



delcampe

The Collector's Free Magazine

Special Edition no.3, July 2021

MAGAZINE



Stamps

The famous stamps discovered by chance...

Postcards

Mucha

Coins

The Walking Liberty

Perfume

Perfume collecting

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collectibles.



The collectors' marketplace



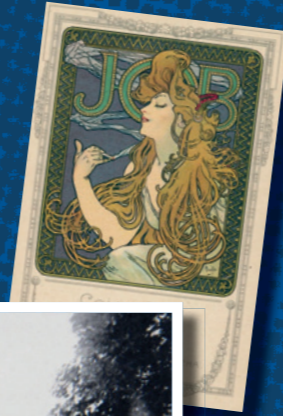
editorial

Here it is! The third "All Collections" Delcampe Magazine is in your hands to celebrate summer. We'll talk about twenty years of memorable moments alongside collectors with Sébastien Delcampe, the founder and CEO of www.delcampe.net, the collectors' marketplace. We'll talk about your stamp collection, the first Vatican series and five very rare stamps discovered by chance. Imagine those people, sometimes children, coming across stamps that were unknown until they rediscovered them. In terms of money, we'll introduce you to assignats, ephemeral French money from the end of the 18th century and about the American half-dollar coin. For postcard collectors, we explore Mucha, one of the most famous postcard illustrators whose postcards are little masterpieces. We'll also take

a look at food-related postcards, an original collection which, I hope will inspire your own recipes. And, there's more. We also talk about perfumes, corkscrews, comic book figurines, women's magazines and little cars because, we're sure you'll agree, collecting can sometimes lead to items you never imagined before. It's such a great pleasure to discover them! For my part, I'm very happy to be able to share all of these passions with you, from the most traditional to the unsuspected. The items bring new ideas and new stories with them every time, which makes each one much more interesting than the sales price alone. They are little bits of history. I wish you a very nice summer and good reading!

Héloïse Dautricourt

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The stamps you've dreamt of, discovered by chance... 12



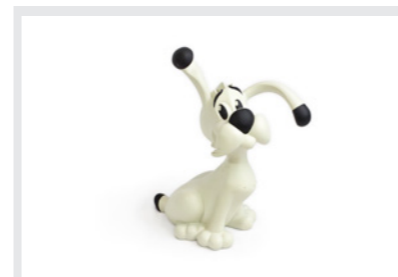
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20 memories for 20 years

As you know, Delcampe is turning 20! After the photo session, we asked Sébastien Delcampe to tell us about his 20 most memorable moments, from oldest to most recent... Welcome to the Delcampe “back to the future”!

1. Site launch

I remember it like it was yesterday. It was October 1st, 2000. I'd been working on the website programme for four months. It combined my two great passions at the time: stamp collecting and computers. It started off as a hobby, a platform to exchange with friends. But word-of-mouth worked very well and the website quickly expanded. Starting in 2003, it became my main job.

2. The first trade show as Delcampe

I remember it very well. It was in Courtrai, Belgium in 2002. At the time, many collectors and sellers were hesitant to use the Internet for their transactions. It wasn't easy to convince them. Today most professional sellers are on Delcampe and wouldn't think of doing without it!

3. The day we reached 1,000 members

That was in 2001! I said to myself “That's it, my site is becoming successful! Reaching 1,000 members was symbolic. It meant that we had moved beyond the circle of friends, that friends had invited their friends, and that we were reaching another audience that didn't know us at all. It was a great feeling!

4. The first employee

Many of our members knew her, Evelyne. She came to assist me with the site management, then stayed over 10 years with Delcampe as our Customer Service Manager. Delcampe owes her a lot... and so do I! Other people joined the adventure shortly after she did...including Mario, who has worked for the website for over 15 years!

5. Our first real office

That was an important step. It was located in Enghien, in Belgium and was barely 15 square metres. We moved later because the team grew and the space was too tight. But there are so many memories in that office! That was the real start-up period!

6. My first television interview as the head of the company

I was really nervous! It was “Découverte Entreprises” day on the Belgian Notélé channel. I wanted to make a good impression, of course. Many of my family, friends and acquaintances watched and it made me feel like we were doing something really good with the team.

7. The launch of new collections

This came very quickly. The original stamp collector members also collected other items like postcards. They asked us to open up the website to other categories. Starting in 2001, we started with postcards, then we added 28 main collection categories and thousands of sub-categories. That's what made Delcampe's reputation: we offered an innovative site for collectors only.

8. The day we sold our millionth item

That was in 2004. That was also an important milestone in the website's success. Knowing that one million items had changed hands thanks to our work, that they made collectors happy around the world...that's part of our DNA!

9. The day we sold the report card Albert II, King of Belgium

That was a very exciting day at Delcampe! We were scrambling around between the journalists who kept calling and the sale itself. That was one of the most unusual items we've sold on the website. It's a great memory. It got us even better known. The results were excellent, for both the King and us.



10. When the website was translated into six languages

We had more and more requests from collectors who wanted us to open the website in other languages than the French, English and Dutch I speak. It was time to open up to the world. That meant new currencies and new languages, both on the website and for Delcampe's Customer Service Department. That's one of our strong points: a team dedicated to our members able to provide effective assistance in six languages. The project, called "Delcampe International", was born in 2006.



11. The first auction house on Delcampe

After asking individual members to sell on the website, and after they were joined by our first professional sellers, we asked auction houses to put their catalogues on Delcampe so that our members could submit offers to them. The service was very well received. The first auction house to put their catalogue online with us was Boule in Monaco. The service was launched with the official auction of the prestigious MonacoPhil trade show in 2009. Since then, many major names have joined us.

12. My first MonacoPhil

The home of stamp collecting! MonacoPhil, is incredibly impressive the first time... But then you start to enjoy exceptional exhibits and prestigious trade shows. In 2015, I was even lucky enough to be introduced to Prince Albert II. He gave my daughter Marie a gift for her fourth birthday at the 2017 event.

13. Delcampe turns 10

That was an important birthday, of course. I wanted to celebrate it surrounded by collection items. We were at MOOF (the comic strip figurine museum) in Brussels and we planned a nice party! I have a very nice memory of it...and a wonderful caricature on my desk!

14. One million members

That was in the summer of 2015. We were all on high alert for days! A million members, 180 different nationalities; it's really hard to imagine what that means in real life, in a giant stadium.

15. Delcampe turns 15

This was a very turbulent time for Del-



campe, before our 15th birthday. We had just celebrated our one millionth member; we were changing our logo and we were in the midst of a recruiting drive. So, we celebrated our 15th anniversary with great ceremony, with lots of new plans in mind!

16. The launch of the Delcampe Magazine

I'd been thinking about this for a long time, but I hadn't been able to realise it because of lack of time. I wanted Delcampe to have a free stamp collecting magazine to provide relevant information to our community of stamp collectors. As time went by, we also planned to publish a magazine with all of the collections twice a year. Our readers are very happy and we've received many emails thanking us. Some even write articles we're very happy to publish in the magazine or the blog. That's what's important to us: to provide a little happiness!

17. The launch of the new Delcampe website

This was a long-term project! We had to do it because changing technology had caught up with us. We were stuck and we couldn't improve the website any further. It was difficult for some of our members, whose habits were disrupted. Fortunately, our loyal community was able to adjust to the changes. We can now say that they wouldn't want to go back, because the quality of the website is so much better now.





