

THE CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN GAZETTE

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN

VOLUME 2025 | NOVEMBER | NUMBER 11

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Welcome to Zürich

21–22 & 24–27 November GOING, GOING ... *A New Auction Event Week!*

Our catalogues are a Unique Selling Point to choose **Corinphila** for the sale of your collection and which we cherish proudly.

– JONAS HALLSTRÖM



Dear valued customers ...

This **Gazette** is the launch of our **Auction Event Week** taking place in Zürich **21–22 & 24–27 November**. We have **6,661** lots on sale and they are presented in **10 volumes (1,866 pages)** which are **printed and shipped to 2,400+ destinations**.

We know that others in our business are saying publicly that they have a commitment to a more sustainable future, so they rethink the concepts of printing and shipping auction catalogues. They say that digital tools allow them to deliver the same content digitally and without waste.

Since the time when Eduard Luder realised his dream about having philatelic auctions in Switzerland (he took

the step and announced the first auction as E. Luder-Edelmann & Co., Zürich in 1925, i.e. 100 years ago, 1925–2025), we have printed our catalogues and shipped them to all its destinations. We regard printed and shipped catalogues as an important investment in the sale of your collection. Continuous feedback from our customers verifies that this investment in printing and shipping is compliant with what they want. In fact we perceive that **we build a sustainable future for philately** by continuing these traditional concepts.

We know that the printed catalogues which we perform will remain in our customers' homes and libraries. Our catalogues' beautiful design and expert descriptions of the philatelic offerings mean that

they will serve as reference works for generations to come. This is the reward aiming a sustainable future of philately. Printed auction catalogues will be making a difference for collecting going forward. We are proud that our customers recognise this work of ours, which, given the quantity in which we present printed catalogues, become increasingly unique in our industry. We **perceive our printed catalogues as an important asset and a Unique Selling Point to choose Corinphila for the sale of your collection**, which we also proudly cherish.

Addressing a sustainable future for philately, we perceive that the philatelic enterprise has to return to the principles from its founding era (1860–), adopting more of the leadership qualities and

commitments exemplified from that time. We should gather to discuss the “Rock Ahead” (defined as the challenges philately has ahead). In this **Gazette** (pages 17–19) Jonas Hällström presents his **White Paper** addressing more about managing the **Rock Ahead**. At the end of his Paper he states, it is all about leadership

What we at **Corinphila** strive to do is to take leadership for managing sales of the best contemporary collections being offered for sales and switching hands through auction. But we also take extensive roles and responsibilities for a sustainable future for philately going forward.

Corinphila's sales 357–366 are herewith launched – read about it all in this Gazette!

*** A “UPU” Milestone Lot #90001 ***



The Universal Postal Union “UPU” was the first international attempt to create a “single postal territory” to replace the maze of postal treaties. The first postal concepts to achieve that was discussed in Berne 1874 and the **First Day of UPU** was **1 July 1875** reflected by this Seated Helvetia 5 Rappen brown as overprint of equal value on postal stationery card from ‘BASEL 1.VII.75’ with adjacent ‘RL’ (Rayon Limitrophe) to Mulhouse in the German border district. This is an extremely rare card from the first day of the Universal Postal Union! Reference: Illustrated in Richard Schäfer, Der Briefpostverkehr Schweiz-Ausland, p. 124, SBK 30 and now being on offer in our sale of **The JP Gough Collection** as **Lot #90001**

**Barak | Bøe | COWLING | Debney |
Gough | Heath | HONITON | Hørlyck |
Jørgensen | KAY GEE VEE | KOOYONG |
Leibu | Reim | Sawaya | Struble |
Stuchell | Suhadolc | Verge**

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today!**

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2x Important Collections from Thematic Philately are Dispersed in Sale 357.

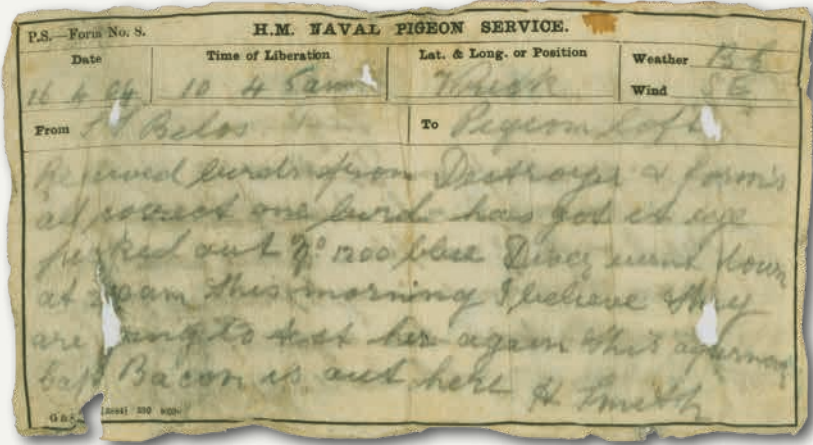
Thematic Philately is a philatelic discipline which combines philatelic material from all other philatelic categories: traditional philately, postal history and postal stationery. In sale 357 we have not less than two acknowledged and rewarded collections being dispersed. We have decided to present the material under its right category following the Main Catalogue structure throughout.

GOING, GOING ...

The Izhak Barak Collection

The Development of Aviation and Transportation of Mail by Air until 1914

Ishak Barak restricted himself to the pioneering era of airmail until 1914, as it was attractive with the adventurous and ingenious flying pioneers. Over the last 40 years, the collection developed with scarce and sensational material (Zeppelin Mail, Pigeon Mail and Pioneer Flights), a scope for which this collection was awarded with several gold medals at international exhibitions.



British Navy Pigeon Service 1904: H.M. Naval Pigeon Service mesage, dated 16 April 1904, sent from onboard the 'S.S. Belos' which was involved with the salvage operation to recover the British Submarine 'A1', which had sunk off the coast of Isle of Wight (killing all 17 crew members) following a collision with the merchant ship 'Berwick Castle'. The message sent to the Pigeon Loft at Naval headquarters, from Captain Smith reads: "Received birds from Destroyer and forms are all correct. One bird has got its eye pecked out. No. 1200 Blue Diver went down at 230am this monring. I blieve they are going to float her again this afternoon. Capt. Bacon is out here. H. Smith." Comes on a page with an unused Pigeon service form 'Army Book 418' (2) printing on flimsy. In well-preserved and clean condition. Some apparent faults to the used message and damage in places, as would be expected for such a mailing, but remarkably legible. Rare; the only message in private hands from this incident. **Lot #847A**

GOING, GOING ...

The Jørgen Jørgensen Collection

Fisheries

Jørgen Jørgensen (1944–2024) developed an interest in topical philately (as it was then known), focusing on his leisure passion — fishing, and fish on stamps. This evolved into his thematic exhibit on Fisheries, which won its first national gold medal in 1993 and an international large gold medal in 2003, followed by multiple large gold awards.



USA 1862: Washington 3¢ rose, used on an envelope, from Waterbury, Connecticut to Maine, dated 17 August 1866, tied by the rare Waterbury "FISH" fancy cork cancel in black (Rohloff A-12). Second day of recorded use. William T. Crowe records eleven covers used between 16th–31th August 1866. Note: The Waterbury fancy "Fish" cancel is one of the hand-carved cork cancellations created in Waterbury, Connecticut by Postal clerk/Postmaster John W. Hill in the 1860s–1870s, part of the celebrated "Waterbury fancy cancels" series. Hill carved dozens of pictorial killers (animals, people, symbols) and used them briefly, which is why they're rare and avidly collected. **Lot #1126**

GOING, GOING ...

The ‘HONITON’ Collection (part I) in Sale 357

Australia Pre-Decimal and Postage Due Collection, Including a Significant Collection of Australian NW Pacific Islands Overprints

The ‘HONITON’ Collector is a passionate philatelist who has been collecting all unused Australia philately for the last 40 years until he recently decided to sell his extensive

collection. This is part I which comprises Australia pre-decimal and postage due, including a significant collection of Australian NW Pacific Islands overprints. In the subsequent

part, we will be offering his beautiful stamps from the Australian States.



Australia New South Wales State Officials 1913: Kangaroo £ 2 black & rose, wmk. first Crown over A, punctured "OS/NSW", an unused example, variety "1st Pin Missing in OS". Extremely rare. **Lot #215**

GOING, GOING ...

The Peter Suhadolc Collection

Yugoslav Zone B (1945–1947)



Peter Suhadolc from Slovenia is a former Professor of geophysics and seismology. He is well-known to the international community of thematic philatelists. Peter is elected as a director on the board of directors of the international body for philately, FIP, and he is also president of the

European Philatelic Academy (AEP). He is currently one of the most active philatelic judges and generally regarded as a good friend in our community. We are very proud to be selected for Peter's sale of his traditional philately collection of Yugoslav Zone B (1945–1947).

Yugoslavia Trieste, Fiume, Istria, Slovenian Littorale, provisional issues and definitives (1945/46) – Occupazioni II Guerra Mondiale / Occupazione jugoslava / Trieste provisionals, 1945 (June 11–20): Enormous collection of this provisional issue containing hundreds of primarily unmounted og. adhesives, present in multitude with varieties as overprint shifts in all direction, oblique and inverted overprints, kiss prints, also complete or large part sheets showing the position of overprint flaws, and issued on watermarked paper. The collection carefully and knowledgeable written up with better rarities such as 2 l./3 l. in a complete horizontal strip of ten showing the combination of the varieties Sassone 8gf+8gd (7)+8gc (2). The lot includes also several new finds, e.g. the discovery of a new overprint setting on 1 l./30 c.; it includes on 26 pages, also five covers with philatelic frankings and a cash-paid formular card sent prior to the issuance of the adhesives. The lot includes in addition a study collection on 13 pages. **Lot #2652**



GOING, GOING ...

The Øistein Bøe Collection

Postal History of the Sognefjord Area up to 1905

Øistein Bøe received a Norwegian stamp album from his father at the age of eight. His grandfather had been a postmaster and had collected various stamps and covers during his whole active work life. He has developed this

local postal history collection and discovered the Postal History philatelic discipline generally. His grandfather also had performed postal duty on postal steamers, and from the collection he inherited some letters destined to Sognefjorden.

Øistein became interested in the postal history of this area and started this collection. He now feels after 20 years that the collection has reached its full potential and the beautiful material should be offered to switch hands.



Norway Post Offices of the Fjord – Post Offices established due to new routes, the 1855 route Vangen – Urland/Aurland; 1867 (July 29): Cover Urland to Dublin, Ireland bearing 1863/64 Vapen 4 sk. blue in a horizontal strip of six (Facit 8) tied by URLAND cds, BERGEN transit (July 30), "LONDON PAID" transit (Aug 6) cds's as well as oval "P.D." in red alongside, reverse with "HAMBURG ST. P." (March 4) transit cds's, and oval "NORWEGEN/direct" (vdl 2045), both struck in blue at the Hamburg city post office and "H&K PACT" (Aug 6) of the Holyhead and Kingston steam packet service in black. Front shows "4½" (Silbergroschen) weiterfranko in blue crayon of the Prussian mail for the services beyond. One of few covers to Ireland in this period and the only recorded cover recorded with this adhesive's combination, a very rare cover abroad from such a small office. The lot includes in addition an 1872 cover to Gudvangen bearing 1867/68 3 sk. violet (Facit 13) showing for comparison the use of the AURLAND cds after the village had been renamed in 1869. **Provenance:** Carmichael & Todd (1994). **Lot #2197.**

NORDIA 2019	Nordic	Gold medal
HUNFILEX 2022	FIP	Gold medal
NORDIA 2024	Nordic	Gold medal
HAFNIA 2024	FEPA	Gold medal
BIRMINGHAM	FEPA	Gold medal



Norway Shipmail Steamers of the Fjord – Nordre Bergenhus Steamer Company; 1858 (Dec 6): Cover from Bergen to Birmingham, bearing Oscar 1856 / 57 3 sk. lilac-grey (2) and 8 sk. carmine in a horizontal strip of four (Facit 3+5), tied by three-circle '25' numeral of Bergen in black, sent with the first trip of the D/S Framnæs of the Nordre Bergenhus Steamer Company on the Sognefjord on 7 Dec 1858 from BERGEN to Lærdal, SVINESUND (Dec 11) in blue, HELSINGØR (March 13) in black, double-ring "KDOPA HAMBURG" (Dec 14) of the Danish PO on reverse, "HAMBURG PAID" of the same day and "LONDON PAID" (Dec 16), both in red transit cds's alongside, reverse with BIRMINGHAM arrival (Dec 16) cds in bluish black. '7' skilling debit in red crayon to the United Kingdom on front. An appealing presentation of the 38-skilling single rate via Germany to the United Kingdom. **Note:** An all-year regular steamer route was established from 7 December 1858 by the Nordre Bergenhus Dampskibsselskab (Nordre Bergenhus steamer company). Two ships the DS Framnæs and the D/S Fjalir served this route with the D/S Framnæs built by Alexander Denny, Dumbarton in Scotland arriving in Bergen on 27 November 1858. D/S Framnæs was broken up in 1951 serving for 93 years, it was then the Norwegian steamship with the longest service. In these years the ship was of course rebuild several times, it was grounded in total six times, the last time in 1944 during an attack by British aircraft in Frøysjøen. **Lot #2173.**

Through the Eyes of Corinphila’s Philatelists

Over the last six months, since our previous Auction Event Week, our philatelists have been working hard to describe the material for the 10 catalogues representing our next auction sale. Our traditional values mean that Corinphila always deploys the most appropriate resources, from our core team of senior philatelists and philatelists, to carefully work through all philatelic and postal history areas entrusted to us. On the following pages in this GAZETTE we present insights from the eyes of our philatelists.



The Corinphila culture among our philatelists is set by legendary Greg Todd. Last year was the Silver Jubilee for Greg working at Corinphila.



Tim Foster is a young Philatelist, and his performances are already speaking for themselves.

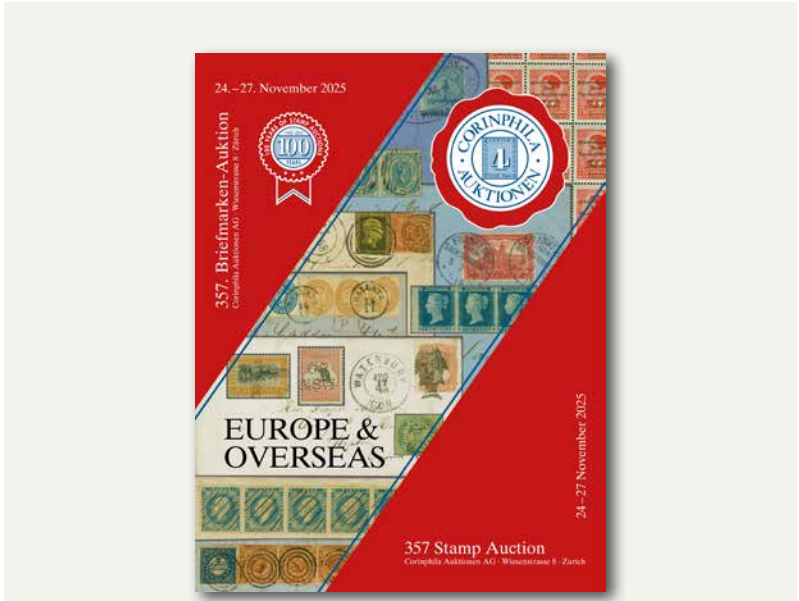


Thomas Berger is another Senior Philatelist who is close to being “Gre-gesk” (ref. Greg Todd) in his performances after many years with us.

