

# delcampe

The free magazine for collectors Classic Collections No.1/2022

## MAGAZINE



### Stamps

15-centime cameo Sower

### Postcards

The changing face of London

### Photography

Seven photos of traditional Japan

### Coins

Some franc coins that will make collectors very happy



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# editorial

Welcome to your new Delcampe Magazine - Classic Collections! We've been publishing magazines in French for a number of years at Delcampe. After repeated requests from members, we decided to change the concept and publish four magazines a year in three languages.

We will continue to publish digitally. This approach means that we can provide the magazine to you free. We can also avoid traditional bookshops, which make distribution much more difficult to manage. We're very happy to invite you to explore your first quarterly Delcampe Magazine.

On the programme: articles on classic collections: stamps, postcards, numismatics and photography, with a touch of comics. Our goal is to provide content that is both informative and entertaining. We'll try to provide international articles. However, the magazine will still be more French-oriented because most of Delcampe Magazine's writers are French speakers.

If you are passionate about a subject

or have a collection you would like to talk about, don't hesitate to contact us at [magazine@delcampe.com](mailto:magazine@delcampe.com) to discuss it with us. One of the unique aspects of the Delcampe Magazine and the Delcampe Blog is the range of topics covered. You can make a contribution.

We really hope that you will want to read this new magazine on a regular basis. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the people who took the time to enjoy the Delcampe Magazine Special Edition which led us to expand the concept. We're also happy to become a partner of associations which, we hope, will want to share their knowledge in upcoming Delcampe Magazine issues. We would also like to thank our advertising partners who make it possible for us to publish this free magazine.

Happy reading!

Héloïse Dautricourt

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Stamps



Postcards



Coins & Banknotes

# Welcome to Delcampe's Worlds!

The Delcampe website is constantly evolving. Members who have been with us for 15 or 20 years have certainly noticed. Not long ago, a search in a given category would pull up a very long list of different categories and sub-categories to visit. We wanted to make the experience on Delcampe more friendly for Delcampers and visitors to the website. That's why we want to invite you to discover our pages.



## A well-considered project

First of all, it was important that our teams provide a page that was both appealing to look at, and also user-friendly. We started by choosing a design consistent with our homepage and the most popular categories. For the page dedicated to stamps, we decided to start with the countries visitors were most in-

terested in, then the most-collected topics on the website, as well as the equipment needed for the best stamp collecting results. While the most popular categories are emphasised, it's clear that visitors will always have access to the complete list of categories via the last icon. However, a dedicated page has to provide more. That's why we also

present some topics and articles from the Delcampe Blog which will be of interest to stamp collectors.

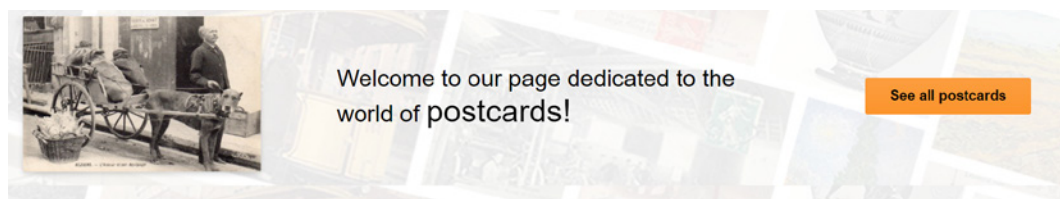
### Our worlds are expanding

As a result of the success of this first page dedicated to stamps, we have expanded the concept to postcards and, very recently, to coins and banknotes. The pages are designed in the same way; however, all of the categories are

obviously adapted to each of the collections mentioned.

We're even more ambitious than that! In future, we will continue to create friendly pages to take you to the item categories that interest you. And who knows? You may discover new ones!

Explore our pages dedicated to the world of stamps, of postcards and of coins and banknotes on Delcampe.

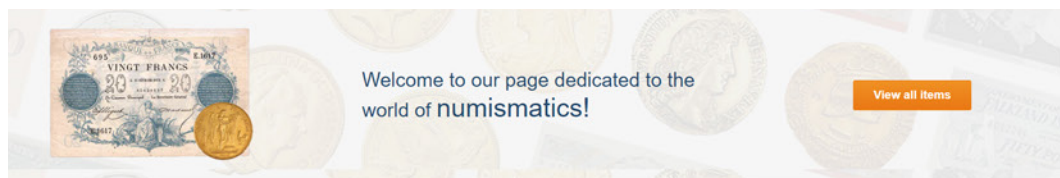


#### Categories Postcards

- Africa 1,219,903 ▶
- Algeria 365,034 ▶
- Angola 9,443 ▶
- Ascension Island 30 ▶
- Benin 2,542 ▶
- Botswana 72 ▶
- Burkina Faso 2,166 ▶
- Burundi 193 ▶
- Cameroon 10,162 ▶
- Cape Verde 2,463 ▶
- Central African Republic 1,779 ▶
- Chad 2,854 ▶
- Comoros 678 ▶

#### Postcards by country

			
<b>Belgium</b> 1,991,816 Items	<b>France</b> 30,822,154 Items	<b>Austria</b> 816,827 Items	<b>Germany</b> 3,974,581 Items



#### Categories Coins & Banknotes

- Unknown origin 57 ▶
- Coins 690,662 ▶
- Antique 25,195 ▶
- EURO 66,576 ▶
- Afghanistan 150 ▶
- Apman 0 ▶
- Albania 754 ▶
- Algeria 1,464 ▶
- American Samoa 22 ▶
- Andorra 409 ▶
- Angola 1,151 ▶
- Antigua and Barbuda 3 ▶
- Argentina 3,212 ▶
- Armenia 505 ▶

#### Coins

			
<b>Belgium</b> 23,044 Items	<b>Antique</b> 25,170 Items	<b>EURO</b> 66,562 Items	<b>France</b> 106,818 Items



# 15-Centime Cameo Sower

Non-overprinted issued as an adhesive postage stamp

By Olivier Saintot of the Académie de philatélie - Summary of the conference of 8 January 2022

A strong monetary symbol of France at the end of the 19th century, “the Republic on the march, sower of ideas and rising sun”, more commonly called «la Semeuse» (Sower) by collectors, first appeared on French postage stamps on 2 April 1903.



The initial Sower was described as lined, to give the impression that the stamp was printed from a copper plate. Mouchon's Sower was criticised because of the position of the sun with respect to the Sower's shadows and the lack of contrast due to the lined background.

Mouchon, at the request of Mr Bérard, prepared new drafts with the sun in front of the Sower and larger value numbers. Mouchon engraved a die with no value in brass from which several proofs were made. Despite touch-ups

and drafts presented by Mouchon, an engraver-retoucher from the Atelier eventually engraved a new die.

The lined Sowers were modified and withdrawn from sale following the pricing change of 16 April 1906. They were replaced with Sowers on a solid background. Although it appeared on the collective proof of the “les semeuses, font mat” (Sowers on a solid background), the 15-centime green cameo Sower was never issued.



A note in bulletin no. 22 of 1925 announced that the Sower would be used for the 15-centime stamp and stated that it was the Sower on a solid brown background. However, as was usual, a general observation at the end of the note indicated that the older fiduciary values would be used until the stocks of existing stamps were exhausted<sup>1</sup>.

The final proof kept at the Musée de la Poste is dated 12 July 1925. The margin indicates the colour reference "506" and the order number "4214" in the atelier's classification. Printing in sales sheets of 100 stamps began on 29 September 1925 on press no. 1 and continued until 5 March 1938.

The collection of dated corners of this Sower is dantesque with, potentially, over 5,000 dated corners to be collected (of a theoretical total of 5,524). The dated corners include the usual specifications: Saturday, Sunday, date error, etc.

Two main types have been found from the long printing period. They are primarily differentiated by their value.

Type 1 (first type printed), by the number 1. It is tall and thin and the oblique line is straight. And by the number 5, which has a triangle under its horizontal line. This type is from a die engraved by Guillemain.

Type 2 is mainly recognisable because the number 1 is thick and the oblique line is curved. There is a vertical line at the edge of the number 5. It is from a die retouched by Chevet.

Printing of the type 1 stamps began on 29 September 1925 and ended on 25 November 1936. Printing of the type 2 stamps began on 17 December 1936 and ended on 5 March 1938.

It's clear that there was the potential for a great number of production accidents over such a long printing period.