18. The launch of the Delcampe blog

Following the success of the magazine, many members wrote us to note that it was mostly about stamp collecting and in French only. We launched the blog to provide articles on different topics to all six language communities. We cover stamps, postcards and coins, as well as several other collections, and try to make sure everyone is happy. The articles are easy to read and understandable for beginners. That way, even if they aren't collectors in a given field, they can learn lots of new things.

19. The first payment with Delcampe Pay

Delcampe Pay was also one of my pet projects: our own payment method, integrated in the website. We worked on it for a long time before it was ready. Everything had to be perfect and, fortunately, it was. More and more members use Delcampe Pay for their transactions every month. It's appealing for sellers who pay fewer fees than when they use external systems and for buyers who want to stay on Delcampe for their entire transaction.

20. Arrival in the top 30 global marketplaces.

We found out the week before we turned 20. We rank in the Top 100 most important global marketplaces according to Cross-Border Commerce Europe. Delcampe ranks 29th and, most importantly, we're first worldwide in our category, that is, "antiques and collections". We didn't expect it...we hadn't even signed up. We found out by chance. We're obviously very happy to be included in the ranking. It's a sign of great things to come!

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The stamps you've dreamt of, discovered by chance...

What stamp collector hasn't dreamt of coming across an extremely rare stamp by chance? While stamps like the Inverted Jenny have been sought after by stamp collectors since their issue, that isn't the case of the five stamps we'll tell you about here. On the contrary, these rare stamps were found completely by chance. The people who found them were often not the ones who benefited most from them. However, thanks to them, these legendary stamps and letters can still make us dream today.



The Bordeaux letters

These two letters with Mauritius "Post Office" stamps are among the very few letters with those stamps. They were discovered by a school boy among the correspondence of wine merchants Ducau & Lurgue in Bordeaux. The first letter, the most famous of the two, has two Mauritius stamps and the second one, just one of the two stamps, the blue two-pence.

The first letter was sold by Maison David Feldman in 1993 for 6,123,750 Swiss francs. The schoolboy had sold it to Th. Le-

maire in 1903 for £1,600, probably feeling that he had done an excellent deal!

The Audrey Hepburn stamp

Sean Ferrer, Audrey Hepburn's son, refused to allow the stamp to be issued because the photo had been altered without his approval. Instead of a pair of sunglasses, beautiful Audrey had a cigarette holder between her teeth. Fourteen million stamps had to be destroyed as a result. However, so far, five of the stamps have been found.

The first one was found by a German postman and stamp-collector. He would buy envelopes from a company for the stamps. He was very surprised when he discovered one of the famous Audrey Hepburn stamps. He sold it via the Felzmann auction house for €58,000!

The One-Cent Magenta

In fact, even the most expensive stamp in the world passed through the hands a young boy. He found it in his attic in 1873 on a letter from 1856. The stamp was damaged: the corners were cut and it was further damaged when the boy removed it from the envelope. He sold it for just 6 shillings to a collector named McKinnon in 1873. The Scottish collector returned to Glasgow with his stamp collection, including the one-cent magenta.

The stamp changed hands several times, gaining in value each time. It was last sold in 2014 to an American collector for the modest sum of...€9,500,000!





The Blue Boy

The Blue Boy is a very rare stamp issued in 1847 by the Alexandria post office in Virginia in the United States. Only one example is known. It was found on a letter mailed on 24 November 1847 by James Wallace Hoof to his fiancée. The couple was living a forbidden love affair and he asked her to burn the letter after reading it. Janette, his fiancée, hid the letter in her sewing box. It was found much later by her daughter, who felt she did a good deal when she sold it for \$3,000 in 1908. In 1981, the Blue Boy and the envelope were sold for a million dollars by the David Feldman auction house.

The Swedish Treskilling

This is another of the rarest stamps in the world. The Swedish Treskilling was issued in 1855. It's special because of its colour: yellow instead of green. It was found on a letter posted on 13 July 1857.

The Treskilling Yellow was discovered by a young, 14-year-old German collector who was looking through old letters in his grandmother's attic. He sold it to a local stamp seller for seven crowns.

It was sold for 2,875,000 Swiss francs by Maison David Feldman in 1996. It apparently changed hands again in 2010, but the amount of the transaction is not known.

Forever stamped on your memory!

