

The Third Annual
CRAWFORD FESTIVAL
of Philatelic Literature



Philatelic Auction Catalogues
Stamp Auction Catalogues



Karl Louis FRPSL & Jonas Hällström RDP FRPSL

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Who we are



Karl Louis FRPSL

- 1980–1986 Business Administration at the University of Cologne
Economics thesis being on the "stamp market"
- 1986–1991 Professional Philatelist at Heinrich Köhler GmbH
- 1992–2006 Various positions in the chemical construction product business
- 2006–2023 Corinphila Auktionen AG (CH) Managing Director
- 2012– The Global Philatelic Network, Partner Shareholder
- 2024– GPN Key Account Manager for GB Philately

- Collecting area Great Britain 1840-1901. Expertiser BPP and AIEP; Card Index of all the major items in classical Great Britain philately; Author of many specialist articles, published in, among other titles, FFE (AIEP) and LP (winning the Tapling Medal in 2006). Co-author of the Dublin Find; the handbook Great Britain Surface Printed Postage Stamps 1855-1883, Victorian Mixed Frankings 1840-1901 and Handbuch und Spezialkatalog Schweizer Kantonalmarken 1843-1854.



Jonas Hällström RDP FRPSL

- 1992–2011 Swedish Armed Forces, retired as Lt Col.
- 2011–2023 Saab AB, Program Manager
- 2023– The Global Philatelic Network, Partner Shareholder
& Managing Director
- 2023– Corinphila Auktionen AG (CH) Managing Director

- International (FIP) large gold and gold medal collections in three different disciplines: Postal History, Postal Stationery, and Thematic Philately: The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) in Cambridge in 2016: Passionate philatelic bibliophile; Chairman of the Publications Committee The Royal Philatelic Society London; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of Nordisk Filateli, a philatelic 'bookazine', and the largest philatelic magazine in Scandinavia.

Scope & Structure

Content

The nineteenth century and their auction catalogues through to present concepts and the outlook going forward.

Mission

When the first dedicated auction sales of stamps took place in the 1870s there was no alternative to the printed catalogue. Today, alternatives are available and we will look at the differences in printed and digital presentations of auctions and the implications for both the trade and the collector. The presentation will cover philatelic aspects and business perspectives.

Paradigm*

The paradigm is our own subjective perspectives.

- §1 (1-4) Introduction [Karl & Jonas](#)
- §2 (1-12) Collecting Context (1) [Jonas](#)
- §3 (13-40) Auction Catalogues [Karl](#)
"A Retrospective"
- §4 (41-61) Collecting Context (2) [Jonas](#)
"Going Forward"
- §5 (62-63) What did we want to say? [Karl & Jonas](#)

* *Distinct set of concepts or thought patterns, including theories, methods, and standards for what constitute our contribution to this field.*

Ask Questions – Discussion

We want you to ask questions and you are invited to discuss "our paradigms" shared with you during the presentation.

§2 : Context (1)

The first 20 years of collecting (1860's to 1880's)

A hobby for an intellectual elite

An early battle in philately

The 1860s French-Anglo War in Philately

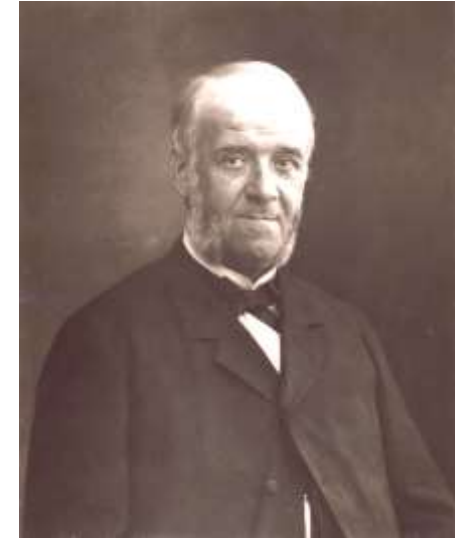
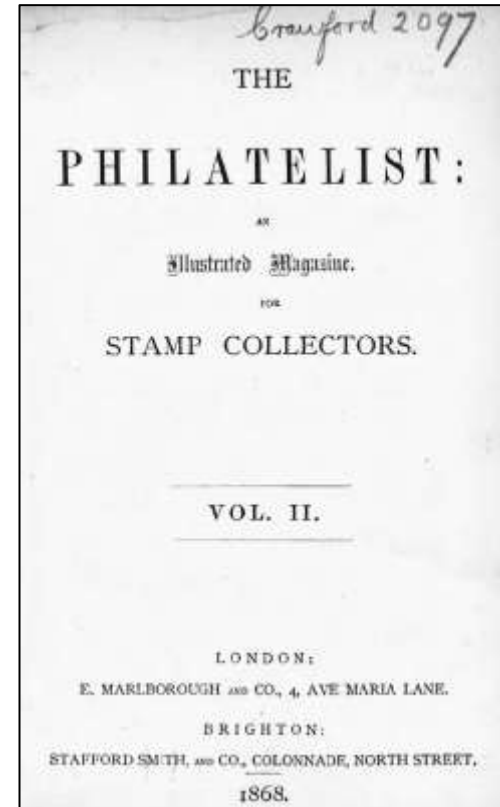
The second half of the 1860s saw major strides being made in France in the field of philately. **Doctor Jacques-Amable Legrand** (1820 – 1912) (Father of Philately) was very much responsible for these scientific advances, producing articles on watermarks (1865), different means of separation of stamps and inventing the perforation gauge (1866) as well as stamp albums (1867).

At that time in England, collectors were perfectly happy collecting face-different stamps that were often cut down to the exact size of the design, irrespective of whether they were imperforate, perforated or even from postal stationery, in order to fit the exact-to-size spaces provided in the albums of the day.

Some English collectors saw the more scientific approach as the future of collecting and thus began the controversy between the French and English schools of collecting.

The Philatelist

One of the early philatelic magazines (published from December 1866 until December 1876) was *The Philatelist*. In 1868, there was an intense debate in the magazine between the proponents of the French and the English schools respectively.



**Dr Jacques Amable Legrand
(Dr Magnus) (1820 – 1912)**

In January 1862, Legrand's eldest son, who was aged nine at the time, returned home from school with some stamps. Legrand found some old letters bearing stamps, which he removed and added to his son's collection. His son's interest waned but by then Legrand, at the age of forty-one, had become engrossed and took up the collection. He quickly became known to all the Parisian dealers of the day. Legrand used the pseudonym Dr Magnus for most of his writings. It was used in order to conceal his identity, stamp collecting being thought of as a childish pursuit in the 1860s and, as a doctor, he did not want his hobby known to his patients or those who might ridicule him.

1867

In 1867, Edward Loines Pemberton's compatriot James J. Woods offered the

Catalogue of the Fine and very Complete Collection of Postage Stamps, Selected with Great Care (1st edition).



ANTIGUA.		Argentine Republic--continued.		Austria--continued.	
1d orange, unperf. 10	3	1861, head of Nilesias.	2	6 kreuzer, light brown	1
6d deep green " "	1	2 centes, rose, proof on paper	2	0 " dark brown	1
6d green " " 14	4	10 " green " "	2	9 " dark blue	1
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.		10 " red, inscribed, small	3	2 kreuzer, yellow	3
April, 1858, large figure	5	5 " " " "	6	2 " buff	1
5 centes, red, postmarked	7	10 " green " "	3	2 " black, unperf.	2
5 " " unperf. reprint	4	15 " blue " "	2	5 " green " "	2
Small figure.	6	10 " red, frank'd 'Concordia'	5	10 " brown	1
5 centes, red, unperf.	6	10 " green " "	9	15 " pale blue	1
10 " green " "	1	15 " pale blue, small	9	15 " pale blue, unperf.	1
15 " blue " "	1	15 " blue, inscribed perf.	1	1861, head, oval.	
5 " red, variety, date	0	5 " " " unperf.	6	2 kreuzer, yellow unperf.	2
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		5 " deep carmine, im-	0	2 " green " "	2
1862, small arms.	2	5 " pink, unperf.	2	3 " dark green " "	3
5 centes, brown) not in	5	5 " rose, unperf.	4	5 " red " "	4
red, no pelure) carmine	1	5 " carmine, inscribed	1	10 " brown " "	6
5 centes. Key) carmine	1	5 " perfumans	0	10 " pale red brown, unperf.	2
red	2	AUSTRIA.		15 " dark blue, unperf.	9
5 centes, pink, unperf.	6	1858, arms.	1	35 " pale blue, unperf.	3
10 " green " "	9	2 kreuzer, blue, unperf.	2	1863, eagle, small perforations, oval.	
15 " blue " "	5	4 " red " "	1	2 kreuzer, yellow, unperf.	3
5 " pink, postmarked	4	6 " light brown " "	1	3 " green " "	3
10 " green, unperf.	6	8 " dark " "	1	5 " rose " "	3
5 " pale rose " "	4	10 " blue " "	1	10 " blue " "	6
10 " unperf., postmarked	5	1 " yellow " "	2	10 " brown " "	6
15 " pale blue " "	1	1 " orange " "	2	10 " pale red brown, unperf.	2
5 " rose, unperf.	1	2 " pale red " "	1	15 " dark blue, unperf.	9
5 " rose, Spandach worn	3	2 " vermilion " "	1	35 " pale blue, unperf.	3
postmarked	3				



Edward Loines Pemberton



During the late 1860s, **Edward Loines Pemberton** (1844 – 1878) began studying stamps in depth and was only really happy when he had every scrap of information on every stamp. His findings were consistently written up and published as letters and articles. Although most of these contributions were under his own name and served to establish his reputation, some were published under pseudonyms, only a few of which, such as *A Stamp Collector*, *Nissus* and *Quelqu'un*, are known to us.

The controversy between the English and French Schools came to a head in March 1868 when a collector using the pseudonym Pendragon launched an attack on the French school. This was countered immediately by Pemberton who had been converted by his own scientific investigations. This was shown clearly when in October 1867 Pemberton's compatriot James J. Woods offered the *Catalogue of the Fine and very Complete Collection of Postage Stamps, Selected with Great Care*, by E.L. Pemberton, Esq., of Birmingham (first edition). At twenty large pages this was the best catalogue produced to that date as it classified the stamps by shade, watermark and perforation. This catalogue goes largely unnoticed in articles on early postage stamp catalogues as it was published as a pamphlet rather than in the form of a handbook like the commercial catalogues of the day. Later editions were developed to comprehensive handbooks.

Edward Loines Pemberton (1844-1878)
Pioneering philatelist ('Father of Philately'), and stamp dealer who was a leading advocate of the scientific school of philately (and a founding member of The Philatelic Society, London).

Although the dispute rumbled on for several months, Pemberton revealed that the person using the pseudonym Pendragon was J.H. Greenstreet, who was known to be a collector of the French school, seemingly acting as a devil's advocate in the matter.



The Philatelist 1868 ...

tions. This is about all I have succeeded in discovering respecting the stamp in question, and the relation of these circumstances is grounded almost entirely upon the admissions of the captain's widow, which she made when it was pointed out to her in what mystery the existence of the stamp was shrouded, and how completely its official circulation was ignored by the authorities. The history of the stamp will, I think, clearly testify to the collector how cautiously he must proceed in his dealings, since the world lets itself be cheated very readily, and it is an extremely difficult matter to uproot a well-established prejudice, or rather prepossession.—B.R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I fear there is no course open to me but to plead guilty to the charge of inaccuracy made against me by your correspondent "W." last month, and to throw myself upon the mercy of the court. I wrote the article referred to in haste in order that it might be in time for the press, and quickly skimming through the work from which I wrote, mistook the purport of two of the regulations. The sum I named as having been reimbursed should have been £3,269, not £32,000. In conclusion, I can but thank your correspondent for his corrections, whilst regretting that my inattention should have rendered them necessary.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

OWEN TAYLOR.

THE NEW YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I see by a review of an American magazine in your May number, that our transatlantic cousins have established a philatelic society and also a magazine attached to it. Now, I ask, why should we have allowed the Americans to be beforehand with us? Some months ago, I proposed the formation of a philatelic society, but after a few letters in your periodical, the subject was allowed to drop. Am not the philatelists of England sufficiently in earnest to wish really to extend the science? If they are, why is the proposed society, which would greatly foster such an object, allowed to fall to the ground? I hope, however, that seeing the collectors of New York beforehand with them, will rouse the spirit of the English amateurs, and that the philatelic society may soon be established on a firm footing.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space, and hoping you will give this insertion in your next,

I am dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. BULLOCK.

ON SCHOOLS OF PHILATELY—FRENCH V. ENGLISH.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—To which school of philately shall we belong? Shall we enrol ourselves under the banner of "Pendragon," who, in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, has lately put forth the tenets and opinions of the English, or shall we join Mr Pemberton, who professes himself a staunch adherent

of the French school? This is a question which should be answered by every philatelist. We intend in this letter to endeavour to assist philatelists in their decision by setting before them the respective characteristics and merits of the two systems of collecting.

First, then, I will take the French school. Amateurs belonging to this collect every variety of stamps which can possibly be made out.

Perforations, watermarks, and other minutæ differences, all receive due consideration. Not only, too, do they distinguish between a perforate and an imperforate stamp, but they also consider the different methods of perforation as constituting varieties. Thus, there are stamps perforated by machines and also some perforated by rollers. Thus, also, the number of perforations, or dentulations, as they are termed when the stamps are divided, is counted, and a stamp having 12 dentulations is considered quite different from one having 14.

Thus much for perforations. I will now turn to watermarks. These, says the French collector, make an essential difference in stamps. Here, again, they are not satisfied with making a distinction between a stamp printed on watermarked and a like stamp printed on unwatermarked paper; but if, by accident, a stamp is printed on a sheet of paper with a watermark which is intended for a different value, the advent of a new variety is immediately heralded. Thus, perhaps, a sixpenny Victoria, whose usual watermark may be a figure 6, comes over with a 4 or a 3 upon it. Here are three varieties immediately. Those, too, who study watermarks are obliged to mount their stamps in such a manner that the watermark can be seen with ease, and cannot stick them into a book by the crest on their backs.

Here, then, we have seen how far perforations and watermarks are looked after. Let us see what other differences the French collectors contend for. Let us take, for instance, envelopes. These, say our Gallic neighbours, should be collected entire, for there may be an inscription either on the right or the left of, or perhaps across, the stamp. Either case constitutes a variety. This is the case in some of the Prussian and German emissions. Perhaps also a thread may cross the envelope without even touching the stamp, another variety is formed. We see thus how varieties might be multiplied almost ad infinitum, for we have not mentioned differences in the way of the paper used, such as laid, wove, &c., all of which are duly considered by Mr Pemberton and his disciples.

Having now seen something of the manner in which the French school collect, let us see in what consists its difference from the English.

English collectors take into consideration only those variations which make a difference in the appearance of the stamp itself. Perforations are not thought of, because (when properly applied) they do not touch, or alter the appearance of, the stamps themselves, merely occupying the blank spaces left for the purpose on the sheets between each stamp. Watermarks also receive no attention because they do not affect the look of the stamp, and when the stamps are mounted, in an album or on sheets, as they generally are by amateurs of this school, by means of the gum on their reverse side, nobody can tell whether there is a watermark or not.

The system of keeping entire envelopes is also

disarded. English collectors ask, why should we keep them? We collect stamps, not envelopes. Why should we encumber our books with useless pieces of paper? What difference does it make whether there is an inscription or not? The stamp is cut out and then the inscription is not seen, and, "what the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve for."

Hence we may sum up the tenets of the English school of philatelists by saying that they count as constituting varieties all distinct differences of color, variations in the engraving, when noticeable, threads, and inscriptions, when they affect the stamp.

Having thus seen what are the leading features of the two great schools of philately, let us discuss the merits of each. The French, by collecting every conceivable variety, multiply to an almost infinite extent the number of specimens, and make it almost impossible to get even a tolerably complete collection. It also becomes a serious matter for the purse, when there are so many stamps to be procured, and nearly all have to be bought. This is one of the chief arguments against following the French school, and in, we think, by no means a despicable one. Many an aspirant for a place in the philatelic ranks for any other equally common; I have no objection to raise one.

A. JERMON.—I wish to exchange stamps of the following kinds: Mauritius (adhesive) 4d rose and 6d green, Ceylon 10d scarlet, 1s lilac, and 2s blue (octagonal).

G. C. FRANK.—I have several of the new Canadian stamps of 4c, 1c, 2c, and 14c, also some Nova Scotia, New Zealand, German, &c. As I have a very common collection, I shall be very happy to exchange these for any other equally common; I have no objection to raise one.

PHILIPPE.—I have to exchange Turkish, Roumanian, American private offices, French Republic, old Sicilian, and many other stamps, numbering about 200; for any of these, I will take Chili, St. Thomas, Parma, Sandwich Islands, Mauritius. Will send full list, if required; open to offers.

