

MAGAZINE **delcampe** Philately

Nr 17 November 2017



WORLD

Philately during the American Civil War

WORLD

The One-Cent Magenta

THE ART OF STAMPS

Grace Kelly

FEATURE

FERRARI

MONACOPHIL 2017 SPECIAL EDITION

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Editorial



A few months ago, when Sébastien Delcampe invited me to join the team at MonacoPhil 2017, I reacted in two different ways. My first feeling was one of overwhelming enthusiasm. What an honour and a pleasure to be present at this highly prestigious philatelic meeting. This was an invitation that I simply could not refuse! My second reaction was “why not produce a special MonacoPhil magazine?” This idea was welcomed very warmly by my board of directors, as well as the event organisers, who specified that it should be published in French and English, which I considered a major advantage.

This was how the magazine came into being. The great thing is that the MonacoPhil organisers did simply not leave me to my own devices. Indeed, the opposite was the case, as they supported me with the preparation of articles. I would like to thank Patrick Maselis, Vincent Schouberechts, Wade Saadi and Wolfgang

Maassen, without whom this Delcampe Magazine would be nothing like what you are about to read. Without their informed proofreading, the illustrations that they allowed me to use and their sound advice, this Delcampe Magazine would not have seen the light of day.

We therefore invite you to learn more about Philippe de Ferrari, one of the most famous philatelists of our time. We will also be telling you about the One-Cent Magenta, the world’s most valuable stamp. In addition, we will give you an opportunity to (re)discover the American Civil War through its philately, as well as Princess Grace of Monaco who remains one of the most beautiful icons and symbolises the glamour and elegance of the Rock.

In the next Delcampe Magazine, I will have the pleasure of sharing our finest memories of this event with you.

In the meantime, it only remains for me to wish you happy reading! •

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Héloïse Dautricourt". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Héloïse Dautricourt

TERRASSES DE FONTVIEILLE
PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

30 NOV.
02 DEC.
2017

20



MonacoPhil



17

3 EXHIBITIONS :

- 100 **iconic stamps** and documents
- The philately of **North and South America**
- The 100th anniversary of **the King of Philatelists, Ferrari** de La Renotière

AT THE ESPACE LÉO FERRÉ :

- 80 stands operated by postal administrations and international stamp dealers

<http://www.monacophil.eu>

Editorial by Patrick Maselis

President of the Club de Monte Carlo



The 2017 edition of MonacoPhil will be held in the stunning setting of the Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies de Monaco and the Top Car Collection (classic car museum). It will be exceptional for several different reasons - first and foremost, because of the quality and rarity of the items on display. The combined effect of three exhibitions presented in these two places is quite simply stunning. As far as we are aware, it is actually the first time that an exhibition has been devoted to Philippe de Ferrari (1850-1917). This multi-faceted collector already fascinated his contemporaries during his lifetime, due to the extravagant scale of his collections. All the items exhibited in this part of the MonacoPhil 2017 exhibition belonged to him. They include a number of gems

of world philately, which have been brought together for the first time.

As has now become a tradition, the exhibition of "100 legendary stamps and documents" will also hold its own with a collection featuring a stamp and document from the Philatelic Collection of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, as well as museums and members of the Club de Monte-Carlo.

The theme of the 3rd exhibition is the Americas. Under this banner, you will find an extraordinary display of international collections, which have won awards at exhibitions all over the world. Above all, this event is also an opportunity for a large number of collectors to meet informally in the unique setting of the Principality of Monaco. All the different activities, as well as the seminars, conferences and meetings, which have become part of the event in the course of its different editions, show how much interest and excitement is generated by each new exhibition.

I hope to see as many of you as possible at this event, which has become an unmissable occasion for enthusiasts like us.



Delcampe

Your best partner for philately



What is Delcampe and what can it offer its members?

Delcampe is the world's biggest website for buying and selling collectables. It has existed for 17 years. Every month, hundreds of thousands of items are sold on Delcampe with a positive transaction rate of almost 100%. We believe that the website provides the right service for the collectors that it serves. It is very important that they can easily find what they are looking for.

We enable stamp dealers to sell to collectors from all over the world, using the magic of the Internet. Auction houses can also publish and promote

their catalogues on the website. Delcampe offers an international dimension to its sellers - whether they are at home or in their offices.

Over the last 17 years, what changes have you seen on the philatelic market due to the Internet?

The philatelic market has developed a great deal as a result. 17 years ago, very few sellers took the step of advertising their stamps for sale on the Internet. Nowadays, more and more of them are doing so. They are making the right decision as the Internet opens up markets for them, to which they would not have access if they only had a physical shop. The same can be said of buyers, who can access sellers from all over the world via the Internet! Our forums also enable them to discuss stamps with collectors from different backgrounds. Delcampe makes it possible for them to meet other enthusiasts in a 'virtual' way.

It took you a while to launch the new website. What does it have that the old website didn't?

Redesigning the website was a long

and painstaking project, which was vital if our service was to stand the test of time. Our members had to bear with us while it suffered “teething problems”, but it is now fully functional and our members appreciate it greatly.

It is easier to use, makes it possible to view larger photos and is significantly easier to navigate.

Why have you come to Monaco?

Delcampe is an essential partner in the world of philately. For this very reason, we have come to meet our members, whether they are collectors, buyers or sellers who use the website. On a personal basis, I also come here purely out of pleasure - MonacoPhil is an unmissable exhibition for the stamp enthusiasts like me!

Why have you become involved in the publication of an online magazine?

Delcampe is a website for collectors and was created by collectors. With this in mind, we wished to provide our members and especially philatelists with a wide range of information for educational purposes. This led to the idea of producing the Delcampe Magazine Philatélie. This monthly publication is free, which means that it can be accessed by as many people as possible and encourages them to begin new collections.

How would you review the magazine now that almost 20 issues have been published?

The magazine has developed well. It has attracted many readers and led to

some fine partnerships with philatelic associations. Many philatelists and philatelic experts have agreed to write for our members. We are very proud of it. This project has been close to my heart for years. I am very happy to see how much people like it.

A few months ago, following our positive experiences with the magazine, we launched the Delcampe Blog, which is dedicated to collecting and recent developments, as well as tips on how to make better use of the website. We feel it is important to provide a service for over one million collectors.

And what are your plans for the next few months?

We are never short of ideas at Delcampe!

We are currently looking closely at the idea of creating an invoicing system based on pre-established models, in order to manage our sellers more easily.