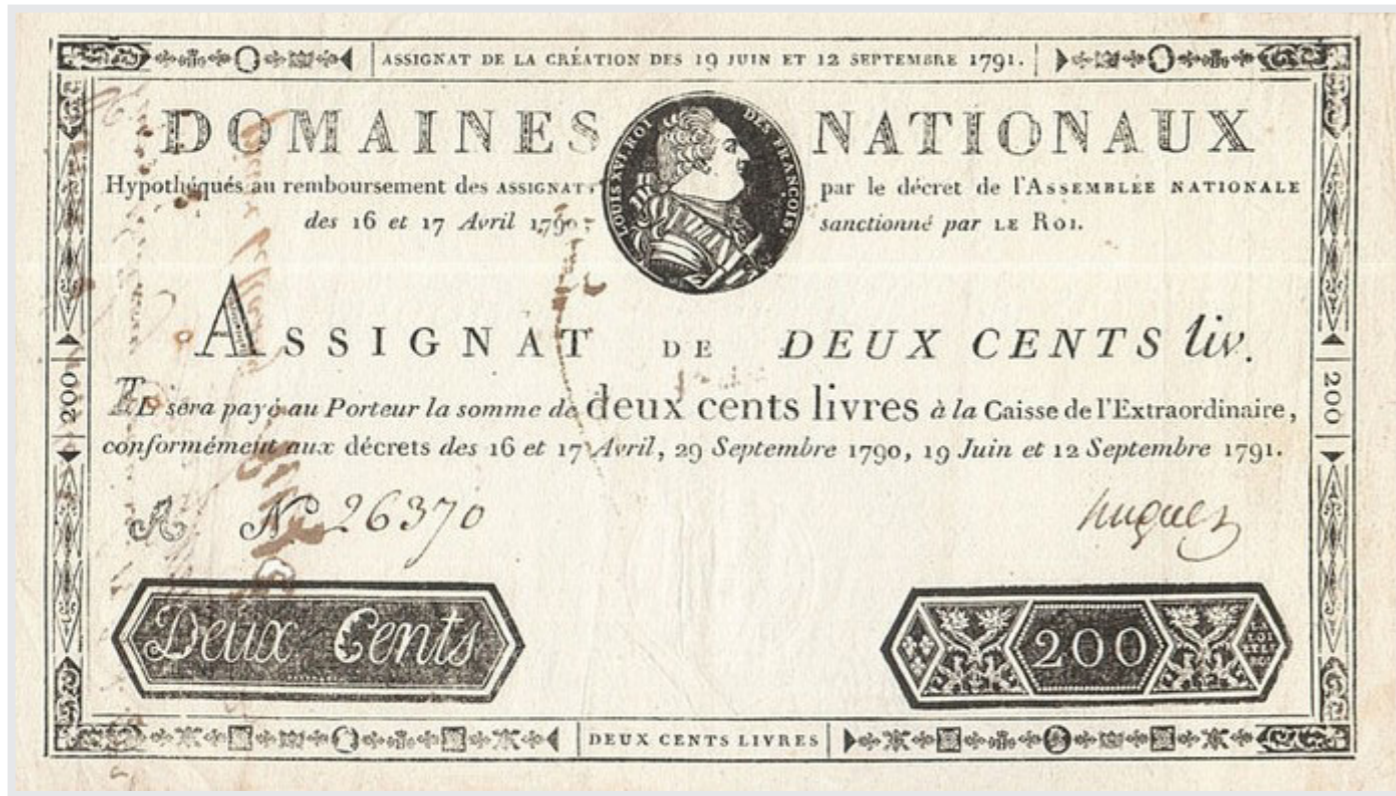


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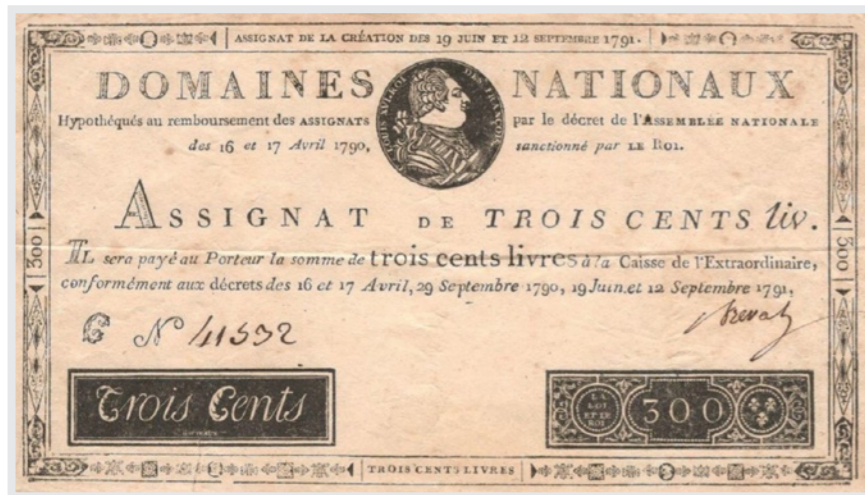
20 Years **delcampe.net**

The collector's marketplace



The assignat, a currency for troubled times!

Numismatics include several types of collections, including coins and notes, of course, but also paper currency. In this article we talk about a very short-lived payment method: the assignat.



What is an assignat?

Assignats saw the day immediately after the French Revolution. The bills were issued in France and used as a paper currency between 1790 and 1796. The bills were exchangeable for cash. Faced with the need to repay France's debt and continue the Revolution, the leaders decided to confiscate the Church's property (estimated at 1/3 of the land in France). The nationalised property served as collateral for the assignat. The state

transferred the "national goods" to the communes which bought them for resale to private individuals after valuation.

The assignat, legal tender

The assignat became a requirement for all transactions. To enforce it, holding silver or gold became punishable by heavy sanctions.

A total of 45 billion livres of assignats was issued for national goods valued at an estimated 4 billion. As a result, the assignat consistently lost value. For example:

100 livres worth of assignats in 1790 were only worth 6 livres in cash in 1796. The assignat was withdrawn from circulation in 1796. The plates and other materials used to print it were destroyed in public.

And today?

Assignats can be very valuable today depending on how rare they are. Some paper currency has sold for several hundred euros on Delcampe.

Discover these unusual items!

[CLICK HERE](#)

There are also counterfeit assignats. Although the French state implemented a complex production method, a number of counterfeits appeared on the market. Most were made with Britain's support: it was very happy to see its French enemy's financial situation deteriorating. These counterfeit assignats are also of interest to collectors today and are categorised as "period fakes".

A few Delcampe figures

There are over 2,000 assignats for sale on Delcampe.

Over 3,000 items have already been sold in this category.



On the left page

200 livre assignat no. 26370 with the profile of Louis XVI, 1791.

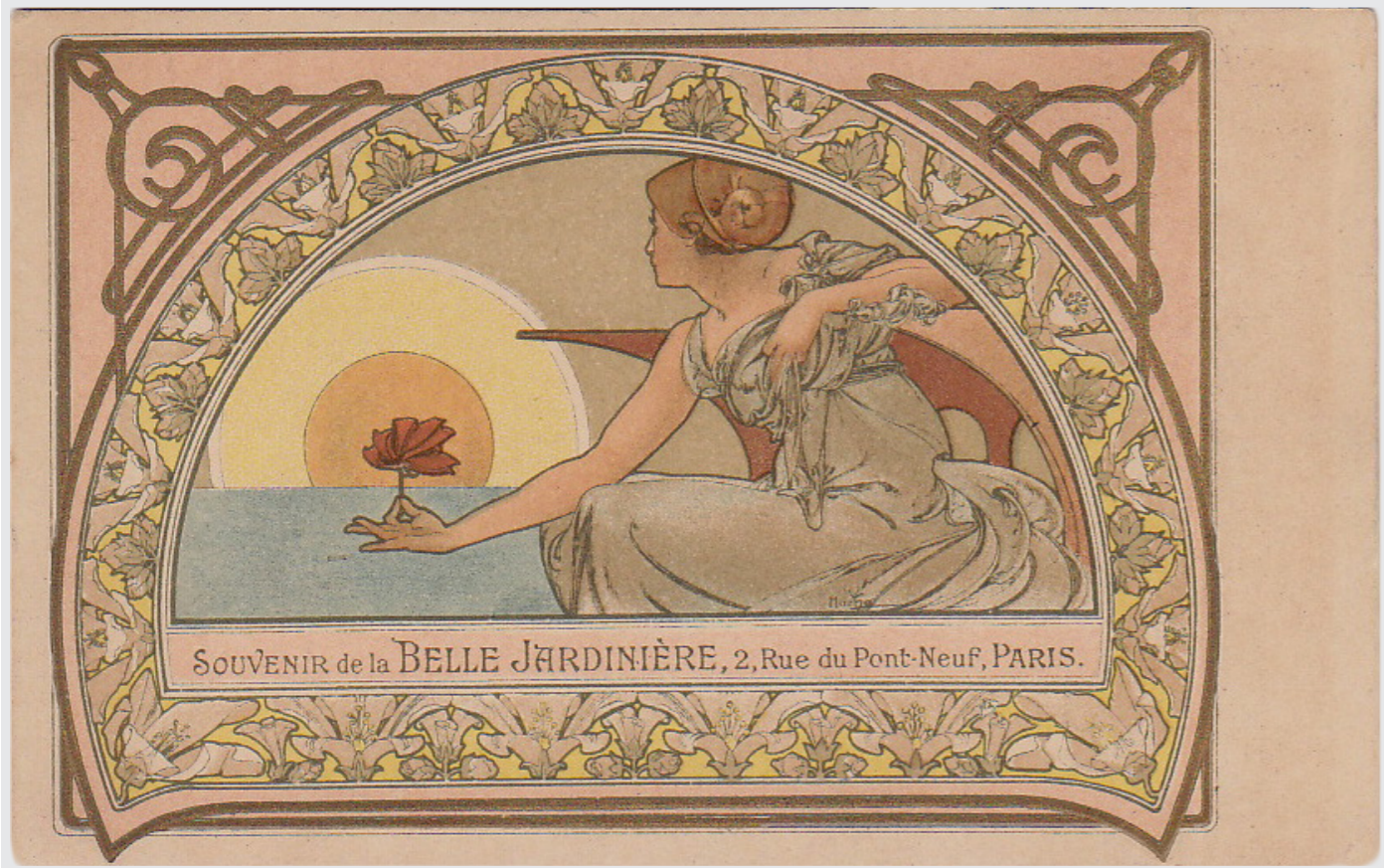
300 livre assignat no. 41532 with the profile of Louis XVI, 1791.

