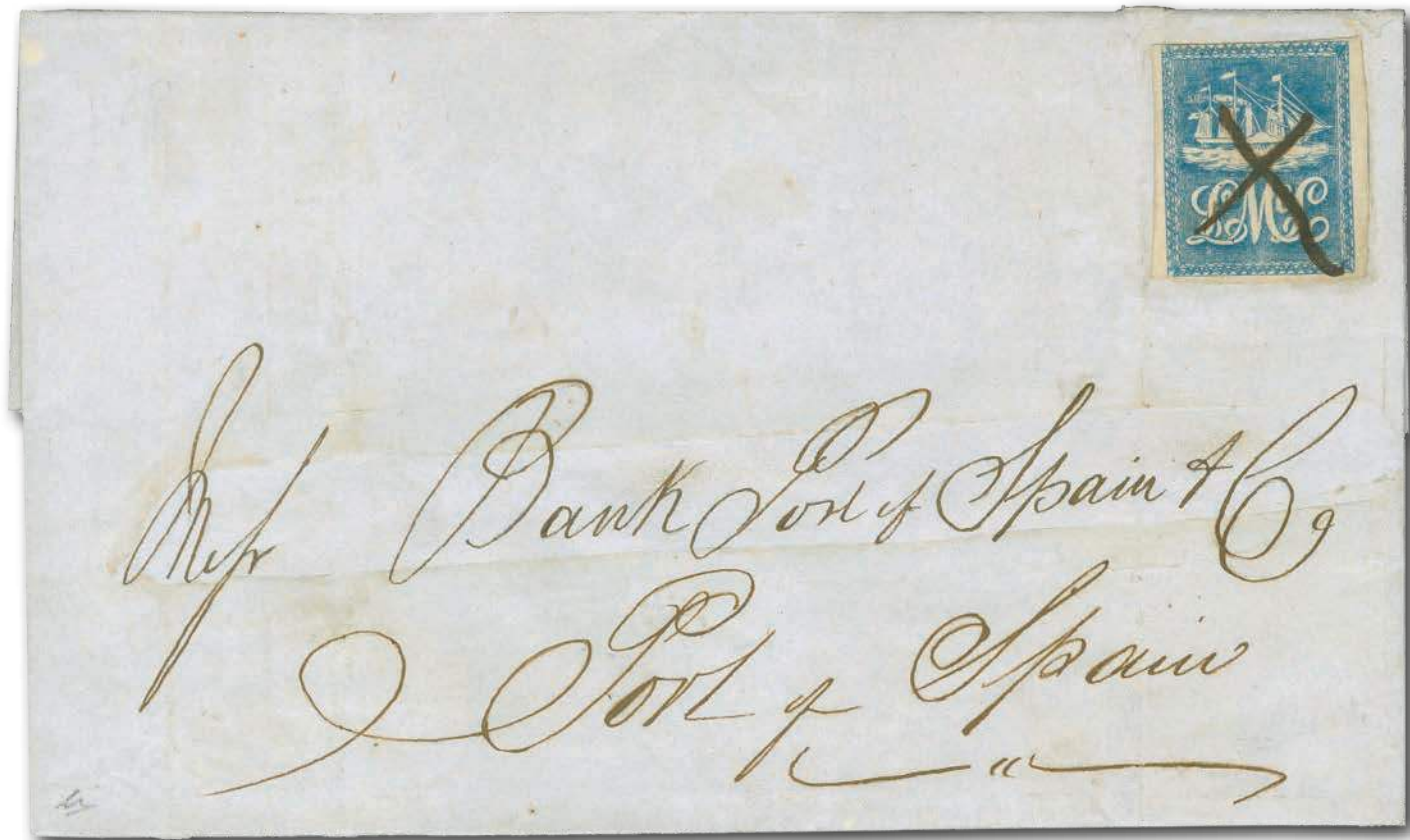
MacNaughton Frew and Co, a Glasgow firm of tartan weavers dating from 1783, operated ‘Maid of the Mill’ a barque that sailed between the Clyde and Trinidad. The stamp is cancelled by two cross strokes. It has 3 large margins and is partly sliced along the top frameline. It has an expert certificate No 11172 by Friedl Expert Committee of New York and signed by Herbert J Bloch, 19 December 1977.

This cover may be one of six known to have been purchased by James Petrie in January 1889 from James Graham Taylor. Petrie’s visit and acquisition of six Lady McLeods was reported in the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’ on 30 January 1889, probably by James Graham Taylor, who advertised his business in the same paper. Petrie was an expert forger and is linked to C23, 23 October 1847 by a postal card. Petrie wrote to Pemberton Wilson and Co offering a Lady McLeod for £15. C23 bears a Pemberton Wilson mark and is in the Smithsonian. It had been expertly ‘repaired’ to cover the removal of the stamp’s corner. Petrie would have been capable of changing the addressee on a cover such as C18 (5).



POS G exerts of 30 January 1889. Exerts both from ‘The Port of Spain Gazette’ 30 January 1889. Also of interest ... Edward Denny Bacon himself advertised in the POS Gazette 18 May 1889.

The letter would seem to read:



Thursday 12 August 1847

Refr Port of Spain Hvy
Gentlemen

Enclosed we send you in
advance under our Refer-
ence Pork specs (specimens)
by which please place to our
credit.

We remain gentlemen

Your loyal servants
MacNaughton Frew & Co

The second of the three Lady McLeod covers in The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection. Provenance: H. R. Harmer, 16–24 March 1936 Lot 817; H. R. Harmer, NY, 15 December 1977 Lot 1073; Robert A. Siegel, 3 October 1992 Lot 951; collection Gregory Frantz, Corinthila, 28 January 2021 Lot 6278.

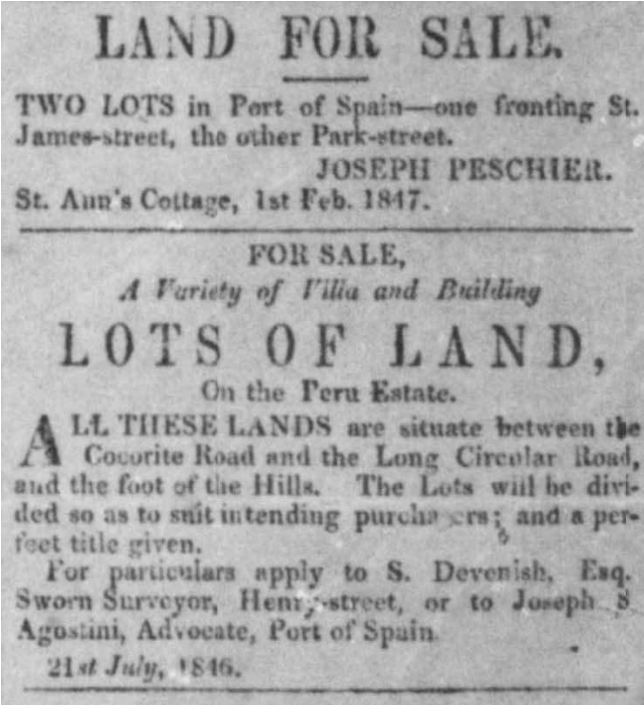
By December 1847, the partnership of Taylor Graham & Angus had been dissolved and reformed as Taylor & Graham Port of Spain, and Taylor and Company San Fernando. This follows a letter C20 dated 13 September in which Alexander Taylor describes to Gilbert Taylor the request by James Angus that Alex take over the interest that Angus had in the business.