In addition, we will soon be offering the “Delcampe Pay” service, a solution that will make payments far more straightforward and secure. It will also provide sellers and buyers with the assurance that they can avoid persons with bad intentions. The cherry on the cake is that it will cost less than the existing systems.

But this is not all, as other functionalities are currently being considered, which aim to facilitate the sale and purchase of collectable items. Our aim is to continuously improve our services and keep our collectors happy.

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Christoph Gärtner

Give me a call:

+49-(0)7142-789400

Contact me by mail

c.gaertner@auktionen-gaertner.de



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Auktionshaus Christoph Gärtner GmbH & Co. KG

Steinbeisstr. 6+8 / 74321 Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany / Tel. +49-(0)7142-789400

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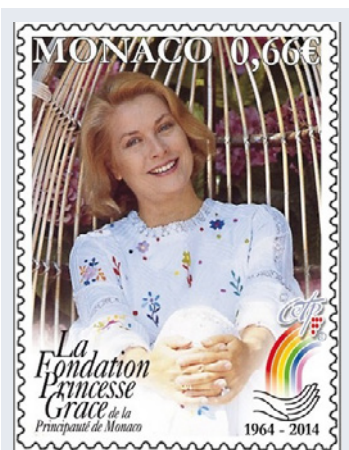
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Delcampe Philately Magazine
Rue de la Filature 25
1480 Tubize (Belgium)

For any questions about the magazine:
magazine@delcampe.com

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Ferrari

If ever there was a celebrated collector, it was Count Philippe de Ferrari de la Renotière, whose part of the collections we can admire at this MonacoPhil 2017 exhibition. This exceptional figure is surrounded by many legends. Who was he really? This question is answered by the author Wolfgang Maassen in his new book. Based on the latter, we have produced this article, in order to provide you with a brief introduction to this aristocratic philatelist who owned most of the rarities of his time.



A life marked by a complex family history

Louis Philippe Antoine Marie Augustin Raoul (known as Philippe) de Ferrari was born in Paris on 11 January 1850, as the son of Raffaele de Ferrari and Maria Brignole Sale. His parents came from the upper echelons of the Italian aristocracy and were extremely rich. Philippe de Ferrari was the youngest son of the family. His older sister Livia, born in 1828, died at the age of 4 months. His brother, Andréa, born in 1831,

also died prematurely at the age of 15 in 1847. These traumatic losses left a permanent mark on Philippe de Ferrari and his parents.

Philippe de Ferrari's godparents were France's royal couple, Louis-Philippe and Marie-Amélie de Neuilly. During this period, however, the latter were exiled in England and therefore had to send proxies to his baptism. Ferrari grew up at the Hôtel Matignon in

On this page

Photo of Ferrari published in "The Philatelic Record", 1889



Paris (which is now the residence of the French prime minister). As a child, he was of slight build and small in stature. As an adult, Ferrari was less than the average height for the time.

Ferrari's love of philately dates back to his childhood. He began to collect stamps at the age of 10. According to the transcripts of his interviews with Alfred Moschkau in the "Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung" in 1888, he said: "I tell you that I began to collect stamps at a very young age, when I was 10 years old, and had the opportunity to sojourn on German soil. My first series of stamps was the Hanover series, with the effigy of the king..."

As Ferrari was very often ill, his mother encouraged him to collect stamps. In addition, by virtue of his status, he received training that would prove highly useful for his hobby, in that he spoke most of the European languages (French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, etc.).

In 1867, he entered the Lycée Louis-le-Grand where he gained

his baccalaureate in "Lettres" in 1871. Ferrari was a brilliant student and won various prizes. He continued to study for an arts degree in 1872 and gained sixth place. Following his studies, Philippe de Ferrari signed a 10-year contract as a state school teacher.

The young man absolutely did not need to work. It is likely that he entered the teaching profession as an act of rebellion against his father, but also because, since the war in 1870, teachers were exempt from military service if they signed up to work in the national education system for a period of 10 years, or perhaps simply because he felt that it was his vocation.

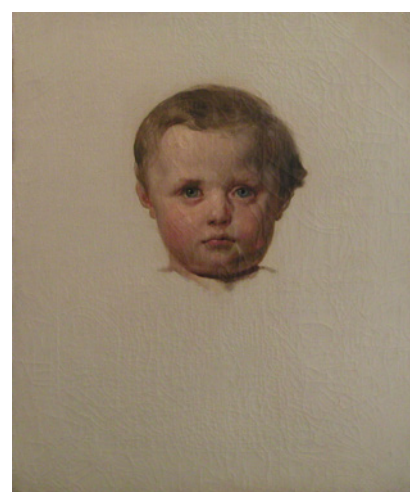
Ferrari therefore taught at the state grammar school or "lycée". In 1877, he joined the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, the forerunner of the "Sciences-Po", where he taught lessons once per week, usually on Thursday mornings.

In 1886, Ferrari was adopted by Emmanuel La Renotière. This was how he became Philippe de Ferrari de La Renotière. The rea-

From left to right

Photo of Raffaele de Ferrari
Portrait of Philippe de Ferrari from 1877, when he was 27 years of age

Photo of Maria Brignole Sale, Duchess of Galliera, published in "L'illustration" magazine, in 1888
Portrait of Philippe de Ferrari as a child





son for this adoption is probably linked to Ferrari's homosexuality. He began a love affair with one of his classmates, Eduard Boulenger, who was also adopted by Emmanuel La Renotière, which made Ferrari and Boulenger brothers. It was more acceptable, in the eyes of society, for two brothers to live together. Moreover, in order to keep up appearances, Ferrari organised a marriage of convenience for Boulenger with Joséphine Gaudiet. Ferrari's homosexuality was probably the most important bone of contention between Ferrari and his father who, as a result, would not have any descendants. Ferrari refused the family title and inheritance. As a result, his parents made many donations, such as the Palazzo Rosso, which was given to the City of Genoa. Upon the death of Raffaele de Ferrari, in 1876, Philippe renounced all the titles, movable and immovable property left by his father, which were therefore inherited by his mother. From his mother, he accepted a payment of 6,000,000 French francs, an annuity of 300,000 francs and use of part of the Hôtel Matignon, which became the Austrian Embassy.

These incomes were more than enough for a single man and allowed him to invest considerable amounts in his collections.

From this point onwards, Ferrari's life was punctuated with trips across Europe and even further afield, if necessary. His passion for his collections prompted him to travel, though he did so discreetly. Very few people were able to admire the incredible pieces that made up his collection.