The Auction

21–22 & 24–27 November 2025

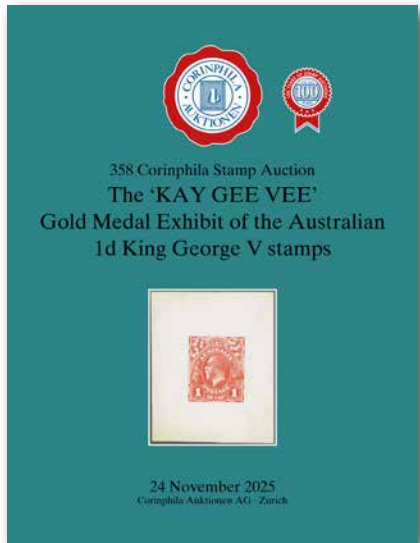
#357: EUROPE AND OVERSEAS



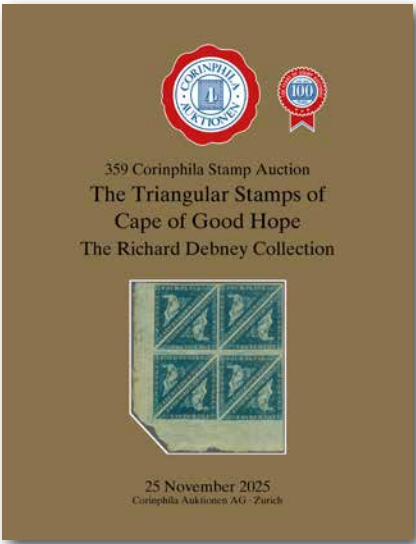
Monday, 24 November
at 11.00 h | British Commonwealth | #1–590 | including:
• Nigeria, Cameroon, Sudan | The Peter Hørlyck Collection (part III)
• Selection of British Colonies
• Australian Pre-Decimal and Postage Due collection, and a significant collection of Australian NW Pacific Islands Overprints – The ‘HONITON’ Collection (part I)
at 16.00 h | Great Britain | #591–926

Wednesday, 26 November
at 9.00 h | Asia / Africa | #927–1125 | including:
• Yemen – Special Collection
at 15.30 h | Americas (North, Central & South America) | #1126–1417 | including:
• Chile – The Colon Issues 1853–1867 | The Art Bunce Collection
• The Documentary Revenues of Haiti 1807–1957 | The Charles Verge Collection
at 19.00 h | Collections & Accumulations, Literature #1418–1520

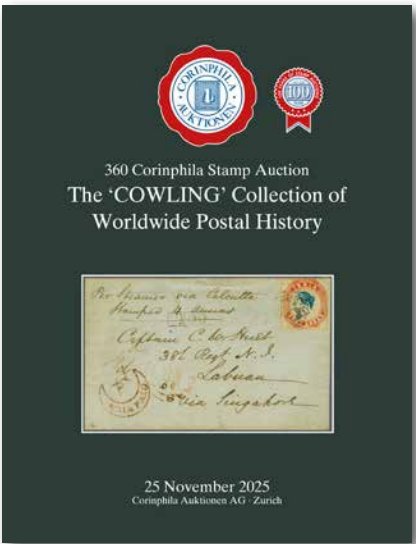
Thursday, 27 November
at 9.00 h | Europe A–H #1521–1986 including:
• Mail From Denmark to Foreign Destinations | The Jørgen Jørgensen Collection (part I)
at 13.30 | Europe I–Z | #1987–2676 | including:
• Norway - Postal History of the Sognefjord Area | The Øistein Bøe Collection
• Romania Outbound Mail 1853–1875 | The Eddie Leibu Collection (part I)
• Ottoman Post in Lebanon | The Late Bob Stuchell Collection
• Yugoslav Zone B (1945–1947) | The Peter Suhadolc Collection



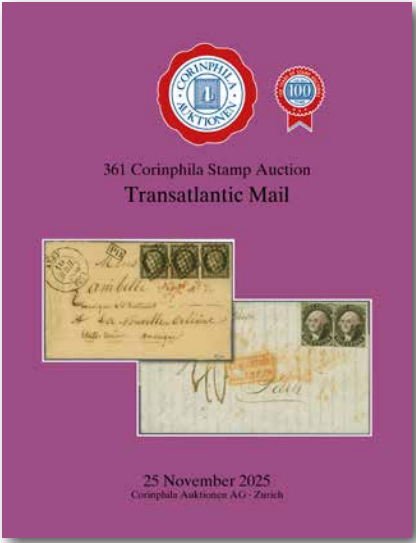
#358 | 3001–3180 | The ‘KAY GEE VEE’ Gold Medal Exhibit of the Australian 1d King George V stamps
Monday, 24 November at 09.00 h



#359 | 4001–4255 | The Triangular Stamps of Cape of Good Hope | The Richard Debney Collection
Tuesday, 25 November at 09.00 h



#360 | 5001–5612 | The ‘COWLING’ Collection of Worldwide Postal History
Tuesday, 25 November at 11.30 h



#361 | 6001–6250 | Transatlantic Mail
Tuesday, 25 November at 16.30 h

Event Week

#364: SCHWEIZ & FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN



Andrzej Zbojnowicz,
Senior Philatelist,...



...Volodymyr Svystun,
Philatelist and Logistics...



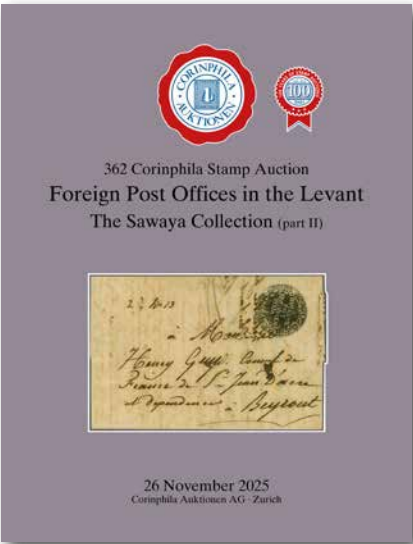
...Chris Green,
Senior Philatelist,...



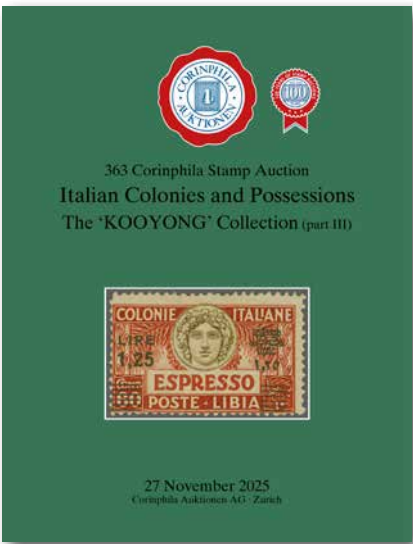
...and Devlan Kruck, Senior Philatelist. They all combine the **Corinphila** philatelic team with different capabilities, knowledge and experience.



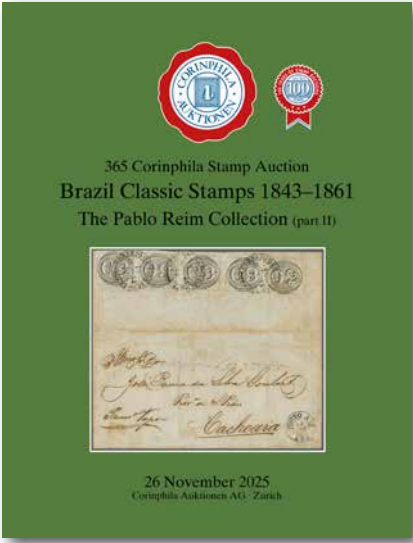
"Mr Corinphila Karl Louis", he is responsible for the strong home-market of Great Britain philately and related areas. With his Card Index, and the other Card Indexes we have, our companies are unique in being able to present the Philatelic Pedigree and Provenance for many of the items we are entrusted to offer.



#362 | 7001–7111 | Foreign Post Offices in the Levant | The Sawaya Collection (part II)
Wednesday, 26 November at 10.30 h



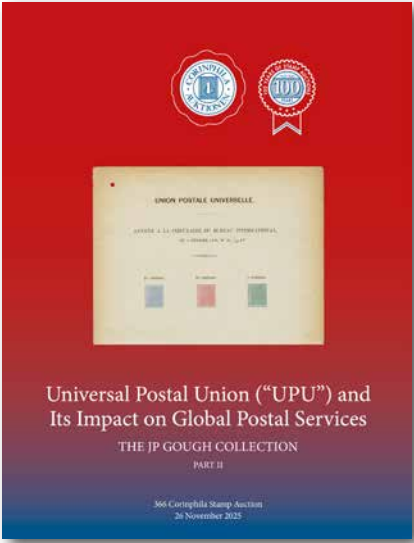
#363 | 7501–7629 | Italian Colonies and Possessions | The 'KOOYONG' Collection (part III)
Thursday, 27 June at 12.30 h



#365 | #10501–10607 | Brazil Classic Stamps 1843–1861 | The Pablo Reim Collection (part II)
Wednesday, 26 November at 18.00 h

Friday, 21 November
at 9.00 h | Sitzende Helvetia gezähnt, Stehende Helvetia, Ziffer, UPU | **#9001–9243** | including:
• Rasierklingenstempel 1889–1938 | Die Sammlung Roger Heath
• Tellbrustbild 1914–42 | Die Sammlung Richard Barton
at 11.00 h | **#9244–9408** | Schweiz ab 1907, Soldatenmarken
at 12.30 h | Flugpost Schweiz, Fürstentum Liechtenstein | **#9409–9686** | including:
• Schweizer Luftpost hebt ab | Die Sammlung George Struble
• SCADTA-Luftpost nach und aus der Schweiz | Die Sammlung George Struble
at 15.00 h | Sammlungen und Posten Schweiz | **#9687–10035**

Saturday, 22 November
at 9.00 h | Altschweiz | Vorphilatelie | **#8001–8093**
at 10.00 h | Kantonalmarken, Ortspost, Poste Locale | **#8094–8339** | including:
• Postgeschichte des Kantons Luzern
at 13.00 h | Altschweiz | **#8340–8632** | Rayon: Rayon I dunkelblau, Rayon II, Rayon I hellblau, Rayon III
at 16.00 h | Sitzende Helvetia ungezähnt 1854/62 (Strubel) **#8633–8804** | including:
• Spezialsammlung Abarten- und Plattenfehler der Strubelausgabe



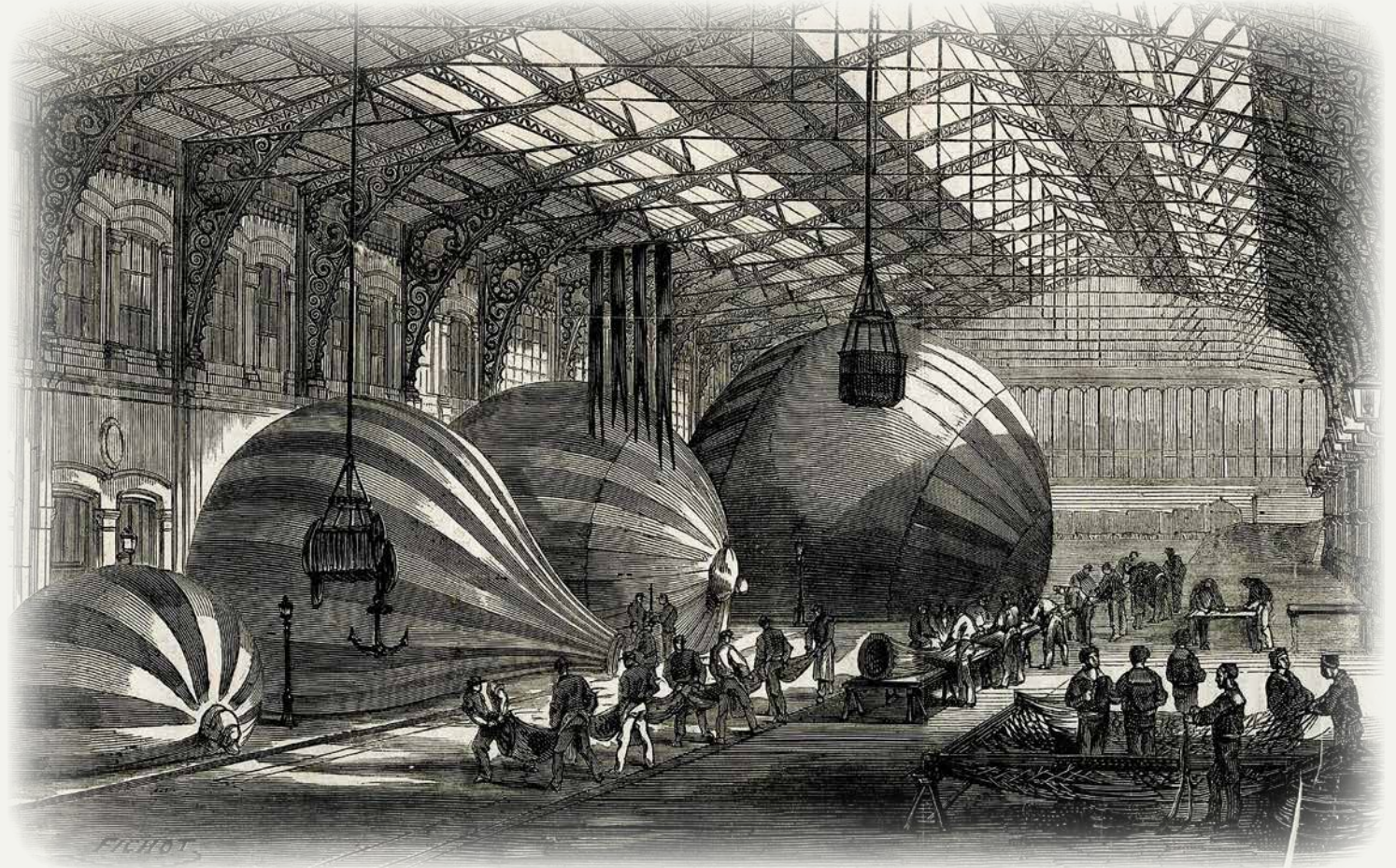
#366 | #90001–90396 | Universal Postal Union ("UPU") and Its Impact on Global Postal Services | The JP Gough Collection (part II)
Wednesday, 26 November at 11.30 h

«Paris par Moulins-sur-Allier»

Ein «Boule de Moulins»-Brief aus der Schweiz und seine Geschichte von Ballonpionieren, Erfindern und dem menschlichen Kommunikationsbedürfnis.