On this page

50 livre assignat Law of 14/12/1792 "Liberté, égalité".

400 livre assignat Law of 21/09/1792 illustrated with the Phrygian cap.

The Delcampe Team would like to thank the Fédération Française des Associations Numismatiques for its precious assistance for the writing of this article, based on the article written by Mr Roquefort-Marquet.



Mucha postcards celebrate women!



Everyone knows Alphonse Mucha! We owe this great artist many postcards featuring beautiful women. He also made a very definite impression on postcard collecting.

Mucha's oeuvre

Mucha is one of the greatest artists of the Art Nouveau period. He decorated theatres, churches and castles and used his drawings in stained glass windows to create impressively beautiful works. Mucha celebrated women! He dressed them in sumptuous fabrics and crowned them with flowers. All in pastel tones that made them soft and luminous. He surrounded them with sunshine, nature and, as a ta-

lented poster creator, also provided a frame for his illustrations. Mucha's art fell out of favour after he died and for the following twenty years. His style was unique. He was imitated many times, but never equalled and his talent brought him well-deserved recognition. Many of Mucha's works were used for postcards which are now selling at record prices. Many museums are paying homage to him...

Mucha Postcard for la Belle Jardinière. CPA Alfons Mucha.



Mucha postcards

F. Champenois published seven packs of 12 Mucha cards between 1900 and 1901. This first print run is extremely rare and, of course, the most sought after by collectors. After this first success, he printed larger runs which, unfortunately were of somewhat less quality.

It's generally agreed that there are about 230 original models of cards drawn by Mucha, which sometimes appeared as adverts. Of these, 99% were not intended to become postcards. They were often lithographs that were later used for cards. According to Clément Maréchal, a distinction must be made: 130 models are from Mucha's French and American period and the remainder from his Czech period. Note that there has never been an exhaustive catalogue of Mucha's oeuvre and new works are still being discovered today: 230 is an estimate. Other than Sarah Bernhardt, none of his other models were well-known.

Mucha's beginnings: rejected by the Academy of Fine Arts!

Mucha was born in 1860 in Ivančice, Moravia (currently the Czech Republic and formerly part of the Austrian Empire). As an artist, painter, decorator and illustrator, he is clearly associated with the Art Nouveau movement. His application to the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague in 1878 was rejected. He was advised to try a different career path. But, Mucha persisted. After undertaking a few decorative jobs in his native region, he moved to Vienna in 1879.

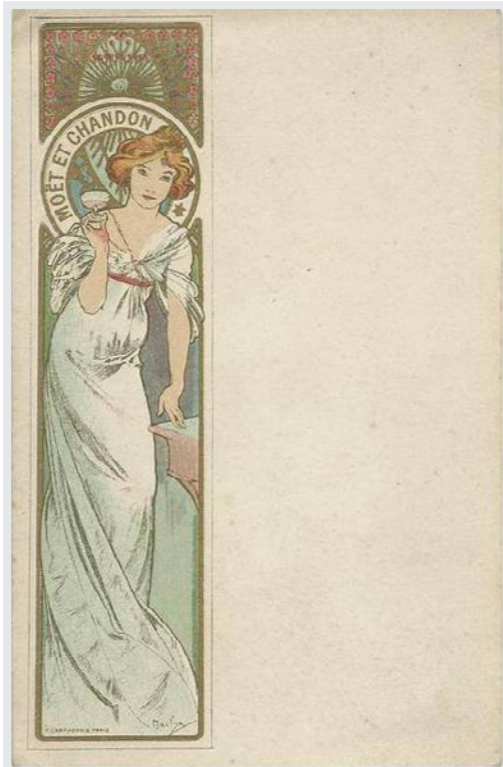


A few Delcampe figures

Over 3,000 Mucha items are available for sale on Delcampe.

Over 4,000 collectibles have already been sold on the website.

Mucha Postcard - Woman playing a harp, which was used by la Samaritaine. Mucha Postcard from the "Bretonnes" series. Czechoslovakia 1969, Mucha first day issue envelope, cancelled on 14/07/1969.



Mucha Postcard from a series of 12 postcards.
Mucha Postcard for Moët et Chandon.

He worked for a large theatre design company while studying art. He was fired when his company's largest customer, the Ring Theatre, burned down. However, luck was with him: he met Khuen Belasi soon afterwards. The latter had a decisive impact on his career by entrusting him with the decoration of Emmahof Castle. After he completed the project, Khuen's brother Egon Belasi asked him to decorate Candegg Castle. In 1885, with the second Belasi brother as his patron, Alphonse Mucha entered the academy in Munich.

He then moved to Paris in 1887. He continued his studies at the Julian Academy, then at the Colarossi Academy. During this period, he also worked on advertising posters and illustrated books, catalogues and calendars. His first publisher was Lemercier, a French publisher/printer who specialised in maps.

Arrival in Paris

He had the good fortune of arriving in the City of Lights just before the Universal Exhibition (1889). The economy was growing and the advertising industry was looking for talented artists. Mucha worked for shops, salons, champagne brands...He soon left Lemercier to work with the publisher/printer Champenois. He created many works for him. The latter often used the same Mucha works several times over: on their own and for advertising. An example are the many advertisements for La Belle Jardinière which were based on works not specifically created for that purpose.

Clément Maréchal, the owner of the house of the same name which specialised in Mucha's work explained that "With the exception of certain orders

such as the Champagne Moët et Chandon and Cognac Bisquit postcards, the advertising was created from existing lithographs. In fact, he received very few orders for exclusive drawings from brands."

In 1894, Mucha created the poster for Gismonda, which Sarah Bernhardt was preparing for. The famous actress was so taken by the poster that she signed Mucha to a six-year contract, enabling the illustrator to increase his international reputation.

From the United States to Czechoslovakia

Mucha married Maruska Chytilova in 1906. He left France around this time and moved to the United States, where he lived four years. It was probably to follow his friend and customer Sarah Bernhardt. Alphonse Mucha didn't become famous in the United States, but encouraged the creation of the Slav Committee.

He also met a new patron, Charles Crane, a wealthy businessman who provided him with the funds he needed to complete "The Slav Epic" which was very important to him. Mucha then moved to Prague.

He was commissioned to draw the stamps and banknotes of the young country when Czechoslovakia gained its independence after the First World War.

He died of pneumonia at 78.

Discover the Mucha postcards for sale on Delcampe!

[CLICK HERE](#)

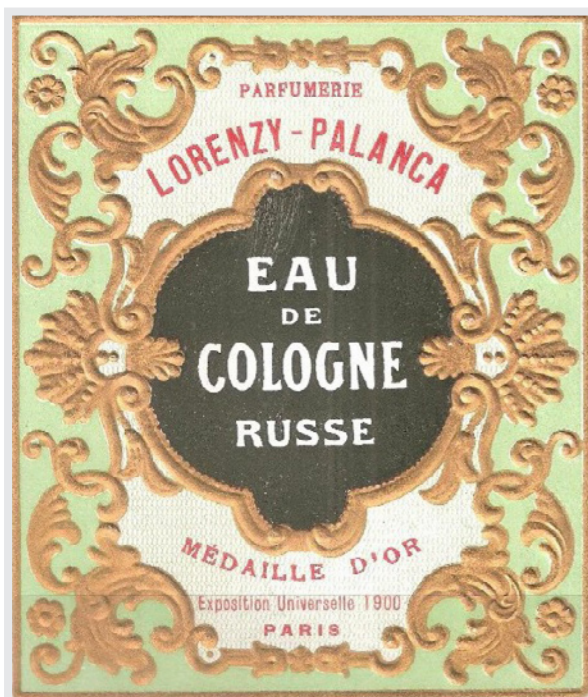


Mucha Postcard from a series of 4 postcards.
Mucha Postcard - Sarah Bernhardt.