His mother, Maria Brignole Sale, passed away in 1888. She was his strongest ally within his family.

In the final years of his life, Ferrari became increasingly isolated. He spent more and more time in Austria, thus turning his back on his home country France. From 1893, he experienced a growing number of health problems.

At the start of the First World War, Ferrari sided with Germany, which he called "his dear country". His visits to France now became increasingly rare.

Ferrari died in 1917, while in exile in Lausanne. His illnesses, including the kidney failure already diagnosed years before, finally defeated him. His death did not attract a great deal of attention.

From top to bottom

Nova Scotia, 1851-1857, 1 s. stamps with "Amdherst" date stamp

Mauritius 1859, temporary engraving of 2 d. blue

Sweden, colour error on Tre Skilling, a unique stamp in the world

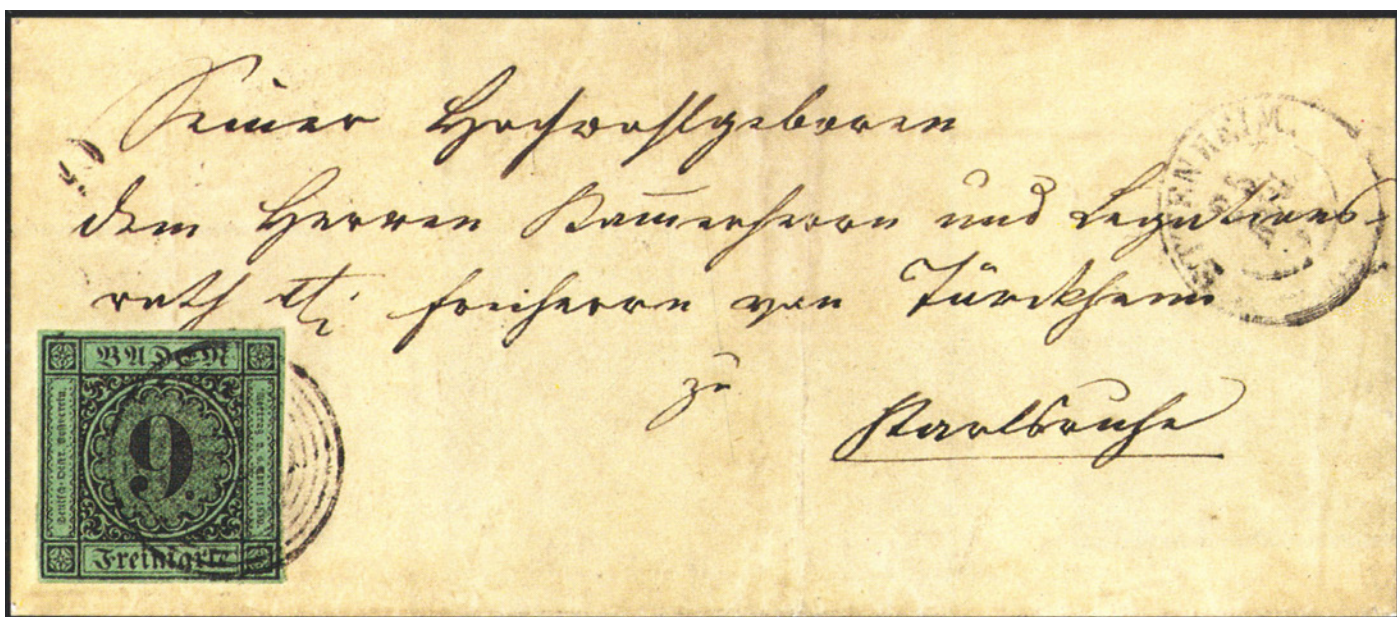
After the death of Ferrari

Ferrari's will and particularly its execution could be the subject of a full article. First of all, Ferrari wrote two wills: one in Paris (in 1911) and another in Vienna (in 1915). Ferrari was a generous man and keen to use his will to thank all those who had helped him during his life.

However, most of Ferrari's assets, including most of his stamp collection, were on French soil. In view of his clearly expressed pro-German views, the French state confiscated and held on to Ferrari's assets, thus depriving museums and private persons of legacies bequeathed to them by the aristocrat. Altogether, 14 auctions were organised, which raised over 10,000,000 francs. An even greater sum could have been raised, if the auctions had been

better spaced out in terms of time and by separating many rare items from lots, in which they were included. The auctions attracted fierce criticism, as they were used to sell the finest philatelic collection of all time at far too cheap a price. The amount raised was returned to the French state, despite Ferrari's last wishes.

Though it was believed that the collection had been spread all over the world, a fifteenth auction was held in Switzerland, but on this occasion the proceeds went to the beneficiaries. It included philatelic items that Ferrari had brought to Switzerland or had sent from France by his secretary Edouard Magloire Mahé, son of Pierre Mahé. Unfortunately, this was only a small part of his incredible collection.



The famous Baden error of color



Ferrari the philatelist



Ferrari's passion for stamps predated the concept of philately, which was mentioned by Georges Herpin in 1864. Although some have claimed that Ferrari was a sort of

'bulimic' collector, this is certainly not the case. Philippe de Ferrari was a real connoisseur and truly interested in the history of stamps.

This is confirmed by the fact that he received advice from major experts. He was also closely linked to the Parisian expert Pierre Mahé and Jean-Baptiste Moens from Brussels.

Nor did he indulge in his passion alone, as some people have stated. He was a member of various philatelic associations in various European countries and wrote articles, in order to share his knowledge. However, he did not show off his impressive collections, but kept them for his own pleasure and that of a few insiders.

In order to mark some of his stamps, Philippe de Ferrari owned a clover leaf stamp.

Ferrari's first major acquisition dates back to 1877 when he purchased the collection of Daniel Cooper, president of the Philatelic Society London. He added the impressive collection of Adolphus Philbrick, along with other items, in 1882.

His first rarity dates back to 1875. Ferrari, then aged 25, purchased a 2d Mauritius Post Office stamp. Three years later, he paid the sum of £150 for the famous One-Cent magenta from British Guyana.

From this point onwards, it is difficult to keep count of the number of collections and rarities acquired by Ferrari. But we can always dream of looking at the Tre Skilling Blanco from Sweden, the colour error on a letter from Baden or the Hawaiian Missionaries, among other gems.

As the compulsive collector that he was, he did not hesitate to travel, in order to uncover one variety or another.

