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Mauritius Post Office: The Bombay Cover

The Quintessence of Philatelic Superlativeness – L.N. & M. Williams, 1953

Feldman Galleries, Geneva – December 1, 2016

Mauritius Post Office: The Bombay Cover

The Quintessence of Philatelic Superlativeness

L.N. & M. Williams, 1953

December 1, 2016

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Viewing in Geneva

November 28 – December 1, 2016



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175, route de Chancy, 1213 Onex,
Geneva, Switzerland

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Acknowledgements

The Editor and DFSA's Publishing Department wish to thank Helen Morgan for writing the foreword of this and the Post Office Printing Plate auction catalogues, which triggered new research and fresh discoveries. Also, a big thank you to David R. Beech for sharing his vast knowledge on the "Post Office" issue; to the Expert Committee at the Royal Philatelic Society London, the British Library, Dr Chin Cheung Chan, David Feldman, Dan Flesher and Ricky Verra.



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Mauritius Post Office: The Bombay Cover

The Quintessence of Philatelic Superlativeness

L.N. & M. Williams, 1953

December 1, 2016

Geneva - Feldman Galleries



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4 10 11
W

POST OFFICE
XONE P



Thos. Jerrom Esq
Secretary to the
Auxiliary Bible
The Esp
Bom

1st June 1858



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Introduction

*by Marcus Orsi,
Chief Philatelist, David Feldman SA*



Dear Collectors and friends,

As you will read in the “sister” catalogue *Mauritius Post Office: The Printing Plate*, in my thirty-five years with David Feldman SA I have been fortunate to have handled practically all of the world’s rarest and most prized stamps, and many of the most renowned covers.

There is no doubt that with only twenty-six examples in existence today, the first postage stamps of Mauritius, the famous “Post Office” issue, represent the absolute pinnacle of the rare stamp market, and have done so ever since they first emerged in Bordeaux in the 1860’s. While the stamps are incredibly rare, the covers which still retain them are even more so, with only six complete covers of the first issue having survived the last 169 years! I invite you to consult the updated “Biographies” section of this catalogue on page 44, for complete information of the source, provenance and current location of these fabulous stamps.

While these statistics bear weight to the scarcity of the Post Office stamps, they do not take into consideration the fact that many of these stamps and covers are, like the paintings of Old Masters, in the hands of museums and national collections and therefore simply not available for purchase. Today, only fourteen stamps are known to be in private hands, with five of these on the three private-owned covers that are, like a renowned work of art, also named: The Bordeaux Cover, the Ball Cover, and the subject of this catalogue, the Bombay Cover.

While still being essentially an “auction catalogue”, such is the history and intrigue behind the Bombay Cover and its two wonderfully-presented and margined examples of the One Penny Post Office stamp, that we believed that something “different” was merited. The following pages therefore tell the story of one of the most prized covers in philately, with page after page of imagery, existing and recent research on provenance, the story behind the author of the letter and its recipient, the complete biographies of all of the Post Office pieces as well as biographies of the most-renowned collectors of the Mauritius “Post Office”—indeed, no doubt the new owner of the Bombay Cover may one day feature in a future update?

We sincerely hope that you enjoy reading this catalogue and that you can join us in Geneva for the auction either in person or watch it through the internet.



Geneva, September 2016

Foreword

by Helen Morgan
*(Author of “The Blue Mauritius, the Hunt for
the World’s most Valuable Stamps”)*



When the Bombay Cover bearing not one but two stunning penny Post Office stamps sold in 1968 it attained the highest price ever at auction for a philatelic item. This wasn't a surprise to those in the know, for the cover had increased steadily in price and desirability since its discovery in a Bombay bazaar in the twilight years of the nineteenth century.

The stamp collecting Weill brothers, who were the purchasers at that 1968 auction, enjoyed the notoriety of owning what many considered the most valuable item of philately in the world. The cover



Bhendy bazaar, Bombay, in the late 1880s. The Bombay Cover was found in such a setting. Photo: Bourne & Shepherd Studio, Bombay branch

itself they kept locked away in a New York bank vault, but they proudly proclaimed their ownership of it in a notice in the windows of their little shop in the French quarter of New Orleans.

In an interview with the Weill brothers in 1971 a journalist, reflecting no doubt the view of the brothers at that time, concluded that the letter was 'too fragile to open' but that 'no one seems to be really interested in the letter'. Five years later the brothers finally agreed to its gently being prised open and the contents read. The recipient of the letter had always been known – Thomas Jerrom Esquire, Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society. The sender was finally revealed to be the Reverend Langrishe Banks, working in Mauritius on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Banks thanked Jerrom for sending bibles to Mauritius, and apologised for the delay in sending thanks as Jerrom hadn't included his return address. Banks had only known whom to thank once Jerrom had sent a follow up letter. Not a correspondence of great import, I found it rather a 'gentle and unimportant slice of colonial life', when first researching the Post Office story.

The most interesting part of the Bombay Cover's story seemed to be its discovery in a Bombay bazaar in the late 1890s, along with its status as probably the most desirable of all the Post Office items – a result of the dazzling brilliance of the two stamps upon it. For as far as used specimens of the one penny Post Office stamps go, these two are in as perfect a condition as could be hoped: their colour is vibrant, their margins generous, and their cancellations are comforting in their authenticity, barely obliterating the young Queen's profiles.

Back when researching *Blue Mauritius* I concluded that the later use of the Post Office stamps on Banks's letter (4 January 1850) was probably explained by the Reverend's having come upon them, forgotten

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.				[1843.			
	Donations.	Am.	Sub. Dues.		Donations.	Am.	Sub. Dues.
Masters Mr. Stoke Newington	1 10 X.			Moorson Capt. C. R. R. N.Y.	12 10 0		
Masters H. W. Esq. Wilson-st. Finsb.	1 10 S.			Moorson Mrs. Captain, James-st.	17 10 0		
Mather Rev. J. Brompton	1 10 S.			Moorson Miss M. R. Whitey	10 10 0		
Matheson W. Esq. Piccon. N.S.	50 0 0			Moorson Capt. W.	10 10 0		
Marson Mrs. Thomas-esq. Hackney	1 0 0 L.			Moorson Miss E. S. Birmingham	10 10 0		
Matthew Mrs. Geo.	1 0 0 L.			Mordy Miss Grace, Worthington	10 10 0		
Matthews Mr. Plymouth	1 0 0 X.			More Mr. Old-street	1 10 L.		
Maude W. Esq. Selaby, nr. Darlingt.	10 10 0			Morison Rev. G. Bombay	1 10 S.		
Mauritius.—Remitted by the Rev.				Morland Mrs. E. Clapton	100 0 0		
Langrishe Banks				Morland Miss		2 2 0 L.	
Baker T. Esq.	1 0 0 X.			Morley John, Esq. Wood-street		1 10 X.	
Banks Rev. L.	1 10 X.			Morley John, Jun. Esq. ditto	25 0 0	2 2 0 X.	
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Dick P. M. Esq.	2 0 0 X.			Morris Mrs. Clifton-pl. Camberwell		1 10 S.	
Jenkins Mr.	0 16 0 X.			Morris Rev. Caleb, (for S.H.) Dun-			
James Col. 12th Regt.	2 0 0 X.			can terrace	50 0 0		
Kelsey N. Esq.	1 0 0 X.			Morton Mr. F. Westminster Bridge-rd.		1 10 X.	
Pearson Dr. 8th regt.	2 0 0 X.			Morton W. J. T. Esq. Camden Town		1 10 S.	
Vagg Mrs.	1 10 X.			Moseley Rev. Dr. Bloomsbury		1 10 L.	
Mavourin Ma Gee	323 0 0			Mosley Oswald, Esq. Cumberland-ter.		1 10 L.	
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Maxwell Mrs. Murray pl. Edinburgh	10 10 0			Moxon J. D. Esq. Bristol		1 10 L.	
Maxwell Mr. A. A. B. Bell-yd.	1 10 L.			Moysey P. Esq. West Wickham		5 5 0 S.	
Maynard Mr. Robt. Walsworth	2 0 0 L.			Moysey Mrs. C. E. Hayes, Kent.		1 10 S.	
Mayne Miss. St. James-st.	0 10 6 X.			M. P.	0 5 0		
Mayo Rev. Dr. Cheam	1 10 X.			M. T.	2 0 0		
Means Mr. Jos. Cumming st.	1 10 L.			Muggeridge Mr. J. Queen-st.		1 10 L.	
M. E. D.	100 0 0			Murray Mr. Kensal Green		1 10 X.	
Meek D. Esq. Whitechurch, Heref.	1 10 S.			Murray Lieut. R.A.		1 10 S.	
Meek G. Esq. Russell-square	1 10 X.			Muspratt J. P. Esq. Abchurch-lane		1 10 M.	
Meekins Mr. Charles, Holborn	1 10 M.			M. W. Grosvenor-street		2 0 0 L.	

List of contributors to the British and Foreign Bible Society, where a Mrs. Brownrigg appears as donor within the donations remitted by Rev. Banks. *The Thirty-Ninth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1843*

and unused in a drawer. This was supported by the reminiscences of a Mauritius postal employee who recalled that locals did occasionally come across specimens of the early Mauritius issues and would ask at the Post Office whether they could still legally be used. Banks may not have been in the habit of using stamps on his letters – Norman Williams reported that none of the letters written by Banks held by the British and Foreign Bible Society in their archives had any stamps on them when he investigated them in 1977.

But with the increase of optical character recognition of out-of-copyright digitised texts by the Internet Archive, Google and Trove there are connections out there waiting to be found that would have been nearly impossible to make for previous researchers of the Bombay Cover. New research on Langrishe Banks reveals a connection that helps support the speculation about his later usage of the Post Office stamps and invests arguably more meaning in the Bombay Cover than in any other item in the Post Office story.

James Stuart Brownrigg was the Postmaster General who oversaw the introduction of Mauritius's first postage stamps. A Mrs Brownrigg appeared on a list of contributors organised by Langrishe Banks for the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1843 (The Thirty-Ninth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society). It is certain, in the small colonial community, that the Brownrigg and Banks families knew each other through Banks's role as a Church of England chaplain. How well did they know one another?

Very well it turns out. On 24 January 1834 Langrishe Banks married Louisa Fyers, the daughter of Colonel Fyers, Royal Engineers. On the same day, and probably as part of the same ceremony, Louisa's

206 *Register.—Mauritius.—Cape of Good Hope, &c.* [JULY, St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.
Dec. 10. At Penang, Mr. Charles Berlie to Miss Mary Ross.
26. At Penang, Ena. C. R. Mackenzie, 46th regt. Madras N.I., to Rachel Rhoda, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Beighton, Protestant missionary.

DEATHS.
Dec. 10. At Malacca, Mr. Wiggins, European overseer of the convicts. He was murdered by a native convict, near Bell's Stockade.
Jan. — On his passage from Batavia to Singapore, aged 32, Capt. Thos. Mackie, of the brig *Lucy*.

Mauritius.
MARRIAGES.
Jan. 24. C. C. Brownrigg, Esq., captain 9th regt., to Rosa Matilda, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Fyers, commanding royal engineers in this island.
— The Rev. *Langrishe Banks*, second colonial chaplain, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Fyers.

GENERAL ORDERS.
April 17. 1834.—The Governor and Council think proper to publish in General Orders the following Extracts from the Hon. Court of Directors' despatches to this Government, dated 22d January 1834.
“ We have to acquaint you that, at the request of his Majesty's Government, we have undertaken to administer the government of your island, in the name of the crown, for one year from the 22d April next (unless a final arrangement should be previously made by the King's Government).
“ We have resolved, in accordance with the wish which his Majesty's Government have expressed, that no vacancies, either in the civil or military establishments, shall be filled up, nor any new appointments made, nor any re-enlisting take place, without previous communi-

Langrishe Banks and Louisa Fyers' wedding notice. *The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Journal*, vol.14, 1834

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 30th March, at Christ Church, St. Lawrence, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Mr. James Arkins, of Sydney, to Miss Margaret O'Connor, of the Glebe.

By special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. H. H. Bobart, on Thursday, March 28, Mr. William Adams, son of James Adams, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, to Miss Louisa Teasdel, only daughter of Mr. R. F. Teasdel, innkeeper, of Parramatta.

On the 12th July, 1849, at St. Thomas's Church, Plaines Wilhems, Mauritius, by the **Rev. Langrish Banks**, second Colonial Chaplain, Henry Alexander Leishman, Esq., to Grace Anna Maria; and Hambly Knapp, Esq., 5th Fusiliers, to Augusta Henrietta Anne, daughters of **James Stuart Brownrigg, Esq.**, Civil Service, grand-daughters of the late General Brownrigg, and grand-nieces of the late General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Baronet, G.C.B.

Double wedding announcement of the marriages of J.S. Brownrigg's daughters. The ceremony was performed by Banks. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 April 1850

sister Rosa Matilda married Charles Cornwallis Brownrigg, elder brother of Postmaster Brownrigg (*The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Journal*, vol.14, 1834). On 12 July 1849 Reverend Banks officiated at the marriage of two of James Stuart Brownrigg's daughters, Grace and Augusta (reported in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 April 1850), and in October the following year he performed the same office at another double wedding ceremony for Ann and Eleanor, the daughters of William Meadows Brownrigg, another of James Stuart's brothers (*The Courier*, Hobart, 8 January 1851). Ann Brownrigg married Amelius Beauclerk Fyers, Banks's younger brother-in-law. The Banks, Fyers and Brownrigg families were well known to each other through their religion and through marriage.



Double wedding announcement of the marriages of J.S. Brownrigg's nieces. This ceremony was also performed by Rev. Banks. *The Courier*, Hobart, 8 January 1851

Imagine this then. It is September 1847. Postmaster Brownrigg, pleased that the island's first stamps have finally been delivered and put to use, souvenirs a few of the more brilliant examples (those lovely margins) and distributes them to family and close friends. They are quite the novelty. A few years later Langrishe Banks finds the stamps he'd been given by Brownrigg, and with no sentimentality (a stamp is a stamp and they all look the same to him) fixes them to his Bombay-bound letter. And away it sails to India, bearing good will and on its way to becoming a legend.

Acknowledgements / Sources

Thanks to John Shawley in Melbourne for chasing up some references for me. The following sources are additional to those noted in chapter 7 of *Blue Mauritius* (which dealt with the Bombay Cover), supporting the new connections between the Brownriggs, Fyers and Banks, as well as the Weill 1971 reference.

'Family Notices', *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW), 1 April 1850, p. 3 (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12916810>)

'Family Notices', *The Courier* (Hobart, Tas.), 8 January 1851, p. 2 (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2961552>)

'Family Notices', *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer* (NSW), 1 February 1851, p. 3 (same as *The Courier*, but more detailed) (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article59771941>)

The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China and Australasia, vol.14, May-August 1834 (https://books.google.com.au/books?id=wSQLAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA206&lpg=RA1-PA206&dq=langrishe+banks+brownrigg&source=bl&ots=QdEDOCjrm_&sig=Tj_sjz4pu-4oIiQwmyR23FfnOO0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj1bCbhuPOAhUCGZQKHUGsBPsQ6AEILDAE#v=onepage&q=langrishe%20banks%20brownrigg&f=false)

The Thirty-Ninth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1843 (<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=fLQPXR2VfmwC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=langrishe+banks+brownrigg&source=bl&ots=35G9juv2x-&sig=PkiIzDToalJN8sjdBomRPJdbQTU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6qKaAvuPOAhVFJZQKHARIB6UQ6AEIHTAA#v=onepage&q=langrishe%20banks%20brownrigg&f=false>)

Foster, Joseph, *The Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage of the British Empire for 1881*, pp.79-80 (Lineage of Henry Brownrigg) (https://books.google.com.au/books?id=uFE4AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=fyers+brownrigg+banks&source=bl&ots=MzHKizilys&sig=Qe8oVfO7GmGJjHe1_W-t5Tg7-TM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjNwfyki-bOAhUCJJQKHRBhCug4ChDoAQg-MAC#v=onepage&q=fyers%20brownrigg%20banks&f=false)

Glendinning, Alex, 'Major Thomas Fyers R.E. in the Channel Islands (1811-1829) by Alex Glendinning: Members' Contributions – March 16th 1999', *La Société Jersiaise*, 1999 (<http://members.societe-jersiaise.org/history/mcmarch99.html>)

Chriss, Nicolas, 'Postage Price Hike Doesn't Bother Them', *The Tuscaloosa News*, 1 August 1971 (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=twIdAAAAIBAJ&sjid=KpwEAAAAIBAJ&pg=7186%2C205418>)

Description

Mauritius “Post Office”: The Bombay Cover

Thursday, December 1, 2016 at 18:00 CET

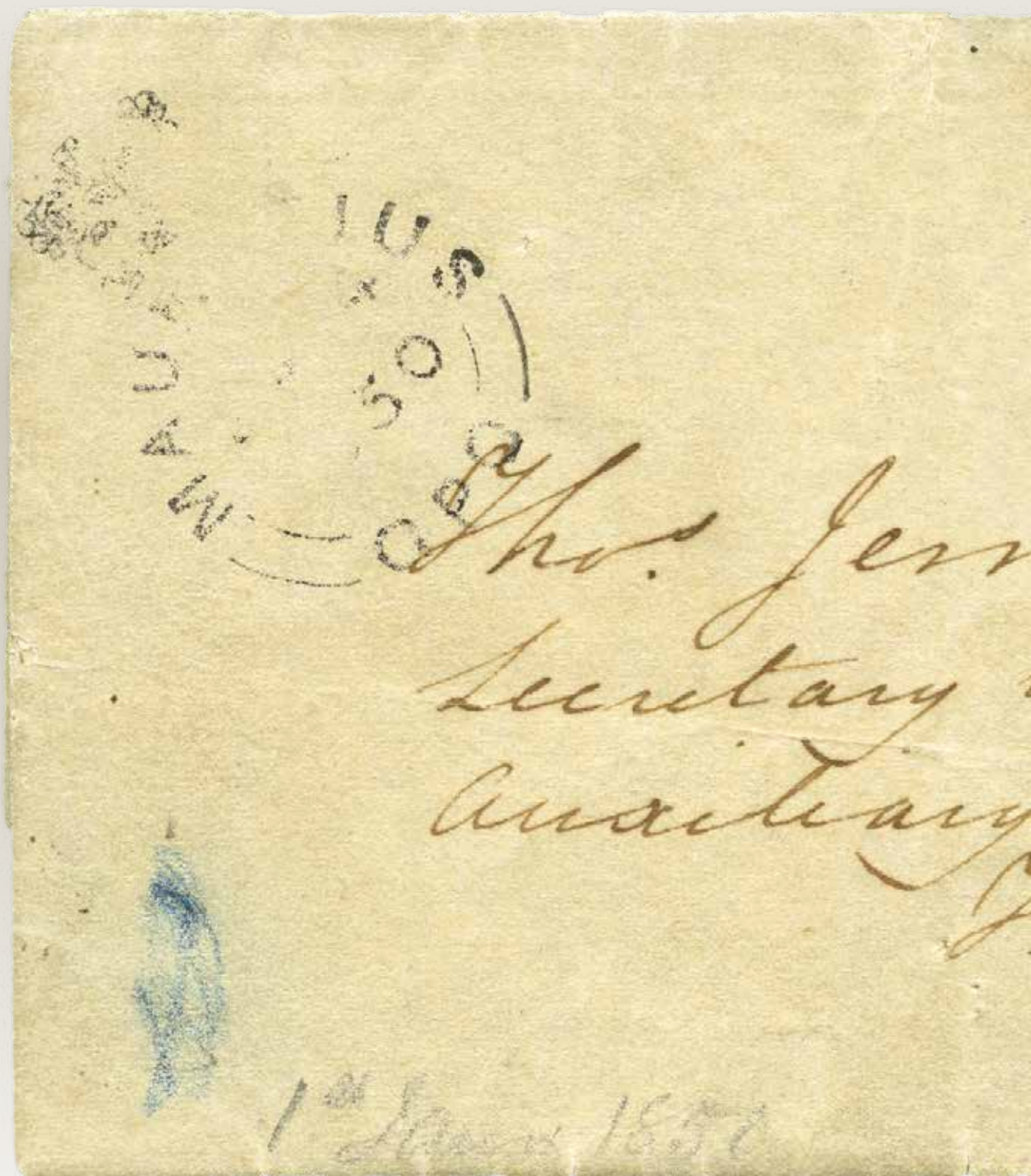


Lot 7

1d. DEEP ORANGE, TWO SINGLES (Stamps Nos. 6 and 7 as per L.N. & M. Williams numbering system, 1993), datelined Port Louis, January 1, 1850, on entire letter addressed to “Thos. Jerrom Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, The Esplanade, Bombay”, cancelled by twelve-bar h.s. in circular format, and the right stamp additionally by handstruck “2” in circle; showing “MAURITIUS/G.P.O” crowned circle d.s. (Jan. 4, 1850) adjacent.

