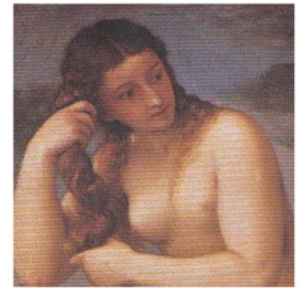


delcampe

The free magazine for collectors

Special edition N°4 December 2021

MAGAZINE



Stamps

Philately and mythology

Postcards

Christmas trees

Coins

An exceptional Lion d'Or

Photos

Six stars who can be collected

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editorial

The word "collection" encompasses so much! There are so many fields to explore...and yet, on Delcampe, most collectors are fans of traditional collections, like stamps, coins and postcards and that's what we wanted to reflect in this new Special Issue of the Delcampe Magazine.

It might seem that the topics are limited...That's far from being the case. Philately, numismatics and postcard collecting are very varied in their own right. You can collect stamps from a given country, on a theme, certain types of mail or postmarks...You'll never get to the end of it!

The same holds true for numismatics. Everything can be collected: coins from Antiquity, the Middle Ages, countries near and far, even the euros we use today

can be collected, and new coins are struck on a regular basis.

While postcard collectors generally favour old cards from a given region, many choose to explore different themes: events, illustrators, types of monuments...Again, the choices are virtually endless. This enables me to bring you a very varied Special Edition Delcampe Magazine. To be certain that it is, I've added some other collections including comic strips, women's magazines, and film photographs. As you'll see, old and modern collections appear side-by-side in this Delcampe Magazine. We hope you'll like the many different articles!

Happy reading!

Héloïse Dautricourt

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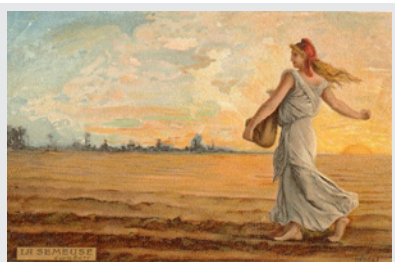
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20 recollections for 20 years!

We present a selection of member recollections for Delcampe's 20th birthday. We asked three questions: How did you discover Delcampe? What memory or anecdote about the website would you like to share? What do you wish Delcampe for its 20th birthday?

I discovered Delcampe completely by chance. I was recently retired and I wanted to do something with my postcards. I searched the Internet and I immediately found an American website, which, after trying a few times really wasn't what I was looking for ...Then one day, I found Delcampe! The website wasn't used very much in Quebec in 2004, but it met my expectations! My best memory of Delcampe is the great dedication and courage Sébastien showed for his project. He has been able to create a website dedicated to collectors and has surrounded himself with a loyal team. To celebrate the website's 20th birthday, I'm opening a bottle of red and drinking to the good health of the team. I wish you a never-ending future. Happy birthday to all!

Gillet29, Quebec

I've been a member of Delcampe for 19 years and I have to admit that I can't remember how I found the website! Either a collector friend pointed me in the right direction or I came across it by chance on the Internet looking for stamps to sell...

A funny thing happened to me a few years ago! I bought a lot on Delcampe from a member of my own stamp club I'd seen the previous Sunday. I didn't know he was a member of the website! Delcampe lets us be in contact with people on the other side of the world and just down the street!

Happy birthday to the website and the entire Delcampe team! Keep up the same spirit which motivates you and shows through. To many more years of purchases and sales for the pleasure of collectors!

Qsx14, France

I discovered Delcampe in 2003 when I typed in "Miquelon" on Google at the time! My best memory on Delcampe is from the early years of the website. There weren't very many of us and we waited until the very last seconds to make a higher bid! It was really exciting!

Happy birthday, Delcampe! Congratulations, and keep promoting stamp collecting...

Texspm, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

I discovered Delcampe 13 years ago. I go to the website several times a day because I collect stamps from France and postcards and...I'm always very happy with it!

It isn't easy for me to visit dealers, but I can complete my collections thanks to the website.

The website was recommended to me at the time, by a stamp collector friend. I was immediately impressed by the many items available.

My best memory of the website is sharing my passion for Lisa vignettes with an experienced collector who taught me a great deal but who, unfortunately, passed away two years ago. When he died, his wife sent me a nice gift to thank me for the joy we gave him during the last days of his life. I was very moved!

For its 20th birthday, I wish Delcampe a long life and that, especially during these difficult times, it will continue to provide us for a long time with the joy of sharing our collections and enriching us intellectually and personally. I also wish that the website will continue to innovate and improve, for example as it did recently with Delcampe Pay, which is very practical.

Collectionnnneur, France

My father-in-law was a postcard collector. He had more than 40,000 cards! In 2007 I started looking for a good website for him to show his collection. I found Delcampe

and after observing the site for two years, I started selling on it in 2009.

I'm really enthusiastic about DELCAMPE because it's the only website for collectors I know that addresses collectors the world over.

What I like about Delcampe is the fact that the ratings are positive and friendly. In my career, I've always emphasised quality and excellent customer service, which helps me on Delcampe. I also like the excellent communication with Delcampe.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY DELCAMPE – 20 years is two times ten. You can see how quickly the years go by. Good luck to the entire team – and stay healthy during these times.

Luy, Austria

It's hard for me to talk about a new membership that's nearly 17 years old now.

At the time, my daughters were very young and our leisure time wasn't really spent on collecting. I think that Delcampe was originally best known in Belgium. Now, it's become a must for collectors everywhere.

When I look for a postmark, I'm nearly sure to find it on Delcampe. And, it's great to be able to see the completed sales. Although the competition still offers some interesting items, the benefits provided by Delcampe are unique.

For Delcampe's 20th birthday, I want it to continue all of the options available today, of course, and the over 10,000 items per search!!!

Collection27, France

Our company has been dedicated to selling antiques, stamps, coins and other collection items since 1986. We believed in e-commerce and in the marketplaces from the very beginning. We began selling on the Internet at the end of the 1990s. Since we were selling on several market-

places, I soon began to hear about Delcampe. When Delcampe came to the Spanish market in early 2006, we signed up immediately, 15 years ago now.

My best memory without a doubt is when I met the team at the first ECC convention in Torremolinos seven years ago. Your professionalism has always been fantastic, but you are even better in person. One of the secrets of Delcampe's success is its great team.

My message is: Congratulations. There's no doubt that you've done excellent work, that you continuously improve the website year after year without sacrificing its conviviality and that's greatly appreciated! Unfortunately, the same can't be said about other marketplaces. I hope that you will continue like this and to grow day after day. You deserve it!

Sellomania, Spain

I discovered Delcampe through an advert on the social networks. I've been collecting stamps since I was a child. I'm fascinated by the conquest of space and I immediately joined Delcampe because there was no site specifically for collectors. There were some competitors, but I quickly saw the high quality of the website both in terms of buying and selling. My best memory is of an Italian man of a certain age who saw that I had space-themed envelopes on your website and found my telephone number. He wanted to know if I had any envelopes with animals that had travelled into space that weren't on the website. In remarkable French, he told me that he wanted to continue his collection to his very last breath! I'll never forget our

many warm exchanges and the experience he was willing to share with me!

With respect to the website's 20 years, I'm thrilled to be part of the adventure from the very beginning and even though the social and economic context has slowed collectors down, you've been able to resist and modernise your website! So, I too will stay with Delcampe until I get old! Happy Birthday to the entire team!

Pounou, France

I discovered Delcampe a few years ago. I was spending the day at an auction when someone mentioned a relatively new website that had more specialised categories than its competitors.

I took a look, and I became a member. I've never regretted it. I was soon getting sales from around the world.

The system is quick, easy to follow and easy to use.

What struck me most was that virtually all the users are much friendlier than on other sites.

My best memories are about my dealings with Customer Service. They always respond quickly, with the right answer. That isn't often the case on other sites!

In addition, several of my ideas have been used, which demonstrates an innovative spirit I really like.

I wish Delcampe many more years of success and hope it continues its international expansion.

Onlinestampsnl, The Netherlands

I discovered Delcampe thanks to my friend "Erosky", who has been a well-known seller on the website for many

years. In turn, I told a friend about the Delcampe site. They signed up and started selling items from their collection (he is a big collector). He later gave me items to sell on his behalf. That's what I do now, and I really enjoy it.

My best memory is of Marco, whom I asked for help several times. He has always helped me solve problems when I couldn't find the solution on my own.