He invested a considerable fortune in his collections. In 1900, a specialist magazine estimated that he had spent a quarter of a million pounds. According to Fred Melville, he must have spent 10,000 pounds per year - entirely on his stamps.

Ferrari is not known to have exchanged many stamps. This only happened in a few rare cases. For example, he apparently owned seven copies of the first issue of stamps from Mauritius and exchanged three of them for other rarities.

Over the years, Philippe de Ferrari assembled the world's largest collection of rarities. To this day, no single collector can boast such an impressive collection.



On the left-hand page, from top to bottom

- Mauritius Post Office 1 d. and 2 d. stamps cancelled with a "Paid" stamp
- Mauritius Post Office 1 d. stamp cancelled using a "Paid" stamp
- Mauritius Post Office 2 d. stamp cancelled by the Mauritius Post Office
- Mauritius Post Office 1 d. stamp, new uncancelled

On this page, from top to bottom

- Series of "Hawaiian Missionaries" (two-cent stamps) (4 varieties) from the first issue, 1852
- Reverse side of stamp from the collection, bearing the stamp used by Ferrari to mark some of his items

A few common legends

As Philippe de Ferrari was a man of mystery, many stories about him have been circulated.

The first concerns his adoption. Even if it is extremely unlikely that this story contains the slightest element of truth, many have believed that La Renotière was in fact Ferrari's biological father. As explained above, the reason for his adoption certainly has more to do with Ferrari's homosexuality than his paternity. Moreover, Ferrari's mother herself denied the rumour and attempted to annul the adoption.

Others believed that Ferrari was a spy because of his many travels, particularly to Austria and Germany. But this is also pure fantasy. Ferrari liked to fuel the mystery surrounding him. Not only did he lead a relatively reclusive life, he also kept changing his name. Over 30 variants of the Ferrari or Ferrary name (von or de) are

known to have existed... It seems that his initial aim was to distance himself from this family. Another reason is probably that he wanted to make his name sound more Germanic, as Ferrari was in love with Austria and Germany.

He changed his nationality as often as he changed his name. He was born an Italian in France. A few years later, in 1871, he adopted French nationality in order to provoke his father. In 1885, he obtained the right of residence in Braunau, which was equivalent to the acquisition of Austrian nationality. By the time of his death, he had changed his nationality again and was now Swiss. He was considered German by the authorities of this country, as he had obtained Baden nationality. There has also been mention of him being granted Serbian nationality through his friendship with the ruling Obrenovic family.



'Ferrarities'

As a collector, Ferrari was unable to resist a variety. The stamp dealers knew this and used his insatiability to inflate their sales. Some of them went further by creating false varieties, which they would sell to him at premium prices. These stamps are known as « Ferrarities ». This word can now be found in major dictionaries and is also used as a numismatic term.

counterfeiters. The fact remains that he was not short of money. He was also a very good connoisseur. Nor did he hesitate to put pen to paper on occasions, in order to report the existence of fakes in the specialist magazines. Ferrari knew that some of his acquisitions were fake but was so obsessed about not missing out on a variety that he preferred to purchase them, even if in doubt.



Following the German law of 1904, anyone could request to have a 20 mark gold coin minted with the emperor's effigy on one side, provided he could pay for it in advance. The question arises concerning the extent, to which Ferrari was a consenting victim of these

In people's minds, Ferrari will remain a mysterious character who left a permanent mark on the world of philately. In this article, we have only covered a small part of what can be said about him. In order to find out more, why not take a look at the new book by Wolfgang Maassen. This major study on Ferrari will enable you to get to know him as well as possible.

From top to bottom

- Liechtenstein 1968, stamp with effigy of Ferrari from the "Pioneers of Philately"
- Lot of fake stamps from Spain from his collection

If you want to find out more...

Read the book!

This article is a very brief summary of Wolfgang Maassen's book about Philippe de Ferrari, which is a comprehensive study of the man and his collections.

This extremely interesting and thoroughly researched book includes illustrations of the world's rarest stamps, which were part of the collection of Philippe de Ferrari. Not content to show us this collection, Wolfgang Maassen provides us with a portrait of the sensitive and cultivated man known as Philippe de Ferrari de La Renotière. He also sweeps away any preconceptions and sheds light on the reality and legends surrounding this extraordinary character.

The unknown Philippe de Ferrari, 398 pages

For any questions or orders, please send an e-mail to patrick@maselis.be

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The American Civil War

If ever a bloody war took place in the United States, without a shadow of doubt, it was the American Civil War, which pitted the Northern States against the southern states from 1861 until 1865. In fact, approx. 620,000 soldiers and many civilians lost their lives in these deadly conflicts. What were they fighting for? How did it come to happen? We will attempt to provide you with some brief answers in this article.



What was the Civil War about?

It is common knowledge that the abolition of slavery in the Southern States was one of the causes of this war.

But it is less widely known that economic and purely political reasons also played a part. At economic level, above all, the Northern States were both industrial and protectionist, unlike the Southern

States, which were more outward-looking (due mainly to their cotton exports) and rural.

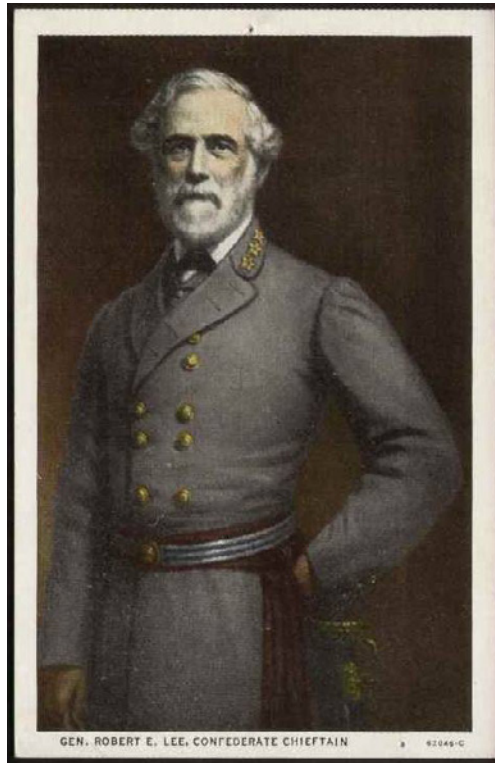
Politically speaking, the war would enable members of the "Union" to put an end, once and for all, to the separatists in the South, in order to firmly establish the constitution of the United States of America.