Estimate: € 3'000'000 - € 5'000'000

Auction Start Price: € 2'000'000





Features, Provenance, Exhibitions and Expertise

STAMPS

The stamps are of contrasting shades and impressions—the right stamp very sharp and the left a little heavier—indicative of the primitive printing methods of a single impression from a copper plate on a hand press. Both stamps are of a brilliant colour and fresh with unusually large margins all round.

Stamp No. 6

1847 “Post Office” 1d orange-red with good to very large margins, tied to entire by circular 12-barred cancel, slightly overinked impression, fresh colour, the finest of all the 1d “Post Office” stamps.



Stamp No. 7

1847 “Post Office” 1d orange-red with good to very good margins, tied to entire by circular 12-barred cancel and Indian “2” postage due hs for the 2a sea rate (SD12 in Giles’ *Catalogue of the Handstruck Postage Stamps of India*), deepened colour and minor soiling at the lower right, sharp impression of the Queen’s head and background detail, possibly the second finest of all the 1d “Post Office” stamps.

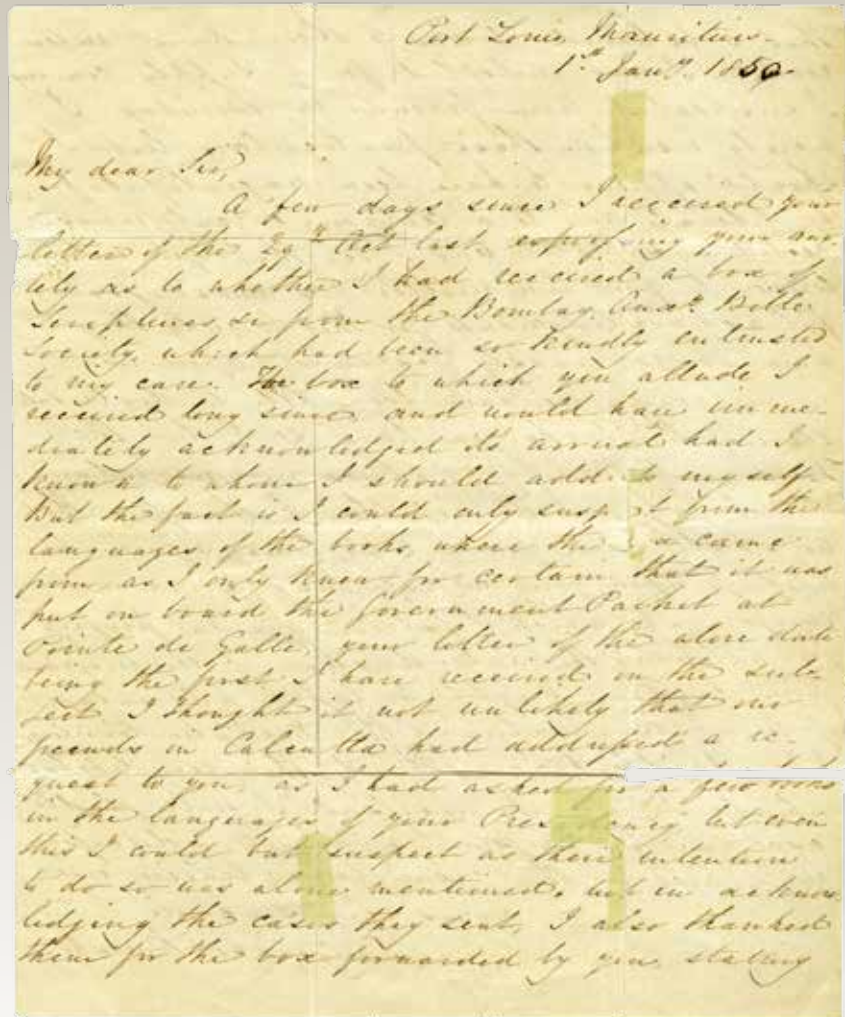


BACK OF THE COVER



Reverse signed by the dealer W. H. Peckitt and dated 11/2/(19)06 during the period when he owned the cover for the second time.

CONTENTS



Shortly after the Dale-Lichtenstein sale of 1968, C. H. C. Harmer wrote "the stamps are not used on an envelope, as has generally been recorded but on a double letter sheet. Unfortunately the paper is so brittle at the folds that it is not now possible to open it without the strong probability of the paper splittings so that we shall probably never know the contents of the letter which do not appear to have been published."

However, the contents of the letter were known after the Weill brothers allowed it to be opened in 1976. The entire letter comprises a double letter sheet written by the Reverend Langrishe Banks on 1 January 1850, which concerns the acknowledgement of receipt of a box of Scriptures.

CANCELS



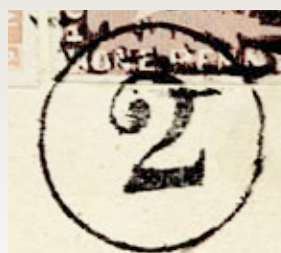
A. Crowned "MAURITIUS/G.P.O
/JA 4/1850" datestamp (HS26
as per Robson Lowe, *The
Encyclopaedia of British Empire
Postage Stamps 1806-1948*)



B. Port Louis circular barred obliterator –twelve horizontal bars– (Proud type K1; C10 as per Robson Lowe, *The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps 1806-1948*)



C. Bombay Ship Letter circular
framed "2" (SD12 as per D.
Hammond Giles, *Catalogue of the
Handstruck Postage Stamps of India*,
Christie's-Robson Lowe, 1989)



CONDITION

The cover has a small cut at right below “Society” in the address panel, the folds have been strengthened and the cover is slightly soiled with a couple of stains.

PROVENANCE

- 1897 C. Howard (purchased for 5 rupees in an Indian bazaar)
- 1898 W. H. Peckitt (£1,600)
- 1898 Vernon Roberts (£1,800)
- 1905 W. H. Peckitt (£2,000)
- 1906 G. H. Worthington (£2,200)
- 1917 A.F. Lichtenstein (a portion of the collection was purchased *en bloc* and the cover, which was included, was reputedly valued at £11,000)
- 1947 L.B. Dale (bequeathed from her father, A.F. Lichtenstein)
- 1968 Raymond H. Weill Co., sale Dale-Lichtenstein Collection, H. R. Harmer, New York, 21 October, lot 1 (\$380,000 – world record price for a philatelic item)
- 1990 Dr. Chan Chin Cheung (Private Sale)
- 1996 Guido Craveri (Private Sale)
- 2007 Current owner (Private Sale)

EXHIBITIONS (Court of Honour)

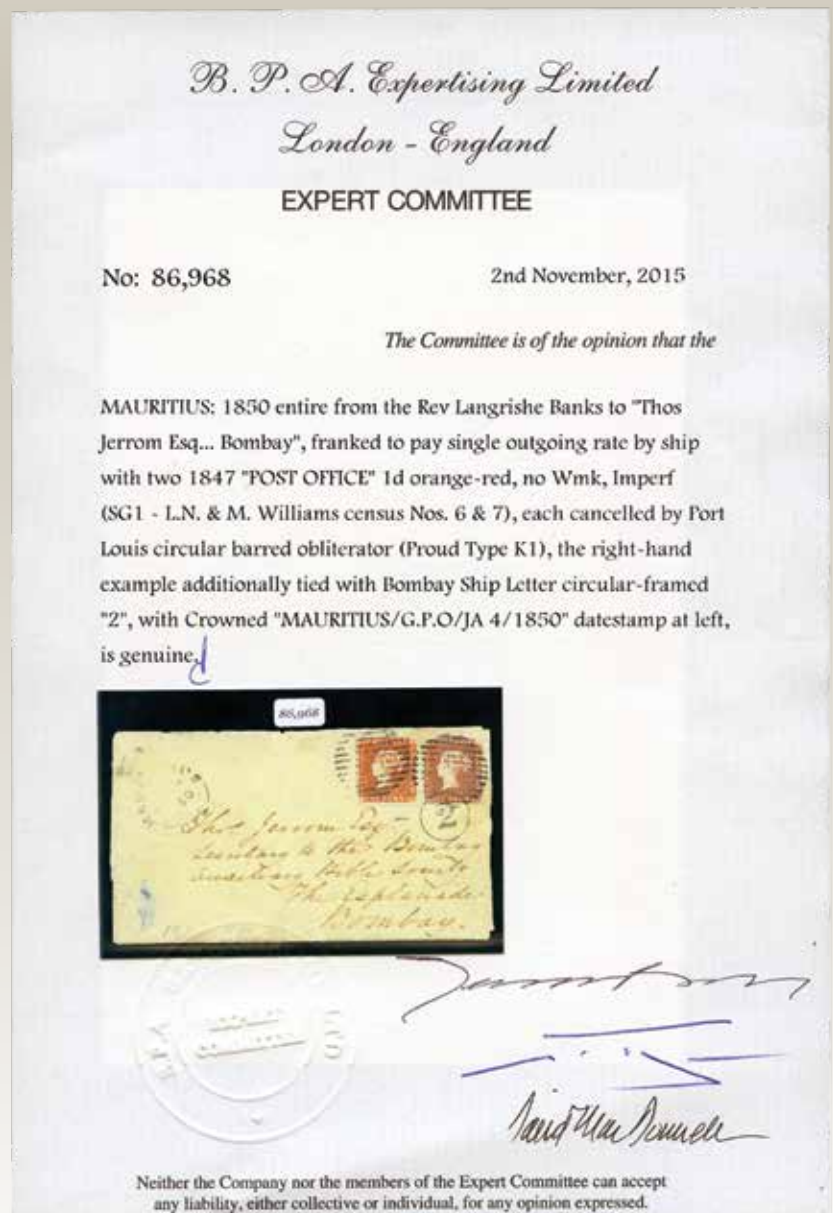
- 1899, June 29 -July 5 International Philatelic Exhibition, Manchester
- 1926, October 16-23 International Philatelic Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York
- 1930, September 12-21 Berlin Philatelic Exhibition (IPOSTA)
- 1935, May 6 -11 Royal Jubilee Exhibition of British Empire Stamps of the Victorian Era
- 1937, June 18-27 Exposition Philatélique Internationale (PEXIP), Paris
- 1960, July 9-16 London International Stamp Exhibition, Royal Festival Hall
- 1963, May 2 Royal Philatelic Society, London
- 1975, June 6-16 Exposition Philatélique Internationale (ARPHILA), Grand Palais, Paris
- 1976, May 29 - June 6 7th U.S.A. International Philatelic Exhibition (Interphil 76), Philadelphia
- 2015, May 13-16 Europhilex London 2015

EXPERTISE

- 1988 Philatelic Foundation certificate
- 1989 & 2015 British Philatelic Association (BPA) certificates
- 2015-16 David Feldman SA has performed several digital imagery analysis and comparative tests between stamps 6 and 7 (as per L.N. & M. Williams numbering system), and the original plate from which they were printed that prove that both stamps belong to the original issue from September 1847.



Philatelic Foundation (1988) and BPA (1989 & 2015) certificates





The re-discovery of the original printing plate from which the 1847 "Post Office" issue stamps were printed, has opened the possibility to confirm if a stamp has indeed been printed with it, as well as if it was done before or after its first re-appearance in 1912, when it was marked to prevent reprints being passed off as genuine stamps.





SUPERIMPOSITION ANALYSIS

Semi-transparent Foreground

The pictures show semi-transparent ultra-high resolution images of stamps 6 (at top) and 7 (at bottom) placed over a mirrored close-up image of the original printing plate's corresponding cliché. With the exception of the markings done to the plate presumably in 1912, every single detail of both the cliché and each stamp corresponds to its counterpart.

Valuation

by David Feldman



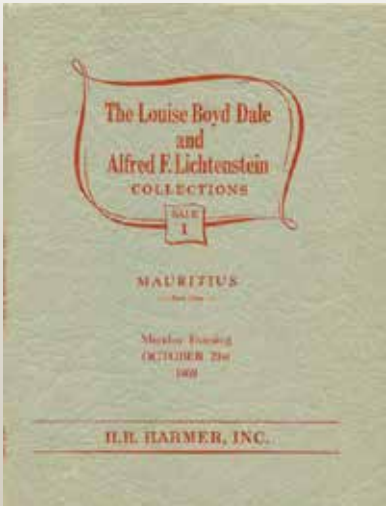
The word “Mauritius” in philately has become synonymous itself with “value” because its first five issues, the “primitives”, have long become and maintained a remarkable record of prices at the top end of stamp values. The first of the “primitives”, the famous “Post Office” One Penny and Two Pence stamps have indeed earned the name as being the “Leonardo Da Vincis” of the philately world to reflect their prestige, beauty, importance and place at the top of the world philatelic pyramid. I have been asked for the purpose of this auction to write a word regarding the value of the famous Bombay Cover, that exceptional cover referred to by the Williams brothers as “the quintessence of philatelic superlativeness”, because the start price printed against the presentation offer is not meant to be an indication of value but just a figure to start the bidding since this jewel of world philately must be sold at the auction.

The easiest and simplest method of valuation is by comparison. There are only five existing covers bearing post office stamps, three of which are Ball Invitation Envelopes, each bearing a single of the One Penny stamp. The only one of these in private hands was sold in 2007 for a figure in excess of US\$ 3 million. The other two are the Bordeaux and Bombay covers. The Bordeaux bears both values while the Bombay bears two examples of the One Penny, but these two stamps are not just the finest One Penny stamps existing but the only “Post Office” stamps with decent margins (excepting for the two pence in the Royal collection) and the margins are not just very fine, but outstanding.

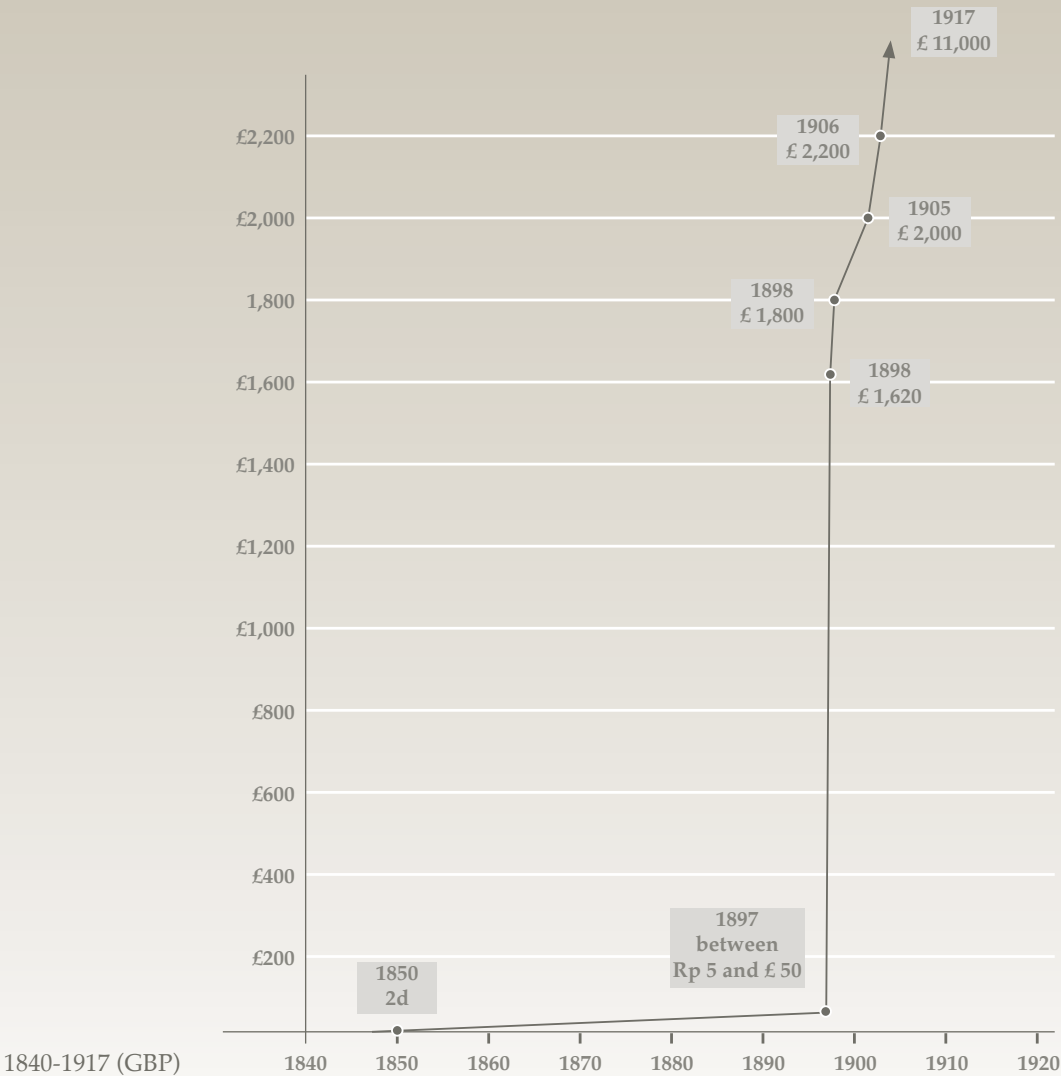
The Weill brothers had owned the Bordeaux cover when Hiroyuki Kanai was forming his collection of Mauritius, which became the greatest ever formed of the country. He wanted to buy the cover from the Weill brothers but they refused saying it was their prize item and “pièce de vitrine” which they needed to keep to preserve a top reputation. When the Bombay Cover came for auction in 1968 with the dispersal of the Dale Liechtenstein collection, the Weill brothers considered that cover as an equal to the Bordeaux in value but preferable in quality. They proposed to Kanai that if they should be lucky enough to buy it at the auction, then they would agree to sell to him the Bordeaux cover at the same price. Kanai agreed. At the auction they bought the Bombay Cover for US\$380,000, then the highest price ever paid for a philatelic item. They happily sold the Bordeaux to Kanai for the same price believing they had the better item.