The business was engaged in selling ‘Lots of Land in San Fernando’ in December 1847, possibly associated with Angus’s departure from Trinidad.

Getting people to pay for the goods was an ongoing problem. In January 1848 they make public announcements that any persons with outstanding debts to Taylor Graham and Angus on 10 February 1848 will be sued.



The third of the three Lady McLeod covers in The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection. This unique item bears the only known upper left corner margin piece of the first stamp of Trinidad and is thus one of the world rarities of classic philately. The front, inner letter and side note of the Cover C32. Provenance: Robert A. Siegel, 4 April 1979 Lot 322; Muscott, May 1980 retail; Western Auctions, 6 September 1986 Lot 1746; Habsburg, Feldman, 4–9 December 1988 Lot 30962; Robson Lowe, 9 May 1990 Lot 80; Heinrich Köhler, 8 February 1997 Lot 546.



Announcements in the ‘Port of Spain Gazette’ re Land for Sale and Payment of outstanding bills.

The third cover (C32) in The Lady Bridget Blue-Bell Collection was addressed to Messrs Taylor & Co, San Fernando, dated 2 March 1848, and from William Graham, Port of Spain. The Lady McLeod stamp is cancelled by two cross strokes and mounted top left. It has two full margins.

The stamp is position 1 and genuinely used but untied to the folded letter from POS. It appears to be the largest of such known on cover, and as such is rather special. The only other covers that appear to have a large margin are the C7 (a lower right corner) and C19 (a right marginal corner).

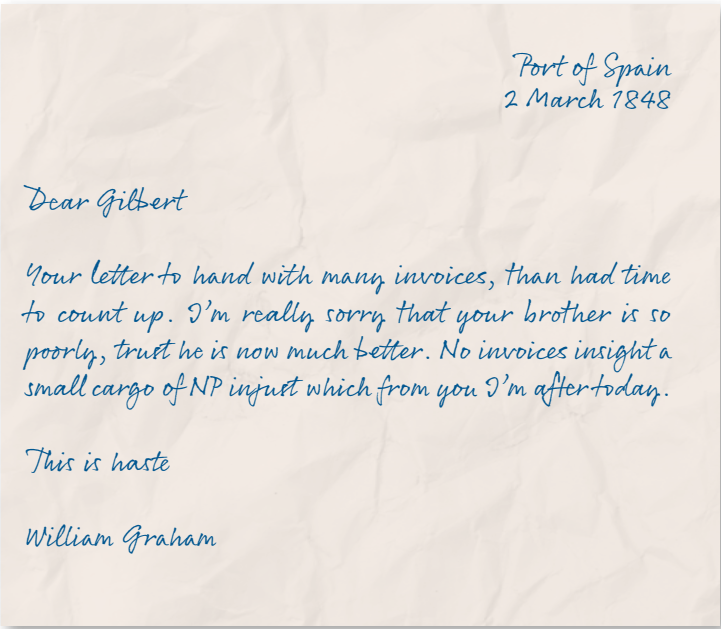
It has an expert’s certificate from The Philatelic Foundation, Certificate No 75407, dated 25 June 1979 (submitted by Gibbons Philatelists Ltd). There is a note on the inside corner that states “Mes to GT (Gilbert Taylor) 2nd March 1848”. There is also an indistinctive pencilled note in the bottom left of the cover that seems to say “SG 14/02”.

Normally Alexander Taylor would have been in San Fernando, but it would seem that at this time Alexander was not on the island. There would appear (from the handwriting on covers) to be letters from Gilbert Taylor in POS to San Fernando on 6 January (C27), 14 January 1848 (C28) and 26 January (C29). Gilbert writes to Alex in San Fernando again on 23 February 1848 (C31). The C31 letter is about stocking the San Fernando business. However, on 2 March 1848 Gilbert Taylor was running the San Fernando shop and William Graham, Alexander’s cousin, was in Port of Spain handling business,

from where he wrote to Gilbert in San Fernando. The ‘Medora’ – a barque often used by Alexander Taylor left on 25 February for the Clyde and it is possible that Alexander Taylor was on board. February was a good time to travel, after the hurricane season.

to take over the family calendearing and packing business. Alexander married Elisabeth Taylor (her family had also been in trading in Trinidad) in 1849, and maintained an interest in the Caribbean business until the 1870’s. The last of the dated Lady McLeod covers

The letter reads:



Alexander Taylor’s father died in 1846, and his mother in 1849, so the West Indies trader returned to Glasgow

known is addressed to Alex Taylor in Port of Spain and dated 25 September 1849. Susan Taylor

References and Acknowledgements

- 1. Port of Spain Gazette 24 October 1845.
- 2. Port of Spain Gazette 16 April 1847.
- 3. Trinidad A Philatelic History to 1913’ by Sir John Marriott KCVO, RDP, FRPSL, Michael Medlicott FRPSL, and Reuben A Ramkissoo FRPSL.
- 4. ‘The Untold Story of the Lady McLeod’ by Susan Taylor, Edward Barrow, Nigel Mohammed and John Park.
- 5. ‘Philatelic Forgers Their Lives and Works’ by Varro E Tyler.
- 6. Jazad Ali – for the illustration of the Lady McLeod as it would look today and help with cleaning the old POS Gazette images.
- 7. Graham Stockdale – for his assistance with the transcripts.
- 8. Nigel Mohammed for helping with the proofreading.



The “Lady Bridget Blue-Bell” Collection as the smallest and most complete collection possible, will be offered as one lot/collection at **Corinphila’s** next **Auction Event Week** taking place from **31 May to 8 June 2024**.



The castle in Zizers.



In the summer of 1840 Johann Heinrich Anton von Salis-Zizers (1805–1858) was probably very surprised when the postman at Zizers handed over the decorative envelope from Tandragee in Ireland to the Lord of the castle in Zizers. What was this unusual pictorial design on the letter? On closer inspection “His Excellency, Count John de Salis, au Chateau de Zizers, pres de Coire, Canton des Grisons” was able to recognise the artistic representation of the British Empire by William Mulready. This wonderfully attractive and extraordinary usage of both the Mulready and the 1840 2 d. blue to an overseas destination achieved a hammer price of 44,000 Swiss francs at **Corinphila** in 2020.