Die Post ist ein fest etablierter Teil unseres Alltags und gleichzeitig verliert sie, oder zumindest die Briefpost, als Kommunikationsmittel zusehends an Bedeutung. Ob dieser heutigen Mischung aus Selbstverständlichkeit und zunehmender Belanglosigkeit kann nur allzu leicht in Vergessenheit geraten, welche zentrale wirtschaftliche, strategische und auch emotionale Rolle die Post in europäischen Gesellschaften während Jahrhunderten spielte. Geschützt durch das Postgeheimnis und stets auf grösstmögliche Geschwindigkeit und Zuverlässigkeit bedacht, wurden ihr militärische Lageberichte und politische Analysen ebenso anvertraut, wie eilige geschäftliche Nachrichten, lang ersehnte Neuigkeiten von fernen Familienmitgliedern oder zärtliche Liebesbriefe. Wie der französische Schriftsteller, Philosoph und Historiker Voltaire schon 1764 in seinem «Dictionnaire Philosophique» festhält: «La poste est le lien de toutes les affaires, de toutes les négociations; les absens deviennent par elle présents, elle est la consolation de la vie». Die Post als «Trost des Lebens» also, als Vehikel für das menschliche Bedürfnis nach sozialen Kontakten, nach intellektuellem oder geschäftlichem Austausch, nach der Aufrechterhaltung von Geschäfts-, Freundschafts-, Familien-, oder Liebesbeziehungen über alle geographischen Distanzen hinweg, aber auch als Voraussetzung erfolgreichen Handelns und schlaun Politisierens.

Besonders deutlich äussert sich diese gesellschaftliche Rolle, wann immer Postverbindungen durch äussere Ereignisse unterbrochen wurden. So auch während der mehr als vier Monate anhaltenden Belagerung von Paris im Deutsch-Französischen Krieg von 1870/71. Kurz nachdem preussische Truppen am 17. September 1870 die französische Hauptstadt umstellten, wurde das Telegraphenkabel in die Stadt gekappt und das Deutsche Oberkommando verhängte eine absolute Postblockade. Der von Hunger und Kälte geprägte Belagerungswinter 1870–71 brachte für die Pariser Bevölkerung harte Entbehrungen mit sich und die Regierung war entschlossen, sowohl aus militärstrategischen



Konstruktion der «Ballons Montés» in der Halle des Gare d'Orléans.

Gründen als auch mit Blick auf den Durchhaltewillen der Bevölkerung den Postverkehr mit allen Mitteln aufrechtzuerhalten und innovative Wege zu finden, um die deutsche Postblockade zu umgehen.

Für die ausgehende Post fand sich bekanntlich schon bald ein probates Mittel, welches durch seine futuristische Romantik die Phantasie der Philatelisten seit jeher beflügelt: Der Ballon Monté. Auf Vorschlag des Pariser Photographen und Luftfahrtenthusiasten Félix Tourmachon, genannt Nadar, der schon ein Monat vor der Belagerung mit seinen Freunden Dartois und Durouf die «Compagnie des Aéroliers Militaires» gegründet hatte, wurden Heissluftballone eingesetzt, um die Post aus dem belagerten Paris bei günstigen Windverhältnissen über die deutschen Linien hinweg ins unbesetzte Frankreich zu transportieren, von wo aus die Briefe auf dem regulären Postweg zugestellt wurden. Der erste solche Ballon, auf den Namen «Neptune» getauft, verliess Paris am 23. September 1870 um 08:00 Uhr, gerade einmal eine Woche nach Beginn der Belagerung, und über die vier Monate bis zur Kapitulation von Paris im Februar 1871 sollten insgesamt 66 in den nutzlos gewordenen Bahnhofshallen konstruierte

«Ballon Montés» die belagerte Hauptstadt in Richtung der Provinz verlassen.

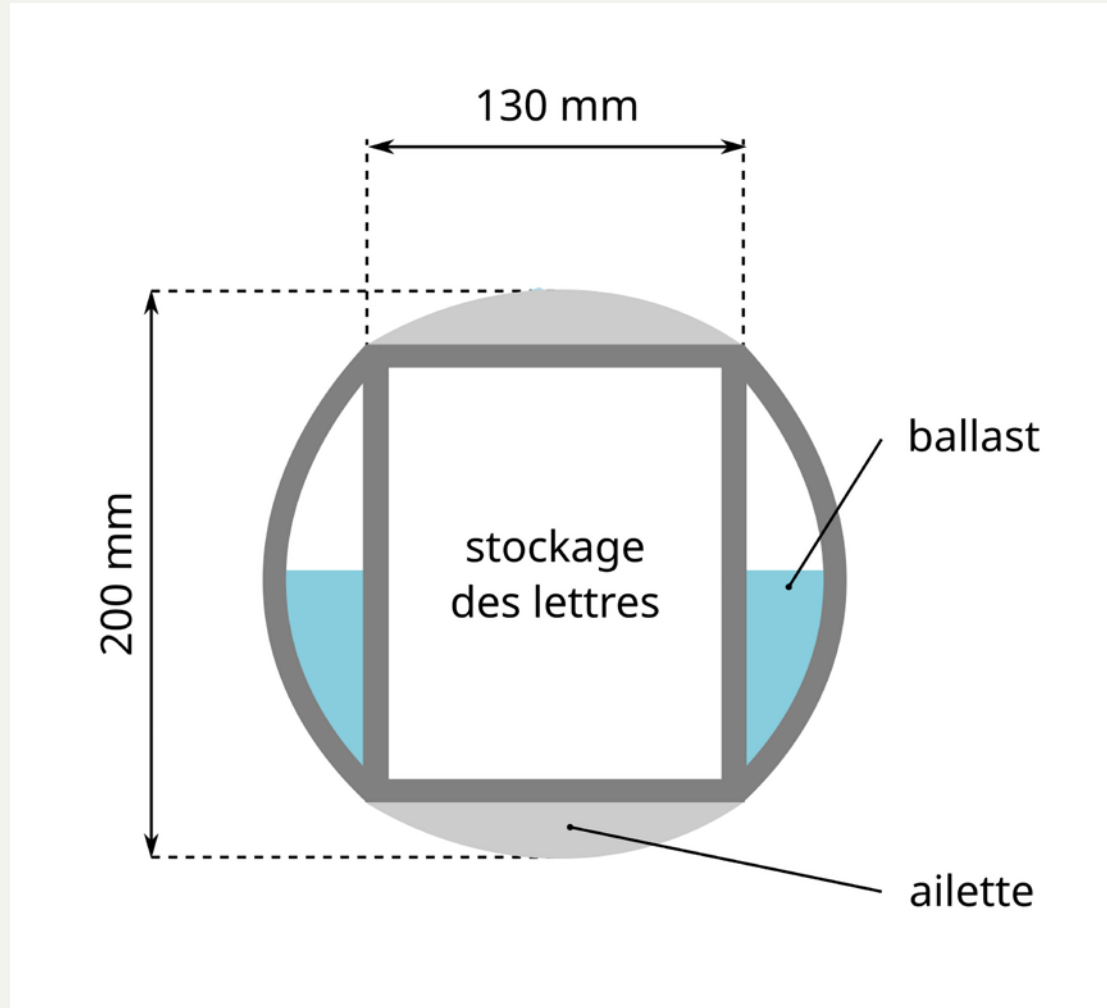
Grössere Schwierigkeiten bereitete die Suche nach einem geeigneten Transportweg

für Post nach Paris. Mit per «Ballon Monté» ausgeflogenen Brieftauben konnte zwar eine rudimentäre Postverbindung aufrechterhalten werden, doch genügte diese weder in Bezug auf die Menge der transportier-

ten Korrespondenz noch auf ihre Zuverlässigkeit den Erfordernissen einer der grössten Hauptstädte Europas. Das halbrecherische Unterfangen per Heissluftballon zurück in die Stadt zu gelangen wurde zwar



«Boule de Moulins» mit nachgestelltem Inhalt im Postmuseum Paris.



Querschnitt einer «Boule de Moulins».

von mehreren Ballonfahrern angetreten, erschien der Postverwaltung auf Dauer jedoch «considérant d’une part, que la science n’a pas encore résolu le problème de la direction des ballons ; que, dans l’état actuel de l’aéronautique, plusieurs aéronautes expérimentés ont tenté vainement le retour à Paris, au risque d’être pris et fusillés ; que le cercle de plus en plus élargi de l’invasion rend la réussite de semblables essais de moins en moins probable » zu riskant.

Schon im Herbst war eine Expertenkommission eingesetzt worden, die sich mit allen Fragen der Postbeförderung auf dem Luftweg sowie potentiellen Möglichkeiten einer Postverbindung aus den unbesetzten Teilen der Provinz nach Paris auseinandersetzte. In der Bekanntmachung, welche verkündete, dass infolge Einstellung der Versuche per Heissluftballon nach Paris zu fliegen keine Korrespondenz nach Paris mehr angenommen würde, betonte die Verwaltung dann auch, dass sie weiterhin alle Anstrengungen unternahme, einen sicheren Kommunikationskanal nach Paris zu schaffen, und dass auch entsprechende Vorschläge von Privatpersonen sorgfältig geprüft würden.

So traten dann auch die drei Erfinder Pierre-Charles Delort, Louis-Emile Robert und Isca Vonoven mit einem Vorschlag an die Postverwaltung heran. Möglicherweise von einer damals gängigen Methode des Tabakschmuggels zwischen Frankreich und Belgien durch den Fluss Yser inspiriert, hatte das Trio eine Konstruktion ent-

wickelt, die den Transport von Post unter der Oberfläche der Seine ermöglichen sollte.

Ihre später als «Boule de Moulins» bekannt gewordene Erfindung bestand aus einer Hohlkugel aus Zinn von ungefähr 20 cm Durchmesser, die aussen mit zwölf Flügeln, ähnlich jenen eines Mühlrads versehen, verfügte und darüber hinaus zwei seitliche, mit Wasser befüllbare Luftkammern aufwies. Der Hohlraum in der Mitte der Kugel wurde so mit Briefen befüllt, dass das Gesamtgewicht der «Boule» 1 mg mehr als das spezifische Gewicht von Wasser betrug und anschliessend von aussen verschweisst, wobei in die beiden seitlichen Luftkammern als zusätzlicher

Ballast genügend Wasser eingelassen werden konnte, um das Gewicht der Kugel exakt auszutariieren. Die Kugel, so die Berechnung, würde dann auf den Grund der Seine sinken, ohne sich im Flussbett einzugraben, und dank der Flügel durch die Strömung flussabwärts der Stadt Paris zugetrieben werden, wo man sie nur mit einem aufgespannten Netz aufzufangen brauchte. Nachdem zwei Versuche in der Bièvre bei Arceuil sowie über eine längere Strecke in der Seine bei Port à l’Anglais erfolgreich verlaufen waren und Delort am 21. November 1870 ein Patent auf die Erfindung des Trios eintragen liess, unterzeichneten sie am 6. Dezember mit dem in Paris zurückgebliebenen Postdirek-

tor Germain Rampont einen Vertrag über den Einsatz der Kugeln im Auftrag der Post. Noch in der folgenden Nacht wurden Robert und Delort zum Gare d’Orléans gebracht, wo sie im Schutze der Dunkelheit an Bord des Ballon Monté «Denis-Papin» aus der Stadt ausgeflogen wurden.

Nach einer reibungslos verlaufenen Fahrt in 1200 bis 1500 m Höhe bei leichtem Ostwind und konstanter Geschwindigkeit von rund 30 km/h landeten die beiden im Morgengrauen mit einer Handvoll noch in Paris hergestellter «Boules-de-Moulins» im Gepäck und ihrem Vertrag in der Tasche in La Ferté-Bernard im Département Sarthe. Ein erster Kontakt mit François-Frédéric Steenackers, stellvertretender Postdirektor bei der Exilregierung in Bordeaux, verlief zwar enttäuschend, doch nach einigen weiteren Verhandlungen erteilte auch dieser am 24. Dezember 1870 die notwendige Bewilligung für die Postbeförderung per «Boule de Moulins».

Alle Briefe, die auf diesem Weg in die Stadt geschmuggelt werden sollten, mussten mit dem unauffälligen Vermerk «par Moulins-sur-Allier» versehen und mit 1 Franc frankiert sein. Davon kam nur das reguläre Porto von 20 Centimes der Post zu Gute, während die verbleibenden 80 Centimes als Entschädigung an die Erfinder ausbezahlt werden sollte, wobei sie für jeden beförderten Brief jeweils 40 Centimes beim Versand in Moulins-sur-Allier und 40 Centimes bei sicherer Ankunft in Paris erhalten sollten. Die Briefe waren auf dünnem Papier zu verfassen und durften inklusive dem Umschlag nicht mehr als 4g wiegen, so dass mit einer einzelnen Kugel

zwischen 500 und 700 Briefe befördert werden konnten.

Alle korrekt bezeichneten und frankierten Briefe wurden nach Moulins-sur-Allier geleitet, einer Kleinstadt in der Auvergne aus deren Lage das Deutsche Oberkommando keine Rückschlüsse auf die Beförderungsmethode der Schmuggelpost ziehen konnte, wo sie von Delort in Zusammenarbeit mit dem dortigen Posthalter Bertrand in die Kugeln gefüllt und eingeschweisst wurden. Von dort ging die Reise nach Cosne-sur-Loire wo die «Boules» von Robert abgeholt und einigermassen weit stromaufwärts von Paris, zwischen Bray-sur-Seine und Samois-sur-Seine, zu Wasser gelassen wurden, während der in Paris verbliebene dritte Erfinder, Vonoven, dort das Auffangnetz installierte und bei jedem Wetter, unter feindlichen Bombardements und anderen Widrigkeiten, an seinem Posten verharrte, um die ankommenden Zinnkugeln aus dem Wasser zu fischen.

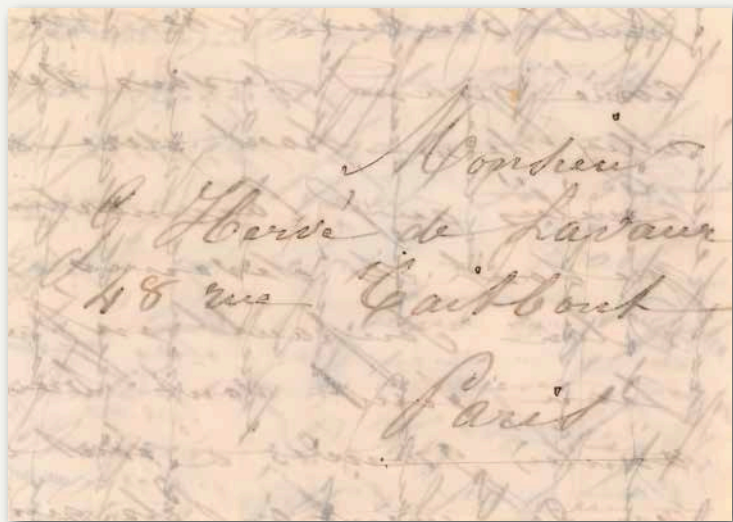
Ende 1870 informierte die Post unter Geheimhaltung der genauen Beförderungsweise die französische Öffentlichkeit sowie die ausländischen Verwaltungen, dass Briefe nach Paris nun wieder angenommen würden. So war dann auch am 28. Dezember 1870 im Schweizer Postamtsblatt zu lesen: «Einer amtlichen Bekanntmachung zufolge wird die Post von jetzt ab Briefe für Paris annehmen. Dieselben werden durch geheime Mittel, welche von der Regierung patentiert sind, befördert werden. Dieselben dürfen das Gewicht von 4 Gramm nicht übersteigen, das Porto kostet einen Franken; auf der Adresse muss der Vermerk stehen: Nach Paris über Moulins sur Allier».