The rest is well known. In 1993 at the Kanai auction, our company had the honour to achieve once again a highest in philately, selling the Bordeaux cover for Sfr. 6,123,750, all commissions and taxes included. Both the Bombay and Bordeaux covers were considered the same value in 1968, some connoisseurs preferring one or the other. Now, twenty-three years since that auction, what is the value of the Bombay Cover? Well, we shall find out shortly.

On the left, the catalogue of the 1st part of H.R. Harmer's Dale-Lichtenstein Mauritius auction from 21 October 1968, where the Bombay Cover fetched US\$ 380,000, the highest ever price paid for any philatelic item at the time. On the right, the Christies Robson Lowe auction catalogue of 22 November 1989, "Rarities of Mauritius and British Guiana from The Weill Brothers' Stock", where the cover was estimated at Sfr. 3 to 4 Million.



VALUE HISTORY (1850-2016)





David Feldman's December 1, 2016 auction catalogue, the Bombay Cover being estimated at €3 to 5 Million



Thomas Jerrom, Langrishe Banks and a Bazaar Find*

Alex Porter, ed.

*This article contains extracts from Harmer, C.H.C., *The 'Thos. Jerrom' Mauritius Letter*, in *The London Philatelist*, Vol 78, No. 913, January 1969; Morgan, Helen, *Blue Mauritius, the Hunt for the World's most Valuable Stamps*, Atlantic Books, London, 2006; L.N. Williams, *Mauritius 1847 1d*, in *The Philatelist*, Vol 43, No. 6, pp. 172-173, March 1977, and Ibbotson, Peter, *Langrishe Banks, Mauritius Letter Writer*, in *The Philatelist*, Vol 43, No. 10, p. 301 July 1977

Thos. Jerrom Esq.
 Secretary to the Bombay
 Auxiliary Bible Society
 The Esplanade
 Bombay.

Up until 1897, only seventeen examples of the Mauritius “Post Office” stamps were known to exist, all of which had changed hands within the still nascent world of stamp collecting for unprecedented sums of money. They were considered to be “the” greatest rarities and described as “unattainables”, beyond the reach of the ordinary collector. By the turn of the 20th century, both the fame earned by the “Post Office” issue and the fabulous prices fetched by the stamps whenever they surfaced on the market, kept alive the aspiration of collectors and philatelists alike to one day discover a new specimen. Indeed, the way some of these stamps were found gave them the momentum to keep looking for one.

All of the known stamps had been found either in France—most of them—or in Mauritius, which made it unlikely that they be found elsewhere in the world. Nevertheless, Charles Howard, a railway employee in Bombay who “certainly knew something about stamps”¹, made an amazing discovery while, as Helen Morgan describes, “walking among the gilded birdcages, spices and rolls of shimmering textiles displayed on the stalls running the length of a Bombay bazaar. There, one day in 1897”, Morgan continues, “he came across some old stamps and began sorting through them, when two brilliant orange-red portraits of the Queen caught

1. C.H.C. Harmer quotes a report on the *Evening Standard* from 14 October 1968. There, H.G. Slater from Reigate, Surrey, is also quoted as saying that he knew Charles Howard, who was a close friend of his father. He states that Howard was asked five rupees for ‘a bag of stamps’ and was obliged to borrow from his friends. He ‘went back with the money in the evening and just beat by a few minutes somebody who was after it’. Mr Slater refers to five rupees as the equivalent of £4 10s, which Harmer proved to be wrong as the rupee was 1s 4d in 1897 (i.e. five rupees equaled 6s 8d.) However, the Williams brothers, quoting from *Le Timbre-Poste*, mention the original purchase price of the letter as £ 50, and in *Stamps of Great Price*, Nevile Stocken says Howard paid only ‘a few rupees’.

his eye. It looked like an envelope but was in fact a folded letter sheet: a single sheet of paper with the contents written on one side, folded up into a rectangle resembling an envelope with the address inscribed on the front. Side by side on the front were two one penny 'Post Office' stamps from Mauritius, both impressions still beautifully clear despite the dark lines of the cancellation. The letter was addressed to 'Thos. Jerrom Esqr., Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, The Esplanade, Bombay'. A date stamp in the left-hand side corner revealed that the letter had been posted from Mauritius on 4 January 1850—a rare and interesting find", unknown to philatelists prior to that day in 1897.

The name of the recipient of the letter, his location and even his position were of course known—all of them appearing handwritten on the front of the lettersheet—as were the postage date and rate paid to get the letter from Port Louis to Bombay. Yet, aside from that, there was no more information available about Thomas Jerrom until H.R. Harmer's auction of 1968. In his article *The 'Thos. Jerrom' Mauritius Letter*, C.H.C. Harmer writes that as a result of seeing an illustration of the letter in *The Daily Telegraph*, Miss Margret Jerrome, aged 73 at the time, of Littleover, Derbyshire, gave

The Malhotra House, in the Esplanade, current location of the Auxiliary Secretary Bible Society of India in Mumbai. Probably the very place where the Bombay Cover arrived, though the building may have looked different in 1850 (Photo: Jerome Ryan, www.mountainsoftravelphotos.com)





The HMS Owen Glendower (launched in 1808). This vessel took Thomas Jerrom to India in 1847 (Royal Naval Museum / Wikimedia Commons)

to the *Derby Evening Telegram* some interesting information which was published on 24 October 1968.

She was the grand-daughter of Samuel Jerrom, the brother of Thomas to whom the letter is addressed. The family was of Huguenot descent and the spelling of the name had changed over the years.

With the information provided by Margaret Jerrome, rounded off with the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) records and the research made by L.N. Williams, Peter Ibbotson and Harmer himself on both the writer and the recipient of the letter, we now know that Thomas Jerrom was born in Ockbrook, Derbyshire on 21 June 1816. He was something of an infant prodigy, as he could read the bible when he was four, and by the time he reached six years of age he was able to write. In those days, in England, both skills were learned, if at all, at a later stage in life; that form of education was the exception rather than the rule. One day, he listened particularly attentively to a sermon preached in Ockbrook parish church, where a call was raised for volunteers for missionary work. Jerrom decided to devote himself to such work.

From 1843 Jerrom was trained at the Church Missionary Society College, Islington, and became a Deacon on 20 December 1846. In the Autumn of 1847 he sailed for India aboard the *Owen Glendower*. He was ordained as a priest by the Bishop of Bombay on 4 December 1848, to be later appointed Principal of the Robert Money School. In 1849 he became Secretary of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society. At Bombay he was greatly liked. He was, perhaps, over-generous in answering the demands made to him, as evidenced later by the letter itself.

According to Margaret Jerrome's testimony, Thomas Jerrom was allegedly "obliged to take a sea voyage in 1851 due to failing health from which he never returned, being buried at sea." While researching on the subject, C.H.C. Harmer came across several documents from Jerrom to the C.M.S. in London and from his wife which add to the story and refute this last statement.

Harmer found out that, before joining the clergy, Jerrom had been married and was already a widower—in his application to enter the C.M.S.

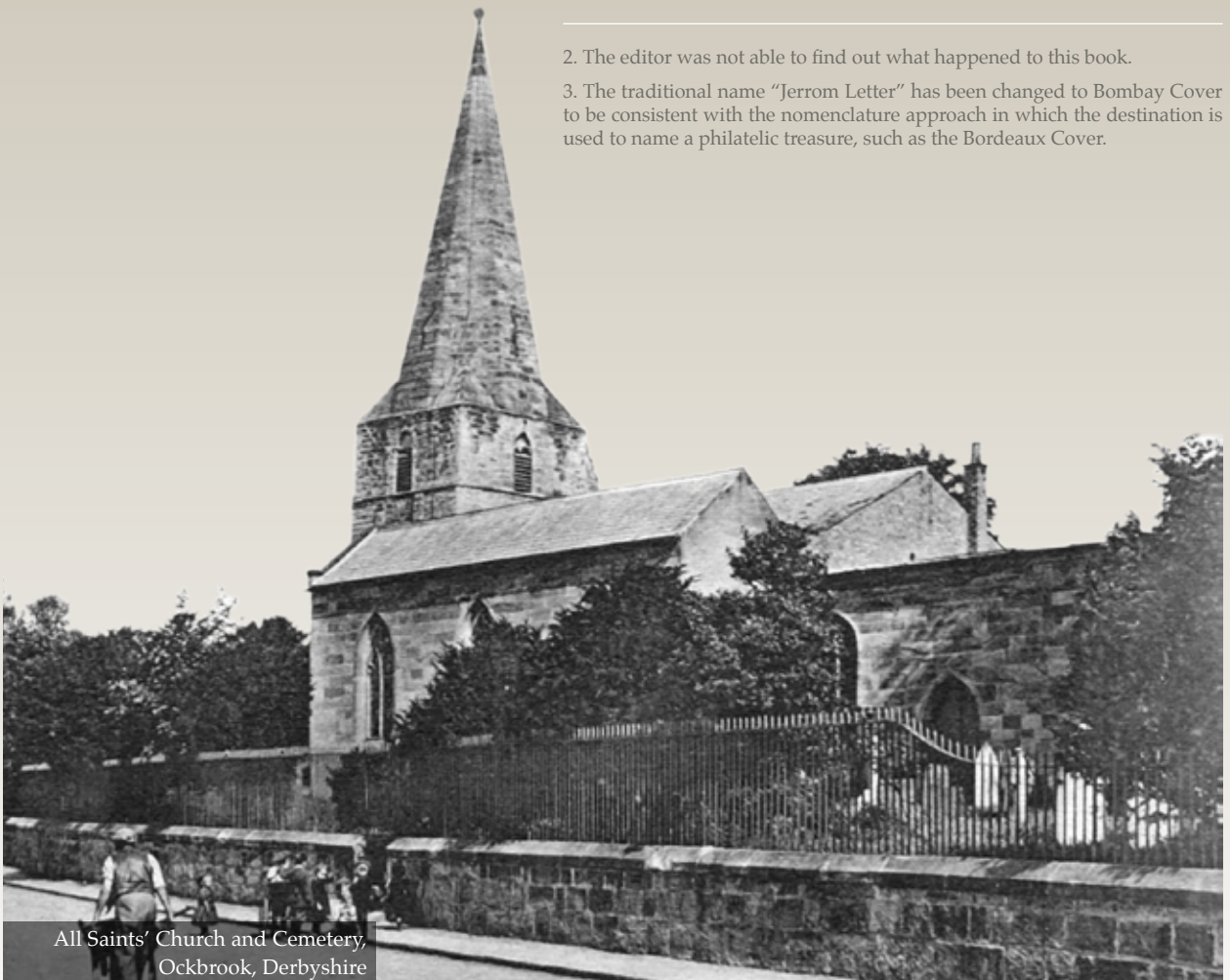
College he mentions ‘the illness and death of my wife’ and that he was then employed in the shoemaking business. In a letter, dated 15 December 1847, Jerrom refers to the journey to Bombay taking sixteen weeks and three days, adding ‘our passage was considered quick for the season’. In another, he asks if Miss Sarah Clarke of Sandford, Oxon, could come to India as they wished to get married. They were married early in 1851 but Jerrom died just three months later at Nasik, in the northwest region of Maharashtra, on 30 May. Sarah Jerrom remained in India after her husband’s death and worked for the Home and Colonial School Society.

Thomas Jerrom left behind him a sea chest containing 17 of the sermons which he had written. Those sermons were bound into a book by P. Pearl, of Derby. Margaret Jerrome is reported to have said about the book that she had plans for selling it in America. “I feel,” she said, “they will cause quite a bit of interest”².

While Thomas Jerrom’s biography had been more or less shaped, the contents of the then called “Jerrom Letter”³, which most certainly would have contained information on its sender and the motive for the correspondence, remained unknown until 1976—there are no recordings of it being opened before. On various occasions long after its original acquisition by Alfred Lichtenstein—more particularly in 1950, 1960 and

2. The editor was not able to find out what happened to this book.

3. The traditional name “Jerrom Letter” has been changed to Bombay Cover to be consistent with the nomenclature approach in which the destination is used to name a philatelic treasure, such as the Bordeaux Cover.



All Saints' Church and Cemetery,
Ockbrook, Derbyshire

Port Louis, Mauritius.
1st Jan^y. 1850.

My dear Sir,

A few days since I received your letter of the 29th Oct last, expressing your anxiety as to whether I had received a box of Scriptures or from the Bombay Anti-Bible Society, which had been so kindly entrusted to my care. The box to which you allude I received long since, and would have immediately acknowledged its arrival had I known to whom I should address myself. But the fact is I could only surmise from the languages of the books, where the box came from, as I only knew for certain that it was put on board the Government Packet at Pointe de Galle, your letter of the above date being the first I have received on the subject. I thought it not unlikely that our friends in Calcutta had addressed a request to you, as I had asked for a few books in the languages of your Presidency, but even this I could but suspect as their intention to do so was alone mentioned, but in acknowledging the cases they sent, I also thanked them for the box forwarded by you, stating

before auction in 1968—experts in philately, led by L.N. Williams, requested that the letter be opened to enable the contents to be read and the name of the writer ascertained. All these requests were refused, the last one on the specific ground that "... it was clear that the paper was so brittle that they were afraid it would all split. For this reason they did not do it and... are very unwilling to touch it." It seemed as though the letter would remain a closed book.

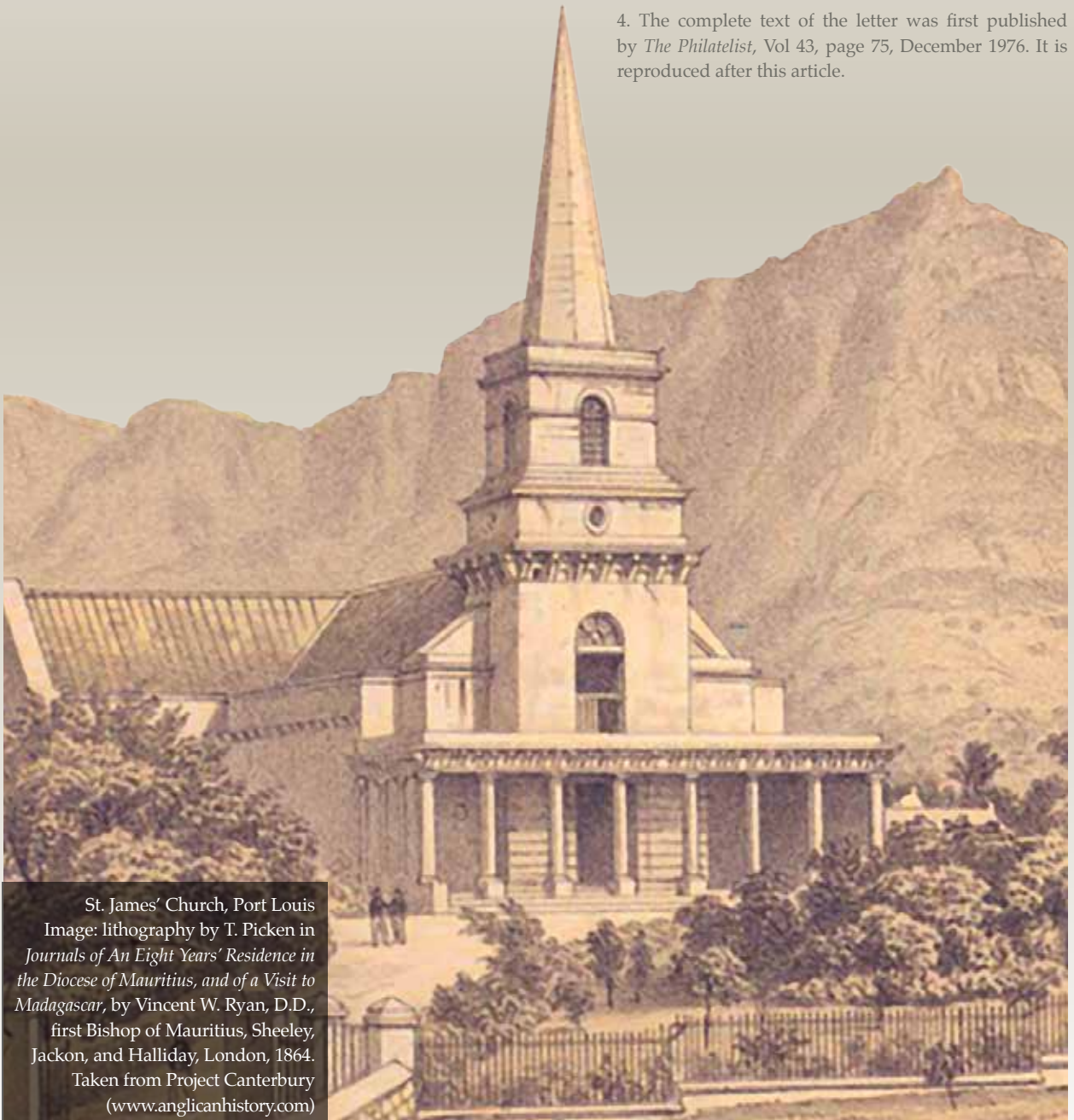
First page of the letter from Rev. Langrishe Banks to Thomas Jerrom, dated 1 January 1850.

Then, in 1976, its owners at that time, the Weill Brothers, agreed to open it for examination and its substance was revealed to the world. Thomas Jerrom could finally be linked to the sender of the celebrated letter and to the nature of his correspondence⁴.

The writer of the letter was another clergy member, Reverend Langrishe Banks. We know some facts about his life through the research of L.N. Williams and Peter Ibbotson. Both published articles in *The Philatelist* in 1977 (March and July respectively), after the opening of the letter, which had made news in the philatelic world.

Langrishe Banks was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, on 16 November 1802, the son of William Banks, a merchant or shopkeeper.

4. The complete text of the letter was first published by *The Philatelist*, Vol 43, page 75, December 1976. It is reproduced after this article.



St. James' Church, Port Louis
Image: lithography by T. Picken in
*Journals of An Eight Years' Residence in
the Diocese of Mauritius, and of a Visit to
Madagascar*, by Vincent W. Ryan, D.D.,
first Bishop of Mauritius, Sheeley,
Jackson, and Halliday, London, 1864.
Taken from Project Canterbury
(www.anglicanhistory.com)

His unusual forename was bestowed on him, possibly, in deference to the baronetcy family (of Kilkenny), whose house near Petersfield bore the name Langrishe. He attended Trinity College Dublin and entered Cambridge University on 18 October 1819, where he obtained his B.A. in 1824.

He was appointed Second Civil Chaplain in Mauritius by the Secretary of State for the colonies early in 1833 “with a salary of £400 p.a. plus £50 horse allowance”. At first he was based at Port Louis as assistant to Senior Chaplain Alexander Denny, who had restored the old Saint James’ Anglican Church, which had been a gunpowder magazine during the French occupation of the island, and for which restoration a convenient roof and an octagonal spire were laid on top, giving the austere building the look of a church. On Christmas Day 1831, the restored church was opened for service⁵.