I would like to compliment and thank Sébastien, Marco and the entire Delcampe team and wish them great success in future.

Pianiano, Italy

I discovered the site about 15 years ago when I was looking for special items for my collection. I found them on Delcampe.

Here is my amusing memory: I found a beautiful postcard and I thought about whether I should buy it for a long time. When I finally decided to buy it, I realised that I had put it up for sale myself.

Happy birthday! I hope that Delcampe will continue to grow and become the biggest and most successful collector site.

Postcards_stamps, Germany

I discovered the Delcampe website because I've been showing at trade shows for 33 years and my customers and collector friends told me about the multitude of items available on your site. I got started on 31 January 2012 and have never regretted it!

Delcampe isn't synonymous with great anecdotes but rather with many small pleasures, with many thanks from my

loyal customers to whom I am as devoted as possible. The website is really like a "Big Family" of people with a passion!

To celebrate Delcampe's 20th birthday, I hope that this very nice, well-organised and warm site continues for a very long time. Maybe for the next generations, who knows? Long live the website... My very best wishes.

Walburge_collection, Belgium

I discovered Delcampe in 2008. Up to that point, I was using eBay. When they made changes to their general terms and conditions and/or pricing, I realised it no longer worked for me. I discovered Ebid looking for an alternative. The sales were terrible. Then, on a number of forums, I noticed that some of the other sellers were in the same situation as me, including "Somersethedge". He had a subscription to an English magazine for postcards sellers (sorry, I can't remember the name). He found an advert for Delcampe in one of the issues and sent me the information. We both joined the site at about the same time.

The forum was a lot of fun during the first Delcampe years. I also had a really good experience when I split up an aviation postcard collection and sold the cards individually. It was pretty exciting sometimes when several collectors were interested in the same postcard and the bids just kept coming.

Happy birthday, Delcampe! Keep up the good work and we'll celebrate your 25th birthday.

Mainlypostcards, United Kingdom

I discovered Delcampe in 2002 when I was in Belgium for work. I was already selling postcards on eBay. I think that I was one of the first Italians to visit Delcampe.

During the first years, Delcampe was a supplier of items I bought then resold on eBay. Then I started selling on Delcampe too and now I sell exclusively on the website. It's a more specialised website for collectors and it's less expensive.

I wish you long life and I have a recommendation: don't make too many changes to the website. It's fine the way it is and it works very well.

Vanviet59, Italy

I discovered Delcampe when I was looking for Neumarkt postcards on the Internet.

I remember many happy customers I was able to satisfy thanks to Delcampe! For me, as a seller, it's absolutely vital that my customers be 100% satisfied.

I wish Delcampe all the best for its 20th birthday and continued success.

My customer base is growing every day with new collectors who are very pleased to discover Delcampe!

The new Delcampe website has been very well received by them. Keep it up. I'm very satisfied!

Wiru_historycards, Austria

When I discovered Delcampe in 2008, I was a member of another, very well known, auction site. The two websites are very complementary. Let's say that the other website is like an enormous flea market, whereas Delcampe is a giant online multi-collection trade show.

You can find really nice things at a flea market, but it's more comfortable to dawdle in a multi-collection show.

I have many memories of the site. It isn't often that a day goes by and I don't make a little visit to Delcampe! As the readers of Delcampe Magazine know, I have two main speciality areas: Paris' pneumatic mail system and the history of philately in the 19th century and associated topics. My research for my first speciality is sometimes published in Documents philatéliques (the Académie de philatélie magazine), Feuilles Marcophiles or Entier postal, where I may propose a new vocabulary or a nomenclature in an article. I've seen words and nomenclatures I've proposed used in the description of items for sale by Delcampers soon after the publications came out.

Last summer, for my second speciality, I proposed an article to Delcampe Magazine about Jean Kerhor, the illustrator and author of stamps from the colonies and the son-in-law of Pierre Mahé. At the same time as I was writing the draft article (inspired by a purchase on Delcampe), I found an archive with Kerhor autographs on Delcampe.

Happy birthday, Delcampe! Shall we meet again in 20 years?

Timbrophile78

I discovered Delcampe about 14 years ago. I needed to move my stamp collecting from eBay due to their draconian hardening of their general terms and conditions of use and an increase in fees. I wanted to work with a partner who understands the specificities of col-

lector marketplaces, who has flexible commercial practices, offers fair and reasonable prices, listens to sellers and buyers, provides customer service that fixes problems quickly, is free for selling and, importantly, has a high-performance Lister application. Delcampe turned out to be a great choice. There were some trials and frustrations during technology changes, but in the end, the Delcampe Team has always been there for us.

I would never have dreamt of receiving 100,000 ratings, but I reached that milestone in March! I've also sold and shipped to most countries around the world and that's where the global scope of the website becomes apparent.

Happy birthday, Delcampe! It's been a long road over the past 20 years to today's website. I hope that you will continue to be successful and grow in future. I also hope to continue to sell with you with the same outlook.

Hoatzinstamps, United Kingdom

I discovered Delcampe browsing on the Internet a long time ago, when I was looking for postcards to complete my collection. At the time, the website was pretty slow, but people like me who have persevered haven't regretted their discovery.

What struck me immediately was that the constant and shameless search for profit, as it was and is now still very obvious with the other auction websites (I won't say any names), wasn't a priority for the website.

What motivated Delcampe, and still motivates it, is a spirit of real interest, I would

even say of affection, for the world of collecting. It nourishes it and ensures its survival, thanks to which people who are motivated by the same passion, the love of antiques and their history, can meet on a friendly and neutral playing field.

I like to think that Delcampe will continue on the same, much appreciated, path and I hope it will become more and more popular. Happy birthday!

Horizon, Italy

I discovered Delcampe in 2004, by chance, when I was looking for cancelled American stamps on the Internet. I liked the website so much that I signed up on the same day.

Since then, I visit every day to see the new sales, because I get emails about my favourite searches.

I've had some wonderful encounters with collectors in every country in the world and, particularly, a Belgian seller who was amazingly friendly but has, unfortunately, stopped selling. His nickname was Lofizo and I really miss him.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish a happy 20th birthday to the entire Delcampe website team. I hope you will continue to be successful because you bring so much happiness every day, even more so during this pandemic, which has been so destructive.

See you tomorrow for new emails and take care everyone!

Jailpy, France

I discovered Delcampe in 2011. I retired as a teacher that same year. I decided to take advantage of my extra free time to dedicate myself to my postcard col-

lection. I already knew about eBay, but a friend from the "South Wales Postcard Club" told me about Delcampe. I joined and, a little later this year, I'll be celebrating my 10 years with the website.

I've expanded my collection significantly: my Delcampe account shows that I've made 5,434 purchases. Some of the purchases were for unique cards, others for series or lots. I would never have found and bought them without Delcampe.

My best memory of Delcampe has to do with one of my most recent purchases. I bought a postcard from a Portuguese seller recently. I waited and waited, but it never arrived. I sent several messages to the seller asking him if he had sent it to me. I never received an answer. In the end I was so angry that I gave him a negative rating. A few days later, I received a message from the seller. He apologised for not sending the postcard and explained that his mother had just passed away. Due to the Covid health restrictions, he wasn't allowed to travel in Portugal and had not been able to retrieve the card to send it to me. He refunded me in full. I was very ashamed that I gave him a negative rating under the circumstances. I immediately rectified the situation and sent my sincere condolences in the message with the new rating. I received a letter from Portugal this week. The letter contained the postcard I purchased but never received. The seller added that he didn't want payment for the card, that it was

a gift, a thank you for the condolences I had sent him. This gesture touched me deeply.

My mother died this week. She was 90 years old and; fortunately, her death wasn't due to Covid. I felt a strong bond with the seller. I have just experienced the same distress as him. I realised that although we have never met, and that we will probably never meet, there is a bond between us which could not have existed if it were not for our shared passion for postcards and our presence on the Delcampe website.

I would like to wish Delcampe a happy 20th birthday. Delcampe has been enabling postcard sellers and buyers to buy and sell for 20 years in a pleasant and joyful environment. These feelings are a benediction on earth and Delcampe truly deserves our sincere recognition. Congratulations or "Llongyfarhiadau" as we say in Wales. I hope I will still be an enthusiastic Delcamper in 20 years. Then I'll be happy to pick up my pen to celebrate Delcampe's 40th anniversary, if I'm invited to do so.