From top to bottom

Confederate States of America, 1862, 5 c. stamp with effigy of Jefferson Davis

United States, 1863, 15 c. stamp with effigy of Abraham Lincoln

Confederate States, 1862, 2 c. stamp with effigy of Andrew Jackson



How the war was fought

In 1860, when President Abraham Lincoln was narrowly elected by 39.8% of votes, seven Southern States seceded. In fact, Lincoln would not turn a blind eye to their use of slavery, which was necessary for them to maintain their economies. As a result, North Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana organised themselves as confederate states, led by President Jefferson Davis, with the city of Richmond as their capital. These States were very soon joined by North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The battle that marked the beginning of hostilities was fought at Fort Sumter in Charleston, which the confederate army expected to recapture. This was the first victory for the South, which won several battles at the start of the war. However,

this triumph proved short-lived. Although, in the first two years of the war, the final outcome was uncertain, the American Civil War took a decisive turn after the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, which was a victory for the "Yankees", as the Northern soldiers were known. But at what price? The North suffered 23,000 casualties compared to 31,000 for the South.

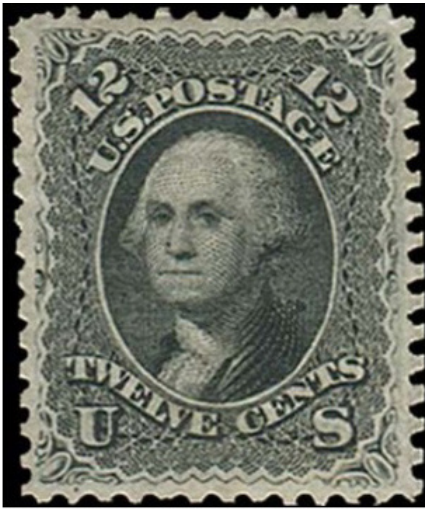
Based on this victory, General Grant led the Northern armies further and further south, until they were able to capture their capital Richmond.

The Southerners refused to admit defeat and it would take many more battles before, one by one, the generals laid down their arms. The last to do so was the Cherokee brigadier general Stand Watie in June 1865.

From left to right

Postcard General Grant

Postcard General Lee

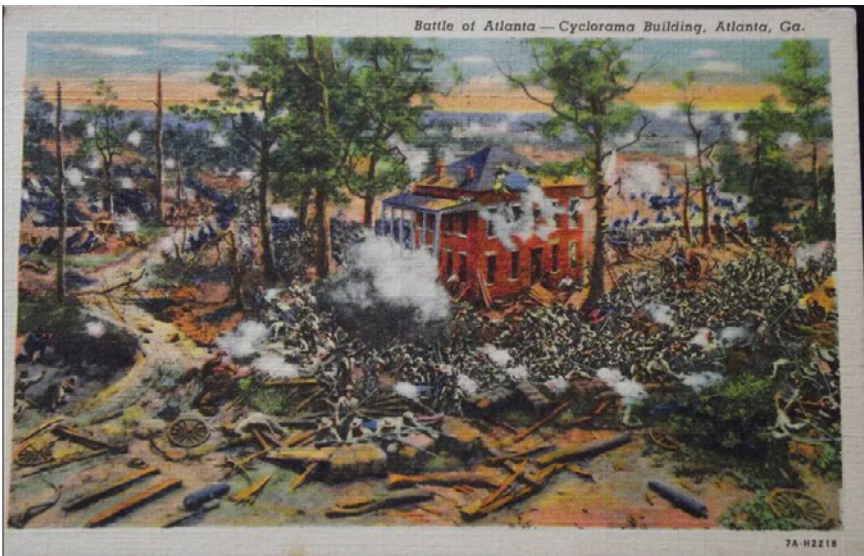


The strengths of the two camps

The "Union" had many advantages. In terms of men, above all, they had more than twice as many soldiers in their armies. In terms of equipment and arms, the North was industrialized and produced its own weapons, unlike the South, which imported them from Europe. The North also had a far more extensive railway network than the South. In addition, the Northern fleet had a major advantage over the Southern fleet. This made it easy for them to impose a blockade on the coasts, thus preventing the European countries from delivering supplies to the enemy army.

When we read this, it may seem that the victory of the "Yankees" would be inevitable and yet it was not so simple. In fact, the Southerners had one significant advantage, which was their military past. The best generals were Southerners and many of their young recruits had been brought up holding guns. Therefore, although they had far fewer men, the Southern army was a force to be reckoned with.

The "Yankees" won in the end, but at what price? The fighting resulted in 360,000 losses for the North and 260,000 for the South. This number of casualties would never again be equalled in the history of the United States. This is not to mention the major damage caused by the conflicts, including pillages and arson. It would take time for the young American state to rebuild itself, but that's another story!



From top to bottom
United States, 1861, black 12 c. stamp in black with effigy of George Washington
United States, 1861, 5 c. stamp with effigy of Jefferson
Confederate States of America, 1861, series of stamps from Nashville (Tennessee)
Chromo of the Battle of Atlanta

The philately of this period

It would be a serious mistake to mention this period without referring to the American patriotic envelopes. During the 4 years that the American Civil War lasted, they were used for letters written by the soldiers. These pretty items decorated with patriotic illustrations were produced for propaganda purposes, but were used to carry news to and from the front. Over 3200 examples are currently believed to exist.

Some of them bear a commemorative cancellation, which is also known as the "cork" cancellation. It should be noted that, before 1860, the US postal department did not supply stamps for cancelling mail. For this reason, the postmasters had to make their own stamps - often with unclear results.

The "General Issues" are another important aspect of this philately. This was the name given to the stamps issued by the Confederates from 1861-1864. The cost of sending a letter was 5c. This amount rose to 10c if the weight of the letter exceeded 0.5 ounces or the distance to be covered by the letter was over 500 miles.

From 1862 until 1865, letters were carried across the battlefield accompanied by a white flag. The majority of mail was carried by the "U.S. Sanitary Commission", one of the forerunners of the American Red Cross. It is now relatively difficult to find mail from this period, as many letters have been lost or destroyed.



From top to bottom
Very fine patriotic envelope "Onward to Victory!"
Very fine "Northwestern Sanitary Commission" envelope with "cork" cancellation
Series of stamps from the American Civil War period



One-Cent magenta, the world's most valuable stamp

Which collector has not dreamed of owning the legendary One-Cent Magenta from British Guiana? This was one of the many stamps owned by Count Philippe de Ferrari. This year, it will be on display to the public throughout the MonacoPhil 2017 exhibition, which will be an opportunity for all collectors to admire this item that will sadly never be part of their collections.