As per Peter Ibbotson, though apparently not a very good preacher, Banks was popular among sailors from visiting ships and among Protestants who were patients at the Civil Hospital and his services at St. James’ Church were well attended. He was introduced to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for whom he subsequently helped to distribute its bibles in the colony. Indeed, from Mauritius he wrote several letters to the Society and they are still preserved in the archives—unfortunately none of them bears “Post Office” Mauritius or any stamps at all.

In 1834, he married Louisa, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fyers, who later commanded the Royal Engineers in Mauritius, became a major-general and died in May 1847 at Woolwich.

Within a year of their arrival, Langrishe Banks and his wife convinced the wealthy ladies of the parish to take an interest in the educational welfare of the children of the ex-slaves and eventually formed the local branch of the Ladies’ Negro Education Society. This Society established a school at Grand River North West of which he was first Superintendent.

In 1840, after being appointed First Secretary of the Government Education Committee, Banks moved from Port Louis to Beau Bassin where a number of English families had settled. The Society for the

5. With information from *Port Louis - The Saint James Anglican Cathedral*, in Vintage Mauritius (www.vintagemauritius.org)



St. Thomas’ Church, Beau Bassin, funded, designed and built by Langrishe Banks between 1840 and 1845. Image: lithography by T. Picken

Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG) and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK) helped him to start a school which later became the first Government School in the district. He used it for religious services on Sundays.

Between 1840 and 1845, Banks, though no architect, devoted himself to the building of an Anglican church in Beau Bassin. He raised funds, bought a plot of land and designed it himself. Lady Gomm, the Governor's wife, laid the foundation stone of the new church at Plaines Wilhelms on 20 December 1845. It was finally opened for worship as St. Thomas' Church on 18 October 1846.

Alexander Denny then transferred Banks from Beau Bassin to Mahébourg to be Military and Civil Chaplain, and later transferred him back to St. James' Church in Port Louis.

On 1 January 1850, Banks wrote the famous letter and posted it on 4 January. He was replying to a letter sent to him by Jerrom from Bombay, dated 29 October 1849. There, he acknowledges the receipt of a box of scriptures and apologises for not doing so earlier as, due to a confusion regarding the sender of the box, he did not know to whom he should reply.

Philatelists and enthusiasts have always wondered about the span existing between the date of issue of the "Post Office" stamps and the date of use of the two red one penny on Banks' letter. L.N. Williams suggests that the likelihood of the Reverend being a new issue investor—as the editor of *The Philatelist* had implied soon after the opening of the letter in 1976⁶—would seem to be remote in the days before there were any stamp dealers. "One can not" Williams implies, "of course, rule out the possibility that he bought them in 1847 as souvenirs and then tired of them. The answer may be the entirely mundane one that they were bought, overlooked and turned up again in time to use. (...) Or, perhaps, the answer is to be found in a habit, which some people now have: that of stamping an envelope before addressing it. (...) Could it be that Rev. Langrishe Banks acquired the habit and 'long since' (that is soon after receipt of the book of scriptures etc.) stamped the letter sheet before realising that he did not know to whom, or what, to write and, being a careful man, kept it by him until receipt of the letter of 29 October 1849 provided the necessary information? His letter is dated 1 January 1850. Was it written as a result of a, and if so what, New Year's resolution?"

Now we know, owing to Helen Morgan's new findings, that through both Langrishe Banks' role as a Church of England Chaplain and family ties built upon several marriages—some of which Banks performed himself—there was a close connection between the Banks and the Brownrigg families—James Stuart Brownrigg being the island's Postmaster General. Morgan suggests that Brownrigg might have given Banks some stamps (at least those two borne by the Bombay Cover) as a souvenir of Mauritius' first issue of postage stamps and that years later, no sentimentality attached, he affixed them to the letter addressed to Jerrom in Bombay.

In 1854 an epidemic of cholera hit and spread through Mauritius, causing almost 3,500 deaths in Port Louis alone during the period from

6. *The Philatelist*, Vol 43, 1976 [ed. note: incomplete reference]

25 May to 1 August. Banks insisted on staying at his post in the Civil Hospital and on performing his ecclesiastical duties at the cemetery. He caught the disease and died on 21 June. Incidentally, Thomas Jerrom, who had died three years earlier, would have celebrated his 38th birthday on that day. Memorial tablets to him exist at both St. James' and St. Thomas' Churches. His death was announced in the November issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Interestingly, Langrishe Banks is briefly mentioned in the book *Journals of An Eight Years' Residence in the Diocese of Mauritius, and of a Visit to Madagascar*, by Vincent W. Ryan (published in 1864). Ryan was appointed by the Church of England as first Bishop of Mauritius on 30 November 1854 in London, just a few months following Banks' death. He arrived in Mauritius, after funding his mission while still in England, on 11 June 1855 after an 82-day sea voyage. In the book, the Bishop describes how, after his eldest son fell ill just a few days following their arrival "through the kindness of Captain and Mrs. Brownrigg we had the opportunity to take him to Beau Bassin, about six miles from the town; and then we occupied for a month a house at Grand River; (...) and then we moved into the house of the late chaplain, Mr. Banks, where we stayed until January 1858".

To conclude, as C.H.C. Harmer wrote in his 1969 article: "whilst (almost) none of this is of direct philatelic interest, since it refers to what is generally accepted as philately's most outstanding piece it is perhaps desirable to place it on record".



Text of the Letter*

Langrishe Banks

* First published in The Philatelist, Vol 43, p 75, December 1976;
reproduced in L.N. Williams, *Encycopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*,
Vol 1 – The Stories, David Feldman SA, Geneva, 1993

Port Louis, Mauritius

1st January 1850

My Dear Sir,

A few days ago I received your letter of the 29th Oct last expressing your anxiety as to whether I received a box of scriptures etc. from the Bombay Aux Bible Society which had been so kindly entrusted to my care. The box to which you allude I received long since and would have immediately acknowledged its arrival had I known to whom I should address myself. But the fact is I could only suspect it from the language of the books where the box came from as I only knew for certain that it was put on board the Government packet out of Pointe de Galle, your letter of the above date being the first I have received on the subject. I thought it not unlikely that our friends in Calcutta had addressed a request to you as I asked for a few books in the languages of your Presidency but even this I could suspect their intention to do so was alone mentioned (but) in acknowledging the cases they sent, I also thanked for the box forwarded to you stating / that I believe it was to their kind intention I was indebted for a supply coming I suspected from friends in Bombay. I merely mention these particulars lest I should appear to have been ungrateful for so liberal and to a certain extent unexpected a supply and I beg that you will carry to your Committee my most grateful acknowledgements for the bounty they have so generously bestowed upon us.*

Already we have been able to distribute some of the books you have sent, but the number of Bombay natives in our island is not large. I do not think therefore that we shall need for a long time again to trespass upon you unless that some arrangements which I believe are in progress for allowing the introduction of immigrants from Madras might be taken advantage of by a strong native of the Mahmable territory. I can hardly however think this very likely. Should I find it necessary I will gladly use your permission again to address you, in the meantime believe me.

*Yours very sincerely**Langrishe Banks*

* End of first page.

1847 Mauritius “Post Office” Issue: The Biographies*

L.N. Williams



L.N. Williams

* Following, all the known 1847 “Post Office” Issue items are described and its purchase and ownership histories revised. The texts are from Williams, L.N., *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, Vol 2, The Biographies, David Feldman SA, Geneva, 1997, updated with information from Billion, Feldman, Hahn, *The Biographies of All the Mauritius ‘Post Office’ Stamps*, in *Die Blaue Mauritius. Das Treffen der Königinnen in Berlin*, Museumsstiftung Post und Telekommunikation, Berlin, 2011.



Jean-Baptiste Moens

The first attempt to chronicle the biographies of the nineteen known examples of the Post Office Mauritius issue was made in 1898; the chronicle in *Le Timbre-Poste* vol 37 pp 87-93 June 1899 was compiled by Jean-Baptiste Moens, through whose hands nine of the stamps had passed; he added to the biographies a bare list of dates, names and amounts, and placed an asterisk before the name of a collector, omitting it if the person concerned was a dealer. The article and biographies were, in part, translated and printed in the "Philatelic Review of Reviews" as part of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, vol 9 pp 172-175 September 1899. Corrections of some of the details were printed in *Le Timbre-Poste* vol 37 pp 141-142 September 1899. Corrections of some of the details were printed again in *Le Timbre-Poste* vol 38 p 342 November 1900.

In *The Postage Stamps... of the British Colonies... in Africa* Part 2 on pp152-159 appeared a translation of the chronicle by Moens, with some additions by E.D. Bacon including a biography of the envelope previously numbered 20, now renumbered 5. Hugo Krötzsch brought the biographies up to date in his journal *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* vol 15 pp 21-25 February 1904.

Dr. Georges Brunel in his *Le Timbre-Poste* (Paris) Vol 5 pp 1213-1216 May 1916 repeated the previous attempts and added a few details collated from other periodical publications. In *Bulletin Mensuel de la Maison Theodore Champion* for June and July 1920 Brunel attempted to add to the biographies and he repeated his attempt in *Les Timbres-Poste de l'Ile Maurice* Paris 1928. In *Stamps of Great Price* pp 51-54 certain details appear. At the end of 1939 some notes on the subject by C.J. Phillips appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* pp. 263-273.

These attempts conflict on many points. In *Stamp Review* for May 1937 we attempted to set out the biographies of the then twenty-five known examples, but subsequent research and world-wide correspondence resulted in the revised biographies appearing in *Famous Stamps* and then *Stamps of Fame*. Because of the conflict with earlier biographies we, as far as possible, avoided references to them other than that of Moens. Continuous efforts over the years since then resulted in the present biographies which, while not unchallengeable, represent the fruition of attempts to record fact not fiction.

The identifying numbers are those which were first assigned to the stamps by Moens. With one or two confusing exceptions they reflect the sequence of their discovery by philatelists.

Two 1 d. (1, 2) and three 2d. (13, 16, 17) are unused, or, as the French have it, *passant pour neuf*. They are uncanceled. It is unlikely that any unused Post Office Mauritius was bought and never used as the known examples were probably removed by Mme Borchard from correspondence uncanceled.

In the case of one item the position is unclear. Information about it was provided by Mr. Hiroyuki Kanai and is listed as No 27 in *Stamp Collecting* vol 137 p 439 (24 April 1980). However, certification by a recognised expertising authority has never been obtained and the item has been placed in the special category as Limbo No 1.

Ed. Note: For reasons of practicality, the nomenclature proposed by L.N. Williams in his *Encycopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, Vol 2 – The Biographies, David Feldman SA, Geneva, 1993, is used. To help identification with the traditional Moens’ organisational numbering, refer to the next table (Williams’ nomenclature followed by Moens’):

1 – X	10 – IV	18 – XXIII
2 – VIII	11 – VII	19 – V
3 – XV	12 – XXVI	20 – XII
4 – XVII	Limbo 1 – XXVII	21 – XIII
5 – XX	13 – III	22 – XXV
6 – XVIII	14 – XXIV	23 – XXI
7 – XIX	15 – IX	24 – XXII
8 – XVI	16 – XIV	25 – II
9 – XI	17 – VI	26 – I





The Mauritius "Post Office" Issue Printing Plate*

Mauritius "Post Office" issue printing plate: intaglio (as opposite to relief) printing plate in copper; width 81.05 mm x height 60.6 mm, showing a single cliché of the 1d and 2d values each measuring width 20.4 mm x height 23.6 mm, with a separation of 31 mm between the engravings; both values showing the inscription "POST OFFICE" "POSTAGE" "MAURITIUS" and either "ONE PENNY" or "TWO PENCE" bordering a portrait of Queen Victoria, with background shading of vertical and diagonal lines (approx. 50 degrees CCW or CW respectively).

- 1847 Sir William Maynard Gomm, Governor of Mauritius, ordered the issue of postage stamps for the island through Ordinance 13.
- 1847, September Joseph Marie Barnard, a local jeweler and watchmaker engraved the plate with 2 values (1d. and 2d.). 500 of each were printed. Then it disappeared.
- 1912 The plate re-appeared in the hands of Dominic Henry Colnaghi.
- 1912 Neville Stocken purchased it for "a consideration in cash".
- 1912 David Field bought the "Post Office" plate
- 1912 Sydney Loder bought it from David Field.
- 1930(?) Maurice Burrus acquired the plate. After his death in 1959 it seems to have disappeared again.
- 1959(?) Odile Burrus inherited the plate.
- 2013 Paul Burrus found the plate in Odile's affairs after her death.
- 2015 The Burrus family approached David Feldman SA in Geneva for guidance.
- 2015, May 13 The re-discovery of the plate was announced and it was exhibited for the first time in 80 Years at *Europhilex London 2015*.
- 2016 Consigned to David Feldman SA.
- 2016, December 1 Upcoming auction: David Feldman in Geneva: The 1847 Mauritius "Post Office" Issue Printing Plate, lot 1. Estimated at €2,000,000 - 3,000,000

* Having been re-discovered only last year, this item is the latest addition to the "Post Office" issue biographies and has not yet been given a classification number.



No 1

1d Unused. The stamp is not cut into at any place. There are two thinnings on the back; one is under the mount, the other is a hardly visible spot.

- 186(?) No 1 was found by Mme Borchard.
- 186(?) Mme Desbois acquired No 1.
- 1870, January 2 E. Lalanne obtained No 1 from Mme Desbois for services rendered in helping her to dispose of a lot of stamps.
- 1893 July Piet Lataudrie bought Lalanne's collection through the agency of Marcel Pouget for Fr. 60,000 (£2,400).
- 1893, August 25 Stanley Gibbons Ltd bought No 13 together with No 1 for £680.
- 1893 W.B. Avery bought Nos 13 and 1.
- 1909 W.H. Pekitt bought Avery's collection for £24,500.
- 1909 H.J. Duveen bought Nos 13 and 1, paying partly in cash and partly by the exchange of Nos 17 and 5.
- 1923 Arthur Hind bought Nos 13 and 1 through the agency of C.J. Philips for about £30,000.
- 1934, June 12 Bought by A.E. de Silva, of Colombo.
- 1957, March 25 No 1 was sold on behalf of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, to which it had been presented by Sir Ernest de Silva; bought jointly by Harry Nissen and W.E. Lea.
- (?) Peter Holcombe bought No 1 for £7,000 and sold it to a collector in New York for £8,250.
- 1962 The collector in New York fell on hard times after "Black Friday" and No 1 was taken in part payment of a debt.
- 1963, March 21 Auction: Harmer, Rooke and Co. Ltd., 4552, Lot 51. £8,500. Bought by Hiroyuki Kanai.
- 1986 Consigned with the Kanai Collection to David Feldman, Geneva.
- 1988 Sold to an anonymous buyer for US\$850,000.
- 1993, November 3 Auction: David Feldman SA in Zurich. Lot 1. Sfr. 1,610,000. Acquired for a private museum in Mauritius.



No 2

1d Unused. Cut close at the upper left-hand corner; at the right-hand foot of the "A" in Mauritius there is a light patch.

- 186(9?) Mme Borchard found No. 2.
- 1869 Acquired by Mme Desbois.
- 1870, January 3 J.B. Moens bought No 2 together with Nos. 11, 15 and some other Mauritius stamps for Fr. 500 (£20).
- 1870, January 20 Perinelle bought Nos 2 and 15 for Fr. 950 (£38).
- 1881, January 3 Moens repurchased Nos 2 and 15 for Fr. 3,000 (£120)
- 188,1 February 15 Nos 2 and 15 were bought by Ferrary for Fr.5,500 (£220).
- 1923, April 26 Auction: Gilbert Ferrary 6, Lot 340. Fr. 143,350 (£2,100). Purchased by T. Champion for his own collection to replace No 9 which he sold.
- 196(?) No 2 changed hands privately with other items from the Champion collection.
- 1995 A West-European 'Enthusiast', probably from Germany, acquired the stamp together with No 20.



No 3

1d. Used on an envelope addressed "Monsieur Aleide Marquay". The stamp is cancelled with a large double-lined postmark reading MAURITIUS POST OFFICE dated 21 September 1847. In addition, the cover bears a PENNY POST mark in a rectangle. (At the lower left-hand corner of the envelope there is a small rectangle bearing the letters "B M", which was applied by the British Museum authorities).

- 1847, September M. Marquay received the envelope containing an invitation to Lady Gomm's ball at Government House.
- 1876 Ed Buger bought the cover for Fr.75 (£3).
- 1878 E.B. Evans bought Buger's collection for Fr.250 (£10).
- 1884 T.K. Tapling bought No 3 for £752.
- 1891 The British Museum received Tapling's collection as a bequest.
- 1973 Transferred to British Library.



No 4

1d. Used on envelope addressed "Ed. Duvivier Esq.". The stamp is cancelled with a large double-lined MAURITIUS Post OFFICE postmark, dated September 21 1847. In addition the cover bears PENNY POST in a rectangle.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1847, September | Edmond Duvivier received the envelope containing an invitation to Lady Gomm's ball at Government House. |
| 1898 | Mme Duvivier found the envelope and invitation when destroying old papers preparatory to moving to a new house. |
| 1898, March 30 | W.H. Peckitt bought No 4 for £600. |
| 1898, September 15 | In Ostara & Darlow's catalogue of sale 1, Lot 153, but was withdrawn before the sale. |
| 1898 | The Earl of Kintore bought No 4 from Peckitt for £850. |
| 1904 | Passed into the Royal Collections. |



No 5

1d. Used on an envelope addressed "H. Adam Esq Junr". The stamp is cancel-led PAD in a rectangle; additionally, the cover is postmarked PENNY POST in a rectangle.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1847, September | H. Adam received the envelope containing an invitation to Lady Gomm's ball at Government House. |
| 1899 | Th. Lemaire bought the envelope from H. Adam for £680. |
| 1899 | W.H. Peckitt bought No 5 for £800. |
| 1899 | H.J. Duveen bought the cover from Peckitt for £1,080. |
| 1909 | W.H. Peckitt obtained Nos 5 and 17 in part exchange for Nos 13 and 13. |
| 1909 | H.P. Manus bought Nos 5 and 17 from Peckitt. |
| 1933, March 10 | Auction: Plumridge & Co. Manus Sale. Lot 1, £2,400 purchased by Tom Allen. |
| 193(?) | Bought by King Carol of Romania. |
| 1950, April | The cover, together with No 17 and other rarities, was sold privately through the agency of Harmer, Rooke & Co Ltd, to René Berlingin. |

- 1971, December 3 Auction: Stanley Gibbons Anphilex sale in New York, Lot 574, \$174,000 (£73,000) bought by Hiroyuki Kanai.
- 1986, June Consigned to David Feldman SA.
- 1988 Sold to two professionals together with the Kanai collection.
- 1993, November 3 Auction: David Feldman in Zurich "Mauritius" sale. Lot 452. Sfr. 1,610,000.
- 1997, November 20 David Feldman SA offered the Ball Cover in a private sale for an estimated price of Sfr. 2 to 2.5 Million.
- 2006 David Feldman SA sold the cover to Vikram Chand for approximately US\$ 3,000,000.