Postcardcollector16, Wales

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Five gods and goddesses showcased in stamps

Some of the most important figures of Greco-Roman mythology have been highlighted since the appearance of the first stamps in the middle of the 19th century. We would like to introduce you to five of them and the five related stamps.



Ceres, the French goddess...

Ceres was the goddess of agriculture, crops and fertility. Her Greek counterpart is Demeter. The etymology of her name derives from the "god of beginnings".

Ceres was extensively celebrated in Antiquity because she ensured good crops and fertility for newlyweds. Sows and rams were often sacrificed to gain her favour.

According to mythology, Ceres had a daughter with Jupiter called

Prosperine (Persephone) who was abducted by Pluto when she was picking flowers. After pleading her case, Ceres was finally allowed to spend six months in hell and six months with her mother. This is how the Romans and Greeks explained the seasons.

She also had two children with Neptune: the horse Arion and Despina.

She is recognisable thanks to her crown of wheat.

Ceres is a star of philately. Her face appeared on the first French stamps issued in 1850. The stamp I want to introduce you today was sold in August 2021 on www.delcampe.net. Authenticated by French experts, the 1853 blue 25c stamp sold for €890.

Jupiter, king of the gods

Jupiter is the most famous Roman god and the king of the gods. He is known as Zeus in Greek mythology. His main symbol is the lightning bolt, which he throws when angry. He has others as well: a sceptre, the oak and the eagle.

In Antiquity, people prayed to him in desperate situations and to conclude agreements. He was very popular and many temples were dedicated to him.

In addition to his wife Juno (who was also his sister), he had many liaisons and many children, including Minerva, Hercules, Apollo and Hermes. He had many others as well.

“Jeudi” (Thursday in French) is named after him and was his day.

The stamp I’m introducing today is a proof of a French air mail stamp representing Aegina being carried away by Jupiter.

This blue stamp was created by Pierre Gandon and is valued at 100f. It was issued in 1947 and withdrawn from sale in 1950.

Minerva, goddess of wisdom

Better known by her Greek name Athena, Minerva is the goddess of wisdom, military strategy, artists, artisans and teachers. Often depicted with a helmet and a spear, the owl and olive tree are also her symbols. She was born from the skull of Jupiter who had eaten her mother. She was born dressed in full armour.

She was the protector of the city of Athens in Greece and the Parthenon was built to honour her. She also “received” a temple in Rome, located on the Aventine

Hill. However, it was destroyed when the city was under siege.

The Romans venerated Minerva as the goddess of wisdom. She was among the most important gods of mythology.

Like other gods, Minerva (or Athena) is also represented in stamps. The one we’ve chosen to show you is a surprising postal card. It shows the goddess on the left and the Parthenon on the right. The goddess’ name is in Latin although the postal card was issued in Greece. In fact, it is related to the Minerva Hotel in Athens. The entire postal card is special because it was sent in 1896 at the time of the first modern Olympic Games.

A few Delcampe figures

The most expensive Ceres stamp on Delcampe (1F vermillion) was sold for €9,000.

Over 20,000 Mercury/Hermes stamps are available on Delcampe.



Venus, goddess of love

Known as Aphrodite in Greek, Venus is the goddess of love, seduction and female beauty. Her name means “to tie, to chain” and her symbols are the mirror, belt, myrtle, dove, swan and the apple, which she received from Paris at the beginning of the Iliad.

Venus was an important goddess in Antiquity. She was revered by several politicians including Julius Caesar and Augustus, who claimed to be the descendents of her son Aeneas, born of her union with the mortal Anchises. According to legend, she had two other children: Cupid et Hermaphrodite, Friday is dedicated to her.

A beautiful piece representing Venus? Take a look at this postal card from 1899. It was created based on a drawing by the painter



Giorgione of the beautiful face of Venus as she sleeps. There appears to be an error on the postal card which attributes the work to Titian. Regardless of the artist, the

result is very beautiful.

Mercury

Mercury is known as Hermes in Greek. He is the son of Jupiter and the goddess Maia, the daughter of the giant Atlas, who carries the world.

The name comes from the Latin “merx”: merchandise, which undeniably makes him the patron of all merchants. His Roman temple was located between the Palatine and Aventine hills, the centre of commerce in 495 BCE during the Roman period. Mercury was also the god of thieves and artists.

His symbols are the caduceus (a stick wrapped by two snakes), the talaria (winged sandals), and the petasos (winged hat). This outfit enabled him to easily accomplish one of his main tasks: to be the messenger of the gods.

He gave his name to “mercredi” (Wednesday in French).

Mercury has probably been the most popular god in philately. He can be found on a series of French stamps engraved by Georges Hourriez in 1937, as well as on stamps from Greece, Belgium, Austria...

The stamp we present here is a 50c type II Mercury from Niort. The type II series was issued in 1942. The series was surcharged with a RF, for République Française libre (Free France) in the upper left corner in 1944.

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- 20 years of experience
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All aboard the Orient Express

There are few means of transport more famous than the Orient Express. The idea for this luxurious train, designed for comfortable long-distance travel, was launched in 1883 by the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. At the time, the idea was to connect Europe and Asia by rail.



The Belgian engineer Georges Nagelmackers was the originator of the project. His idea was to combine the comfort of transatlantic liners with American sleeper cars, used for long-distance travel in the United States. Nagelmackers founded the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits in 1876. His dream began to come into focus in 1882 with the opening of the Paris-Vienna express line aboard a luxurious train. The line was successful and he decided to extend it to Constantinople, to the great pleasure of travellers for whom

the Orient was fashionable at the time.

On 5 June 1883, the Orient Express left the Strasbourg train station in Paris (now the Gare de l'Est) for a two-week journey of over 3000 km.

The line was very successful. In 1885, the journey from Paris to Vienna was offered daily. The Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits expanded until the end of the 19th century, linking European capitals with its luxury trains, which fuelled the curiosity of the general public. The great British novelist Agatha Chris-

CPA Orient-Express exiting the Mont Blanc tunnel.
Copy of the Journal Transcontinental provided on the
Orient Express.

tie used the train as her inspiration for her novel "Murder on the Orient Express".

The lines were cut during the First World War. Germany and Austria commandeered cars to create their own sleeper line. The Armistice was signed in Compiègne in the Orient Express restaurant car. The trains were among the points discussed for the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

The Orient Express enjoyed great success between the two world wars, notably with the construction of the Simplon tunnel. It linked Switzerland and Italy under the mountains.

The Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits extended the concept by including a ferry linking Paris to London.

Intercontinental travel became difficult during the Second World War. Cars were commandeered, sabotaged and bombed and the Orient Express suffered enormous losses. After the end of the hostilities, the Compagnie's activities resumed nearly completely until the start of the Cold War. The countries of Eastern Europe were not thrilled with the lines through their territories. They implemented complex access procedures, resulting in significant delays for Orient Express travels. In addition, the communists opened their own competing, lines.

Starting in the 1960s, the Orient Express' lines were gradually replaced by more traditional lines.



A few Delcampe figures

Over one million postcards for sale in the Transport category.

Over 100,000 train postcards have been sold on Delcampe.

The most beautiful Orient Express postcards sell for about €30.



1982 Orient Express medal by Gondard struck at the Monnaie de Paris.

CPA showing the interior of the luxurious Orient Express cars in 1913.

CPA showing cities linked by the famous train.



In the 1970s, the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits stopped operating its own services and rented out its cars to national rail companies.

Several initiatives were attempted in the following decades to return the iconic train to life, but without success.

The SNCF (French National Railway Company) has purchased and renovated seven of the line's iconic cars since 2011. They will be back on the rails in 2022, providing service in the splendid setting of yesterday. In the meantime, we can already get a preview by exploring postcards from the period!

[CLICK HERE](#)



1902 letter which travelled on the Orient Express.
Train ticket from the period.



A Belgian coin sold on Delcampe for over 8000 euros!

A few days ago, a Belgian «Lion d'Or» reached the price of 8005€ on Delcampe. This coin is one of the «flagships» of Belgian numismatics.

It was minted during the very first Belgian revolution in 1790, a 10-month uprising during which a few thousand Belgians revolted against the Austrian power in place for several decades.

This beautiful «Lion d'Or» was minted in Brussels in only 3805 copies. However, the vast majority of these coins were immediately destroyed by the Austrians, who had in the meantime tamed the revolt.

