

# The “Treskilling” Yellow



## Acknowledgments

We would like to sincerely thank the following people for assisting us in the preparation of the philatelic detail in this catalogue:

Sven-Olof Forselius, Per Gummesson,  
Ingvar Pettersson, Sven Sandstedt & Anders Thorell.

and the following persons for assistance in the technical production of the publication:

Maurice Aeschiman (Photographer),  
Gerry Kelly (Cahill Printers),  
Alan McNeilly (Artwork & Layout).

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ISBN 2-9700125-0-2

Printed in Ireland.

## Bibliography

We particularly wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following for their kind permission to reproduce whole sections from their publications:

R. M. Skogs Förlags AB, Trelleborg, Sweden "The Treskilling Yellow"  
Malmö, 1976 particularly for many of the illustrations in the story and biography.

L. N. Williams "Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps"  
Geneva, 1993 particularly for text of the story and biography  
which has been specially adapted for this catalogue.



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**Friday, November 8, 1996  
at 12.00 h.**

Offer for Sale by Public Auction  
at the Hotel International, Zurich-Oerlikon

# The “Treskilling “ Yellow

The Unique Error of Colour

**David Feldman SA**

PHILATELISTS - AUCTIONEERS

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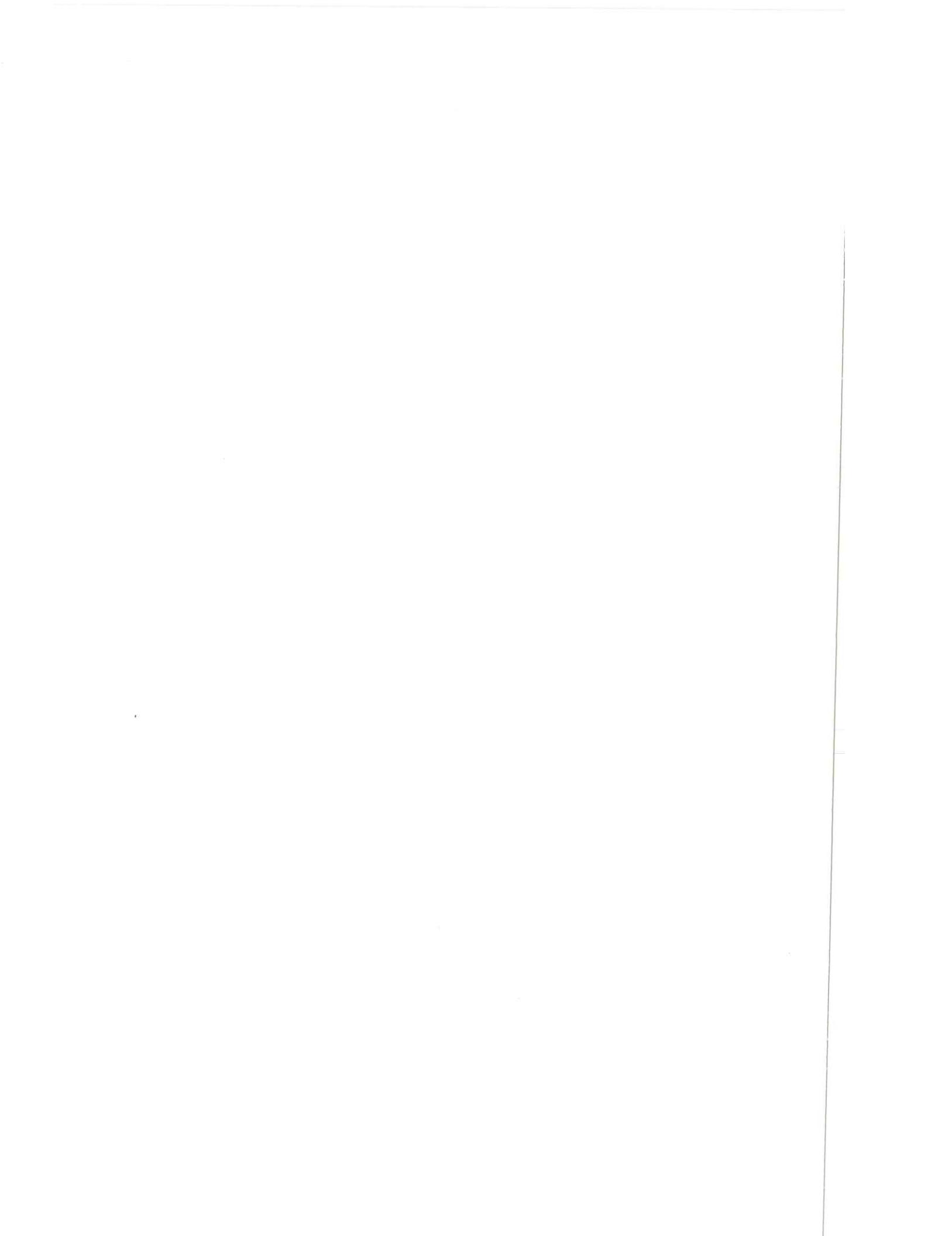


David Feldman

November 1996

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# The “Treskilling” Yellow

*Foreword by David Feldman*

## The World’s Most Valuable Stamp

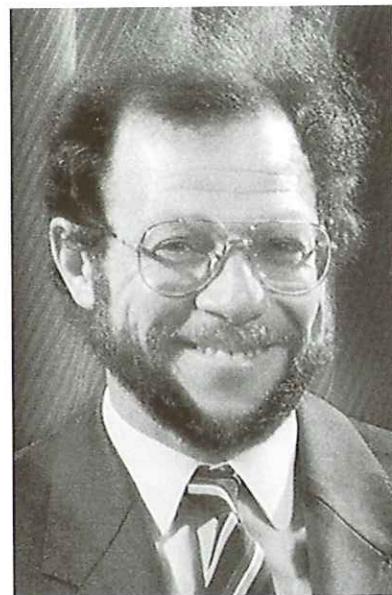
“The world’s most valuable stamp....the stamp all great collectors have been talking about for over 100 years...”. It now comes again on the market in November 1996.

It is rare in the lifetime of any professional philatelist to handle the sale of the most valuable stamp in the world. Accordingly, it is a great privilege to have the “current reigning” champion item pass through one’s hands not only once or twice but three times!

And there is no doubt that it is the reigning champion, for it was second only to the One Cent British Guiana for many decades until it finally displaced it in 1986 and its realisation in 1990 was still superior to the record-breaking Mauritius Blue in our auction of November, 1993. (Sold for Sfr.1'725'000)

We have handled many great rarities and at time of editing this catalogue, our company is proud to hold almost all the world’s highest price records for valuable philatelic items. However, none in my experience has achieved the universal support as much as the famous Treskilling Yellow. During both auctions in 1984 and 1990, worldwide philatelic and general media coverage was second to none. Besides, I have personally never experienced so many bidding hands in an auction room for a philatelic item as the levels passed the half million franc mark in the 1984 auction and well over one million francs in 1990....many are excited to see what the spectacle will be now in 1996. The new owner not only becomes part of the legend but on its acquisition achieves philatelic immortality.

It is hoped that the present catalogue we have prepared will serve to enhance the interest in great stamp rarities and show why prestigious collectors in the past have always sought them. It will also serve as a public record for this unique occasion when we once again witness the very latest page in the history of “the world’s most valuable stamp”.



David Feldman

Geneva, July 1996



David Feldman

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# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *Introduction by Sven-Olof Forselius*

### A Tale of the “Yellow 3-skilling”

(a small part in the hopefully never-ending drama)

In 1974 there was to be held a large stamp exhibition in Stockholm, called Stockholmia -74. At that time I was managing director at Frimärkshuset, the largest stamp dealer in Sweden, and naturally we would participate in that exhibition. As a special attraction at our stand I thought it would be of great value to show the famous “3-skilling yellow” as it had not been shown in Sweden since 1955.

For that reason I contacted the owner, Mr. René Berlingin, and asked his permission to lend the stamp for the duration of the exhibition. He very kindly gave his permission without hesitation. He also gave instructions on how we could pick up the stamp at Brussels airport where he would personally meet someone from our company and hand over the stamp. Everything went well and a representative from Frimärkshuset flew down to Brussels and received the stamp from Mr. Berlingin, returning by the next flight back to Stockholm. The whole operation only took a couple of hours. No paperwork was done and no receipt was signed. Trust was the only thing that mattered.

Back in Stockholm I immediately placed the stamp in a bank safe and started to negotiate insurance and safekeeping at the exhibition.



....from the Stockholmia Exhibition catalogue.



A Royal encounter, King Carl Gustav.

I called the managing director at Securitas, the largest company in Sweden when it comes to matters of security, and asked him whether he was interested in participating in an arrangement. He was supposed to deliver everything they could produce in order to guard the stamp and covering it with their company insurance. For all this he would get no payment, but very substantial free publicity in press, radio and television from the exhibition. The stamp should draw a lot of interest from media, especially as the king was invited to see the stamp.

The people of Securitas agreed to the arrangement and started preparations.

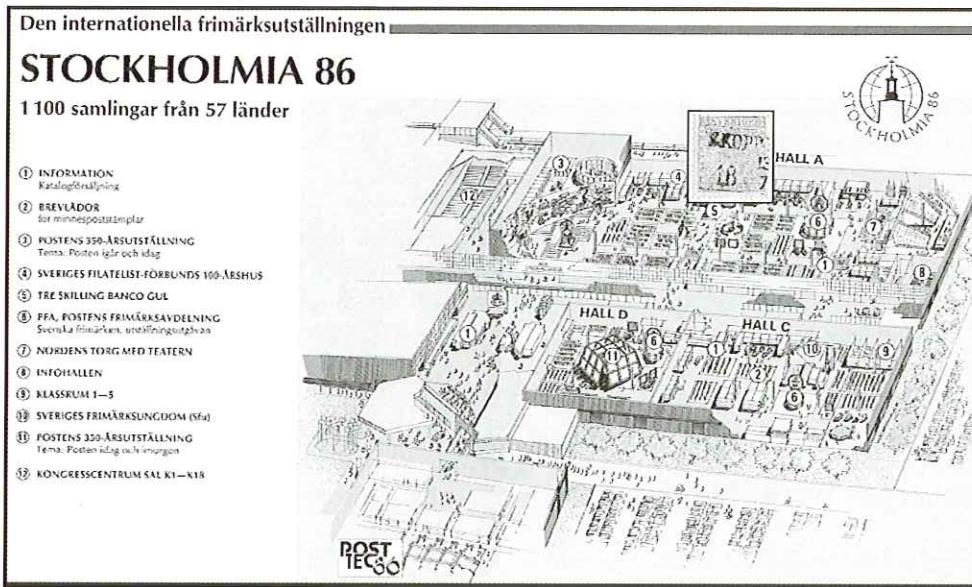
And they were rigorous!