Bis heute sind nur drei Briefe mit Schweizer Frankaturen per «Boule de Moulins» sowie eine ähnliche Anzahl in Genf geschriebene, jedoch mit französischer Frankatur im Grenzpostbüro Ferney-Voltaire aufgegebene Briefe bekannt geworden.

Ein ganz besonderer solcher Brief kommt anlässlich der **Corinphila**-Auktion im November 2025 zur Versteigerung. Bemerkenswerterweise enthält dieser neben dem an den Adressaten gerichteten Schreiben noch drei weitere, kurze Missiven an verschiedene Empfänger in Paris, alle auf dünnem Seidenpapier geschrieben, so dass das Gewicht der vier Briefe und des Couverts zusammen auf lediglich 3.5 g kommt.

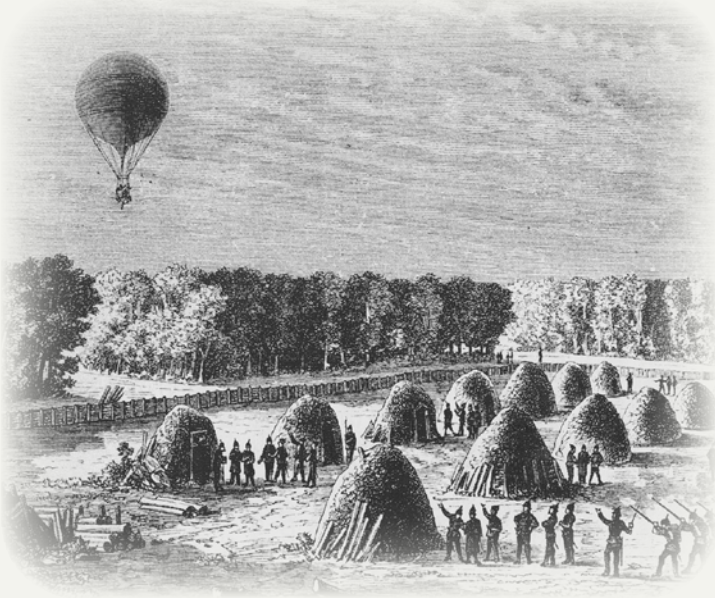
«Boule de Moulins» auf dem Grund der Seine nach einem Gemälde von Hélène Vonoven.





Preussische Soldaten schiessen während der Belagerung von Paris im Deutsch-Französischen Krieg (1870–1871) auf einen Ballon.

Der Inhalt des Briefes und der drei beiliegenden «Billets», geschrieben von einer geflüchteten und in Genf in einem «Maison honorable» untergekommenen Pariserin, die ihre Briefe nur mit «Mathilde» unterzeichnet, widerspiegelt die ganze subjektive Dramatik der unterbrochenen Kommunikation und der damit einhergehenden Ungewissheit um Sicherheit und Wohlergehen von Familie, Freunden und Bekannten: «Je suis toute désolée, ami chère, de ne plus recevoir de lettre depuis le 17, rien de vous et cependant 6 ou 8 ballons sont arrivés à bon port. Je vous écris par toutes les voies possibles, rien n'arrive donc, et mes pauvres pigeons, je n' comprends rien, qui ont été en même temps que nous à remettre son télégramme a eu la joie de savoir qu'il a été arrêté! J'use de toutes les inventions nouvelles, assurées ou

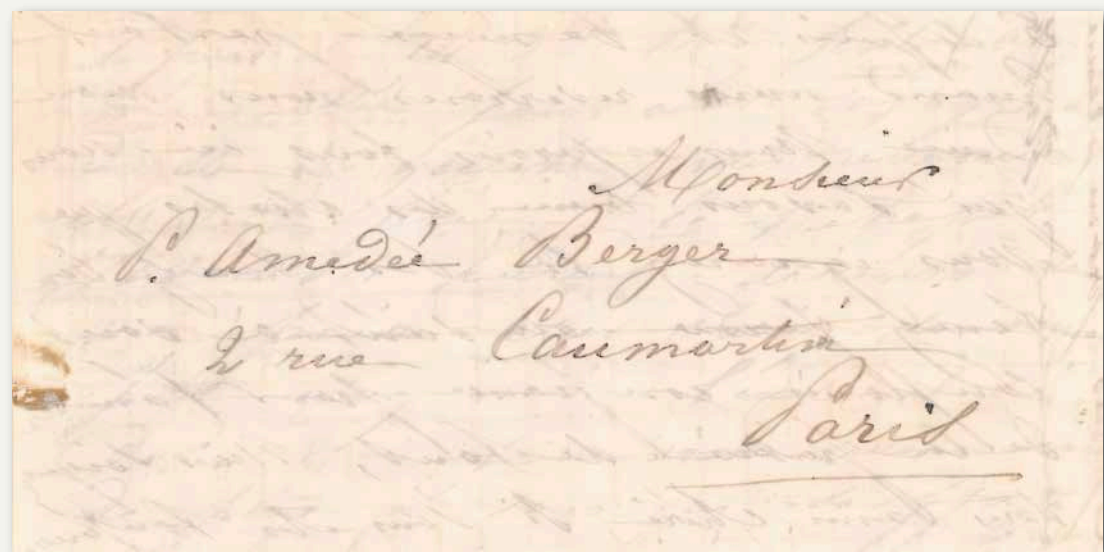
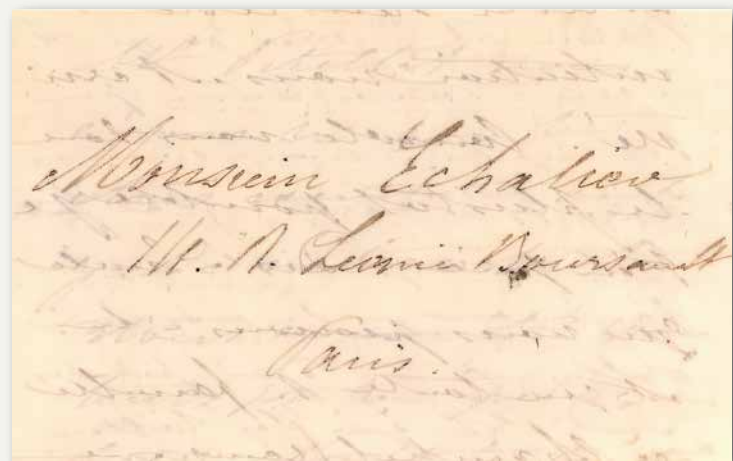


non, et rien, c'est à en devenir folle ! J'ai su cependant hier par une lettre de Céline que vous alliez bien [...] Je suis bien seule, bien triste ici, malgré quelques amis français qui sont ici [...] Je serai si heureux de rentrer dans mon pauvre cher Paris dans mon petit chez moi. L'exil est si dur, mais je ne vous en dirai rien de plus à vous qui souffrez de toutes les misères possibles. Comme j'ai pensé à vous dans les jours de fête si loin de ceux que j'aime. Ma dernière prière, ma dernière pensée du dernier jour de cette funeste année était pour vous, la 1re du 1er jour de même et que de vœux et de souhaits le vent du Nord aurait pu vous porter ».

Der Brief schliesst eindringlich mit den Worten: «Quand nous reverrons nous, mon Dieu? Nous espérons tous ici, nous qui savons bien des choses que vous ignorez là-bas. Tenez bon, tenez ferme, on tient à vous, confiance, confiance pour l'amour de la patrie de tous, mais soignez vous, ami chère,

si vous êtes toujours bien partout ne faites rien pour vous rendre malade. J'ai peur si fort pour vous. Ecrivez-moi je vous en supplie, ne soyez pas paresseux, l'anxiété est aussi grande ici qu'elle l'est à Paris. Je vous embrasse ».

Die Briefe, und so die ganze Tragik der Geschichte, dürften ihre Empfänger, wenn überhaupt erst einige Zeit nach Ende der Belagerung erreicht haben, denn während Robert bis zur Kapitulation Paris' am 1. Februar 55 Boules in der Seine versenkte, ist es die Natur, die dieser bestimmten «invention nouvelle» einen Strich durch die Rechnung macht: Im Verlauf des Januars war die Temperatur weiter abgekühlt und am Oberlauf der Seine hatten sich grosse Eisblöcke gebildet. Zwischen dem 22. und 23. Januar lösten sich diese langsam und begannen, stromabwärts gespült zu werden. In Paris rissen sie das aufgespannte Netz mitsamt Befestigung und Stützen mit. Erst am 6. März 1871 wurde per Zufall die Erste der Zinnkugeln entdeckt und aus der Seine gefischt. Danach folgte eine systematische und einigermaßen erfolgreiche Bergungsaktion, wobei viele der «Boules» aber vermisst blieben und noch im Laufe des 20. Jahrhunderts alle paar Jahrzehnte irgendwo eine angespült wurde, zuletzt 1988 in Vatteville-la-Rue. 22 Boules de Moulins bleiben bis heute verschollen.



Briefcouvert aus Seidenpapier mit vollständigem Inhalt und drei zum Schaden der Post beigelegten Schmuggelbriefchen an unterschiedliche Adressaten in Paris, alle datiert «Genève 3. Janv. 1871», aufgegeben im Grenzpostbüro Fernet-Voltaire mit französischer Frankatur Napoléon Lauré 20 c. blau (5) zum 1 Fr. Tarif für Briefe mit «geheimen Mitteln» nach Paris vom 23. Dezember 1870.

A Special Section | 357 Corinphila Stamp Auction

The Jørgen Jørgensen Collection

Danish Mail to Foreign Destinations 1851–1875 (part I)

After completing high school and his military service, **Jørgen Jørgensen (1944–2024)** began his career with Revisions- og Forvaltnings-Institutet, later working with Schøbel & Marholt and Deloitte. He started his studies to become an accountant in 1965 and, in 1973, earned his state authorisation as a public accountant. In 2005, he celebrated his 40-year anniversary at Deloitte.

Throughout his career, Jørgen worked with major industrial and commercial companies as well as insurance and financial institutions. In the later part of his professional life, he specialised in working with energy companies. He retired shortly before his 70th birthday.

Jørgen's interest in stamp collecting began in the 1950s, inspired by his brother-in-law. In addition to collecting Danish stamps and the early Skilling adhesives, he developed an interest in topical philately (as it was then known), focusing on his leisure passion – fishing, and fish on stamps.

A member of the Copenhagen Philatelist Club (KPK) for 50 years, his contributions to philately were extensive. He served on the KPK board as vice president, a role he also held within the Danish Philatelic Federation. He was a highly respected international FIP judge, team leader, and in 2001 served as president of the International FIP Stamp Exhibition Hafnia 2001 in Copenhagen.

In 2009, Jørgen was elected president of FEPA (Federation of European Philatelic Associations), serving a four-year term until 2013. He received the KPK Medal in 2014 and, in 2015, proudly signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) in Leeds. The following year he became an honorary member of the Danish Philatelic Federation, and in 2020 he was awarded Denmark's highest philatelic honour – the Denmark Medal.

Danish Mail to Foreign Destinations 1851–1875 was the first exhibit from Denmark of its kind, examining the different mail routes, the complex structure of rates, and their frequent changes. It earned several large gold medals



Jørgen Jørgensen at World Stamp Exhibition SINGAPORE 2015 where this collection won the **FIP Grand Prix International**.

internationally, including at INDONESIA 2012, THAILAND 2013, BRASILIANA 2013, and LONDON 2015. In SINGAPORE 2015, it won the Grand Prix International. **It will be offered in two parts, November 2025 and June 2026 respectively.**

More About the Collection

Being the dominant power in Northern Europe in the Middle Ages, Denmark had lost this position after the Napoleonic Wars when it had to cede Norway to Sweden. Nevertheless, still in the middle of the 19th century the Danish Kingdom included large parts of Northern Atlantic territories with Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Slesvig being part of the Danish Realm. In 1860, Denmark had a population of approximately 1.6 million people. This period saw a shift

in the Danish economy, with the beginnings of industrial development, particularly in Copenhagen, with the city's population increasing by 60% between 1860 and 1880. In addition, also the rural population, especially in Jutland was increasing. The collection of Jørgen Jørgensen reflects this scenery of evolving economy and the related need for efficient postal connections inland and abroad. It starts in July 1854 when mail in the postal treaties with the other Scandinavian countries and the German–Austrian–Postal Union (GAPU) could be paid by using postal adhesives. This study ends at the end of December 1874 when the silver-based rigsdaler / skilling currency was replaced by the gold-based kroner / øre currency, only half a year before Denmark became one of the founding members of the General Postal Union, the later UPU. **Corinphila** is proud to be chosen to sell the Jørgen Jørgensen collection, which is a meaningful ensemble documenting the complexity of routes and rates but also the constant decrease of the latter when the increasing trade volume called for effective and cheap postal systems.

Mail to Danish Territories in the Northern Atlantic and to other Scandinavian countries

Before 1870, the Danish territories Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands in the Northern Atlantic were not covered by the Danish Postlaw, thus mail to these areas was no inland mail. It had to be sent to their respective Departments in Copenhagen and was from there forwarded by the ship to its destination, a service which needed only the Danish inland rate. The very rare mail to destinations such as Iceland is therefore in some way mail abroad at inland rates.

Due to its long-lasting connections, mail to Sweden and Norway is most prominent in the mail sent abroad from Denmark with two postal con-

ventions from 1852 defining the handling. With Sweden a border rate was defined and the 1852 rate was halved in 1865 and further reduced in 1869 to promote mail interaction between the two neighbouring countries. Mail to Norway was first sent indirectly via different Swedish harbours and then overland – from 1860 directly by ship to Christiania using a Norwegian steamer at reduced rate. However, in the winter season the old 1852 rate via Sweden had still to be used. Like with Sweden, the Norway-rates were reduced dramatically in 1865, and further in 1869 and 1874.

Thomas Berger

Mail to the GAPU

On 15 July 1854 a Postal Convention came into force with the GAPU which defined postal rayons, two in Denmark, in addition the usual three GAPU rayons, being the basis for a rate system defined by weight and distance. As to be expected the amount of mail to such a large territory spanning from Holstein to Hungary left a great pool of most interesting postal history from which Jørgen Jørgensen chose the most attractive one to tell the story continuing with the post-war rate of 1865 between Denmark and the North German Postal Union.