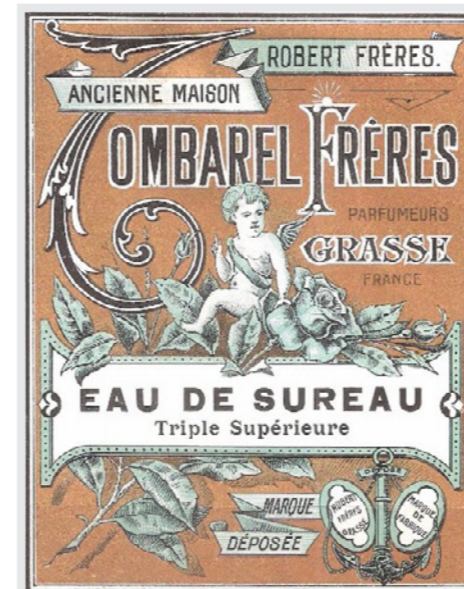
Perfume Collecting

Perfume has always been used by mankind. Of course the processes have evolved, as we are far away today from the perfumes from Antiquity, but we are still attracted by what smells good and fragrances represent a luxury that few can live without.



The history of perfume

The life of perfume began in the Neolithic period! Already at that time, people were already rubbing themselves with essences or herbs. Antiquity also marks the history of perfume, whether in Rome or Egypt. At the time, incense was widely used. It is mentioned in the Bible when the Magi came to worship Jesus in the manger. But there were other scents such as cinnamon, myrrh, saffron, sandalwood... The evolution of fragrance was more limited during the Middle Ages. It was not until the Renaissance that great changes took place thanks to the discovery of ethyl alcohol, which enables the perfume to be fixed. It is important to note that before the Renaissance, we rather talk about perfumed oils than perfume. This is how the first perfume was created in



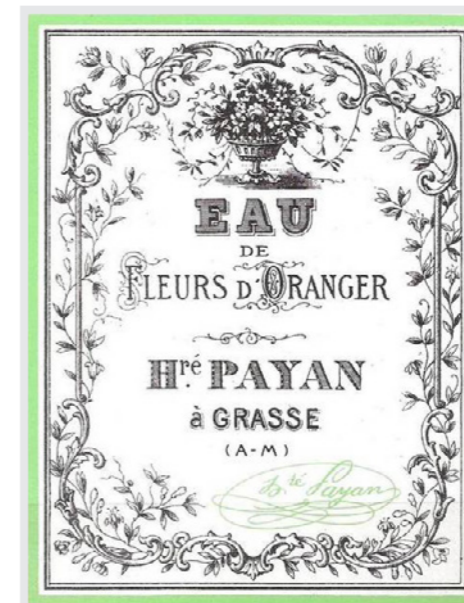
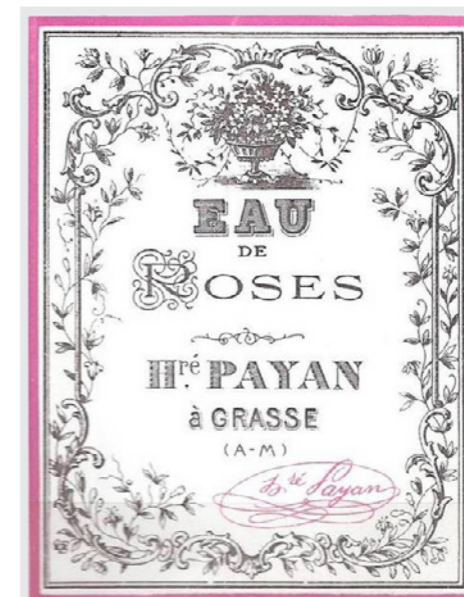
the 14th century, "Eau de la Reine de Hongrie", with rosemary and turpentine. From then on, the perfume began to become very fashionable. People started to perfume themselves and their clothes a lot more. In the 18th century, Grasse became the perfume capital thanks to the mass production of perfume. In the 18th century, a name remains in history. The name of Jean-Marie Farina who created in 1720 "l'eau de Cologne" whose formula is still used today. It was not until the beginning of the 20th century that perfumery and haute couture joined forces and never left each other, even if there are still independent perfumers or mass-produced perfumes to be sold in supermarkets.

Collecting Perfumes

There are many ways to collect perfumes. You can love them for their scent, but also for their bottles or labels. It has to be said that this luxury product is particularly sophisticated when it comes to packaging. Perfume miniatures were originally created to be given as gifts to customers in perfume stores. Soon, they started to be collected and there are

A few Delcampe figures

There are over 55,000 items to discover in the "Perfume and beauty" category. Over 110,000 items from the category have already been sold.

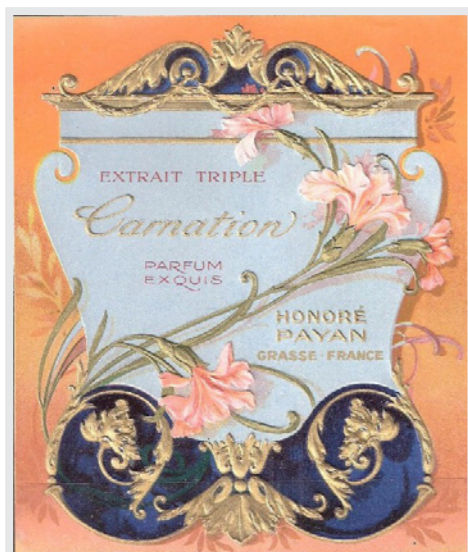
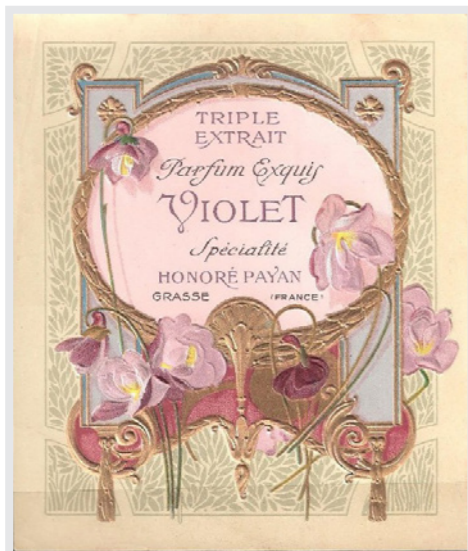


On the left page

A set of perfume bottles. Eau de Cologne Russe perfume label, perfumery Lorenzy-Palanca.

On this page

Eau de Sureau label Tombarel Frères perfumery in Grasse. Two labels from the Payan perfumery in Grasse.



thousands of different specimens. Taking advantage of their status as collectables, they were also sold, notably in boxes. Even today, many women continue to collect these pretty, sweet-smelling little bottles.