When the exhibition was opened you could see the “3-Skilling yellow” on one of the outside walls of Frimärkshuset’s stand. The stamp itself was placed on a special sheet, under armoured glass and the frame of the showcase was connected to a vibration detector. Two television cameras were aimed at the showcase with people constantly watching the screen around the clock and a watchman with dog was standing guard close by the showcase.



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

The arrangement worked out perfectly. We felt secure for the safety of the stamp and Securitas received enormous publicity as their logo was shown in all pictures in the press and in every spot on television.



When the exhibition was over I decided to invite our staff to a small “thank you dinner” at the exhibition restaurant. We had been not less than 28 people working at the stand during the 10 days and I felt we had earned a good dinner.

At the end of the meal, drinking coffee, I asked who had taken care of “the Yellow”? Dead silence!

Then it struck me - everybody had been busy with what was *in* the stand and had forgotten that there was something outside the stand as well. I rose from the table, on somewhat shaky legs, and went out in the enormous exhibition hall where work was in full swing for the next exhibition that was to be held the next day. Workmen were tearing down walls, driving small trucks up and down the aisles and I had difficulty in locating where our stand had been in the chaos.

But there it was, the walls were still up and I could see the remains of the showcase as I got closer. There was no guard, no dogs, no television cameras and no armoured glass.

But what mattered most - **there was a small yellow stamp on an album sheet of paper!**

I then did what anybody could easily have done - I took my tweezers, removed the album sheet, placed it in my wallet and returned to the restaurant.

Nobody was astonished when I ordered a large brandy.

I can still remember to this day all the things I went over in my head as explanations to Mr. Berlingin as to how his stamp could have been lost by forgetfulness on our side. The stamp was “indeed in no danger when placed in our safe hands”. At least this was what I told him.

Fortunately there was no need for explanations and the incident only added to the never-ending legend created by “The yellow 3-skilling”.

Danderyd July 3, 1996

Sven Olof Forselius



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story*

Until 16 March 1985, the most valuable European postage stamp was Sweden's 1857 3 skilling-banco, error of colour, yellow instead of green; in David Feldman's auction on 30 March 1984 it was sold for SF977,500 (£311,306). Baden's 1851 9 Kreuzer on green was auctioned for more than twice as much a year later but in May 1990 the 3 skilling-banco became the most valuable single stamp off cover; David Feldman had auctioned it again, this time at SF1,897,500 (£800,633).

Yellow is a generic term in relation to the stamp. Its colour is more precisely stated - and absolute precision of colour is of paramount importance in the stamp's authentication - as being dull-orange yellow. That is the name of the colour assigned to the stamp in the S.F.F. (Swedish Philatelic Society) *Specialized Catalogue of Swedish Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*. But it is X-ray crystallographic tests of the stamp which have established its authenticity.

The stamp has a remarkably detailed history, authenticated by testimony on oath, ranging backwards almost to the day on which it was sold over a post office counter. Nevertheless, it has been the subject of controversy in recent years, with doubts being expressed as to the stamp's genuineness. That its defenders were justified is clear from the finalised scientific tests and the auction results.

Chronologically the story of the stamp begins in 1857, two years after Sweden's first issue was first put on sale in 1855 but the stamp became known only after it was sold in 1886 by a schoolboy to Heinrich Lichtenstein, a Stockholm dealer.

For eight years Mr. Lichtenstein kept the stamp; then he placed it in the hands of Sigmund Friedl, the Viennese dealer, for sale. It was offered to Philipp La Rénotière von Ferrary, who bought it for 4,000 gulden (about £400). It has also been stated that Lichtenstein received 2,000 Reichsmarks for the stamp and that Ferrary paid 3,000 Reichsmarks for it. After the stamp passed into the Ferrary collection doubts were cast on its authenticity, as no other specimen of the 3 skilling-banco yellow had been found.

When it was announced that the stamp was to be sold at the fourth Ferrary sale, on 16 June 1922, Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, of London, the leading specialist in the stamps of Sweden, took the opportunity of examining the stamp before the sale. He came to the conclusion that it was quite authentic and was actually an error of colour. It was printed in the same colour as the 8 skilling-banco of the 1857 issue. Those stamps were on sale until July 1858 and there had been a supplementary printing in a distinctive shade of yellow on thicker paper than usual. The 3 skilling-banco error was on this thick paper and in the particular shade.

Those facts led baron Leijonhufvud to express the opinion that the error had been caused by the accidental incorporation of a cliché of the 3 skilling-banco in the printing plate of the higher denomination. Probably the substitution occurred when an 8 skilling-banco cliché became damaged. Baron Leijonhufvud expressed his opinion about the yellow stamp in an article in *The Stamp Lover* vol 15 pp 354-355 May 1923.

Imre Vajda, a well-known Swedish dealer, in an article entitled “A Centenary Story”, the “centenary” was that of the date on which the stamp was used, published in *The Stamp Lover* vol 50 pp 3-5 June-July 1957, stated that Swedish philatelists, at the time of the Ferrary auction, started a subscription in order to purchase the item for the Post Museum in Stockholm. However, Baron Leijonhufvud - who had flown to France for the sale - outbid them and secured the stamp for about £700, a comparatively low price considering that the item is unique.

In 1926 the stamp was sold privately to Claës A. Tamm, a Stockholm engineer. Two years later he disposed of the rarity to Johann Ramberg, a lawyer of Göteborg, for about £2,000. While the stamp was in Dr. Ramberg's possession he traced G.W. Backman and filed an affidavit to preserve his testimony in the Swedish courts. A translation, by Dr. Vajda, of the proceedings from the civil court rolls of the magistrate's court at Borås dated 9 September 1931, was included in “A Centenary Story”:



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story* continued

Nr. 457 1931. Lawyer Johan Ramberg, Gothenburg, presented the following petition:  
To the Magistrate's court of Borås.

“I herewith beg for the permission for Lieutenant Colonel in the reserve of the Royal Alvsborg Regiment Seth George Wilhelm Backman to confirm in your presence according to chapter 17 of the R.B. the annexed relation by himself of how he discovered the unique Swedish 3 skilling-banco stamp”.

Borås, 9 September 1931.

Johann Ramberg, lawyer.

The following certificate was annexed to the petition:

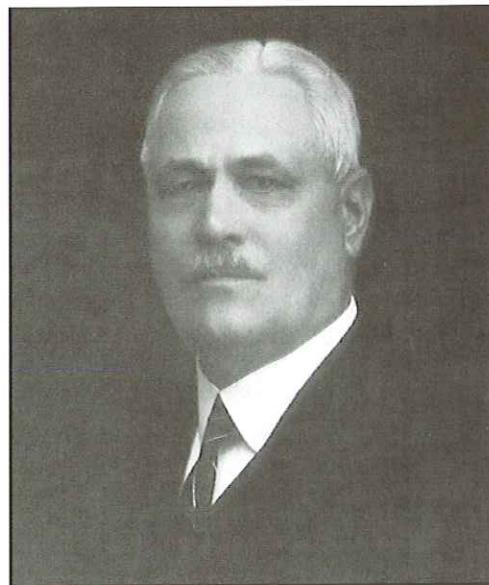
“In the year 1885, when I was 14 years old, I went to Norra Latinläroverket school in Stockholm and heard that a stamp dealer there, Mr. H. Lichtenstein, paid good prices for old Swedish skilling-banco stamps. I was told that he paid up to 7 crowns apiece for 3 and 24 sk. b:co.

During the Christmas holidays in 1885 I visited my maternal grandmother, the widow of land owner Per Wilhelm Sillén, at her estate ‘Munga’, in the Parish of Romfartuna, Västmanland. Upon my request my grandmother opened an old chest of drawers in order to see whether she could find letters with stamps amongst the paper left behind by my deceased grandfather. She found several old stamps and amongst them values of the skilling banco series, stuck on the notepaper itself. There was only one copy of the 3 skilling banco value. This stamp was stuck on blue notepaper and had a yellow colour. My grandmother gave me all the stamps, but wished to keep the letters. When taking off the yellow 3 skilling stamp I happened to damage a perforation, so that I had to even it out with a sharp buttonhole iron, of the kind used in the homes before and which still existed on the estate.

When I returned to Stockholm after the holidays I went to Lichtenstein and offered him my stamps. I vividly remember his amazement when he came to see the yellow three skilling. The expert was heard to mumble repeatedly: ‘But it is yellow.’ As I was nervous to lose the treasure I expected, 7 crowns, I, who was no stamp collector myself and had no idea of the colours the various values were printed in, asked him whether or not the stamp was supposed to be yellow, whereupon Lichtenstein answered: ‘No, it should be green.’ He put the stamp into some kind of solution and examined it thoroughly under a magnifying glass, repeating all the while: ‘But it is yellow.’ Finally I dared to ask him whether I was to receive 7 crowns for the stamp, whereupon Lichtenstein answered: ‘I shall pay that much all the same.’ I then received the amount promised for the yellow three skilling stamp as well as for the rest of the stamps and went away with more money in my pocket than I had ever had before.

I have no further details to give concerning the date and circumstances of the finding of the yellow three skilling.

But I remember that shortly after my having sold the stamp to Mr. Lichtenstein, in *Svenska Dagbladet*, I read about a stamp exhibition arranged by Mr. Lichtenstein. There was a note of about the following wording about my find of the 3 sk. b:co: ‘The pearl of the collection, which can make the mouth of every collector water, is a Swedish 3 sk. b:co, printed by mistake in yellow instead of green. Mr. Lichtenstein was offered



*The discoverer, Georg Wilhelm Backman, in his later years as a retired Army Colonel related his discovery in the city hall of Borås.*

# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story* continued

300 crowns for this rarity, but does not intend to sell it. It will some day reach a very high price.’ This note gave me the impression that I had been badly treated by the stamp dealer, but my mother thought that I should be content, he had after all given what he had promised.