1858 (Sept 17): Envelope from Altona to Berlin, from the first Danish to the third German rayon, bearing a **Mixed Franking** of Denmark 1858/62 wavy spandrels 4 sk. brown in combination with Prussia 1850 3 sgr. The Danish stamp tied by '113' numeral with matching double-circle ALTONA datestamp alongside, both adhesives tied by '578' numeral of the Prussian office in Hamburg, matching HAMBURG transit cds on reverse. **A famous mixed-country franking of Denmark and Prussia with only few in existence, showing an impressive provenance** with Shanahan sale 76, Dr. Gene Scott, Ole Steen Jacobsen, Jussi Touri and Wilhelm Lambrecht. **Lot #1592**



1855 (April 25): Entire letter from Copenhagen as part of the **famous Heyn correspondence to Danzig**, from the second Danish to the third German rayon, bearing **2 RBS Thiele blue in combination with a strip of five of the 1854 dotted-spandrels 4 sk. brown** tied by '1' numeral with matching KJØBENHAVN datestamp alongside. Handwritten "3/2" indicates the split of the rate of 22 skilling equal to 5 silbergroschen with 3 sgr. for Prussia and 2 sgr. for Denmark. The 2 RBS was originally issued in May 1851 to exclusively cover the rate for local postage within Copenhagen. From 15 July 1854, the Post allowed the 2 RBS to be used also on mail to foreign destinations. Therefore, for a brief period, the 2 RBS could be used to pay a few foreign letter rates not dividable by 4 skilling. A total of 14 mixed frankings with 2 RBS have been recorded. A fresh, flawless and most attractive entire showing the correct 22 skilling rate using a 2 RBS adhesive, **a high-calibre item with an impressive provenance for a most advanced collection of classic Denmark**, gracing the collections of H. Mott, John Jacob Engellau, Peer Lorentzen, and Jussi Touri. **Lot #1591**

Mail routes to Hungary; 1860ca (Aug 10): Entire letter from Copenhagen to Pest, from the second Danish to the third rayon of the GAPU, bearing 1854 dotted-spandrels 2 sk. blue, 4 sk. brown and 16 sk. grey, tied by '1' numeral with matching KJØBENHAVN datestamp alongside. Obverse with Prussian "Aus Dänemark" handstamp in red, PESTH backstamp (Aug 13). **One of only five recorded skilling covers to Hungary.** Directed to the director of the Hungarian National Museum and Imperial Chamberlain, Augustine Kubinyi (1799–1873) who led the National Museum from 1842 to 1869. **Lot #1607**



View of the Port of Hamburg in the mid-19th century.

Mail to the Finland

Finland under Russian rule was a special chapter in the Danish postal relations abroad. Mail was either conveyed via Sweden to Abo/Turku or alternatively via Germany and the Baltics to St Petersburg and from there to Finland.

1864 (June 2): Cover from Copenhagen sent via Sweden to Abo/Turku, the famous letter franked with pair 1863 wavy-spandrels 16 sk. **rouletted**, a superb multiple tied by '1' numeral, matching KJØBENHAVN datestamp alongside. "SÖDRA ST. BANAN" and STOCKHOLM transit backstamps. The cover is overpaid with 1 sk. since no uneven denomination stamps had been issued. An **extremely fine cover and one of the most significant ones with the short-lived roulette issue**. A fine provenance including Christian Andersen and Jussi Touri. **Lot #1610**



Mail to the United Kingdom

Mail to Great Britain was always sent via Hamburg and from there via Ostende or Calias or in German-British or Danish-British mailbags further to London.

1864 (Aug 29): Envelope from Copenhagen to Grantham, Lincolnshire, bearing 1854/57 dotted spandrels 2 sk. blue and 8 sk. green in combination with 1864/65 oval type 4 sk. carmine and 16 sk. grey-brown, tied by clear '1' numeral in black, matching KJØBENHAVN cds alongside, the 2 sk. stamp in addition tied by "P.D." handstamp in vibrant violet. LUEBECK backstamp, LONDON transit and GRANTHAM arrival backstamp. A most appealing **four-colour franking from two issues** belonging to the well-known Grantham correspondence. **Lot #1620**

Mail to Western Europe

Mail to Great Britain was always sent via Hamburg and from there via Ostende or Calais or in German-British or Danish-British mailbags.



1867 (Aug 31): Entire letter Nyborg to Lüttich/Liège in Belgium, bearing a **three colour-franking** of 1864/65 oval type 2 sk. blue, 3 sk. lilac, and 4 sk. carmine in a block of three, tied by "46-NYBORG" duplex datestamps. Reverse with HAMBURG transit and LIEGE arrival cds's. **To be offered in Part II in June 2026.**

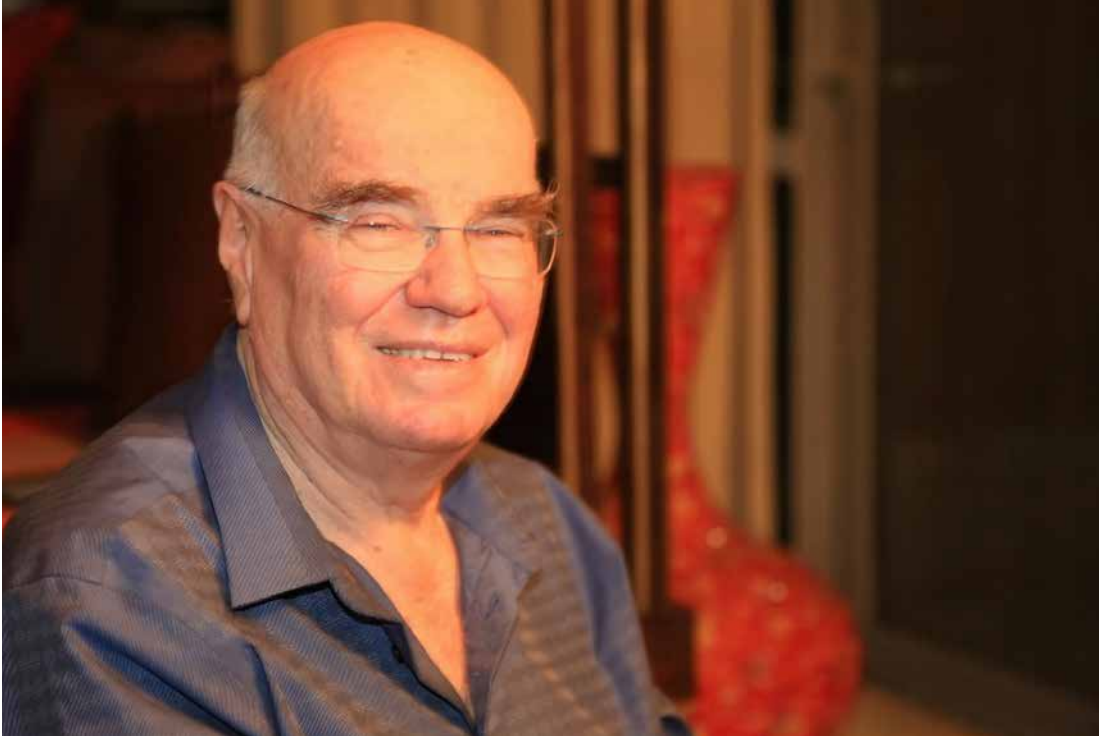


1867 (Nov 1): Cover of the **tenth weight rate** from Saxkjøbing to Paris, bearing a **spectacular franking** of 1864/65 oval type 3 sk. lilac in a strip of three and in total ten examples of 16 sk. greenish dark grey, tied by '62' numeral, matching SAKKJØBING cds, "P.D." handstamp in red and French "PRUSSE ERQUELINES" entry cds in blue alongside, HAMBURG backstamp. Correctly paid with 169 skilling, the only franking in this exceptionally high weight and rate. Directed to Ernst Johann Albrecht von Bertouch (1821 – 1904), who was appointed in 1856 Chamberlain by the Danish king. He later served as a Prussian civil servant in Wiesbaden and was appointed Royal Prussian Privy Councilor and Chamberlain. **To be offered in Part II in June 2026.**

A Special Section | 357 Corinthila Stamp Auction

The Eddie Leibu Collection

Romania Outbound Mail – From the Crimean War to the UPU, 1853-1875 (part I)



The bombardment of Sveaborg, also known as the Battle of Sveaborg, took place from 9 to 11 August 1855 – one of the most famous battles of the Crimean War.

EUROPHILEX 2015	(FEPA)	London	Gold Medal
NOTOS 2015	(FEPA)	Athens	Large Gold Medal + special prize
THAILAND 2018	(FIP)	Bangkok	Large Gold Medal + special prize Candidate for the Grand Prix International

Eddie Leibu was born in Bucharest on 26 March 1947. Eddie’s parents were Holocaust survivors, and he was their only child. At the age of three, the family immigrated to the young state of Israel, starting a new chapter of their life. They settled at first in a new immigrant neighbourhood near Haifa, then, in 1958 they moved to the city of Haifa where his father operated his own business of dental supplies. While the Leibu family adapted to their new life in Israel, Romanian culture remained present in the family home through different forms, such as music, poems, literature and tales of Romanian history.

After graduating High school, Eddie served in the army for three years. Following the compulsory military service, he studied dental medicine at the Hebrew University Dental School in Jerusalem from 1968 until 1974. After graduation he held a position for some years at the Maxillo-Facial surgery department, at the central hospital in Haifa. In 1986 Eddie started his own private dental practice. Eddie is married

to Rina, who accompanies him to many of the philatelic commitments he undertakes frequently. Together they have raised three boys and now have four grandchildren.

During the period of Eddie’s childhood, stamp collecting was an integral part of almost every young child’s life and Eddie was no exception. His stamp collecting was encouraged by his father, who bought for his collection all the new issues from Israel. Eddie’s interest in stamps somewhat diminished during his years at High school. At that time in his life, it was competitive basketball which grabbed his attention. It was later, during the short interval between his days in the army and his studies at the Hebrew University Dental School, he returned to his stamp collection and philately became an important part of his life.

While structuring, organising, and studying his stamps, to fill the spaces he found in the collection, Eddie turned to the stamp market, consulting dealers and attending stamp auctions. He suddenly met other fellow philatelists from

the community, where he was introduced to organized philately becoming a member of the Haifa Philatelic Club. Many of the members of the club in those days were of the older generation, being immigrants from Europe who collected stamps from the classic period. Eddie’s

interaction with them was a learning experience and an introduction to the classic era in philately. Once Eddie had completed a catalogue collection of stamps from Israel, he was looking for a path to follow going forward.

In 1996 Eddie returned to Romania for the first time. It was at the occasion of a bi-national Israeli Romanian stamp exhibition. There he came in close contact with Romanian philately and held lengthy discussions about its many facets and its richness with the veteran doyens of Romanian philately, Kiriac Dragomir and Marco Martin. Following the trip, his attraction to Romanian philately amplified. As a result, he embarked on developing a

collection presenting various aspects of Romanian postal history, namely the foreign post offices as well as the Romanian Post.

This collection is what this sale is about: **Romania Outbound Mail – From the Crimean War to the UPU, 1853-1875**. It will be offered in two parts, November 2025 and June 2026 respectively.

Thomas Berger

In Athen 2015, at the palmarès night of NOTOS 2015, Eddie wins his first **Large Gold medal** together with a **special prize** for this collection. The awards were presented to Eddie by Costas Chazapis, who was the head of the organizing committee.



Mail abroad from Romania 1853-1875



In April 2024 at the international philatelic exhibition EFIRO 2024 we published this collection in the 'Hall of Fames' book series EDITION D'OR as #72. The "p XX, legend" refers to the book.

If one studies the mail connections of the Danubian Principalities, the later United Principalities of Romania up to 1867/69, there are no Romanian adhesives or postmarks to be seen on the material conveyed. The collection of Eddie Leibur is dedicated to the postal development of Romania which used at the beginning exclusively foreign postal services to stay in contact with the world. Thereafter, we see a postal

system which used first bilateral postal treaties with its neighbours Austria and Russia and finally became a founding member of the General Postal Union, later the Universal Postal Union. The collection presents the wide range from military occupation during the Crimean War, foreign post offices such as Austrian, Hungarian, Russian, Greek, and French ones, fluvial

postal services of the DDSG and maritime mail, finally ending with the Romanian mail from its first international connections to the eve of the GPU. Already this enumeration gives an idea about the diversity and heterogeneity which are main aspects of Romanian postal history in general. In the collection of Eddie Leibur, each topic is presented using important key items combining rarity and beauty.

The Austrian post offices and the Crimean War

The Austrian post offices and the Crimean War The Austrian post was by far the dominant foreign player in Romania throughout the period under study. It handled most of the foreign mail due to its efficiency and extensive network of offices throughout the country but also in the Levant in general thereby covering all the hubs and destinations of importance. The igniting moment for this dense

network was in some way the Crimean War when neutral Austrian forces occupied in 1854 all the two Principalities forcing Russian troops to retreat. As a side effect all Russian offices present in Romania had to close. This made the Austrian Military Post the sole provider of postal services abroad as not only Fieldpost mail, but also Civilian mail was accepted there.



P24, legend: Austrian Occupation during the Crimean War. 1855 Registered Military Envelope from the Austrian Fieldpost office in Pitesti to Verona, the 1850/54 adhesives tied by fine strikes of the elusive "K.K.ÖST. F.P. PITESCHTI" cds. Exceptional application of the franking to pay the registration fee on obverse, an exceptional presumably unique registered cover sought after office. To be offered in Part II in June 2026.

Austrian Consular Offices

The end of the Crimean War gave full autonomy to the Principalities and increased the interest of foreign powers to get their foot in the door.

Therefore, the Austrian Fieldpost offices were converted into Consular post offices providing services until their closure after the 1869 treaty.



P54, legend: Austrian Consular Post Office in Ibraila. 1866 Registered Double rate Envelope via Vienna to Genova bearing a fantastic four-colour franking of in total 92 soldi kreuzer. A stunning piece. To be offered in Part II in June 2026.



P56, legend: Austrian Consular Post Office in Jassy; 1864 Quintuple rate Envelope to Paris bearing an enormous mass franking of 1863 15 so. brown in combination with 1864 10 so. blue, 15 examples paying correctly five times the 40 soldi rate to France, tied by wreathed JASSY cds, the second highest franking of any Austrian post letter from Romania. Lot #2297



P40, legend: Austrian Consular Post Office in Bucharest. 1865 Double rate Wrapper to 'Generale Garibaldi' at Caprera, Italy bearing a combination of 1863 Arms 2 so. (2) and 1864 10 so. blue tied by BUCAREST cds. A very rare 14 soldi rate. To be offered in Part II in June 2026.

The role of the DDSG in sending mail abroad

The Danube Steam Shipping Company (DDSG / DSSC) offered at its beginning postal services on the Danube but also on the seas. However, in 1845 the DDSG was restricted to the river while the Austrian Lloyd took over all maritime services. The majority of DDSG mail was

sent between harbours along the lower Danube located in Romania and the future Bulgaria. The collection of Eddie Leibu has its focus of course on the mail going beyond and crossing the border to the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Orsova. These are combination frankings of DDSG and

Austrian adhesives paying for the two separate parts of the journey. Another aspect studied are items delivered at the vessels and postmarked by rare Ship's cancellations.