A new form of packaging appeared in 1926:



<sup>1</sup> Thanks to the members of the independent collectors' forum group, we know that the first known date of use of the 15c cameo Sower was 6 January 1926.



stamps in rolls.

The stamps were sold in rolls of 1,200 and trimmed laterally. While they are collected in bands of 11 stamps, a specific detail related to their printing makes it possible to identify them on a document. The printing tool consists of four parts and a wider gap (1.7 mm instead of 1.2 mm) can be seen at their junction.

Finally, the stamp was issued in booklets. There are three types:

- the 20-stamp booklet from the O. Rolland Laboratories (Réstyl Asceine advert). There are at least two known booklets with production information resulting from cutting errors that show that the booklets were printed on 17 June 1929 on press 17 (F 1706 17). Run of 12,000 stamps.
- The Pierre Virgile-Chareyre booklet of 10 stamps and 10 vignettes, (Melusine advert), printed on 1 and 5 December 1929. The booklets from 1 December were printed on press 16 (P1012 16). A private collection contains a complete file on these booklets. It includes the print trials of the covers and a copy of the order form for the booklets which confirms an order for two deliveries.

The research conducted by the lucky owner of this file explains the distribution method used for the booklet, which was "a vehicle for our advertising" intended for agents and wholesalers. However, some of the booklets were, exceptionally, sold to Maurice Digeaux for collectors! The Parisian dealer was already selling the booklets for 55 francs in 1929.

The booklet manufactured by a phar-



maceutical company, which used the margins and the spaces between the 100-stamp sheets to print adverts. The sheets used were printed on 15 February and 17 April 1928. 109 copies of the booklet were printed.

The stamp was primarily intended for low-cost items: postcards, samples, periodicals and other printed matter.

Official Bulletin n°26 of 21 December 1938 contains a decree from 6 December 1938 which, in Article 2, announces the discontinuation of the 15-centime stamp. A note in Official Bulletin no.1 of 1939 confirmed the discontinuation of the stamp and, again, the need to continue using the remaining stamps until the withdrawals deemed necessary were carried out.

Collecting this small stamp, which initially appears to be of no interest, is exciting and holds many surprises for anyone who decides to collect it.

New discoveries are awaiting confirmation from the archives at the Musée de la Poste. In addition to these adhesive stamps, there are postal cards and overprinted stationaries, but that will be the topic of another article.



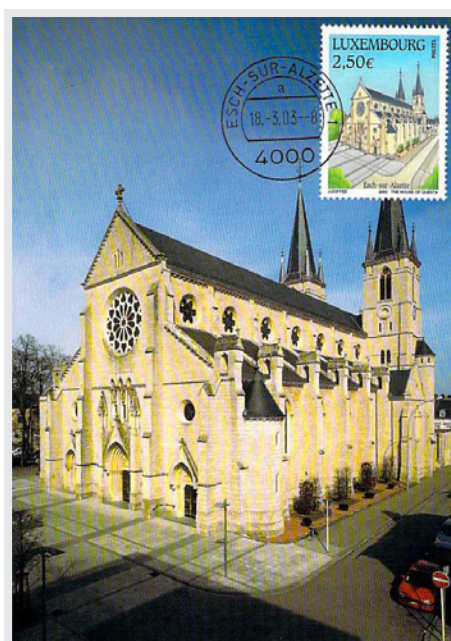
Our thanks to Robert Abensur, Laurent Bonnefoy, Frédéric Nicolino, Monika Nowacka, Jean-Luc Raffel and Olivier Stocker for their help developing this conference.

Reference articles:

Pascal Rabier, l'émission du 15c. semeuse camée brun-lilas in Documents Philatéliques n°148, 2nd quarter 1996.



# A Stamp to Celebrate Esch-2022, European Capital of Culture



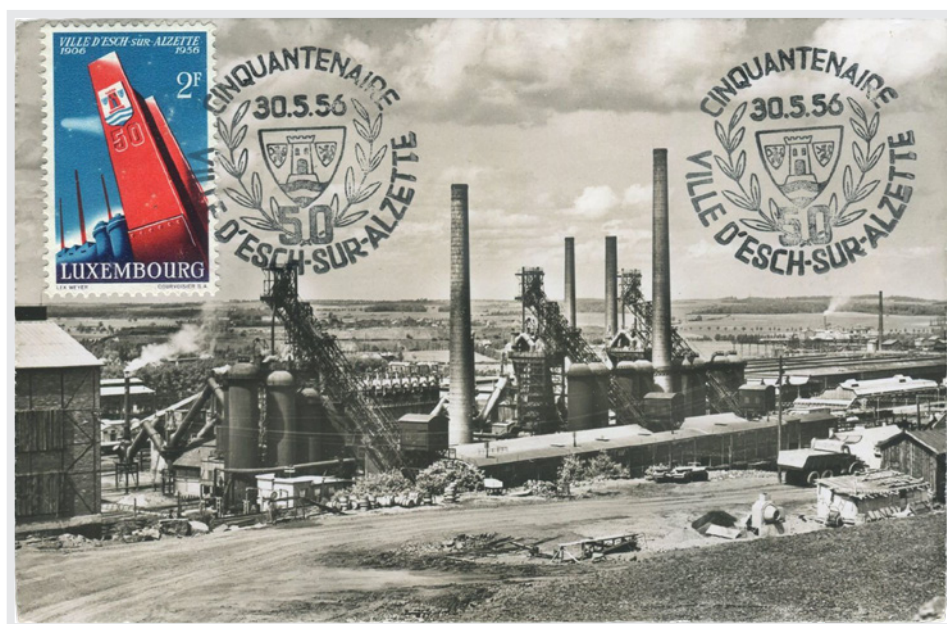
Together with the city of Kaunas, the Luxembourg city of Esch-sur-Alzette has the honour of being the 2022 capital of culture. Established in 1985, the promotion of cities as European capitals of culture has already celebrated the city of Luxembourg twice, in 2007 and 1995. This is the third time the honour has been given to a city in the Grand Duchy.

The cultural programme for 2022 will be loaded with events in the city and, apparently, Post-Luxembourg will be issuing a stamp to celebrate the event. The city of Esch-sur-Alzette

is the second largest city in Luxembourg. It is a busy city with renowned concert halls and beautiful frescoes, and the arts and heritage are promoted. The city has already been recognised in



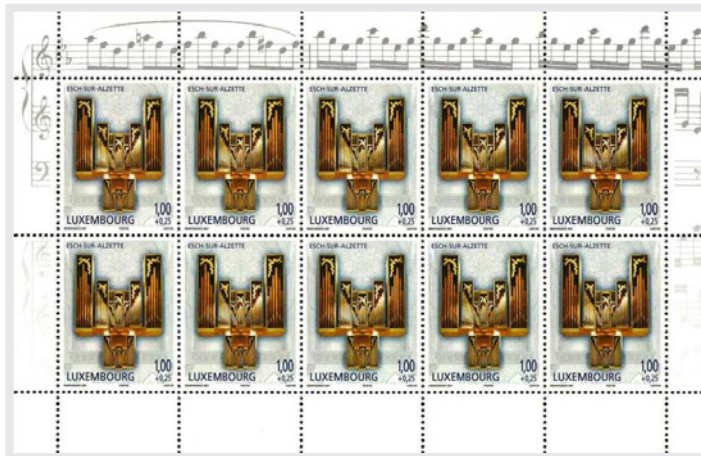
stamps several times. Esch-sur-Alzette has a very dynamic stamp collecting club and many assets. The city is located a stone's throw from the French border and is an important industrial centre. Its official status as a city was granted by Grand Duke William in 1906. The year 1906 has been commemorated several times. First in 1956 with the issuing of a stamp for the fiftieth anniversary of the city, then in 2006 for its one hundredth anniversary.





Some of its buildings have also been featured in one or more stamp issues: the post office building and St Joseph's church have been immortalised in Luxembourg stamps. The mining area of Dudelange in the municipality of Esch-sur-Alzette was featured on a stamp in 1950.

Esch-sur-Alzette or related elements have been used in special issues several times. Stamps for charities, the Europa issue, fiscal stamps and aerophilately: the city is a very interesting one to collect.