*The “Munga” farm at Romfartuna in Västmanland where schoolboy Georg Wilhelm Backman found the Treskilling stamp on a cover in his grandfather’s writing table in 1885.*

find no proof for this supposition. Yet a few days later I came to think of that apothecary Sillén in his days often made excursions into the country, in the course of which he gathered an extensive collection of Swedish mosses, which have since been presented to the University of Upsala. I therefore decided to find support for my supposition, that apothecary Sillén was at Nya Kopparberget on the 13th July, 1857. Considering that as far as I know my grandfather has had no connections with this very insignificant little place and by conjecturing the cancellation of the yellow banco stamp with the note in the moss collection, I was able to state that the stamp fulfilled its postal function on a letter sent by the uncle [sic] of my grandfather from Nya Kopparberget in Wästmanland on the 13th July, 1857”.

Borås , 9 September 1931.

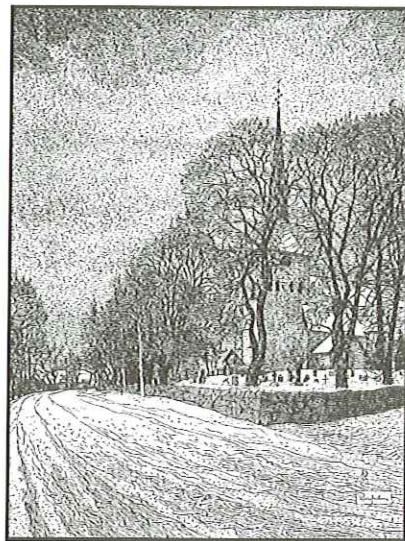
G.W. Backman

Furthermore, lawyer Ramberg presented in original a yellow stamp, with the Swedish national coat-of-arms, Three Crowns in an engraved centre field, topped by the Royal Crown, with the word ‘Frimärke’ on either lateral edge, the word ‘Sverige’ on the upper edge, the value figure ‘3’ in the two top corners and the text ‘Tre skill. B:co’ at the lower edge, the stamp being provided with a cancellation reading ‘Kopp 18 13/7’.

Ramberg also presented a photographic copy in black of the stamp as Annex Nr 457 Litt. C.

As it was stated that there was no dispute concerning the circumstances related in the above statement and objection was raised against the summoned witness Backman who was present, the court according to chapter 17,23 of the rules of the court admitted the hearing requested, entitling those, who might be concerned to present objections which might be thought founded, later on.

Finally I am in a position to publish a fact, which seemed to prove on which day and by whom the letter stamped with the yellow 3 skilling was posted. A few years later I was asked whether I could remember who had sent the letter from which I had taken the stamp. I tried to remember that circumstance and had a vague but recurring idea that the letter came from my grandfather’s brother, Olof Leopold Sillén. But as he had been the owner of the pharmacy ‘Nordstjärnan’ in Gävle and the stamp, as I learned, was cancelled at Nya Kopparberget in the province of Örebro on the 13 July of probably the year 1857, I could



*Romfartuna Church with its graveyard where Georg Wilhelm Backman lies buried.  
Drawing by Artist, Gunnar Pers.*



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

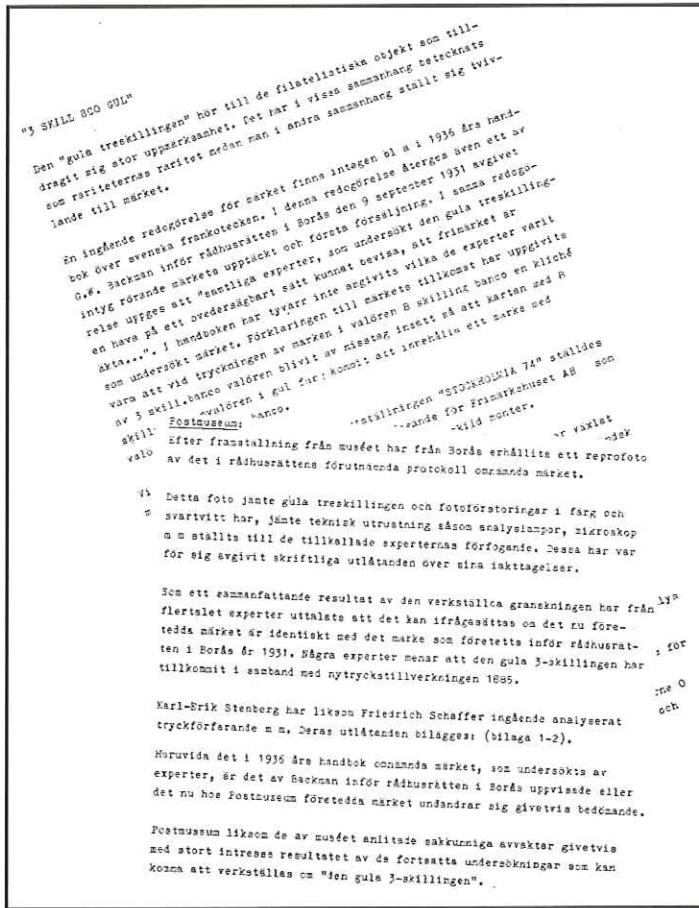
## *The Story* continued

After that, Backman took the witness's oath and was reminded of its importance and after that he related that he found contents of the above statement, signed by the witness and now read to him, correct in every respect. Upon question the witness stated that he could not now remember upon which side of the stamp the perforation which he had evened with the buttonhole iron was situated. The witness also stated that he was absolutely convinced that the stamp presented by Ramberg was identical with the stamp which the witness had discovered in 1885 and which had now been presented.

Dr. Ramberg retained possession of the stamp until the end of 1937, when it was reported that he had sold it through the agency of H.R. Harmer for £5,000. That price was then the second highest ever paid for a single postage stamp, having been exceeded only by that of the British Guiana 1 cent of 1856. Early in October 1953 the national press published reports that the stamp had been sold to a collector in Ontario, Canada for \$36,000. The story was later denied. In 1962 the stamp together with other Swedish items, was illustrated in colour in a one-page leaflet bearing the legend 'Offered by Dr. Imre Vajda', with an address in Stockholm. In November and December 1971 at Anphilex 71, an exhibition in New York, the stamp was offered for sale at Stanley Gibbons' stand.

In 1974 the stamp was sent for exhibition at the stand of Frimärkshuset, the Swedish dealers, at an exhibition in Sweden, Stockholmia 74 - and thereby hangs a tale which shocked the whole world of philately.

The Swedish Postal Museum had twice been offered the stamp but would not buy it, on the ground mainly of the suspicion that it might be a forgery and there had never been a certificate of genuineness in respect of the stamp. According to an article entitled 'Sweden 3 skilling Banco Error Shown at Stockholmia 74 A Forgery; by Nils Färnström, published in *The Philatelist* vol 41 pp 198-199 April, 1975, it was said that the owner asked a price of \$1,000,000 when he sent the stamp to Sweden to be shown in Stockholmia 74 and that Gilbert Svensson, the museum's curator, had always suspected that it could be a forgery. Agreement was reached for the stamp to be handed over to the museum for investigation by a group of Swedish experts. Photographs taken in 1931, 1959 and 1975 were compared with the example and the first thing noticed by Mr. Färnström, who was a member of the expert group of nine, was that the perforation was not the same as in the photographs. The conclusion was that the stamp examined was not the same stamp



*The anonymous press release from the Swedish postal administration dated February 14, 1975 questioning the authenticity of the Treskilling.*



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

*The Story* continued

that was previously photographed and that one-third of the stamp was of a different kind of paper from the rest; at its last meeting, the group were convinced that the error shown at Stockholmia 74 and then being offered for sale at between £250,000 and £300,000 was a forgery. Mr. Färnström stated that the question was whether somebody had made a facsimile of the real error - if such a stamp existed - and that it was the opinion of members of the group and of people in the Postal Museum that there had probably never been a genuine error, but was there still a mix-up about the whereabouts?

**SVENSKA DAGBLADET**  
LÖRDAGEN DEN 15 FEBRUARI 1975

**Frimärksexperter eniga:**

## 3-skillingen förfalskning

Det gula 3 skilling banco-märket är en förfalskning. Svensk filatelijs största PR-nummer är krossat. Sagan om hur en 14-årig skolunge 1885 sålde ett lika deltryck för 7 kr. är en lög.

Det var en förfalskning redan 1885. Men sagan är inte silt marknadsförande, men vad är det viktigt?

På fridagsmorgonen samma dag som den 15 februari på postmarken i Grella stan i Stockholm för att tillkännage det senastmedla postkoden. Gruppen bestod av nio medlemmar och alla tekniskt bemannade med alla teknikens hjälpmiddel examinerat det gula märket.

Marken var en förfalskning och har så vänt i ledet sedan den upptäcktes. Det har aldrig funnits en 3-skilling banco-kopia. Det är en myt.

Det avgörande i experternas bedömning har deh vändt att märket också varit sammantaget med en annan del, t.ex. en annan märka, den under delen av märket, av samma kvalitet som detta. Detta har dock inte hänt med marken 1885. Detta att färren inte sammantogs överens med nämnat sätt syns av 8 skilling banco-kopian.

— Märket är en förfalskning till stora för filatelisterna, konstaterade tekniken Friedrich Schaffer som varit en påverkan för gruppen.

**Renligheitsgård**

— Värt konstaterande är en renligheitsgård för filatelisterna. Vi sitter här i Göteborg och vi är här för att få framför oss att detta är en förfalskning.

— Jag är beredd att ge 7 kr plattorna för att märket till märket är förfalskat, svarade sedan Svensson, men jag tycker att den nuvarande belägen

Det gula 3 skilling-banco-märket visades i hörnet på den svenska frimärkutställningen i Stockholm 74. Det var direkt från Göteborgs filatelijs förfalskarkabinett i Stockholm som lyckades få ägretta tillstånd att visa upp detta märke. Detta och det var också han som nu möjliggjorde expertundersökningen.