P95, legend: DDSG / DSSC 1867 Entire letter to Vidin bearing DDSG 1866 10 kr. lilac, tied by oval "ORIENT 22" Ship's handstamp. A top rarity of DDSG postal material with this cover being the **unique usage of this Ship's Marking**. Provenance Steindler & Capellaro. **Lot #2320**

P93, legend: DDSG / DSSC from Calafat. 1866 Cover to Vienna bearing DDSG 1866 17 kr. scarlet in a combination franking with Austria 1864 Arms 5 kr. rose tied by CALAFAT despatch cds in blue, "ALT-ORSOVA" transit cds alongside, reverse with WIEN arrival. An **impressive combination cover of DDSG Shipmail and Austrian inland mail**. Provenance Steindler & Jerger. **Lot #2319**



P104, legend: Greek Consular Post Offices in Ibraila. 1863 Cover sent unpaid to Athens, struck upon despatch with crisp "IBRAILA VALACHIA" cds in blue, charged with '110' (lepta) in red crayon upon arrival and franked accordingly with adhesives of the Consecutive Athens Printing tied by immaculate ATHENS cds. **Presumably the most appealing of the few covers in existence. To be offered in Part II in June 2026.**

The Greek post as an example for other foreign postal services

It was of course difficult for other postal services to be accepted by the clientele and to survive aside the prevailing Austrian post. An extreme example in this context are the services of the Greek post which was opened in 1857 as a consular service in Braila,

Bucharest, and Galatz but which was closed already in 1866 as being 'redundant and unprofitable'. This resulted in a minute amount of about ten covers which have survived.

The Romanian post and its services abroad

With the postal treaties of 1867/69 signed with Russia and Austria, the Romanian postal service abroad was established which included also transit services especially via Austria to third party countries. Special lithographed stamps were issued for this purpose. The Eddie Leibu

collection includes almost every destination known from the pre-GPU period.

Thomas Berger



P140, legend: Romanian Post. 1870 Cover from Bucharest to Langnau, Switzerland, bearing 1869 Prince Carol 'without beard' 10 b. blue and 25 b. orange & blue. A most attractive cover from a well-known correspondence to a cheese dealer in the Emmental in Switzerland with 10 bani for Romania, 6 kreuzer (= 15 bani) for Austria and 4 kreuzer (= 10 bani) for Switzerland. **Lot #2353**

THROUGH THE EYES OF CORINPHILA'S PHILATELISTS

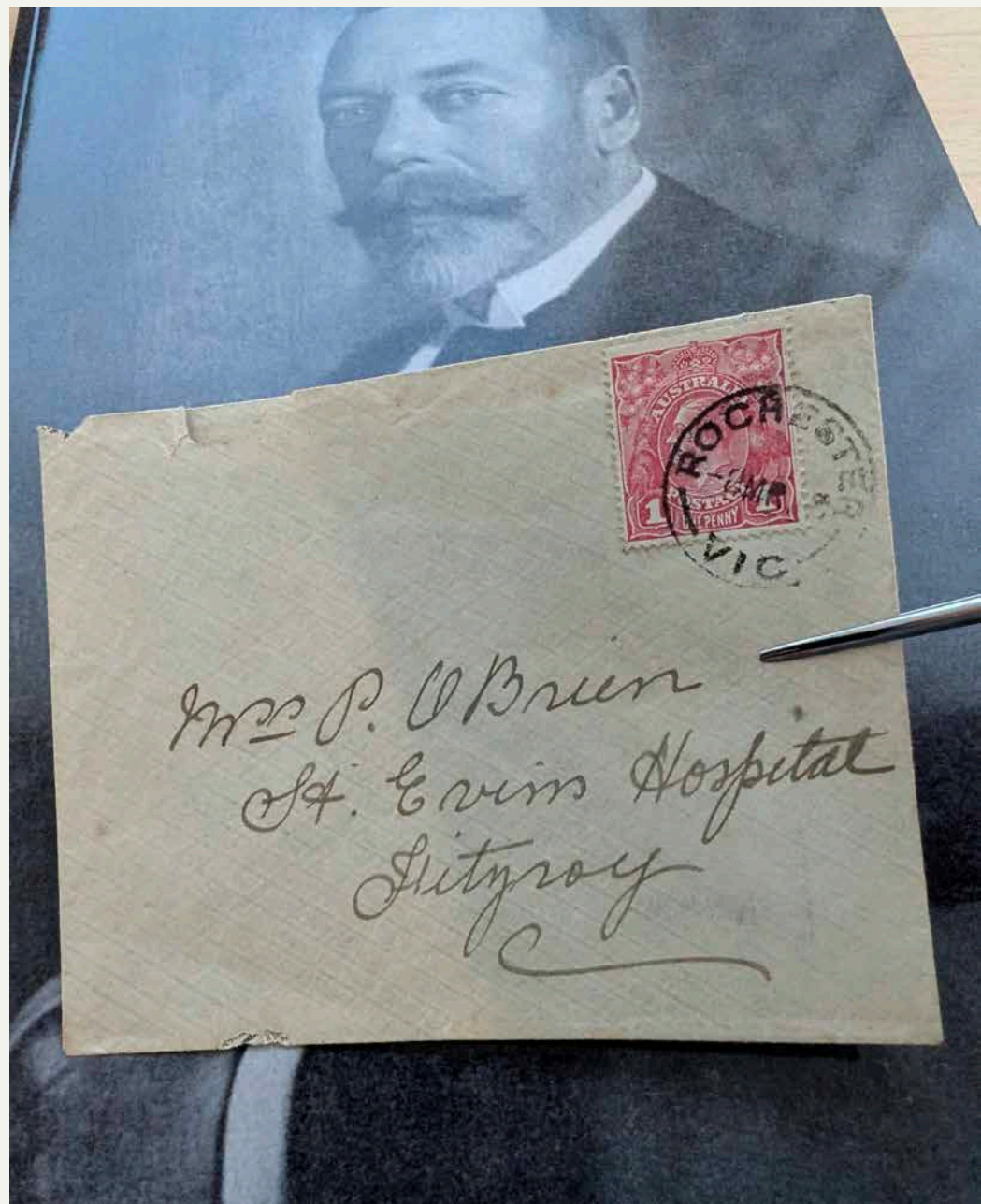
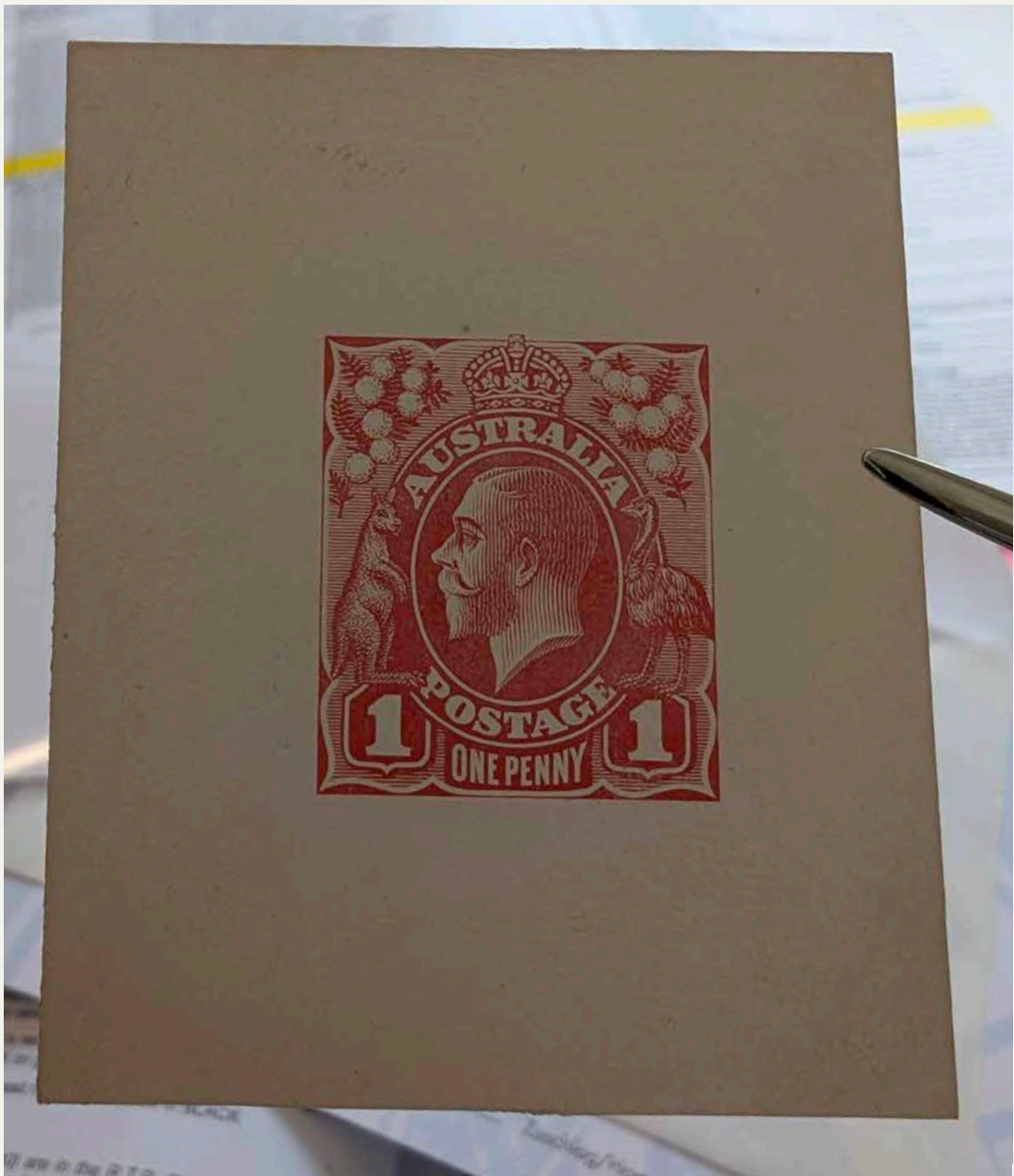
The Elegance & Mystique of a Die Proof

This 1914 De La Rue Die Proof, printed in carmine pink on glazed white card measuring 0.0011 thick, is a striking testament to the artistry and precision that define early Australian philately. The Brusden White specification is BW 70DP(5) B in the specialized King George V catalogue. This proof, in State 5 presents the King's head in a solid back-ground as opposed to a lined background used for the issued stamps. Even at this stage it represents the culmination of design refinements before full production. Die proofs such as this were produced to check engraving detail, shade intensity, and clarity before plates went to press. Such items are

always rare, often with just a few in private hands. This is the only recorded example printed in carmine pink; a rare survivor of the initial design phase. With a catalogue value of \$20,000 AUD, this piece embodies both the elegance and the enduring mystique of the One Penny issue and remains a prized cornerstone for the advanced collector.

DK

Part of 358 **Corinphila** Stamp Auction The 'KAY GEE VEE' Gold Medal Exhibit of the Australian 1d King George V stamps. **Lot #3002**



A Pinnacle of Australia KGV Philately

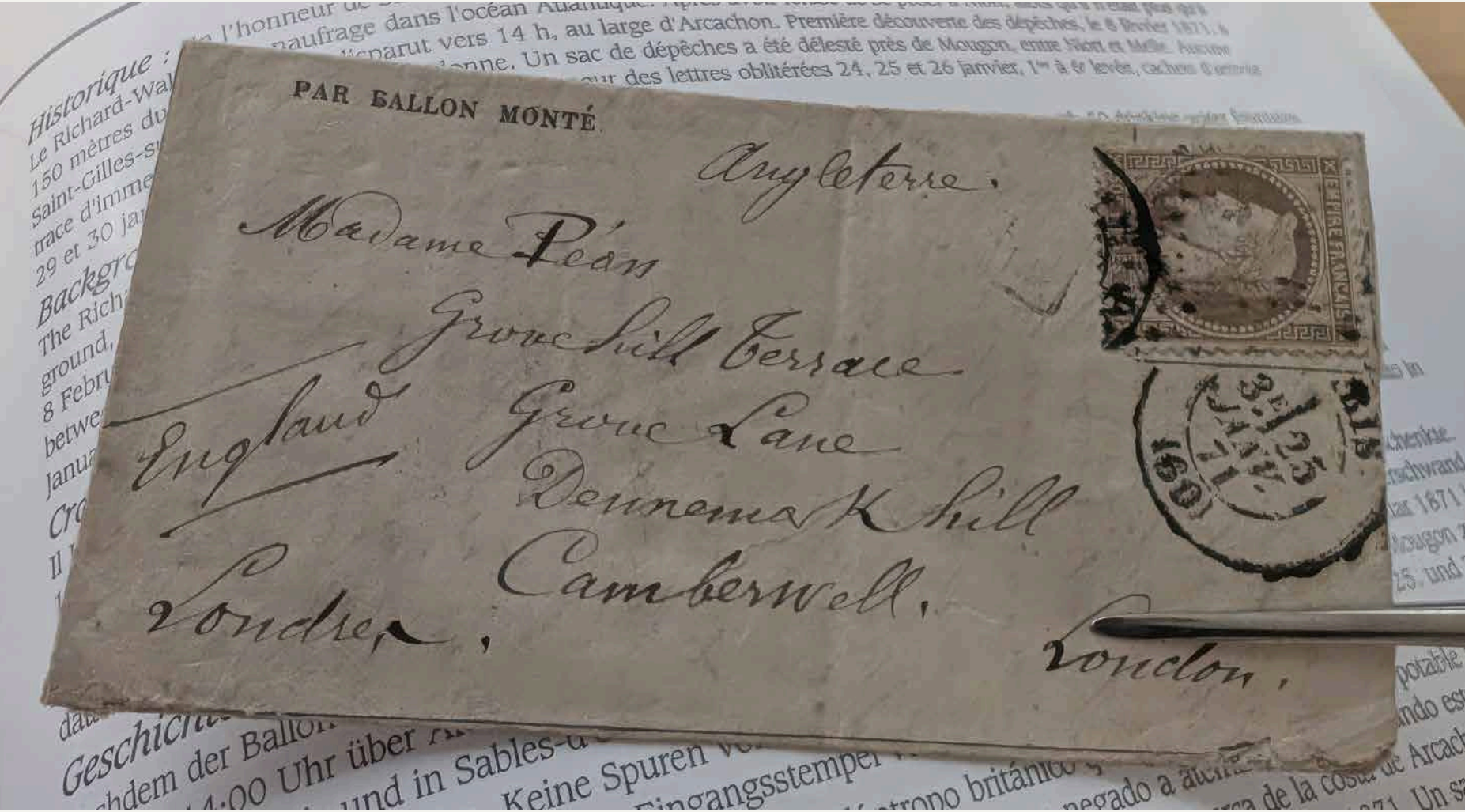
This quite remarkable cover bears the exceedingly rare 1918 One Penny carmine pink Cooke printing with variety Inverted Watermark Large Multiple Crown over A (BW 73A a). Among the greatest rarities in Australian King George V philately, with only four used stamps being recorded with the inverted watermark variety. This example, however, is unique on cover, making it a singular treasure in the field. The stamp is tied by a clear Rochester, Victoria postmark, preserving its origins and authenticity of its postal use. According to records, there was just one sheet of 240 stamps printed with Inverted Watermark.

