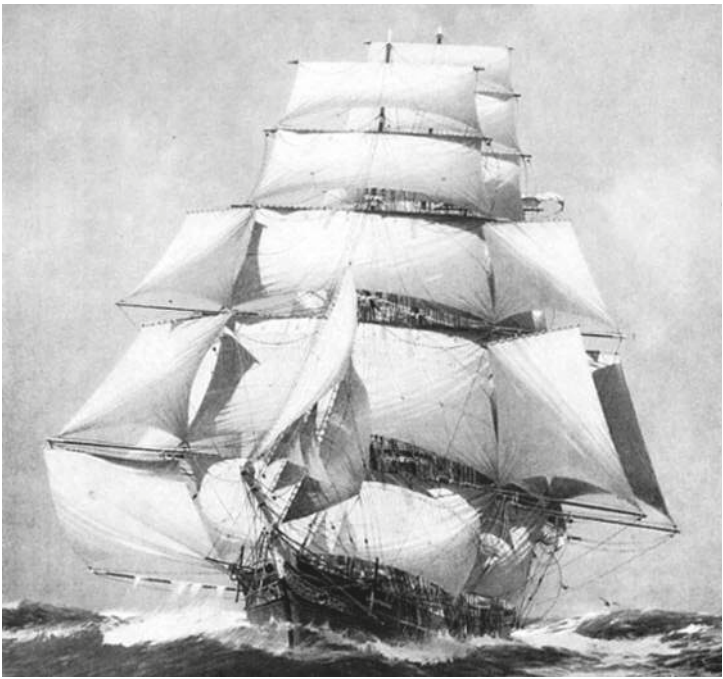


Welcome to the Auction Event Week

24 November to 2 December 2023

As reliable as a Swiss timepiece, our auctions occur twice a year (May/June and November/December). Herewith we present our next offering in the form of 12 sales; #309 to #320. With a wide range of worldwide philatelic material, we invite you to Zürich, to our **Auction Event Week**, which takes place from 24 November to 2 December 2023. We know from our frequent discussions with collectors, customers, bidders, and consignors, you all keenly anticipate our bi-annual **Corinphila Auction Event Weeks**. Both events come with **lights**, they say.



As a preview of the ‘DUBOIS’ sale #320 lot 30026, a remarkable and rare three coloured mixed franking of some charm, carried “**By Ship Lightning**”. **Lightning** was built by Donald McKay, a Canadian-born shipbuilder, at his shipyard in East Boston, Mass. **Lightning** was a clipper ship, a classic sailing ship of the 19th century, renowned for its beauty, grace, and speed. In its ultimate form, it was a long, slim, graceful vessel with projecting bow and radically streamlined hull, carrying an exceptionally large spread of sails on three tall masts. The emphasis on speed came partly from the desire to bring the first tea of the season back from China, as well as from the competition with the overland route across North America to the California goldfields. The **Lightning** set the all-time record for a single day’s sail, covering 436 nautical miles in 24h.

JOHNSTONE

HOMONNAY

MAYNE

MOORHOUSE

BERESFORD-WYLIE

SCHÄFER Sr & Jr

SIMPSON

ALEMANY

BACHMANN

VAN PELLECOM

KELEMENIS

CAMPELL

ALEMANY, BACHMANN, BERESFORD-WYLIE, CAMPELL, JOHNSTONE, HOMONNAY, KELEMENIS, MAYNE, MOORHOUSE, SCHÄFER Sr & Jr, VAN PELLECOM, SIMPSON, and TUORI, are all names of collectors who have herewith inscribed their names into the history of philately – as **Named Sales** presented by **Corinphila**.

Collectors and bidders can expect an extensive variety of rare philately and postal history from around the world, with spectacular specialised collections, much sought-after single items, and selected rarities.

From our home market, **Swiss Philately & Postal History**, we offer no less than three single vendor sales: #316, #317 and #318. From **Great Britain Philately & Postal History**, which is the second home of **Corinphila**, we also offer vendor-named catalogue sales: #313 and #319.

‘**BESANÇON**’
‘**DUBOIS**’
‘**PENELOPE**’
‘**POLAR LIGHT**’

‘BESANÇON’, ‘DUBOIS’, ‘PENELOPE’ and ‘POLAR LIGHT’ are four pseudonyms for collections developed over a life time of passionate collecting by collectors devoted to acquiring the very best material they could find from their field of study. These collectors have chosen **Corinphila** as their auction partner.

The attention and interest in our next **Auction Event Week** have always proven to be extensive. This auction event promises to be a grand finale to the philatelic year.

Remarkably, our auction week comprises 12 individual volumes – all carefully described, prepared, designed, printed and shipped to your destination.

These weighty volumes are underneath what is our “new” and first ever **CORINPHILA GAZETTE**. With an event week like

ours, the new **GAZETTE** will provide you with all the news and enlighten you on what not to miss out on when participating in the sales.

When our new **GAZETTE** reaches its full potential over time, we want it to be ranked as one of the important philatelic newspapers in the world.

We are proud to present to you the 12 volumes pertaining to our **Auction Event Week** in Zürich from 24 November to 2 December.

“ Many consignors start as bidders at our auction events, later they return to **Corinphila** to consign. ”



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CORporation INternationale de PHILAtélie

Corinphila is an abbreviation of **Corporation Internationale de Philatélie**, with its meaning to “cooperate”. Our cooperation always involves three parties: the **consignor** – Corinphila – **the bidders**. Many of our consignors begin their philatelic journey with us as bidders at our auction events, later returning to **Corinphila** to consign and to choose us as their auction partner.