T. W. M.—The later editions of Oppen's and some other albums have proper headings for the stamps of Turks Islands, Serbia, Heligoland, Guatemala, and the Straits Settlements. The books which are deficient of them, must have leaves inserted, or the stamps placed so near as possible to those of neighbouring countries.—Your question respecting the differences between the envelope and adhesive impressions of Hamburg, shows the propriety of preserving the former in an uncut state. When uncut, however, the absence of gum and perforation, and some trifling variation in color are sufficient to distinguish one from the other. Those of Ceylon differ so considerably in shape, moreover, as well as other respects, that they can by no possibility be confounded. The Sardinians of 1850 and the Italians of 1850 do not differ at all. After that year they were perforated.

MELBORA SPEDD.—Your two suggestions are impracticable. In all combinations, the public suffer; and it would be especially the case, were stamp-dealers to lay their heads together and fix a uniform price for their commodities.—The idea of a stamp album on the principle of a photographic one, is too absurd to be combated. A specimen sent never be too firmly fixed for facility of removal.

G. McFARLANE, Geelong, Victoria.—You may remit by Post-office order.—The stamps you send are of no use to us.

D. H. HILL, Geelong, Victoria.—Please remit by Post-office order.—We return the unused penny Victorian stamps.—The stamps mentioned by you are of little or no value.

PENDEL.—I have a collection of 250 and 60 stamps, which I shall be glad to sell, or exchange for rare old stamps, my collection having a good many new issues in it.

M. T.—I shall be glad to communicate with collectors wishing to exchange. I have many stamps of Norway, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Germany, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, &c.

ALBERT.—Besides stamps, I have many things to offer in exchange for any collections of stamps. F. J. S. has 100 varieties of foreign stamps to exchange, including Ceylon, South Australia, New South Wales, Belgium, old and new Baden, Italian, old English 1d black and 2d blue, without white lines, Swiss, Dutch, German old and new, Portuguese, Spanish, New Brunswick, New Zealand, &c., &c., a list can be furnished, if required.

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THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

T. W. M.—The later editions of Oppen's and some other albums have proper headings for the stamps of Turks Islands, Serbia, Heligoland, Guatemala, and the Straits Settlements. The books which are deficient of them, must have leaves inserted, or the stamps placed so near as possible to those of neighbouring countries.—Your question respecting the differences between the envelope and adhesive impressions of Hamburg, shows the propriety of preserving the former in an uncut state. When uncut, however, the absence of gum and perforation, and some trifling variation in color are sufficient to distinguish one from the other. Those of Ceylon differ so considerably in shape, moreover, as well as other respects, that they can by no possibility be confounded. The Sardinians of 1850 and the Italians of 1850 do not differ at all. After that year they were perforated.

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principles of free trade; that the existence of the Post-office monopoly is contrary to the spirit of the common law of the land, and prejudicial to the commercial interests of the country; and that the said company is entitled to the support of the trading community at large for its endeavor to establish a cheap, prompt, and trustworthy delivery of circulars, newspapers, &c., for the members of its association."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PENDRAGON'S CONVERSION CONTRA-DICTED.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—I was much surprised, and far from pleased, to find Mr Pemberton, in your number for August, making such free use of my name.

Not having the pleasure of personal acquaintance with that gentleman, I cannot understand how he was enabled to make the assertions respecting me which he has done, and which he has never had my authority to do.

I trust you will do me the justice to insert this, as his remarks, though unfounded, might prove very prejudicial to the interest of the "English School," of which I shall only be too proud to be, as I have been hitherto, the sole champion.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

LONDON. FENDRAGON.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS OF PHILATELY.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your condescending Mr Pemberton's assertion, that I am either a follower of "Pendragon," or have ever "talked of enlisting under his banner." Inasmuch as my last letter appeared in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1867, and "Pendragon" was never even heard of till March this year, I think you will agree with me that Mr Pemberton's statement, as far as it regards myself, is as unfounded as it is untruthful.

Respecting the accusations contained in the first part of Mr Pemberton's letter, also partly levelled at me, I can only say that if certain writers will make use of far-fetched and inappropriate terms with reference to stamp collecting, it is only natural that they should be called to account by others.

Mr Pemberton will have perceived, ere now, his error, as to "Pendragon" having come over to the French school, "Pendragon's" article, in the August *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, being a direct contradiction to Mr Pemberton's statement.

On the principle *modus alterum pariter*, allow me, on behalf of the English school of philately, which has been most unjustly assailed at different times by Messrs. Pemberton, Owen Taylor, and other writers, to draw the attention of those of your readers, who are unacquainted, to an admirable letter signed "Sentinel," in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for August, 1866, and headed (very appropriately) "Too much of a Good Thing." I fear, however, this letter will not give a very vivid picture of the common sense of the French school. "Sentinel's" letter was replied to in the following number by "Festonia," who, by her writings, is evidently an ardent disciple of

the French school of philately. I would recommend, however, a perusal of "Sentinel's" answer to the lady, which, while correcting a few of the writer's misapprehensions in regard to his letter, was temperate in the extreme, and, to my mind, a peculiarly convincing argument in favour of the English school, of which, I am proud to say, I have always been a member.

Collectors of the French school must, indeed, be hard up for arguments, when they address botany or horiculture, of all things in the world, in support of their theories with regard to postage stamps! It would be difficult to conceive two more opposite things than plants and postage stamps! I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

Newborough. J. M. STOURTON.

THE PROPOSED PHILATELIC SOCIETY AND OTHER MATTERS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I think it is a great pity that the collectors of London cannot form a Philatelic Society amongst themselves; everything must have a beginning, and why not a Philatelic Society, commencing as a private matter amongst a few? I wrote to Mr Bullock immediately upon seeing his first letter on the subject, but, as my letter never reached him, I was obliged to let the matter drop, still I am ready to do everything in my power to assist so capital a work. I think that if a Philatelic Society were once commenced in London, it would soon become known, and the advantages to philately would be past calculation.

I have a paper on Cashmere, to be published in the ensuing number of *The Philatelist*, which contains details quite unknown to the general public, and particulars of which would be of value to many. The inscriptions being Arabic and Sanscrit, and the impressions fearfully bad, render it impossible for a collector with half a dozen, or even more, specimens, to make out much about them, it is essential of observation alone which will enable a single collector, by himself, to arrive at the facts I have been fortunate enough to do. A Philatelic Society would obviate this to a wonderful extent, by bringing together a number of specimens, and through such agency could we alone hope to get complete lists of all the varieties of the stamps of each country. The list of Victorian stamps, in the July *Philatelist*, might have been published long before had a Philatelic Society existed, but for single individuals to complete such lists is a long and tedious undertaking; and, without the kind assistance I experienced from the well-known amateur, who makes the stamps of Australia his objects of special collection, it would have been a well nigh impossible one. I propose to work out New South Wales next in the same manner, and shall feel much indebted to any one who will bring fresh varieties, or information, under my notice.

There has always been an explanation wanted for the fact of New Granada having stamps of such high value as 5 and 10 pesos for postal purposes (the peso of New Granada is worth about four and two-pence). I mentioned their existence to a friend at Bogota, from whom I recently received the following reply,—"The 5 and 10 dollar stamps you speak of, I have never heard of, but think they must be used in Rionegro's office, to send down specie." There is nothing definite



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of the above Puzzles. Replies, accompanied by the cheque given in the advertisement sheet of each number, must be addressed to "The Editor of The Philatelist, Colonnade, Brighton," and received not later than the 15th of Nov.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.
(Pp. 141.)

- CONJURERS.**
1. Leicester (loss air)
2. Connecticut (connect, I cut).
3. One is a postulate, the other is a post too late.

- TRANSPOSITIONS.**
1. POST LOCALS, PARAS.
2. OLDSBURG, BEN HALBER, GR.
3. U. S. POSTAGE, NINETY CENTS.
4. E. K. E. C. DE COLUMBIA CORROEN WALEES, OS.
5. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, POSTAGE, NINEPENCE CURRENCY EQUAL TO SIXPENCE STG.
6. NEW SOUTH WALES, POSTAGE SIXPENCE.
7. G. S. DE LUXEMBOURG, CENTIME.
8. CANADA, POSTAGE SEVENTEEN CENTS.
9. JAMAICA, POSTAGE THREE PENCE.
10. NEW ZEALAND, POSTAGE SIXPENCE.
11. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, POSTAGE SIXPENCE.

- CHARADES.**
1. Bard, dame, drum, drum, amber—Bermuda.
2. Page, grasp, Spain, ergon, orange—Singapore.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Packet, Letter —

P	ertuga	L
A	dracop	E
C	roustal	T
K	en	T
E	lisor	E
T	ralga	R

E. Character, Watermark:—

C	ro	W
H	yperbol	A
A	n	T
H	n	E
A	l	R
C	asto	M
T	e	A
E	le	R
R	us	K

- BURIED POST TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Motelle. | 7. Clair, Operte, Me- |
| 2. Yerssilla. | med, Holzbend. |
| 3. Messins. | 8. Gratz, Meran, Pass- |
| 4. Louth. | au, Pech, Agas- |
| 5. Malaga, Riga, Mora. | Bath, Aden, Bute, Ry- |
| 6. St. Asaph, Le Mans. | Sedan, Ovan, Atch. |

- PRIZES.**
- The following is a list of prize winners, with the number of correct answers sent by each:—
Henry Innes, Newhaven (25); J. P. Smith, Putney; H. Scames, Brighton; — Wincocm, Great Malvern; M. H. Adams, London; No Name, London (24 each); E. Bonlin, Beverley; M. Lindsay; R. C. A. Boyd, Jersey; Edward Lloyd, Camberwell; — Alleyne, Tunbridge; O. A. Bowman, Tunbridge; T. B. Udall, Winches-

ter; J. M. Pietts, Ryde; C. N. Elvin, East Dereham; T. Williams, London; W. A. Riell, Aldersay (23 each).

The above prize winners will not be allowed to compete again until January, in order to give all subscribers a fair chance of winning our prizes.

Answers have also been received from the following:—

- W. H. Macanloy (22); — Robinson (21); A. Ellis, W. Lucy (20); H. R. Cole, Edinburgh (19); K. C. Corbet (18); A. S. Moss (15); S. F. Chisholm (15).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASHMERE STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST,"
DEAR SIR,—In Mr Pemberton's paper on the stamps of Cashmere, published in your last number, I am surprised that he makes no mention of the rectangular 1 anna blue. I purchased a complete set of these stamps in June last, which correspond precisely with the list he gives, but has in addition 1 anna blue described as being current in Cashmere only.

The color oval appears to be identical with the others, but the centre differs in the following particulars from the red 1 anna. Taking the divisions as made by Mr Pemberton, I find that a, d, and e are alike—the two last characters in e appear to be different, and e is altogether wanting in the blue.

I remain, yours truly,
G. S. BOLLER, M.P.

"PENDRAGON'S" IDENTITY.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—It is hardly probable that I should have asserted, that "Pendragon," the lame, self-chosen champion of the English school, had been converted to the faith of the French school, unless I had the amplest proofs of the accuracy of what I stated; those proofs I take the liberty of handing to you, and, if you think I am wrong in making that assertion, and for convincing it were, I shall feel obliged if you will add a few words to that effect, at the end of my letter, as I do not wish my assertions to rest solely with myself.

It is vain to seek for the motives which actuate humanity to the commission of many strange and absurd acts, or much time might be lost in seeking for a motive for the letter signed "Pendragon," which appeared in the September *Philatelist*. A serious attack of illness prevented me from replying in time for insertion last month, which absence of mine, "Pendragon" appears to construe into a sign of my defeat, hence his tone of defiance, in concluding his letter to *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for October.

"Pendragon," the self-styled "proud and sole champion of the English school," as he chooses to appear in public, wears a very different garb in private, as a Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, (now in charge of the Western Insurance Office, 8, Finch Lane), a collector for some six months past, of the French school, and with whom I have had some correspondence. I learnt his identity through your Exchange department from a friend, and, early in May, he wrote to me about some fine varieties of

paper and perforation which he had in his collection. In my reply, I apologized for some rather hard language in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* to him as "Pendragon," not being aware, when I wrote to that magazine, that he had changed his views, and I treated the romenclature of my words would not deter us from a mutually advantageous correspondence. In his reply to this, he tacitly acknowledged the identity (of which the advertisement in *The Philatelist Exchange* seemed to court the establishment), for he terms the page or so of civility I wrote on his identity, as a "very kind and courteous note." Now, had he not indeed been that "Pendragon," he would at once have told me the fact, and not have let me look upon him as an apostate, a light in which I imagine few people would choose to appear, when they had the prevention in their own hands.

The proofs of the identity of "Pendragon," the English school champion, with the "Pendragon" of *The Philatelist Exchange*, and his identity with Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, the amateur of the French school, which I hand you, are,—

1st.—Letter to a friend, signed some "Pendragon," some J. H. Greenstreet.

2nd.—Letters to myself, signed J. H. Greenstreet, written about the varieties of paper, watermark, &c., in his album, and terming himself a young amateur of the French school.

3rd.—The original of the letter to the September *Philatelist*, signed "Pendragon," identical with all the other writings signed "Pendragon" and Greenstreet, and characterized like them by a peculiar bluntness to the rules of penmanship.

Having occasion to write to Mr Greenstreet on the 2nd of September, to return him two stamps for which he wrote, I did not lose the opportunity of speaking my mind about his letter signed "Pendragon," in the then current number of *The Philatelist*. There can be no doubt, that he was greatly irritated by my dragging him from his obscurity, and shewing him up as he deserved; but that does not excuse him for writing, in reply to my private note, a letter of the most insulting nature, denying that he was "Pendragon" of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and defying me to prove it, and saying, amongst other nonsense, that now "Pendragon" had nailed his colours to the mast, I had "better look out for myself!" (I cannot see how he, after denying that he was "Pendragon," should take such an interest in "Pendragon's" intentions.) In this letter he does admit that he is "Pendragon" of *The Philatelist Exchange*, and says, "his only error was in recedingly the non-de-plaire of that individual;" he further admits that "he is acquainted, intimately acquainted, with the original of the "Pendragon" of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, (particularly as he had the primary editing of both papers composed by him)." Now, this is sheer nonsense; what can the primary editing be, in such a case, but the actual writing? Probable, that he, an adherent of the French school, should take the name of his greatest opponent; more probable that he should "edit" the two papers of his greatest opponent! It is tantamount to acknowledging that he and the opponent were one. Fortunately, I have something more than probabilities to go by; plenty of London collectors (I am not exaggerating when I write *plenty*) know that "Pendragon" is J. H. Greenstreet, a

French schooler at heart, whilst for notoriety's sake, he professes the tenets of the English school in public in the most dogmatic manner. I have it from several perfectly distinct sources.

It is idle to say (as he will, no doubt), with respect to the letter No. 3, signed "Pendragon," that he, J. H. Greenstreet, copied it for his friend, the other "Pendragon," whose non-de-plaire he has "unadvisedly re-adopted," when the story of the existence of two "Pendragons" (who so curiously write the same handwriting, and whose styles are so exactly similar) can be so easily disproved. Why did not he (J. H. G.), if a second "Pendragon," not write to the last numbers of the magazine, and explain that he was not the "Pendragon" of whom I wrote. This he would assuredly have done, for his own sake, had he had a separate existence, but he had (and has) not; and it never struck him that such a course might help him out of his difficulty, or be would certainly have done it.

Knowing him as I do, I can estimate at their proper value, some very insulting allegations which he has thought fit to make against me in his recent private letters, and so I regard them as a paltry means of revenge for my exposure of him. They refer to certain stamps which he sent me, and, as I cannot tell to what extent he may have circulated his allegations, I feel my only course (though a very repugnant one) is to bring the matter before the philatelic community, and let them be my judges as to the straightforwardness of my conduct. His assertions are, that—

1st.—I returned him two stamps in lieu of three; that

2nd.—I returned him inferior specimens to those sent me.

After making these allegations, he uses the following insinuation, most insulting in its tone and intention, but which he cannot, or will not, explain, though I have repeatedly requested him to do so. After stating in very offensive terms that the stamps I returned were not his, he goes on to say that he "is not at all surprised, so from what he has heard, he did not foresee that I should ever be able to return those particular specimens which were sent to me." These things affect my name and character, and are equally insulting to all those leading collectors, who are so frequently entrusted with stamps of great value by brother collectors who are personally unknown to them. This, at present, our great means of studying stamps which would be, except through the kindness of their owners, otherwise inaccessible. The stamps in question were Præmians of the 1856 series, and were not of inestimable value, but their value is beside the question, it is the principle which is involved. Could I have got an explanation or an apology, I should not bring a subject so unpleasant to myself before the public, but, as he will not explain his allegations, cannot prove them, and will not apologise, it is the only course open to me, because, as I before said, I have no means of telling to what extent he may defame my character by circulating them. I wish it to be publicly understood that I can prove from his own letters the falsehood of his first assertion, and, by the testimony of a friend who was fortunately present when the stamps arrived, I am enabled to prove the falsehood of his second assertion; in both instances, therefore, it is not a simple matter of my own word versus Mr Greenstreet's.