British Guyana 1938, stamp representing British Guyana on the map of South America and the effigy of George VI

The story of the One-Cent Magenta began in British Guiana. British Guiana (which became the independent state of Guiana in 1966), as its name indicates, had been a British colony since 1796. This territory is the only Commonwealth state in South America.

In 1856, British Guiana was expecting a delivery from the celebrated London printing company Waterlow & Sons, in order to replenish its stock of stamps, which would soon be exhausted. But the boat was late arriving and the stock was running increasingly low. In addition, in order to overcome this shortage, the local postmaster, Mr Dalton, contacted a printing company in Georgetown (Joseph Baum and William Dallas), in order to produce an emergency issue of 4-cent stamps. They were instructed, according to the expert Roland Levêque (in an article in the *Balasse Magazine* from June 1980), to faithfully reproduce the motif used on the existing stamps: a sailing boat with the motto from Horace "Damus Petimus que vicissim" (which means "we give and expect in return").

The stamps were printed in black on red and blue col-

oured paper. The sailing boat was the one used by the printers when they published maritime news in their own gazette. But, while it can be proved beyond any doubt that 4-cent stamps were produced, this is not the case with this 1-cent. No one can confirm with any certainty whether it is an essay or a miniature issue. But the fact remains that this stamp was affixed to a letter and bears the initials "E.D.W." (for E.D. Wight), who was a tobacconist at the time. In fact, tobacconists were instructed to sign the vignettes before they were divided into strips, in order to prevent imitations.

This letter, dated 4 April 1856, ended up in the collection of a young 13-year old boy called L. Vernon Vaughan who found it in his attic. The stamp was damaged: its corners had been cut off and it was damaged when the young boy removed it from the envelope. He sold it for the modest sum of 6 shillings to a collector called MacKinnon in 1873. This Scottish collector returned to Glasgow with his collection of stamps, including the famous 1-cent magenta.

MacKinnon put his stamp collection up for sale and it was bought by a dealer called Thomas Ridpath for £120. It was this Ridpath who sold the stamp to Count Philippe de Ferrari de la Renotière for £150. As you will have read, although he left the stamp and the rest



of his collection to the Postal Museum in Berlin, the French state confiscated the stamps as the "assets of an enemy alien". The state then sold the collection via the Hôtel Drouot in the early 1920s. It was the expert Gilbert who took care of the auction. The stamp appeared in the catalogue as "suspect" but this did not prevent the American collector Arthur Hind from purchasing it for the sum of 352,500 francs.

The stamp crossed the ocean and was part of the "Hind" collection until he died in 1933. His will stipulated that his collection must be sold, but the One-Cent Magenta stamp was missing. His widow had kept it, stating that it had

The famous One-cent magenta, the world's rarest and most valuable stamp



been bought for her personally by her husband.

Mrs Hind sold the stamp in 1940 to the "Stamp Department" of the American chain "R. H. Macy & Co" for the sum of \$37,500 but the chain sold it almost immediately to an anonymous collector for \$42,000. It is now known that it was actually the collector Frederick T. Small, an Australian living in Florida.

For 30 years, the stamp was stored in the safes of the "J. & H. Stolow" company in New York. It came out of storage on 24 March 1970 when it was sold by the Siegel Gallery. Its new owner was a syndicate of eight industrialists from Pennsylvania. It was bought as an investment for the sum of \$280,000.

The industrialists made a very wise purchase as they resold the stamp on 5 April 1980 for \$935,000! It was acquired by the American collector John E. Du Port who kept it until 17/06/2014 when it was sold again for the sum of \$9,500,000. It is now part of the collection of Stuart Weitzman.

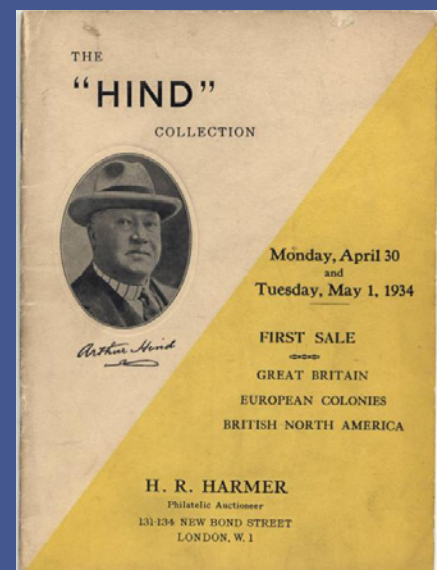
Collection auction catalogue
Arthur Hind in 1934, holding the photo of
this famous collector

The most legendary stamp

The One-Cent Magenta is by far still the world's most valuable stamp. Since it was discovered in 1873, it has been shrouded in mystery: Is it genuine? Are there several of them? Regarding this question, one rumour has it that the stamp existed in duplicate, but the collector who had acquired the first copy acquired the second one and burned it in front of a witness, so that he could own a unique stamp.

So far, the story has been amusing and focuses on the fanatical Ferrari. It was told in "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" in 1942. However, in 1938, the same story was told in an American magazine, according to which it was Arthur Hind that burned the stamp.

Is it true? Is it false? Whatever may be the case, the stamp has become a legend and is coveted by the richest philatelists from all four corners of the world.



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Let's meet Wade Saadi

Wade E. Saadi grown up in Brooklyn, New York. He is a self-employed businessman in the information technology and real estate industries. This keen collector of American stamps agreed to tell us more about his collection.



“
Collect what inter-
ests you!
”

How did you discover philately?

I have been collecting since childhood, when my aunt gave me a Christmas present of a world-wide stamp album. My uncle worked at the United Nations and would supply me with stamps and covers from all over the world. I was destined to become a collector!

Could you briefly explain what the main subjects or themes of your collection are (place, time period, style, subjects, etc.)?

I specialize in the U.S. classics period, with deep interest in the 20th century postal history of the US Liberty Series and Parcel Post Postage Due issues.

I received numerous awards and citations for my work in the hobby. My gold medal 1847 exhibit is con-

sidered one of the finest studies in the shades, printings, and cancellations of that issue ever formed. I currently am exhibiting “Struck on Stamps — 1851 to 1868,” a study of the evolution of early cancellations, that also has garnered International gold medals. I also served as president and CEO of the World Stamp Show-NY 2016 international exhibition.

I had the honor of signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 2010.