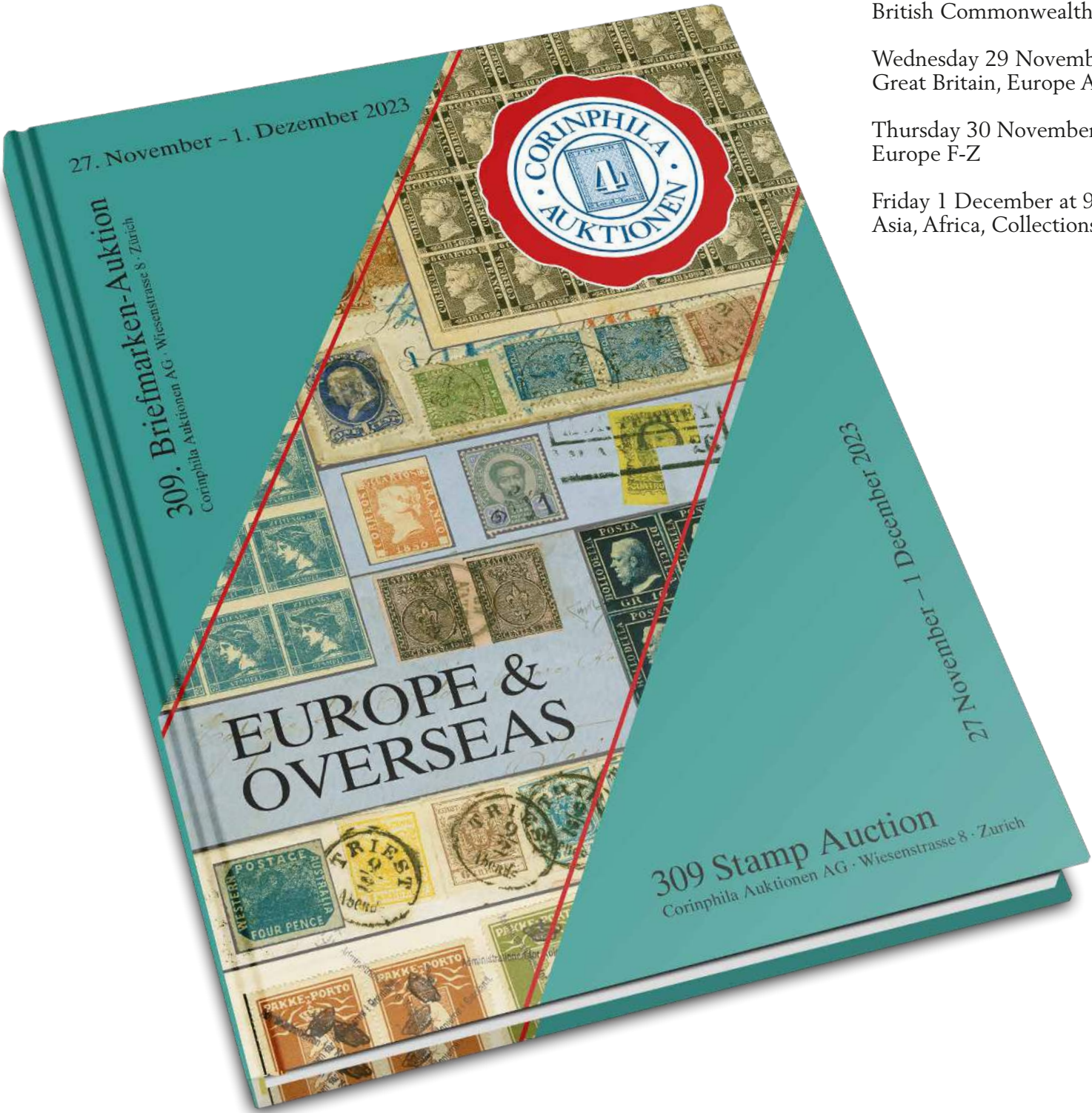
The Auction Event Week

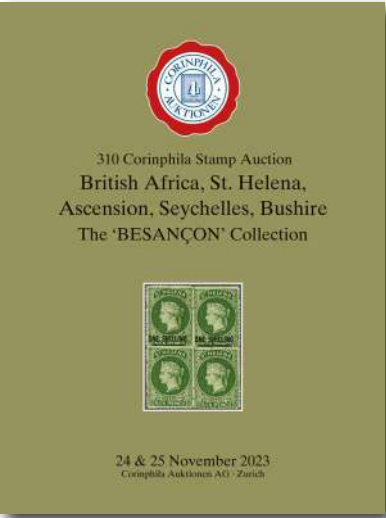
#309: EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

- Monday 27 November at 9:00
Australia, America
- Tuesday 28 November at 9:00
British Commonwealth
- Wednesday 29 November at 13:30
Great Britain, Europe A-E
- Thursday 30 November at 9:00
Europe F-Z
- Friday 1 December at 9:00
Asia, Africa, Collections, Accumulations, Literature

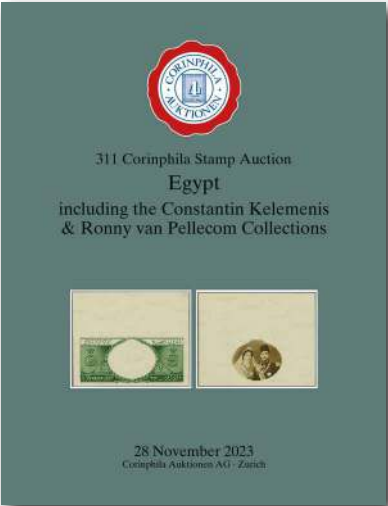
This volume also includes the following special sections:

- **Crash Mail**
- **Rocket Mail** incl. The Beatrice Bachmann Estate
- **Great Britain** – The Embossed issue and its succeeding Surface Printed issues – further part of the ‘CHATEAU DE SOUDUN’
- **The Peter Campbell Collection** (Part II) – Australian States “Unused”
- **The John Mayne Collection** – Togo Postal History
- **The Jussi Tuori Collection** – Finland Revenue Issue 1881 and 1891
- **The ‘POLAR LIGHT’ Collection** (Part II) – Greenland 1721–1938
- **The Dr. Geza Homonnay Collection** (Part II) – Hungarian Post Offices in Romania
- **Spain 1850** – 6 cuartos black – Specialised Collection (Part I)
- **The Brian Moorhouse Estate** – South and Central America