I think the philatelic community owe me some thanks for unmasking this writer, and my experience with him, may warn others to be careful that they give him no cause to seek such a dirty means of retaliation. What he would do with me he would do with others.

As far as "Pendragon" as a writer may be summed up, it is thus: a person, who, if he reads the stamp papers does so only to forget what he made, and to mis-state it; a person, who gets an idea into his head, from his own very limited sphere of observation, and who will never give up that opinion, however absurd or obviously wrong it may be proved to be; a person, who can only say in answer to arguments to which others would submit, that "it is my opinion" to the contrary he would never care for proof, his "opinion" is made up, and there's an end to the matter. Is not this his way of proceeding with me? I have proof the most positive, but he will adhere to the miserable subterfuge, that he is not the original "Pendragon"; respecting his allegations I prove him wrong, but he won't give in, not he; never mind the proof, he has said it, and he won't be wrong. He attempts to lay down the law for the English school, but conclusions are not to be jumped at from a few specimens alone. He has not access to the finest collections in England, and without that, no one can lay down the law as he attempts, with any shadow of success; it requires discrimination, and study, and experience to do this.

It is a pity to occupy so much of your space with an unprofitable subject, but I must ask your indulgence, and your readers' patience, since the matter is one which compromises my name and position in public, and in private.
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

NOTICE.

P.S.—The following legal opinion has been handed me by "Amateur," to whom I sent the whole correspondence:—

"I have had the three original letters of May 5, and June 30 and 22, 1858, signed 'J. H. Greenstreet,' and addressed to Mr Pemberton, laid before me, together with the original letter addressed to the editor of *The Philatelist*, signed 'Pendragon,' which appeared in the number of that publication for September last. After a careful examination of the handwriting, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the same hand wrote all the above-mentioned four letters. The two first are on office-headed paper, but that of June 22nd, is on small-sized private note paper, the texture, size, and quality being identical, and the watermark precisely corresponding with that on which the above letter to *The Philatelist* is written.

It is not altogether immaterial to remark the terms of the last mentioned letter, for in it "Pendragon" does not deny knowledge of, or correspondence with, Mr Pemberton, but merely states he has no "personal acquaintance" with him.
FRED. A. PHILBRICK,
"Temple," October 19th, 1858."

(The authentication from "G. G. F.," alluded to in our last number, is fully corroborative of the identity insisted on by Mr Pemberton. The forgery seems similar to one that passed as such unopposedly in a recent issue of *The Philatelist*. It is not a work, we have cause to be obscure, and be identified.—Ed.)

THE STAMP EXCHANGE

NOTICE.
For the accommodation of those subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicate stamps, it is proposed to set apart a portion of *The Philatelist* each month to facilitate exchanges.

RULES.

1. Advertisements must be accompanied by the cheque given with each number.
2. No advertisements shall exceed sixty words.
3. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Philatelist*, Colonnade, Brighton," and received not later than the 15th of the month.
4. The full name and address of the writer must be sent with each advertisement.
5. Subscribers wishing to reply to advertisements can obtain a list of the names and addresses of the advertisers, by sending a stamped and directed envelope to the Editor of *The Philatelist*.

BOUQUINS.—I have for exchange or sale two collections of 300 odd and 180 stamps respectively.
P. H. C.—I have to exchange:—Württemberg, 6 kr., light hazel, realtote; India, 8 annas, on blue paper; United States, 5, 15, 50 cents, envelopes 3 cents, pink on white; Switzerland, envelopes 5 and 10 cents (unused); New Zealand, 1p and 2p star, perforated; 1s N. Z., imperforated; New South Wales, 1s; Nova Scotia, 3p blue; Canada (new issue) 1, 5, 15, cents; Vancouver Island, 10 cents; Victoria, 1p, thin figure 1, 4, 5, 2p, thick 4, crown and V.

W. D. J.—I have for exchange Serbia, Confederate States, Big Kallied, Louisiana, French Republic, Constantinople, and St. Lucia. I am in want of Barbados, British Guiana, Bremen, Brunswick, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Shanghai, Tasmania, Venezuela, and Western Australia (used or unused).

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

C. W., New York.—We duly received your remittance of £2.

W. PARKER, Geelong, Victoria.—We will allow you 1s. 6d. per 100 for well-mixed Austrian stamps, in exchange for stamps selected from our price catalogue. Large quantities of stamps may be forwarded by sample post. You should have sent your letter direct to Brighton.

P. H. C., Regent's Park.—We possess in our own collection the 15 centesimi Italian, barred into a 70c. before the accident to the die necessitated the date.—The Victoria 2d. pale blue must be a chemical unblockedly. The watermarks of the Victorias deserve the name of "Legion." We have some more to add to Mr Pemberton's July list, which will be given next month.—The changes meet in the Exchange at luncheon time daily.—M. Berger-Levrault's catalogue is still under preparation.

MOORLANDS.—The stamps employed in the island of Madeira exclusively, which you see advertised, are the current Portuguese, stamped across with the above name in black letters. A similar modification takes place with regard to those emitted for the use of the Azores; the word AZORES being imprinted thereon. They are found, in both instances, both imperforate, and, as far as that improvement has been adopted for the originals, perforated.



10 April 1869

- In the mid-1860s, stamp collectors in Paris and New York had established stamp societies. However, these were very short-lived.
- London was the main centre of stamp collecting in the UK and from the early 1860s the most notable collectors had been in the habit of meeting on Saturday afternoons.
- By 1867 letters had begun to appear in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* and *The Philatelist*, agitating for the formation of an English society. The following year, Pemberton wrote to both magazines extolling the virtues of the idea and advising that he was 'ready to do everything in my power to assist'.
- On 10 April 1869, the Philatelic Society, London, was established.

THE NEW YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."
DEAR SIR,—I see by a review of an American magazine in your May number, that our transatlantic cousins have established a philatelic society and also a magazine attached to it. Now, I ask, why should we have allowed the Americans to be beforehand with us? Some months ago, I proposed the formation of a philatelic society, but after a few letters in your periodical, the subject was allowed to drop. Are not the philatelists of England sufficiently in earnest to wish really to extend the science? If they are, why is the proposed society, which would greatly foster such an object, allowed to fall to the ground? I hope, however, that seeing the collectors of New York beforehand with them, will rouse the spirit of the English amateurs, and that the philatelic society may soon be established on a firm footing.
Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space, and hoping you will give this insertion in your next,
I am dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
T. H. BULLOCK.
Deal.

MAY 1, 1869.]

THE PHILATELIST.

49

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE preliminary meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, the 10th of April, at 93, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, for considering the rules to be decided upon, and to discuss the merits of such an association.

The chair was taken by Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., F.R.S., and the meeting was opened with a few remarks from Mr. Atlee, who said:—

"It is now eighteen months since the idea of a Philatelic Society was broached in the magazines. It is, therefore, with feelings of pleasure that I reflect that we have now made a start in earnest, and I sincerely trust and believe it will be a successful one. Before proceeding further, it will be necessary to state what I have done in the matter; but I hope you will exonerate me from being guilty of egotism. I have written to forty-nine collectors, and have received most encouraging replies from nearly all of them. We know the proverb, *quis homines tot sententia*; but I must say that philatelists appear to agree very well as to the general advantages of a Society, although as to rules and minor details, there is certainly some diversity of opinion.

Now, as regards obtaining particulars of the exact dates of issue of every stamp (which is a most important branch of study), I should propose that the Secretary write to postmasters for that information, and on receipt of it, cause it to be read at the meetings. In course of time, we shall be able to compile a catalogue, giving all varieties of colour, watermark, and perforation; but as the amassing of materials for a complete catalogue would take a long time, monographs might be published in the interim. These would have to be arranged on the so-called French system, which would leave everyone to retain or reject what he might think proper. I do trust that we shall co-operate in effecting the purpose for which we have met to-day, and sinking all petty differences of English and French schools, devote our energies for the benefit of the science in general."

The following rules were then discussed, and approved:—

- 1st.—That the Society be called *The Philatelic Society, London*.
- 2nd.—That the objects of the Society be to collect all possible information respecting postage stamps, the prevention of forgeries, the facilitating and spreading of the knowledge of philately, and the facilitating the acquisition and exchange of postage stamps among Members.
- 3rd.—That all amateurs be eligible for election as members of the Society.
- 4th.—The mode of election to be as follows: candidates for admission, to be proposed in writing by a member, and elected by ballot, by majority of votes.
- 5th.—The annual subscription to be six shillings, paid in advance on being admitted a member of the Society, and annually on the 1st of December.
- 6th.—The business of the Society to be conducted by a Committee, composed of a

- President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five other members. Three members to constitute a quorum.
- 7th.—The election of the Committee of Direction to take place by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society to be held on the first Saturday in May, by the majority of votes of the members present.
- 8th.—A monthly meeting to be held in London at three p.m. on the first Saturday of every month, at such place as the Committee may appoint.
- 9th.—The Secretary to conduct the correspondence of the Society.
- 10th.—The funds of the Society to be in the hands of the Treasurer, who is to present the balance-sheet of the Society to the Committee in time that it may be audited and laid before the Society at the annual general meeting in the month of May.

The Reading of the First Paper

- At the first Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, held at 36 Great George Street, Westminster, **William E. Hayns'** (Honorary Secretary) private house, on 29 May, 1869:

William E. Hayns (Unknown)

He was an engineer, but no further biographical details are known; however, his house at 36 Great George Street, Westminster, hosted 9 of the Society's meetings in 1869-1870.



Sydney Views

The world's first pictorial postage stamps.



5k. Borovichi of 1868



Sir Daniel Cooper (1821-1902)

A 'Father of Philately' and founder of the Society in 1869, he was President for 8 years. He emigrated to Australia at the age of 22 and on his return to the UK he quickly amassed a superb collection, especially of Australia.

- ✓ The President (1869-1878), **Sir Daniel Cooper** read a paper on *The Earliest Sydney Stamps (the embossed envelope stamps for City delivery) and Proofs of Sydney Views*
- ✓ The Honorary Secretary (1869-1875), **William E. Haynes**, then read a paper on *A new Russian Local Stamp*, namely the 5k. Borovichi of 1868

§3 : Stamp Auction Catalogues

A retrospective

*Augmented by data from **Brian Birch**'s files and references.*

John Walter Scott (1845–1919)



It is well known that **John Walter Scott** was responsible for the first ever auctions devoted to philately in both America and the UK, in 1870 and 1872 respectively.

All things considered, 1870 is an early date for an auction dedicated to a hobby which had only become widespread a decade or so earlier. The following data has been culled from **Edward Denny Bacon** (1860-1938) wonderful *Crawford Catalogue*.

List of First Dedicated Auction Sales of Stamps by Country

United States	J. W. Scott & Company	New York	28 th May 1870
United Kingdom	J. W. Scott & Company	London	18 th March 1872
Netherlands	J. H. P. Janse	Amsterdam	29 th October to 1 st November 1890
Norway	Kristiania Filatelist Klub	Oslo	14 th June 1895
Hong Kong	George P. Lammert	Hong Kong	2 nd November 1895
Italy	Società Filatelica Lombarda	Milan	13 th & 14 th May 1896
Germany	Philipp Kosack & M. de Vries	Berlin	22 nd October 1900
France	Jules Bernichon	Paris	20 th to 30 th May 1901
Belgium	Armand Dethier & Louis Juliard	Brussels	24 th to 26 th March 1902

Ref. Brian Birch in "A Bibliography and Saga of Name Sales and Important Collections Sold in Public 1907-2020".

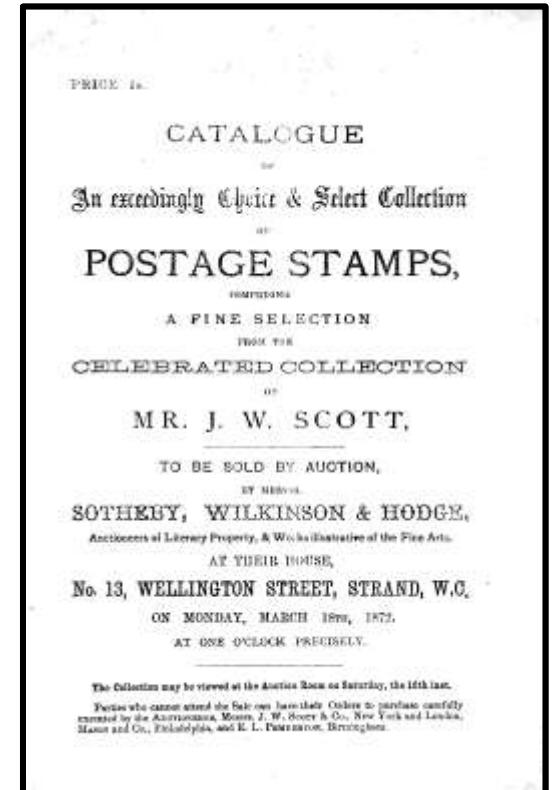
The Earl of Crawford Library Documents

- Fortunately, there is in existence a virtually complete collection of early philatelic auction catalogues that were bequeathed to the British Museum by the Earl of Crawford (1847-1913) as part of his library, which are now to be found in the British Library.
- Available [online](#).



United Kingdom

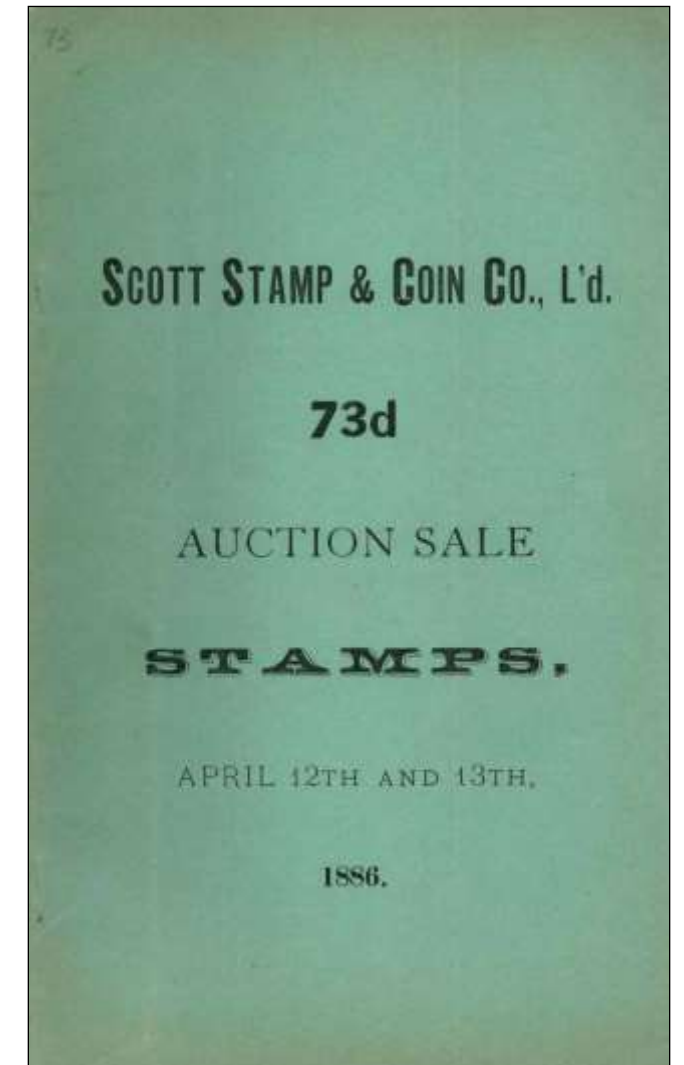
- In 1872, having held four auctions in America, **Scott** tried his luck in London, which was probably the most important stamp trading centre in the world at that time.
- On the 18th March, **Scott's** 5th sale was conducted by the well-known auctioneers, **Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge**.
- Containing 243 lots, the sale realised the impressive total of £252 17s. 6d (\$1,263.88).
- The realisation could well have been greater but for the fact that **Scott** bid on his own material, putting many of the attendees off bidding.