Welcome to Switzerland – welcome to **Corinphila**

A Guided Philatelic Tour of Castles in Switzerland

By Richard t. Hall, republished with gracious permission from SCOTT STAMP MONTHLY (November 2023) and the author.

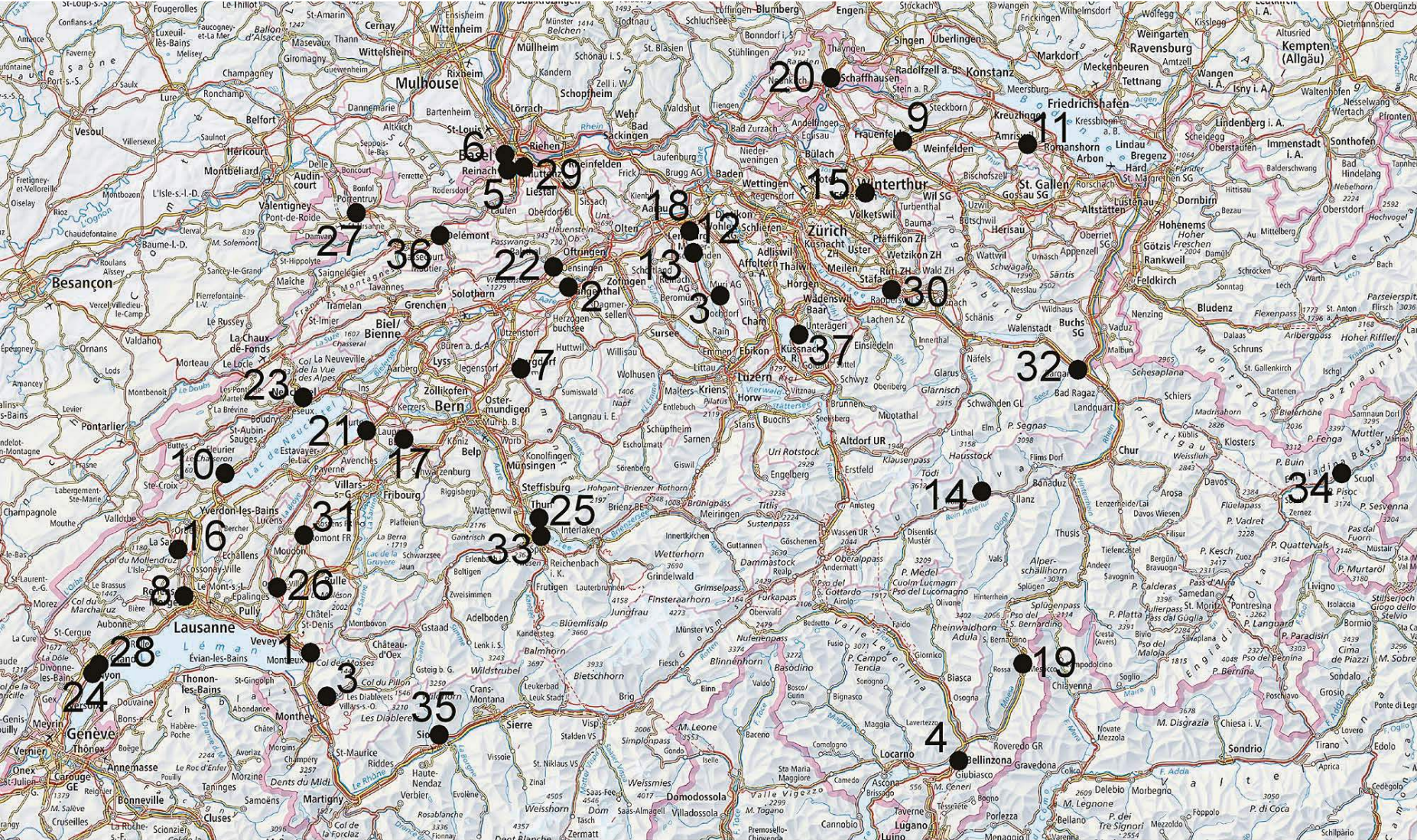
Switzerland, with its long history, is home to numerous castles. However, many were destroyed in the 13th century by the Confederates fighting for their freedom or, particularly in the west, during the Burgundian

Wars. But plenty of these magnificent structures remain and are in use as museums, residences or offices. Castles were built as fortified residences for important people, usually in a location that could be easily defended, such as

a hilltop, or protected by water, either as a moat or a natural feature. Architecturally, there were two types of castles in Switzerland: the Germanic style with square keeps (fortified towers) and the more refined Savoyard style with round towers.

What is not included in this survey are chateaus and palaces, such as the Stockalper Palace in Brig or the Freulerpalast in Nafels, which did not evolve from a defensive structure. Rather, they were built as residences from the beginning. The map shown

on this page indicates the locations of the castles by number, 1 through 37. The numbers are in parentheses following the names of the castles in the subheads.



CHILLON (1)

The first castle to appear on a Swiss stamp is the famous Chillon Castle near Montreux in the canton of Vaud. Built on a rock ledge projecting out into Lake Geneva, Chillon was protected by water on the residential quarters and by defensive structures on the landward side.

Archaeologists have found evidence that the site was occupied as early as the Bronze Age. However, construction began before 1150, which is the earliest mention of the castle. In 1255, the present form of the castle was ordered by Peter II of Savoy and undertaken by architect Pierre Meinier, who added the two defensive towers that flank the entrance.



Chillon was the first castle to appear on a Swiss stamp, the 1936 10-centime Landscapes stamp at left. The castle is also featured on a 70c stamp issued in 1998, shown at right.

Let's now look at the other castles that have appeared on Swiss stamps.

AARWANGEN (2)

The castle in Aarwangen in the canton of Bern is in the Germanic style with a square keep. The keep was built in the 13th century by the counts of Kyburg to protect a bridge over the Aare River.

In 1432, the castle became the seat of the Bernese governor who added the buildings adjoining the keep in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The feature on the top of the keep was built in the baroque style in 1624–25 by Valentin Friedrich.

The castle is featured on the 2016 Stamp Day souvenir sheet of two 50c+25c semipostal stamps with a central label (Scott B783) pictured in Figure 3. The stamp on the left shows the castle, and flowers and an

irrigation system are seen on the stamp on the right.



The 50c+25c semipostal stamp on the left of the 2016 Stamp Day souvenir sheet pictures Aarwangen Castle in the canton of Bern.

AIGLE (3)

The castle of Aigle in the canton of Vaud is said to be the most important fortress in Switzerland.