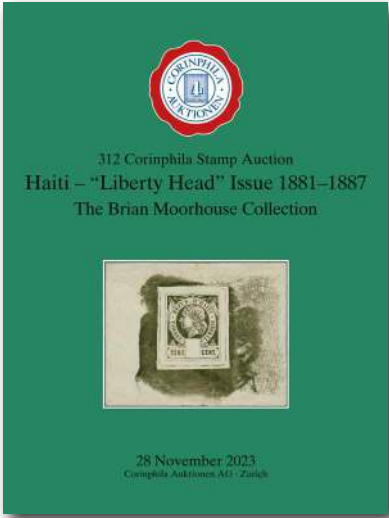




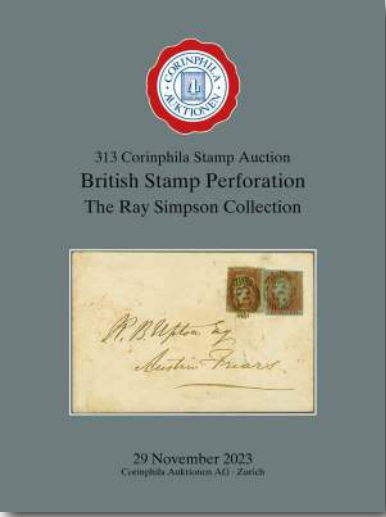
#310: The ‘BESANÇON’ Collection
British Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Seychelles, Bushire
Friday 24 November at 12:30
Saturday 25 November at 13:00



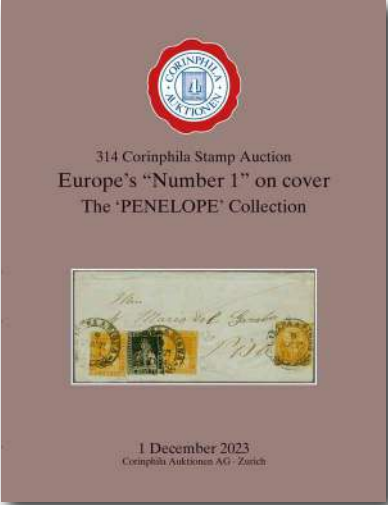
#311: Egypt
including the Constantin Kelemenis & Ronny van Pellecom collections
Tuesday 28 November at 11:00



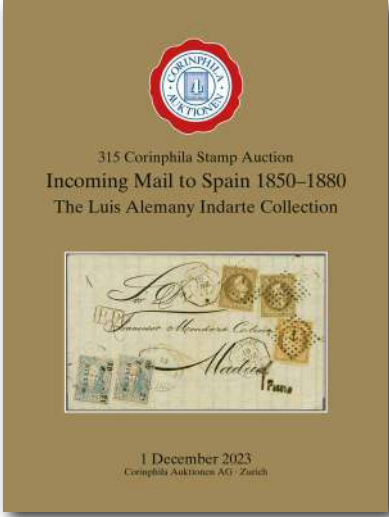
#312: The Brian Moorhouse Collection
Haiti – “Liberty Head” Issue 1881–1887
Tuesday 28 November at 18:00



#313: The Ray Simpson Collection
British Stamp Perforation
Wednesday 29 November at 11:30



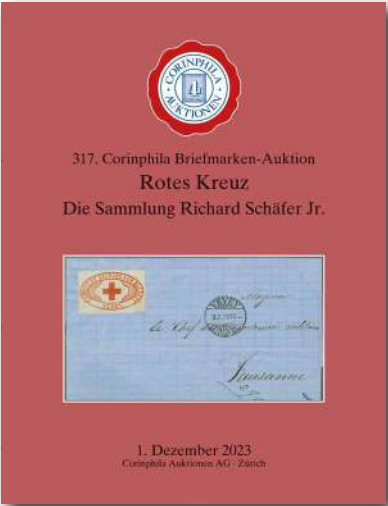
#314: The ‘PENELOPE’ Collection
Europe’s “Number 1” on cover
Friday 1 December at 11:00



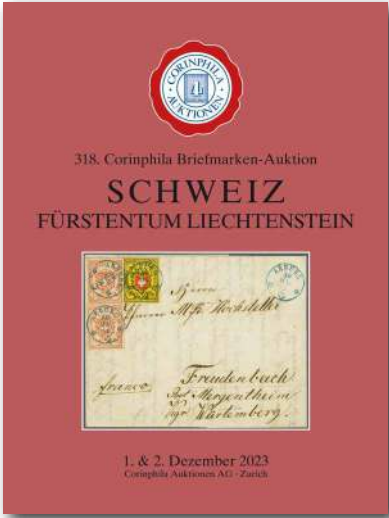
#315: The Luis Alemany Indarte Collection
Incoming Mail to Spain 1850–1880
Friday 1 December at 12:00



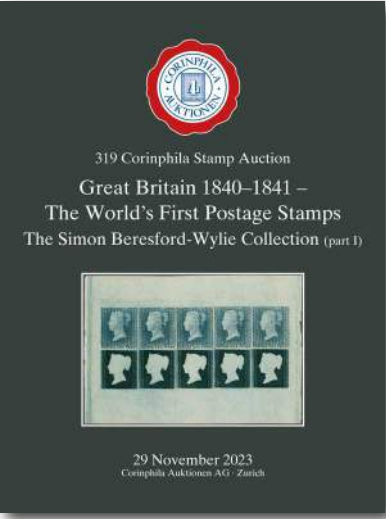
#316: The Richard Schäfer Sr. Collection (Part I)
Swiss Federal Post – Rare Frankings 1849–1854
Saturday 2 December at 10:00



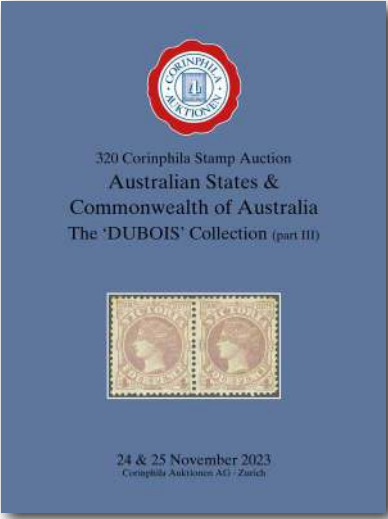
#317: The Richard Schäfer Jr. Collection
Red Cross
Friday 1 December at 14:00