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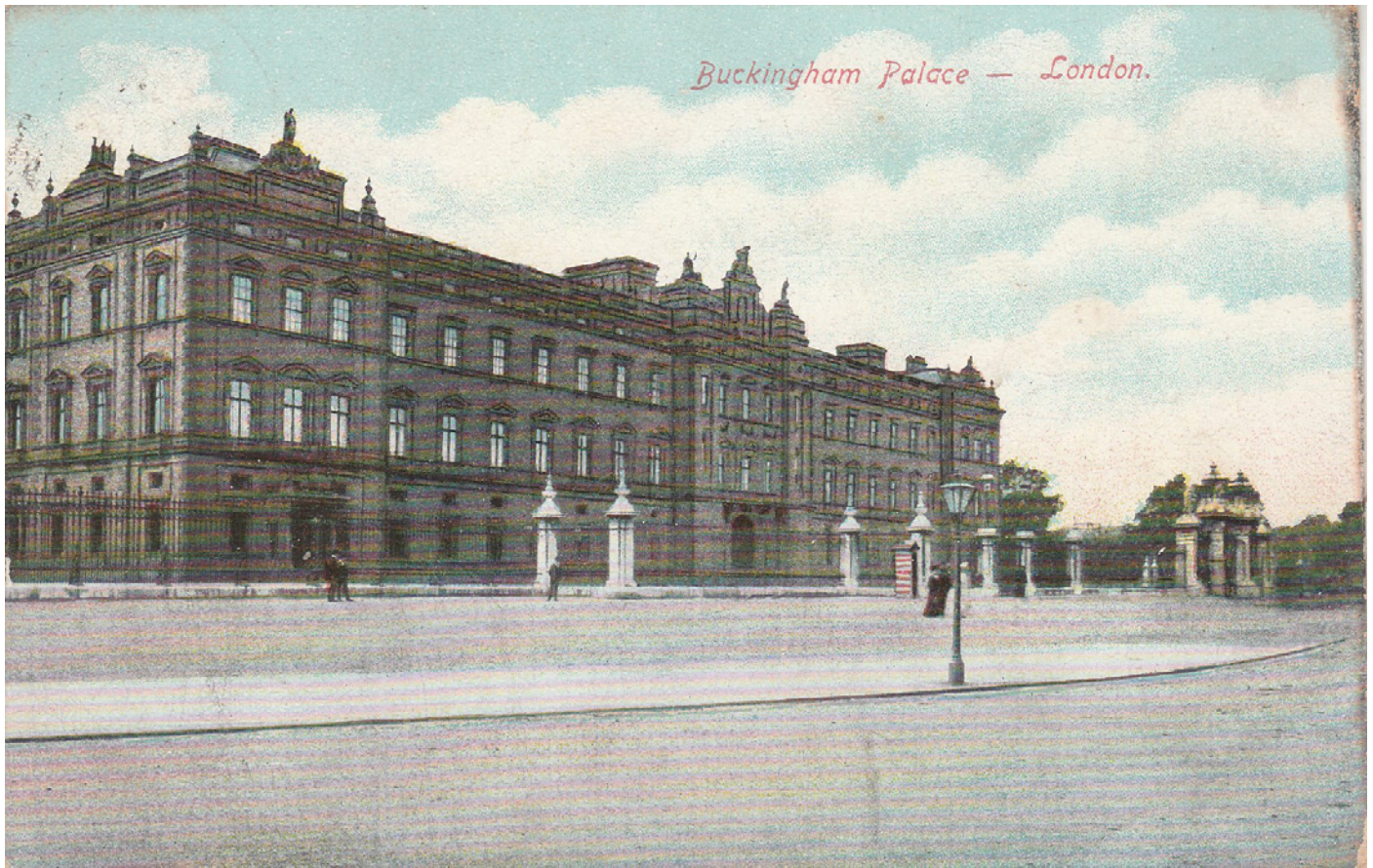
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# The Changing Face of London

By Dave Hill



It's sometimes amusing to realise what changes have taken place in a city. In this article, Dave Hill presents some old postcards of London and the tricks postcard publishers used so they wouldn't have to travel. Enjoy the walk!



To start with, this is probably the most popular postcard of London: Buckingham Palace, the residence of our Queen. You can see that its appearance is quite different on old postcards from the Edwardian era, compared to those of the Georgian period. This is due to the fact that the new monarch, George V, had the exterior of the palace completely remodelled in 1910. (We hope that some care was taken with the interior too as Queen Victoria declared in her time that it was cold and that they were too few toilets!). This is what these two illustrated postcards show.

One of the major postcard printers was Valentines, based in Dundee in Scotland, about 800 km from London. He couldn't afford to send a photographer every time he wanted to take a new picture. The printer had the idea of replacing old open-top buses with closed, two-story buses, feeling that they were more modern. You can see these "hybrid" buses on this illustration of buses on Regent Street!

Valentines didn't stop there! The printer didn't hesitate to remove statues, as shown in these two postcards of Cheapside. This demonstrates good knowledge of London, because not everyone knows that the statue of Sir Robert Peel was removed from this busy street in 1935. Everything else is identical in the two postcards!



It must have been very bothersome to be sent to take a new photo of a tourist site and to realise that it was being demolished or that a building in the background was coming down! This problem was often circumvented by taking the photo from a different angle, like this one of Trafalgar Square. I've just realised that the photochrome postcard shows the demolition of Morley's Hotel on the left (the hotel was replaced by Africa House).

Valentines wasn't the only card publisher to update his photos or to be sur-

prised by a demolition. There were many others. You can easily trace the development of a tourist site because there are many postcards of London, whereas you could wait forever for postcards of smaller cities!

If you are (as I am) interested in London's buildings, I recommend that you get the book in English entitled "The Face of London" by Harold Clum. The author also wrote "The Face of Paris". The author also wrote "The Face of Paris".



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# Emergency Coins, a Very Unusual Collection

When you think about coins, the first thing that comes to mind is metal coins. Gold, silver, bronze...You would never think of cardboard, yet the material was used to strike money a number of times.



Cardboard coins are an example of the so-called emergency money emergency money. They replaced the metal requisitioned during wartime. As a result, the coins were ephemeral and of little value. They were used to buy everyday goods for short periods of time. They weren't counterfeited often because it wasn't worth the trouble.

The money was primarily printed by governments or local authorities, as well as by some major companies. Cardboard has diffe-

rent qualities: it's light, easy to store and to print...However, it has a major drawback. It deteriorates quickly when it's damp: which is why the money didn't last long.

### French cardboard money

There are several different examples of cardboard money on Delcampe used in a number of places in France during the First World War. Lille, Cahors, and the Gers are a few of the places that issued the coins.

Less common were French coins



that could be used anywhere in the country.

You can't talk about cardboard money without mentioning a peculiarity of some of the coins. Many of them have a stamp to authenticate their value, as is seen in this coin from Marseille. The practice was widespread in Spain also.



**Other emergency money**

While using cardboard to strike coins is probably the most unexpected option, it wasn't the only material used to make emergency money. Remember that the coins were created to avoid using "useful" metal during war. As a result, several lighter metals were used to strike coins, including brass and aluminium. Stranger still, there were also coins made from porcelain.

The emergency money was all taken out of circulation at the end of the First World



**On the left page**

Lille 1915, a variety of cardboard emergency coins.

Cahors 1914, 10c cardboard emergency coin.

**On this page**

Spanish emergency coins guaranteed with stamps.

Toul, 10c cardboard emergency coin.

Lyon 1920, emergency coins backed by a Sower stamp.



War. However, Germany made some in the 1920s.

Today, emergency money is no longer used and only of interest to collectors.

**There are many examples available for sale on Delcampe.**

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Germany 1918, brass emergency coin.

Germany 1916, zinc emergency coin.

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MARCH ACROSS THE ANCIENT WORLD

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**COINS OF  
THE OLD WEST**  
THE BOOM & BUST OF  
AMERICAN SILVER & GOLD

**COLLECTING  
CREATURES**  
THE SIGNIFICANCE  
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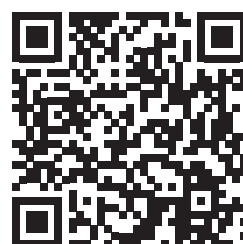


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# Seven Photos of Traditional Japan

Japan is an absolutely fascinating country which is both anchored in tradition and fully immersed in our modern technological times. Westerners have been fascinated by this unique culture, which is very different from their own, for many years. I've chosen to present seven old pictures that, in my opinion, are classics of traditional Japanese culture.



## The geisha

Geishas are women who dedicate their life to the traditional arts.