The complete collection to which this coin belongs, from the simple liard to the «Lion d'Or», counts only 7 different types of coins.

In general, these coins are difficult to find. Because it is made of gold and of good quality, this «Golden Lion» is particularly exceptional. Moreover, it should be noted that many «Golden Lions» have been transformed into jewellery and parti-

cularly into medallions.

This piece was sold on Delcampe for €8005 after a one-week auction. The seller, Walbuge-Collection, has been part of Delcampe's professional shops for many years. More than 55,000 collectables have been sold by this seller who has a very good reputation: his feedback rate is 100% positive.

Belgian coins before the independence of the country in 1831 are very sought after on Delcampe. You can find all kinds of coins at all prices.

Come and discover them on www.delcampe.net, the marketplace for collectors.

[CLICK HERE](#)



Photos of celebrities

It's common knowledge that stars sell. Look no further than the number of celebrity magazines available today. Some of the older stars, who made an impression on audiences with their talent and uncommon presence, are still very popular on Delcampe today. We would like to introduce you to six major stars who have been immortalised in photos. As you can well imagine, this article is far from exhaustive. I hope that it will make you a little nostalgic.



Edouard de Max

Edouard de Max was a Romanian-born French theatre actor. He began his acting career in 1889 in Paris. Two years later, he was chosen for the part of Nero in *Britannicus*. The role launched his career.

The actor was one of those people who are impossible to ignore. People either loved him or hated him! A friend of Sarah Bernhardt, he was known for his acting skills and his extravagant outfits. This friendship led him to work with her until 1911, despite the fact that their friendship

was punctuated by disputes of varying lengths and, especially with great dramas, reflecting the personalities of the two players!

Edouard de Max joined the Comédie Française in 1915 and became its 355th member in 1918. The actor often took on roles written by young authors in whom he believed, to get them known.

He died on 28 October 1924 in Paris at the age of 55 from pulmonary congestion. He is buried in the Montparnasse Cemetery.

The actor is still very famous among collectors. He is, notably, one of the

gay icons of the past. Delcampe features many photos of him at prices often in excess of €100.

Josephine Baker, an engaged artist

Josephine Baker was the first international black star. Her life could have been a novel. She left school at 13 to get married. She divorced and remarried with Willie Baker. She kept his name the following year but left him two years later because she wanted to be a star.

She went to New York, and after several refusals, obtained a part in a black musical comedy. She would owe her big break to Caroline Dudley Reagan who hired her to play in the "Revue Nègre" in Paris. It was with this group that she wore her famous costume with a banana belt!

She led shows at the Folies Bergères where she walked on stage with a cheetah. She started making films a few years later. She became a French national 1937 and joined the Resistance two years later. She lived in Morocco from 1941 to 1944 and gathered extensive information for the allies.

After the Liberation, she received the Resistance Medal and the Legion of Honour from Charles de Gaulle.

After the war, Josephine Baker became involved in a number of causes that were very important to her. She lived at the Château de Milande, with 11 adopted children from different backgrounds which she called her "rainbow tribe". She fought ac-

tively against racial segregation. However, this life dedicated to good causes was very expensive and she became heavily indebted. In the end, she had to sell her château. With the help of Brigitte Bardot, Jean-Claude Brialy and, especially, Grace of Monaco, she returned to the stage in Paris. She died in her beloved city on 12 April 1975.

She remains a star among collectors and is one of the most sought-after celebrities in photos and postcards on Delcampe!

Louise Brooks, the actress with the black helmet

Louise Brooks was born in Kansas in 1906. She began her career as a dancer. After working a time in Europe in shows for men, she joined the Ziegfeld Follies on Broadway. She was discovered there by the producer Walter Wanger and began to play in light, silent comedies. She quickly became successful. Her bob haircut became fashionable around the world.

Louise tired of Hollywood and decided to pursue her career in Europe. She accepted the main role of LuLu, which made her into a sexy cinema icon. She made a few more films

On the left page

A photo of James Dean from the film "Giants" in 1955.

Photo of Edouard de Max in the role of Nero in Britannicus. Laboratoire Paul Berger

On this page

Photo of Josephine Baker.
Photo of Louise Brooks.

A few Delcampe figures

Over 200,000 photos of celebrities are for sale on Delcampe.

Over 30,000 photos of celebrities have already been sold.



Louise Brooks

5838

„iris -Verlag“



JAMES DEAN – NATALIE WOOD



Photo of James Dean and Natalie Wood in "Rebel without a cause".

Photo of Brigitte Bardot.

in Europe before returning to the United States. However, the doors were now closed to her. Louise was very strong-willed and had refused to record the voice-overs for her silent films. This had displeased Hollywood producers.

She was forced to accept minor, poorly paid roles. She was humiliated and decided to return to Kansas to start a dance school. She wasn't welcome there either and left for New York where she worked in sales before becoming a call girl.

Her life wasn't going well. Fortunately, her luck changed and she began a new career as a film critic. Her talent was finally recognised in the early 1950s thanks to the French journalist Henri Langlois who said "There is no Garbo! There is no Dietrich! There is only Louise Brooks!"

She began to write towards the end of her life. She died of a heart attack in 1985 but will always be a film and collector icon.

James Dean

Handsome James Dean, the man who filled the dreams of an entire generation in the mid-1950s, was born in Indiana on 8 February 1931. He moved to California with his family a few years later. Following the death of his mother when he was nine years old, his father sent him to Indiana to live with his uncle and aunt. He lived with them until his

teenage years. When he turned 18, he moved to Los Angeles to live with his father, hoping to become an actor.

His career began with an advert for Pepsi Cola in 1950. Dean met the producer Rogers Brackett at this time. They had a relationship and Brackett opened doors for him in television and the cinema. Following a few small roles in the theatre and television series, he obtained his first major role in 1954 in the film "East of Eden". Next came "Rebel without a cause" and "Giant", which was his last film.

Dean was a fan of auto racing. He was killed in an accident at the wheel of his Porsche 550 Spyder on 30 September 1955. He was only 24 at the time. He has been the teenage rebel of the cinema ever since. He was nominated for Oscars twice posthumously and countless products have been made in his image. His photos are engraved in our memories and in the albums of collectors.

Brigitte Bardot

Known for her terrible temper, Brigitte Bardot was born on 28 September 1934 into an upper middle-class family. Her career began with fashion photo shoots and small parts before playing the lead in "Manina, the girl in the bikini". However, the role everyone remembers her for is Juliette Hardy in "And God Created

Woman”

Following a twenty-year career in film and singing, punctuated with many love scandals, she left show business to live in Saint-Tropez, a seaside resort she introduced to audiences in the 1950s. Starting in the mid-1970s, Brigitte Bardot became a very vocal animal rights spokesperson. Only animals remained loyal to her and she still cares for them today.

Her blonde hair and exquisite curves made her an icon recognised around the world. Photos, postcards and many other derived products: there are many Bardot-related products...fortunately for collectors!

Fernandel

Fernandel, was born in Marseille as Fernand Condandin on 8 May 1903. He began acting at the age of five. He was born into a family of amateur actors and had a natural talent for singing and humour. He tried different jobs without much success as he grew up. He was often ineffectual and let go. He married Henriette-Félicie Manse at 22 and they had three children.

He began to find success after he completed his military service. He was at the Odeon theatre in Marseille when, by chance, Jean Faraut, the French director of Paramount, was in the audience. He immediately offered him a

contract. Fernandel was on his way and his career only ended when he passed away.

The man with the horsey grin made films like “Le Schpounz”, “Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves” and “The Cow and I” and made a big impression on audiences. Don Camillo, his best-known character, made him so famous that Pope Pius XII wanted to meet him, “the most famous priest in Christianity after the Pope”.

However, Fernandel was also successful in other fields than the cinema. He had big hits with songs like Felicie and Ignace. He embodied the image of an amusing bon vivant and has been very much missed since he died of cancer on 26 February 1971. Fortunately, photography and film have immortalised him.

See photos of thousands of celebrities on Delcampe.

[CLICK HERE](#)



Portrait of Brigitte Bardot.
Autographed portrait of Fernandel



Christmas trees of yesterday...



The Christmas tree tradition is very old. It grew out of a custom which started in Antiquity. However, it wasn't until the 19th century that the pine tree could be found in most Christian homes.