#318: Switzerland including the Principality of Liechtenstein
(incl. Switzerland – Numeral Issues 1882–1889 – The Dr. James Johnstone Collection Part II)
Friday 1 December at 15:30
Saturday 2 December at 11:00



#319: The Simon Beresford-Wylie Collection (Part I) –
Great Britain 1840–1841 – The World’s First Postage Stamps
Wednesday 29 November at 9:00



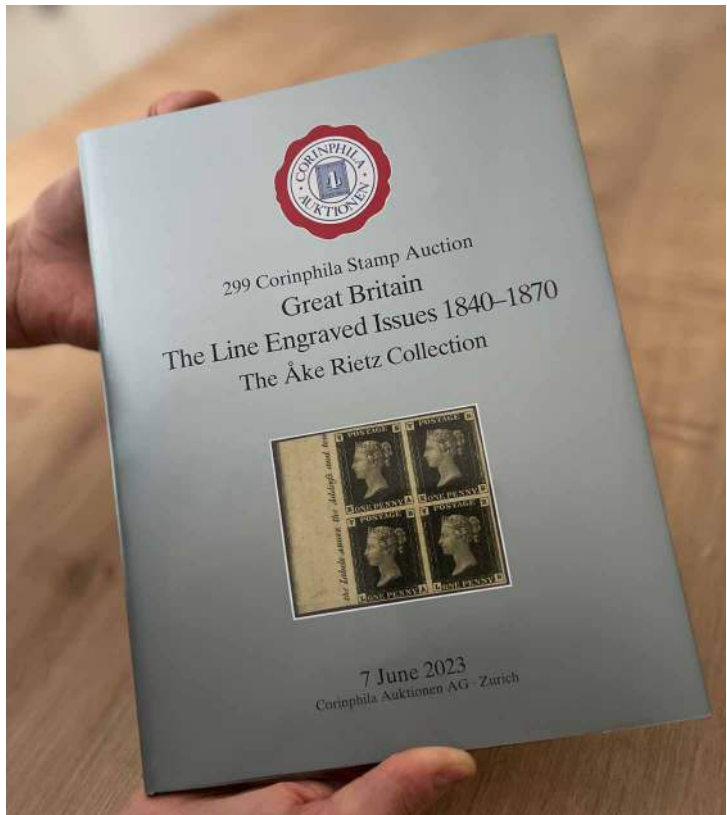
#320: The ‘DUBOIS’ Collection (Part III) –
Australian States & Commonwealth of Australia
Friday 24 November at 9:00



Online catalogue with all lot descriptions and thousands of images, as well as registration for online live bidding are available on our website:

www.corinphila.ch

How a Sales catalogue becomes a Handbook



The Corinthia catalogues in combination with the lists of prices realised offer a lot of information worth knowing about outstanding philatelic collections including current market prices with a handbook character.



Corinthia prints and ships catalogues of high quality in terms of content and appearance for all its auction events.

–“For us, it is a sign of respect and recognition to present the collections assembled by our customers with a great deal of passion, time and effort in an appropriate and appreciative manner,” says Jonas Hällström, managing director.

–“Competent lot descriptions, added editorial value and brilliant illustrations make the catalogues enduring and excellent reference works.”

However, one important information is missing at the time the catalogues are mailed, namely the pricing results of the philatelic items that will come up for auction.

–“But of course we do not withhold these from collectors, but send out lists of prices realised promptly after the auction,” says Jonas Hällström.

–“My tip for all enthusiastic philatelists: it is best to place them in the corresponding catalogue immediately after receipt. This

way, it becomes a handbook that offers up-to-the-minute market prices.”

No sooner said than done: take the example of the phenomenal collection of the first and early line engraved issues of Great Britain by the Swede Åke Rietz. Between 1998 and 2022, Åke exhibited his Great Britain collection 18 times, winning Large Gold four times and Gold 11 times. On June 7 of this year, **Corinthia** was permitted to offer this exceptional collection and did this with great success. The guiding theme of the collection was the history of the invention and introduction of the world’s first postage stamps – the “One Penny Black” and its blue sister the “Two Pence Blue” from 1840 – through to all those subsequent issues. In addition to unused and used units, the collection offered covers with high frankings and rare markings.

The top item was a block of four of the unissued “One Penny Black Official Stamp” with the letters “V” and “R” in the upper corner squares.

The provenance of this item can be traced back to 1899. It was part of the legendary collection of the Earl of Crawford as an example. With an estimate of 40,000 Swiss francs, the block of four achieved the hammer price of 60,000 Swiss francs (73,200 Swiss francs including buyer’s premium).

Another highlight was the first day cover of the “One Penny Black” dated May 6, 1840, addressed to Edward Pease (1767 to 1858). The British businessman initiated and financed the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railroad to use steam locomotives for freight traffic.

For this reason, he is often referred to as the “Father of Railways” in England. With a bid of 8,000 Swiss francs, the first-class first day cover of the “One Penny Black” addressed to him was worth a proud 36,000 Swiss francs to a new owner (43,920 Swiss francs including buyer’s premium).

Corinthia June auction series features Besancon, DuBois, Erivan, other name collections

BY CHARLES SNEE

Corinthia, the Swiss philatelic auction house, will present stamps and postal history from the Besancon, DuBois, Erivan and other significant collections June 2-3 and June 5-9 at its Zurich gallery.

The seven-day auction series will include 10 separate catalogs offering the following material: part 2 of the Besancon collection of British West Africa (June 2); more than 1,900 lots of Switzerland and Liechtenstein stamps and postal history (June 2-3); part 2 of the Dubois col-

lection of Australian States and the Commonwealth of Australia (June 5); part 3 of the Guayaquil collection of Ecuador 1865-72 (June 5); almost 2,800 lots of Europe and overseas stamps and postal history (June 5-8); the Erivan collection of zepelin mail (June 6); the Åke Rietz collection of Great Britain line-engraved issues 1840-70 (June 7); the Chateau du Sou-dun collection of Great Britain mint Victorian stamps and St. Lucia mint first issues (June 7); part 6 of the Ing. Pietro Provera

collection of Italy, France, European countries, and South and Central America (June 9); and part 2 of the Waldviertel collection of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia 1850-67 (June 9).