120 were sent to Melbourne and 120 to Rochester. Four used copies are recorded; one cancelled in Melbourne. There is an example in The Royal Philatelic Collection which is dated 16 FEB 1918. There is another used example also from Rochester dated 28 FEB 1918. This example dated 18 March 1918. Its catalogue value of \$50,000 AUD reflects not just rarity, but its status as the foundation for specialised philatelists of watermark varieties and printing anomalies. Few items encapsulate the thrill of discovery and the depth of technical study as vividly as this piece, standing at the pinnacle of Australia KGV scholarship.

DK

Part of 358 **Corinphila** Stamp Auction The 'KAY GEE VEE' Gold Medal Exhibit of the Australian 1d King George V stamps. **Lot #3157**

THROUGH THE EYES OF CORINPHILA'S PHILATELISTS



The Surgeon's Letter A Love That Floated, Sank, and Somehow Still Arrived

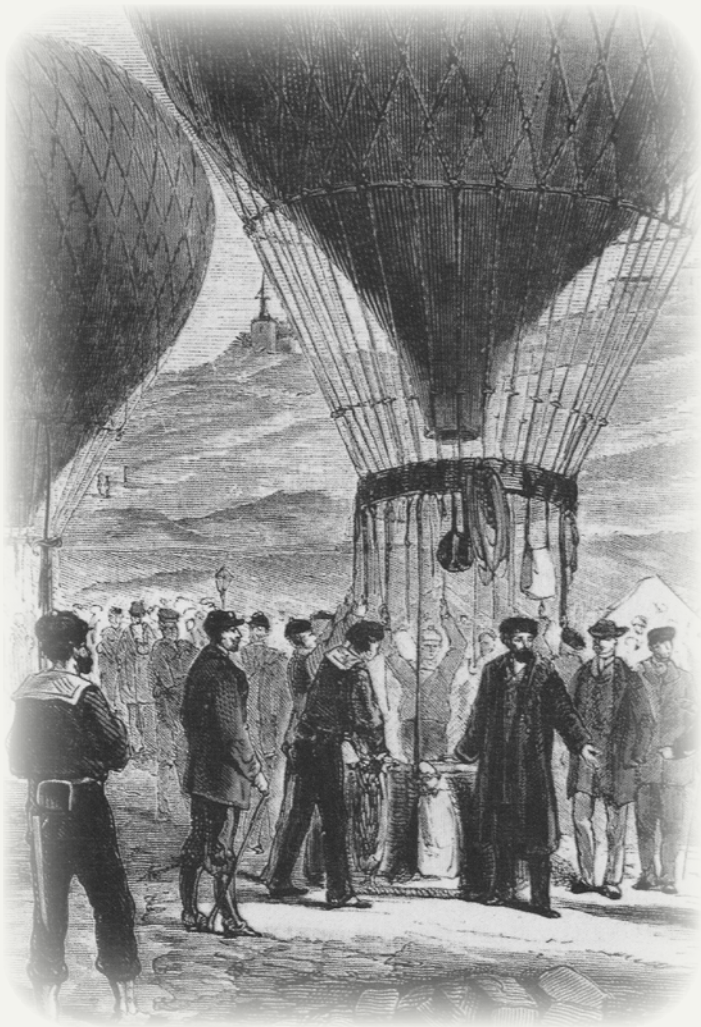
There are some philatelic items that, when you hold them, seem to hum with life. Not because they're flashy or flawless but quite the opposite. Their magic lies in survival, in the improbable fact that they still exist. Enter this battered, beautiful relic: a salvaged Ballon Monté cover from the ill-fated balloon *Richard Wallace*, posted during the final gasps of the Siege of Paris, January 1871. On the surface, it's a modest thing. A single newspaper-letter from the *Gazette des Absents / Lettre-Journal* no. 31, sent from Paris to Camberwell, London. But, oh, what a journey. And what a story it tells.

Our story begins on January 27th, 1871, when the balloon *Richard Wallace* was launched into grey skies above besieged Paris. She carried, along with her doomed pilot and a clutch of pigeons, a cargo of urgent correspondence, the final whispers from a city on the brink. Among them, this very

letter, addressed to Madame Péan, at Grove Hill Terrace, Camberwell. The sender? None other than her husband, Professor Jules Émile Péan (1830–1898), one of the most celebrated surgeons of 19th-century France. A man known for pioneering techniques in gynecology and battlefield medicine and, evidently, for romantic timing under artillery fire. Inside, the letter isn't a heartfelt note, but a printed journal—*La Gazette des Absents*, designed specifically to keep Parisians and their loved ones in touch as the siege wore on. It's issue No. 31, dated 25 January. By then, food was scarce, morale was cracking, and even the pigeons were eyeing each other suspiciously. Yet Péan, like many others, clung to communication. And so, onto the balloon it went: a message in a paper bottle, cast skyward. But fate intervened. Like several siege balloons before it, *Richard Wallace* fell not upon friendly soil, but into the frigid Atlantic, near the

French coast. The pilot was lost, yet another casualty of airborne hope. The mailbags, however, refused to surrender. Days later, a tide-battered bundle of letters washed ashore near Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, soaked but largely intact. The contents were rushed to postal authorities for triage. Our letter had suffered. Its 30 centime Napoléon Lauré brown stamp, originally cancelled by the *Paris* (60) postmark, had been washed clean off by seawater. Undaunted, the salvagers dried it, reattached the stamp (albeit at a comically incorrect angle, bless them), and sent it onward. The final postmark on the back tells the rest, being a red London arrival datestamp, 17 February 1871. From siege balloon to Atlantic tide to Camberwell in 21 days. Not bad for drowned paper.

Today, this letter stands as one of the very few known survivors from the *Richard Wallace* balloon—Ballon Monté No. 66, and one of



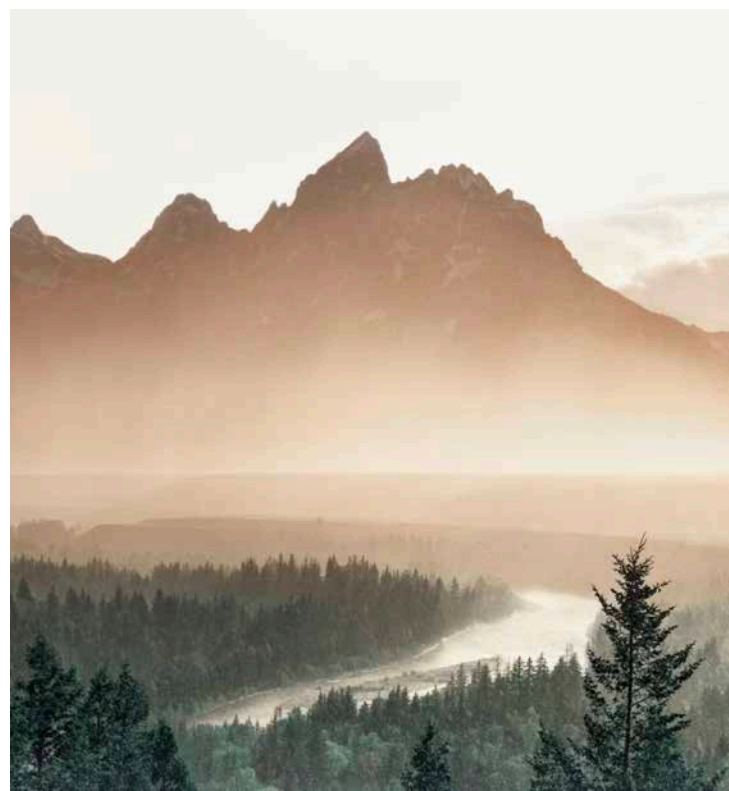
The balloon *L'Armand-Barbès* was one of the balloons used during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871) to transport messages and people out of the besieged city.

the last to depart Paris before its surrender. The cover is remarkably well preserved, given its trauma, and comes complete with a Roumet certificate (2019) and a Maury valuation of €3,750. But what makes it so compelling isn't the price tag but the human story. A renowned surgeon. A trapped city. A balloon that rose with hope and fell with tragedy. And a letter saved from the sea, rescued from

obscurity, and tenderly re-directed home. It's a postal phoenix. A soggy love letter to resilience. And a reminder that sometimes, even when everything sinks, the message still gets through. *Part of 357 Corinphila Stamp Auction The 'Izhak Barak' Collection: The Development of Aviation and Transportation of Mail by Air until 1914. Lot #1880*

It Is About the Leadership

A White Paper on 'The Rock Ahead' in Philately



I speak about “The Rock Ahead” as the challenges we have ahead of us and which need to be managed.

This ‘White Paper’ on the future of philately I originally developed for publication in FEPA NEWS (Federation of European Philatelic Associations) which was published 4 October 2025.

This year it is 40 years since I was elected President of my local stamp club in Sweden. I was only 13 years old, but I loved the opportunity the new role gave me. It was my first leadership assignment, and since then leadership has formed my career both professionally and in philately. The motivation for me is to make a difference and to deliver this by result. This White Paper aims to share my concern about a challenge I have identified regarding the future of our enterprise — a challenge I define as “The Rock Ahead”.

I will outline the areas where focus is needed and make proposals to influence decisions going forward. The phrase “It is about the leadership” encapsulates my central message: effective leadership is a critical factor in the success of any enterprise. Leadership is not merely a position or title, but a combination of behaviours, mindset, and actions that inspire and guide others. My concern is the issue of concurrent leaderships within our enterprise — multiple leadership directions operating at the same time.

In his book *The Fathers of Philately: Inscribed on the*

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (2019), author Brian Birch describes the “Fathers of Philately” — key figures who laid the foundations for our field. Here, the term “enterprise” refers to the intricate network of societies and organisations, both formal and informal, along with their management and leadership structures. These “**Fathers of Philately**” played pivotal roles in the 19th century, establishing the enterprise of stamp collecting that we have inherited today.

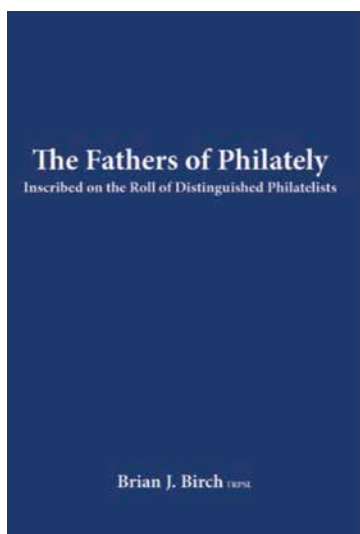
In January 1865, the first-ever stamp club in the world was formed in Paris — the Société Philatélique. Most of the leading Parisian collectors of the day were among its members. The first president, Tobie Gustave Herpin (1820–1900), was best known for inventing the word *Philatélie* for the hobby.

Yet Herpin soon lost interest in philately and sold his collection. Abandoned by its leader, the Société Philatélique quickly faded into oblivion. This example from the dawn of philately is early proof of what happens when leadership fails to uphold its commitments. In 1865, members of the Society were outraged at what they saw as Herpin’s betrayal of both the organisation and the hobby. Today, we too are incensed by what we perceive in many parts of the philatelic enterprise as a betrayal of responsibilities and the emergence of “abandoned” leaderships.

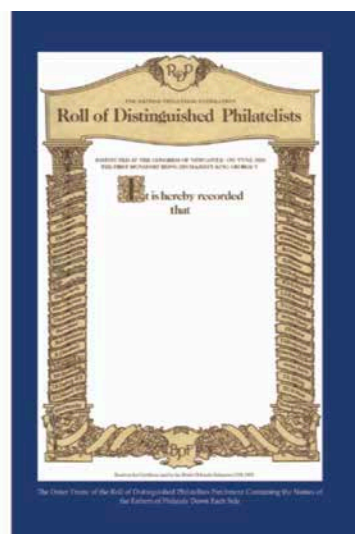
It is often said that one should live in the here and now. The Swiss author Pascal Mercier (1944–2023) argued that it is an error — “a nonsensical act of violence” — to concentrate solely on the present in the belief that one can thereby grasp the essential. What matters, Mercier wrote, is to move forward steadily and calmly, with the appropriate mix of humour and melancholy, through the temporal and spatial landscape in which we find ourselves. I believe I have a clear overview of our enterprise and its challenges — and I can see The Rock Ahead. In my view, current leaderships are too often focused on the wrong priorities. How much time do philatelic leaders spend thinking about the past, the present, and the future? Put another way: how much do they reflect on what has been? How often do they imagine what the future may hold? And how often do they confront the risks that lie ahead? They cannot change the past — but they can damage the present by failing to consider the future of the philatelic enterprise. This is why it is important to recall Dwight D. Eisenhower’s (1890–1969) famous observation: “Plans are worthless, but planning is everything.” The point is that while specific plans may need to be revised or abandoned in the face of unforeseen events, the process of planning itself is invaluable. And yet, we see philatelic leaders abandoning not only their plans — but the very process of planning itself.

For several years, concurrent leaderships in the philatelic enterprise have concentrated on debating the negative quantitative trends of the past 20–30 years. This focus — and repeated attempts to reverse the numerical decline in target groups — has long since proven futile. Efforts to recruit young collectors to the hobby, within today’s cultural and social context, have also shown themselves to be ineffective. I go so far as to say: this focus has been wrong.

Financially, our hobby has never been stronger. My strategic assessment is that our target groups have never spent more money on acquiring material for their collections than they do today. But there is one crucial difference: the awareness of what collectors are buying is far greater now than



The book ‘The Fathers of Philately’ by Brian Birch was published by The Royal Philatelic Society London in 2019.



in the past. This awareness includes knowledge of provenance and history, quality and rarity — and purchases are made within a context collectors actively wish to embrace. Today’s collectors are far more educated, demanding, and intellectually engaged than those of previous generations. In fact, I dare to say that in the past the industry has led collectors — but today, the collectors are setting standards for the industry. Leadership has failed to adapt to this shift, with the result that the enterprise now compensates in a panic, rather than focusing on the present and planning for the future.

I believe that the solution to today’s challenges in philately — and the key to a viable plan for the future — lies in looking back to the example set by the Fathers of Philately. We must return to the origins of the hobby and remind ourselves how it was first founded. As Brian Birch’s book makes clear, several of these “Fathers” assumed comprehensive leadership roles and approached philately strategically, with a plan for moving forward. They wanted to develop philately in its early years. The attitude to develop is still a required mindset.