*Scott's First Auction in the United Kingdom
Courtesy of the Royal Philatelic Society London.*

The First Illustrated Catalogue

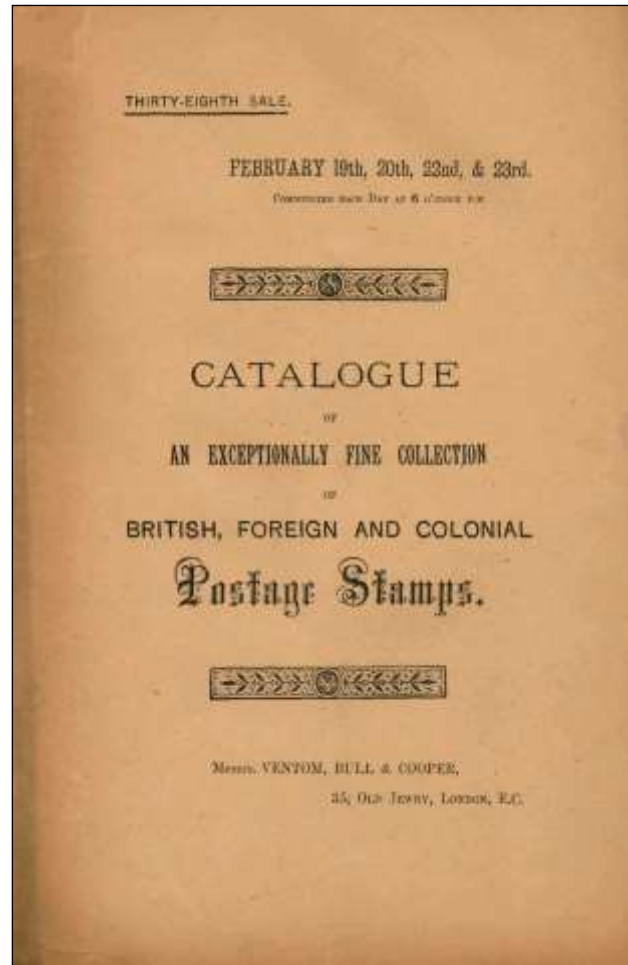
- From a careful study of every entry in the auction catalogues section of the *Crawford Catalogue*, it would appear that the first illustrated catalogue was produced by the **Scott Stamp & Coin Company** for its sale of 12th & 13th April 1886, which contained a single plate of illustrations.



The First Illustrated Auction Catalogue
Courtesy of the American Philatelic Research Library.

UK – The First Illustrated Catalogue

- Although other American companies soon followed suit, it would appear that it was not until the 19th February 1894 that **Ventom, Bull & Cooper** produced the first illustrated catalogue in the UK for their 38th Sale.



*The First British Illustrated Auction Catalogue
Courtesy of the American Philatelic Research Library.*



"Naked" Facts

1860 – 1910

*The stamp described with face value, colour, postmark and
a general quality statement (‘fine’)
and the number of stamps contained in a lot.*

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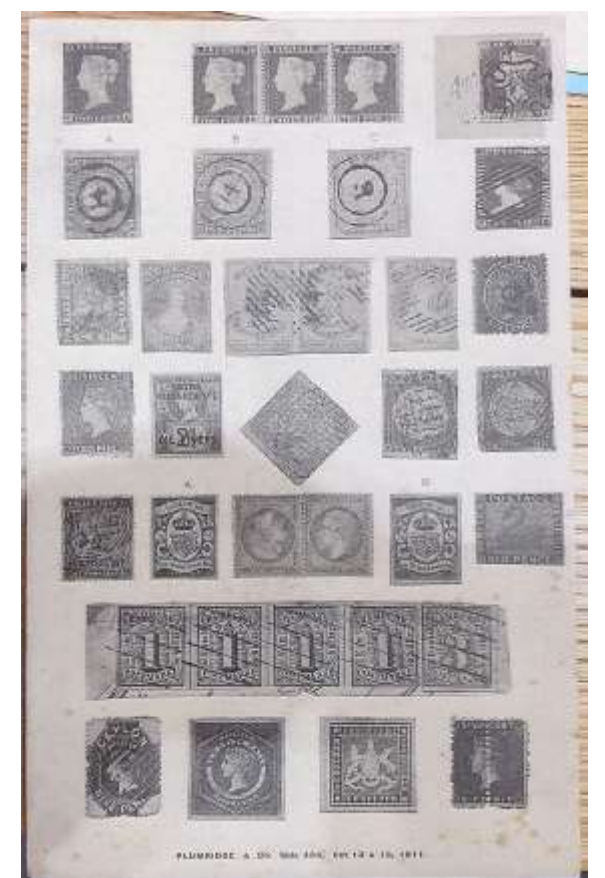
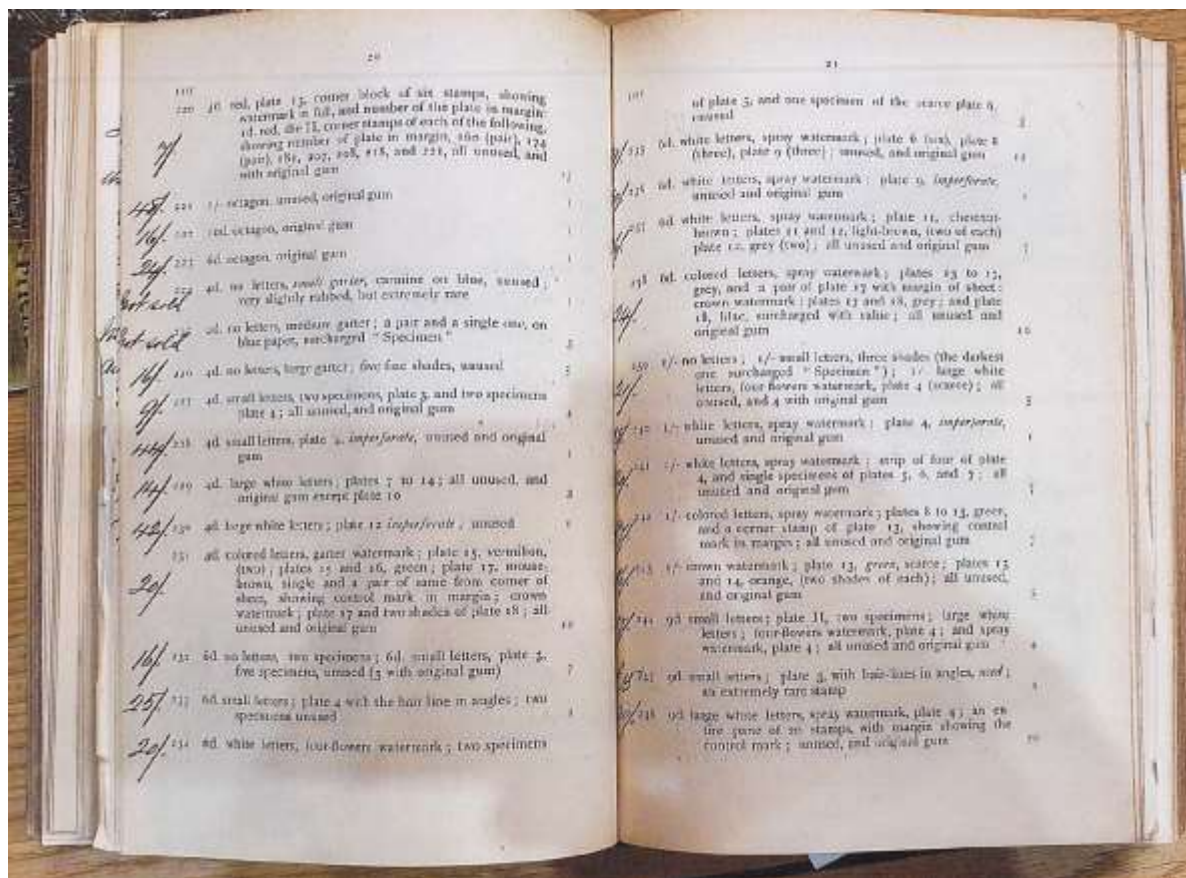
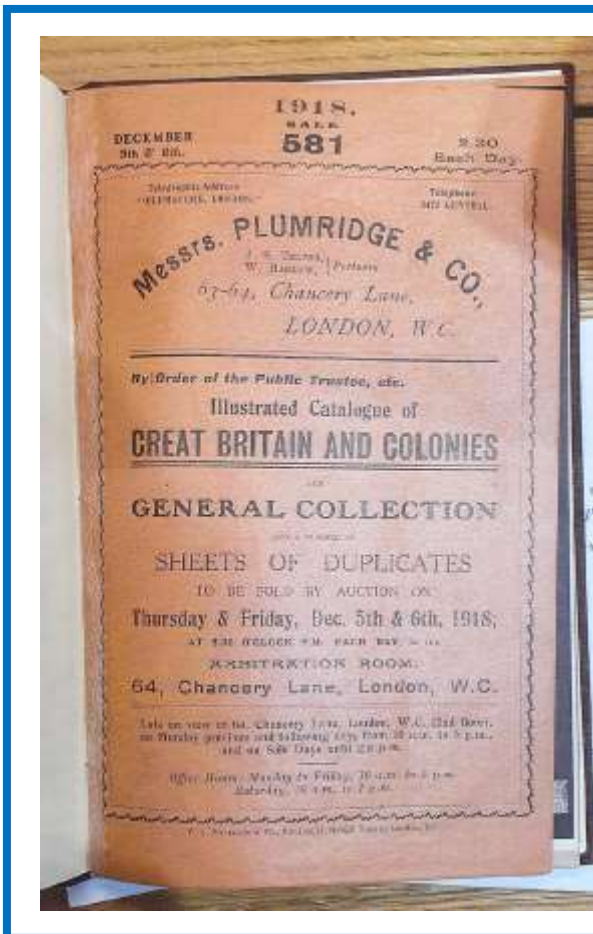
1860

1910



Early auctions catalogues reflected this way of collecting.

Examples



The 1840, 2d. blue „Mackay“ block of 84 splitted in 1900 and 1901 and offered on auctions



The Mackey block of 84:

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, without lines, unused, block of 84 stamps (7 rows of 12), no gum, full margins. The sheet has been folded and creased, hence is cracked; it has evidently been "restored," as the colour of the impressions has "run." Of the 84 stamps 30 are good, 32 creased, and 22 more or less damaged 210 0 0

*Ventom, Bull & Cooper, London
Sale 10/11. February 1898*

The 1840, 2d. blue „Mackay“ block of 84 splitted in 1900 and 1901 and offered on auctions

The Mackay block split in:
 Two blocks of 35
 One block of 14

Great Britain, 2d., deep blue, without lines, a block of thirty-five, two stamps at top slightly cut into, and one at bottom left corner is slightly defective; the block is creased in several places, otherwise very fine and rare, unused 57 10 0

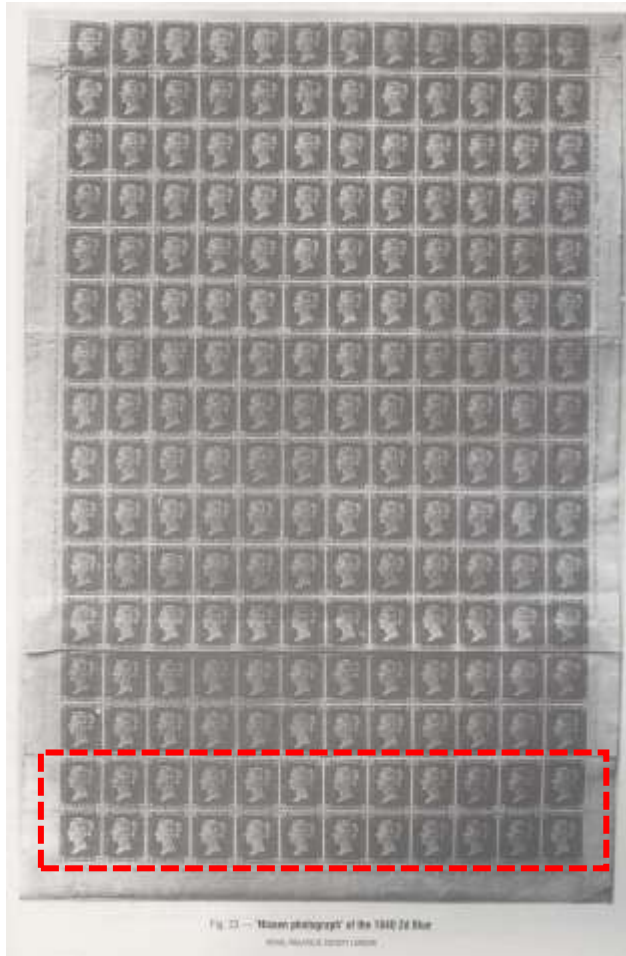
~~Yerkes, Bull~~ Plumridge
 Sale 14/15 Oct. 1902

Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, without lines, a block of thirty-five, with side margin and inscription, unused, without gum, four stamps of top row are slightly cut into, and one in bottom row is damaged; other thirty all fine, although some are slightly creased 72 0 0

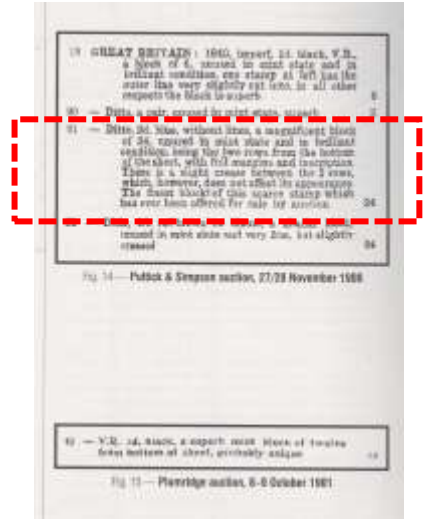
Ditto, ditto, another block of fourteen,* with side margin and inscription, from same sheet, without gum, and slightly creased, but fine 31 0 0

Puttick & Simpson, sale 29/30 Oct. 1901

Examples



21 — Ditto, 2d. blue, without lines, a magnificent block of 24, unused in mint state and in brilliant condition, being the two rows from the bottom of the sheet, with full margins and inscription. There is a slight crease between the 2 rows, which, however, does not affect its appearance. The finest block of this scarce stamp which has ever been offered for sale by auction 24



Left: The 1899 Dublin Find.

Lot #21 from the Plumridge auction 8–9 December 1901.

First Name Collection Sold

- Interestingly, given France's late start in the philatelic auction business, we must turn to Paris for the first sale of a collection whose owner can be identified: **Josef W. Elb**. *
- He died in Paris on the 4th November 1865 at the early age of 48 and his entire estate including his stamps were sold at auction in the Hotel Druot on the 29th December 1865 using the initials **M. E...** [**Monsieur Elb**] His stamps realised 800 Francs.

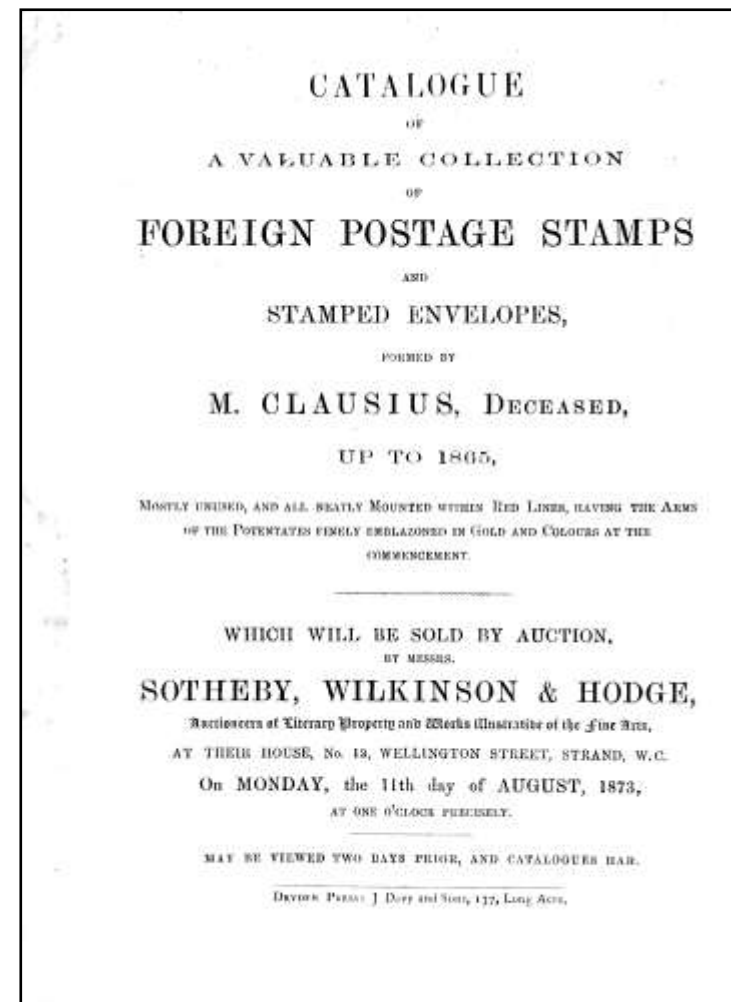
** Born in Dresden in 1817 and originally a journalist and translator who moved to Paris, France in 1849. He augmented his income by dealing in postage stamps as a "Traveller" working for the dealer **Pierre Marie Mahé** (1833-1913). In this role, he took selections of stamps on consignment from **Mahé** and travelled round selling them to the dealers and collectors he knew, returning to **Mahé** for replacements when his consignment ran low.*