With such an expansive variety of items available, bidders are sure to find something of interest to add to their collections.

A standout rarity from the offerings of the Åke Rietz collection of Great Britain line-engraved issues 1840-70 is an unused left margin block of four of Britain’s first Official stamp: the 1840 1-penny black Queen Victoria (Scott 01) with the letters V and R in the upper left and right corners, respectively.

The two stamps in the top row show the check letters K and A and K and B in the bottom corners, while the check letters L and A and L and B are in the bottom corners of the

stamps in the bottom row.

Corinthia describes the block as having “large even margins all around” and notes the presence of a horizontal crease running through the check letters of the bottom two stamps.

A footnote in the Scott *Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps and Covers 1840-1940* states that the 1d Queen Victoria Official stamp “was never placed in use but examples are known used and on covers that passed through the mails by oversight. The stamp also was used experimentally to test cancellations.”

An unused single is valued at \$23,000 in the Scott *Classic Specialized* catalog. The value is italicized to indicate an item that trades infrequently in the philatelic marketplace.

The block in the Corinthia sale was discovered as part of the storied 1899 Dublin find, a trove of British stamps and postal stationery found at the post offices in Dublin, Ireland, and Edinburgh, Scotland.

In an effort to get as much money as possible from the sale of items in the Dublin find, postal officials got their employees to sell them at auction using their own names.

The gripping story of this philatelic material is told in the 2006 book *The Dublin Find* by Don Madden and Karl Louis.

Corinthia is offering this marvelous block of four of the 1840 1d Queen Victoria Official with a starting bid of 40,000 Swiss francs, approximately \$45,000 in early May.

Details of these auctions are provided on the website at www.corinthia.ch/en, including online listings for the material in all 10 auction catalogs, as well as PDF catalogs that can be individually downloaded. Online bidding options are available.

Collectors can also contact Corinthia Auctions AG, Wi-esenstrasse 8, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland, for additional information. ■



The massive June Corinthia auction series in Zurich, Switzerland, features the Åke Rietz collection of Great Britain line-engraved issues 1840-70. One of the many desirable items in this June 7 sale is an unused left margin block of four of Great Britain’s first Official stamp, the 1840 1-penny black Queen Victoria with the letters V and R in the upper left and right corners, respectively.



Corinthia June auction series features Besancon, DuBois, Erivan, other name collections



“The Extraordinary Charm of Philately”

Karl Louis’s presentation of lot 6523 in The Post Horn Magazine

In sale #313, The Ray Simpson Collection – British Stamp Perforation which will be offered on Wednesday 29 November at 11:30, there is one lot of particular

interest for students of the birth of philately – lot 6523. Thanks to its dedicated editor-in-chief Claudio Manzati, and his editorial team,

The Post Horn magazine has recently achieved a status to be one of the most important philatelic magazines in the world relating to postal history. We have

agreed to regularly present the extraordinary charm of philately in this magazine, and the first presentation is made in issue 9 which will be available in the near fu-

ture. It is Karl Louis, Corinphila’s managing director and a passionate GB specialist and philatelist, who has put lot 6523 into its rightful context.

THE
EXTRAORDINARY
CHARM
OF PHILATELY

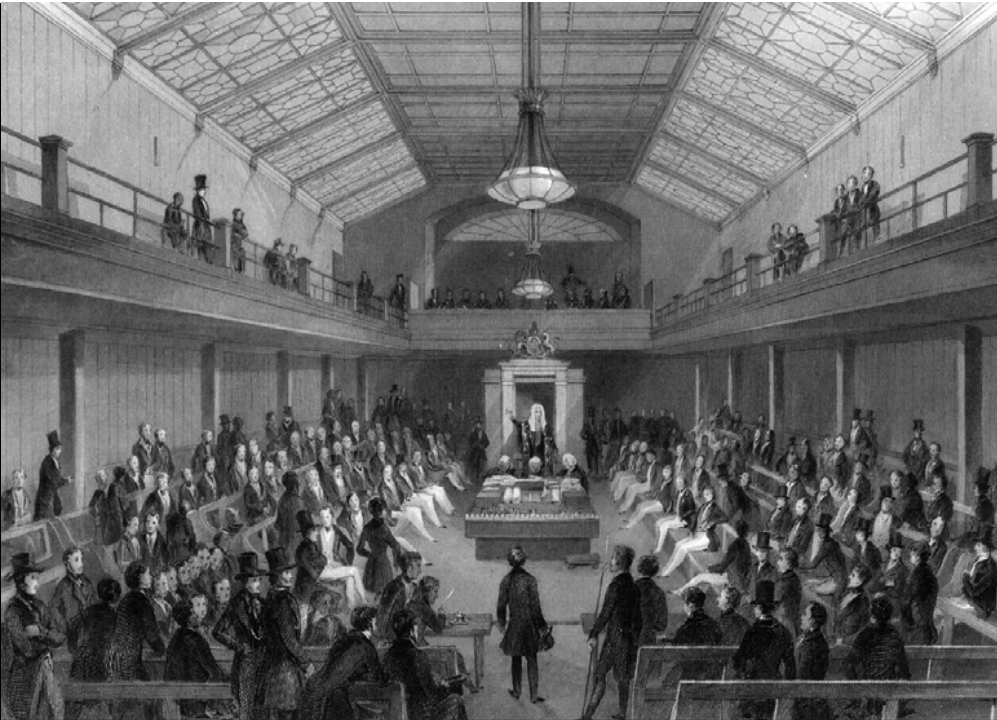
The Invention
of Stamp Perforation

Karl Louis
Taurusstein, Germania

Fig.1 House of Commons,
London, approx. 1841.