Two separate fortified towers were constructed at the beginning of the 13th century. During the next 100 years, the towers were joined by a wall, and an additional building was erected inside the walls.

In 1476, the Aigle region, conquered by Bern during the Burgundian Wars, became the first French-speaking part of the Helvetic Confederation. The Bernese gave the castle its present form.

The castle was the seat of the governors of Aigle in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1804, the town of Aigle bought the castle and used it as a courthouse, prison and housing for the poor. It was declared a national monument in 1900, but it continued serving as a prison until 1974.

The castle now houses the Vine and Wine Museum. The castle appears on the 1977 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal (Scott B447) in Figure 4.



This 20c+10c stamp from the 1977 Pro Patria semipostal issue pictures the castle of Aigle in the canton of Vaud. The castle is said to be the most important fortress in Switzerland.

THE CASTLES OF BELLINZONA (4)

Because they have a common history, the three castles of Bellinzona – Castelgrande, Montebello and Sasso Corbaro – are discussed as a group.

Fortifications have existed at the site of the oldest of the three castles, Castelgrande, since the fourth century. However, its current incarnation dates from the 13th century, with expansion from 1473 to 1486. Montebello Castle also dates

from the 13th century, while Sasso Corbaro Castle dates from 1479. Walls extending from Castelgrande and Montebello, the two older castles, down to Bellinzona below protected the city.

Sasso Corbaro was added to the defenses to block the Confederates from reaching Milan, which controlled the region until 1419, when forces from Uri and Obwalden gained control.

Castelgrande is featured on one of the two 2017 100c Europa stamps (Scott 1637b); Montebello is pictured on a 1976 80c+40c Pro Patria semipostal (B442) and a 2003 90c UNESCO World Heritage Sites stamp (1159); and Sasso Corbaro, along with Montebello, is illustrated on the other 2017 100c Europa stamp (1637a). All these stamps are shown (upper left to lower right) in Figure 5.



The three castles in the town of Bellinzona are illustrated on these four stamps. From upper left to bottom right, the stamps feature Castelgrande, Montebello (upper right and lower left) and Sasso Corbaro (along with Montebello).

BIRSECK (5)

The ruins of Birseck Castle are found above the town of Arlesheim in the canton of Basel-Landschaft. The castle is one of four on the hillside above Arlesheim.

The castle was constructed in the 12th century by the principality of Basel and remained in its possession until 1762, when it was abandoned. It was burned by the local populace during

the 1798–1804 revolution against Napoleonic rule. All that remains of the original castle are the chapel, tower and surrounding wall.

Birseck and its notable gardens are illustrated on the 100c+50c semipostal (Scott B699) in Figure 6. The stamp is from the 2006 Pro Patria set picturing historic gardens and parks.



This 2006 100c+50 Pro Patria semipostal stamp features the ruins of Birseck Castle and its beautiful gardens.

BOTTMINGEN (6)

Bottmingen Castle is located in the town of the same name in the canton of Basel-Landschaft. It is a moated castle, sitting in a pond fed by the nearby Birsig River.

The castle, which was constructed before 1400, was acquired by the city of Basel, which then sold it to private individuals, reserving the right of preemption. In the early 18th century, the castle was renovated and expanded in an early baroque style by Johannes Deucher.

Since 1955, it has belonged to the canton of Basel-Stadt and now houses a restaurant.

In Figure 7, the castle is shown in a night view on an 85c stamp (Scott 1704) in the 2018 Christmas issue.



A night view of Bottmingen Castle is pictured on a 2018 85c Christmas stamp. The castle was built before 1400 and today houses a restaurant.

BURGDORF (7)

Burgdorf Castle, located in the town of Burgdorf in the canton of Bern, has retained its original construction, making it one of the few castles that weren't altered over the centuries.

The castle was built on a crag in the 12th century by the Zahringens, whose line later died out. Burgdorf Castle then passed to the Kyburgs in 1218.

The city of Bern bought the castle at the end of the 14th century and used it as an administrative office. A museum was established in the castle in 1888. During the Napoleonic period, the castle was used as Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi's schoolhouse. Pestalozzi was a Swiss educational reformer.

The castle is featured on the 1978 40c +20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B456) in Figure 8.



Burgdorf Castle, built in the 12th century, is seen on a 1978 40c+20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp. A museum was established in the castle in 1888.

ECHANDENS (8)

The castle in Echandens in the canton of Vaud was built on the site of a medieval fortress in 1554 by Ferdinand de Loys as a residence in a transitional style between Gothic and Renaissance. The castle passed through a series of owners until 1978, when it was purchased by the local government.

The writer Georges Simenon lived in the castle between 1957 and 1963, which is the reason it appears on a stamp. Simenon, with the castle in the background, is shown on the 100c stamp (Scott 948) in Figure 9. The stamp is from a 1994 joint issue with Belgium and France celebrating Simenon.



Writer Georges Simenon, seen on this 1994 100c stamp, lived in Echandens Castle from 1957 to 1963. The castle is visible behind Simenon.

FRAUENFELD (9)

Frauenfeld Castle was the property of the counts of Kyburg. At the beginning of the 13th century, they constructed a series of defensive features to protect the town of Frauenfeld and the castle, its most important asset.

The Kyburg line died out, and the property was transferred to the Habsburgs. The castle then changed hands again.

Figure 10 illustrates a 1.70-franc stamp (Scott 451)

featuring the castle. The stamp is from the 1966 Architectural Monuments definitive set.



The 1966 Architectural Monuments definitive set includes a 1.70-franc stamp depicting Frauenfeld Castle.

GRANDSON (10)

Grandson Castle in the canton of Vaud is considered to be one of the most important of all of Switzerland's monuments. There was a Roman fort on the site prior to its destruction in the 13th century to build the castle in its present form.

When the family line who owned the castle died out, the castle was confiscated by the House of Savoy in 1397, which gave it to the ally of the Duke of Burgundy, the Count of Chalon. The count further fortified the castle prior to the Burgundian Wars, but it fell to the Confederates after the 1476 Battle of Grandson. That battle saw the defeat of the greatest duke of Europe, Charles the Bold. Today the castle is a museum containing armor and weapons from the period of the battle.

The castle is pictured on the 1976 40c+20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B440) in Figure 11.



Grandson Castle, shown on this 1976 40c+20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp, is considered to be one of the most important of all of Switzerland's monuments.

HAGENWIL (11)

Hagenwil, the only moated castle remaining in eastern Switzerland, is in Amriswil in the canton of Thurgau. The oldest part of the castle is the central keep, a tower dating from about 1200. Various additions over the following centuries included the half-timbered residence prominent in views of the castle.

The castle has appeared on Swiss stamps twice: a 1978 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal (Scott B455) and

a 2018 85c+40c Pro Patria semipostal (B793). Both of these stamps are illustrated in Figure 12.