***Pierre Marie Mahé** (1833-1913)*

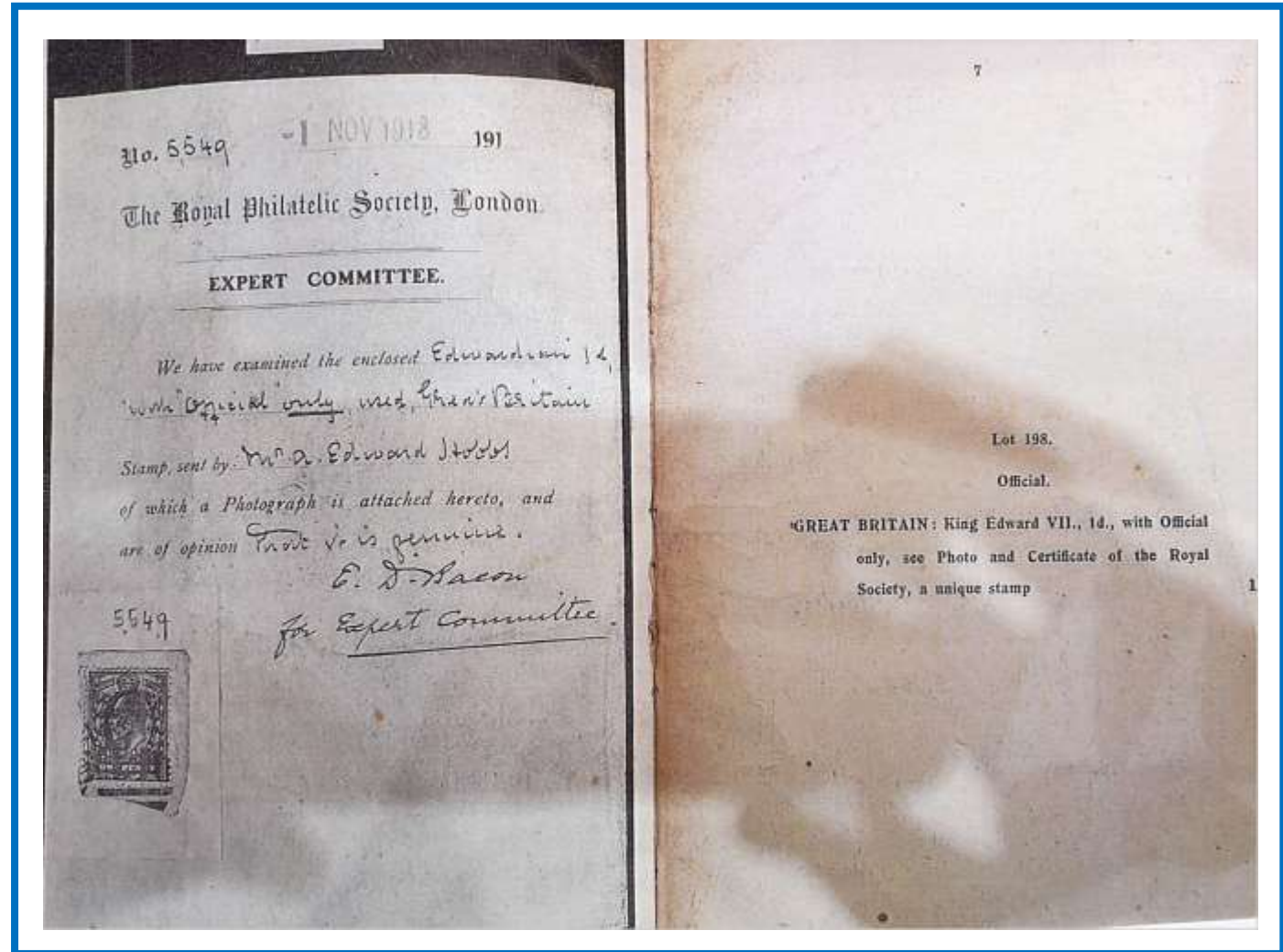
The First Name Sale

1. The first collector to have a name auction sale is **de Coppet**, sold by the **J. W. Scott Company** over eight days from the 3rd to 26th April 1893, the **Francis de Coppet** collection was by far the most important and valuable to have been dispersed by auction up to that time.
2. In the Royal's Library of **Scott's** London sales, a copy of his second London sale exists. It is the sale of a collection belonging to the late **M. Clausius** – i.e. evidently a named sale. As it was only the second sale in the UK, it must be the earliest named British sale.




The First Double Page of a Lot

Lot #198 in Plumridge & Co. Sale 5–6 December 1918 (the stamp is now in The Royal Philatelic Collection),




A Recent Double Page : – “Our House Style”


34
323 Coriphila Auction
325 Coriphila Auction
35



Jörg Heimrichler



Ewald Stanz





Jan-Alwyn Andato

On 1 August 1843, Brazil issued its first postage stamps. Not wishing to obliterate the effigy of Emperor Dom Pedro II, the authorities directed a simple design for the stamps. Known as the Bull's Eye, the 50, 60, and 90 reis stamps, were finely engraved in the Brazilian Treasury on an engine turned background and are considered to be among the most beautiful of Classic stamps. The Bull's Eye stamps from Brazil are the first stamps from the whole American continent.

Offering the only recorded piece with all three values and 2x 90 REIS.

Among very many Genui, it's a very rare opportunity to buy one of only three recorded pieces with all three denominations on one and the same piece. Other than these three pieces, only one full letter is recorded to date. The high philatelic importance of this piece is reflected through its provenance prior to Heimrichler, where it has been presented in no less than three different Grand Prix d'Honneur Collections, in LONDON 1982, in JAPAN 1992 and in LONDON 2000.





3031

3433 50 reis grey-black, 90 reis grey-black and 90 reis grey-black in a vertical pair (not shown via, but) on one side all intermediate impressions, the complete set including used on small piece, all stamps with four triangles with the 90 reis pair also showing horizontal frame line at base, cancelled by two blue strikes of "CORREIO GERAL DA CORTE" datestamps (Jan 12, 1844) in black. An astounding rarity! Just one cover (the Sarasin Meyer cover) and three complete set pieces are known. Signal A, Dixon, Fulpina, Carr. Moorhouse (2013).

Reference: Illustrated in Edition PRO-ACPH on page 46.
Provenance: R.B. Poretsky, DC, Zurich, Nov 1987, lot 6038?
Argyle-Lima, DC, Zurich, Nov 1992, lot 3887?
Ewald Stanz, Genui, Madrid, 14 March 2001, lot 87
Jan-Alwyn Andato, Coriphila sub 351, 18 June 2014, lot 219



“Our House Style”

“The Louis & Michelson Auction Lot Presentation Concept”

When Karl Louis & Dieter Michelson bought the Corinphila/Köhler group in 2012 together with Erivan Haub (1932–2018), they analysed the stamp market. The question to be answered: What was, still is and what will be the driving force of stamp collecting?

The House Style : Designing a Page in the Stamp Auction Catalogue



Los-Nr. Mi.-Nr.
3840 14

Ausruf


10 Gr. schwarz im waagerechten Paar, farbfrisch üblich gezähnt, mit sauber aufgesetztem kleinen Ra2 „BREMEN 8 6“ auf Briefhülle der 2. Gewichtsstufe der bekannten Unkart-Korrespondenz nach New York. Bei der linken Marke wurden die linken Ecken repariert, der Brief gereinigt und die Adresse etwas nachgezogen, sonst einwandfrei. Ein dekorativer und seltener Brief. Signiert Kosack, Grobe und Jakubek. Fotoattest Neumann BPP (2023)

Provenienz: 22. Edgar Mohrmann-Auktion (1934)
„Rheingold“ (266. Heinrich Köhler-Auktion, 1989)
„Duckwitz“ (93. Corinphila-Auktion, 1996)
„Pour le Merite“ (128. Corinphila-Auktion, 2001)
Pietro Provera (Eigentümerzeichen)


3000

The House Style : Designing a Page in the Stamp Auction Catalogue


48 DANISH WEST INDIES



André Bollen



Los-Nr SG.-No. Ausruf


6119 Z3, Z7  1870, folded letter datelined St. Thomas, July 28, to Hamburg, Germany, franked with two 1864 1d rose red, plate 125, an horizontal strip of four 3d rose, plate 5, all cancelled with C51 oval obliterator of St. Thomas, 1d reds also partially tied by red St. Thomas PAID c.d.s. (29 Jul) and London transit, Hamburg machine arrival backstamp (8 Aug), horizontal fold clear of adhesives, an impressive double rate letter, fine.

Provenance: Collection André Bollen, Heinrich Köhler, Wiesbaden, 8 Feb 1983, lot 653


800

The House Style : Designing a Page in the Stamp Auction Catalogue

BAYERN
DER SCHWARZE EINSELER




Blick auf Schloss Preibach




R 104 1 Kreuzer tiefschwarz, Platte 1, senkrechter 6er-Struktur, die unten Marke unten links- bis vollrandig, sonst alle Werte beidseitig mit fast vollständigen Zwischenlinien, mit einzeln aufgesetzten gMR 172 und nebengestrichelten Halbkreis "WOLKENBACH 14 9" sowie Langstempel "Charge" auf rektifiziertem Briefballe an das Bezirksgericht in Aichach. Wichtige Papiereigenschaften bei der 3. Marke unter E von BAYERN sowie ein kleinformatiger Bohreranstrich am rechten Rand, sonst streifenfrei (siehe Verlaß-Spur zwischen der 3. und 4. Marke als ordnungsgelieferter Ersatz). Eine der spektakulärsten Briefe Bayerns, größte bekannte Mehrfachfrankatur der Nr. 1 (es sind nur 2 weitere Sechserstufen der Nr. 1 auf Brief registriert, beide in der a-Farbe, von denen einer seit 90 Jahren nicht mehr aufgetaucht ist) und größte bekannte gestrichelte Einheit der b-Farbe. Ein einmaliges Stück. Fotoartist Steggrübler BVP (siehe Katalog Nr. 104)


Provision: Klaus Alfred Wünschger (Dr. R. Herres, 2004) 40.000,-

SAMMLUNG  DRIVAN 19


The House Style : Designing a Page in the Stamp Auction Catalogue



Die St. Martinskirche in Braunschweig



John R. Boker, Jr.



Los-Nr	Mi-Nr	EE	<p>1 Silbergroschen auf gelb, linienförmig durchstochen 17, zwei Einzelwerte mit jeweils leicht aufgesetzter Nummer „8“ auf Faltbrief des herzoglichen Stadgerichts mit nebengesetztem blauen DKr. „BRAUNSCHWEIG 8 SEPT.“ (1864) an das Amtsgericht zu Hasselfelde mit rückseitigem Ankunftsstempel; die linke Marke unten Scherenschnitt, rechts mit großem Teil der Nebenmarke (hier der Durchstich sehr schön sichtbar), die linke Marke vom Oberrand stammend mit vollständigem (dreiseitigen) Durchstich, letztere rechts kleiner verklebter Flachriss, sonst befindet sich die Frankatur in einwandfreier Erhaltung, die Briefhülle in den Faltungen leichte Altersspuren. Einzig bekannter Brief mit einer Mehrfachfrankatur dieser Marke aus einer der großen Braunschweig-Jedenzeiten</p> <p>Provenienz: Sammlung Rothschild (Hammer 1939) John R. Boker, Jr. (1988)</p>	Ausruf
3831	11C			7000

The House Style : Designing a Page in the Stamp Auction Catalogue



Alfred H. Casper




6122

Michel

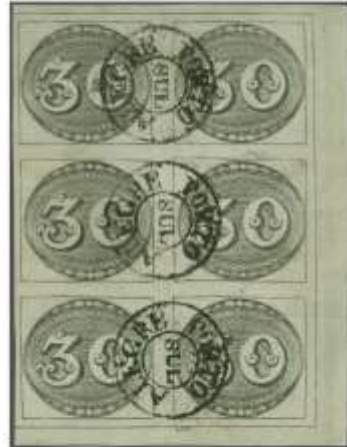
Start price
in €

6122 27 para. black on pink wove paper, a large margined example of magnificent colour, used in 1858 cover from Jassy to Roman tied by post "LASSY" / "MOLDOVA" circular datestamp (Aug 22) in blue. Central file fold well away from the delightful adhesive and one side flap missing but, of the 6 covers recorded from Jassy bearing the 27 paras, just this and one other bear stamps of this quality, this being the earliest recorded cover from Jassy with the adhesive used in the third week of issue. Illustrated in the Hübner's handbook on page 281 fig. 2. A splendid rare cover for the connoisseur of classic philately. Sigurd Frossell, Carl Hübner (1996), A. Diena (1987) in *1850-1860*.
Reference: Ekshid, Monocéphale and official on the Exhibit page.
Provenance: Collection Dr. M.K. Gilbert & Kähler
 Collection Steven, Harpers, London (1937)
 Collection Alfred H. Casper, Harpers, New York, 18-21 Nov 1937, lot 331
 Corophila sale 74, March 1987, lot 3682.


€ 15'000




View of Porto Alegre




3028



Saul Newbury



Norman Hubbard



Dr. Hugo Guggel

Start

Start price
in €

3028 50 c. grey-black, Intermediate Impression, the famous used "semi-Xilopages" block of six, from the right hand side of the top pair of 18 subjects with full horizontal and vertical margins on three sides from the first Composite Plate, State D (numbers 1472-1515) in, good to large margins all round and showing small portion of dividing line at base, connected by three centrally struck circular "PHOTO ALLEGRE / SAUL" handstamps (dated Aug 1860) in black. Slight trowed bend on central stamps not affecting the dramatic appearance. Extremely rare with just three used multiples larger than four known, this without doubt being the finest of the three. A magnificent multiple for the connoisseur.
Reference: illustrated in Jackert "Die Xilopages im Hübnerblock" on page 19 and on the front cover of Jose Alde's "Die Ocktopages", also illustrated in L.G. Brodman's article on Saul Newbury's collection in the Collector Club Contemporary Handbook (1994).
Provenance: Saul Newbury (1987)
 Norman Hubbard, Siegel, New York, 23 May 1968, lot 2019
 Dr. Hugo Guggel, Corophila sale 183, Sept 2013, lot 3498.

€ 10'000



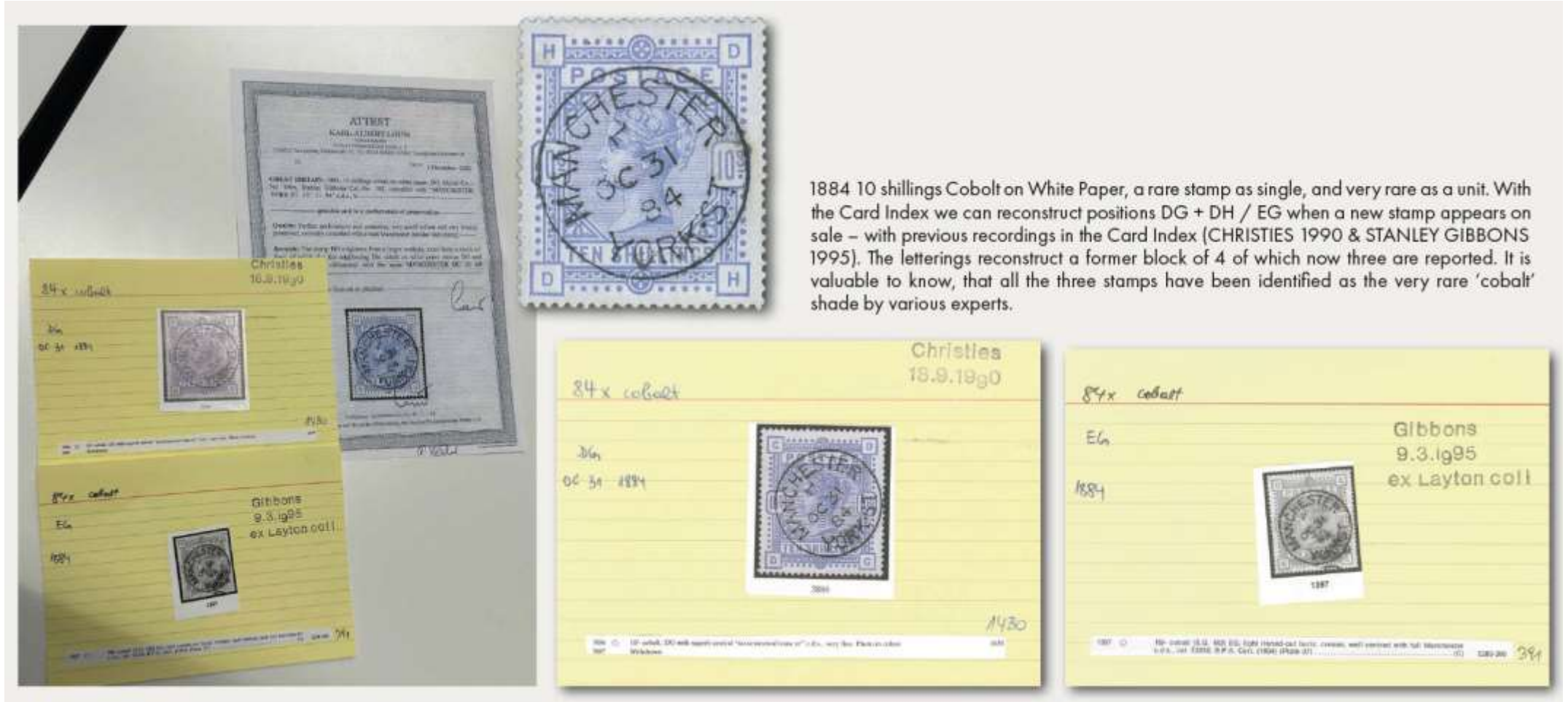
The Karl Louis Card Index



Click on the image for the VIDEO,

THE
KARL LOUIS
"CARD INDEX"
GREAT BRITAIN
1840-1910

The Karl Louis Card Index



1884 10 shillings Cobalt on White Paper, a rare stamp as single, and very rare as a unit. With the Card Index we can reconstruct positions DG + DH / EG when a new stamp appears on sale – with previous recordings in the Card Index (CHRISTIES 1990 & STANLEY GIBBONS 1995). The letterings reconstruct a former block of 4 of which now three are reported. It is valuable to know, that all the three stamps have been identified as the very rare 'cobalt' shade by various experts.