In the past, the industry has led collectors — but today, the collectors are setting standards for the industry



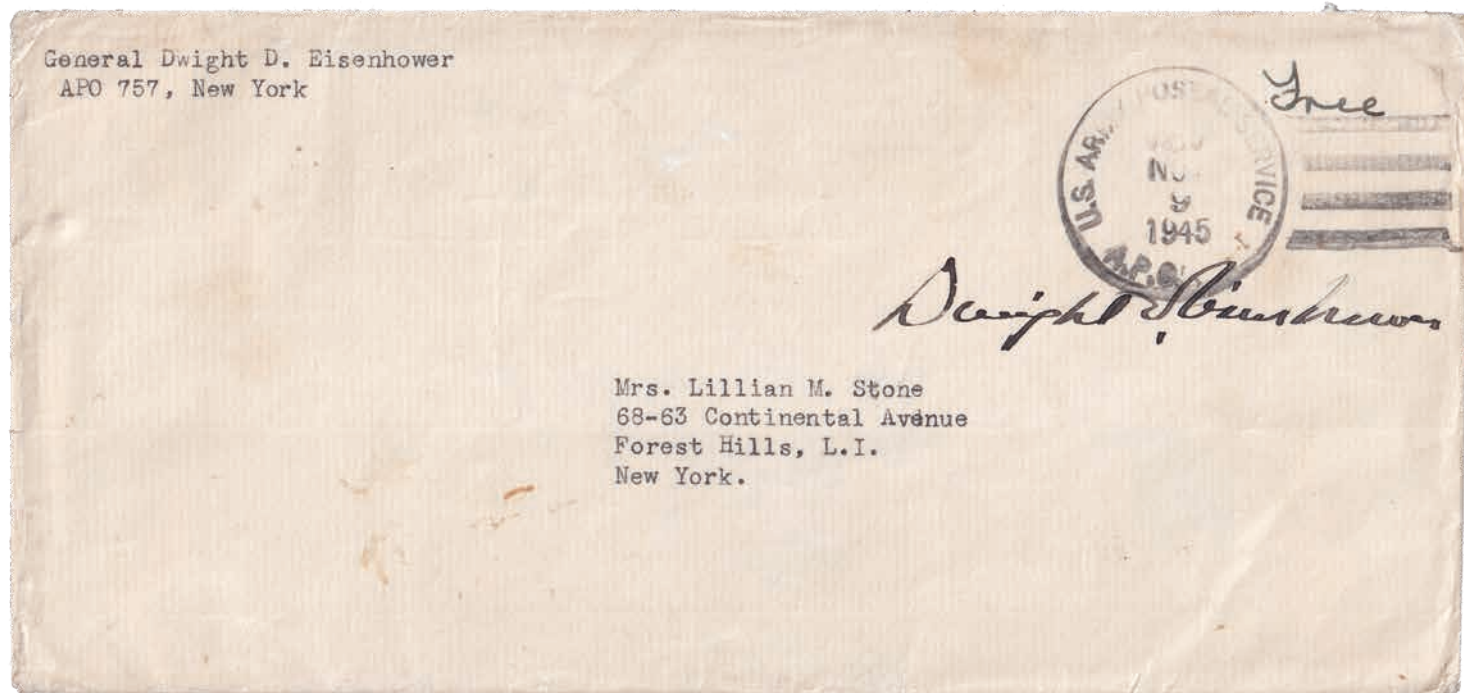
I was invited to deliver a statement at the opening ceremony of EuroPhilEx 2025 in Birmingham (Right). I spoke about the many positive opportunities for the philatelic enterprise going forward, and about the importance of social events as part of the nature of stamp collecting. However, I also addressed the significant importance of providing leadership in philately and delivering results.



The author emphasises the importance of recalling the famous quote, “Plans are worthless, but planning is everything,” attributed to Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969) — accompanied here by a strip of five with shifted perforations. From the author’s collection.

One telling example from the dawn of philately is the 1860s “war” between the French and British schools of philately. The second half of that decade saw major strides in France, led largely by Dr. Jacques-Amable Legrand (1820–1912, Father of Philately), who made significant scientific contributions: publishing articles on watermarks (1865), devising different methods of stamp separation, inventing the perforation gauge (1866), and introducing stamp albums (1867). At the same time many collectors in England were content with simply collecting face-different stamps, often trimming them to the exact size of the design — whether imperforate, perforated, or cut from postal stationery — to fit the precisely measured spaces in albums. However, some English collectors recognised the merit of the French school’s more scientific approach and thus began the controversy between the two traditions. Ultimately, the French school “won the war”. Today we say there is another “war” to be fought in philately. The nature is the same — a struggle over the direction of the hobby — but the character is different. Then, the fight was over how to collect going forward. Now, the fight is over how to survive and thrive going forward — not because collectors lack energy or enthusiasm, but because leadership has the wrong focus.

When I look back to the dawn of philately in the 1860s, it is clear that target groups were intellectually driven collectors with well-defined goals. Many papers presented at society meetings of that time prove this. Yet many of today’s leaders in philately do not take the same level of responsibility for the present and future as those early leaders did. Instead, they focus on preserving “the latest” as if it were “the greatest,” protecting immediate history, and obsessing over quantitative measures. In my view, the focus should instead be on the genuine quality that exists among the current — albeit smaller — target groups. Looking ahead, I remain op-



Boldly autographed free frank by Dwight D. Eisenhower on a legal-size envelope from THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF U.S. FORCES AT THE EUROPEAN THEATRE, U.S. Army Postal Service A.P.O. NOV 9, 1945, duplex dated November 9, 1945. Eisenhower later served (1953–1961) as the 34th President of the United States. From the author’s collection.

Key leaders in philately today are often working in isolation and are concentrating on the wrong Rock Ahead. And this will have consequences



Marcellus Purnell Castle (1849–1917).

timistic about the future. But key leaders in philately today are often working in isolation and are concentrating on the wrong Rock Ahead. And this will have consequences.

One of the Fathers of Philately — and one of its great

leaders — was **Marcellus Purnell Castle** of the UK. In 1879 Castle was elected a member of the [Royal] Philatelic Society, London, at a time when it had only 30 members. By 1881, he had joined the Council and later became vice-president. For

the better part of 38 years, Castle was the mainstay of the Society, involved in virtually every important decision. He served as vice-president until 1902, when he resigned and nominated the Earl of Crawford as his replacement — a selfless act

intended to allow the Earl to take on a more prominent role. The members responded immediately, electing Castle as honorary vice-president. When the Prince of Wales ascended the throne on 6 May 1910 as King George V, the Earl of Crawford became president, and Castle returned to the vice-presidency. Castle also took on pressing challenges of the time, notably launching *The London Philatelist* in 1892 and serving as its editor for over 25 years. Always taking the widest possible view of philately and acting in its best interests, Castle delivered a paper in February 1895 to the Philatelic Society, London, entitled *The Rock Ahead in Philately*. By this, he referred to the growing number of stamps issued primarily for collectors. Unfortunately, the demand from collectors combined with the willingness of many in the trade to supply them — contributed to the Society’s setbacks by early 1898. Castle was also a close friend of Charles James Phillips, who had purchased Stanley Gibbons Limited in 1890, and was always ready to finance Phillips’s larger deals. Less than three years later, Castle became chairman of Stanley Gibbons’ Board of Directors. As the business grew, Phillips announced in February 1898 the conversion of the company from a private to a public entity. The notice named the new board of directors: of the six members, besides Phillips and his brother William Henry Phillips, the remaining four were members of the [Royal] Philatelic Society London — with Castle as chairman. On 31 January 1913, following the death of the Earl of Crawford, Castle was elected president of the Royal Phil-

atelic Society, London. He remained in office until his own death four years later.

In summary, Castle brought a comprehensive perspective to philatelic leadership. He recognised the nature of the enterprise as a joint venture between collectors (collecting), structures and organisations (societies), and the trade (industry). My perspective in this White Paper derives from this same insight. I believe we need more leaders like Castle if we are to overcome the current Rock Ahead facing the philatelic enterprise. Like

Castle — and many other Fathers of Philately — our leaders must take an integrated, organisation-wide approach to the complexities of the field. If philately is to prevail, it needs the same calibre of characters to lead us forward.

What type of leadership should we strive for? The Rock Ahead I see requires leaders with some of the character of General George S. Patton Jr. (1885–1945), renowned for his memorable words: “Lead me, follow me, or get out of my way.” Right now, as the philatelic

enterprise shakes to its core, we need leaders with that same resolve. Today’s Rock Ahead is built from inherited challenges — issues passed down by recent leaders who have failed to manage them and have no real plan for the future, focusing instead on cost-cutting to preserve outdated structures from the past.

Over the last 40 years, I have consistently reaffirmed my own commitment to support this hobby in all its facets. My commitment has been repaid in the trust I have earned from the target groups

currently engaged in our enterprise — clear evidence that we all operate within a living ecosystem. This White Paper is a deliberate push and a first draft identifying what the Rock Ahead is about: – **It is about the leadership.**

I want the philatelic enterprise to return to the principles of its founding era, adopting more of the leadership qualities and commitments exemplified at the time of the Fathers of Philately. We should gather to discuss the Rock Ahead. We should draft a new mitigation plan and

nominate leaders who are deeply integrated into our structures, unburdened by ego or title. Now is the time for a transformational style of leadership - holistic in its planning, ambitious in its future goals, and bold in its approach. I suggest it is the time for decisions.

War as a function of the trinities

Clausewitz had an aim when writing **On War**. He explicitly dismissed manuals as pointless, and assumed that understanding the essence, the nature of war, would eventually help future leaders wage and win their wars more effectively. **Equipment is only half of the means to win**, he wrote.



Clausewitz identified a remarkable trinity of variables to determine the shape of any war. His theory was that any **war is shaped by the interplay of all three dimensions**, a function of all three sets of variables.

War as a total phenomenon and its dominant tendencies always makes war a **trinity**.

The Commander and his Troops



The Government



The People



Time and place, i.e. **timing**, is critical in war. If one commander wants to postpone the decision, the other must want to hasten it. Timing is in war an immediate and direct conflict of interests. **Resolute** decisions counteract normally for being **too late** with actions.



RESOLUTE 25/9/1951
one of the most northern communities in Canada, then in the Northwest Territories (= N.W.T.), today in a new territory known as Nunavut. It is a late usage for the Mufti issue - the 4c was printed in 1937, but it correctly pays the 1oz preferential surface rate to the United Kingdom.



TOO LATE
handstamp used in London from 4/3/1940—30/1/1947. The Too Late handstamps were applied on mail clearly to inform the public the reason for the delay of the mail which either was posted or received from outlying offices too late for a particular despatch, (usually the evening one).

Two pages from the author's collection “On War”, a collection which is developed from Carl von Clausewitz's book with that same title.

The author contends that it is time to sit down together, confront The Rock Ahead, and create a comprehensive mitigation plan for the entire enterprise. We must nominate leaders who are integrated into the enterprise’s diverse structures, who care less about themselves and their titles, and who embrace a Patton style of leadership: “Lead me, follow me, or get out of my way!”



Jonas Hällström RDP FRPSL

- 1992–2011 Swedish Armed Forces, retired as Lieutenant Colonel.
- 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 disciplines: Postal History, Postal Stationery, and Thematic Philately.
- Signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Cambridge in 2016.
- Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of Nordisk Filateli, a philatelic 'bookazine' and the largest philatelic magazine in Scandinavia.
- Exhibition Manager to STOCKHOLMIA 2019 – The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

GOING, GOING ...

363. The 'KOOYONG' Collection (part III)



Following part I in November 2024 (sale #334) and part II in June 2025 (sale #350) we will herewith offer part III of the 'KOOYONG' Collection. This sale is a “complete”, all unused, single stamp collection of Italian Colonies & Possessions.

Italian Colonies, Libya 1927/33: Express Mail/Espressi 1.25 l. overprinted in black on 60 c. dark carmine & red, perf. 11, unused with large part original gum. A fine example with fresh colours, the usual perforation and centering, a desirable extremely rare stamp of which only few stamps are recorded in this condition. **Lot #7599**



1917 Post office in Peking: '2 DOLLARI/PECHINO' handmade-stamp overprint in Capital letters on 5 lire 'Floreale', unused with original gum. Only 15 specimens recorded of this iconic adhesive, definitively the key value of the collection. **Lot #7584**

GOING, GOING ...

359. The Richard Debney Collection

The Triangular Stamps of Cape of Good Hope

This collection has been almost 60 years in the making. With the recent surge in a more academic style of exhibiting, this collection has fared well, obtaining a gold in six frames at STOCKHOLMIA 2019. This and the Cape Town exhibit were the only multi-frame Cape of Good Hope exhibits in history where every 4d engraved triangular shown had been plated. Additionally, where possible, the

stereotyped 1861 Woodblock provisionals have also been plated to the current state of the plates, formerly on display at the South African Cultural History Museum, Cape Town. Also, in what Richard playfully describes as “ship-naming,” all vessels conveying covers overseas have been identified and in some cases the masters or captains in addition. **The decision to choose Corinphila was an easy one, Richard Debney says.**



Cape of Good Hope, Proof: Postage Stamps were ordered by the Cape Government on September 6, 1852. The Engraving records of Perkins, Bacon & Co. show that the Dies were not completed until February 16, 1853. 1853 (Feb): Die Proof for the 1d. value, engraved by William Humphrys in black directly on thick cream card (70 x 70 mm.), the design showing the engraver's guidelines surrounding the stamp on all three sides, prior to burnishing. A superb and extremely rare Die Proof of the greatest significance both in Cape of Good Hope and in British Commonwealth philately.

Note: The work was that of the master engraver William Humphrys who was also responsible for the USA New York 1845 Postmaster Provisional when he was employed by Rawden, Wright Hatch and further famous designs for Perkins, Bacon such as the Western Australia 1854 1 d. Swan and the 1855 New Zealand Chalon Heads.

Provenance: Collection Louise Boyd-Dale Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Harmers, Washington DC, 25-26 Nov 1989, lot 11 collection “Lady Hope”, DF, Geneva, 19 Nov 1989, lot 20070. **Lot #4001**



Cape of Good Hope, Proof: 1861 (March 7): 1d. carmine on laid paper, the famous block of four, very fine used on piece (Row 2, Stamps 13-14-15-16) with margins nearly all round large to enormous margins on three sides cancelled by light strikes of the CGH obliterator in black.

Note: Illustrated in “The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope” by D. Alan Stevenson on plate 16 and in the London 1970 'Philympia' Exhibition catalogue. A rare and extraordinary multiple, just two blocks are recorded, these being largest recorded multiples

Provenance: Collection D. Alan Stevenson, Harmers, London, 6-7 Nov 1950, lot 188; collection Col. W. D'Arcy Hall, Harmers, London, 5 Nov 1962, lot 133; collection H.E. Levitt, collection Sir Maxwell Joseph, Sotheby's, London, 28-29 Oct 1982, lot 715; collection “Maximus”, Sotheby's, London, 7 Sept 1989, lot 369; collection “Bonaventure”, Christie's, London, 9 Sept 1993, lot 265; collection Mrs. Ad Indhusophon, Spink, London, 26 May 1999, lot 150. **Lot #4163**

EDITORIAL

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