Hagenwil Castle in the canton of Thurgau is featured on Pro Patria semipostal stamps issued 40 years apart, in 1978 and 2018.

HALLWYL (12)

Hallwyl Castle is located on two islands in the Aabach River, just north of Lake Hallwil in the canton of Aargau in the village of Seengen.

First mentioned in writing in 1167, the castle was the seat of the von Hallwyl family until 1994, when it was bequeathed to Aargau. The castle now houses a museum of medieval life and of the von Hallwyl family. The 1977 80c+20c Pro Patria semipostal (Scott B450) in Figure 13 shows Hallwyl Castle.



Hallwyl Castle, pictured on this 1977 80c+20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp, is located on two islands in the Aabach River, just north of Lake Hallwil in the canton of Aargau. The castle is home to a museum of medieval life and the castle's namesake, the von Hallwyl family.

HEIDEGG (13)

The first written mention of Heidegg dates from 1185. Heidegg Castle was constructed around 1192 in the village of Gelfingen in the canton of Luzern. The 13th century was the golden age for the lords of Heidegg during the era of the Kyburgs and Habsburgs.

In 1386, Heidegg was the only castle in the region not destroyed by the Confederates. In 1482, the castle and its lands were purchased by a farmer from Luzern. The castle remained in private hands until 1700,

when the city of Luzern acquired it and completed its construction. The castle was completely renovated during 1995–98. It now houses the Swiss Hunting Museum and is a venue for social and cultural events.

The castle and its lovely roses are shown on the 2006 85c+40c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B698) in Figure 14. The stamp is from a set celebrating historic gardens and parks.



Heidegg Castle, which dates to the late 12th century, and its famous rose gardens are shown on a 2006 85c+40c Pro Patria semipostal stamp.

JORGENBERG (14)

Jorgenberg Castle is located in Waltensburg/Vuorz in the canton of Graubunden. It began as a fortified church in the eighth century. Over the centuries, it became a feudal castle, the main tower of which was completed in 1265.

In a dispute over the title to Jorgenberg in 1333, the main tower was burned. In 1351, the tower was rebuilt, and the castle enlarged. Jorgenberg passed through various lay and secular hands until it was abandoned in the 17th century and fell to ruins.

In 1931–32, the ruins were excavated, cleaned and reinforced. Further repairs were made during 1998–2001. The castle appears on the 140c stamp (Scott 816) in Figure 15. The stamp is one of four issued in 1987 to celebrate 200 years of tourism in Switzerland.



In 1987, Switzerland issued a set of four stamps honoring the bicentennial of its tourism industry. One of the stamps features Jorgenberg Castle in the canton of Graubunden.

KYBURG (15)

The canton of Zurich is home to Kyburg Castle in

the town of the same name. Perched on a hill above the Toss River, Kyburg was first mentioned in 1027. At that time, Hartmann von Dillingen came into possession of the grounds and the castle through marriage. He added to both and called himself Count of Kyburg.

In 1917, the canton of Zurich bought the castle. In 1999, the Museum Schloss Kyburg Association took over the running of the museum.

Kyburg Castle appears on the 1976 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B439) in Figure 16.



This 1976 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp depicts Kyburg Castle in the canton of Zurich. The castle dates to the early 11th century and today houses a museum.

LA SARRAZ (16)

La Sarraz Castle in the canton of Vaud, shown on the 1999 70c+35c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B639) in Figure 17, dates to the 11th century. It remained in the same family until 1948, when it was bequeathed to an organization charged with its preservation and development.

The castle's furnishings are of national importance, and its library is one of the finest in Vaud.



La Sarraz Castle in the canton of Vaud dates to the 11th century and is featured on a 70c+35c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B639) issued in 1999.

LAUPEN (17)

The history of Laupen Castle goes back to the 10th to 13th centuries as part of the Second Kingdom of Burgundy. Laupen was one of a string of imperial castles built along the Sense and Saane rivers.

Laupen was the residence of the king. It then passed to the dukes of Zahringen, the Kyburgs and finally to

the Habsburgs. In 1310, the Habsburg king pledged the castle and its land to Bern as collateral for a loan. In 1324, the king defaulted on the loan, and Laupen became the first bailiwick of Bern.

Laupen Castle, shown on the 1939 10c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B95) in Figure 18, was the residence of the bailiff until 1798. It later served as the district court until 2007. In 2012, it was purchased by a foundation, which operates it as a museum.



Switzerland issued its second Pro Patria semipostal stamp in 1939. That 10c+10c issue pictures Laupen Castle. A foundation bought the castle in 2012 and operates it as a museum.

LENZBURG (18)

Lenzburg is one of the oldest and most historic hilltop castles in Switzerland. The castle is perched on a hill 325 feet tall with a diameter of only 820 feet.

The castle was first mentioned in writing in 1077. The castle passed from the Lenzburg line to Frederic I Barbarossa, emperor of the Germanic Holy Roman Empire, who then gave it to the Kyburg family. When the Kyburg line died out, Lenzburg passed to the Habsburgs, who enlarged the castle in 1340.

The city of Lenzburg and the canton of Aargau finally bought the castle in 1956 and made it a cantonal museum.

Figure 19 shows Lenzburg Castle on the 1968 5c stamp (Scott 440) in the 1964–68 Architectural Monuments definitive series of 16.



Lenzburg Castle, first mentioned in writing in 1077, is illustrated on the 1968 5c low denomination in the 1964–68 Architectural Monuments definitive series of 16.

MESOCOCCO (19)

In the seventh century, Mesocco Castle began as a fortified church on a hilltop that served as a refuge castle for the surrounding villages in the canton of Graubunden. Around 1000, a bell

tower was added to the church, and its fortifications were enhanced.

The castle fell into ruins until 1925, when it was excavated and reinforced. Further projects during 1986–90 restored the tower and some of the walls.

Mesocco Castle is illustrated on the 1944 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B135) in Figure 20.



Mesocco Castle, pictured on a 1944 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp, began as a fortified church on a hilltop that served as a refuge castle for the surrounding villages in the canton of Graubunden.

MUNOT (20)

Munot Castle, pictured on the 1960 90c Architectural Monuments definitive (Scott 395) in Figure 21, towers over the city of Schaffhausen in the canton of the same name.

In 1501, the town wanted the protection of a castle. After years of arguments and plans, it was finally decided in 1563 to build a circular artillery castle. Munot was constructed between 1564 and 1589.

Unfortunately, in the almost century during which the castle was built and argued over, developments in artillery made the castle obsolete. In the early 19th century, it was used as a stone quarry until an association was founded in 1839 to protect the structure.



Munot Castle, pictured on this 1960 90c Architectural Monuments definitive, towers over the city of Schaffhausen in the canton of the same name.