The Karl Louis Card Index

1840. One 1d. Black, Plate 11 FA is compared with its previous card from the Card Index (CAVENDISH 1994), and we can immediately see how the corner is repaired!

1840 2d. Blue, Plate 2 OB-PD – originally a block of 6 (CHRISTIES 1984), on the early card from the Card Index correctly described as defective and scarce. A block of 4 OB-PC appears from the block of 6 appears later (BONHAMS 2003) being repaired (correctly described) in the upper margin of the block. The same block of 4 is offered again four years later (GROSVENOR 2007).

§4 : Context (2) Going Forward

The first 20 years of collecting (1860's to 1880's)

A hobby for an intellectual elite

For about 100+ years (1880's to 2000's) the hobby was a people's movement

Since year 2000 or so ...

A hobby for an intellectual elite (again)

An new battle in philately

In Summary

1. Deluxe auction catalogues with high quality colour illustrations of virtually every item, integrated into the lotting text are a relatively modern innovation.
2. For the first hundred years or so, the best that could be hoped for was occasional black and white photographic plates, generally containing as many stamps as could be crammed on and often of indifferent quality. However, even this was a marked improvement on the very earliest catalogues which relied solely on the imprecise and often optimistic written descriptions.



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The First Single Owner Sale in its Hard Bound Presentation



21st Century – Way of Collecting

Homing Pigeons - useful messengers even for connecting secluded islands

unusual first print in green instead of blue
 COLOMBIER - pigeon left
 pigeon post for mail run (acknowledged by German law until 1900)
 Stamps from the siege of Paris
 die proof
 Carrier pigeons became famous by their success during the siege of Paris in 1870, and were introduced everywhere by the military - including in New Zealand. Then, they proved to be useful for the postal system.

Great Barrier Island lies about 100 km NE of Auckland. Originally with an agricultural population, several mines open in the late 19th century. Until 1900, however, the governmental New Zealand Post Office failed to serve the communication needs of this secluded island.

In June 1898, the young businessman M. H. Howie starts a pigeon mail line and, in November 1898, issues a stamp for his Pigeon Post Service - the earliest adhesive in the world for the prepayment of fees for an airmail service.

200 sheets of 18 stamps each were produced from three different sheets (rows 1 and 4, rows 2 and 5, rows 3 and 6 are identical).

TWO COMPLETE SHEETS HAVE SURVIVED.




21st Century – Way of Collecting

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
Kingdom of Italy from 17th March 1861


Postal Convention Denmark / Norway 19th November 1851
Postal Convention Denmark / Thurn & Taxis 27th August 1857
Basic 39 sk summer rate via Hamburg
(Ref. Circulars 20th July 1854 and 20th February 1855)
1855 Apr 1st - 1861 Mar 16th

Triple Norwegian weight class / 8-fold French weight class (153 sk)



	This cover:	Single rate:
BERGEN 1858 07 20	Norwegian postage (x3): 45 sk	(x1): 15 sk
K.O.D.P.A. HAMBURG 07 24	Swedish postage (x1): 15 sk	(x1): 15 sk
HAMBURG Th & T 07 24	Danish postage (x3): 15 sk	(x1): 15 sk
TOUR-T 2 VALENCIENNES 07 27	German postage (x3): 24 sk	(x1): 13 sk
GENOVA 07 29	Belgian postage (x2): 7 sk	(x1): 13 sk
	French and Sicilian postage (x6): 22 sk	(x1): 13 sk
		39 sk.

153 sk different rate (37.5 to 45.0 grammes) to Genova. Weight mark "3" (ods) confirms a triple weight letter outside France. Black manuscript "36W" on front left side confirms a weight of 36 grammes and sixfold rate (in France). Red crayon "39 (ogr)" equals the postage from Hamburg to destination. Black boxed "PD" confirms that postage has been paid to destination.

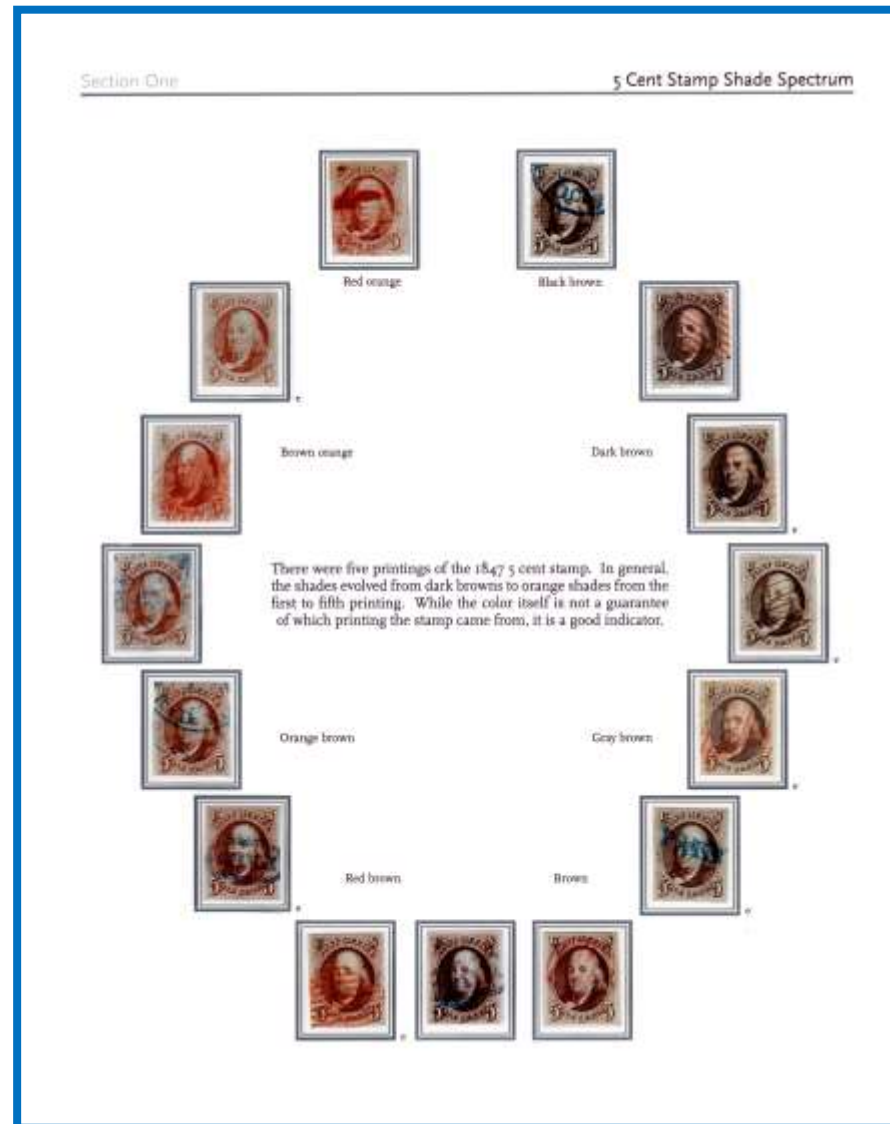


K.O.D.P.A. HAMBURG 24/7
HAMBURG TH & T 24/7
"3 Luth. via France"
GENOVA 29/7 1859

The only and highest recorded rate on complete cover sent abroad.



21st Century – Way of Collecting



The Sixth Wave : Scott Trepel / Siegel Auction Galleries

The Sixth Wave

Every collector can collect something that is part of the continuum that is art and be able to say, without stretching the truth, that there is an element of immortality in what they have collected.

STEWART TURCOTTE

Every time I prepare to write a catalogue entry for a philatelic treasure, I ask the question, what makes this item so special? I asked that question 106 times for this catalogue.

To come up with all of the answers, it took 38 years of accumulated experience and a month of eighteen-hour days researching paper and digital records, hunting down leads, turning the pages of dusty old books in the Collectors Club library, and inflicting a modest degree of marital neglect.

In the broader view, what makes the Gross collection so special? Experienced philatelists can fully appreciate where Bill Gross stands in the pantheon of great stamp collectors, but I wish to explain it to those who might not know enough to judge the importance of this collection and the items it contains. This also gives me a chance to present my Wave Theory of stamp collecting—there have been five waves, and the sixth is starting.

The William H. Gross collection is the product of 25 years of diligent collecting, virtually unlimited resources, and the wise decision to listen to knowledgeable advice about rarity, quality and opportunity. In the past, great collections were formed with the help of professionals—Warren Colson, Eugene Klein, Ezra Cole and the Weill brothers, to name a few American dealers. In the future, the name Shreve will be inextricably associated with the Gross collection.

As any serious collector in any area will attest, there is always a critical moment when the stars and planets align, and an opportunity arises, requiring a *carpe opportunitatem* decision. For Bill Gross, it was Christie's sale of the Ishikawa

more significant than auction sales at this time, and it was access to material through dealers that gave these collectors the opportunity to build important collections in competition with Ferrary. Additionally, during the First Wave, many wonderful discoveries were being made, as a new generation of dealers searched the world for hidden philatelic treasures. Many of these were snapped up by collectors other than Ferrary. The 24¢ 1869 Invert block (lot 89) was found around 1888 and sold to Thorne. The 10¢ 1847 Bible block was discovered around 1910 and sold to Gibson. The 90¢ Newbury cover (lot 50) was bought by Ernest Jacobs from the addressee's heirs in 1912. These iconic items come from the last great period of philatelic discovery, which for the most part ended just after World War I.

Beginning in 1917, there was a great turnover in major collections. Worthington's was sold in 1917. Three years after Duveen's death in 1919, his collection was dispersed through private sales. Ferrary died in 1917, and four years later his massive collection was sold in a series of auctions. These sales of important worldwide collections formed before World War I started the Second Wave, in which collecting took place on an unprecedented scale, with even more participants and capital investment. Collectors such as King George V, Burrus, Caspary, Emerson, Gibson, Green, Hind, Lapham, Lichtenstein and Newbury dominated the Second Wave, which began to wind down during and after World War II. Lichtenstein's death in 1947 removed him from the market. Caspary's worldwide collection was sold

The House Style : The Result and its Effects

HALL OF FAME

The Ultimate Concept for the Collector



The nature of our hobby and business is
Printed Presentations and Physical Formats

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The House Style : The Result and its Effects

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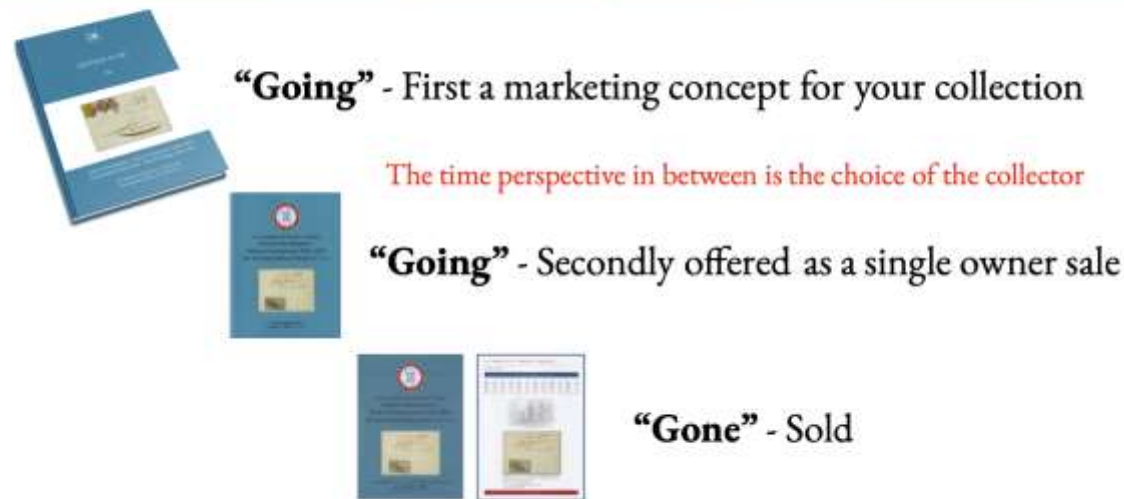
The Ultimate Concept for the Collector



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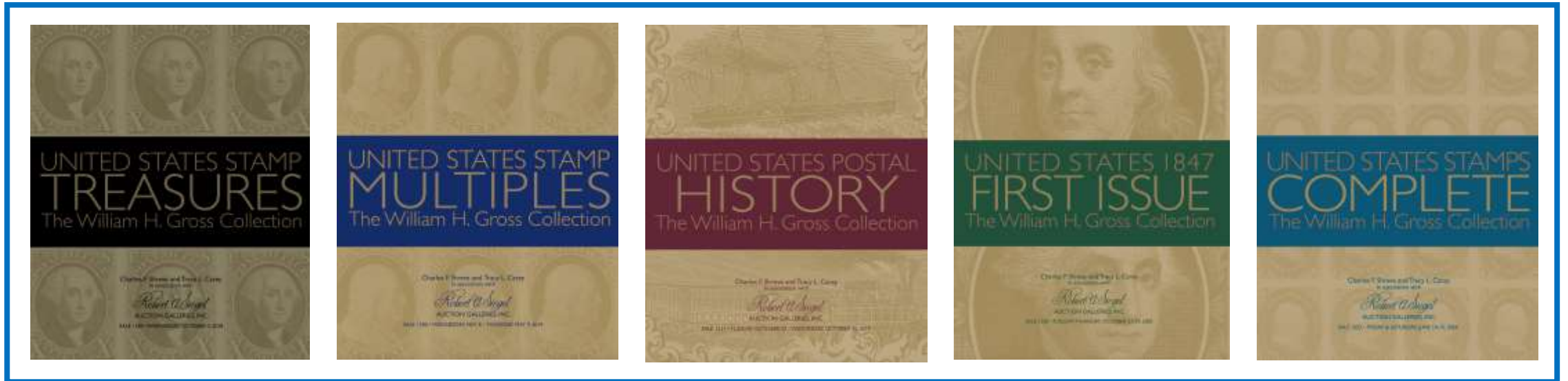
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The Gross Sales : 2018 – 2024



The Best Stamp Auction Catalogues Ever Made!

The Sixth Wave : The Gross Sales

The William H. Gross Collection

Wednesday, October 3rd, will be a bittersweet day for us. On that day we'll begin the series of auction sales to disperse one of the greatest United States stamp and postal history collections ever formed. We are selling not just any collection, but the collection formed by the world-renowned bond fund manager, William H. "Bill" Gross.

Many people know of Bill Gross from his consistent appearance and success in business channels over the years. He is the legendary investor, managing billions of dollars of assets and masterfully analyzing the financial markets. But we are among the few who know a side of Bill Gross that is not so public. It is the person we have grown to admire and respect over our quarter-century relationship.

It began with a telephone call from Bill late in 1992. He wanted to bid in an auction at Fox, Broese & Mohr, a company we managed for many years. He introduced himself by saying, "I would like to make arrangements to spend upwards of one million dollars," which we thought was odd, since the entire auction was barely worth that much. Up to that point, we had never heard of Bill Gross or the reputation he was building in the financial world. Although he led in the auction, he was largely uninterested. As with many collectors starting out, he was just beginning to feel his way in the market, learning the material and the values. Bill's great insight made him a quick learner, and he rapidly developed a keen eye for quality and awareness of which items were "important."