Antiqua Print Gallery / Alamy Stock Photo

Imperforate postage stamps, as officially issued in Britain from 6 May 1840, were typically scissor-cut from the sheet at the point of sale - estimated to take 15 minutes for a complete sheet of 240 labels. Some Post Offices partially separated strips in advance of sale, using various cutting instruments, such as a razor, other open blades or rotary knives. If scissors or knives were not at hand, improvised separation was implemented, such as tearing along a straight edge, or tearing against a person’s thumbnail. This was obviously not ideal and would in many cases produce irregular and haphazard results, notwithstanding the time implications. Another objection to the system of separation by the use of knives, rotary knives or razors was that books, desks and tables were usually used by the Post Office clerks as a base for cutting the stamps, which led to the injury of the article whereon the cutting process was effected.



The vision

The first person who had the vision of a method to easily separate stamps from a sheet without tools like knives, razors or scissors was the Irish inventor Henry Archer. Archer’s first invention was a rouletting machine stitching small cuts into the paper between the stamps to facilitate separation simply by hand. He demonstrated first trials to Post Office officials in October 1847. But the table on which the sheets were laid to be rouletted suffered excessive wear. Similar problems arose with a second machine and Archer decided to abandon this approach of rouletting. Henry Archer’s final idea was a ‘Perforation Machine’ punching little holes in the margins between the stamps. The machine was constructed with a gauge comb consisting of 16 perforation pins punching 16 holes in a horizontal line of two centimetres. After some early trials on plain paper, Archer requested entire sheets of 240 from the Post Office to demonstrate

his invention on the original postage stamps in public use. The first Archer-perforated stamps are reported to have been used between January and August 1850 in London. An experimental ‘country’ distribution to Post Offices in Devon commenced in October 1850. These first experiments turned out to be successful and the Post Office started to negotiate with Henry Archer for the purchase of his patented invention of a ‘perforation machine’. Since the final decision of the purchase of the perforation machine patent had to be approved by Parliament, it was decided to start the distribution and sale of the newly perforated stamps at the post office counter of the House of Commons. Archer’s intention was to convince the Members of Parliament about the benefit of his invention and to vote for the acquisition of his patent!

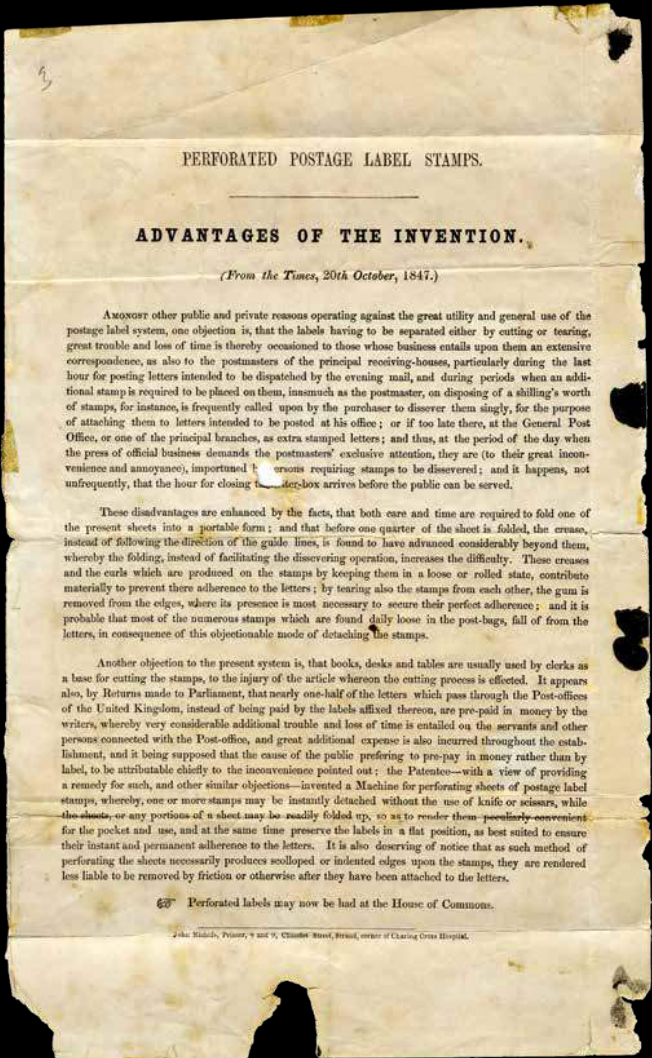


Fig. 2: Printed pamphlet.



Fig.3: The cover front addressed to Mary Grattan and franked with a perforated Archer one penny.⁽ⁱ⁾

This experimental distribution of Archer’s trial perforated stamps was realised during the 1851 Parliamentary Session. Upon distribution at the House of Commons Post Office counter, a printed information pamphlet was distributed to the Members of Parliament which was reprinting from an article that appeared in The Times newspaper on 20th October 1847 (Fig. 2). It was headed “PERFORATED POSTAGE LABEL STAMPS - ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION”; the article referred to the apparent problems of separating stamps from the Post Office sheets and explained the advantages of the newly perforated stamps: “...the patentee invented a Machine for perforating sheets of postage labels stamps, whereby, one or more stamps may be instantly detached without the use of knife or scissors, while the sheets, or any portion of a sheet may be readily folded up, so as to render them peculiarly convenient for the pocket....”. The bottom line reads: “Perforated labels may now be had at the House of Commons”.

Ireland, was so impressed by the invention of the perforated postage stamp that he sent the pamphlet as a letter franked with an Archer perforated stamp he purchased at the House of Commons on 22 March 1851 to his wife Mary Grattan at 84 Stephens Inn, Dublin, Ireland (Fig. 3) and (i). Later that year, the stamp distributor of the House of Commons stated: “...they (the perforated stamps) were very highly approved by the Members; the sale (of stamps) was very considerably increased thereby., and a very general desire prevailed to possess the perforated labels both within and without the House....” On 21st May 1852 a specially appointed “Select Committee” under the Chairmanship of Geroge Frederick Muntz, Member of Parliament, recommended that “the machine constructed by Mr. Archer, and his rights as patentee, should be purchased for the use of the public.” Finally, Henry Archer agreed to sell his patent for the Perforation machine to the Post Office for £4,000.00 in June 1853.

(i) This letter mail will be offered at the upcoming Winter Sale at Corinphila Auktionen AG (24 November – 3 December 2023).