They practise the art of dressing in a kimono, classical music, dance, social relationships and conversation, games, and more. In fact, the word "geisha" means a "person of the arts" or "artist".

The Gion district in Kyoto is where most of them are found. While they inhabit male fantasies, they don't necessarily work as prostitutes, al-

though that is still fairly common. They wear a silk kimono, put their hair in a traditional bun, and must always be perfectly made up. The first geishas appeared in the 18th century. There were far more in the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century than nowadays.

To become a geisha, the maiko (apprentice geisha) must get a referral then be trained. In the past, the girls began very young and their virginity was sold to the highest bidder. This



is no longer the case. There are still geishas today, but the profession is a matter of personal choice.

### The samurai

This is a very ancient Japanese occupation, which dates back to the 10th century. The term means “to serve” and designates Japanese warriors. The samurai were present throughout the Middle Ages and until the first half of the 19th century. The tradition gradually began to lose its privileges and its renown following the Meiji restoration in 1867. Today, the samurai is part of ancient history. The future warriors were taken from their mothers at a very young age and trained in weapons. Once their training completed, the samurai would serve a local lord, whom they would defend to the death.

### The yakuza

The yakuza are members of a Japanese organised crime societies. There are allegedly four main organisations in Japan. The name translates as “loser”, “good-for-nothing”. They generally come from poor areas and aren't always Japanese. The yakuza first appeared in the 17th century, when they protected the population. They gradually built organised crime gangs and currently have a reputation as being violent criminals. The Japanese authorities have been working to break up the gangs since 1992. The number of yakuza decreased significantly after a series of new laws was passed. Other laws, which came into effect in 2010, forbid the hiring of yakuza by citizens.

Tattoos are one of the most distinctive and common signs of the yakuza. Every family has its own, which is created the traditional way, with the accompanying pain.



#### On the left page

Old photo of a child on a palanquin (kago).

Old photo of a geisha.

#### On this page

Old photo of a samurai.

Old photo of a yakuza.



### The junk

The junk is a traditional Asian boat. The first designs go back to the 16th century. Its rigging consists of one or more fully-battened sails with bamboo battens connected to the mast. Japan is an island country and the junk was a very important means of transport in the past.

### The palanquin

The palanquin is another traditional Asian means of transport which is the equivalent of the sedan in the West. Depending on the person's status in society, it will be heavier or lighter and carried by people or animals. In Japan, it is called a "norimono" or "kago", depending on the person's status. The photo at the beginning of the article shows a kago.



### Japanese weddings

Japanese weddings, like all weddings, have their own customs. The traditional ceremony takes place after the engagement when nine required gifts are received. The bride wears a white kimono on the wedding day with accessories to provide a touch of colour. She puts her hair up in a large bun and wears the traditional wataboshi, bridal kimono hood. The groom wears a dark-coloured suit with loose pants. The guests wear a kimono. During the traditional Shinto wedding ceremony, the couple receives a cup to which they bow, then each drink three sips of sake to strengthen their bond.

Old photo of a Japanese junk.  
Old photo of a wedding ceremony.

and thank the gods. Next, they exchange wedding bands and receive a small branch which confirms their love. During the party after the ceremony, the bride changes from her white kimono into a colourful one. She and her husband receive money as gifts from the guests. The amount is always uneven so that the money can never be split...  
The Japanese wedding rite is Shinto.

### The Shinto religion

The Shinto religion is the oldest religion in Japan. It is founded on number a of polytheistic beliefs and, in particular, the belief in "kamis", spirits which are found in many places. Today, 90 million Japanese people still practice the religion. Shinto priests were employed by the state from 1872 to 1945. At the time, the Japanese emperor was also the head of the religion. Shinto religion came under attack following Japan's defeat in the Second World War. While today, half of all Japanese people still practice religions based on these beliefs, they often also follow Buddhist and Christian traditions.

We hope that you have enjoyed this short photographic journey to traditional Japan. We encourage you to explore other old photos of Japan on Delcampe.

[CLICK HERE](#)



Old photo of a Shinto priest.



# Strange Birds

A Philippe Magry collection – Union Philatélique Toulousaine

There are thousands of bird species in nature and each one is more beautiful and more interesting than the next. I'll be introducing you to some of the birds in my collection. They're not the rarest ones or the most beautiful ones, but some with the most surprising behaviour, the oddest ones!



Ostrich series - 1985 stamp - South West Africa (now Namibia): 11c Close-up of the head; 25c brooding; 50c courtship, 30c young ostrich out of its egg.

## The ostrich

Standing 2.5 m high and weighing 130 kg on average, the ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) is the largest of all birds. It lays the largest eggs in the world (between 1.2 and 1.8 kg, 18 cm high and 14 cm in diameter). The male has a copulating organ which protrudes from its cloaca during mating. Before mating, isolates himself with the chosen female, chasing away the previous brood and the other females. After the eggs are laid, the male sits on them nearly exclusively.

**The fork-tailed drongo** (*Dicrurus adsimilis*) is an African species which can imitate the song of fifty different birds and mammals, including the mongoose and the jackal, to escape its predators.

**The Helena hummingbird** (*Mellisuga helenae*) is the smallest bird in the world. It's 5 cm long and weighs 2 g. Its nest is the size of a two-euro coin. Its heart beats between 500 and 1,200 times a minute and its wings beat between 50 to 80 times a second. This enables it to be stationary in the air and stay in front of a flower to collect nectar. It can also fly backwards.

**The inseparable black-winged lovebird** (*Agapornis taranta*) is a very gregarious bird. It lives in noisy bands of 20 to 100 individuals, always in pairs. Non-nesting birds share dormitories in tree hollows. This species is clearly sexually dimorphic: while the male's front and beak are red, the female has an orange-pink beak and a head of a different colour. It is originally from Ethiopia and Eritrea where it lives in high-altitude forests.

Although **the robin** (*Erithacus rubecula*), is very pretty and friendly, it has a very quarrelsome temperament! It will defend its territory against all intruders and is highly intolerant of fellow birds.



Fork-tailed drongo - 1983 stamp - Saint Thomas and Prince



Helena hummingbird - 1992 stamps - Cuba with the WWF logo, fauna threatened with extinction



Black-winged lovebird - 1997 souvenir sheet - Laos - several couples of this species of "parrot". This one belongs to the Psittaculidae family.



Robin - 2003 "Best wishes" stamp - France



Common cuckoo - 1972 stamp - Czechoslovakia - from a series of songbirds. A warbler feeding a young cuckoo which is much larger than it is.



Common cuckoo - 2021 stamp - Belgium - drawn by Buzin



Peregrine falcon - 1977 stamp - Canada - species threatened with extinction



Sociable weaver - 1995 stamp - Vietnam



Peregrine falcon - Mongolia stamp no. 536 - falcon diving after prey

**The common cuckoo** (*Cuculus canorus*) is a brood parasite. The female will lay her eggs in the nest of another species so that this bird will take care of sitting on the eggs and feeding the young after they hatch. The female cuckoo eats an egg in the nest before laying her own, which perfectly imitates the ones that are already there.

The most surprising thing is that the other bird will sit on all of the eggs, but the cuckoo's will hatch 24 to 48 hours sooner. The imposter uses this time to throw other eggs out of the nest. At the slightest movement of the nest, the baby cuckoo will open its beak very wide to get a meal. This causes the adoptive parents to feel an irresistible urge to feed it. The owners won't notice a thing and will bring up the intruder as if it were their own child even though it's bigger and doesn't look at all like the others.

**The peregrine falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) is the fastest bird in the world. It flies very high in the sky to spot prey (primarily birds) thanks to its piercing eyesight. It then dives at blinding speeds, leaving its prey no way to escape. The fastest recorded speed is 389 km/hour.

**The sociable weaver** (*Philetairus socius*) is a passerine bird weighing about 30 g. The species is remarkable for its nests: they are shared and lived in year-round. And they're enormous: nearly 4 m high and 7 m long. They can be built by hundreds of individuals and be home to 500 families.

**The bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is the symbol of the United States. It will eat small mammals but is primarily a fish eater. It skims its

prey off the water's surface at impressive speeds.

Also known as a fishing eagle, its talons are exceptionally strong. This can be fatal when its prey is heavier than expected... Its very sharp claws can't release the prey and it can be pulled down by the weight and drown.