Detta är en uttöd report redovisad av expertkonsulenten Karl-Erik Stenberg här det visades den här i Göteborgs filatelijs förfalskarkabinett när de granskade tre skilling-bancosamlingarna och de gula frimärkutställningen i Göteborg. På höger sida återfinns en andradruckskopia till före detta gjordes fyra års tid sedan.

Ängelboken för de svenska postförvaltningarna. Treskillingen är dock inte en del av detta, utan det är en del av den svenska posten.

Det gula frimärkutställningen är en internationell möteplats för märktillverkare och märket visades på frimärkutställningen i Stockholm förra året på grund av det utmärkande priset, värde ca 25 milj krone.

Det sätter främst pris de nio experterna som har deltagit i undersökningen. Nuvarande experten har sagt att märket kan ha tillverkats i Sverige.

Som jämförningsobjekt har gruppen bl.a. haft en foto av den ursprungliga märket, taget i Berlin i december 1974.

Clasen Hofsten

GÖTEBORGS-POSTEN Lördagen den 15 februari 1975

## “DEN VAR ÄKTA”

Den gula frimärkutställningen var under en längre tid en expertgruppens lämna, gatoherrarna Per Svensson berättar redovisat för Göteborgs filatelijs förfalskarkabinett. Per Svensson är en av de stora experterna och han handikappat sin förtur till förfalskarkabinettet.

— Jag är beredd att säkra att detta är en förfalskning. Detta är en förfalskning, men jag har inte sett heller.

Per Svensson sätter värde sitt förtur till 35.000 svenska kronor. Detta är en förfalskning, men jag har inte sett heller.

Per Svensson är en förfalskarkabinets chef och han har en lång erfarenhet i att han har utvecklat en goda frimärkutställningsutställning enligt de mest exakta riktlinjer. Detta är en förfalskning, men jag har inte sett heller.

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Dagens Nyheter  
Lördag 15 feb. 1975  
Experter oenige om bancomärket



The article had been preceded by reports in the Swedish press and by television of the challenge to the stamp's genuineness. In a report from Malmö, published in *Stamp Collecting* vol 124 p 5 27 February 1975 Björn Barringer stated, in reference to the team of nine experts, that their conclusion had been that the yellow skill.-bco. had been forged from the very beginning, probably during 1885 or 1886 and that the tale that the label was sold by a 14-year-old schoolboy in 1885 to a stamp dealer in Stockholm for 7 kroner was, furthermore, nothing but a tale, or a lie.

Mr. Svensson, when questioned by a reporter on television about the worth of the 3 skilling-banco stamp stated that it was worth the 7 crowns which he had offered for it at Stockholmia 74, but he would pay compound interest because the stamp was of great interest philatelically and historically.

In a later report, published in *Stamp Collecting* vol 124 p 449 1 May 1975, Björn Barringer referred to photomicrographic tests as showing that the forger bleached a genuine, lightly used 8 skilling-banco in order to get rid of the colour and then forged a 3 skilling-banco die based on 1885 reprints and printing a 3 skilling-banco in yellow. He went on to state that Friedrich Schaffer, one of the named nine experts, claimed that he could identify the die which had been forged and that the probable villain of the piece was the Austrian stamp dealer, Heinrich Lichtenstein, who had emigrated from Austria to Sweden in 1887, after the schoolboy had claimed to have sold the error to him. Mr. Barringer added that the yellow 3 skilling-banco had first been exhibited in Vienna in 1890 by Friedl who, eight years later, was sentenced to prison for forgery of Austrian stamps, and that in December 1890 the stamp had also been exhibited in Stockholm.

The challenge to the stamp's genuineness brought a response from Frimärkshuset. It contained repeated references to “shade f” and “shade g”, which signify the varieties of colour of the 8 skilling-banco stamp as listed in the *Specialized catalogue* published by the S.F.F. 29th ed. 1975-76 p 4, where the 8 skilling-banco is listed as item 4; the 3 skilling-banco error is listed on page 1 as item 1. The text of the response was as follows:



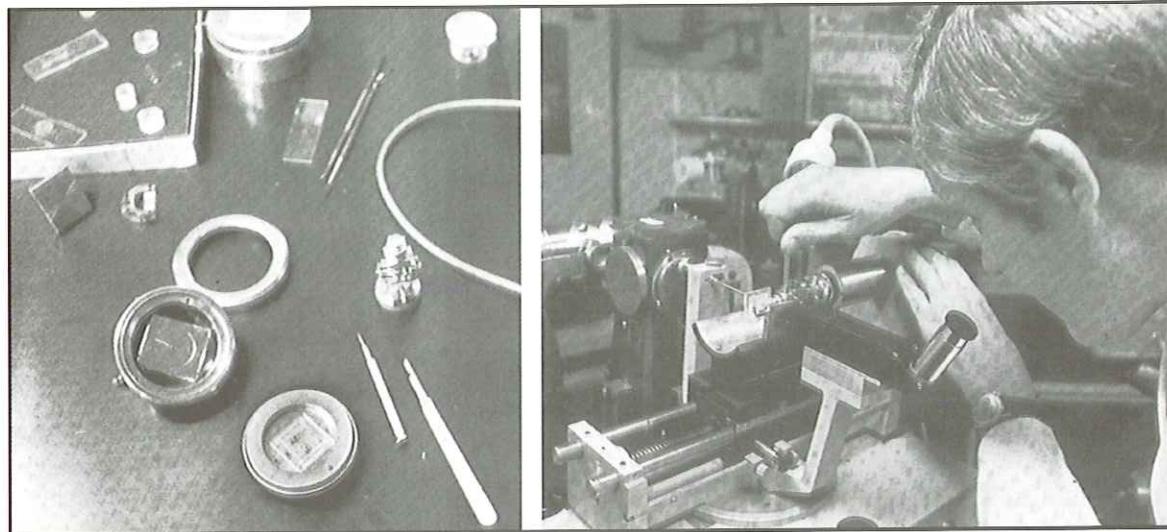
# The “Treskilling” Yellow

*The Story* continued

*Experts at work:- from left to right:  
the director of the Postal Museum  
Gilbert Svensson,  
Professor Diego Carlström from the  
Karolinska Institute and  
Sven-Olof Forselius the director of  
Frimärkshuset,  
studying some 8sk stamps borrowed  
from the postal museum,  
used by professor Carlström as com-  
parison material.*



*New methods solve old problems.* From the very beginning of philately, methods of forgery have developed. From the rough and unsophisticated methods of a Fournier, today's masters have emerged. At Frimärkshuset we deal with considerable numbers of rare stamps. This has raised the question of how to find new ways of analysis - not to replace philatelic research but as tools for the expert.



*Professor Carlström and his instruments. The “stamp-holder” during the x-ray. The professor mounting the holder in the x-ray machine.*

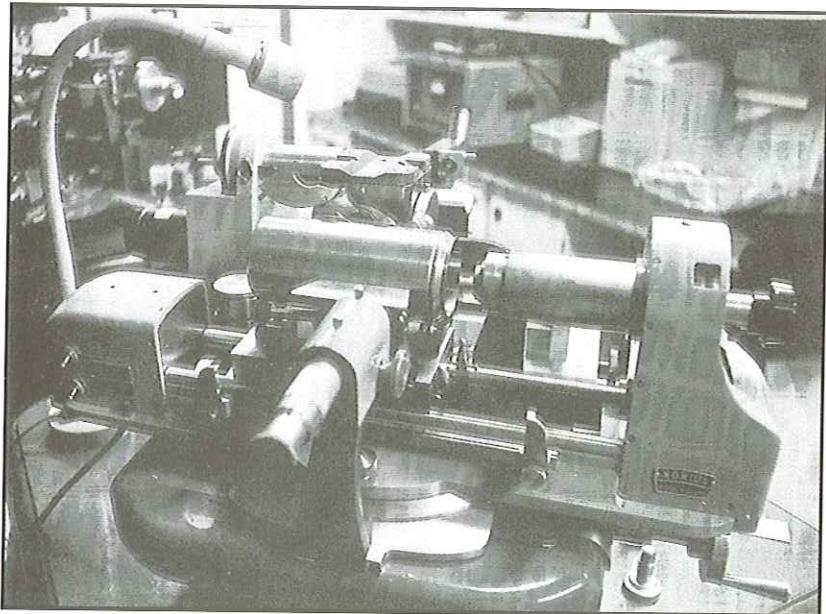
Lately the chief item of Swedish stamps, i.e., the 3 skilling error of colour has been attacked by a group led by the intendent of the Swedish Postal Museum. The owner, Mr. Berlingin, and we, have agreed to undertake a scientific study of the 3 skilling. This task has been carried out by Professor Diego Carlström and some philatelic experts, chiefly Mr. Curt Thaij. Professor Carlström is a keen philatelist and especially suited for this kind of scientific research as he is Professor in Medical Biophysics and specialist in X-ray diffraction and structure of organic molecules.



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

*The Story* continued

*Examination.* The methods used by Professor Carlström are scientific and are partly based on X-rays (with regard to the stamp's paper) and diffraction analysis (with regard to the colour) and partly on extremely sophisticated methods of measurement (accurate to 0.03mm) in order to define the surface - i.e., the cliché used for the actual printing of the stamp.



A general view of the x-ray machine



Carlström compares his x-ray crystallography pictures of the Treskilling with another picture from another yellow skilling stamp.

*Paper.* The result of the examination shows that: the paper is exactly similar to the paper used for the original stamps. There is a cut in the stamp, but the stamp is *not* composed of different kinds of paper that are joined together; the stamp is 0.5mm. less in height owing to the reperforation of the upper margin.

*Colour.* The colour of the stamp is 100 per cent the same as the colour used for printing the 8 skilling stamps that are classified as being of shade g. It is of the greatest interest to be able to state that this very colour-mixture was only used for printing 8 skilling stamps of shade g and *not 8 skilling stamps of any other shade*. No reprint or proof is of this shade.