But if you spontaneously think of the miniatures collected by lecitaphiles, that's not the only collection related to perfume. We're thinking in particular of perfume labels, whose prices can sometimes go up to €100 for antique labels. The same goes for advertisements, advertising posters or derivative gifts such as scented bears, kits, or basic samples. Today, on Delcampe, more than 50,000 collectables related to perfumery are on sale.

Discover this deliciously smelling category!

[CLICK HERE](#)



On the left page
Violette perfume label, Payan perfumery in Grasse.

Old Eau de Cologne perfume label. Carnation perfume label, Payan perfumery in Grasse.

On this page
Box set of miniature Chanel perfume bottles.

Miniature Salvador Dalí perfume bottles.

Miniature Mandragore perfume bottle by Annick Goutal.

Miniature l'Air du Temps perfume bottle by Nina Ricci



Scale model car collectors

Model making is the reproduction of scale models of vehicles. This type of collection involves many different items: boats, aeroplanes, trains, motorcycles...There's a lot of choice. We'll be talking about model cars in this article.



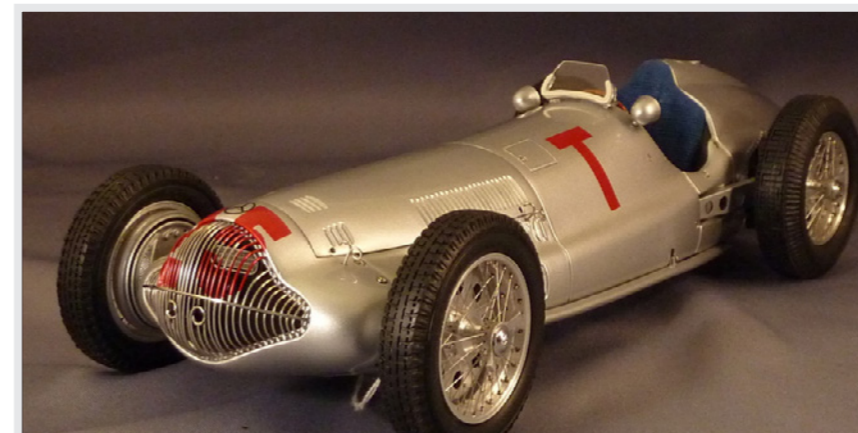
Rossignol promotion car for the Ripolin brand

The history of the "little car".

Miniature cars have been around forever. All the way back in antiquity, children's toys included scale model chariots. However, it's when cars became available to everyone that scale models as we know them made their appearance.

The first scale model cars were produced at the very end of the 19th century with, notably, the Rossignol steam car. However, it was after the First World War that cars began to be produced in large quantities. French groups like Carette, Bing, Pinard and Rossignol launched their first miniature car series during the 1930s. It was during this time that Dinky Toys popularised the 1:43 scale model car we immediately think of today when we think of "little cars".

Miniature cars became more than just a toy after the Se-



A few Delcampe figures

There are over 40,000 items for sale in the scale model and model making categories on Delcampe.

We've already sold over 22,000 items.

cond World War. They also began to be used as promotional items. And young boys couldn't get enough of them! During the 1960s, the love affair was so intense that there were over 150 scale model manufacturers.

The years went by and remote-control cars became popular. So did the smaller 1:64 Majorette cars, which were mass produced to the delight of children!



Children who play today become tomorrow's collectors

As is the case with many collections, scale models have the biggest impact on people who received "little cars" as children and who played with them for hours on end. Regardless if they choose a manufacturer of miniatures or cars, a particular scale or model, collectors have many different ways to decide what to collect.

With respect to pricing on Delcampe, everything is available, depending on the model, condition and rarity.

Over 40,000 scale model cars and lorries are available on Delcampe! Don't hesitate to discover them!

[CLICK HERE](#)

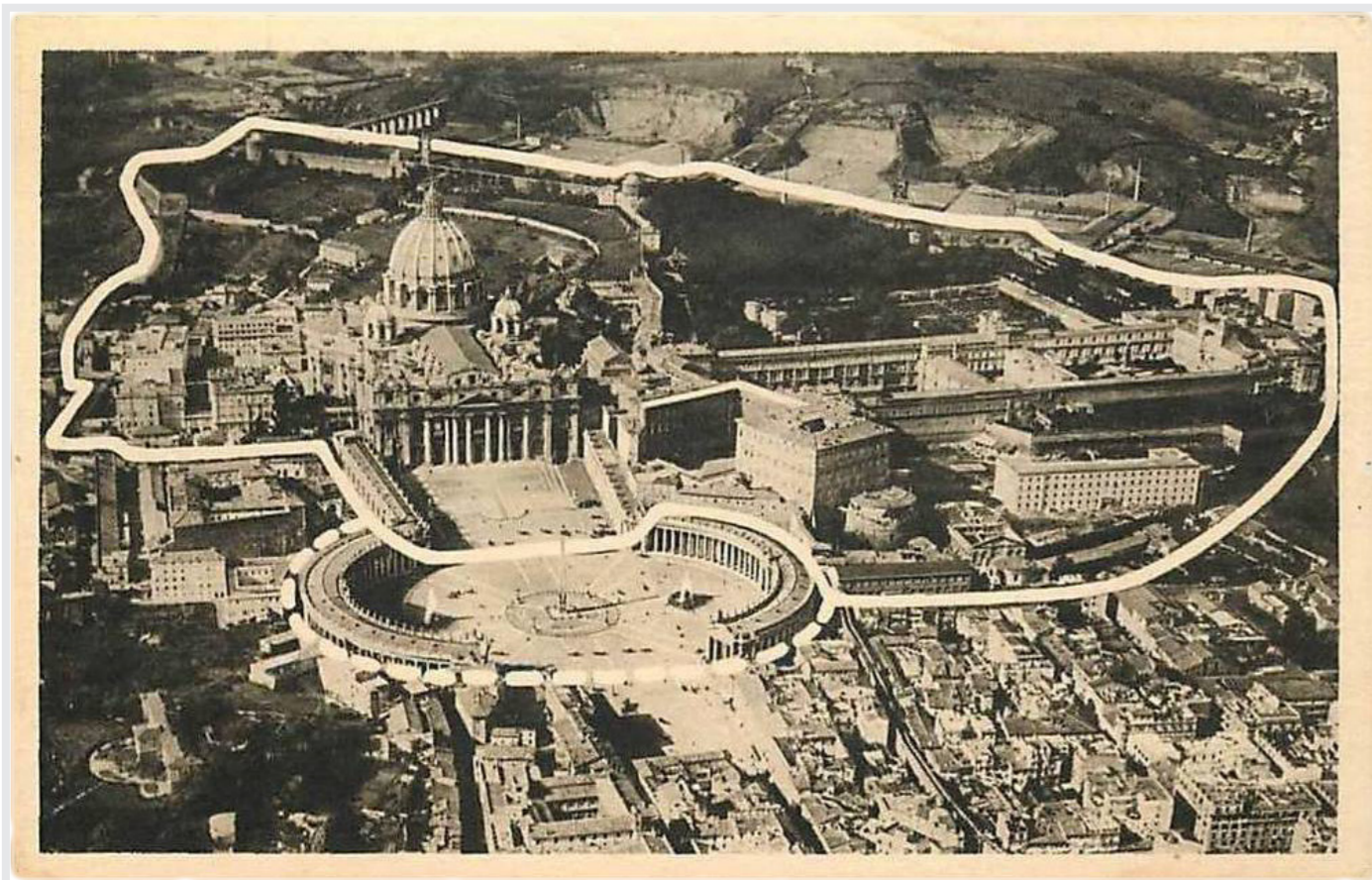


Scale model Mercedes W154.