Nos 6 & 7

- 1d. deep orange, two singles (Stamps Nos. 6 and 7 as per N.L. Williams numbering System, 1993), datelined Port Louis, January 1, 1850, on entire letter addressed to "Thos. Jerrom Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, The Esplanade, Bombay", cancelled by twelve-bar h.s., in circular format and the right stamp additionally by handstruck "2" in circle; showing "MAURITIUS/G.P.O" crowned circle d.s. (Jan. 4, 1850) adjacent.
- 1850, January 4 Rev. Langrishe Banks posted the letter in Port Louis, Mauritius, addressing it to Thomas Jerrom in Bombay.
 - 1897 Charlaes Howard discovered the letter at a bazaar in Bombay. He paid between Rp 4 and £50 for it.
 - 1898, November Howard sold his find to W.H. Peckitt for £1,600.
 - 1898, November Vernon Robert bought it for £1,800.
 - 1905 Peckitt bought the cover back for £2,000.
 - 1906 The letter was acquired by G.H. Worthington for £2,200.
 - 1917 A.F. Lichtenstein purchased the portion of the Worthington collection containing the Mauritius stamps.
 - 1947 Louise Boyd Dale, Lichtenstein's daughter inherited her father's collection.
 - 1968, October 21 Auction: H.R. Harmer, New York, 21 October, lot 1. Raymond H. Weill & Co. bought it for \$380,000 (£158,333) setting a world record price for a philatelic item.
 - 1989, November 22 Auction: Christie's Robson Lowe in Zurich, lot 5, unpurchased at an estimation of Sfr. 3 to 4 Million.
 - 1990 Christies Robson Lowe sold the Bombay Cover to Guido Craveri for an undisclosed sum.
 - 1990 Craveri sold it to Chan Chin Cheung.
 - 1996 Bought by Guido Craveri.
 - 2007 Bought by its current owner.



No 8

1d. Used; heavily cancelled with an obliteration of 11 parallel bars. The stamp is cut into on the right and has been repaired along the left-hand side.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1864 | Mme Borchard found No 8. |
| 1865 | Schiller acquired No 8. |
| 1897, January | Marcel Pouget bought Schiller's collection. |
| 1897, April | G. Kirchner bought No 8 for Fr. 10,000 (£400). |
| 1899 | Eugen Lentz bought No 8 for 9,000 marks (£450). |
| ? | F. Breitfuss acquired No 8. |
| 1907 | Stanley Gibbons Ltd. bought the Breitfuss collection. |
| 1908, January 8 | Auction: Glendining £450. Bought by Philipp Kosack, who advertised it for sale. |
| 19(?) | Le Comte de Ramaix, of Antwerp, bought No 8 for Fr.18,000. |
| 1919, May 28 | Auction: Glendining, £205. Bought by F.B. Smith. |
| 1919, June 19 | Auction: Harmer, Rooke & Co. 1106, Lot 640, £480. It was bought for cash. |
| 19(?) | A.W. Cox acquired No 8. |
| 1933, June 27 | Auction: H.R. Harmer "Cox"1. Lot 423. Described as "repaired". £3201. It was purchased by a collector who submitted it to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London for a certificate of genuineness; the Committee, although not stating that the stamp was not genuine refused the certificate, the stamp being repaired. The sale by auction was there-upon cancelled. |
| 1933, September | At H.R. Harmer's auction the stamp was sold without guarantee to Dr P. Woolf. |
| 1933, September (?) | Philipp Kosack bought No 8 for about £500. |
| 193(?) | Auctioned by Edgar Mohrmann. |
| 1938, June 11 | Auctioned by Heinrich Köhler, in Berlin, after having changed hands several times in the interim. |
| 1952, October | Auction: H. Köhler. 29,700 DM15. The purchaser was a Bavarian philatelist. |
| 2009 | The stamp was acquired privately by Armand Rouso for Arthur Maury for an undisclosed sum. |
| 2011, June | No 8 went for €250,000 at the Galerie Dreyfus in Basel, bought by an Asian collector. |
| 2016, July | Sold together with No 21 via David Feldman SA in Geneva to an anonymous collector for an undisclosed sum. |



No 9

1d. Used. Cancelled with obliteration of 12 parallel lines.

- 1865 Found by Mme Borchard together with No 20.
- 1865 Mme Desbois acquired No 9 and No 20.
- 1866 Acquired by E. Lalannel.
- 1893, July Piet Lataudrie bought Lalanne's collection through the agency of Marcel Pouget for Fr. 60,000 (£2,400).
- 1896, June E. Mors bought Nos 9 and No 20 for Fr.42,000 (£1,600).
- 1920, May 19 Bought by Th. Champion.
- ? No. 9 only was sold to a collector who preserved his anonymity.
- 1988, June 20 Auction: Herve-Charyette Laurence-. Calmets, Paris. Lot 64. Fr. 1,019,405 (£97,086).
- 1992, December 16 Auction: Harmers of London. Sale 4593, Lot 147. £198,000.



No 10

1d. Used; postmarked with part of PAID in a rectangle. The upper left-hand corner has been added; there is a tear at the "E" of POSTAGE and another tear into the second "F" of OFFICE; the lower right-hand corner is damaged; there are several thin spots.

A considerable amount of difficulty and confusion has existed in regard to this stamp. Unfortunately Moens did not illustrate the stamp to which he referred as No IV, now renumbered 10. Moens described this as a 1d. "copieusement oblitéré de lignes parallèles" and that has been generally assumed by philatelists to mean that the stamp was cancelled with a postmark of 11 parallel bars. The only known copies of the 1d, with that type of postmark are No 11 (which Moens describes as "oblitéré complètement de lignes parallèles"—which may be considered a significant variation from his description of the cancellation on No 10), No 9 (which he illustrates and describes as having "pour oblitération des lignes parallèles qui couvraient en partie", No 8 (which he never handled), and Nos 6 and 7 (which are used together on one envelope). None of those, therefore, could have been No 10. When Moens wrote his description in 1899, nearly 30 years had passed since he sold No 10 to Rothschild; it might be that Moens ought

to have supplemented his description of the postmark with the words “d’un rectangle”, that is, “copiously obliterated with parallel lines of a rectangle”—a description which is capable of according with the stamp referred to as 10 in this biography. No 12, which was found in 1946, also is cancelled with part of a postmark of 11 parallel bars; it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the history of No 12 down to October 1870 is that recorded below; in that event, the biography of No 10 begins in 1912.

1868, March	Noirel, of Port Louis found No 10 among an auction lot of old newspapers.
1868	T. Lionnet bought No 10 from Noirell.
1870, July 27	J.B. Moens bought No 10 for Fr. 100 (£4).
1870, October 4	Baron Arthur de Rothschild bought No 10 for Fr.500 (£20).
1893, March	Ferrary bought Rothschild’s collection for Fr. 140,000 (£5,600).
1912 (late)	Warren H. Colson, of New England Stamp Co., acquired No 10 in exchange for No 15.
19(?)	Hans Lagerloef bought No 10, together with No 15.
1926	The Stockholm Postal Museum received both stamps as a gift from Hans Lagerloef.



No 11

1d. Used; postmarked with parts of two obliterations of 11 parallel bars.

186(?)	Mme Borchard found No 11.
1869	Mme Desbois acquired it.
1870, January 3	J.B. Moens bought No 11, together with Nos 2 and 15 and some other Mauritius stamps, for Fr.500 (£20).
1870, January 5	Dr. J.A. Legrand bought No 11 for Fr.250 (£10).
1897, July	Th. Lemaire bought Legrand’s collection valuing Nos 2 and 11 at Fr. 30,000 (£1200).
1897	Jules Bernichon bought Nos 11 and 17 for Fr.46,500 (£1,860).
1901	The Reichspost Museum, Berlin, obtained No 11 through the agency of Philipp Kosack as an exchange and No 11, with seven other stamps, was placed in a wall-mounted, glass fronted, lead display frame.
1943, August	The frame was removed to the safety of the Reichsbank’s vaults in Berlin.
1944	The frame was to have been moved to Dresden. However, because of heavy bombing there, it was sent instead to a potash mine near Eisleben.
1976, May 29	Dennis Sweeney, former U.S. Army Captain, offered the frame and contents for sale to Robson Lowe at <i>Interpex</i> ‘72. Sweeney, allegedly, had been given the frame in 1945 in return for help in enabling a husband and wife to escape from advancing Russian troops.
1976, June	Robson Lowe, on return to England, communicated with Interpol.

- 1977 Sweeney surrendered the frame to U.S. Customs Official Robert J. LaRatta and it was kept in custody by the U.S. Customs Service. The frame was claimed by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Request by the Customs Service to be relieved of custody of the frame was not acted on by the U.S. State Department.
- 1990, October 18 U.S. Commissioner of Customs (Sweeney having died in 1980 and Germany having been united in 1990) handed over the frame to the German ambassador at Washington. The frame returned to Germany.
- 1990 Placed in the Post and Telecommunications Museum in Bonn



No 12

1d. Used; heavily postmarked at right with part of an obliteration of parallel bars, but the Queen's profile and left-hand part of the stamp are clear. The stamp is cut close and there is a small closed tear at the right.

- 187(?) Acquired by a collector in India (?) and later brought to England.
- 1946 Discovered in a collection at Folkestone.
- 1947 Bought by Frank Godden Ltd.
- 194(?) Acquired by Sir Andrew Clark.
- 1961 Passed into the collection formed by Sir Denys Lowson.
- 1976, November 25 Auction: Stanley Gibbons "The Imperial Collection". Lot 378. £50,000. Bought by René Berlingin who presented it to his daughter, Myriam, as a wedding gift.
- 1977, April 19 Auction: Edgar Mohrmann 147. Lot 250. 330,000 DM (£76,726). Bought by Paul Morgoulis on behalf of a purchaser whose name has not been disclosed.



Limbo 1

1d. Used; four full margins. Limbo I was pen-cancelled and attempts to remove the cancellation chemically have resulted in the stamp appearing badly printed. In 1971 Hiroyuki Kanai examined Limbo I and pronounced it genuine but repaired.

- 189(?) Acquired by a Belgian banker named Van Bierbat.
- 1940 René Berlingin bought Limbo 1.

- ? Immersed in hydrogen peroxide in an attempt to weaken stains.
- ? A stamp repairer attempted to bleach out the pen cancellation; the attempt failed.
- 195(?) Sold through Bartels to Mohrmann.
- 1971, May A German stamp dealer offered Limbo 1 for sale to Hiroyuki Kanai but the offer was refused.
- 2008 Schultze handed the stamp over to the Cologne auctioneers Dr Derichs, who presented it at the Philtelia trade show in Cologne.
- 2009 Dr Derichs auctioned the stamp at the IBRA trade show in Essen for €210,000 to a German buyer.



No 13

2d. Unused. Almost indigo blue. The stamp is cut into slightly at two places; it is thinned in the centre on the back, but over only a small area. There is a slight crease, running from the "O" of TWO to the "S" of POST, but it is visible only on the back.

- 1865 Found by Mme Borchardt.
- 1865 Mme Desbois acquired No 13.
- 1866 Acquired by E. Lalanne.
- 1893, July Piet Lataudrie bought Lalanne's collection through the agency of Marcel Pouget for Fr.60,000 (£2,400).
- 1893, August 25 Stanley Gibbons Ltd bought No 13, together with No 1 for £680.
- 1893 W.B. Avery bought Nos 1 and 13.
- 1909 W.H. Peckitt bought Avery's collection for £24,500.
- 1909 H.J. Duveen bought Nos 1 and 13, paying partly in cash and partly by the exchange of Nos 5 and 17.
- 1923 Arthur Hind bought Nos 1 and 13 through the agency of C.J. Phillips for about \$30,000.
- 1934, June 12 Auction: H.R. Harmer Hind Sale 4, Lot 253. £15,000. Bought by a European dealer.
- 1938, May 31 Auction: H.R. Harmer 1025, Lot 350. £1,350. Purchased by T. Allen on behalf of a European collector.
- 1951, November Bought by H. Nissen who later sold it.
- 196(4?) Acquired by Stanley Gibbons Ltd.
- 1965 Bought by Hiroyuki Kanai.
- 1986, June Consigned to David Feldman SA.
- 1988 Sold to an anonymous buyer.
- 1993, November 3 Auction: David Feldman SA in Zurich "Mauritius" sale. Lot 2. SFr. 1,725,000. Bought for a private museum in Mauritius.



No 14

2d. Unused. The stamp has large margins, and is the finest known example.

- 186(4?) James Bonar obtained the stamp in Scotland. Auction: Puttick & Simpson,
1904, January 13 Lot 301, £1,450. It was knocked down to Mr. J. Crawford who bid on behalf
of the then Prince of Wales, later to become King George V. It passed into
the Royal Collection. The Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin, which also
wanted the stamp, was outbid.



No 15

2d. Used; there is a faint red postmark infringing the lower left corner and
the tops of the letters "PO" of POST.

- 186(?) Mme Borchard found No 15.
1869 Mme Desbois acquired No 15.
1870, January 3 J.B. Moens bought No 15, together with Nos 2 and 11 and some other
Mauritius stamps, for Fr.500 (£20).
1870, January 20 Perinelle bought Nos 2 and 15 for Fr.950 (£38).
1881, January Moens repurchased Nos 2 and 15 for Fr.300 (£120).
1881, February 15 Philip la Rénotière von Ferrary bought Nos 2 and 15 for Fr.550 (£220).
1912, early W.H. Colson obtained No 15 in exchange for the "Boscawen".
19(?) Hans Lagerloef bought Nos 10 and 15.
1926 The Stockholm Postal Museum received Nos 10 and 15 as a gift from Lagerloef.



No 16

2d. Unused. The stamp has been repaired and part of the inscription at the foot crudely redrawn.

- 1865 Mme Borchard found No 16.
- 18(?) A Bordeaux collector acquired No 16.
- 1875 Mme Desbois bought the Bordeaux collection with No 16 for Fr.500 (£20).
- 1875, August J.B. Moens bought No 16 for Fr.300 (£12).
- 1875, August 30 Philipp la Rénotière von Ferrary bought No 16 for Fr.600 (£24).
- 1886 T.K. Tapling obtained No 16 in exchange for, probably, a pair of Poonch stamps.
- 1891 The British Museum received Tapling's collection as a bequest.
- 1973 Transferred to British Library.



No 17

2d. Unused. There is a blue spot over the letters "AU" of MAURITIUS; the design is cut into at the bottom right.

- 186(9?) Mme Borchard found No 17.
- 1869 Mme Desbois acquired No 17.
- 1869, November 19 Dr. J.A. Legrand bought No 17 for Fr.250 (£10).
- 1897, July Lemaire bought Legrand's collection, valuing Nos 11 and 17 at Fr.30,000 (£1,200).
- 1897 Jules Bernichon bought Nos 11 and 17 for Fr.46,500 (£1,860).
- 1898 H.J. Duveen bought No 17 for £1,200.
- 1909 W.H. Peckitt obtained Nos 5 and 17 in part exchange for Nos 1 and 13.
- 1909 H.P. Manus bought Nos 5 and 17 from Peckitt.
- 1933, March 10 Auction: Plumridge, Manus Sale 5, Lot 2, £1,750. Bought by Tom Allen.
- 193(?) Acquired by King Carol of Romania.
- 1950, April Together with No 5, was sold privately through the agency of Harmer, Rooke & Co. Ltd., to René Berlingin.
- 1971, December 3 Offered for sale at Stanley Gibbons "Anphilex" New York auction, Lot 575, but was unsold.
- 1972, April 10 Auction: Edgar Mohrmann in Hamburg, Lot 274, DM250,000. The purchaser was a European collector, the owner of Nos 25 and 26.
- 1994, July 12 Purchased by Netherlands PTT Museum.



No 18

2d. Used on letter addressed "Messieurs Ducau & Lurguie, Bordeaux; by Mischief via England". A piece is torn out of the left-hand side of the stamp by the "O" of OFFICE; it is just touched at the lower left-hand corner by a DOUBLE-LINED ANGL/BOULOGNE/27 DEC 47 postmark. In addition the letter bears the following markings on the front: COLONIES & C ART. 13 in rectangle, and the delivery charges in manuscript. Details of the contents and sender of the letter are given in Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung (Kosack) vol 5 p 434.

- 1848 , January Received by Ducau & Lurguie, Bordeaux wine merchants.
- 1902 Found by a French schoolboy when searching through the firm's correspondence.
- 1903, January 17 Th. Lemaire bought the letter for £1,200,
- 1903 P. Kosack bought it for £1,400.
- 1904 The Reichspost Museum, Berlin, acquired the letter for the equivalent of Fr. 35,000 and with seven other stamps, was placed in a wall-mounted, glass fronted, lead display frame.
- 1943 onwards See No 11 (page 48).



No 19

2d. Used; on piece of the original envelope, addressed to "Monsieur H. Caunten, Avocat au Port Louis". The stamp is cancelled with PAID in a rectangle and is repaired at the foot.

- 1847 Used on a letter to H. Caunten.
- 1887 H. Adam obtained the piece from H. Caunten.

- 1887 A. Rae bought the piece for Rs 300 (£23).
 1889 Ch. Roussin bought Rae's collection for Fr. 12,500 (£500).
 1889, November 20 Perissin bought No 19 for Fr.4,000 (£160).
 1890, May Offered for sale by Whitfield King & Co at the London Philatelic Exhibition for £200 but was unsold.
 1890, June 10 Dorsan Astrue bought No 19 from Perissin for Fr.3,500 (£140).
 1890, July 5 P. Mirabaud bought No 19 for Fr.3,750 (£150).
 ? G.H. Worthington bought No 19.
 1917 Alfred F. Lichtenstein bought part of Worthington's collection, including the Mauritius portion.
 1947 Mrs. John Denny Dale inherited the Lichtenstein collection on the death of her father, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
 1968, October 24 Auction: H.R. Harmer Inc. Dale Collection. Lot 2. \$27,000 (£11,250). Bought by the Raymond H. Weill Co.
 1970 No 19 was acquired privately by Hiroyuki Kanai from H.R. Harmer Inc.
 1985 No 19 was acquired from Kanai by Hamburg entrepreneur Hermann Schnabel, who died in 2010. The piece remains in the Schnabel collection now continued by his son.



No 20

2d. Used. Postmarked with what appears to be PAID in a rectangle and also part of a circular postmark reading PAULAC 2nd January 1848.

- 1865-1920, May 19 See No 9 (page 47).
 196(?) No 20 only changed hands privately, together with other items from the Champion collection.
 1995 A West-European 'Enthusiast', probably from Germany, acquired the stamp together with No 2.



No 21

2d. Used; cancelled in the lower left-hand corner with part of a large circular postmark. The stamp is damaged at the bottom and the lower right-hand corner is cut.

186(9?)	Mme Borchard found No 21.
186(9?)	Martineau, a Bordeaux collector, obtained No 21 by exchange.
1872	Mme Desbois bought No 21,
1872, September 16	J.B. Moens bought No 21 for Fr. 100 (£4).
1872, September 20	Baron Arthur de Rothschild bought No 21 for Fr.600 (£24).
1893, March	Ferrary bought Rothschild's collection for £5,600.
1923, April 26	Auction: Gilbert Ferrary 6 Lot 341. Fr.49,350 (£720), bought by Maurice Burrus.
1963, October 1	Auction: Robson Lowe Burrus Mauritius Sale. Lot 3, £3,300, the purchasers were Stanley Gibbons Ltd.
1972, June	Displayed at Belgica '72 Brussels by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. and was bought for £22,000 for Sir Cyril Humphrey Cripps' Chartwell collection
2011, June 28	The Chartwell collection was auctioned by Spink in London in a Series of nine auctions. The stamp was sold for £900,000 + commission.
2016	Sold together with No 8 via David Feldman SA in Geneva to an anonymous collector for an undisclosed sum.