With whom do you share your passion (family, friends, associations, clubs, etc.)?

I attend 6-10 stamps shows per year and am a member of many philatelic organizations.

I am past president of the Ameri-

can Philatelic Society, the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, and the Collectors Club of New York.

I was actively involved in the incubation of the Shaping the Future of Philately Council to promote youth philately.

Moreover, I write and do research and stay involved in many ways. As an author, my research makes it possible for me to stay in touch with philatelists from all over the world.

What is your favourite item in your collection?

I have many and cannot select an absolute favourite. Some of my favourite items illustrate this article.

Could you tell us an anecdote about the purchase of one of your stamps?

I still remember my first stamp purchase, made in 1959, in a stamp store in my neighbourhood. It was a mint US \$5 Presidential Series stamp. I still have it today.

What advice would you give to person who would like to start a collection today?

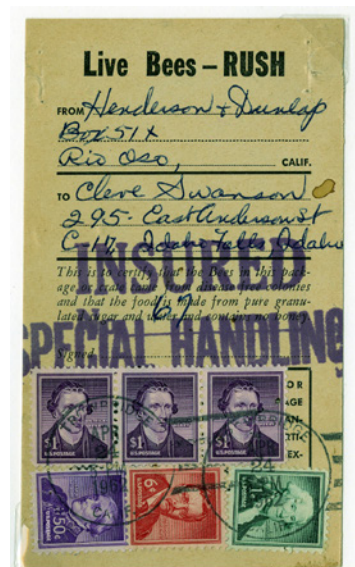
Collect what interests you. The beauty of stamp collecting is that you can collect how you want to and arrange it by your choice. Seek out knowledge about your topic(s); it can be found in stamp clubs, and organizations that specialize in your field. Ask questions and read the literature about your subject.

Which stamp or philatelic item do you dream of having or finding?

There is a Free Frank cover from the 18th century, written from George Washington to Benjamin Franklin, addressed to "President of Pennsylvania, The Honorable Benjamin Franklin".



From top to bottom
 Letter with "Grasshopper Falls" stamp
 Letter sent from the Russian Post Office in Harbin with Chinese stamps, posted to Milwaukee. 10 c. surcharge for this anomaly
 Type 1 "Man with Hat" cancellation on a 3 c. stamp
 Postage paid form for official transport of "Live Bees-Rush" food



"Live Bees - RUSH" Fourth-class Special Handling Insured Tag - Rio Oso CA to Idaho Falls ID. Dated Apr 24 1962
 Fourth-class: Zone 5 (600-1,000 miles)
 Feb 1 1960 - Apr 1 1964
 Per Piece _____ .25
 1-20 lb. @ 10¢/lb. _____ 2.00
 21-28 lb. @ 9¢/lb. _____ .72
 Fourth-class postage (28 lb.) \$2.97
 Special Handling: Jul 1 1957 - Jan 7 1968
 ≥10 lb. _____ .50
 Insurance: Jan 2 1957 - Mar 26 1966
 Insurance: ≤ \$10.00 _____ .10
 \$3.57



A must-see!

A must-see!

www.postalmuseum.org

Harry Huskisson is the marketing director of the Postal Museum. This new museum about postal history has opened its doors since last summer. It will attract novices as well as expert philatelists.

We would like to know more about your museum, could you present it?

The Postal Museum, London's newest attraction, offers something for everyone. Located in the heart of the city it brings together interactive galleries with an immersive subterranean ride. Our exhibitions reveal five centuries of surprising stories from the first social network, from pirates and Penny Blacks to pentacycles and pneumatic cars. Over the road, visitors can take an unforgettable ride through history on the miniature trains of Mail Rail. Heading deep underground to explore its abandoned subterranean tunnels you can see the railway as it would have been in its heyday and hear the stories of those that kept it running for more than three quarters of a century.

When was your museum founded?

The Postal Museum opened on 28 July 2017, with Mail Rail following on 4 September 2017. It marked the end of a near 20 year journey to build a postal museum in London, following the closure of the National Postal Museum in 1998.

What motivated you to throw yourself in this adventure and launch it?

The most amazing thing about The Postal Museum is how many stories have been hidden from public view for so long. In our previous home, where we operated an archive service, we could only offer very

small exhibitions and access to our collections was only possible through a visit to our Museum Store in outer London or by coming in as a researcher. Scratching the surface of the items we care for reveals a rich story woven through five centuries of broader social history. The real motivation for me was to bring these fascinating stories back into the public domain, showing not just how important the postal service has been to the development of Britain and the wider world but how it revolutionised the eternal human need to communicate, making it available to everyone. This desire to be in touch ever faster, across ever greater distances is something that we continue to see to this day through the rise of social media and instant messaging.

What can the public find in it?

We have many objects on display across our two galleries. At the Postal Museum you can explore five centuries of stories from the formal beginning of the postal service under Henry VIII to modern day. There are expected objects, such as post boxes, stamps and uniforms, but also the quirky and unexpected including stories of pirates on the high seas, a river postman, an escaped lioness and mail sent by rocket. Over the road, Mail Rail brings to life the abandoned Post Office underground railway for the first time since it closed in 2003. Left much as it was

on its last day in service, the century old miniature tunnels are brought back to life through an immersive train ride, while the gallery shows off amazing machines including the trains that ran on the system from 1927 and pneumatic rail cars from the 1860s. There's even a mock up of a Travelling Post Office rail car where you can try your hand at sorting the mail on a moving train floor!

Do you plan to set up temporary exhibitions in 2018?

Our second temporary exhibition will launch in February 2018. 'Voices from the Deep' will explore the story of the SS Gairsoppa, a merchant steam ship sunk by a German U-Boat in 1941 while on its way to Britain and America. It's most famous for the silver bullion it carried, salvaged a few years ago on behalf of the British Government. But the exploration company that went down to the sea bed to recover the silver uncovered something unexpected as well, a bundle of amazingly preserved letters that never made it to their final destination. From the bottom of the ocean to our collection, this exhibition will open up this time capsule for the first time, shedding light on the letters and those that sent them.

Do you have a website?

www.postalmuseum.org

Why should internet users visit your website?

The website allows you to explore our collections and find out more about us before you visit. It's also the place where you can buy tickets when they go on sale. Without buying one in advance you might struggle to get in!

What can we wish for the future of your museum?

We hope the museum will be here for many years to come, and continue to tell the important story of our shared human need to communicate. We hope people will enjoy their time here, exploring our collections and going away with a new sense of how important the postal service was for such a long period of our history.