Bill approached us early on and asked if we would become his philatelic advisors, which he later described as his "golf swing" teacher of stamps. He was determined to build what he hoped would be one of the most important United States collections ever formed. Bill certainly had the means and inclination to embark on such a journey. That he chose us to be his trusted guides was a life-changing moment for us. We remain grateful for his decision and facilitated by the books.

It was fortunate that Bill made his decision to build an important collection in 1992, just before the collection formed by Stefan Ishikawa was going under the hammer at Christie's. Bill asked us to advise and represent him in the sale. Even at this tentative stage in his collecting career, Bill understood and recognized the extraordinary items processed in that sale. If he were going to build a world-class collection, the Ishikawa sale was a critical buying opportunity.

Over the two-day auction in September 1993, Bill was largely successful in acquiring many of the important items from the Ishikawa collection, and we were excited to have succeeded him in the process. After the auction, he asked us if our very young son, Andrew, collected stamps, and we said not yet, given he was only three years old. Bill's response was, "well, he does now... I want to give him his 40¢, which I just bought." It was a magnificent God bless postage cover he paid many thousands of dollars for just a few hours earlier. It was the first of Bill's many generous and kind gestures towards our family.

Over the next two and a half decades we assisted Bill in arranging what we witness as some of the most notable and breathtaking assemblages of some of the most iconic and desirable items in United States philately. This first auction sale is just the tip of the Gross philatelic iceberg, with more auctions to follow in 2019 and 2020.

While working together in building this collection—Bill always calls his collection "our" collection—he has deployed a remarkable generosity able to extend to the world in general. A gesture that still haunts the two of us in quiet reflection occurred when the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in Washington, D.C., accepted an additional \$2,000,000 as legal co-contributor of the new William H. Gross National Stamp Gallery. After Bill had already committed the total gift of \$9,000,000, he agreed to fund the additional \$2,000,000, with one proviso: the main gallery within the museum—the National Stamp Salon, which was to hold the museum's most famous and valuable stamp treasures—had to be named for us. Having a Smithsonian gallery with your name on it is an unusual honor, so in the first, and it was Bill's generosity that made it happen for us.

More important, Bill's philanthropy has made a huge difference to so many less fortunate people in the world, and stamps have played a role. How? Because in 1997, Bill approached us and said it was time to start selling his stamp collections from countries other than the United States (he was still actively adding to the U.S.). In the period from 2007 through 2016, Bill sold in excess of \$27,000,000 worth of his worldwide stamps and donated most of those proceeds to such worthy causes as Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières, Mikewitzan Village Project at the Earth Institute and the Smithsonian National Postal Museum. Just as earlier sales have made a difference in the world, some portion of the proceeds from the forthcoming auction series will benefit charitable organizations.

Returning to the opening thought of this introduction, it is a bitter-sweet moment for us. Letting go of "our" stamp collection is difficult, but Bill has made the decision it is time to share his philatelic treasures with other collectors. He wants them to take on the responsibility of protecting and sharing the rare and unique artifacts of America's postal history. As he discovered, the pride of ownership is outlived when others join in the journey.

Thank you, Bill, for your trust, kindness and willingness to let us participate with you in building a United States philatelic collection that will be talked about and admired for generations to come.











CHARLES F. SHREVE
TRACY L. CAREY



The Sixth Wave : A Design Concept

CENSUS OF 3-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL SPECIAL PRINTING (SCOTT 181)

CENSUS OF 3-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL SPECIAL PRINTING (SCOTT 181)


<p>Census No. Sale History Certification</p>  <p>181-UNC-01 Zurbar, RAS 10/0/0 PFC 3437 "Genuine" PFC 3435 "Genuine"</p>	 <p>181-UNC-02 Zurbar, RAS 10/0/0 PFC 3437 "Genuine" PFC 3435 "Genuine"</p>
<p>Census No. Sale History Certification</p>  <p>181-UNC-03 Eigel, Copyrights 5/29/2023 "Newport", RW 5/17/2008 PFC 11111 "Genuine" PFC 10094 "Genuine" PFC 60753 "Genuine" Signed "W.H.C." (Faint)</p>	 <p>181-UNC-04 RAS 133/1/0 PFC 84702/01 RAS 2807 "Lark", RAS 0/2/2000 PFC 48055 "Genuine" PFC 11543 "Genuine" PFC 22049 "Genuine" PFC 28114 (2000) "Genuine" PFC 43378 (2000) "Genuine" (Faded VV 30) See 181 on this sale</p>
<p>Census No. Sale History Certification</p>  <p>181-UNC-05 W 1670 "Genuine" PFC 33064 "Genuine"</p>	 <p>181-UNC-06 "Johnson", RAS 5/25/00 "Special cancel file" McNail Superior 10/20/1992 "on the 8th level" Loren, SFC 1/21/2000 Assigned as co-collector Wagon, RW 4/11/2019 PFC 20810 "Genuine" with a small dot at top left and hand PFC 30390 "Genuine" with a small dot spot at top left"</p>
<p>Census No. Sale History Certification</p>  <p>181-UNC-07 PFC 249 "Genuine" PFC 21602 "Genuine"</p>	 <p>181-UNC-08 PFC 373 "Genuine"</p>
<p>Census No. Sale History Certification</p>  <p>181-UNC-09 Casper, HKS 11/11/04 Lyle, RAS 1/28/1993 Calk, RAS 2/26/1988 Winters, SW 3/6/1998 RAS 3/10/1998 PFC 23867 "Genuine" PFC 102525 "Genuine" PFC 320141 "Genuine"</p>	 <p>181-UNC-10 Hills, NYZ Photo © 1983 The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation</p>

SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES - 99 - APRIL 29-30, 2021

1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING

1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING
5-CENT BRIGHT BLUE, SCOTT 181

ONE OF NINE EXAMPLES AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS



181

181 * 5c Bright Blue, Special Printing (181). Without gum as issued, deep rich color on fresh bright paper, full and intact perfor all around, wide margins

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 1875 5-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING ON HARD PAPER. THIS IS THE RAREST OF ALL SPECIAL PRINTINGS AND ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES STAMPS. ONLY TEN EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS, INCLUDING ONE IN THE MILLER COLLECTION AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our census of Scott 181, available at our website at <http://siegelauction.com/census/00000181>, contains only ten examples, including one in the Miller collection owned by The New York Public Library number 10, leaving nine available to collectors. One (number 8) was certified in 1952 and needs to be reexamined for condition and identification. Another (number 9) has a confirmed fault. Two have perforations touching the design at bottom (numbers 1 and 3). One other has perforations partly scissor-separated (at sheet number 5). This leaves only four sound and well-connected examples available to collectors with intact perforations: numbers 2, 4 (the stamp offered here), 7 and 9. This offering is a significant opportunity to add one of the rarest stamps in U.S. philately without competing on condition.

Census no. 181-UNC-08. Ex "Lilla". With 1963, 1998, 2002 and 2006 P.F. certificates (VF 80)..... 450,000.00

SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES - 99 - APRIL 29-30, 2021



The Sixth Wave : A Design Concept

CENSUS OF ONE-CENT ROTARY PERF 11 (SCOTT 596)

CENSUS OF ONE-CENT ROTARY PERF 11 (SCOTT 596)

<p>Census No. Sub-Number Location</p>	<p>596-CAN-01 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-02 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-03 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>
<p>Census No. Sub-Number Location</p>	<p>596-CAN-04 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-05 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-06 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>
<p>Census No. Sub-Number Location</p>	<p>596-CAN-07 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-08 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-09 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>
<p>Census No. Sub-Number Location</p>	<p>596-CAN-10 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-11 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-12 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>
<p>Census No. Sub-Number Location</p>	<p>596-CAN-13 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-14 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>	<p>596-CAN-15 Lot 101 (100) (100) Inclusive: 101-1000 100-1000 "Common" (100) 100-1000 "Common" (100)</p>

MIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES — 190 — APRIL 25-30, 2021

1912-26 ISSUES

ONE-CENT GREEN, ROTARY PRESS, PERF 11, SCOTT 596
ONE OF 15 RECORDED EXAMPLES



302

302 In Green, Rotary, Perf 11 (596), with "Kansas City Mo." Bureau postmark, dark shade and rich color, fine impression, well-covered for this difficult issue, very thin spot at bottom left, small corner crease at top right.

VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF SCOTT 596, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST STAMPS IN ALL OF UNITED STATES PHILATELY. ONLY 13 ARE RECORDED, OF WHICH ONLY FOUR ARE CONFIRMED AS SOUND.

The discovery of the stamps that would eventually become Scott 596 and 594 was announced in a November 1936 article in the *Stamp Specialist* by Max Juhl. A third rotary press issue, the 2c Harding (Scott 613), would not be discovered for another two years. Scott 596 is a slightly taller design than both the flat plate printing and the rotary coil wave printing, or Scott 594, due to the direction it was rolled around the rotary press printing cylinder. The "roll stamp" was considered to be a variety of Scott 596, the "wavy" Rotary Perf 11. It was given its own Scott number in 1963.

All three issues (Scott 594, 596 and 613) were rotary sheet waste perforated 11 in both directions on the flat plate perforating machine. It is unclear whether they were produced at the same time. Production quality and quantity were very low, due to the rotary press stamp's natural tendency to curl, and the use of the flat plate perforator for the slightly different-sized rotary printing.

Our census of Scott 596, available at <http://sirgeluctions.com/census/scott596>, contains 13 stamps, all used or precancelled. None are graded above 70. Only 5 of the 13 have postal marks, and only one of these is completely sound (number 1), realized \$150,000 (hammer in our 2000 Whitman sale). Only three precancelled copies are confirmed as sound (numbers 10, 11 and 13). One has not been seen since 1960 (number 6) so its condition has not been verified. Therefore, only one postally cancelled and three precancelled copies are confirmed as sound. The example offered here has trivial underrivings flaws and better centering than most.

Census no. 596-CAN-07. Ex. Ewing (1940 Harner, *Booklet* side) where described as "uncatalogued variety of 1c and the only known copy". With 1965 and 1968 P.F. certificates.

MIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES — 191 — APRIL 25-30, 2021



The House Style

Your Collection deserves
a Royal Treatment, too ...



We know that our Buyers of today
are our Consignors of tomorrow.

The Global Philatelic Network

1. We are in New York, Amsterdam, Zürich, Wiesbaden, and Hong Kong, and we welcome collectors, buyers, and vendors.
2. Our companies collectively have more than 400 years of experience, specialising in stamps, postal history, and other material for auctions.
3. Our primary activities involve live auctions, wherein we meticulously prepare, design, and print physical catalogues, for distribution worldwide.
4. We acknowledge the significance of every single item. If its importance is enhanced by its provenance, we undertake thorough research to locate the necessary information and ensure that the philatelic pedigree is presented.
5. Our companies take pride in transparent business execution, to achieve the utmost satisfaction for our vendors and buyers.

We are a Network

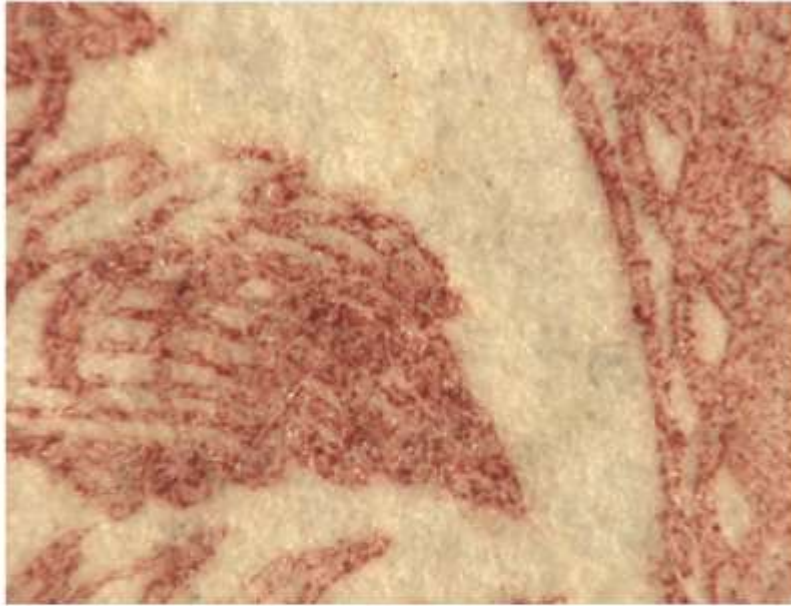
We are robust

We are traditional

We want to make a difference

We are reliable

The InHouse VSC 8000 for Examinations



VSC 8000

We are the only stamp auction house in the world having invested in our own VSC8000. It offers forensic examination methods at the very highest level. Over time, we are building up an extensive database of genuine reference items. As the VSC saves all the parameters for each image, we can compare questionable pieces with genuine pieces from the database at any time, enabling us to make a statement on authenticity. This is a major

advantage for all consignors and buyers with us. Consignors can be sure that we can check rare varieties in-house, while buyers can be equally sure that we have thoroughly checked the quality and authenticity of expensive items beforehand. We are also available to assist research philatelists with access to our equipment by prior arrangement.

ProFi (The Provenance Finder)



Philatelic Expertise

We maintain an international perspective, uniquely positioned to offer innovative concepts. Our group is dedicated to preserving and upholding the traditions of our business, which we recognise as critical to our success. Our goal is to consistently meet and surpass customer expectations.

We firmly believe in preparing detailed descriptions and ensure these are presented in the most professional and high-quality manner. This includes detailed technical information. For each philatelic area of study, we call upon industry leading philatelic experts and specialists to describe the material entrusted to us.



ProFi

We understand the significance of every single item. If its importance is enhanced by its provenance, we will research and locate the necessary information and ensure that the Philatelic Pedigree is presented. Our philatelic records relating to provenance are unique and unparalleled within our industry. We not only have the renowned Card Index systems, but we have also developed the world's first digital philatelic database, Provenance Finder (ProFi). ProFi is a database with more than 2,000,000 references of philately from all over the world.



The Karl Louis Card Index



ADDED VALUE BY PROOF OF PROVENANCE

Pick of the Pack



« Provenance is a seal of quality As in Art, Provenance is an indispensable attribute »

Describing Philatelic rarities calls for more than just quoting catalogue numbers and values! As in Art, Provenance is an indispensable attribute. The further back a philatelic pedigree goes, the more coveted the rarity becomes for collectors! When the moment has come to sell an important collection, your stamps and covers deserve the very best provenance research and accurate descriptions: both contribute towards greater demand and higher realisations.

Corinthila auction lot descriptions for Great Britain, especially the 1840-1901 Queen Victoria Issues, provide comprehensive and important provenance information. The latest Corinthila auctions in Zurich have shown: provenances bring 'Added Value'!

We invite you to compare the number of provenances given in the Great Britain 'BESANÇON' and the British Post Offices Abroad 'DUBOIS' collections offered by Corinthila with specialised Great Britain sales of any other stamp auction house.

GB Collections offered by Corinthila in 2019–2022	No. of Lots offered	No. of Provenances mentioned
BESANÇON I (2019)	308	221
BESANÇON II (2020)	403	305
BESANÇON III (2021)	345	244
BESANÇON IV (2022)	303	221
DUBOIS I (2020)	307	306
DUBOIS II (2021)	385	397



For more information on provenance research, or if you intend selling your Great Britain Collection, please contact our Managing Director Karl Louis: louis@corinthila.ch

The 1848, 10d. brown handstamped SPECIMEN „puzzle“

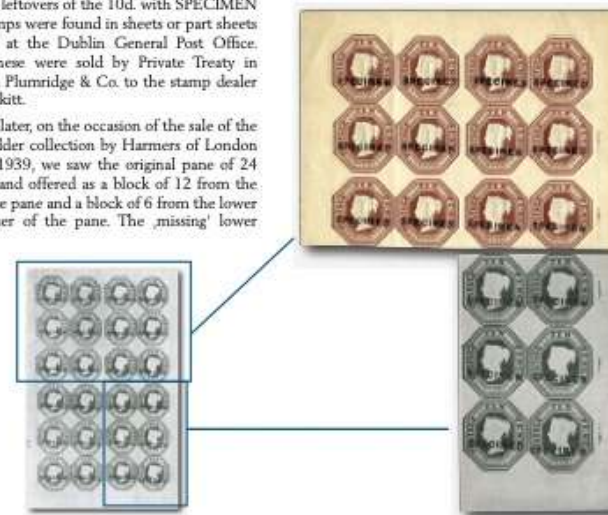
Sometimes the analysis of historic philatelic magazines, or auction lots offered in historic auction catalogues, raises unexpected question marks. A frequent query raised is, why a large mint multiple, spotted in one of these early records, has never been seen again.

This is the case for an impressive mint pane of 24 of the 1848, 10d. brown handstamped SPECIMEN. This multiple was illustrated more than 110 years ago in 'THE BRITISH PHILATELIST', January 1912, on page 86. Since then, it has never been spotted again as a complete pane of 24.