Special Viewing in London



DIRECTIONS

circa 150 m from **The Royal Philatelic Society London**

circa 100 m from under-ground **CANNON STREET** or **MONUMENT**

opposite **Hub by Premier Inn London City Bank Hotel**

VIEWING TIMES

8 November
1.00 pm – 6.00 pm

9 November
10.00 am – 3.00 pm

Great Britain and its related philatelic areas have evolved to be our second home market. We invite you to a **special viewing** in London at **The Sandeman Quarter**, 21 St Swithin's Lane, London. All the lots from the defined sales will be available to view, as well as the two consecutive parts (II and III) of The Simon Beresford-Wylie Collection.

Sale #309 Great Britain "General Sale" – including

some Surface Printed "Abnormal Plates"

Sale #313: The Ray Simpson Collection – British Stamp Perforation

Sale #319: The Simon Beresford-Wylie Collection (Part I) – Great Britain 1840–1841 – The World's First Postage Stamps. As well as the two consecutive parts (II and III).

During the special viewing you will be able to meet our

management team in person. This will also provide the opportunity to discuss with Karl Louis about any GB-related enquiries you have, discover more about the GB Card Index with Provenance's system, Karl's Picks of the Pack and converse on any related matters. As the market leader for the presentation and sale of GB philately, **Corinphila** wishes to be your first-choice auction partner.

A Connoisseur Collection!

Agathon Fabergé

This is sale #314 from Corinphila: The 'PENELOPE' Collection – Europe's "Number 1" on cover to be offered Friday 1 December at 11:00. The 86 lots originate from a collection which derives its inspiration from the foundational principle to prepay for postage with stamps from 1840 onwards. The interest in the origins and use of postage stamps developed through the 1860s when groups of serious collectors met reg-

ularly to study their stamps. These meetings, and the rise of interest in stamp collecting, led to the formation of philately as an organised hobby. The first postage stamp catalogue dates back to 1862 and several others followed in the proceeding two to three years, together with the first specialist albums in which to arrange the stamp.

The second half of the 1860s saw major strides

being made across Europe within the field of philately. In France, doctor Jacques-Amable Legrand (1820 – 1912), a Father of Philately, was instrumental in the scientific advancement of the hobby, producing articles on watermarks (1865), identifying different means of separating stamps and inventing the perforation gauge (1866) as well as stamp albums (1867). At that time in England, collectors were perfectly content collecting →



“Corinphila recognizes the importance of “every” single item. If such importance is recognized by the Provenance, we will research and locate the necessary information and ensure 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, we have also developed the world’s first digital philatelic database of Provenance for important items, this system is called; **Provenance Finder (ProFi)**.”

This 1856 5 kopeks light blue with small pearls on a 1858 cover from Wasa to Nycarleby, derives back to Agathon Fabergé’s Finland collection displayed at WIPA in 1933. The cover is the centerpiece of page 2 on frame 1 in Fabergé’s collection, and he had obtained it in exchange from Robert Mertens in 1906.

a variety of different value stamps that they often cut down, or trimmed to fit the exact size of space provided by a particular stamp album, irrespective of whether they were imperforate, perforated or even from postal stationery. This, sadly, resulted in many examples being reduced in size and configuration. A practice that today would bring even the less serious philatelist to grimace. However, some English collectors saw the more scientific approach as the future of collecting and this began a period of controversy between the French and English schools of philately. In Britain during the late 1860s, Edward Loines Pemberton (1844 – 1878) began studying stamps in depth and was only happy when he had every scrap of information on every stamp. His findings were consistently written up and published as letters and articles. 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. Although the dispute rumbled on for several months, Pemberton revealed that the person using the pseudonym ‘PENDRAGON’ was a gentleman named J.H. Greenstreet, who was known to be a collector of the French school, seemingly acting as a devil’s advocate in the matter.

Stamp collecting slowly evolved from these early ideas and collectors started to study postage stamps from a perspective of what their intended use was and

the nature of their use. This would become a completely new dimension which would flourish at a later date. However, the most advanced connoisseurs in philately at that time tended to limit their scope of study to the origins of stamps and thus narrowed their field of focus to only

what was termed the “primitive” and imperforate issues. Imperforate stamps, by their very nature, tend to reflect technically the “primitive”, or childlike, nature of their production and pre-production. For different reasons throughout history, connoisseurs and serious philatelists have always tended to take

these “primitive” and imperforate first issue stamps more seriously, which even today tends to be the case. The ‘PENELOPE’ collection is a study from one of these connoisseurs, who now presents for sale his collection of countries in Europe, and their first stamps being used as intended. The scope

of the collection is those countries which came into operation pre-perforation: Belgium, Denmark, German States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italian States, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Switzerland (Cantonal Zürich), and Spain.