The custom was first reported in the Middle Ages. It appeared in Riga in 1510 and in the municipal archives of Sélestat in 1521.

The pine tree was chosen because it doesn't lose its needles in winter. What's more, its conical shape is reminiscent of the Holy Trinity.

People began to decorate their tree soon afterwards. The Star of Bethlehem was added together with apples, the forbidden fruit. However, this decoration was somewhat



A few figures Delcampe

Over 8 million themed postcards are available for sale on Delcampe.

Over 100,000 Christmas postcards are for sale on Delcampe.

90,000 Christmas postcards have been sold on the website.

complicated given the season, which led to the use of red ornaments. The decoration of Christmas trees has changed significantly, as you can tell from the postcards shown here. Candles were replaced by lights, which are much less dangerous.

Do you want to see other holiday postcards?

[CLICK HERE](#)

The Delcampe Team wishes you excellent year-end holidays!

A range of old fantasy postcards on the theme of Christmas and the Christmas tree.





Have you heard of propaganda forgeries?

Many stamp collectors are interested in forgeries. First, because forewarned is forearmed. Next, because there is something fascinating about the techniques used by the forgers. We're going to take a look at propaganda forgeries. These stamps were created to get a message to the population. They reproduce a stamp nearly identically, but with slight differences to get their ideas across.

"Futsches Reich"!

One of the best-known propaganda forgeries is the "Futsches Reich" (meaning "Ruined Reich") stamp created as part of "Operation Cornflakes". The stamp, with a skeletal half profile of Hitler, was created by the Americans in February 1945. Its purpose was to demotivate the German and Austrian people about the war. To do so, the Allies used standard mail to send tracts and newspapers critical of the Nazi regime.

The «Office of Strategic Ser-

vices» set up the operation. It was baptised "Operation Cornflakes" in reference to a favourite American breakfast cereal, because that's the time of day the mail arrives.

The operation was complex. First, every letter had to be unique to outwit Gestapo surveillance and the Nazi postal system. And, especially, the bags containing the propaganda mail had to be mixed in with the regular mail. To achieve this, the Allies would bomb mail trains and drop bags of propa-

Propaganda fake parodying a 1941 Italian stamp.

ganda mail at low altitude. In the chaos, the Germans wouldn't pay attention and would mix all of these mail bags with the traditional mail that had survived the attack.

The operation ran from 5 February to 31 March 1945. Ten missions were carried out during the period and nine were successful. It is thought that 5,000 letters entered the Nazi postal system this way. Of course, an envelope with one of these stamps is a rare collection piece.

When de Gaulle replaces Pétain!

Another famous propaganda stamp was created in France, in Nice to be precise: the fake "Pétain de Nice". This propaganda forgery was created by the "Combat" resistance network in 1943. It shows General de Gaulle, the symbol of the French Resistance, in profile instead of Maréchal Pétain, the leader of the French Vichy government.

The Alpes-Maritimes "resistance" team had help from the Champamon print shop in Nice to create the propaganda forgeries. A second print run was done at the Pontara print shop. The stamps were used on mail between 22 and 30 July 1943, primarily for local mail. The stamp has a range of colours and perforations.

The Pétain de Marseille forgery

Nice wasn't the only French city with patriots willing to use stamps to share General de Gaulle's image. In Marseille, the "Résistance Pho-



« Fusches Reich » forgery - 1943.

Germany 1942, « Deutsches Reich » stamp.

France 1943, propaganda forgery with de Gaule's effigy replacing Pétain's.



céenne” carried out a similar operation, adding a forged de Gaulle between two Pétain stamps.

Three-quarters of the General’s profile is in a medallion with the words “République Française” replacing the words “Postes Françaises” above. The signature “J.Piel” is replaced with the fake signature “J.Pill”.

Only 2,500 copies of the stamp were made. They were in circulation around early 1943.

The post office workers of Saint-Giniez in Marseille played an important part. Being good patriots, they cancelled the stamps and delivered the mail. The regional post office department issued a circular when it discovered the forgeries. Although it was distributed to the post offices, it was not particularly well enforced.

Fake propaganda forgeries!

Given the seriousness of the events, these stamps are extremely rare. We can surmise that they were destroyed by their recipients who would have been afraid to be found out with the forgeries in their possession. The concept appealed to forgers who, in order to deceive collectors, created fake issues of the forgeries. They appear to have been created in Italy in the 1990s. Gérard de Morant was one of the

first people to draw attention to the fakes. They can be identified by the thickness of the “Bersier” signature and the excessively light colour of the stamps.

Pétain and Laval

While doing my research on Delcampe, I came across another stamp with Pétain’s effigy. This fake is based on the Prost issue of 1941. Laval appears as a devil next to Pétain’s profile.

Pierre Laval was Maréchal Pétain’s prime minister under the Vichy government from 18 April 1942 to 19 August 1944. Overtly pro-Nazi, he was the mastermind behind the infamous Winter Velodrome roundup (rafle du Vel’d’Hiv’) and the work relief scheme (Relève). Under the work relief scheme, one French prisoner of war was released for every three skilled French workers sent to Germany. The man was hated by the Resistance and was convicted of “national indignity” and sentenced to death at the end of the war.

The stamp was apparently ordered in 1943 by the BCRA (Bureau Central de Renseignement et d’Action de la France Libre). It was to be printed in blocks of 20. A print run of 2,000 blocks was planned to discredit the government. The project was abandoned due to fears of re-

tribution against the families of the Free French.

This list is far from being exhaustive!

There are other propaganda forgeries and their stories are probably all as interesting as the ones presented in this article.

Propaganda forgeries are part of our postal history. They prove that mail and stamps can be used to transmit ideology. In addition, they show that the Resistance networks had very creative ideas when it came to sending messages to the population.

Our thanks to Alain Camelin of the ACTL for his precious advice for this article.

On the left page

France 1942, 1.5 f Pétain Bersier which inspired the fake Nice stamp.

France 1943 ?, Pétain and Laval propaganda stamp.

France 1941, Prost issue of a Pétain stamp which inspired the fake Pétain and Laval.

On this page

France 1943, Marseille fake.

Italy 1941, Mussolini and Hitler stamp which inspired the propaganda fake shown on page 28.

A few Delcampe figures

“Futsches Reich” stamps easily sell for over €100.

Fakes can be sold on Delcampe as long as they predate 1945 and are indicated as such. They are sometimes worth more than the real ones!





Oscar Roty, an iconic figure for stamp and coin collectors



All collectors of French coins or stamps know the name of Oscar Roty to whom we owe “la Semeuse” (the Sower). Used on millions of stamps and coins, the Sower is one of the greatest French muses after Marianne.

Who is Oscar Roty ?

Born in Paris on 11 June 1846, Oscar Roty was the son of a schoolteacher. Passionate about drawing, he entered the School of Fine Arts in 1864 where he was a pupil of Ponscarne. In 1875, he was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome in medal engraving and fine stone.

He married Marie Boulanger in

1878. They had three children.

In 1888, he was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts of which he became president in 1897.

In 1889, he won the Grand Prix at the Parisian Universal Exhibitions, a feat he would repeat in 1900, when he was named Commander of the Legion of Honour.

He died in Paris on 23 March

A few figures Delcampe

Over 140,000 items on the theme of the Sower have been sold on Delcampe.

The most expensive stamp sold was a Louvre book which reached €5,300.

Over 85,000 items are currently available for sale.

1911.

The work that will make Roty become famous is of course the Sower. This young woman in profile wearing the Phrygian cap who sows under the rising sun is one of the most famous symbols of France. In fact, for many years, the Sower has been part of the daily life of the French people, decorating their coins and stamps.

The Sower

The creation of this Sower dates back to 1887. It is then a project of medal which will be forgotten until 1896. At that time, Oscar Roty is recognised as an engraver and receives a commission from the Ministry of Finance to design new coins. The following year, the first coins entered into circulation. They were very well welcomed by the press of the time and also by the public, who sometimes used the coins to make jewelry. They were very quickly collected. From 1897 to 1920, silver sowers were in circulation in France. These are still today very sought-after pieces. The minting of these coins was stopped in 1920 and they were dismantled in 1928. Given the value of the metal, these coins were kept by private individuals.

In 1958, during the monetary reform of the Fifth Republic, new coins bearing the effigy of the Sower were minted. They remained in circulation until the changeover to the Euro in 2002.



On the left page

CPA The Sower inspired by Oscar Roty's drawing.