Scale model Delahaye 175 S.

Scale model Audi 225.

Two photos of the first Dinky Toys models.



The first series of Vatican stamps

Vatican philately is closely linked to the history of the smallest country in the world. If the Christian religion has existed for more than 1800 years before the philately of the country linked to it, the Christian state as we know it today dates back to 1929.



While in the middle of the 19th century, the papal states (which can themselves make a good philatelic topic) included a large part of Italy, they were gradually overthrown by Victor-Emmanuel's armies in 1860. 10 years later, Victor-Emmanuel II and his armies took the city of Rome, which they designated as the capital of Italy. Pope Pius IX contested these acts and took refuge in the Vatican. The following popes tried to strengthen the Church's position

in a Europe that was increasingly pushing for secularism. Diplomatic relations between states and the clergy became increasingly tense.

The Lateran Agreements

It was in 1929, on the occasion of the Lateran agreements, that the "Roman question" was settled. On February 11, 1929, an agreement was signed between Benito Mussolini for the Italian government and Cardinal Pietro Gasparri for the Holy See. The agreements limit

papal sovereignty to the Vatican City State.

These agreements included three conventions:

- The political treaty mentioned above
- A financial agreement that offered the new state 750 million lire and 5% shares on a nominal value of one billion lire.
- A concordat that decided on the position of the Church in Italy. The Italian state confirmed Catholicism as the only state religion and Catholic religious education was made compulsory. Moreover, the Italian state could in no way interfere in the appointment of bishops.

The Vatican was then under the direction of Pope Pius XI. An Italian pope, originally from Veneto Lombardy, who was Archbishop of Milan. He became Pope in 1922. Resolutely progressive, he made the first appearances at the outer loggia of St. Peter's Basilica to bless Christians. He also wanted the gathering of Christians, whether Catholic or not, and encouraged the participation of the laity in the life of the Church.

The Vatican, as a new state, developed its own public services. Thus, the 44 hectare territory had a station, its own currency, its own media (press, radio, television) and of course, its own postal service.

Vatican stamps

The first series of Vatican stamps dates back to 1929. It contains 13 values ranging from 5 cents to 10 lire. The small values bear the ponti-

A few Delcampe figures

There are over 130,000 Vatican stamps for sale on Delcampe.

Complete 1934 surcharge series sell for over €900.



On the left page

Vatican postcard.

Pope Pius XI postcard.

On this page

Stamp from the first surcharge series in 1931.

Complete set of 1929 stamps, first Vatican series.



fical coat of arms while the values above 80c are in the effigy of Pope Pius XI. At the top of the stamps, the inscription "Vatican Post" indicates their origin.

The 30c stamp received in 1931 a c.25 surcharge reducing its value (see main image of this article). In 1933, on the occasion of the Holy Year, four surcharged stamps bearing a cross in a medallion were issued. Their value ranges from 25c+10c to 1125+25c. Later that same year, a more complete series was issued with a watermark of the Vatican coat of arms. This has 16 values ranging from 5c to 20l. The stamps bear 6 different images, several of which are directly related to St. Peter's Basilica and are printed in two colours.

The following year, some of the 1929 stamps were put back on sale with a surcharge of 40c to 3l70.

In 1935, following the International Legal Congress in Rome, 6 stamps with two different representations were issued. On the one hand, the values of 5c, 10c and 25c were made on the basis of a representation of Tribonian handing over the Pandects to the Emperor Justinian. On the other hand, the values of 75c, 80c and 1125 represent Gregory IX handing over the

Decrees to the lawyers. The following year, the Vatican paid tribute to the World Exhibition of the Catholic Press in Rome by issuing 8 values (5c to 5l) in the effigy of Saint John Bosco, Saint Francis de Sales, the Sacred Book and the Bell and Dove.

The last series to be issued under the reign of Pius XI pays tribute to the 4th International Congress of Christian Archaeology in Rome. It contains 6 values from 5c to 1125 based on two different representations: the Crypt of the Basilica of St. Cecilia (5c, 10c and 25c) and the former basilica of Saints Nereus and Achilles (75c, 80c and 1125).

After the death of Pius XI

Pope Pius XI died in 1939 on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Lateran Agreements. At the age of 82, he suffered a cardiac arrest. It must be said that he had a difficult reign confronted with the rise of communism, to which he was fiercely opposed, and with that of fascism, which he condemned just as much.

At his death, before Pius XII succeeded him, 7 values of the 1929 stamps were surcharged with "Sede Vacante".

Discover the Vatican stamps for sale on Delcampe!

[CLICK HERE](#)



On the left page
 Complete Vatican series from 1933.
 Complete Vatican series from 1934.
 Complete Vatican series from 1935.
On this page
 Complete Vatican series from 1938
 Complete Vatican series from 1939



The Walking Liberty the half-dollar coin

If the quarter (25c) is a very common currency in the United States, it is not the same for the 50c coin. Over the years, this coin, like all the others, has evolved. Today, we will focus on “The Walking Liberty”. This beautiful coin, depending on the issue dates, can have a value of several hundred euros.

The story of a coin

This coin was struck between 1916 and 1948. It replaced the model designed by Charles Barber, which was used for a long time between 1892 and 1916, and was replaced by Franklin's in 1948.

Our Walking Liberty is the winner of a contest organized by the Director of the US Mint. The latter had not convinced by proposing a new Barber's model. Three candidates submitted different

projects: Adolph Weinman, Hermon MacNeil and Albin Polasek. The face of the famous young lady is said to belong to Elsie Stevens, a theory defended by her daughter, among others. Adolph Weinman's project won. The coin was not issued easily because the engraving of the coin went to Charles Barber, the same man who had been refused his projects. Needless to say, he was not the most motivated on this project...

This new piece represents Liberty standing in profile, reaching out with the hand to the left. At the bottom left of the coin, the setting sun illuminates it with its rays. In its arms, Liberty carries branches of laurel and oak, symbolizing civil and military glory.

On the other side of the half-dollar coin is an eagle perched on a rock with its wings spread.

The Walking Liberty and the Sower

According to some studies, and in particular that of the numismatic historian Roger Burdette, this Walking Liberty was inspired by Oscar Roty's Sower, which the French know well. Indeed, since 1897, the famous Sower coins have been put into circulation in France. It is therefore clearly possible that Weinman was inspired by it, knowing that the first American coins minted date back to 1916.

The half-dollar Walking Liberty coins were finally put into circulation in January 1917. They were to circulate for 30 years before being replaced by coins bearing the effigy of Benjamin Franklin, one of the fathers of the American nation.

While these coins are not very rare today, their price, depending on the year they were minted and their condition, can rise to several hundred euros.

Discover the half dollar Walking Liberty coins for sale on Delcampe!

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A few Delcampe figures

There are over 18,000 coins for sale in the «US coins» category

More than 23,000 coins have already been sold



On the left page
Both sides of the “Walking Liberty” coin, 1916.

On this page
“Sower” coin, 1898.
Both sides of the half-dollar coin of 1948 with the effigy of Benjamin Franklin.



Become a gourmet postcard collector!

Deltiology offers many collection possibilities. In addition to boats, planes, celebrities or simply the places of your choice, there are more original topics. Today, I would like to introduce you to cooking postcards.