The 10d brown overprinted SPECIMEN was used as samples attached to Postal Notices sent to all Postmasters in 1848 to announce the new issue. 73 leftovers of the 10d. with SPECIMEN handstamps were found in sheets or part sheets in 1899 at the Dublin General Post Office. 71 of these were sold by Private Treaty in 1904 via Plumridge & Co. to the stamp dealer W.H.Peckitt.

35 years later, on the occasion of the sale of the K. J. Mulder collection by Harmers of London in June 1939, we saw the original pane of 24 split up and offered as a block of 12 from the top of the pane and a block of 6 from the lower left corner of the pane. The „missing“ lower

right corner block of 6 was later seen in the T. P. Palmer collection, sold by Robson Lowe in October 1978 and in the Wade collection offered in March 1997 by Phillips. The puzzle of the split up 10d. SPECIMEN pane of 24 was solved. The upper half block of 12 was not to be seen for the next 64 years, until the sale of the K. J. Mulder collection in 1939! This 10d. half pane of 12 overprinted SPECIMEN was one of the „gems“ of the „Koh-I-Noor“ collection sold by Harmers of London in July 2003. Since then the half pane has resided in the BESANCON collection and will be offered in the June 2024 sale of the BESANCON collection at Corinthila in Zurich. More than 110 years of proven Provenance! How many items do we know which have a pedigree of that length?



The Auction Event Week : A LIVE Performance

THE CORINPHILA GAZETTE

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN

VOLUME 2024 | FEBRUARY | NUMBER 3

READ MORE

- Who are we at Corinphila? p. 7
- Through the eyes of Corinphila p. 3
- The Easter Frinking p. 5
- CORINPHILA KL - Karl Louis of Corinphila p. 8

We know that our Buyers of Today are the Consignors of Tomorrow

This is Your Invitation to Consign with us!

a) We at Corinphila transparently share concepts we offer to consignors.
 b) We adapt our offers to follow your desires and wishes when you want to sell.
 c) Single-Owner sales, and Name Sales, are only two of our specialties.
 d) Our concepts define the commitment we take and the cost-of-the-sale we undertake for your material and collection.
 e) The cost-of-sale we undertake, correspond with the commitment we charge.
 f) As a consignee we advise that you should carefully review offers and ask pertinent questions. Example of questions you may ask are:
 a. Ask about previous experience and past performance.
 b. Ask for law management of lots will be performed and how will the usual lots be handled. Ask for examples, case-possible sales and evidence. Ask about the competence of the staff and their experience and who exactly will be describing your material.
 c. Ask about the marketing approach, how advertising will be professional, and the marketing plan generally. How you will be able to measure ongoing feedback from these investments.
 d. Ask about expected sales.
 e. Ask if all material will be offered at live auction, or will parts of it be offered only online?
 f. Ask if a printed catalogue is offered, and the number of catalogues printed? How will the catalogue be distributed and to whom?
 g. Ask for law management of lots will be performed and how will the usual lots be handled. Ask for examples, case-possible sales and evidence. Ask about the competence of the staff and their experience and who exactly will be describing your material.
 h. Ask about the marketing approach, how advertising will be professional, and the marketing plan generally. How you will be able to measure ongoing feedback from these investments.
 i. Ask about expected sales.
 j. Ask if all material will be offered at live auction, or will parts of it be offered only online?

The first two issues of the GAZETTE were published in October and December 2023.

The GAZETTE reaches, in its printed format, our customers worldwide, being sent to more than 13,000+ different destinations across the world. Thank you so much for the feedback we have received following the first two issues. Your feedback proves that the GAZETTE is positively appreciated and desired.

This GAZETTE intends to reward you about the standstill situation you always have from us to consign when the timing is right for you. We have two Auction Event Weeks every year, and the next will take place in Zürich from 3 to 8 June 2024.

The latest date for consignments is 5 March 2024. Reach us always at www.corinphila.ch. Contact us by phone at +41 44 389 30 30 or by email at info@corinphila.ch.

When you offer your philatelic material or collection through Corinphila, we undertake to implement a traditional, value-added special service.

At Corinphila, we urge you, as a consignee, to thoroughly review the different offers that you receive from each of us.

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

BESANÇON | HEIMBÜCHLER | CASTRO-HARRIGAN | DUBOIS | "THE HUNTINGFIELD BLOCK"

Again, you are invited to consign. Call us today, call us tomorrow, or call us when your timing is the right for you. We promise that our offer stands above and beyond our competitors and can be benchmarked with other offers. If you are a buyer with us, we also wish to care for you when you want to sell. Who are we? - Turn through the next pages. What goes through our eyes will be identified, reviewed and presented in physical formats. We care for and preserve traditional working practices, and what we maintain should be the norm in our industry.

Your Sincerely,

Andreas Chelvi
Managing Director
achelvi@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00

Jonas Hällström
Managing Director
jhallstrom@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00

THE CORINPHILA GAZETTE

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN

VOLUME 2024 | MAY | NUMBER 4

READ MORE

- THE WHITE LINE SERIES - JOSEPH HACKMEYER p. 4
- A single one of SWEDEN NUMBER ONE - A historical material p. 5
- A complete selection of Spain's India supercataluña p. 8
- The Huntingfield Block p. 16

Our Auction Event Week takes place in Zürich 3-8 June: Welcome!

After six months of intensive hard work involving all our philatelists and our teams in Zürich, we are ready to present our upcoming sales catalogues. It's now time to look forward to a new Auction Event Week in Zürich - the financial center of Europe and the home of Corinphila since 1919. The auctions take place 3-8 June.

Arriving at our office at Winterthurerstr. 19, Corinphila is there to greet you with a smiling happy face. Gathered in the languages - German, English, French, Italian and Spanish, and also other offices have welcome you should feel at Corinphila.

Currency Complications and Rare Franking

This is one of four issues out of this kind and it is an important review. The cover is offered as lot #9026 bearing a long and remarkable provenance.

It first appeared alongside such nations as the Baden 9 Kreuzer Rose and the Tito-Büch block in the former of 1909 by General Gilbert and Howard Kohler, it sold for a remarkable 220,000 Reichsmark. The cover then disappeared into unknown hands for two decades, until resurfacing amongst the many series presented by Edward Luder in Zürich at the major public at the very first Corinphila sale in 1925.

It is described in 1925 as "Vind. 4. C.", then, unusually, *Assolutum* example, slightly overlapping, on letter great Party. After that, it went on to adorn many of the most notable collections of Swiss classics including the famous Solothurn-also-manufacturer Jean Bally, shown in 12 Francs at the Court of Honor of the international exhibition IMEXA 1948 in Basel. Continue on page 2...

BESANÇON | CAMPBELL | CARNIO | CASTRO-HARRIGAN | DUBOIS | ERIVAN | HEIMBÜCHLER | ROBERTS | SCHÄFER Sr.

The auction comprises no less than 12 releases, of which 10 are single-owner sales. It is a passion of ours to present high quality colour printed catalogues of the material entrusted to us. Printing and shipping is at the heart of our business to all customers who desire physical catalogues.

We are proud to be entrusted with such wonderful collections from our consignors and vendors. Again this is the strongest example that buyers return to Corinphila when it's time to consign and sell.

The GAZETTE is our newspaper and as a newspaper it should reflect our news and updates. The GAZETTE is also another example of the distinctive service we offer. Corinphila is different. We not only strive to be distinctive in the service we offer but also we want to make a difference for our buyers and consignors.

Good luck! We hope to see you in Zürich during the six day auction event. And in 8th June, either online, on the phone, or in the auction room bidding yourself or via your agent. We are traditional offering live bidding for all our sales.

Your Sincerely,

Andreas Chelvi
Managing Director
achelvi@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00

Jonas Hällström
Managing Director
jhallstrom@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00

THE CORINPHILA GAZETTE

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN

VOLUME 2024 | APRIL | NUMBER 2

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- Through the eyes of the Philatelist p. 7-3
- CHF 345,000 p. 8
- Philatelic Experts p. 4-5
- Offered by Corinphila 2024-2025 p. 6-8

Prices Realized from our Auction Event Week 3-8 June 2024 in Zürich

1,495 (+13%) Buyers from 76 (+13%) Different Country Destinations

Further to our Auction Event Week in Zürich 3-8 June, we are pleased to report strong results and an increasing market for us. We see to say in our consignments that we have the most extensive community of buyers. The time 1,495 buyers from 76 different country destinations participated. Our community increased with +187 buyers compared with the November sales, some of them are located at +23 new countries: Albania, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Sri Lanka. Why is this important to share? We know that if you are a potential consignee tomorrow. You should know the strength of Corinphila. The strength which makes most is the community of buyers.

The prices realized for the twelve sales 321-332 are attached, and they prove every very strong prices again.

As most of our buyers are following the LIVE sales online from a laptop, tablet, smart phone, or some even on a wide screen, we asked one of them to present his experience. Read Michael Burren's welcome perspective in the GAZETTE. *Through the Eyes of the Webcam.*

We have already started to look ahead - the next Auction Event Week takes place 25-30 November 2024. You are always invited and welcome to Corinphila. If you want to consign with us, get in contact with us today. We are open for consignments until 6 September.

The sales agent caught attention from attending guests and buyers being present in the auction room. At Corinphila we are fortunate that we have the central office ("Distribution") on the right side of the podium, inside the auction room, during the whole auction. The office represents the auction participants, and it should be perceived as a quality assurance which is unique for central Zürich and the auctions of Corinphila.

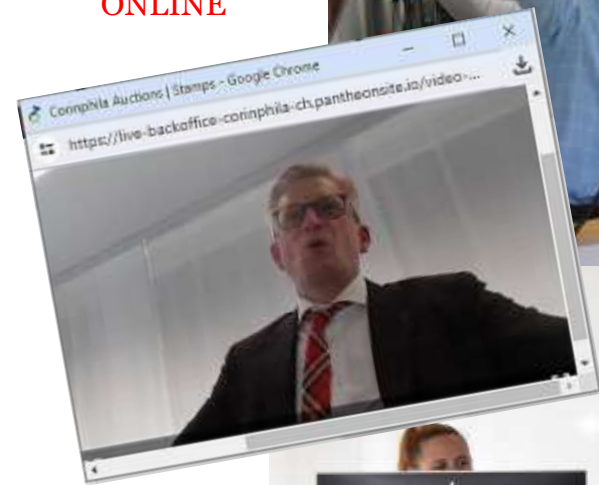
Andreas Chelvi
Managing Director
achelvi@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00

Jonas Hällström
Managing Director
jhallstrom@corinphila.ch
T +41 79 823 02 00



The LIVE AUCTION Performance

The Webcam
Perspective
ONLINE



Scale of Assymetries in the Industry

1. Descriptions
2. Provenances
3. References
4. Expertification
5. Catalogue Presentations
6. ONLINE Presentations
7. Advertising of Sales
8. Newsletter Communication
9. Shipping and Distribution of Catalogues
10. LIVE AUCTION Performanc
11. **Condition of Sales**
12. Payment Conditions
13. Payout Conditions

”Buyers of today are our
Consignors of tomorrow”

An assymetry in the rights of the buyer

4. The Auctioneer is liable for the authenticity of all single lots sold for a period of 5 years. This guarantee is expressly excluded in respect of collections, accumulations or mixed lots containing more than two stamps which are not described individually - those lots are excluded from any claims. The bidding for single lots which have been certified by an expert denotes the acceptance of the certificate by the Buyer, and in this case the Auctioneer cannot be held liable. If a prospective buyer wishes to bid with an extension on any single lot, the auctioneer must receive notice in writing at least 24 hours prior to the day of the auction; this written notice must give the reason why an extension is required and whose expert opinion is to be sought; the latter must be agreed by the auctioneer. Extensions for expert opinion will normally only be considered for reasons of genuineness or classification; requests for extension for reasons of condition will be decided by the auctioneer on behalf of the vendor prior to the sale. The auctioneer reserves the right to cancel any bid with an extension (notifying the bidder of his action) if in his opinion the item is not as described within the terms of the request for extension. All extensions must be cleared within 20 days of the auction, after which time the right of return is forfeited. Extensions are not granted on mixed lots or collections. All costs and charges for expert opinions are the responsibility and liability of the buyers.

1.2 There is no responsibility as to the condition of lots with a value of less than CHF 1'500 or its equivalent in other currencies. The catalogue may mention damage to the lots sold but does not draw up an exhaustive list. Bidders may consult the lot condition report, where available, either on the Internet or on request. Lots marked with a square next to the lot number are subject to federal control of precious metals (CMP), whose report is available on request.

1.4 Buyers have had the opportunity to examine the lots prior to the sale and are deemed to have examined all the lots purchased and to accept them in the condition in which they are found at the time of the auction, irrespective of the description given in the catalogue. This description is given as an opinion only and does not constitute any guarantee as to the authenticity of the items sold. **No claims will be accepted. Lots are sold as is.**

§5 : What did we want to say?

Content

The nineteenth century and their auction catalogues through to present concepts and the outlook going forward.

- Business as usual by implementing new concepts in traditional formats.
- We believe in printed presentations and physical formats

Mission

When the first dedicated auction sales of stamps took place in the 1870s there was no alternative to the printed catalogue. Today, alternatives are available and we will look at the differences in printed and digital presentations of auctions and the implications for both the trade and the collector. The presentation will cover philatelic aspects and business perspectives.

- The philatelic industry today is "assymetric" : What you believe is the same offers are not the same in any regards!

Paradigm*

The paradigm is our own subjective perspectives.

- We open up and invite for dialogue and discussion



What's it all about: GOING GOING SOLD!



CANADA THE ICONIC 12¢ BLACK OF CANADA

One of the most desired stamps of Canada and the British Empire, the 12¢ Black is a renowned rarity of classic philately.

Motivated by the famed portrait of Queen Victoria by Alfred Clark, and engraved by Alfred Jones of Rowden, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York, the stamp's iconic design is known to philatelists around the world. First shipped by the printer on May 14, 1851, the Hamilton post office – the origin of the cover offered here – was the first to receive the stamps, with 300 delivered on June 14, 1851.

The unusual design feature of "Twelve Pence" being chosen for the value rather than simply "One Shilling" has been a matter of some speculation. However, Clark Jones in "Canada Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery" provides the plausible explanation that it was in order to avoid confusion with either the British or Nova Scotia shillings, both of which carried different values.

In contrast to the 3d and 6d stamps, which paid the 1/2 rate for domestic mail and letters to the United States respectively, the 12d value saw little demand. The denomination, which paid the 1/2 rate to Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the British West Indies via Halifax/Boston, or the double rate to the United States, as in the case of this lot, was little used. This ultimately led to the withdrawal of the stamp in 1855, after only a few hundred examples were sold over nearly four years, out of 51,000 stamps that had been shipped by the printers.

Charles Pirby and George Arken, writing in *RNA Topics* ("The Twelve Pence Black Covers", 2009, Vol. 9, No. 4), note eight genuine examples of the 12d on covers; one is in the collection of H.M. King (Charles III), and two others – an 1855 cover to New York, and a domestic usage within Canada (see *Brussels*) – have not been recorded since 1913 and 1925 respectively. The example offered here is the earliest recorded usage of the 12d. Black on cover in the United States, and, if the Brusse cover is verified, given its inconclusive 1851 usage, may be the earliest recorded example of any 12d on cover. A spectacular world rarity.



CANADA THE ICONIC 12¢ BLACK OF CANADA



David Lloyd Rowden (1791-1861)
Scottish American merchant, banker and 2nd president of the State Antiq. Society of the State of New York



A street in Hamilton

7064 1851: 12 pence black, deep fresh colour and good even margins, used letter with its inside despatch mark "HAMILTON JY 19 1852" to New York via "DVID 28 Co", the stamp with slight traces of previous cancelling; it cover remarkably fresh, described in the sale of the "Well-Redeemed" stock of the 12 pence on cover. One of the origin in this of British North Am (Gibson's No. 1).
Reference: Distributed in *Wendrop S. Dege's The Postage Stamps and Post-Precedence* Alfred F. Davidson
Dr. G. M. Gahleit (Dr. R. Harwar 1868)
Well-Redeemed (Gibson's No. 1)
"Featherbed"

Corinphila Auktionen AG
Katalog 329: Raritäten Weltweit - Die Sammlung ERIVAN (Teil II)

Zun...erkauft!

Aktuelles Los (Ausruf: ...)

Losnummer: 7064

Aktuelles Gebot (Auktionssaal)

CHF 145.000

USD 152.946 EUR 147.418
GBP 126.610 HKD 1.195.321

Beschreibung

Colony of Canada 1851: 12 pence black, deep fresh colour and good even margins, used with central clear target on entire letter with frontside despatch mark "HAMILTON JY 19 1852" to New York, with



We will remain to be conservative

The past is our future and the future is right now