MURTEN (21)

The original castle at Murten was commissioned by Count Peter II of Savoy in 1255. A fire in 1416 destroyed the original castle; it was rebuilt in stone.

In 1476, Charles the Bold laid siege to Murten. The occupants of the castle resisted for 12 days and were

relieved by the Bernese army after it routed the Burgundian forces in the Battle of Morat.

After the battle, the castle became the joint residence of the bailiffs of both Bern and Fribourg because Murten was controlled by both towns. After the Napoleonic era, the Act of Mediation awarded the town to Fribourg. The castle was rebuilt in 1755.

The castle is depicted on the 1976 40c+20c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B441) pictured in Figure 22.



This 1976 40c+20c semipostal stamp features the castle at Murten. A fire destroyed the original castle in 1416; the castle was rebuilt in stone.

NEU-BECHBURG (22)

Neu-Bechburg Castle is located in Oensingen in the canton of Solothurn. It was built around 1250 by the barons of Bechburg. During the next 160 years, the castle changed owners several times.

In 1835, it was acquired by the Riggerbach family, who restored it in 1880. In 1975, the castle was sold and then donated to a foundation. The 2016 100c+50c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B781) in Figure 23 pictures Neu-Bechburg Castle.



Neu-Bechburg Castle is located in Oensingen in the canton of Solothurn. The castle is shown on a 100c+50c Pro Patria semipostal stamp issued in 2016.

NEUCHATEL (23)

While the castle of Neuchatel doesn't fit the strict definition of a castle as a defensive structure, it is an important building. So, I am including it in our tour of castle stamps.

In 1100, the counts of Fenis seized the town of Neuf-Chatel and took the title of counts of Neuchatel. The son of the first count built a luxurious residence on the hill above the town. Neuchatel became the

21st canton in 1815 but remained a Prussian principality until a popular uprising in 1848 declared Neuchatel a republic. In 1856–57, Prussia formally renounced its claim on the canton. The 12th-century residence is now the seat of the Neuchatel government.

The castle has appeared on two issues: a 1948 10c stamp recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Swiss Federal State (Scott 313) and the 50c stamp (445) in the 1964–68 Architectural Monuments definitive series. Figure 24 shows the two stamps.



The castle at Neuchatel has appeared on two issues: a 1948 10c stamp recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Swiss Federal State and the 50c stamp in the 1964–68 Architectural Monuments definitive series.

NYON (24)

The castle at Nyon was probably built in the mid-12th century by the lords of Prangins. Two defensive towers were built on the lakefront in 1388.

Nyon Castle was rebuilt in 1463 by Louis I of Savoy. In 1530, the forces of the Confederation took Nyon. In 1536, Nyon became the Bernese administrative center of the area.

The castle assumed its present form in the late 16th century. Following the Napoleonic occupation, Nyon became part of the canton of Vaud.

The castle is shown on the 1958 5c stamp (Scott 365) in Figure 25 honoring the 2,000th anniversary of Nyon.



The castle at Nyon is shown on a 1958 5c stamp honoring the 2,000th anniversary of Nyon. The castle took its present form in the late 16th century.

OBERHOFEN (25)

Oberhofen is a moated castle on the shore of Lake Thun in the canton of Bern. Constructed in the 13th century by the von Eschenbach family, the castle was purchased by the Habsburgs in 1306.

A branch of the Bern Museum of History was established in the castle in 1954. A waterside restaurant was added to the castle grounds in 2013.

Figure 26 shows the 2017 100c+50c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B787) picturing Oberhofen Castle.



This 2017 100c+50c Pro Patria semipostal stamp illustrates Oberhofen, a moated castle on the shore of Lake Thun in the canton of Bern.

ORON (26)

Oron Castle in Oron-le-Chatel in the canton of Vaud was built at the end of the 12th century by the d'Oron family. When the d'Oron line died out in 1388, the castle passed to the counts of Gruyeres. The counts yielded the castle and land to Fribourg and Bern in 1555, when it became a Bernese bailiwick. The castle is open to the public, and because it has been inhabited continuously since it was constructed, it has a lived-in feel, with all the original furnishings that are lacking in some castles. The 1979 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B463) in Figure 27 illustrates the castle.



Oron Castle in the canton of Vaud is seen on a 1979 20c+10c Pro Patria semipostal stamp. The castle is home to an 18,000-volume library that includes one of the largest collections of 18th-century French novels.

PORRENTUAY (27)

Located in the canton of Jura, Porrentruy Castle, featured on the 1979 70c+30c Pro Patria semipostal stamp (Scott B465) in Figure 28, was built in the 13th century but burned in 1558. The castle belonged to the bishopric of Basel, and the prince bishop of Basel,

having been exiled from Basel during the Reformation, rebuilt it to serve as their exile residence.

The castle served as a religious retreat from 1837 to 1896, as an orphanage until 1930, and as a barracks beginning in 1937. It currently houses the cantonal administration.



Porrentruy Castle is in the canton of Jura. It was built in the 13th century and is illustrated on a 1979 70c+30c Pro Patria semipostal stamp.

PRANGINS (28)

The castle at Prangins in the canton of Vaud was originally a defensive structure, but that castle was burned by the Bernese in 1536. In 1725, Louis Guiguer bought the estate and built the current structure in two phases. During 1727–32, he added outbuildings and a service wing, and from 1737 to 1739, he renovated the entire building to make it more symmetrical and attractive.

Prangins Castle has appeared on the two Swiss issues pictured in Figure 29: a 1998 70c stamp (Scott 1017) publicizing the castle's opening as part of the National Museum and an 85c+40c semipostal stamp (Scott B697) in the 2006 Pro Patria set honoring historic gardens and parks.



Prangins Castle in the canton of Vaud can be seen on two Swiss stamps: a 1998 70c stamp publicizing the castle's opening as part of the National Museum and an 85c+40c semipostal stamp in the 2006 Pro Patria set celebrating historic gardens and parks.

PRATTELN (29)

The lords of Eptingen built the moated castle in the

canton of Basel-Landschaft in the late 12th century; they were forced to sell it to the city of Basel in 1525.

Since 1966, the castle has been used for communal administration. The castle is pictured on the 1977 40+20c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B448) in Figure 30.



The castle owned by the community of Pratteln in the canton of Basel-Landschaft is illustrated on a 40+20c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp issued in 1977.

RAPPERSWIL (30)

The canton of St. Gallen is the site of Rapperswil Castle in the town of the same name. The castle is almost in the form of an equilateral triangle, with a tower on each of the three points. The castle, which dates from 1200 to 1220, was built by the counts of Rapperswil. When that line died out, it passed to Rudolf I, the Habsburg king of Germany. In 1350, the castle was destroyed during a political uprising. It was rebuilt in 1352. In 1442, the castle was given to the people of Rapperswil and used as a prison. Rapperswil purchased the castle in 2008, and it now houses a restaurant.