The yellow colour-component which, together with blue, gives the green colour to normal 3 skilling stamps does not at all correspond to the yellow colour in the 8 skilling stamps of shade g.

*The yellow 3 skilling is therefore printed with the same yellow colour that is only to be found on original 8 skilling stamps of shade g.*



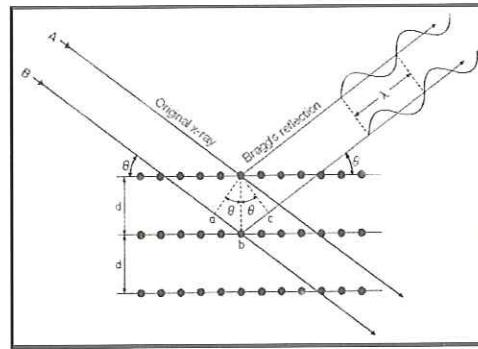
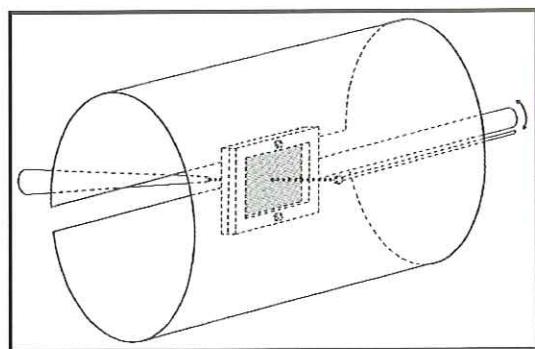
# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story* continued

An objection might be raised: how can this be possible? Stamps of shade *g* were delivered to the postal authorities in the autumn of 1857 and the earliest known stamp of this type was cancelled in November 1857. Furthermore, this shade can be recognised by its so-called blurred print. The yellow 3 skilling is cancelled 13.7 and - according to historical documentation - in 1857 (though the year of the cancellation cannot be seen on the stamp) and the print is far from being blurred.

*Part-delivery.* Two facts, however, provide the explanation of this mystery. Before the proper deliveries of stamps of shade *g*, the Post Office received a part-delivery of 200 sheets in April 1857. Quite simply, 8 skilling stamps were sold out at some post offices. The post offices that received stamps from these same 200 sheets included Uppsala, Tierp, Wisby, Halmstad, Grythyttebed and Nya Kopparberget!

Stamps of shade *g* can therefore be found cancelled earlier than November, 1857, and cancelled at post offices which had received stamps from the part-delivery mentioned. But what about the printing? That certainly does not tally! The stamps in the part-delivery were printed from the tympan that was used for stamps of the earlier shade *f*, but after the part-delivery of stamps of shade *g* had been effected the tympan was exchanged (because it was too hard) for a considerably softer one, which gave the blurred print that is so characteristic of the so-called shade *g*.



How professor Carlström's x-ray apparatus scans the stamp, diagram shown above to the left. To the right is a diagram showing how the composition of the colour substance can be revealed. Every element is composed of a certain alignment of its atoms. Being crystallized, the colour substance also forms layers enabling a reflection of the x-rays in three dimensions. The picture on the x-ray plate has the same characteristics as a fingerprint, says Carlström.

*Cancellation.* The yellow 3 skilling is cancelled Nya Kopparberget - i.e. one of the post offices which received stamps from the part-delivery. The colour of the stamp is shade *g*, and the stamp was printed from the hard tympan used for stamps of shade *f*.

In our search among 8 skilling stamps cancelled at other post offices which received stamps from the part-delivery we found one cancelled Halmstad; as if that was not enough, the date of the cancellation is 13.7.1857 - i.e. the same day as the yellow 3 skilling stamp. *The colour is 100 per cent the same.*

*Cliché.* Now, how about the actual stamp picture? The clichés used for the original stamps were prepared from so-called matrices, and those clichés were assembled into printing plates consisting of 100 such clichés in each. All these clichés show minor peculiarities, type-errors, etc. These peculiarities were transmitted in printing and are consequently to be found on the finished stamps.

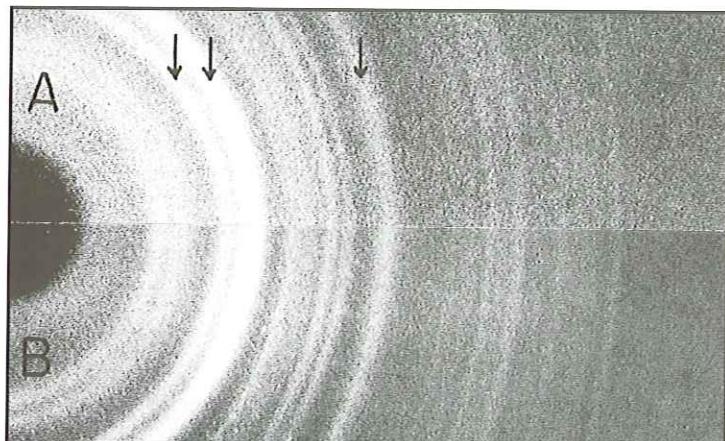
When the printing of skilling-banco stamps was completed in 1858 and new stamps in öre values were to be printed, all the skilling clichés were destroyed but the matrices still remained. It was these matrices that were



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story* continued

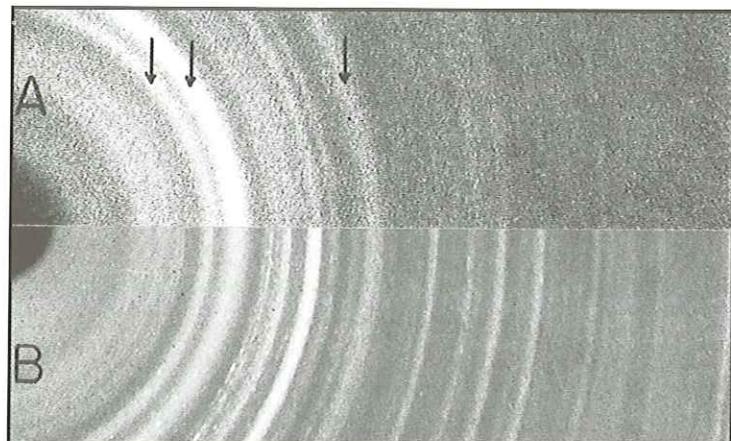
used in 1868 when a reprint of the skilling stamps was made, not 100 of each value but only 9. Since the same matrices were used for both the original and for the reprints some of the same characteristic peculiarities are to be found among the reprints as among the original stamps, whereas other peculiarities which were not found among the original stamps also appeared.



*The comparison between the x-rays of the Treskilling and that of an 8 skilling shade showed a clear difference. This led to a more precise dating of the stamp. With the help of postal archives a suggested date of usage could be July 1857.*

Apart from comparisons of type errors, extremely thorough measurements of the stamp picture have been made. These measurements have been made on unshrinkable transparent film. A picture of a green 3 skilling-banco stamp and a picture of the yellow 3 skilling stamp have been enlarged on such film. Pictures on paper cannot be used because paper ‘moves’ according to the humidity of the air, etc. Nothing in these measurements suggests that the yellow 3 skilling stamp was not printed from the original cliché or a reprint cliché - these were as good as identical anyway. It is completely unreasonable to think that somebody at that time could have made a completely false cliché which differed at the most by 0.03 mm from the clichés that were made from the original matrices.

Examinations made of the stamp picture of the 3 skilling yellow reveal that there are certain peculiarities which appear both on original stamps and on reprints. And quite rightly so. Both the original stamps and the reprints are printed from clichés which were made from the same matrix. It is extremely difficult to find among original 3 skilling stamps of green colour the very cliché which was used for the printing of the yellow 3 skilling stamp, since the green colour ‘covers up’ better in printing than does the yellow. More yellow colour must therefore be applied to the cliché, and thereby certain type-errors, etc. are ‘buried’, which makes identification more difficult and perhaps impossible.



*The x-ray produced from the Treskilling (A) together with the x-ray produced by the same crystallographic method of a yellow 8 skilling from the so-called g shade (B).*



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Story* continued

The above may be summarised as follows:

*Paper.* The yellow 3 skilling stamp is printed on original paper, unjoined without repair but with a cut.

*Colour.* The stamp is printed from a cliché made from the original matrix. None of the type errors that appear only on reprints are to be found on the yellow skilling stamp.

*Printing.* The stamp is printed from a hard tympan, the same as is the case with 8 skilling stamps of shade *f*.

*Perforation.* The stamp is reperforated in the upper margin, but otherwise shows no indication that the perforating machine of 1855 was not used.

*Delivery.* The stamp was included in the part-delivery which was made in the Spring of 1857 to the postal authorities, for forwarding to the post office at Nya Kopparberget amongst others.

*Cancellation.* Measurements of other Nya Kopparberget cancellations have been taken and there is no indication that the original cancelling cachet has not been used.

*Conclusion.* It is clear that the yellow 3 skilling stamp is a genuine colour-error, which is hereby certified.

Sven-Olof Forselius, Frimärkshuset A.B.

The response summarised the technical parts of the text of a luxuriously produced book *Den gula treskillingen* by Sven Ahman 1975 ISBN 91-970120-0-9, which pictures not only the stamp but also most of the *dramatis personae* and scenes in its history and, moreover, contains a line-perforated sheet of facsimiles: the 3 sk.-bco. dull orange-yellow; and the 8 sk.-bco. dull orange-yellow. (On the back of each such impression the year “1975” is printed in black ink). However, the most telling illustrations in the book are reproductions of the X-ray crystallographic pictures which Professor Carlström produced of the error of colour and an 8 skilling-banco of shade *g*. *They precisely match.*

Interest and enthusiasm about the stamp by the general public, expert philatelists, specialists and important private collectors has multiplied since the 1975 report. The Post Office itself showing its own collaboration, commemorated the anniversary of the Treskilling Yellow with a replica reproduction in an issue of March 1992 and with a special national exhibition in Stockholm’s Globens Annex in December 1991.

The Treskilling Yellow, the unique, the legend, the story, continues .....