No 22

2d. Used; the stamp is heavily postmarked and damaged.

1917	Found in an old box, among a lot of valueless stamps. No picture is known.
1917	Th. Lemaire bought No 22.
1918	Sold to an anonymous collector. The whereabouts of No 22 are unknown.



Nos 23 & 24

1d. and 2d. Used together on complete letter, addressed "Messieurs Duncan & Lurgnie, Bordeaux, via England". The stamps are cancelled with one impression of PENNY POST in a rectangle. In addition, the letter bears the following markings: (on the reverse) MAURITIUS / POST OFFICE / Oct 4 1847, SHIP-LETTER / PLYMOUTH, a red, circular English postmark, and PARIS / 26 DEC 47, BORDEAUX / 28 DEC 47; (on

the front) BOULOGNE / 26 DEC 47 in red, tying both stamps to the sheet COLONIES / &C ART 13 in a rectangle; delivery charge (90 centimes) indicated in manuscript on the front.

- 1848, December 28 The letter was received by Ducau & Lurguie, Bordeaux wine merchants.
 1902 The letter was found by a French schoolboy when searching through the firm's correspondence.
 1903, January 17 Th. Lemaire bought the letter for £1,600.
 1903 Brunet de l'Argentière bought it for £1,800.
 1917 A.F. Lichtenstein bought de l'Argentière's collection.
 1922 Arthur Hind bought the letter.
 1934, June 12 Auction: H.R. Harmer Hind Sale 4. Lot 251. £5,000. Bought by Edgar Mohrmann for Maurice Burrus.
 1963, October 1 Auction: Robson Lowe Burrus Mauritius Sale 1. Lot 1. £28,000. The purchasers were Raymond H. Weill Co., on behalf of a client.
 1968 The R. H. Weill Co. bought back the letter after it had again changed hands.
 1971, May Bought by Hiroyuki Kanai for 120 million Japanese yen.
 1986 June Consigned to David Feldman SA.
 1988 Sold, with the Kanai collection, to two professionals for US\$3.8 million.
 1993, November 3 Auction: David Feldman SA in Zurich "Mauritius" sale. Lot 155. The Bordeaux cover fetched SFr. 6,123,750 including taxes. It was sold to a lady representing an anonymous client.



Nos 25 & 26

1d and 2d. Used; postmarked with one impression of PAID in a rectangle, the upper left-hand corner of the 1d. is defective. The two stamps were used on one letter; they were separated, but joined again after 1881.

- 1847 On a letter to the armaments firm of M. Borchard, at Bordeaux.
 1864 Mme. Borchard found the letter and removed the stamps from it.
 186(4?) Albert Coutures obtained Nos. 25 and 26 from Mme Borchard in exchange for two Montevideo "Suns".
 1865, October J.B. Moens bought Couture's collection (through the agency of E. Gimel) for Fr. 3,000, Nos. 25 and 26 were valued at Fr.100 (£4) each.
 1866, February 15 FA. Philbrick bought Nos. 25 and 26 for Fr.500 (£20).
 1881 Ferrary bought Philbrick's collection for Fr. 100,000 (£8,000).
 1921, October 14 Auction: Gilbert, Ferrary Sale 2, Lot 351, £2,172 Bought by Maurice Burrus.
 1963, October 21 Auction: Robson Lowe Burrus Mauritius Sale Lot 2 £8,250. The purchaser was Wilhelm Bartels.
 1964 Bought by a European collector.
 1985, October 1 Auction: Jakubek 4/85. Lot 1. 1,955,000 DM (€521,333).

1847 Mauritius “Post Office” Issue: The Collectors*

Most of the greatest collectors in the past owe their fame to the volume, quality and rarity of what they acquired in their collecting lifetime. Rarities of Mauritius probably contributed more to this fame and reputation than any other single area or section, especially the “Post Office” stamps.

The following is a short description of the World’s most well-known and famous philatelists who have also owned important Mauritius items:

* By alphabetical order.

With information from *Mauritius, Classic Postage Stamps and Postal History. Including the Entire Collection formed by Hiroyuki Kanai, RDP, FRPSL*, Auction Catalogue, David Feldman SA, Zurich, November 3, 1993; the *Blue Mauritius Research Companion* (www.helenmorgan.net/bm/home.html), and other Internet resources.

William Beiby Avery (c. 1853-1908)

Chairman of the famous Birmingham firm of W & T Avery, makers of weighing scales, he was a serious collector already in 1882. At the turn of the 20th century his collection of All World was reputed to be one of “the largest and finest existing”. He owned three Mauritius “Post Office” stamps, including the unused 1d and 2d which he bought from Stanley Gibbons from their famous advertisement. Also included in this monumental section was a splendid array of “Post Paid” stamps including three grand “Earliest”, one being an incomparable example of the “PENOE” error. He also made a number of reconstructions of the 2d stamp. Parts of his Collection were sold to W. H. Peckitt, the London dealer, and Henry Duveen after his death.



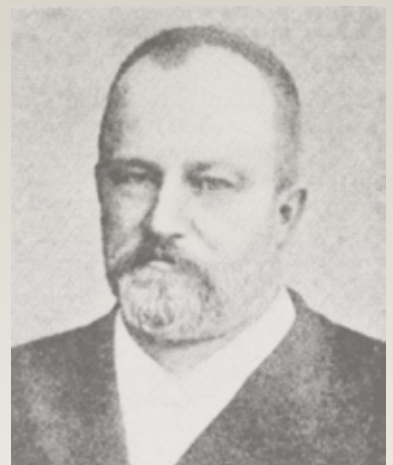
Jeanne Borchard (c. 1827 - ?)

Madame Borchard (née Heritzen) lived the Chartrons area, close to Bordeaux’s port, with her husband, Adolphe, who was a ship owner and had business dealings with Mauritius in 1847. One day she read in a paper about a “find of one of the rare Mauritius stamps”*. She then looked for the letters sent from the island and found out that 13 of them bore the stamp, seven of which she sold to Madame Desbois, a stamp dealer, and the rest to other collectors between 1864 and 1869.



Frederick Breitfuss (1851-1911)

Breitfuss was a prominent Russian collector who formed in St. Petersburg the third greatest general collection (after Ferrary and Tapling). He joined the Philatelic Society London in 1874. His collection was sold intact to Stanley Gibbons Ltd. in 1907; it contained one of the most obliterated specimens of the 1d “Post Office” (ex Borchard), which was later sold for £450 to the German dealer Philipp Kosack).



* From a letter written by W.F. Robinow (1918-2011) to David Feldman on October 10, 1993 on account of the upcoming Kanai auction on November 3. Robinow, who was born in Germany of Jewish descent and had emigrated to the United States before WW2, after which he returned to Germany, was Adolphe Borchard’s great grand nephew. In his letter he tells the story of Mme Borchard’s find. He states that the letters bearing the “Post Office” stamps were written by Mr Borchard himself, who had been sent to Mauritius in 1847, and addressed to Mme Borchard, his then wife to be. Further studies by Helen Morgan confirm that the letters were actually addressed to Mr Borchard and not written by him.



Maurice Burrus (1882-1959)

Burrus was an Alsatian tobacco magnate who assembled a very important collection of exceptional quality. He attended personally the Ferrary sales 1921 to 1925 and it has been said his was “the greatest all-world” collection ever achieved by one man, it exceeded in size and value that of Ferrary. Burrus acquired during his lifetime almost all the notable rarities of the world, including five “Post Office” Mauritius. He died in 1959, most of his collection being sold by auction between 1962 and 1964. The Mauritius section realised a staggering \$265,000.



Martial (1853-1910) and Gustave Caillebotte (1848-1894)

Martial (a musician, precursor of the impressionist movement) and Gustave (an impressionist painter), possessors of a great fortune, amassed one of the largest philatelic collections ever formed, running to more than fifty volumes. They began in Paris in 1877, but after the marriage of Martial in 1887, Gustave felt unable to carry on the collection single-handed. The collection contained all the rarities except the 1d and 2d “Post Office” as they had difficulty in agreeing together on the price. Gustave much regretted this later. The collection was sold intact to Tapling in 1887 for 100,000 francs, though this transaction was later reported to be £5,000 in 1890.

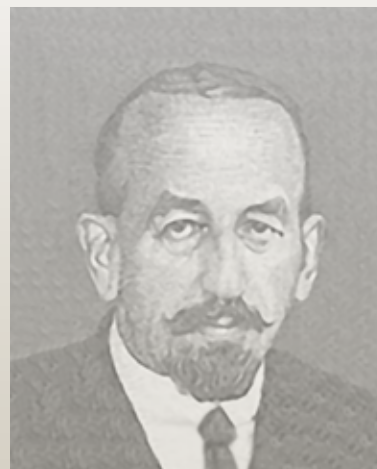


King Carol II of Romania (1893-1953)

Carol II reigned as King of Romania from 1930 through 1940. He was the first of the Hohenzollern kings of Romania to be born in the country and to speak Romanian as first language. He possessed a hedonistic personality that contributed to the controversies and misrule that marred his reign. As a young prince, his only serious interest was stamp collecting, a hobby that he kept until his later days achieving an impressive collection which included one of the Ball Invitation envelopes bearing the 1d “Post Office”. He sold part of his collection to raise funds for his exile after he was forced to abdicate in 1940.

Theodore Champion (1873-1954)

Theodore Champion was one of the few important dealers who also had an extensive personal collection, which included many world rarities. He set up business in Paris in 1886 and his shop in Rue Drouot was “a Mecca” for the most important Collectors at the time. He was publisher of the famous Yvert, Tellier & Champion Catalogues and albums. His private collection included both the 1d and 2d “Post Office” acquired at the Ferrary sales.



Chan Chin Cheung (1934-)

Dr Chan Chin Cheung is a noted Malaysian collector of banknotes, coins, stamps, books, Chinese brassware, porcelain, furniture and paintings amongst others. Having started collecting stamps as a young refugee in the Himalayas, he passionately centered his interest in the finest first issues on covers of the British Empire. He acquired part of his collection from the Caspary auctions through his friend W.E. Lea. His collection was broken up and sold through H.R. Harmers. From that point, his profession as a financier kept him away from the world of stamps, to which he returned in 1989 seeking those items he missed in his youth. In 1990 he acquired the Bombay Cover. Dr. Chan is the most Senior Fellow from Asia (since 1958) of the Royal Philatelic Society London.



Vikram Chand (1962-)

Singaporean Vikram Chand was born in Osaka, Japan, and finished his schooling there before travelling to London for his degree. He graduated in Business Management from Richmond College, London University, and did further studying at Sotheby's Academic Institute of Arts in London. Outside the business world, Chand is best known for his passion for stamp collecting, and in particular for the rare early stamps of Mauritius. He was a major buyer at the Kanai auction. His Collection of Classic Mauritius Postage Stamps and Postal History and was exhibited in 2001 and 2002 at the British Library (the collection remained on loan from 1998 to 2007) where he established The Chand A and Z Research Fund for Classic Philately.





Louise Boyd Dale (c. 1913-1967)

The daughter of Alfred Lichtenstein, she inherited his outstanding collections but was also a fine philatelist in her own right. By the time she was fourteen she had delivered a lecture on the Bordeaux stamps issues of France to the prestigious Collectors Club of New York. Like her father before her, she was invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Dale did not add any "Post Office" Stamps but she did improve the sections on the Sherwin and Dardenne issues. The Collection then known as "Dale-Lichtenstein" was auctioned after her death during 1963-1971.



Henry J. Duveen (1854-1919)

Henry Duveen was an art and antiques dealer in the USA, uncle of the famous art dealer Joseph Duveen. He had an acquisitive taste for rare and valuable stamps and amassed a general collection of exceptional depth and quality, which was valued, at the time of his death, at \$5 million. Duveen owned during his collecting life no less than four "Post Office" stamps. His Mauritius was the most valuable portion of the collection and was considered in 1922 to outweigh even the legendary holdings of Ferrary. King George V was invited to submit his "wantlist" when the collection was entrusted to C.J. Philips for dispersal. After the Royal Collection had been supplied with the stamps requested, the rest was sold by Philips in New York during 1923. His name entered the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921.



Edward Benjamin Evans (1846-1922)

Collector stationed at Mauritius, while serving as a lieutenant (later Captain) in the Royal Artillery, from 1876-1879, Evans discovered Mauritian Colonial records pertaining to the origin of the 1847 "Post Office" issue and communicated this priceless information to European journals. He conducted a search of the Island for a "Post Office" stamp and was eventually rewarded in the purchase of Edward Buger's Collection with a 1d "Ball Invitation" envelope. He later sold the envelope for £75. Eventually, he became editor of Gibbons' "Stamp Monthly". King George V bought his GB Mulready & Caricature Collection.

Philip de la Renotière von Ferrary (1858-1917)

Philip von Ferrary collected stamps from an early age, and had the financial means to pursue the hobby to the ultimate original goal. He was 'a magnet for rare stamps' and was obsessed with completion. Ferrary collected everything –every variety possible of every stamp ever issued, used and unused. He amassed the greatest collection of stamps ever assembled, including, at one point, six Post Office Mauritius. He died in 1917, bequeathing his collection to the Berlin Museum, but claims for war reparations against the German nation prevented his wishes being carried out. His collection was sequestered by the French government and sold by auction between 1921 and 1929.



King George V (1865-1936)

George V, who ruled Britain from 1910 to 1936, began his passion for stamps as Prince of Wales. He bought several collections intact, including that of the Earl of Kintore, which had a 1d "Ball invitation" envelope addressed to Duvivier. He created philatelic history by paying the then world record price of £1,450 for his unused 2d "Post Office" at Puttick & Simpson's London auction in 1904. King George V had a keen appreciation of quality and his Mauritius remains a much treasured part of the Royal Collection today.



Arthur Hind (1856-1933)

Arthur Hind did not take up stamp collecting seriously until he emigrated from England to America in 1890, where he ran a successful plush fabric manufacturing business. A wealthy man, he bought entire collections (Duveen's and Bleirot's amongst others) and had to have the best, thus his preference for unused stamps. Anything that would make him stand out in the stamp world, he would buy. He bought the Bordeaux letter from Lichtenstein in 1922, and the following year acquired the two Post Office stamps from Duveen's collection. He sent Hugo Griebert as his agent to the 1921-25 Ferrary Sales and emerged the biggest buyer. Most of his Collection was sold by auction by Harmers. Including four "Post Office" Mauritius, the 261 lots of Mauritius realised an incredible \$165,000.





William E. Image (1807-1903)

Pioneer English collector. He started his collection in 1859 with Cape of Good Hope triangulars. In 1882, Image sold his entire collection to Tapling for £3,000. This formed the basis of the Tapling Collection and included all the rarities, with the exception of the 1d and 2d “Post Office”. He had, to his later regret, turned down these two stamps at £240.



Hiroyuki Kanai (1925-2012)

Businessman, writer and philatelist, Hiroyuki Kanai succeeded his father as President of more than ten companies in his home City of Osaka, Japan. He won the highly respected Japanese Medal of Honour from Emperor Hirohito (1991). Already at the age of 13 he began a serious stamp collection assisted by his mother and his much-needed pocket-money. He founded two philatelic societies while at university. After World War II, he gave up general collecting and concentrated on British Colonies, Finland and Japan. Although notable, none of his collections could match his Classic Mauritius, which was the best ever formed. He is the only private collector owning six “Post Office” stamps together. In 1993 Kanai was elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1993 the same year, his Mauritius collection was sold by David Feldman SA in Geneva.



Hans Lagerloef (1880-1951)

A fervent collector, Hans Lagerloef was a generous philatelist, and donated many of his collections during his lifetime to institutions, including the Smithsonian. Some time after 1912 he acquired both values of the Post Office stamps. He did so, it seems, with the intent of gifting the stamps to the Swedish postal museum, for he didn’t want his own country’s postal museum to be outshone by the Reichspostmuseum in Berlin.

Émile Lalanne

Émile Lalanne was an early French collector from Bordeaux who had acquired the perfect set (used and unused) of 1d and 2d “Post Office” stamps through Mme Borchard. He loaned his stamps to Legrand for his study to prove them not an error on the “Post Paid” plate of twelve. Lalanne would not part his collection until 1893, almost thirty years after having started, selling it to P. Lataudie for 60,000 francs.

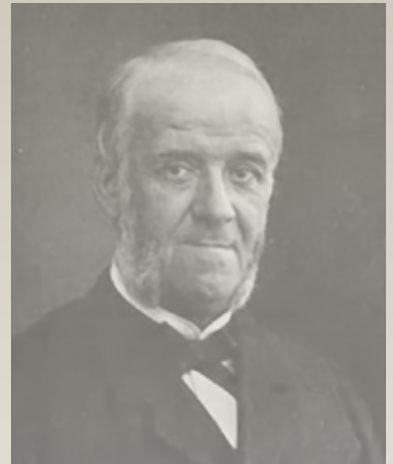


Charles Piet-Lataudrie (1837-1909)

Born in Niort, France, Charles Piet-Lataudrie was a grand art collector and patron of the arts. He developed a taste for the Islamic arts, particularly ceramics, not very appreciated at that time. His collection had an important section of medieval and Renaissance art. In 1893 he bought Émile Lalanne’s collection with his “Post Office” examples. He bequeathed his art collections to several museums, including the Louvre.

Jacques A. Legrand (1820-1912)

Pioneer of scientific philately, Legrand wrote under the pseudonym “Dr. Magnus” and invented the perforation gauge. He was one of the founders in 1875 of the Société Française de Timbrologie and served as its first secretary. He also fought an unsuccessful battle to reject the title of the subject advocated by Georges Herpin and Arthur Maury as “philately” and sought it to be renamed “Timbrology”. Legrand bought an example of each the 1d and 2d “Post Office” from J.B. Moens and made the first recorded reconstruction of the “Post Paid” in 1869 to prove that the “Post Office” stamps were printed from a different plate. He sold his collection to T. Lemaire in 1897.



Alfred F. Lichtenstein (1876-1947)

Alfred Lichtenstein was one of the newer breed of philatelist in the twentieth century. He preferred the specialist route, being more interested in the quality than the quantity of his holdings. In 1917 he acquired whole portions of the collection of George Worthington, becoming overnight one of the major Post Office owners. Among Worthington’s Mauritius treasures were the Bombay Cover and the letter fragment to the Port Louis lawyer Caunt. After his death, the Collection was kept up by his daughter, Louise Boyd Dale, which was sold in a series of auctions in 1968 and 1969 after her death. The Mauritius section filled three sales over the period, the Bombay Cover alone realised an impressive \$380,000.