Cover of the "Felix Potin" catalogue with the effigy of Oscar Roty.

On this page

Medal drawn and engraved by Oscar Roty.

1900 obverse and reverse sides of a Sower coin.



The Sower is also well known to philatelists. As early as 1903, stamps bearing her effigy began to be struck. They were engraved by Eugène Mouchon based on Oscar Roty's creation. The Sower will live a long life as an effigy of philately. She will be lined, then cameoed (printed with a solid background), sometimes over-printed or perforated. In any case, she will be part of the daily life of the French people during the first half of the 20th century. Collectors of booklets know the Sower as well thanks to the Louvre and Red Cross booklets, which stirred up their covetousness.



Discover the Sower stamps for sale on Delcampe!

[CLICK HERE](#)

- France 1996, philately souvenir dedicated to the Sower.
- France 1924, advertising book with the Sower.
- France 1903, 25c Sower lined stamp.
- France 1903, 30c Sower lined stamp.
- France 1907, block of four scarlet Sower stamps.



A little-known face of great value!

Do you know Bartolomeo Borghesi? No? Yet his face appeared on a San Marino commemorative coin in 2004, which may be worth several hundreds of euros!

Born in 1781, Bartolomeo Borghesi was a numismatics specialist who wrote a number of studies on the subject. He was also a member of the Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, and a teacher at the Institut de France and the Academy of Berlin.

He passed away in San Marino in 1860. The local authorities thought it logical to pay homage to him by issuing a coin with his effigy.

The €2 coin was struck for coin collectors given that it is marked as non-circulating. Which means that it should be in very good condition. Bartolomeo Borghesi's portrait appears on the coin. The outer ring of the coin features the 12 stars of the European flag split by the year 2004 at the bottom.

The coin was engraved by Ettore Lorenzo

Frapiccini and was issued in 110,000 copies. It was originally sold in a folder. However, copies of the coin alone are available.

The coin is currently selling between €100 and €150 on Delcampe.

Would you like to explore San Marino euros?

[CLICK HERE](#)





A few tips to assess the age of a French postcard

The postcard is a communication tool which was extremely successful at a time when media like radio and television didn't exist yet or were very private.



A little history

Postcards were born at the end of the 19th century in Europe. The idea was to create a cheap means of correspondence to send limited information quickly from one home to another. The law implementing the official postcard in France was passed in 1872. However, it took until the beginning of the next year for the issue of the first two formats:

One format with a 10-centime

stamp for local cards handled in the same post office.

One format with a 15-centime stamp for cards sent to another post office. The postcards were only decorated with a 4mm frieze to indicate the address area.

Merchants were quick to start using the new communication method to promote their shops. The development of photography also increased the number of postcards. Later, many small publishers printed very small runs of postcards based on photos to inform people of events in one place or another. As a result, from its creation at the end of the 19th century until the 1920s, the postcard was the preferred method to share information.

How can I know if I have an old postcard?

Today, CPA postcards are highly sought after. The rarer and more interesting they are, the more they are sought after by collectors. Here are a few tips to assess the age of your postcards: The first thing to look for to find out if you're dealing with an old postcard, is the postmark on the stamp. With a little luck, there will be a date. Otherwise, other clues can help you recognise old postcards.

The format of the postcards can provide an indication. Prior to 1950, postcards were 9x14cm. If your postcard is 10.5x15cm, it's unlikely that it's very old.

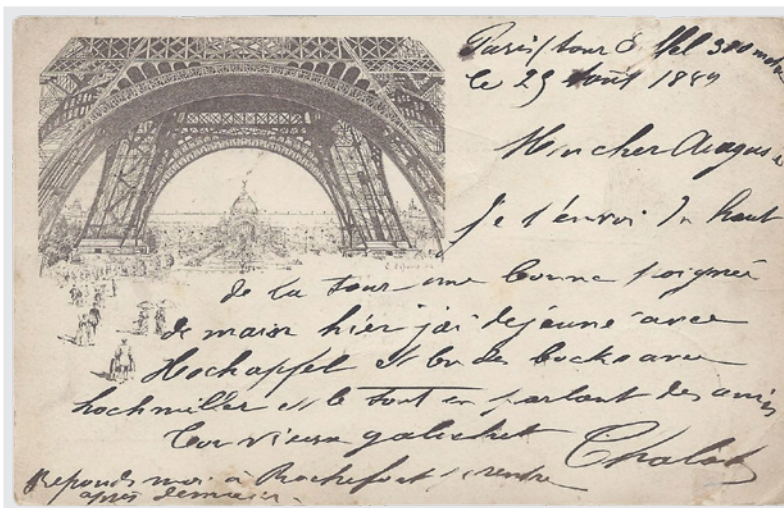
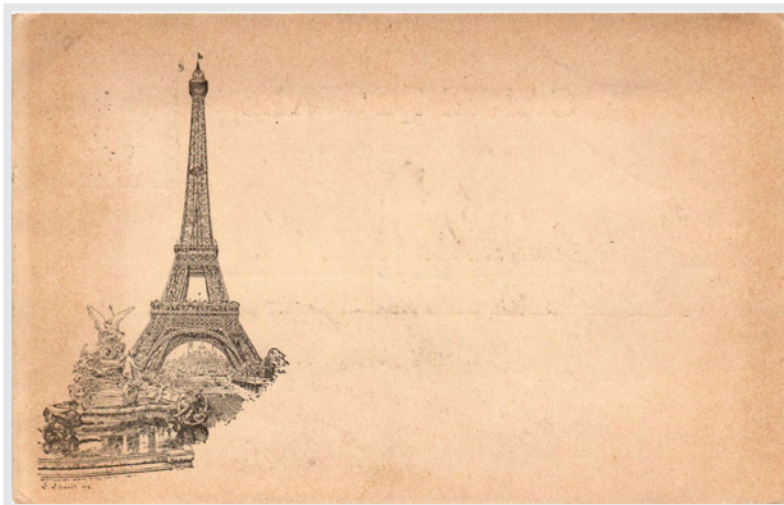
The medium is also very important. The precursors to postcards didn't have any images. They were used from 1870 to 1889.

To find out if a postcard is very old, the first clue can be found on the back. If the postcard is old and the

A few Delcampe figures

Over 57 million postcards are available for sale on Delcampe. See our dedicated page!

Some postcards and series have sold for over €6,000.



On the left page

France 1905, CPA Salon de l'Automobile.

France 1892, precursor to the postcard Chamonix.

On this page

France 1891, precursor to the Paris Universal Exhibition.

France 1889, precursor to the Paris Universal Exhibition.



back isn't divided, it's quite likely that the postcard predates 1903. This is because a decree issued on 18 November 1903 required that the address be placed on the right side of the postcard and the correspondence on the left.

The stamping can also give you an idea about the period your postcard was in circulation. In 1898, a 10-centime stamp had to be placed on the postcard. An additional 5-centime stamp was required starting in 1899. A clue on the front? If your postcard is illustrated, it's quite likely that it is post-1897. The size of the image may also provide a clue: it only covered a small portion of the card in 1900.

If your card is written on back and front, you probably have a pioneering card in your hands. These cards are very old and sought after.

Of course, Delcampe can help you assess the value of your old postcards. With over 50 million postcards for sale, you can easily find one similar to yours and assess its value. On the contrary, if you can't find any postcards similar to the one you have in your hands, you may have a very rare print which you can sell at an excellent price or keep as a precious item in your collection!



CPA from around 1903.

France before 1903, the back of the CPA is not divided.

France 1905, the back of the CPA is divided.





Comic strips as decoration!



We've spoken about original plates which are both a part of the history of comic strips as well as original decorative items. Comic strips are, by definition, very visual and, as a result, there are many related decorative items. For example, comic strip figurines. The first comic strip figurine is from 1927. It features Alfred, Zig and Puce's penguin. However, it took until the end of the 1970s for the collection to go viral. There are now countless figurines of Tintin, Gaston, the Smurfs and Asterix. There are all kinds and for every price. A figurine collection makes for appealing unique decoration!

Asterix and Obelix silkscreen prints issued in 10,000 copies for the Fête de la BD, @Uderzo-www.asterix.com.
Philippe Berthet silkscreen prints issued for Delcampe's 20th anniversary.