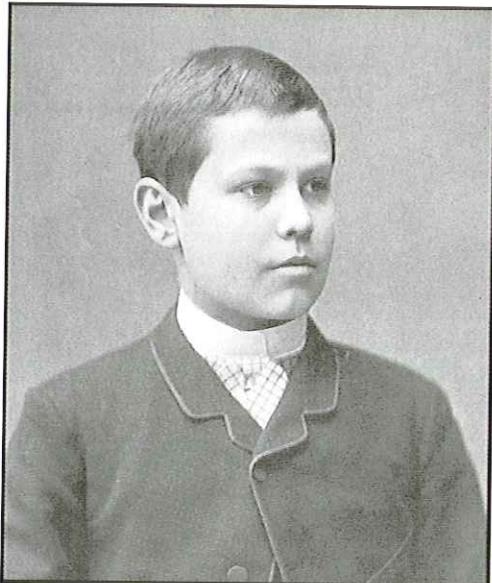


# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Biography*

**1857** (July) Used by Olof Leopold Sillen.

**1885** G.W. Backman found the stamp on a letter when searching through the papers of his grandfather, Per Wilhelm Sillen.



*Georg Wilhelm Backman, as a schoolboy at “Norra Latin” in Stockholm at the time of the discovery*

**1886** Heinrich Lichtenstein bought the stamp for 7 kronor.



*Heinrich Lichtenstein and his wife Paula as a newly married couple, c.1884.*

**1894** (June) Philipp la Rénotière von Ferrary bought the stamp through the agency of Sigmund Friedl for 4,000 gulden (£400).



*Ferry, who formed the greatest collection ever seen, bequeathed his collection including the Treskilling to the Berlin Museum. However, following claims for war reparations against the German nation, the French Government sequestered the collection.*

**1922** (June) Auction: Gilbert Ferry 4, Lot 518 FFr. 35,250 (£694) Bought by Baron Eric Leijonhufvud.



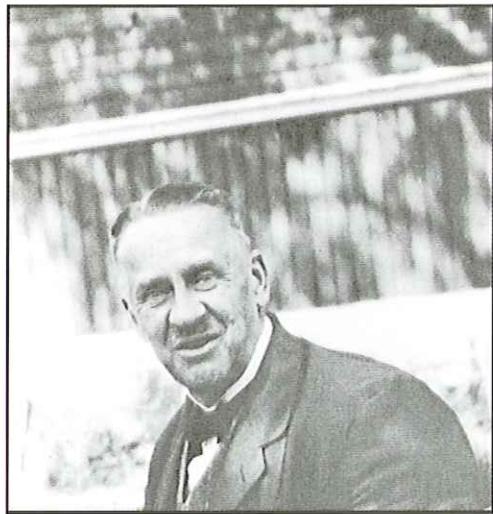
**1923** (Nov.) Offered for sale, as Lot 16, in a special price list prepared by H. Lichtenstein to sell Leijonhufvud's entire collection.



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Biography* continued

**1926** Bought by Claës A. Tamm for approximately £1,500.



*Only after he had bought the Treskilling did Claës A. Tamm consider that he had a complete collection of Sweden.*

**1928** Johan Ramberg bought the stamp for about £2,000.



*When given the chance to buy the Treskilling Johan Ramberg didn't even negotiate the price.*

**1931** (Sept.) Dr. Ramberg preserved the testimony of G.W. Backman about his finding and sale of the stamp.

**1937** Dr. Ramberg sold the stamp by private treaty, through the agency of H.R. Harmer, for £5,000, to King Carol of Rumania.



*King Carol II of Rumania was a keen visitor at exhibitions, even though his reign was fragile in the 1930's and this interest continued after he had fled the country. He secretly bought the Treskilling shortly before the outbreak of WWII, but only until well after the end of the war did it become known that he was the owner.*

**1950** (April) Sold privately, through the agency of Harmer, Rooke & Co., to René Berlingin.



*René Berlingin was one of the last great philatelists who harboured a love for world rarities and managed to collect many of them.*



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Biography* continued

**1955** Stockholm: Centenary Exhibition.

**1962** Illustrated in colour in a one-page leaflet bearing the legend ‘Offered by Dr. Imre Yajda’, with an address in Stockholm.

**1971** (Nov.-Dec.) Anphilex, 75th Anniversary of the Collectors Club, exhibited by Stanley Gibbons, London.

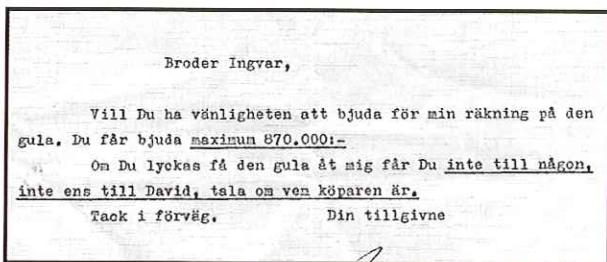
**1974** Investigated by a group of nine Swedish experts, among whom some had expressed the opinion that it was a forgery.

**1974** (Sept.) Stockholm: International Exhibition, Stockholmia: Court of Honour.

**1975** An examination of the stamp by scientific methods was undertaken by Professor Diego Carlström and others and was pronounced and certified to be genuine.

**1978** (Oct.) Auction: Edgar Mohrmann 150. Lot 1550. Withdrawn at DM 1,000,000 (£270,270).

**1984** (March) Auction: David Feldman, Zurich. Lot 12765 SFr. 977,500 (£314,309) (\$478,975). A Swiss bank was the vendor at the auction. The stamp was bought by a bidding agent on behalf of an elderly collector of Scandinavian stamps. The last underbid was made by a well known Gothenburg dealer representing a Swedish investment group.



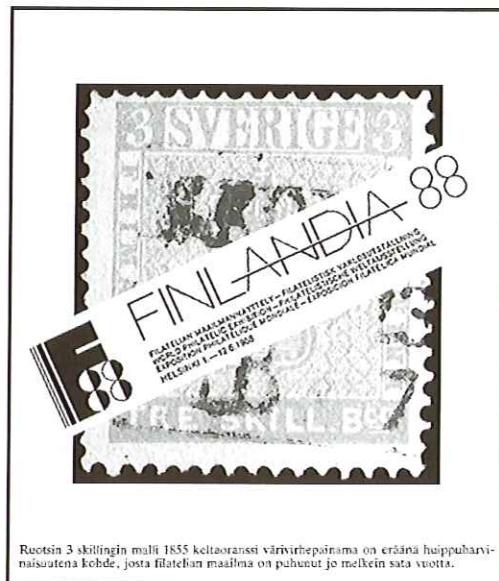
*The written bid order handed over to the agent only seconds before the auction began. As chance would have it, the agent was driven practically to his limit.*

**1986** (Sept.) Stockholm: International Exhibition, Stockholmia: exhibited by Frimärkshuset.



*Special beer offered during Stockholmia to commemorate the Treskilling at exhibition.*

**1988** (June) Helsinki International Exhibition Finlandia: Court of Honour.



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

## *The Biography* continued

**1990 (May)** Auction: David Feldman, Zurich.  
Lot 20427 SFr. 1,897,500. Offered by the son of the buyer of 1984 who had since died. Bought by Sven Olof Karlsson of Sweden underbid to the adjudication by a Swiss bank agent and a famous Sweden collector.



*A David Feldman auction.*

**1991 (Dec.)** Stockholm: Post office exhibition at Globen to highlight the yellow Treskilling.



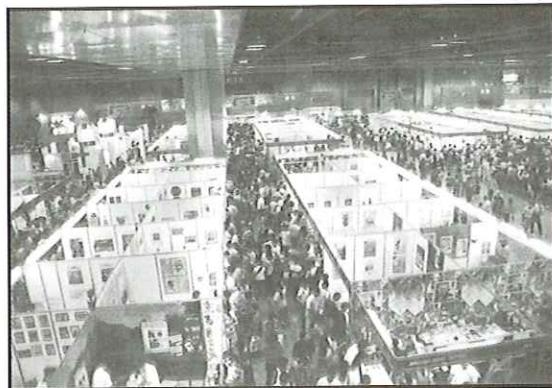
**1992 (March)** Commemoration by Swedish Postal Administration.



**1993 (Sept.)** Paris: International Exhibition, Musée de la Poste, World Famous Stamp Errors.

**1995 (May)** London: International Exhibition, at Claridges Hotel: Court of Honour.

**1995 (Sept.)** Singapore: International Exhibition: Court of Honour.



**1995 (Nov.)** Malmö: International Exhibition Nordia: Court of Honour.



**1996 (June)** Toronto: International Exhibition, Capex '96, Jewels of the World: Court of Honour.

**1996 (Nov.)** Auction: David Feldman, Zurich.  
Lot 1. As Sven-Olof Karlsson never concluded payment, reoffered to secure the debt and charges.

**1996 (Nov.)** New York: Anphilex, 100th Anniversary of the Collectors Club of New York.

Note: The Treskilling has been chosen to grace the Aristocrats of Philately special display and in the interests of world philately David Feldman SA has undertaken to arrange this exhibition on behalf of the new owner.



# The “Treskilling” Yellow

*Lot 1*

## The Unique Error of colour

1855 3sk bco used, postmark NKOP (NYA KOPPARBERGET)18 13/7. Perf. 14; the top margin has been partly restored and the design is centred to the top and slightly to the right. The paper has an unjoined cut at the left which passes between the “I” and “M” of FRIMARKE. The stamp is very well preserved especially considering its fascinating history. It is of course unique.