An original way to discover regional specialties, postcards dedicated to cooking or gourmet postcards are finally the ancestors of the plate photos that we see abounding on social networks. By collecting them, you will discover dishes that are often very local but which are the pride of a region! Far beyond the French borders, you can find many recipes from different countries or regions of the world!



A little history

Whether they are made on the basis of photos or drawings, the first gourmet postcards date back to the early 20th century. Some pretty illustrated cards are very popular, especially the cards that we owe to the illustrator Jean Paris.

Savoyard or Burgundian fondue, kugelhoff... Lick your lips with these appetizing postcards that you can find on Delcampe!

[CLICK HERE](#)

On the left page

Modern Postcard - Paella.
Modern Postcard - Savoy fondue.

On this page

Semi-modern Postcard - Escargots bourguignon.
Semi-modern Postcard - Kugelhoff.
Modern Postcard - Chinese soup.
Modern Postcard - Raclette.

A few Delcampe figures

There are over 25,000 kitchen-themed postcards for sale on Delcampe.

Over 15,000 menus have already been sold in this category.

The most expensive menu sold was the Jean Paris Kugelhoff.





Comic strip figurines... Back to the origins!

Although now commonplace in the homes of comic strip fans, the comic strip figurine trend is fairly recent. It all started in the 1980s. The market grew quickly and became very successful in a short time. However, some figurines were already on the market well before the 1980s.



The first known figurine is: Alfred the Penguin

Alfred the Penguin is the pet in the "Zig et Puce" comic strip, their Snowy, if you like. Much like Tintin's dog, Alfred was beloved by the public. The comic strip first appeared in the "Le Dimanche Illustré" newspaper in 1925. Two years later, Alain de Saint-Ogan created the first comic strip figurine with the effigy Alfred the Penguin. This character is the an-

cestor of all comic strip collection figurines!

Goodies or comic strip collection figurines

Many small vinyl comic strip figurines were made from the 1950s to the 1980s. Not many of them are remembered today. Before the 1980s, the comic strip figurines were only used to launch new albums. They were inexpensive and made of strong materials so that

children could play with them.

The first comic strip sculptor: Jean-Marie Pigeon

The first comic strip figurine made of resin like the ones we know today was made in 1977. It was made with the effigy of Tintin. It's the famous Tintin au mouchoir (Tintin with handkerchief) bust.

The figurines were originally produced in very small numbers (8 to 50), which is why they are so rare. Jean-Marie Pigeon also created La Grande Jarre Tintin Lotus Bleu (The Blue Lotus Jar) in 1980, inspired by the album.

Marie Leblon: the high priestess of comic strip figurines

One name always comes back around when discussing comic strip figurines: Leblon-Delienne. Marie Leblon and Eric Delienne began their careers in comic strips creating Tintin puppets, after obtaining a licence from Studios Hergé.

At the end of the 1980s, they switched to making resin comic strip figurines, which were very successful. Unlike Jean-Marie Pigeon, Leblon-Delienne envisioned large-scale production of the figurines with runs of close to, or over, 1,000 copies. Leblon-Delienne's success story obviously got its start producing Tintin comic strip figurines. However, other characters came along very quickly including

A few Delcampe figures

There are 5,000 comic strip figurines for sale on Delcampe. Over 50,000 Tintin items have already been sold.



On the left page

Figurine of Tintin, Captain Haddock and Professor Calculus on a bench, Leblon-Delienne.

Zig et Puce comic strip ©Saint-Ogan, les albums Roses.

On this page

Set of comic strip figurines.

Gaston bust, Leblon-Delienne.

Tintin with handkerchief, Jean-Marie Pigeon.



Dogmatix figurine, Leblon-Delienne.
Set of Tintin figurines, ©Hergé-Moulinsart.

Spirou, Gaston, Asterix and others.

The most famous comic strip heroes took shape thanks to the moulds made by Marie Leblon.

The democratisation of Tintin figurines

Marie Leblon's figurines aren't known for their low cost, and for good reason. She produced limited editions, which made them fairly rare and expensive to produce. Starting in 2011, Moulinsart, in partnership with TF1, launched a product run of figurines that the general public couldn't get enough of: they were very well made and affordable. A total of 111 different figurines were born this way.

Tintin isn't the only hero whose figurines were sold in series. Asterix, Lucky Luke, Gaston and the Smurfs

are also available at very reasonable prices on Delcampe, among others!

The figurines make for a very nice decorative collection!

To find more comic strip figurines on Delcampe.

[CLICK HERE](#)



Corkscrews then and now!

Did you know that this tool owned by almost every household has been patented no less than 300 times? There are thousands of models of corkscrews, making it a great collector's item!

The history of the corkscrew

As you certainly know, wine has been around for thousands of years. It is mentioned in writings dating back to antiquity among others. On the other hand, the containers have evolved a lot over time. The history of the corkscrew is by definition linked to the cork and the bottle.

The bottle was a great advance

in the history of wine because it allowed it to age safely and made it much easier to be moved around.

In order to close the bottles, the first used process is a system of wooden dowels stuffed with oil soaked oakum, all sealed with wax. This cork could be removed by a fixed cord, but it had some weaknesses. This system

Postcard - corkscrews.



was replaced by the famous cork that we know today and which led to the need of the corkscrew.

The first written reference on the corkscrew dates back from 1681 and it is compared to a steel worm. However, it was not until 100 years later that the first patent for the corkscrew was filed by the Reverend Samuel Henshall, an Englishman in 1795.

Various ingenious systems to remove corks

The first principle used to remove corks is the principle of the inserted wick. According to various sources, the corkscrew was inspired by the tool used to remove cannons or to remove unspent charges from a musket's barrel. Based on this assumption, it is likely that the first corkscrews were made by gunsmiths. Very quickly, the shank of the corkscrew was shaped into a pig tail which allowed to have more support within the cork. Over the years, the device was enhanced providing various methods to uncork the bottles.

The T-shaped corkscrew, probably the oldest of the systems we know. The corkscrew is pulled after having pushed the worm into the cork.

The "Walker Bell", one of the first American corkscrews that pushes the bottle downwards while holding the cork in place and pulling it out.

Zig Zag corkscrew.
Cinzano Sommelier corkscrew advert.
Original Manneken-Pis corkscrew.

ling it out.

The sommelier knife, also called "waiter's friend" is a corkscrew in a folding body similar to a pocket knife. It was conceived by the German inventor Karl F.A. Wienke in 1882.

The winged corkscrew, also known as the "Charles de Gaulle" corkscrew, which was patented by Mr Heely in 1888.

In 1979; Herbert Allen patented the "Screwpull" corkscrew. The original corkscrew is part of the first MoMa's collection in New-York! And among the modern corkscrews, the electric corkscrew which uncorks bottles with a simple click and the latest born, the Coravin which uses a syringe and inert gas.

Collector's corkscrews
The corkscrew collector or helixophile can collect corkscrews in many different ways: by model, by brand, by period...

Here is a small sample of the many corkscrews you can find on Delcampe.

[CLICK HERE](#)

Charles de Gaulle corkscrew.
Original corkscrew in the shape of a key.
T-style corkscrew/bottle opener.
T-style corkscrew in the shape of an anchor.
Walker Bell corkscrew. Worked Walker Bell corkscrew.



A few Delcampe figures

Over 2,000 corkscrews are available for sale on Delcampe.

The "Restaurants and food" category has over 500,000 items.

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The collector's marketplace