Its nest can be up to 2.5 m in diameter and weigh up to a tonne.

**The great hornbill** (*Buceros bicornis*) makes very strange sounds thanks to the large golden-yellow appendage on its head, called the casque. It can blare, bark and roar. Another distinctive feature is the fact that the female makes her nest in a hollow high up in a tree to avoid predators. She then closes off the entrance with food leftovers, mud and excrement. She stays hidden away with her brood. The male brings food and gives it to her through a little hole. After about sixteen weeks, the female will open the entrance to the nest with her beak.

The flip side of the coin is that, because of their confinement, the young birds are very vulnerable when they come out of the nest. They have no flying practice and have to hurry to learn to escape predators.

**The bearded vulture** (*Gypaetus barbatus*) is the largest European vulture. It's nicknamed the "bone breaker" because of its main characteristic.

It's a scavenger which primarily feeds on dead animals. It eats marrow and small bones, which it swallows whole. When a bone is too big, it will drop it from a height of 30 to 80 m to shatter it on rocks.



Bald eagle - 1991 stamp - United States - head of an eagle



Bald eagle - 1960 airmail stamp - Central African Republic



Great hornbill - 2003 United Nations stamp - New York office - from a series of species threatened with extinction



Great hornbill - 1975 stamp - Singapore



Bearded vulture - 2021 stamp - French Andorra - Europa issue



Hoatzin - 1991 stamp - Guyana - part of a sheet on the country's birds



Hoatzin - 1990 stamp - Guyana. At left, the chick is hanging on to branches with its wing claws



Brown kiwi - 2000 stamps - New Zealand in partnership with New Zealand (joint issue) Fauna threatened with extinction



Brown kiwi - 1991 round stamp - New Zealand, the country's symbol



Toco toucan - 1972 stamp - Poland - from a series on zoo animals



Toco toucan - 1989 stamp - Cuba for the Brasiliana 89 National Philatelic Exhibition

**The hoatzin** (*Opisthocomus hoazin*) or hoactzin is a tropical bird found in South America and, notably, in Guyana. It's a very proud-looking bird, with dark-brown plumage, a long tail, large wings, a long neck, a small head and a crest. The chicks have a kind of hand on each wing with two claw-like fingers, called wing claws, which help it hang onto branches. They disappear after a few weeks. It is believed to be the oldest bird still living, after a fossil from the Miocene era, over 18 million years ago, was discovered.

**The brown kiwi** (*Apteryx australis*) is a species of bird endemic to New Zealand and is the country's national bird. It's the size of a chicken (about 60 cm and weighing 2 to 3 kg). It has stumps for wings, which means that it can't fly.

The female is larger than the male and lays eggs which are about 20% of its own weight. It is proportionally the largest egg in the world. The male sits on the eggs and the incubation period lasts 70 to 80 days.

**The toco toucan** (*Ramphastos toco*) is a member of the Ramphastidae family, which includes birds with large beaks living in South America and, notably, Guyana. The toco toucan is the largest and best-known member of the family. Its beak has many veins to regulate its body temperature. The blood acts like a "coolant". The beak works like the large ears of African elephants.



**The barn owl** (*Tyto alba*) is a nocturnal bird of prey. Its large eyes, which are sensitive to low light, and its highly developed hearing enable it to detect tiny movements and low noises in the dark. It also flies silently thanks to a hairlike fringe on the trailing edges of its feathers which muffle the sound of its beating wings. Other birds are given away the sound.

**The Himalayan monal** (*Lophophorus impejanus*) is a species that lives in the mountainous regions of the extreme north-east of Afghanistan, in Pakistan and in the entire Himalayan range. It is the national bird of Nepal, known as the Danphe. Hunting and other threats have made it very wary. In the event of danger, it will take flight heavily then glide to the bottom of a slope. It can reach very high speeds and travel hundreds of metres in a few seconds. However, once at the bottom, it has to walk back up because its wings are too weak and it can't get back flying.

**The beak of the shoebill** (*Balaeniceps rex*) is as large as, or larger than its head. The shape of the beak is perfectly designed for fishing in shallow, muddy water with a lot of vegetation. Instead of harpooning its prey like a heron, the shoebill bales horizontally. It moves spadefuls of material in the marsh where its prey is wriggling. The hook on its upper mandible is used to hold the slippery catch and the sharp edges to cut it. It also uses the hook to clean itself and roll its eggs.



Barn owl - 1979 stamp - fauna of the USSR



Barn owl - 1984 stamp - the protection of nature in Hungary



Himalayan monal - 1965 stamp - Afghanistan



Shoebill - 1969 airmail stamp - Ajman



Hamerkop - 1975 stamp - Afars and the Issas



Harpy eagle - 1968 - Brazil - for the centennial of the National Museum of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro



Great frigatebird - 1981 stamp - Aitutaki, Cook Islands - from a large series on Pacific birds

**The hamerkop** (*Scopus umbretta*) is a medium-size wading bird (about 50 cm). It has a strange crest on its head which points backwards in line with its beak. The large crest makes the hamerkop's head look like an anvil. The bird lies in wait for fish or walks slowly in shallow water and catches its prey by projecting its beak forward. It is often landed before being eaten.

**The harpy eagle** (*Harpia harpyja*) is a South American forest eagle. It's the largest and most powerful bird of prey of the tropical forest. It's carnivorous, an active hunter and a super-predator that can reach flying speeds of 80 km/hour. Its talons can exert more pressure than a wolf's jaws and, in the case of the female, it can have larger claws than a male grizzly bear. It primarily eats tree-dwelling mammals, notably sloths, and spider and howler monkeys, which make up most of its diet.

**The great frigatebird** (*Fregata minor*) is a species of migratory seabird. It can grow to 105 cm, have a wingspan of 2 m to 2.3 m and weigh from 1 to 1.64 kg. It can live up to 34 years. Its skeleton only accounts for 5% of its total weight.

Males and females have a patch of red skin on their neck. This is called the gular sac.

It doesn't land on water because it can't take off again. It primarily feeds on flying fish which it catches in flight. Some even chase other nesting seabirds to force them to regurgitate their food.

**The superb lyrebird** (*Menura novaehollandiae*) is an Australian lyrebird. The male has the most elegant tail of all birds. The two outermost feathers are

most noticeable and more contrasted than the others. Together the feathers are shaped like a lyre. It takes seven years for the tail to be fully formed.

It's shown on the stamp spreading its tail over its head during a courtship display, creating a silver-white canopy. The bird has an extraordinary talent for imitating a wide range of sounds.

**The kagu or cagou** (*Rhynochetos jubatus*) is a long-legged bird endemic to New Caledonia.

It's about 55 cm long and grey and can't fly. It has bluish-grey feathers streaked with black on the wings, a red beak and feet and a crest which is barely noticeable at rest but can be erected and fanned out. It has large eyes positioned fairly forward to give it good binocular vision, which is helpful for finding prey in the gloom of the forest. It has "nasal corns", a unique structure among birds, covering its nostrils. They are thought to protect it when it's probing in soil during feeding. Another unique characteristic is that it has only one-third as many red blood cells and three times more haemoglobin per red blood cell than is usual in birds.



Superb lyrebird - 2005 stamp - Australia - from a series on bush animals



Kagu - 1990 stamp - New Caledonia



Kagu - 1993 stamp - New Caledonia



Kagu - 1948 stamp - New Caledonia



Kagu - 1967 stamp - New Caledonia



Temminck's courser - 1965 stamp  
- Libya



African darter - 1979 stamp - Burundi - gold frame



Common swift - 1952 stamp - Finland - issued for a tuberculosis charity



Temminck's courser - 1982 - Zaire, with a drooping wing

**The African darter** (*Anhinga rufa*) is sometimes called the snakebird because swims with just its neck and head above the water. It eats fish and amphibians and dives to search for prey. It catches fish and brings them to the surface where it throws them up in the air to catch them in its beak and swallow them head first. After fishing, it dries its feathers for hours perching on a branch.

**The common swift** (*Apus apus*) spends most of its time flying. It only lands during the mating season. It can spend up to ten months in the air without landing. It eats by flying with its beak open. It drinks and sleeps in flight! It can travel up to 4.5 million km during its lifetime. There are 70 species, all of which are protected.

**Temminck's courser** (*Cursorius temminckii*) is a small, elegant wader with long legs that lives in dry regions. It is found across sub-Saharan Africa. It lives in open spaces such as prairies with short grasses and semi-desert regions. Like all coursers, it runs across the ground quickly with its head down. It has the reputation of making its nest in burnt grasslands.