Figure 31 shows the castle on an 80c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B466) issued in 1979.



The canton of St. Gallen is home to Rapperswil Castle, which is featured on a 1979 80c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp.

ROMONT (31)

The castle at Romont was built by Peter II of Savoy around 1240 and, not surprisingly, is a typical moated Savoyard castle featuring a round keep at the corner of the square castle.

In 1536, after the conquest of Vaud by the Bernese, the castle became the administrative headquarters of Fribourg, with the bailiff residing there. The castle had fallen into disrepair

during the period of Savoyard control and was rebuilt in 1588. The offices in the castle were rebuilt in the 20th century and now house a museum of stained glass.

Romont Castle appears on the 2018 100c+50c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B794) pictured in Figure 32.



The castle at Romont, illustrated on this 2018 100c+50c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp, was built by Peter II of Savoy around 1240.

SARGANS (32)

The tower of Sargans Castle and its enclosure date from 1200. The town of Sargans in the canton of St. Gallen grew up around the castle. In 1798, the castle became the property of the state and was attached to the new canton of St. Gallen in 1803. A fire again devastated the town in 1811, and the castle served as a school thereafter.

Sargans Castle was sold to a private individual in 1834, and the town bought it back in 1899. It now houses a restaurant and a museum. The castle is depicted on the 1977 70c+30c Pro Patria semi-postal (Scott B449) in Figure 33.



Sargans Castle, which dates from 1200, is illustrated on a 70c+30c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp issued in 1977. Today the castle houses a restaurant and a museum.

SPIEZ (33)

Spiez Castle, pictured on the 1979 40c+20c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B464) in Figure 34, was built by the king of Burgundy, Rudolph II, in 933 and added to in the 12th century. It was owned by a succession of noble families who added to it into the 14th century.

The castle remained in private hands until 1877 when its owner declared bankruptcy. The historical contents were sold at auction. The castle was taken over by the state in 1929. A foundation now operates it as a museum.



This 1979 40c+20c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp features Spiez Castle, built in 933 by King Rudolph II of Burgundy.

TARASP (34)

Tarasp Castle was built in the 10th or 11th century and was first mentioned in writing in 1089. In the 12th century, the castle was held by the von Tarasp family or the bishop of Chur. In 1273, it was sold to Albert of Tyrol, who installed the Matsch family as vassals of Tyrol. The lands of the Count of Tyrol were inherited by the dukes of Austria, and the castle became Habsburg property. In 2016, the Swiss artist Not Vital bought the castle. Guided tours are available.

Castle Tarasp appears on the 1978 70c+30c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B457) in Figure 35.



This 70c+30c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp issued in 1978 pictures Tarasp Castle, which Swiss artist Not Vital purchased in 2016.

TOURBILLON AND VALERE (35)

Built on twin rocky hills above Sion in the canton of Valais, the castles of

Tourbillon and Valere date from the 12th and 13th centuries.

Valere, while not a castle in the defensive sense, is paired with Tourbillon Castle physically, historically and philatelically. The pair are visible in the background of the 1953 20c Alpine Post Bus stamp (Scott 346) in Figure 36. Tourbillon is on the left, and Valere is on the right.



The castles of Tourbillon and Valere date from the 12th and 13th centuries. They are visible in the background of the 1953 20c Alpine Post Bus stamp. Tourbillon is on the left, and Valere is on the right.

VORBOURG (36)

There were once two castles on the site of what is now called Vorbourg Castle. The pair were built by the knights of Telsperg in the 12th century, near Delemont in the canton of Jura. The castles are located high above the Bise River and served as residences of the prince bishop of Basel.

The upper castle is a ruin today. The lower castle was extensively modified during its lifetime. What remains today are the foundations of the terraces, the tower and the chapel. The lower castle is illustrated on the 2007 85c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B707) in Figure 37. The stamp is from a set of four picturing historic roads.



There were two castles on the site of what is now called Vorbourg Castle. The lower castle is featured on an 85c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp issued in 2007.

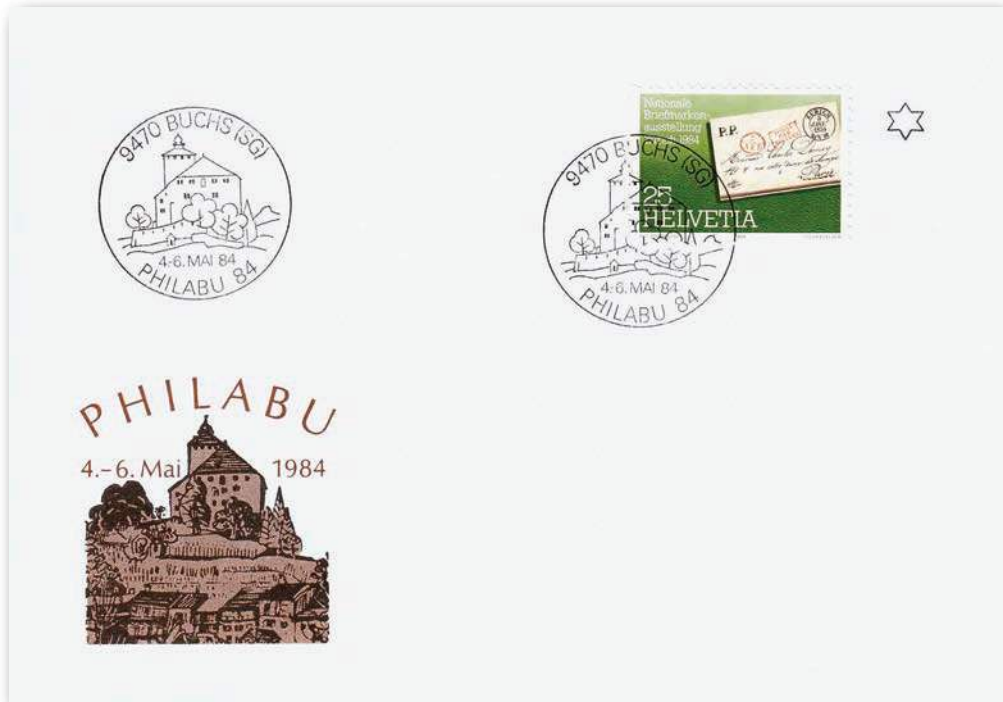
ZUG (37)

The final castle on our tour is Zug Castle in the town and canton of the same name. The castle was originally a wooden structure built around 1000. Later in the 11th century, a stone wall was constructed around the wooden house. That house was attacked and damaged during the 12th century. In the 13th century, Zug came under the control of the Kyburgs, who rebuilt the castle in stone. The square tower is 30 feet by 30 feet and 52 feet high. When the Kyburg line died out, the Habsburgs inherited the castle and town. The castle was purchased from a private family by the town of Zug and renovated in 1982. It is now the cantonal museum. Zug Castle appears on the 2016 85c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp (Scott B780) shown in Figure 38.