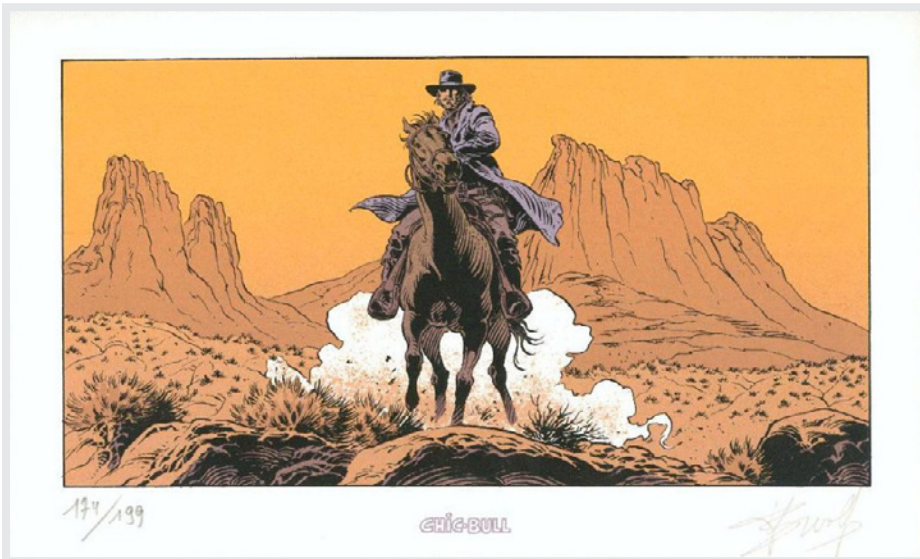


Silkscreen prints on every wall!

Another related product is very well known to comic strip fans: the silkscreen print. Created as large format decorative items or gifted as special issues, most heroes have their own silkscreen prints.

The process is very special, according to Claire Beiano, a professional silkscreen artist who worked on the Berthet series we created for Delcampe's 20th anniversary. "What makes silkscreen special is the colour layering, which isn't available with any other technique. This makes it possible to print on all media. The number of colour passes varies from one print to another". The silkscreen artist first creates screens then adds layers of colour to the drawing. It's this specific aspect that makes silkscreen prints more sought after than offset prints, which provide limited reproductions of drawings.

It's easier to use this technique for drawings with lots of colour. It makes it possible to acquire very beautiful decorative illustrations for less. The drawings come in all



On the left page

Set of comic strip figurines.

Durango silkscreen prints issued in 199 copies, ©Swolfs-librairie Chic-Bull.

On the left page

Figurine from the Idefix comic strip, ©Uderzon, Leblon-Delienne.

Luxury edition of an illustration of Tintin - King Ottokar's Sceptre, ©Hergé-Moulinsart.

sizes, from ex libris of a few centimetres to large formats of 50x70cm or more.

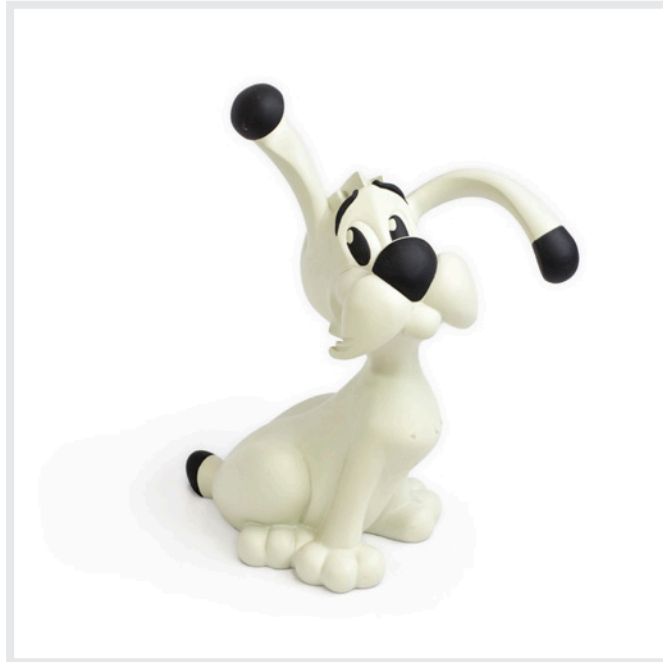
These beautiful illustrations are often signed by the author and numbered. This way, you can see which print run they are from. There are also special numbering schemes. If you see "E.A.", it means "Exemplaire d'Auteur" (Author's Copy) which is a small additional print run which was given to the author. The letters "E.S." are rare. They mean "Exemplaire du Sérigraphe" (Printscreen Artist's Copy) and are the reference prints of the latter.

Regardless if you like Tintin, Largo Winch or Young Spirou... products related to comic strips can provide fun and original decoration!

A few Delcampe figures

Over 30,000 items related to comic strips are available for sale on Delcampe.

Loustal, Schuiten, Berthet, Francq...silk-screen prints autographed by famous artists are available on Delcampe!





An extraordinary discovery

a letter with a Penny Black stamp with ties to Canada?

One of my interests in stamp collecting is to find the first stamp from every country, on a letter. I'm still very far from having an envelope for every country and I'm alert to any potential opportunity to add to my collection.

Queen's University, Kingston,
Ontario, Canada

Last year, I was browsing my website (Delcampe.net) to check for newly listed items. A letter with a Penny Black stamp put up for sale by the Christoph Gärtner auction house caught my eye. I put in a bid via Delcampe. I was competing with bidders in the auction room but I got lucky and won the bidding!

At first, the envelope didn't seem visually attractive for my collection, but after looking at it more closely and analysing it in depth, I discovered that it had a special history and I'm now convinced that I discovered so-

meting very special. I would like to share the results of my research with you.

The letter was apparently sent by post from London to Edinburgh. It was stamped with a Penny Black (sheet VIII, letter B-D) cancelled by a red Maltese Cross. On the back flap is a circular red stamp dated London, 7 May 1841 and a black one, which is likely when it arrived in Edinburgh.

However, the sender's note got my attention: "1841 Colonial, London 5th FEB/Alex Gillespie Jr /Constitution

for Queen's College Canada", in handwritten letters and stamped by hand on the back flap. I wondered why "5th Feb." and if the letter had some connection with "Queen's College Canada".

These elements led me to carry out more in-depth research. Here is what I found out.

Alex Gillespie Jr was a Scottish Presbyterian lawyer. He was a British consular representative responsible for writing and submitting the constitution. More interesting still, is the fact that he never lived in Great Britain!

Here is some historical information about Alexander Gillespie from the archives of Queen's University:

the recipient, William Young, was a member of British Parliament responsible for approving funds requests.

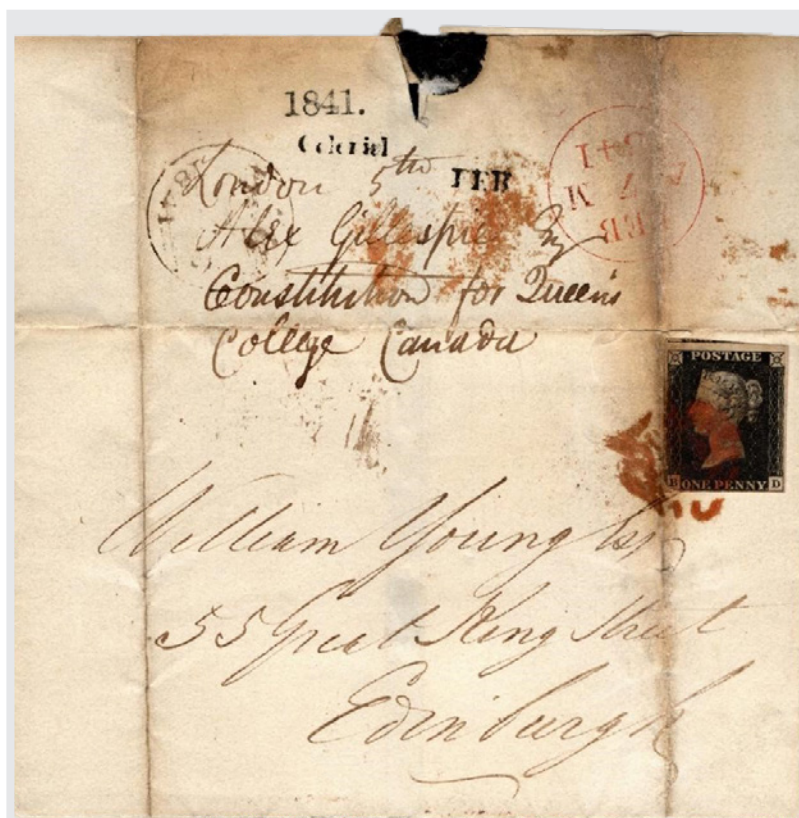
Queen's University was founded in Kingston, Ontario, by a charter signed by Queen Victoria on 16 October 1841. That year, Lower and Upper Canada unified and became the Province of Canada. Queen's University took its cue from the democratic ideals of the Scottish universities. Queen's University was founded when its first principal, Thomas Liddell, arrived in Kingston from Scotland with Queen Victoria's Royal Charter, which established Queen's College as a teaching establishment. The Prince of Wales presented a replica of the Royal Charter of 1841 granted by Queen Victoria, who created the university.