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Estimate SFr. 1,000,000 - 1,500,000



# The “Treskilling” Yellow





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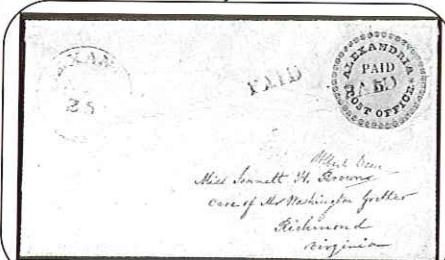
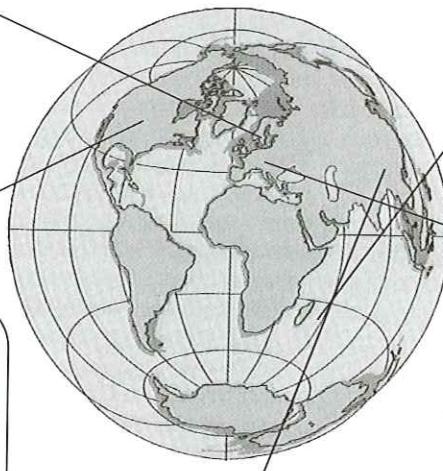
Highest price ever achieved  
for a single stamp.  
SFr. 1,877,500 (1990)



Highest price ever achieved for a philatelic item.  
SFr. 5.75 millions (1993)



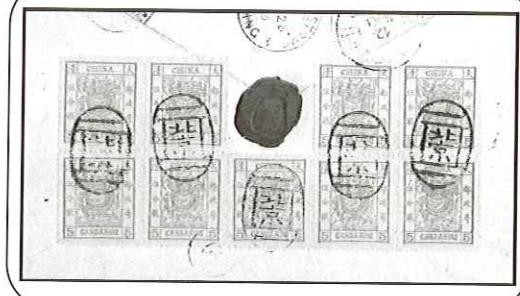
Highest price ever achieved for a  
British Commonwealth stamp.  
SFr. 1,725,000 (1993)



Highest price ever achieved for  
a single USA item.  
US\$ 1 million (1981)



Highest price ever achieved for a Swiss  
item. SFr. 805,000 (1991)



Highest price ever achieved for an Asian cover.  
SFr. 322,000 (1984)

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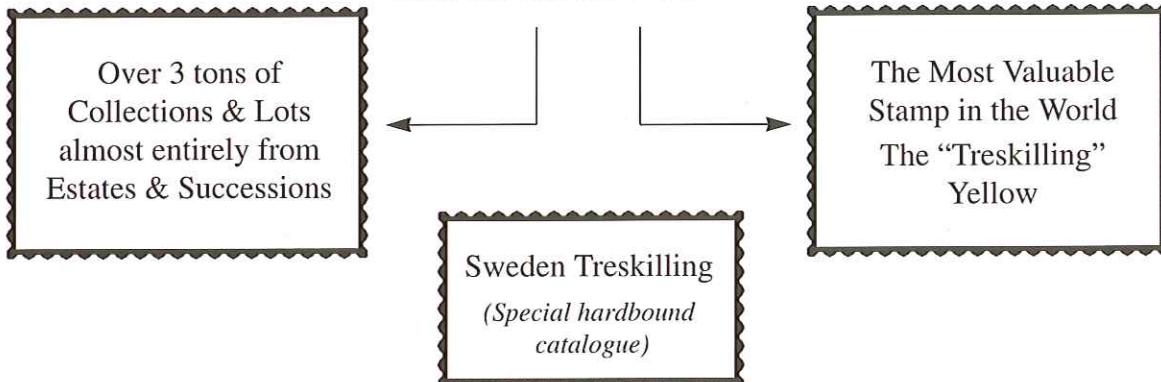


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David Feldman

November 1996

The "Treskilling" Yellow

25

# INFORMATIONS IMPORTANTES A L'INTENTION DES ENCHERISSEURS

1. La mention "OFFRE" indique que l'estimation est laissée à la discréption des enchérisseurs en raison de la quantité des timbres regroupés dans le lot ou du caractère exceptionnel de ceux-ci.
2. Dans la plupart des cas, les offres devraient être supérieures à l'estimation pour avoir de bonnes chances de succès.
3. Si vous ne pouvez pas participer à la vente personnellement, veuillez nous faire parvenir vos offres par écrit le plus rapidement possible. Nous nous occupons de toutes les enchères avec

la plus grande discréption et veillons à la sauvegarde de vos intérêts, comme si vous étiez dans la salle de vente! L'adjudication se fait au prix le plus bas possible et non pas nécessairement au maximum de votre offre écrite. Par exemple, vous faites une offre de SFr. 400 pour un lot dont l'estimation est de SFr. 200 et pour lequel la meilleure offre que nous ayons, à part la vôtre, s'élève à SFr. 300; ainsi vous obtiendrez le lot au prix de la surenchère suivante, c'est-à-dire au prix de SFr. 320.

4. La vente se déroule dans diverses langues, en fonction des exigences des enchérisseurs.

# CONDITIONS GENERALES APPLICABLES A LA VENTE AUX ENCHERES

La présente vente aux enchères est publique et la participation à celle-ci 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:** 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 marge, de la dentelle, 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 sur place:** Tous les lots peuvent être examinés, avant et pendant la vente, aux horaires indiqués dans le catalogue de vente. 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 au état où ils se trouvent lors de l'adjudication, indépendamment de la description figurant dans le catalogue.

## 2. LES OFFRES D'ENCHERES

**2.1 Chaque offre d'enchère doit être supérieure à celle formulée précédemment selon l'échelle suivante:**

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

Les offres se situant entre ces montants seront arrondies à la surenchère supérieure. L'encherisseur 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.** est autorisée à enchérir pour le compte d'acheteurs qui lui font parvenir des offres d'enchères écrites. 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 un vendeur fixe des prix de réserve pour certains de ses lots, il sera alors considéré comme un acheteur et la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. enchérira pour le compte de celui-ci jusqu'à concurrence des prix de réserve fixés.

**2.3** Les offres d'enchères écrites reçues par DAVID FELDMAN S.A. avant la vente, sont dans tous les cas prioritaires sur les offres d'enchères faites dans la salle de vente. L'encherisseur 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 francs suisses. Les offres d'enchères libellées en d'autres monnaies seront converties en francs suisses 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'encherisseur 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 ENCHERES

**3.1** La vente aux enchères se déroule sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente qui n'assume cependant aucune responsabilité quelconque de ce chef.

**3.2 Prérrogatives 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'encherisseur 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 L'adjudication:** Chaque lot est adjugé au plus offrant pour le compte de son vendeur respectif. Une commission de 15% est facturée en sus du prix d'adjudication par la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. A la tombée du marteau, les profits et risques des lots ainsi adjugés passent à l'encherisseur 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 et de la commission due.

### TVA (Taxe à la vente) - Note Indicative:

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 6.5% sur le prix d'achat.

**3.5 Paiement:** Les adjudicataires présents sont tenus de payer comptant en francs suisses le prix

d'achat et la commission contre remise de la marchandise acquise. Le paiement en monnaies étrangères 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 express 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 adjugés qui ne seront remis à leurs acheteurs qu'à réception par la Maison 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, dans tous les cas à ses frais; la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. assure, de manière usuelle, la marchandise pour le transit, les frais d'assurance étant également à la charge de l'acheteur.

**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 acquiert le solde encore dû en mensualités égales sur une période de 6 mois maximum. Un intérêt annuel 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 Etende 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 lié 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. Les résultats de l'expertise pour laquelle un délai a été accordé doivent parvenir à DAVID FELDMAN S.A. dans les trois mois à compter de la date de la vente aux enchères. 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 parvenues 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 reconnaît, assumant toute responsabilité en cas d'erreur, juge que le timbre a été falsifié, il peut le marquer en conséquence; les signes "FAUX" ou "FALSIFIÉ" ne constituent pas alors une altération du lot. En présence d'une telle réclamation la Maison DAVID FELDMAN S.A. se réserve le droit de demander selon la libre appréciation une ou plusieurs expertises subsequentes 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 agréé 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.

**4.4 Paiement tardif:** Si le paiement du prix d'achat 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, la Maison 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 le paiement des montants dus et/ou d'éventuels dommages-intérêts. Un intérêt + frais moratoire de 18% l'an sera perçu sur toute somme due par l'acheteur 30 jours après la date de la vente aux enchères. Le débiteur défaillant perd en outre tout droit de réclamation tel que prévu sous chiffre 4 ci-dessus.

## 5. DROIT APPLICABLE ET FOR COMPETENT

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, la Maison 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.



David Feldman

# BIDDERS - VERY IMPORTANT

1. "OFFER" indicates that the estimation is left to the discretion of bidders in view of the quantity, special character or quality of a lot.
2. Bids should be, in most cases, above the estimate to have a good chance of success.
3. If you cannot attend the auction personally, please send us your bids as early as possible. All bids are treated with the greatest discretion and in your best interest, as if you

# CONDITIONS OF SALE

This auction takes place publicly. Participation 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 in auction lots taking place outside the sale. DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organiser of the auction, acts as an agent only and is not liable for any default(s) of purchaser(s) and/or vendor(s).

## 1. THE AUCTION LOTS ARE OFFERED

**1.1 As presented in the auction catalogue:** 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, centring, postmarks and all other visible attributes. The description of the lots mentions if the items are signed by recognised experts and/or accompanied by expert certificates.

**1.2 As viewed:** Before and during the auction sale, all lots may be examined as scheduled in the auction catalogue. Persons attending the auction and/or who have viewed any lots before the auction and/or bidders' representatives and auction agents 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 bidding steps are as follows:

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

Bids in-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. is authorised to bid for clients in accordance with their bidding instructions. 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.

**2.3** Written bid orders received by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. before the auction sale have priority over room bids in every case. 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 printed estimate price. Bids must be in Swiss francs. Bids made in other currencies will be converted into Swiss francs 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** The auction will be held under the control of the relative city council as supervising authority. The participating head of council, the council and the county refuse any liability.

**3.2 Prerogatives of David Feldman S.A.:** DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may withdraw, group differently, divide or refuse to knock down any lot of this sale. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to refuse any bid orders and/or to refuse admittance to the auction room, at its discretion, to anybody whatsoever. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. cannot be held responsible for any physical accident that may occur on the premises of the auction.

**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 this auction. This responsibility is notably applicable for the verification of the condition and for the payment of bought lots.

**3.4 Adjudication:** Each lot is sold on behalf of the respective owner to the highest bidder. In addition to the sale price, the buyer pays a commission of 15%. On the fall of the gavel, liability for the knocked-down lots passes to the bidder whose bids have been accepted. The lots are given to the buyer when the sale price and commission are paid in full.

### TVA (Sales Tax) - Notes for guidance:

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 TVA at 6.5% of the purchase price.