When a predator approaches its nest or young birds, it will open a wing and pretend to be injured. The predator, thinking that it is an easy prey will chase after it. It takes flight after it has drawn the predator far enough away.

**The scarlet ibis** (*Eudocimus ruber*) is the most beautiful and spectacular of the twenty-six ibis species. Like the pink flamingo, its beautiful colour comes from its diet high in carotenoids. It uses its curved beak to look for shrimp in the mud. The colour of its feathers has led to intense poaching. It has been a protected species in Suriname since 1955.

It is a very gregarious bird and colonies can have several thousand members. They perch at the top of trees, live in river deltas and coastal lagoons and mangroves.



Scarlet ibis - two stamps - the national emblem of Trinidad and Tobago: one stamp shows a pair perched in trees and the other that there are frequent territorial quarrels between males, or it may be a courtship dance.



# Immortalised by Postcards

## Physical Deformities Made their Careers



Differences have always astonished people, to the point of fascinating them. The circus made this into its speciality. Bearded ladies, half-women, little people, iron hair...today, we'll take you on a tour of the Delcampe circus' cabinet of curiosities!

It's a surprising subject which I can easily illustrate with postcards found on the website. It has dozens on the subject. Which means that the list presented here is far from complete. We decided to introduce you to three celebrities who owed their professional success

to their physique. We could have introduced more!

The best-known of all is probably Clémentine Delait, the Bearded Lady, who lived in the Vosges from 1865 to 1939. Mrs Delait was a woman with a strong personality, a sharp wit and a highly

Postcard - Clémentine Delait, bearded lady.

Postcard - Half-woman.

developed business sense. She chose to open the café de la Femme à barbe to take advantage of her physical anomaly. She also had the idea of selling postcards created from photos that staged her. She even thought of adding a "bearded lady stamp" to authenticate them. Clémentine Delait wasn't the only bearded lady. As seen in the illustrations, Annie Eliot, the Fremont sisters and Madame Lestienne were among the women who suffered from excessive hairiness and were able to take advantage of it.



Have you heard of Frank Lentini? He lived from 1889 to 1966 and had three legs! Lentini's life was completely bound up in the circus. By the age of eight, he was being displayed in many cities. He emigrated to the United States with his family where he performed as the Great Lentini with the Ringling Brothers circus. His deformity was similar to that of Siamese twins. He wasn't the only one to put his unusual body to work...They included, among others, the Libbera brothers and the Gibb sisters...who were also exhibited.

Another exceptional deformity? This is Mademoiselle Gabrielle,



Postcard - Annie Eliot, bearded lady.  
 Postcard - Siamese twins Jean and Jacques Libbera.  
 Postcard - different types of Siamese twins.





the half-woman. Mademoiselle Gabrielle was born in Switzerland in 1884. She was a sensation in the Ringling Brothers circus before continuing her career in New York. Other than the fact that Mademoiselle Gabrielle was born without legs, she was a very beautiful woman who was careful about her appearance. In fact, she was married several times. She passed away in 1958. She wasn't the only one either. Violetta was also a famous half-woman.

I've just spoken about three examples, but we've barely touched on the many physical deformities and other unusual phenomena that have contributed to the success of some legendary circuses.

**Other postcards on this very specific are available on Delcampe!**

[CLICK HERE](#)

Postcard - Gabrielle, half-woman.

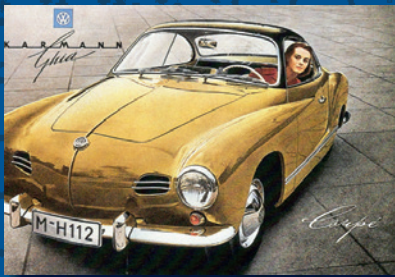
Postcard - Violetta, half-woman.

Postcard - Dario, the little person without arms.





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The collectors' marketplace



# The Godot Numismatics House Joins Delcampe Marketplace



Jonathan Fhal is the CEO of Godot et Fils. The numismatics house is very old and one of the most important ones in France. It recently joined the Delcampe Marketplace, which was exciting news for collectors. We were very happy to be able to ask Mr Fhal a few questions on this occasion.

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## **Hello. Could you introduce your company for us?**

Godot et Fils was founded in 1933 under the name Banque André Godovannikoff. The first location was, and still is, on Rue Vivienne in Paris. After a successful start in the 1930s, the business was shut down during the Second World War. It was reborn in 1948. Its new name was Godot et Fils... which it still is today.

We have several different business lines: we buy precious metals and jewellery, sell gold ingots and also have a very nice line of high-quality coins.

Our company has a network of over 30 locations and had revenues of more than €400 million in 2019.

## **How long have you led the company?**

We bought the company in 2006 and we just celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the purchase. Our arrival signalled the start of a new, modern era thanks to our activities on the Internet. We developed the [www.achat-or-et-argent.fr](http://www.achat-or-et-argent.fr) website while maintaining our local presence with our customers thanks to our agencies.

## **What are your assets?**

Our company has proven itself thanks to its long-term presence, its extensive agency network and its team of 50 people, some of which are numismatics specialists. We have a very large selection of products, including exclusivities like ingots from the Fiji Islands. We're ACPR (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – Banque de France) accredited, which proves that we are a serious company.

## **You put some rare coins up for sale when you joined Delcampe...**

Yes, it was our pleasure to offer the Albert and Isabella double sovereign from the early 17th century. The 10.8g gold coin has a 37 mm circumference. It features the sovereigns Albert and Isabella with crowns on the obverse. On the reverse is a crowned composite coat of arms encircled by the Golden Fleece necklace and topped by a crown



Gold double sovereign Albert and Isabella listed on the Delcampe marketplace by Godot et Fils.



splitting the legend above. Titulary: AVSTRIAE. DVC-ES. BVRG-VN-DIAE. ET. DOM. TORNA Z., which means Austria, Dukes of Burgundy and sovereigns of Tournai. We invite you to discover the item page of this superb piece and our store, which is full of treasures.

### **What decided you to join the Delcampe Marketplace?**

We were taken by the site, which is very practical and makes it easy to sort coins. We want to work with reliable partners who are both well-known and have an excellent reputation. We also like the blog, which encourages collectors to explore numismatics, which is a very interesting area of collecting. And, of course, Delcampe provides us with the opportunity to open our sales to collectors around the world.

### **What are your projects for 2022?**

We want to expand our network to increase it from 30 to 40 agencies across France.

We're also preparing a numismatics sales catalogue. We're in the process of organising a very attractive sale.

### **Discover Godot et Fils coins on Delcampe today.**

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# The Postal Stationary: Another Way to Pay Postage

By Gilbert Rios of the APM

In 1818, the Kingdom of Sardinia issued prepaid "letter sheets" with an embossed stamp (a cherub-horseman blowing a horn). These rare documents are called "Cavallini". They transposed into the postal field the stamped fiscal paper technique used by the Spanish in Europe and the New World since the 17th century.

However, it was in England, with the postal reform of December 1839, that the first prepaid postal envelope was born on 1 May 1840, at the same time as the "Penny Black", the first stamp issued in the world. The letter paper featured a set of allegorical compositions showing "Britannia"

with her diverse continents and peoples on the front around the address area. The motifs were designed by the painter William Mulready, which gave the document its name: "Mulready stationery". The value was shown at the bottom: one penny. The whole was to be folded and sealed with wax. The envelope was not successful and disappeared very quickly.