My research indicates that there is a strong probability that the letter was sent from Canada, first by ship or private boat or by diplomatic post to London, then redirected (sent) to Edinburgh with a Penny Black for the internal postage.

There are apparently only four or five letters from Canada with a Penny Black stamp.

I'm convinced that this a very interesting and unusual letter with a Penny Black...and historic, with ties to Canada. I was very lucky to find this exceptional letter!

My thanks to Jack Zhang and Patrick Maelis for their help and advice.



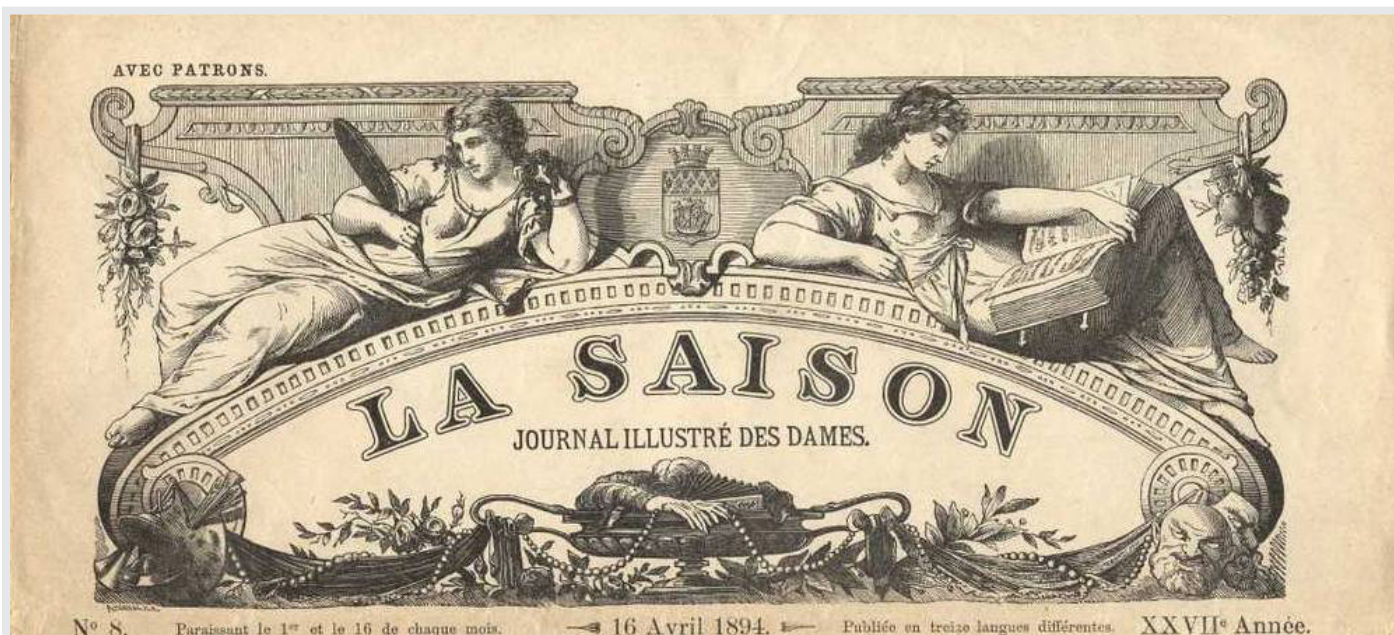
Finally the charter as approved by Sydenham was forwarded to a Scots Presbyterian lawyer, Alexander Gillespie, who had agreed to act as agent for the board in London. Only late in the fall was Gillespie able to report, and then with most discouraging news. The law officers had found all the proceedings in relation to the university to be irregular. First, the colonial legislature could not, in their view, incorporate a university, that being a prerogative of the Crown. Second, this irregular act having received royal assent through the governor general, the Crown could not gainsay itself by issuing a charter to amend its own act. The only course now, the law officers advised, was to disallow the act and begin proceedings all over again.

Alexander Gillespie, reporting this news, was deeply concerned at the "grievous disappointment to all our friends in Canada." He would, he said, be prepared to advise giving up the charter altogether, but as the law officers had

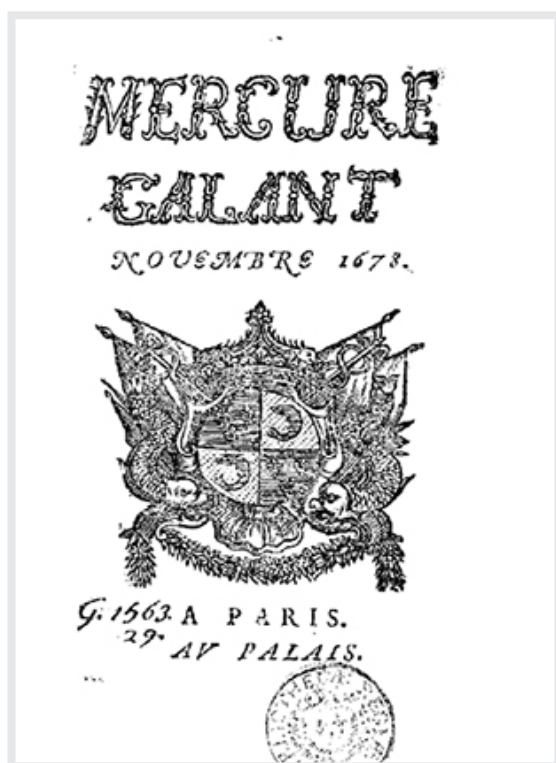
1841. One of four or five letters sent from Canada stamped with a Penny Black. RPSL certificate

Queen's University Archives, Vol 1. 1841-1917 (pp27-28) / Google Books

Sources: The Delcampe.net marketplace/Catalogue of the Christoph Gärtner auction house #45 /Queen's University archives



Women's magazines from yesterday



Although it's perfectly normal nowadays to receive your women's magazine every week (why read just one?) and although the latest issue will provide excellent, feminist advice ("Make your husbands do the dishes, ladies!") this form of writing took time to develop.

Women's magazines first appeared during the second half of the 17th century. At the time, Jean Loret published "La Muse Historique" which enjoyed success from 1650 to 1665. Jean Donneau de Visé picked up where Loret left off with the women's magazine "Mercure Gallant" published between 1672 and 1710.

New magazines like "Journal des Dames" and "Les Annales de l'éducation et du sexe" appeared in the 18th century, which was a relatively progressive time for women's rights. Note



that starting with the French Revolution, there were many new small papers for women.

A split occurred in the 19th century between magazines that promoted a traditional image of women at home and those which, on the contrary, promoted militant feminism. The same split appeared in both French-language and English-language magazines.

The Second Empire period was a dark time for women's magazines because they were simply censored. On the other hand, new magazines appeared soon after the deposition of Napoleon III, including "La Fronde" in 1905, whose circulation reached 200,00 copies!

The major French magazines we know today appeared after this period. "Marie-Claire" was first published in 1937 and "Elle" in 1945. Whether ephemeral or long-lasting, these magazines are very popular with women!

Despite the passing centuries,

many topics remain current, such as fashion, decoration, beauty tips and children's education. On the other hand, the way the topics are presented has changed quite a bit over time!

On the left page

Heading of "La Saison", 16 April 1894.

Cover of the "Mercure Galant", November 1678.

On this page

Cover of "Marie-Claire", June 1937.

Cover of "La Femme chez elle", April 1914.

Cover of the "La Mode" supplement of the "Petit Journal", 1899.

Page of "Le Charivari", February 1835.



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