**3.5 Payment:** In the case of buyers attending in person, sale price plus commission are due for immediate payment in Swiss francs against delivery of the lots. Payment in foreign currencies is accepted at the rates of exchange of the day as quoted by one of the principal banks. The mail bidders who were successful and the buyers attending the auction in

were in the auction room. The knocking down of a lot will be done at the lowest possible price, and not necessarily at your highest bid. For example, on a lot EST.SF 200, you bid SF 400, and the best bid beneath yours is SF 300, you will obtain the lot at the next bid which is, in this case, SF 320.

**4.** The auction takes place in many languages, depending on the attendance of the room.

person with whom it has been expressly agreed that they pay after the sale, are due to pay the sale price and the commission on receipt of the auction invoice. In these cases, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. keeps the adjudicated lots which are delivered to the buyers on full settlement of their account. Delivery of the purchased lots by post or any other means if instructed by the buyer including cost of normal transit insurance cover is at the expense of the buyer.

**3.6 Special credit facility:** DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may offer a special credit facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a minimum of 25% of the total invoice on receipt, 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 credit 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 this 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 the auction 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. 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. The results of the expertise for which an extension was agreed must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within 3 months of the auction date. No further extension of the period will be considered without the express agreement in writing 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 expertises. 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 adjudication 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% 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.

**4.4 Late Payment:** If the payment of the adjudicated 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. An annual charge on overdue payment of at least 18% 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.

## 5. APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION

This auction as well as any rights and obligations arising therefrom shall be governed exclusively by Swiss law. Any legal action or proceeding with respect to this auction 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.



# BIETER - WICHTIGE MITTEILUNG

1. Die Anmerkung " GEBOT" heisst, dass wir die Schätzung dem Bieter überlassen, in Anbetracht des Umfangs, der Besonderheit oder der Qualität des Loses.
2. Wir glauben nicht, dass Gebote unter dem Schätzwaert Aussicht auf Erfolg haben.
3. Falls Sie persönlich an der Versteigerung nicht teilnehmen können, bitten wir Sie, uns Ihre Gebote sobald wie möglich zukommen zu lassen. Alle Gebote werden mit grösster Diskretion und streng interessenwährend behandelt - als ob Sie persönlich anwesend

wären. Der Zuschlag eines Loses erfolgt zum tiefstmöglichen Preis und nicht unbedingt zu Ihrem höchsten Gebot; z. B. der Schätzwert eines Loses beträgt SFR 200, Sie bieten SFR 400, und das Höchstgebot unmittelbar unter dem Ihrigen beträgt SFR 300, erhalten Sie in diesem Fall den Zuschlag des Loses für SFR 320.

4. Je nach Bedarf der anwesenden Versteigerungsteilnehmer kann die Auktion in mehreren Sprachen durchgeführt werden.

## VERSTEIGERUNGSBEDINGUNGEN

Die Versteigerung erfolgt öffentlich. Beteiligung setzt die vollständige Annahme nachstehender Bedingungen, sowie der sich daraus ergebenen 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 dargestellt:** Losbeschreibungen werden mit grösster Sorgfalt und nach bestem Gewissen vorgenommen, jedoch ohne Verbindlichkeit. Fotographien 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 besichtigt werden. Bei Auktionsteilnehmern und/oder Personen, 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:

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

Gebote, die zwischen diesen Stufen liegen, werden der nächst höheren Steigerungsstufe angepasst. 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.

**2.3** Vor der Auktion bei DAVID FELDMAN S.A. eingegangene schriftliche Gebote haben absoluten Vorrang vor Saalgeboten, Kunden, die der DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Kaufaufträge gegeben haben, können Alternativangebote abgeben und/oder die Auftragssumme im voraus begrenzen. "Buy" ("Zum Kauf") Gebote werden bis zum Zehnfachen des gedruckten Schätzwertes mitgesteigert. Gebote sind in Schweizer Franken abzugeben. Sollten diese jedoch in fremden Währungen erfolgen, so werden die Beträge bei Empfang zum Tageskurs in Schweizer Franken umgerechnet. Gebote haben bis zu mindestens 60 Tagen nach Versteigerungsdatum Gültigkeit. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. behält es sich vor, Bieter Lose bis zum Ablauf dieser Frist in Rechnung zu stellen, wobei sofortige Zahlung fällig ist.

### 3. DIE VERSTEIGERUNG

**3.1** Die Versteigerung erfolgt unter der Mitwirkung des zuständigen Gemeindeammannates als aufsichtsführende Behörde. Der mitwirkende Gemeideammann, die Gemeinde und der Staat können nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

**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 ergebenen Verpflichtungen als Solidarschuldner. Diese Verbindlichkeit betrifft hauptsächlich die Qualitätsprüfung und Bezahlung gekaufter Lose.

**3.4 Zuschlag:** Jedes Los wird dem Meistbietenden zu Gunsten des Einlieferers zugeschlagen. Zur Zuschlagsumme wird ein Aufgeld von 15% erhoben. Beim Zuschlag geht das Risiko der erstelgerten 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)

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 Aufzuhopplere erhalten.

Falls unsere Kunden wünschen ihre Käufe in der Schweiz zu behalten, wird ihnen MWST von 6,5% auf den Kaufpreis aufgeschlagen.

**3.5 Zahlung:** Kaufpreis und Aufgeld sind in Schweizer Franken bei Versteigerungsteilnehmern sofort am Kauftag gegen Aushändigung der Lose fällig. Zahlungen in fremden 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 erstelgerten 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.

**3.6 Kreditgewährung:** DAVID FELDMAN S.A. ist gegebenenfalls bereit, Käfern Kredit 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 Käufer am Ende jedes Monats, vom Auktionsdatum, berechnete Zins beträgt 1%. Bei Kreditgewährung hält DAVID FELDMAN S.A. die erstelgerten 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 erstelgerten Lose müssen jedoch innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem Versteigerungsdatum eingehen.

**3.7 Pfandrecht:** Bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung der ausstehenden Schuldt 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.

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**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 Prüfresultate, 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, Prüfresultate sowie andere Mitteilungen, die innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen Fristen eintreffen, werden von DAVID FELDMAN S.A. in Betracht gezogen.

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## David Feldman

(With prices realised)

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(No. of lots: 520) 50
2. Antarctica, *May 1990*  
The "Discovery" Collection (also important  
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3. Australia, *November 1987*  
(including the Grand Prix Victoria Collection)  
(No. of lots: 1,422) 50
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The Joseph Hackmey award-winning  
Collection (No. of lots: 338) 50
5. Brazil, *November 1987*  
The Amazon Collection (No. of lots: 337) 50
6. France, *November 1986*  
La Collection Gallia 1849-52  
(No. of lots: 205) 50
7. Greece, *June 1992*  
The "Hellas" Collection (No. of lots: 433) 50
8. Latin America, *November 1993*  
(including Grand Prix Collections of Brazil,  
Uruguay & Venezuela plus Large Gold Medal  
Collection of Paraguay)  
(No. of lots: 1,201) 50
9. Mauritius, *November 1993*  
The Kanai Mauritius Collection, hardbound,  
luxury presentation case, with supplement  
by A. J. Rudge  
(No. of lots: 452) 100
10. Middle East, *November 1987*  
(including the Dr. A. Kaczmarczyk Collection of  
Saudi Arabia) (No. of lots: 927) 50
11. Norway, *June 1992*  
The Konsortium 1 Collection, hardbound  
(No. of lots: 234) 50
12. Palestine, *November 1985*  
The Manuela Grand Prix (No. of lots: 9) 20
13. Scandinavia, *May 1990*  
(including the John Ahlstrom Sweden & the  
1855 3 Skilling Error of Colour (No. of lots: 560) 50
14. Scandinavia, *November 1992*  
(including Norway Konsortium 2)  
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15. Serbia, *November 1986*  
The Alexander Gold Medal Collection  
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16. Spain, *May 1989*  
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Price SFr.	Price SFr.
18. Switzerland, <i>Helvetica 1, November 1991</i> Hardbound, Switzerland Cantonals (No. of lots: 83)	50
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1. British Empire, <i>3.4.63</i> Antigua, Dominica, Gambia, Ceylon (with photo plates)	
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David Feldman

November 1996

The "Treskilling" Yellow

29



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# David Feldman

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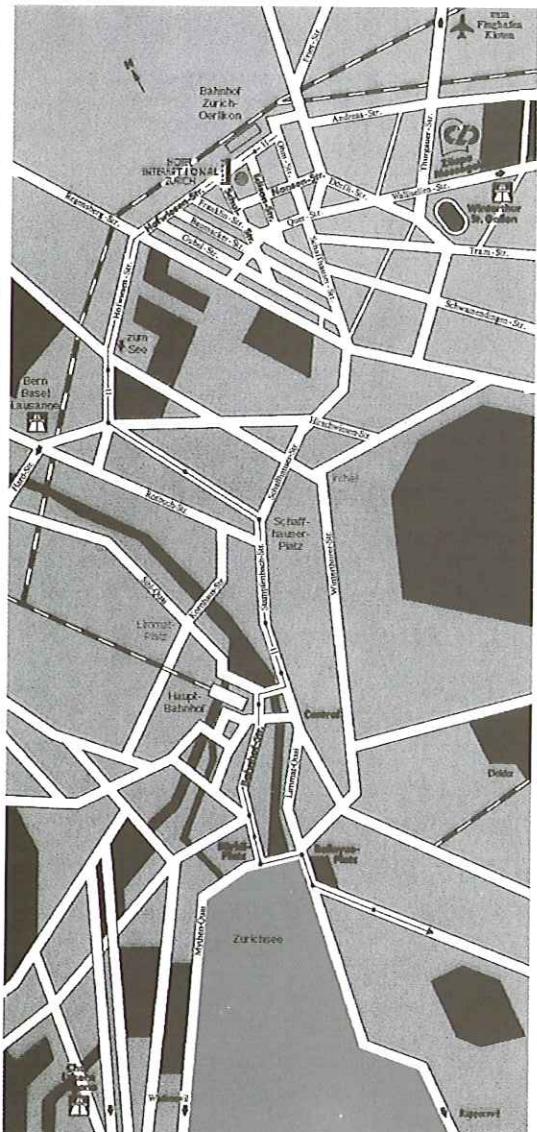




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