Henry P. Manus (1851-1932)

Henry P. Manus was a Dutch collector who formed an important general collection. It included a "Post Office" 1d on a "Ball Invitation" envelope, and an unused 2d, which Peckitt had obtained from H. J. Duveen in a swap. In the Brussels 1923 exhibit, Manus exhibited "hors concours" in addition to the Post Office stamps, twelve reconstructed plates of the Post Paid issue. Manus' collection was consigned for sale to Plumridge's in London, and was sold during 1932 and 1933.



Frederick Adolphus Philbrick (1835-1910)

Lawyer and founder member of the (Royal) Philatelic Society, London, F.A. Philbrick amassed a collection of legendary magnitude. In 1865, he bought the entire collection of the Frenchman Georges Herpin for 10,000 francs (Herpin was the inventor, in 1864, of the word "philately"). He co-authored with W.A.S. Westoby "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain". In 1869, Philbrick loaned both his 1d and 2d "Post Office" to Legrand for his study to prove them not an error on the "Post Paid" plate of twelve. He sold his collection (over 100 volumes) to Ferrary for £8,000 in 1882.

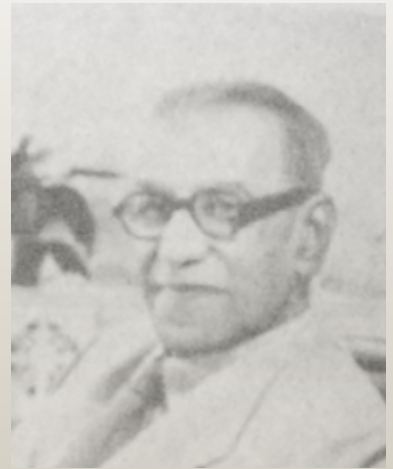


Arthur de Rothschild (1852-1903)

Arthur de Rothschild was part of the French branch of the prominent Rothschild family. He began seriously collecting "postal vignettes" already when at college. Removed to Brussels on account of the Franco-Prussian war, he paid the dealer Jean-Baptiste Moens 500 francs for the used one penny "Post Office" discovered by Monsieur Noirel in Mauritius. He completed the set a few years later, paying the Belgian dealer 600 francs for the ex-Borchard used two pence Post Office acquired by Madame Desbois in 1872. Co-founder of the Société Française de Timbrologie, he wrote the "History of the Posts" in 1873. Ferrary bought Rothschild's collection intact for 140,000 francs in 1893.

Ernest de Silva (1887-1957)

Sir Ernest de Silva was a Ceylonese business magnate, banker, barrister and public figure, considered to be the most prominent Ceylonese philanthropist of the 20th century. He formed a notable Collection of the early issues of the British Empire and acquired a 1d "Post Office" unused at the Hind auction, which was sold at auction in 1957.

**Thomas Keay Tapling (1855-1891)**

Tapling began collecting stamps as a schoolboy in 1865. During the 1870s and 1880s he purchased existing collections from other philatelists, including those of Image, Westoby, Evans, and the Caillebotte brothers. Kept at the British Library, his is the only intact private collection formed during the 19th century, with examples of practically every stamp issued world-wide up to 1889, including, of course, both values of the "Post Office". Tapling was vice-president of the Royal Philatelic Society under Philbrick's presidency, and his name was recorded on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921 as one of the original "Fathers of Philately".

**Raymond (1913-2003) & Roger Weill (1909-1991)**

Raymond Henry Weill, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and his brother Roger G. Weill, were famous dealers of rare postage stamps. With their father Fernand, they opened their philatelic store in 1932. They quickly gained a reputation of selling the rarest of postage stamps. Raymond would travel throughout the country to review and purchase stamp collections. Some of the famous rare postage stamps acquired by the Weill brothers include the famous Bombay Cover bearing two 1d "Post Office" stamps from the collection of Louise Boyd Dale. The cover sold through a Harmer auction in 1968 for the sum of \$380,000, the highest sum ever recorded for the sale of a philatelic item up to that time. They kept it until 1990 and considered it their most precious treasure.



Raymond H. Weill

Conditions of Sale

The currency of the auction is the Euro (€)

Participation in any David Feldman S.A. auction means acceptance in full of the following conditions as well as any rights and obligations arising therefrom. These same conditions also apply to all transactions taking place outside the realm of the auctions. DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organiser of the auctions, acts as an agent only and is not liable in any way whatsoever for any default(s) of purchaser(s) and/or vendor(s).

1. The auction lots are offered

1.1 As presented in the relative auction catalogue and/or through the David Feldman S.A. website. Lots are meticulously described and with the greatest care, however without responsibility. Photographs count as part of the description with regard to the margins, perforation, centering, postmarks and all other visible attributes. The descriptions of the lots mention if the items are signed by recognised experts and/or accompanied by expert certificates.

1.2 As viewed in person: before and during auction sales, persons or their agents may examine lots at our offices or at the auction location, and must confirm their auction invitation before viewing. Persons or their agents attending a Live Room auction by invitation and/or who have viewed lots before an auction are understood to have examined all lots which they purchase and accept them as they are at the moment of the knocking-down and not necessarily as described.

2. Auction bids

2.1 The auction bid steps for all auctions are as follows: (some auctions may be in other currencies than Euros)

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 2'000 - 5'000	€ 200
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 5'000 - 10'000	€ 500
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 10'000 - 20'000	€ 1'000
€ 500 - 1'000	€ 50	€ 20'000 - 50'000	€ 2'000
€ 1'000 - 2'000	€ 100	€ 50'000 - 100'000	€ 5'000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next highest bid step. The bidder is bound by his offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. has full discretion to refuse any bidding, to divide any lot or lots, to combine any two or more lots and to withdraw any lot or lots from the sale without in any case giving any reason. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may also bid on behalf of vendors in cases where reserve prices have been fixed. In these cases, the vendor is treated as a buyer and the auctioneer shall bid on his behalf up to reserve prices. If the reserve price fixed by the vendor is not reached, the auctioneer passes to the next lot by a simple knock of the hammer.

2.3 Bid orders are only accepted from registered clients of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. and/or its associated companies. Live Room bidders must confirm their invitation prior to obtaining a bidding number.

2.4 Bid orders received by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. including via its website before the relative auctions have priority over room bids in the case of Live Room auctions. Clients giving bidding instructions to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may make alternative offers and/or limit the total of their expenditure in advance. Bids marked "BUY" are considered as up to ten times the quoted estimate price where such exists. Bids made in other currencies than the advertised currency of the auction will be converted into that currency at the market rate of the day of receipt by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Bids are standing and hold good for at least 60 days from the auction period. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to invoice bidders up to the end of the 60 day period, payment being due immediately.

3. The auction

3.1 Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the currency of the auction is Euros. Attendance at the Live Room auction is reserved for invited clients and/or their agents.

3.2 Prerogatives of David Feldman S.A.: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may withdraw, group differently, divide or refuse to knock down any lot. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to refuse any bid orders and/or for Live Room auctions, refuse admittance to the auction room, at its discretion, to anybody whomsoever. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. cannot be held responsible for any physical accident that may occur on the premises where auctions take place. In the case a bone fide offer for the entire collection presented in this catalog is received at least two weeks before the auction date, and would be accepted by the vendor and the auctioneer, it may be withdrawn from sale and the auction offer cancelled.

3.3 Bidders' representatives and auction agents: any person

bidding for the account of a third party is fully liable for any obligation arising from such bidding. This responsibility is notably applicable for the verification of the condition and for the payment of purchased lots.

3.4 Winning Bids: each lot is sold on behalf of the respective owner to the highest bidder who becomes the buyer at one bid step over the next highest bid step; this is the knock-down price. In addition to the knock-down price, the buyer pays a premium of 20% to cover commission charges and expenses including lotting fees, packing, and export formalities, etc. whether all incurred in particular cases or not. Cost of postage and insurance for all lots is additional and will be invoiced separate from the buyer's premium. On the knock of the hammer, liability for the lots passes to the bidder whose bids have been accepted. The lots are delivered to the buyer when the total sale price (knock-down price plus all fees including postage or shipping) have been paid in full.

VAT (Sales Tax) - Notes for guidance concerning auctions for which the lots are located in Switzerland: buyers domiciled abroad are not liable for this tax once the goods are duly exported from Switzerland. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. are pleased to arrange this export; alternatively, clients may make their own arrangements and furnish DAVID FELDMAN S.A. with proof of export, stamped by Swiss customs. Any purchases by buyers who wish to keep their purchases in Switzerland will be liable to VAT at 8% of the purchase price in Swiss Francs at the converted Euro value during the auction.

3.5 Payment: Sale price plus buyer's premium and additional costs (if any) are due for immediate payment as invoiced against delivery of the lots. Payment in other currencies is accepted at the rates of exchange of the day as quoted by a major Swiss bank. The bidders who are successful with whom it has been expressly agreed that they pay after the sale under special conditions, are due to pay the sale price, buyer's premium and any other costs according to those terms. In these cases, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. keeps the relevant lots which are delivered to the buyers on full settlement of their account. Delivery of the purchased lots by post, courier or any other means if instructed by the buyer including cost of normal transit insurance cover is at the expense of the buyer. Title or ownership of the purchased lots, delivered or not, remains with the auctioneer on behalf of the seller until payment has been made in full.

3.6 Special extended payment facility: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may offer a special extended payment facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a minimum of 25% of the total invoice immediately, and the balance over a maximum period of 6 months, paying an equal instalment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1% is debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month from the auction date. When the special extended payment facility has been granted, the buyer understands that any claims regarding his purchases must be made within 30 days of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, all lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

3.7 Pledge: until full settlement of the account, the buyer grants to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. a pledge on any and all properties held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A., acquired prior to, during and/or after any auction. This pledge secures the repayment of any amount due in principals, interests, commissions, costs and other possible fees. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is entitled, but not obliged, to realise freely the pledge assets without further formalities and without previous notice if the buyer is in default with the payment of his debts or with the fulfilment of any other obligation hereunder. For this purpose, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is not bound to comply with the formalities of the Federal Law dealing with actions for debt and bankruptcy proceedings; in addition, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may choose to institute or go on with the usual proceedings without having beforehand sold the pledged goods and without having moreover given them up.

4. Guarantee

4.1 Extent of the guarantee: subject to paragraph 4.3 below, the authenticity of all philatelic items sold in the auction is guaranteed for a period of 30 days from the auction date, with the express exclusion of any other fault(s). Any reclamation regarding authenticity must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. on the delivery of the lots but at the latest within 30 days from that date. Before delivery, which may take place after the 30 days period, the lots purchased may

be examined at the Geneva offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. The buyer whose reclamation is made after 30 days from the auction date loses all rights to the guarantee. Such reclamation will not be valid by DAVID FELDMAN S.A.. If an extension of the period is required in order to substantiate the claim with an expertise, a request for such extension must be made to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within 30 days of the auction date. No request for extension will be considered beyond this 30 days period. An extension will expire 3 months after the date of the auction; the results of the expertise for which an extension was agreed must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within that period. No further extension of the period will be considered without the express written agreement of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Only claims, expertise results or other details which are made within the agreed periods will be valid.

4.2 Expertise and counter-expertise: should the authenticity of a lot be questioned, the buyer is obliged to provide an expertise or counter-expertise from a prominent expert in the field, justifying the claim. If a stamp is found by a recognised expert, taking financial responsibility for errors, to have been forged, he may mark it accordingly. Consequently, the marking "FALSCH" (forged) is not considered an alteration. In the case of such reclamation, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to request, at its own discretion, one or more further expertise(s). All expertise and relative charges accrue to the vendor's account in the case of a justified claim, or to the buyer's account if the claim is not justified. In the case of a justified claim, the lot is taken back and the knock-down price plus the commission are refunded to the buyer. In the case of delayed payment due to expertise agreed by David Feldman S.A., interest is charged at 50% of the standard rate for all cleared lots. If David Feldman S.A. has not agreed, then full interest is due.

4.3 Exclusions: lots described as collections, accumulations, selections, groups and those containing duplicates cannot be the subject of any claim. Claims concerning lots described as a set or groups of sets containing more than one stamp, can only be considered under the terms of paragraph 4.1 above if they relate to more than one third of the total value of the lot. Lots which have been examined by the buyer or his agent, lots described as having defects or faults cannot be subjected to a claim regarding defects or faults. Illustrated lots cannot be subjected to a claim because of perforations, centering, margins or other factors shown in the illustrations.

4.4 Late Payment: if payment of the knock-down price plus commission due by the buyer is not made within 30 days of the date of the auction, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to cancel the sale and dispose of the lot(s) elsewhere and/or to make a recourse to any legal proceedings in order to obtain payment of the amounts due as well as for any incurred damages and losses and any legal expenses. A charge on overdue payment of at least 5% for the first month and 2% per month afterwards plus expenses incurred is chargeable on any outstanding amount after 30 days of the date of the auction. The buyer who is in default in any way whatsoever has no right of claim under any circumstances.

4.5 Exceptionally, the knock-down price will be reduced to the lowest winning bid where it is shown that the exact same buyer has inadvertently increased the price by using more than one medium of bidding on the same lot.

5. Applicable law and jurisdiction

Unless otherwise stated, all auctions as well as any rights and obligations arising from them shall be governed exclusively by Swiss law. Any legal action or proceeding with respect to the auctions shall be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Geneva, subject to appeal to the Swiss Federal Court in Lausanne. In every case, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. shall also be entitled, at its discretion, to sue any buyer in default at his place of residence; in such case, Swiss law shall remain applicable and in the case of issues regarding price value, the Euro is converted at its Swiss franc value at the time of the auction.

6. All Transactions:

These Conditions of Sale apply to all transactions of every kind including those outside the auctions, with David Feldman SA.

Note: If these Conditions of sale are translated into one or more other languages, the English translation shall be the official version and shall prevail over all other translations.

(Private Auction-EN-EUR, rev.-Dan-4/2016)

Conditions de Vente

La monnaie utilisée pour cette vente est l'Euro (€)

La participation dans l'une des ventes aux enchères de David Feldman SA implique une adhésion totale aux conditions décrites ci-dessous ainsi qu'aux droits et obligations qui en découlent. Ces mêmes conditions sont applicables à toute transaction en relation à des pièces ou des lots faisant partie de la vente aux enchères et conclue en dehors de celle-ci. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organisatrice de la présente vente aux enchères, agit exclusivement comme mandataire et n'assume donc aucune responsabilité quelconque en cas de manquement(s) des acheteurs et/ou vendeurs.

1. Les lots sont mis en vente

1.1 Sur la base de leur présentation dans le catalogue et/ou sur le site internet: Les lots sont décrits avec le plus grand soin sans toutefois engager la responsabilité de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Les photographies font partie intégrante des descriptions pour ce qui est des marges, de la dentelure, du centrage, des oblitérations et de toute autre qualité apparente. La description des lots mentionne si les pièces sont signées par des experts et/ou sont accompagnées de certificats d'expertise.

1.2 Sur la base de leur examen: avant et pendant la vente, les acheteurs ou agents peuvent examiner tous les lots dans nos bureaux ou à l'endroit de la vente, aux horaires indiqués dans le catalogue de vente ou sur notre site Internet, doit confirmé leur invitation. Les acheteurs ayant examiné les lots avant la vente et/ou y participant personnellement et/ou y étant représentés, sont censés avoir examiné tous les lots achetés et les accepter dans l'état où ils se trouvent lors de l'adjudication, indépendamment de la description figurant dans le catalogue.

2. Les offres d'enchères

2.1 Chaque offre d'enchère doit être supérieure à celle formulée précédemment selon l'échelle suivante: (la monnaie peut changer selon la vente aux enchères)

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 2000 - 5000	€ 200
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 5000 - 10000	€ 500
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 10000 - 20000	€ 1000
€ 500 - 1000	€ 50	€ 20000 - 50000	€ 2000
€ 1000 - 2000	€ 100	€ 50000 - 100000	€ 5000

Les offres se situent entre ces montants seront arrondies à la surenchère supérieure. L'enchérisseur est lié par son offre tant qu'une nouvelle surenchère n'a pas été valablement formulée par un autre enchérisseur.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. a le droit de refuser des enchères, de séparer, joindre ou retirer n'importe quel lot, cela à son entière discrétion. La vente a lieu en français mais les enchères pourront être répétées en anglais. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est également autorisée à enchérir pour le compte de vendeurs lorsque des prix de réserve ont été fixés. Si le vendeur fixe des prix de réserve pour certains de ses lots, il sera alors considéré comme acheteur et la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. enchérira pour le compte de celui-ci jusqu'à concurrence des prix de réserve fixés. Lorsque le prix fixé par le vendeur n'est pas atteint, il sera passé à la criée du lot suivant par un simple coup de marteau.

2.3 Seuls les clients enregistrés auprès de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ou/et des sociétés affiliées pourront enregistrer des enchères. Les clients en salle doivent confirmer leur invitation pour obtenir leur numéro d'enchérisseur.

2.4 Les offres d'enchères écrites reçues par David Feldman SA ou sur le site Internet avant la vente, sont dans tous les cas prioritaires sur les offres d'enchères faites dans la salle de vente. L'enchérisseur donnant un ordre d'enchères écrit peut faire des offres alternatives et/ou limiter le montant global de ses offres. Les offres d'enchères données «à acheter» sont considérées comme pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 10 fois la valeur de l'estimation imprimée dans le catalogue. Les enchères doivent être faites en Euros. Les offres d'enchères libellées en d'autres monnaies seront converties en Euros au cours du jour de leur réception par la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Toute offre écrite d'enchères est considérée comme liant son auteur pendant 60 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est donc en droit de facturer la marchandise à l'enchérisseur jusqu'à l'expiration de ce délai. Toute facture reçue par celui-ci est de ce fait valable et doit être payée immédiatement.

3. La vente aux enchères

3.1 A moins que ce ne soit explicitement indiqué, la monnaie de la vente aux enchères est franc suisse. L'accès à la salle des ventes est exclusivement réservé aux clients invités et/ou leurs agents.

3.2 Prérogatives de David Feldman S.A.: La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est en droit selon sa libre appréciation de retirer, de diviser ou de grouper les lots faisant partie de la présente vente ainsi que de refuser l'adjudication de n'importe lequel desdits lots. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de refuser selon sa libre appréciation toute offre d'enchères et/ou l'entrée de la salle de vente à n'importe quelle personne quelle qu'elle soit. La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. n'assume aucune responsabilité quelconque en cas de dommage corporel survenu sur les lieux de la vente.

3.3 Représentants et Agents de Vente aux Enchères: L'enchérisseur qui agit pour le compte d'un tiers engage son entière responsabilité personnelle en particulier en ce qui concerne toutes les obligations contractées dans le cadre de la présente vente. Cette responsabilité s'étend notamment à la vérification de la qualité des lots achetés ainsi qu'au règlement ultérieur de la facture des lots acquis.

3.4 Enchères gagnantes : Chaque lot est adjugé au plus offrant pour le compte de son vendeur respectif. Des frais de 20% sont facturés en sus de l'enchère la plus haute par David Feldman SA couvrant la commission, frais par lot, assurance, emballage, frais d'exportation etc. et ceci dans tous les cas, tous frais encourus ou pas. Les frais de port sont facturés en sus et seront facturés séparément. A la tombée du marteau, les profits et risques des lots ainsi adjugés passent à l'enchérisseur dont l'offre a été acceptée. La marchandise ne sera cependant remise à l'acquéreur qu'au moment du règlement intégral du prix d'achat (prix marteau plus les frais).