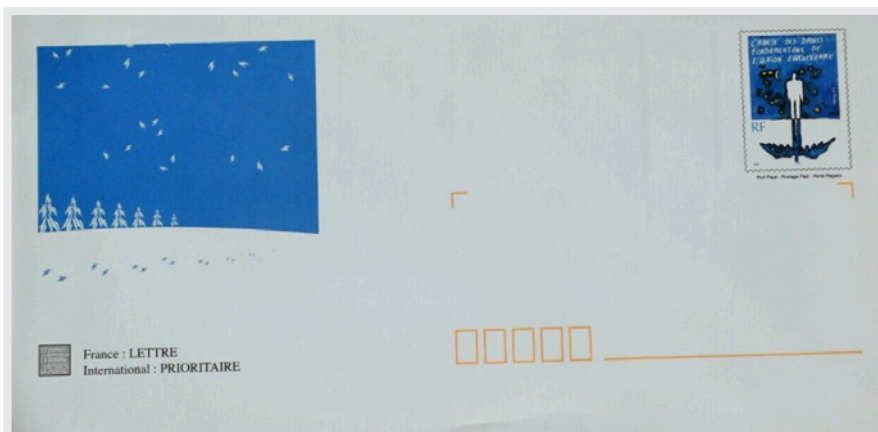
Russia's imperial post office began to issue envelopes with printed stamps in 1845. Their use was initially limited to Saint Petersburg but was later extended to Moscow, then the rest of the country. Note that the first self-adhesive

stamps only appeared in Russia in December 1857. Switzerland followed in 1846 with an envelope from the Canton of Geneva on which a green 5-centime stamp was pre-printed...This is a rare item, highly sought-after by collectors.

It took until 1869 for the postal stationery to appear in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was used extensively because, for individuals, it was less expensive than a letter and very easy to use...it was also a very useful tool for censors to monitor mail... The Tsarist empire adopted it in 1872. There were also postal stationeries on other media including newspapers, aerogrammes, etc.

Many national post offices used postal stationeries, as did local post offices (in German cities and the zemstvos post offices in Russia in the 19th century). The French post office issued its first postal stationeries circa 1870 and recently rediscovered the format, which it renamed the "Prêt à Poster" (also known by the acronym PAP).

Postal stationeries are normally used in their entirety. However, they were sometimes cut up to remove the stamp for reuse by gluing it to a new envelope, like an adhesive stamp. This was the case of the Swiss 5c of 1846, mentioned above. These documents are well identified on specialised sites (like Delcampe) and can be used to create original collections which are often less expensive than adhesive stamps.



**On the left page**

A private mail postal card of Frankfurt 1893

**On this page**

Mulready (one of the first English postal cards)

Switzerland, 1846 envelope with a pre-printed stamp from the Canton of Geneva.

France 2008 PAP "Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union".



## An Angel Visits Delcampe



The angel, a celestial creature which connects man to God, is found in several religions. Although technically invisible, angels sometimes appear in human form to deliver messages. Angel motifs are highly appreciated by collectors, especially postcard collectors.

Whether they are called angels or Malak, these creatures already appear in the sacred book of Genesis. For example, an angel stops Abraham from killing his son Isaac.

### Different kinds of angels

According to traditional angelology, there are nine choirs of angels. However, in popular tradition, only four commonly show

up. These include the archangels, like Saint Michael, who vanquished a dragon and is one of the emblems of the city of Brussels.

Other angels are also very popular: the cherubs. In Semitic religions, they are quite similar to the Etruscan chimera and are depicted as winged half-human, half-animal creatures. In Christianity, cherubs are little angels –

Postcard - German fantasy angel

Postcard - Italian fantasy angel



young, chubby, winged children. The seraphim, whose name means "ardour", are known for their three pairs of wings, including one pair which serves as clothing. They are also found in the Old Testament of the Bible. In addition to these well-known Angels, there are also the Dominions, Thrones, Virtues, Powers and Principalities.

### Guardian angels

The reason angels are still known widely in our times is thanks in part to guardian angels. In the Christian tradition, an angel is sent to protect one or more people. It's even become part of our everyday language.

### Angels and art

Angels are represented in many ways. Here we have chosen to show angels in postcards, but they are also depicted in paintings, sculptures, stamps, etc. On [www.delcampe.net](http://www.delcampe.net), more than 23,000 angel postcards are for sale. From fantasy to illustration, you'll surely find the angel you're looking for!

Postcard - photo of a child dressed as an angel

Postcard - fantasy angel

Semi-modern postcard - group of angels

Postcard - fantasy cherubs





# Some Franc Coins that Will Make Collectors Very Happy

Some of the coins we've known may seem ordinary...yet, unknown to us, these coins can be worth several tens and even several thousands of euros.



Many people in the numismatics world are interested in the coins they were familiar with before the euro. For the French, Belgians and Swiss, that means franc coins. Here are a few coins worth a fair amount to collectors.

and coins. Some of these coins are very rare, depending on the year. For example, this 1-franc coin from 1914 sold for €1,100 on Delcampe. More recently, a 1-franc Sower from 1996 reached €570.



### Expensive 1-franc Semeuse (Sower) coins

If you were born in France before the 2000s, you are sure to have known the Sower coins which, were part of the daily lives of the French. Based on a design by Oscar Roty, the Sower lived a long life on both stamps

### And in Belgium?

The holy grail for Belgian collectors is the silver 5-franc coin from 1868 with the effigy of Leopold II. One of these coins, in very good condition, recently sold on the Delcampe marketplace for €2,250. More recent coins, like the

France 1914, 1-franc silver Sower coin by Oscar Roty. Belgium 1868, 5-franc coin with the effigy of Leopold II.

20-franc coin from 1955 with the effigy of the god Mercury have been selling at a price ranging from €10 and €115, depending on their condition.

### Other countries?

Belgium and France aren't the only countries in Europe where people paid in francs. On Delcampe, you can see that the best-selling coin from Luxembourg is the 250-franc coin struck in 1963. However, it should be noted that the Luxembourg francs are very accessible to coin collectors looking for them.

Old coins are also popular in Switzerland. The Swiss franc was adopted at the same time as the confederation in 1850. As a result, it's logical that the coins from the second half of the 19th century, like this 1/2-franc coin from 1851, are among the most sought after. The latter was sold on Delcampe for €238. Other more recent coins are also popular, like the silver 5-franc coin from 1904 that sold for €500.

In conclusion, we can never say it enough: the old coins you may find at home by chance could be worth quite a lot. Check prices on Delcampe before getting rid of them!

If you find one, check its condition first. The fewer scratches, the more intact the relief, the better the condition of the coin.

The other big difference that will set the coin apart is the year it was struck. Greater quantities of coins are struck in some years than in others. As you can imagine, the rarer the coin, the higher the price!

Did you find a coin? Check its price on [www.delcampe.net](http://www.delcampe.net), the collectors' marketplace. You can see millions of coins for sale, or already sold, in the coin category. It's a great place to make comparisons to see if your coin is valuable.



Luxembourg 1963, 250-franc coin.  
Switzerland 1851, 1/2-franc coin.

### Explore our coin category.

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# 19th Century Philatelic Exhibitions in Italy

By Didier Personne from «L'Arc-en-ciel»



## Milan 1894

The first Italian Philatelic Exhibition took place as part of the “United Exhibitions” in Milan, from 6 May to October 1894. Francesco Gneccchi chaired the exhibition.

The exhibition vignette, in three colours, represented the logo of the united exhibitions.



The entrance tickets, which were often mistaken for vignettes, used the same logo within an additional frame. The reverse sides featured a security mark.



A six-colour postal stationery was issued to commemorate the stamp exhibition. Jean Baptiste Moens described it in "Le Timbre-Poste" in May 1894:

"For the occasion of the Milan exhibition on 1 May, we have been issued with a commemorative card for this event. On the right, the stamp with the effigy of the king, with a value of 10 centesimi; on the left, a tombstone, which is blue like the heading of the card. Under the tombstone, not the name of the sculptor, but: Tiratura 30,000 esemplari, which proves that 30,000 cards were printed".



There was also a “Saggio” (= specimen) card without a surcharged stamp.



Another postal stationery, printed in 100 copies, commemorated the Queen’s visit to the stamp exhibition on 9 May 1894. Here is a specimen card (therefore, without a stamp), numbered 000.



A postal card, printed in 300 copies and published by the International Philatelic Club, reproduced the commemorative medal of the exhibition.



Three souvenir vignettes were also issued. Strangely, these vignettes were labelled as FRANCOBOLLO (= Stamp) and had a face value. The 1913 Cazin et Rochas catalogue states: “We don’t exactly know if the value corresponds to the price of transport, entry or various fees, or if the value is fictitious”.



To complete the vignette-collecting aspect of the United Exhibitions in Milan, vignettes, intended to emphasise the heliographic process, were produced by Calzolari and Ferario. The sheets featuring 16 vignettes in six colours (96 vignettes in total) were not associated with the Philatelic Exhibition, but with the Graphic Arts Exhibition.

## Turin 1898

A major exhibition in Turin celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Constitution and the first war of independence on 1 May 1898.

The Second Italian Philatelic Exhibition was planned for 16 to 30 May 1898.