This philatelic tour of castles on Swiss stamps concludes with Zug Castle, which is depicted on a 2016 85c+40c Pro Patria semi-postal stamp.

In addition to stamps, castles are shown on other philatelic objects. Shown are a postal card featuring Estavayer-le-Lac Castle and a cacheted cover with a pictorial postmark depicting the castle in Buchs.



ANSWERS FOR THE CROSSWORD ON PAGE 16

1. mauritius | 2. stanleygibbons | 3. pneumatic | 4. official | 5. dupont | 6. gum / guller
7. watermark | 8. fugitive | 9. unrhinged | 10. pelure | 11. embossing | 12. selenant

HEIMBÜCHLER

CASTRO-HARRIGAN

THE HUNTING-FIELD BLOCK

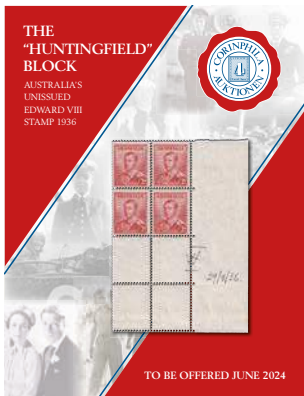
It is a passion of ours that printed presentations of material entrusted to us is at the heart of our business and fundamental to the service we give our clients. Together with this GAZETTE we attach not less than three leaflets, advertising some new commitments which will be offered by **Corinphila**.



Heimbüchler



Castro-Harrigan



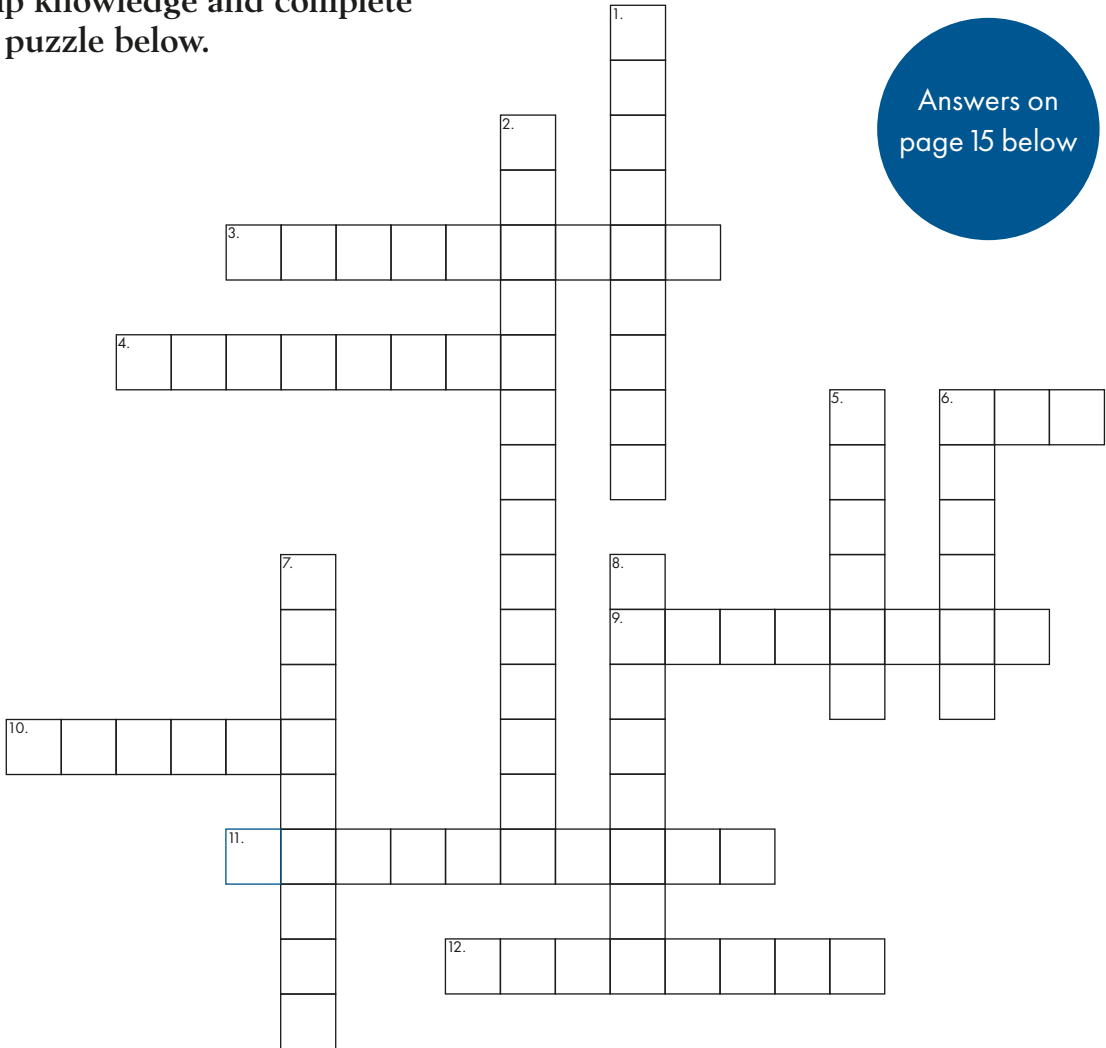
Huntingfield

The Past is Our Future – Our Future is Right Now: **Consign with us for sales 2024!**

Right now, is when **Corinphila's** next Auction Event Week will take place: **31 May to 8 June 2024**. Everybody is invited as consignors and buyers. It is a passion of ours that printed presentations of material entrusted to us is at the heart of our business and fundamental to the service we give our clients. Together with this **GAZETTE** we attach not less than three flyers, advertising some of the new commitments which will be offered by **Corinphila**.

Corinphila Philatelic Crossword

Test your stamp knowledge and complete the crossword puzzle below.



ACROSS

3. Letter distribution through pressurised air tubes.
4. Stamp or stationery solely for the use of government departments.
6. Not the type of '.....', you chew but can be licked.
9. Stamp term which also means to be 'mentally unbalanced.'
10. Translucent, strong, thin paper occasionally used in stamp printing.
11. Process of giving relief to paper by pressing it with a die.
12. French for "joined together" and used to describe certain stamps.

DOWN

1. Island equally famous for its stamps as a flightless bird of the past.
2. Current owners of the famous 1 cent magenta.
5. Surname of a philatelist who infamously murdered an Olympic wrestler.
6. The selvage separating panes on a sheet of stamps.
7. Deliberate thinning of paper during its manufacture.
8. Ink used in stamp production that easily fades or breaks up in liquid.

EDITORIAL

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