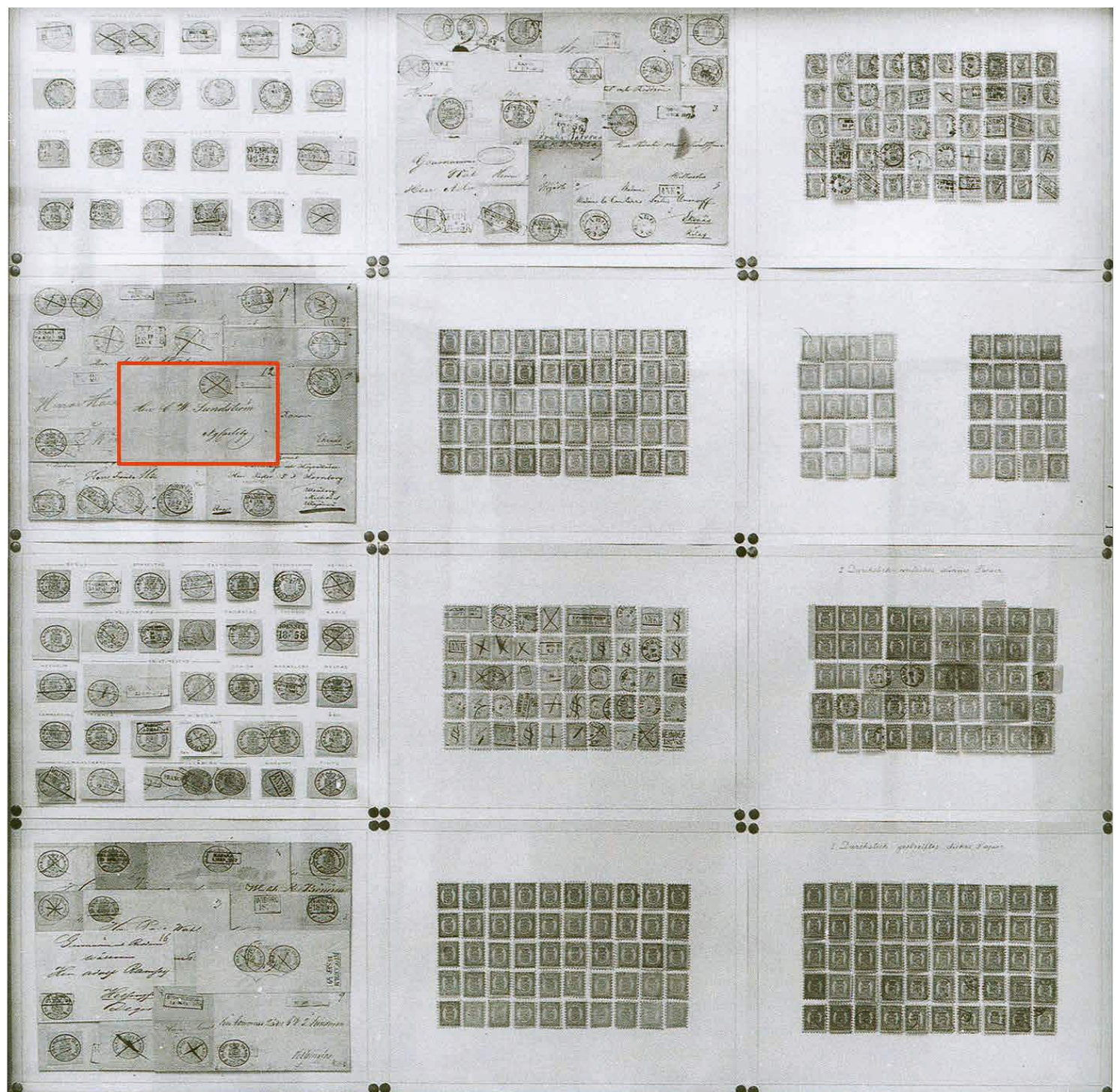
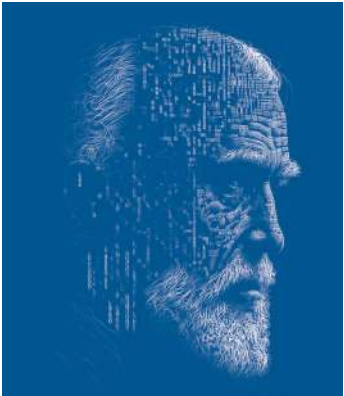


Photo from Agathon Fabergé’s collection at WIPA 1933 in Vienna.

Corinphila’s concept for management of sales

We know that our service is a unique offering within the auction business because we have preserved the fundamental traditions, which we believe are critical to success, and ensure we meet and exceed customer expectations. In recent years, the auction business has undertaken many changes in technological reforms and heavy competition. The traditions we retain are unusual in the current times.

1. We recognize the importance of “every” single item. If such importance is recognized by the Provenance, we will research and locate the necessary information and ensure 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, we have also developed the world’s first digital philatelic database of Provenance for important items, this system is called; **Provenance Finder (ProFi)**.



ProFi
ProvenanceFinder

2. 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, as well as the Provenance where applicable. For each philatelic area of study, we call upon industry-leading philatelic experts and specialists to describe the material entrusted to us.

3. We believe in printed and physical formats. It is a passion of ours that printed presentations of all material entrusted to us is at the heart of our business and fundamental to the service we give our clients. We print auction catalogues with all items entrusted to us.

4. We believe in the investment of worldwide shipping of our printed auction catalogues.



5. We believe in our strong advertising and marketing activities which we place within all major philatelic magazines and journals, as well as niche and specialized publications. If a specific journal is requested, or deemed suitable, for a

specific collection or important piece entrusted to us, we extend our commitment to include your material within these publications. We have a track record of advertising more than our competitors and our marketing is unrivaled in our industry.



6. We believe in making our printed catalogues available in a digital format. Digital access to our physical catalogues enable the searching of keywords to aid the finding of material entrusted to us.

www.corinphila.ch

7. We believe in our digital platform for online live bidding, in combination with the traditional formats such as the auction room for physical bidding, book bids, as well as live phone bidding. The various options we make available to buyers ensures all material entrusted to us reaches its bidders in a format they are comfortable using.

8. We believe in the strong worldwide network of buyers our company accesses through us and the other

companies in The Global Philatelic Network.

We know too that our compliance on these commitments is proven regularly. No other company, except those in our group, advertise more than we do, print

success and to ensure we meet and exceed customer expectations.

As the basis of our business is the traditional concepts, we also work on full transparency in regard to starting prices without reserves. All our lots are offered with starting prices. What has been hammered at an auction within our group of companies has a buyer on the price publicly hammered.

The philatelic material will be managed and offered based on its context. These days, “Context Philately” is the term where postal history is treated in its own context addressing the combination of postal use and respectively the social/historical context. Our philatelists and experts will present the material accordingly and we have the opportunity to use any of our subsidiary auction houses within our group where we will maximize realisation by offering material in the region/location it is best suited. This capability is only one of the strengths we have at **Corinphila!**

more publications and catalogues than we do, and ship these physically to all our target groups around the world. This is what we mean when we say that we offer a unique service within the auction business because we have preserved the fundamental traditions, which we believe are critical to

“ We offer a unique service within the auction business because we have preserved the fundamental traditions, which we believe are critical to success and to ensure we meet and exceed customer expectations. ”

EDITORIAL

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