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Collections

Our collections are extensive and varied, comprising official records and personal stories and the objects that bring these to life.

We hold over 380 years' worth of records, 60,000 objects and literally millions of stamps and postal history items that help in the exploration of our history.

The Postal Museum collections fit into three main types of material: archive, museum, and philatelic. These are all listed in our [online catalogue](#).

Archive collection

The Postal Museum looks after over 400 years of postal heritage, including the archive of Royal Mail Group PLC, and Post Office Ltd.

[Read more](#)

Museum collection

The Postal Museum holds an astonishing and varied collection of objects that reflect the development of postal history over the decades.

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THE POSTAL MUSEUM • DISCOVER • COLLECTIONS • PHILATELIC COLLECTION

Philatelic collection

We care for a range of philatelic and postal history material including registration sheets, metal dies and plates, and modern stamp artwork.

A downloadable glossary of philatelic terms, compiled from a variety of sources, can be downloaded [here](#).

British stamps

Our collection comprises registration sheets, essays (trial stamps) and proofs of all stages of British stamp production from 1840 to the present day.

[Read more](#)

R M Phillips Collection

In 1965, Reginald M Phillips donated his award-winning collection of British Victorian stamps to the nation. It is now in our care.

[Read more](#)

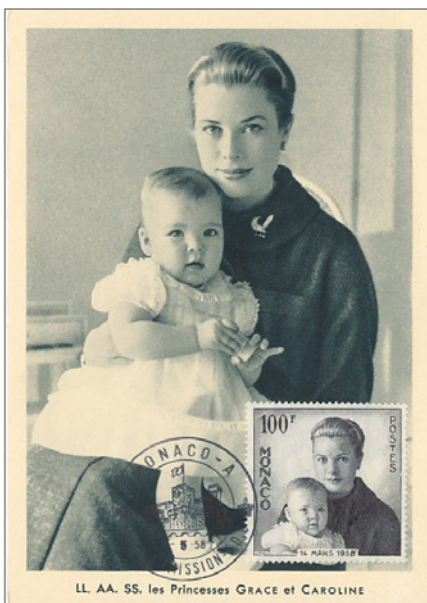
Printscreen

<http://www.postalmuseum.org>



Grace Kelly, The philately of a Princess

The famous actress, fashion icon and princess with a big heart – these are just some of the words that may spring to mind when you hear the words Grace Kelly, who became Grace of Monaco after her marriage to Prince Rainier III of Monaco.



The daughter of John Kelly and Margaret Majer, Grace was born on 12 November 1929 in Philadelphia. Her parents were high-ranking sports people. Grace was the third of 4 children. Grace Kelly was only 12 years old when she first appeared on stage, in a play directed by her uncle George Kelly. The young girl wanted to become an actress. Her parents were opposed to this ambition but, with help from her uncle, she managed to pass the audition to enter the "American Academy of Dramatic Arts". In order to finance her studies, Grace Kelly worked as a

model for Coca Cola and other companies.

The career of Grace Kelly advanced steadily. She acted in plays, before progressing to television series and TV movies. It was thanks to Gary Cooper that the young woman secured her first major role in the famous western "High Noon". She then acted in successful films, such as "Mogambo" and three Alfred Hitchcock films: "Dial M for Murder", "Rear Window" and "To Catch a Thief". In 1955, Grace Kelly gained professional recognition when she was awarded an Oscar for Best Actress for her role

From top to bottom

Monaco 2004, tribute leaflet to Grace Kelly

Monaco 1958, large card, "Princesses Grace et Caroline", cancellation dated 15/05/1958



in "The Country Girl".

She met Prince Rainier III in 1955 when visiting Cannes for "Dial M for Murder". A few months later, the prince was invited to attend Christmas and New Year parties with the Kelly family. The young couple announced their engagement at a charity ball on 6 January 1956.

Of course, the beautiful actress who married the young prince became the darling of the media. The couple made the most of this opportunity, when Grace arrived on the Rock by boat on 12 April 1956. This was a valiant effort for Grace who apparently suffered from seasickness!

The princely wedding took place in Monaco Cathedral on 19 April 1956. The bride looked stunning. Still to this day, the dress has remained a legend. The event was considered the height of glamour and dubbed "the wedding of the century".

Grace of Monaco took her role as a princess very seriously. She learned French, the rules of protocol and the history of the Principality. In order to devote herself to the position and the people of Monaco, she also gave up her career as an actress.

In 1957, she gave birth to her daughter Caroline, who was followed one year later by the current prince Albert II of Monaco. In 1965, Grace had a second daughter called Stéphanie.



From left to right and from top to bottom

Monaco 1956, maximum card, royal wedding, cancelled 19/04/1956

Monaco 2011, first day cover, Grace de Monaco, cancelled 19/04/2011

Monaco 1966-1971, series with the effigy of Monegasque sovereigns



In addition to bringing great happiness to the great fashion designers who were delighted to dress this splendid lady, Grace was a philanthropist. In 1963, she founded the "Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance" and, the following year, the "Fondation Grace de Monaco". At the same time, until her death, she was president of the "Red Cross of Monaco".

On 13 September 1982, while driving her daughter Stéphanie to Paris, Grace of Monaco suffered a stroke and plunged the car down a steep slope. Princess Grace was thrown onto the back seat. After being taken to a hospital, she suffered a brain haemorrhage and passed away on 14 September 1982. Her body lies in the apse of Monaco Cathedral.

From top to bottom

Monaco 2016, issue devoted to the films of Grace Kelly

Monaco 2015, issue devoted to the films of Grace Kelly

Monaco 2017, issue devoted to the films of Grace Kelly

Monaco 2014, issue devoted to the films of Grace Kelly

Grace Kelly philately

Glamorous and princely, it was only logical that Grace of Monaco would be an outstanding subject for the philately of Monaco. The first stamps date back to 1956, but many other stamps were later issued.

Whether on her own or accompanied by the prince, in order to promote her charity work or the principality, there have been many issues featuring Grace of Monaco.

Since 2014, the Office des Timbres-Poste de Monaco has issued two stamps per year featuring posters of the films, in which the princess acted.



From top to bottom
 Monaco 2014, stamp with the effigy of Princess Grace, issued on the 50th anniversary of its foundation
 Monaco 1956, air mail, proof series issued on the wedding of the Monegasque sovereigns
 Monaco 1989, commemorative issue marking 25 years of the Fondation Princesse Grace



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