The vignette used to announce the Philatelic Exhibition (2 colours) used the graphics from the vignette used to announce the General Exhibition.



The inauguration of the exhibition initially announced for 16 May did not take place until the 17th. The delay was well received by the exhibitors, some of whom had delayed their arrival due to the unrest that affected the Italian Kingdom during this period.



The hall at the Merciológico Museum was perfect for a stamp exhibition, which was confirmed by an absolute majority of the visitors. The hall, which measured 100 feet by 125 feet, was perfectly lit from the top with a gallery on all four sides. The display cases, in which the museum's usual pieces (minerals, wood, etc.) were kept, were so well-suited for the stamps that they could have been made expressly for that purpose.

In recognition of the gratitude felt by the Committee for the favours granted, the portrait of the deceased







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## The souvenir vignette of the philatelic exhibition.

**Special issue (Belloni):** View of the city. On the left, the coat of arms.

**Print:** black, blackish-brown.

Yellow background, blue, lilac, green or flesh-coloured.

Edges and inscription banners in silver, gold, copper or red.

By combining these colours, the printer, who wanted to display his talents, created a wide range of varieties.

The vignettes shown on the next page are not an exhaustive selection.

### Silver edges and banners



### Bronze edges and banners



### Gold edges and banners



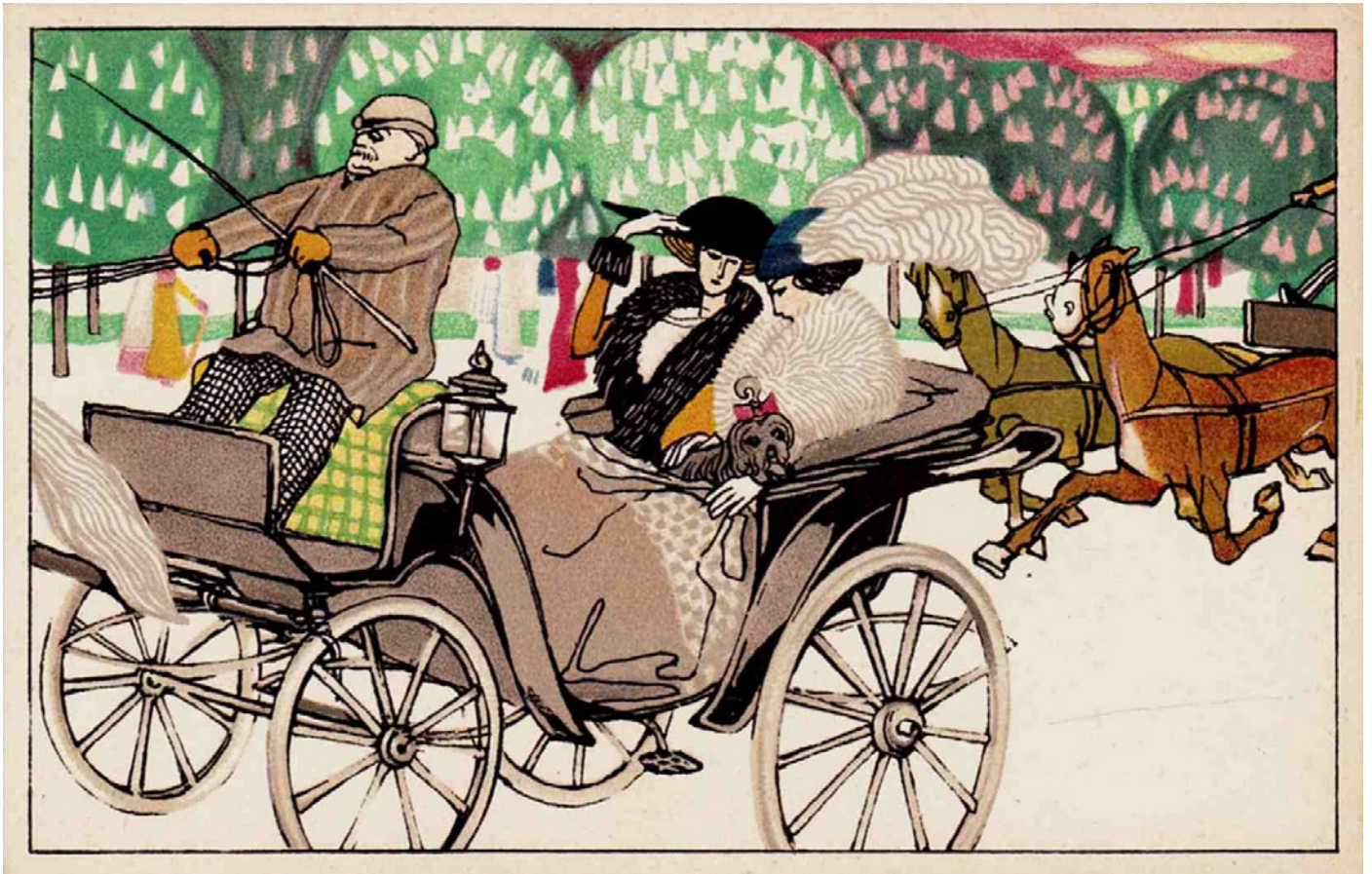
### Red edges and banners



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## The Wiener Werkstätte Series

Postcard illustrations are very sought after and for good reason: old coloured postcards always draw the eye. Today, we will be talking about a series of old illustrations postcard collectors know well: those from the Wiener Werkstätte.



The story of the illustrated postcard dates back to the end of the 19th century. It was during this period that new printing techniques like lithography and chromolithography began to develop, enabling the printing of illustrated postcards in colour and in larger quantities.

The Wiener Werkstätte, which can be translated as “Viennese Workshop” was founded in 1903, as a limited liability partnership. The company was headed by Messrs Hoffmann and Moser. The postcard department was created in 1907 and cards began to be printed in 1908. About 1,000 different postcards were designed between 1908 and 1914. They were all numbered. We currently know of cards up to 1012, but some numbers between 900 and 1000 are missing.

Postcard - Wiener Werkstätte

Postcard - Wiener Werkstätte N°553 by Mela Koehler

### Papers and motifs

The paper used for the cards is important. Cards 1 to 999 have three layers of paper, two thin ones to print the drawing and the back of the card and a thicker layer in the middle. They were printed on Bristol paper starting at number 1000.

One recurring motif is the Fledermaus café. It was redecorated by artists who also worked for the Wiener Werkstätte during the same period. It was therefore a subject of choice for architectural, show, costume and other cards.

The artists who illustrated the Wiener Werkstätte postcards were also greatly inspired by fashion. Mela Köhler drew over 90 postcards on the subject! Like her, many women artists worked on the Wiener Werkstätte postcards. While several well-known illustrators contributed drawings, many of the postcards were drawn by unknown artists, and some even by students from the decorative arts school.

### The end of creation

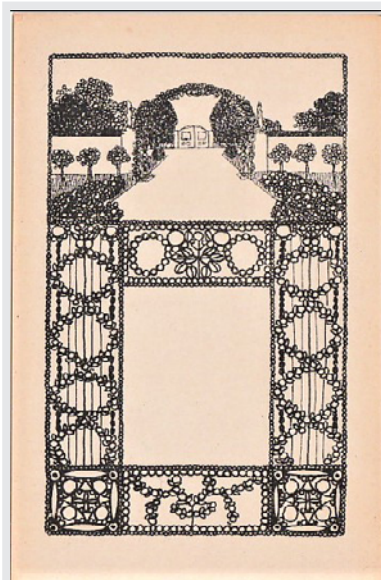
The company's balance sheet was disastrous after the war, and it was liquidated in 1932. No one took over the postcard series.

Today, the postcards are in great demand and sell on Delcampe at prices which are sometimes surprising. Some of the postcards sell for thousands of euros.

Would you like to discover other Wiener Werkstätte postcards? Go to [www.delcampe.net](http://www.delcampe.net), the collectors' marketplace.

**Would you like to discover other Wiener Werkstätte postcards?**

[CLICK HERE](#)



Article inspired by the study by Marc Lefèbvre on the subject  
 Postcard - N°12 by Franz Lebisich - F. Piccola  
 Postcard - N°22 by Richard Teschner  
 Postcard - n°1003 by Fritzi Löw  
 Postcard - N°48 by Berthold Löffler  
 Postcard - Wiener Werkstätte

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