TVA (Taxe à la vente) - Note indicative concernant les ventes aux enchères dont les lots se trouvent en Suisse: Les acheteurs domiciliés à l'étranger ne sont pas soumis à cette taxe, à condition que les marchandises soient exportées hors de Suisse. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se fera un plaisir de s'occuper de l'exportation de ces marchandises. Les clients peuvent aussi faire cette exportation par leurs propres moyens; dans ce cas, ils doivent fournir à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. une attestation dûment signée et timbrée par les douanes suisses. Toute acquisition par des acheteurs désirant garder la marchandise en Suisse est soumise à la taxe TVA de 8% sur le prix d'achat en francs suisses.

3.5 Paiement: Les adjudicataires présents sont tenus de payer comptant en Euros le prix d'achat et la commission contre remise de la marchandise acquise. Le paiement en d'autres monnaies est accepté au cours du jour tel qu'établi par une des grandes banques suisses. Les enchérisseurs par correspondance auxquels un lot est adjugé ainsi que les adjudicataires présents auxquels la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. accorde l'autorisation d'acquitter les montants dus après la vente, sont tenus de payer le prix d'achat et la commission due à réception de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Dans ce cas, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. conserve les lots gagnés qui ne seront remis à leurs acheteurs qu'à réception par DAVID FELDMAN S.A. du paiement intégral des montants dus. Sauf instructions spéciales de l'acheteur, l'envoi des lots s'effectue par la poste ou autre société d'expédition, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. assure, de manière usuelle, la marchandise pour le transit. Les lots, délivrés ou non, conservent titre de propriété de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. pour le compte du vendeur jusqu'au paiement intégral de la facture.

3.6 Facilités de paiement: La Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. accorde, selon sa libre appréciation, des facilités de paiement aux acheteurs. L'acheteur au bénéfice de telles facilités paie un montant minimum de 25% du montant total de la facture dès réception de celle-ci puis acquitte le solde encore dû en mensualités égales sur une période de 6 mois maximum. Un intérêt mensuel plus les frais encourus au taux de 1% sont perçus, à partir de la date de la vente, par la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. L'intérêt est débité chaque mois au compte du client. En cas d'octroi de facilités de paiement, la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. garde les lots adjugés jusqu'au paiement intégral des montants dus par l'acheteur, étant précisé que l'acheteur peut, en tout temps avant livraison, examiner la marchandise acquise auprès de la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Par ailleurs, l'acheteur perd tout droit de réclamation tel que prévu sous chiffre 4 ci-dessous, 30 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères.

3.7 Droit de gage: Jusqu'au paiement intégral du montant dû, l'acheteur confère à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. un droit de gage sur la totalité des lots gardés par DAVID FELDMAN S.A., acquis avant, pendant et/ou après la présente vente aux enchères. Ce gage garantit le remboursement de tout montant dû en capital, intérêts, commissions et frais éventuels. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est autorisée, mais non obligée, à réaliser les gages sans autres formalités et sans préavis si l'acquéreur est en demeure pour le paiement de sa dette ou l'exécution d'une obligation quelconque. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. pourra dans tous les cas réaliser les gages de gré à gré. A cet effet, elle n'est pas tenue d'observer les formalités prévues par la Loi fédérale sur la poursuite pour dette et faillite; DAVID FELDMAN S.A. est libre en outre d'introduire ou de continuer une poursuite ordinaire, sans avoir préalablement réalisé les gages et sans renoncer pour autant à ceux-ci.

4. Garantie

4.1 Etendue de la garantie: Sous réserve de l'article 4.3 ci-après, l'authenticité de toutes les pièces philatéliques vendues aux enchères est garantie pendant 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Toute garantie de défaut ou autre garantie de quelque nature qu'elle soit est expressément exclue. Toute réclamation concernant l'authenticité doit être transmise à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dès réception des lots,

mais au plus tard dans les 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Avant la livraison, qui peut intervenir après ce délai de 30 jours, les pièces philatéliques acquises peuvent être examinées auprès de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. L'acheteur dont la réclamation parvient à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. après ce délai de 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères perd tout droit à la garantie. Sa réclamation ne sera pas prise en considération par DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Si un délai supplémentaire pour formuler une réclamation liée à l'authenticité d'une pièce philatélique s'avère nécessaire, la demande doit en être faite à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dans le délai de 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. Aucune demande parvenue après ce délai de 30 jours à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ne sera prise en considération. Le délai d'extension expirera 3 mois après la date de la vente aux enchères. Les résultats de l'expertise pour laquelle un délai a été accepté doivent parvenir à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dans ce délai. Un délai supplémentaire ne peut être accordé qu'avec l'accord écrit de DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Seules les réclamations, résultats d'expertise ou autres notifications parvenus dans les délais seront pris en considération par DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

4.2 Expertise ou contre-expertise: Lorsque l'authenticité d'un lot est contestée l'acheteur est tenu de produire un certificat d'expertise ou de contre-expertise émanant d'un expert qualifié justifiant sa réclamation. Si l'expert reconnu, assumant toute responsabilité en cas d'erreur, juge que le timbre a été falsifié, il peut le marquer en conséquence; les signes «FAUX» ou «FALSIFIE» ne constituent pas alors une altération du lot. En présence d'une telle réclamation DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de demander selon la libre appréciation une ou plusieurs expertises subséquentes dont les frais seront mis à charge du vendeur dans l'hypothèse où la réclamation de l'acheteur est fondée. Dans le cas contraire l'acheteur supportera tous les frais d'expertise encourus. Lorsque la réclamation est fondée, le lot est repris et le prix d'adjudication ainsi que la commission sont intégralement remboursés à l'acheteur. Dans le cas d'un paiement retardé dû à une expertise agréée par David Feldman S.A., des intérêts sont payables à 50% du taux habituel pour tout lot dont l'authenticité est confirmée. Si David Feldman S.A. n'est pas d'accord tous les intérêts seront dus.

4.3 Limites de la garantie: Les lots décrits comme collections, sélections ou groupes, ceux formés de doubles et d'accumulations, ne peuvent faire l'objet d'une réclamation quelconque. Les réclamations concernant les lots décrits comme série ou groupes de séries contenant plus d'un timbre, ne sont prises en considération dans les limites de l'article 4.1 ci-dessus que si elles portent sur plus d'un tiers de la valeur totale d'acquisition du lot. Les lots qui ont été examinés par l'acheteur ou son agent, ainsi que les lots qui sont décrits comme ayant des défauts ne peuvent faire l'objet d'aucune réclamation par rapport à ceux-ci. Tout lot illustré ne peut faire l'objet d'aucune réclamation au sujet de la perforation, du centrage, des marges ou tout autre élément visible dans l'illustration.

4.4 Paiement tardif: Si le paiement du prix marteau et de la commission due par l'acheteur n'intervient pas dans les 30 jours à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit d'annuler la vente et de disposer du(des) lot(s) concerné(s) et/ou d'agir par toute voie de droit utile contre l'acquéreur afin d'obtenir les paiements en souffrance plus un intérêt d'au moins 5% dès le premier mois et 2% par mois supplémentaire. De plus, les dépenses encourues seront perçues sur toutes les sommes dues par l'acheteur 30 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères. Le débiteur défaillant perd en outre tout droit de réclamation.

4.5 Le prix marteau pourra, exceptionnellement, être ramené à la mise gagnante la plus basse s'il est établi que le même enchérisseur a augmenté le prix par inadvertance en utilisant plus d'un moyen de miser.

5. Droit applicable et juridiction

La présente vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les rapports juridiques qui en découlent seront soumis au Droit suisse exclusivement. Toute action légale ou procédure concernant la vente aux enchères ainsi que les rapports juridiques qui en découlent seront soumis à la juridiction exclusive des tribunaux de Genève, sous réserve d'appel au Tribunal fédéral suisse à Lausanne. Dans tous les cas, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de poursuivre tout acheteur défaillant à son lieu de résidence, auquel cas le Droit Suisse reste applicable.

6. Toute transaction:

Ces conditions sont applicables à toute transaction même en dehors des ventes aux enchères, avec David Feldman SA.

Note: Les présentes Conditions de vente ont été rédigées en anglais et sont accompagnées d'une traduction française. En cas de divergence entre la version anglaise et la version française, le texte anglais prévaudra.

Versteigerungsbedingungen

Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist EUR (€)

Die Versteigerung erfolgt privatrechtlich. Beteiligung setzt die vollständige Annahme nachstehender Bedingungen sowie der sich daraus ergebenden Rechte und Pflichten voraus. Diese Bedingungen gelten auch bei Geschäften, die ausserhalb der Versteigerung mit Auktionslosen abgeschlossen werden. Der Versteigerer, DAVID FELDMAN S.A., handelt nur als Beauftragter und haftet für keinerlei Verzug seitens der Käufer und/oder Einlieferer.

1. Angebot der Lose

1.1 Wie im Katalog und/oder im Internet dargestellt: Losbeschreibungen werden mit grösster Sorgfalt und nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen vorgenommen, jedoch ohne Verbindlichkeit. Photographien sind Bestandteil der Beschreibungen, wobei die Abbildungen für Rand, Zähnung, Zentrierung, Stempel und anderer sichtbarer Eigenschaften massgebend sind. Prüfzeichen und/oder Atteste anerkannter Prüfer sind in der Losbeschreibung erwähnt.

1.2 Wie besichtigt: Alle im Katalog erwähnten Lose können vor und während der Versteigerung sowie auf dem Internet besichtigt werden. Bei Auktionsteilnehmern und/oder Personen, die die Lose vor der Versteigerung besichtigen, und/oder vom Bieter bevollmächtigte Personen und Agenten, wird die Besichtigung aller gekauften Lose vorausgesetzt; die Lose werden in dem Zustand, in dem sie sich beim Zuschlag befinden, angenommen und nicht unbedingt wie beschrieben.

2. Kaufgebote

2.1 Folgende Steigerungsstufen haben Gültigkeit (eigine Versteigerungen können in Fremdwährungen abgehalten werden):

€ 50 - 100	€ 5	€ 2'000 - 5'000	€ 200
€ 100 - 200	€ 10	€ 5'000 - 10'000	€ 500
€ 200 - 500	€ 20	€ 10'000 - 20'000	€ 1'000
€ 500 - 1'000	€ 50	€ 20'000 - 50'000	€ 2'000
€ 1'000 - 2'000	€ 100	€ 50'000 - 100'000	€ 5'000

Gebote, die zwischen diesen Stufen liegen, werden der nächst höheren Steigerungsstufe zugeordnet. Bieter sind bis zur Annahme eines höheren Gebotes an ihr Gebot gebunden.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist ermächtigt, gemäss erfolgten Anweisungen, für Kunden zu bieten. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist ebenfalls ermächtigt, gegebenenfalls für Einlieferer zu bieten, sofern diese Reservepreise festgesetzt haben. Einlieferer werden somit als Käufer betrachtet, und der Versteigerer steigert für sie bis zum Betrag der Reservepreise mit. Wird der vom Einlieferer festgesetzte Reservepreis nicht erreicht, geht der Auktionator durch einen einfachen Hammerschlag zum nächsten Los über.

2.3 Gebotsaufträge werden nur von Kunden der David Feldman S.A. und/oder dazugehöriger Unternehmen angenommen. Um eine Bieternummer zu erhalten, müssen «Live Room» Bieter vorgängig ihre Einladung vorweisen.

2.4 Vor der Versteigerung bei DFSA oder auf deren Internet Site eingegangene schriftlichen Gebote haben absoluten Vorrang vor Saalgeboten bei einer «Live» Auktion. Kunden, die der DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Kaufaufträge gegeben haben, können Alternativgebote abgeben und/oder die Auftragssumme im voraus begrenzen. «Buy» («Zum Kauf») Gebote werden bis zum Zehnfachen des gedruckten Schätzwertes mitgesteigert. Gebote sind in Euro abzugeben. Sollten diese jedoch in anderen Währungen erfolgen, so werden die Beträge bei Empfang zum Tageskurs in Euro umgerechnet. Gebote haben bis zu mindestens 60 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum Gültigkeit. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich vor, Bietern Lose bis zum Ablauf dieser Frist in Rechnung zu stellen, wobei sofortige Zahlung fällig ist.

3. Die Versteigerung

3.1 Sofern nicht ausdrücklich anders erwähnt, ist die Auktionswährung Euro. Die Teilnahme an der Live Room Auktion ist nur eingeladenen Kunden und/oder deren Agenten vorbehalten.

3.2 Vorrechte der David Feldman S.A.: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. hat das Recht, Lose zurückzuziehen, umzugruppieren, zu trennen oder den Zuschlag zu verweigern. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich ebenfalls vor, Kaufaufträge abzulehnen und/oder Personen den Zugang zum Auktionsraum zu verweigern. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. kann für Unfälle, die in den Versteigerungsräumen erfolgen, nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

3.3 Bevollmächtigte und Agenten: Wer für Dritte bietet, haftet für alle sich aus dieser Versteigerung ergebenden Verpflichtungen als Solidarschuldner. Diese Verbindlichkeit betrifft hauptsächlich die Qualitätsprüfung und Bezahlung gekaufter Lose.

3.4 Zuschläge: Jedes Los wird dem Meistbietenden zu Gunsten des Einlieferers, der dem nächst höheren Steigerungsstufe zugeschlagen. Zur Zuschlagssumme, welche abhängig von der Auktion ist, wird in jedem Fall

ein Aufgeld von 20% Kommission und Verpackung aber ohne Versand und Versicherung. Beim Zuschlag geht das Risiko der ersteigerten Lose auf den Bieter über, dessen Gebote angenommen wurden. Die Lose werden ihm jedoch erst bei voller Begleichung des Kaufpreises und Aufgelds ausgehändigt.

MWST (Mehrwertsteuer) - Anmerkung zur Orientierung betreffend Versteigerungen, deren Lose sich in der Schweiz befinden:

Käufer, mit Wohnsitz im Ausland sind nicht steuerpflichtig, wenn die Ware ins Ausland exportiert wird.

Selbstverständlich ist DAVID FELDMAN S.A. immer bereit Ihnen mit den Zollformalitäten zu helfen. Sollten unsere Kunden diese Formalitäten selbst erledigen, werden wir vom Schweizer Zoll eine Kopie Ihrer Ausfuhrpapiere erhalten.

Falls unsere Kunden wünschen ihre Käufe in der Schweiz zu behalten, wird ihnen MWST von 8% auf den Kaufpreis aufgeschlagen.

3.5 Zahlung: Kaufpreis, Aufgeld und eventuell anfallende Zusatzkosten sind in bei Versteigerungsteilnehmern sofort am Kauftag gegen Aushändigung der Lose fällig. Zahlungen in anderen Währungen werden zum Tageskurs gemäss Abrechnung einer Schweizer Grossbank angenommen. Erfolgreiche schriftliche Bieter und Versteigerungsteilnehmer, deren Zahlung nach dem Verkauf ausdrücklich zugestanden wurde, haben Kaufpreis und Aufgeld unverzüglich bei Erhalt der Auktionsrechnung zu zahlen. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. hält die ersteigerten Lose bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung des Rechnungsbetrages zurück. Zustellung der Lose durch die Post oder auf einem anderen Weg, sofern vom Käufer gewünscht, sowie Transportversicherungskosten, gehen auf Rechnung des Käufers. Die Lose ob ausgeliefert oder nicht, bleiben bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung Eigentum der DAVID FELDMAN S.A., stellvertretend für den Einlieferer.

3.6 Erweiterte Zahlungsmöglichkeiten: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist gegebenenfalls bereit, Käufern erweiterte Zahlungsmöglichkeiten zu gewähren. Der betreffende Käufer zahlt mindestens 25% des Gesamtrechnungsbetrages bei Erhalt der Rechnung und den Saldo in gleichen Monatsraten über maximal 6 Monate. Der dem Käufer am Ende jedes Monats, vom Auktionsdatum, berechnete Zins beträgt 1%. Bei Gewährung erweiterten Zahlungsmöglichkeiten hält DAVID FELDMAN S.A. die ersteigten Lose gegebenenfalls bis zur vollen Begleichung des Rechnungsbetrages zurück. Es versteht sich, dass der Käufer die Lose bis zur Auslieferung jederzeit bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. besichtigen kann. Reklamationen bezüglich der ersteigten Lose müssen jedoch innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem Versteigerungsdatum eingehen.

3.7 Pfandrecht: Bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung der ausstehenden Schuld bürgt der Kunde gegenüber DAVID FELDMAN S.A. mit seinem durch die DAVID FELDMAN S.A. aufbewahrten Material, welches ihm vor, während und/oder nach dem jeweiligen Verkauf zugesprochen wurde. Dieses Pfand garantiert die Rückzahlung des Forderungsbetrages, der Zinsen, Kommissionen und anderer möglicher Unkosten.

DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist berechtigt, aber nicht verpflichtet, die verpfändete Ware formlos und ohne Vorankündigung zu veräussern, sollte der Kunde in Zahlungsverzug kommen oder seinen sonstigen Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen. In diesem Falle ist DAVID FELDMAN S.A. nicht verpflichtet, den Vorschriften des Bundesgesetzes über Schuldbetreibung und Konkurs zu folgen. Im übrigen hat DAVID FELDMAN S.A. die Wahl, ein Verfahren einzuleiten oder gegebenenfalls weiterzuführen, ohne die Ware vorher zu verkaufen und ohne sein Anrecht auf das betreffende Material zu verlieren.

4. Garantie

4.1 Umfang: Unter Vorbehalt des nachstehenden Paragraphs 4.3, ist die Echtheit aller bei Versteigerungen verkauften philatelistischen Artikel während 30 Tagen nach dem Versteigerungsdatum garantiert. Jegliche andere Garantie oder Garantie für Fehler ist ausdrücklich ausgeschlossen. Jegliche Reklamation bezüglich Echtheit muss unverzüglich nach Erhalt der Lose an DAVID FELDMAN S.A. gerichtet werden, spätestens jedoch innerhalb 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum. Vor der Zustellung, die nach der 30-Tage-Frist erfolgen kann, können die erstandenen philatelistischen Artikel bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. besichtigt werden. Ein Käufer, dessen Reklamation nach der Frist von 30 Tagen ab Versteigerungsdatum bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. eintrifft, verliert jegliches Anrecht auf die Garantie. In diesem Fall wird die Reklamation von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. nicht anerkannt.

Wird im Falle einer Reklamation bezüglich der Echtheit eines philatelistischen Artikels eine Fristverlängerung benötigt, muss diese innerhalb 30 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. beantragt werden. Kein solcher Antrag, welcher nach dieser 30-Tage-Frist bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. eintrifft, wird in Betracht gezogen. Die Prüfersultate, für deren Einholung eine Fristverlängerung gewährt wurde, müssen bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. innerhalb von 3 Monaten nach dem Versteigerungsdatum vorliegen. Eine weitere Fristverlängerung kann nur mit schriftlicher Einwilligung von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. gewährt werden. Nur diejenigen Reklamationen, Prüfersultate sowie andere Mitteilungen, die innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen Fristen eintreffen, werden von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. in Betracht gezogen.

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(Updated: RV-09/14)

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