

Spain Three known



Top left: the 2 reales blue in the Tapling Collection.
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Bottom left: the 2 reales blue sold by Afinsa in 1995 for \$ 450.000

Spain - 2 reales blue - 1851

The second issue of postage stamps for Spain appeared in 1851 with six values, including the 2 reales in red, and 6 reales in blue. The 2 reales error of colour was caused by the accidental insertion of a 2 reales cliché in the printing plate of the 6 reales. This was then printed in blue giving the error. The first specimen of this error to be known to collectors was acquired in 1867 by W. Westoby, one of the leading philatelists of his day. Westoby's 2 reales blue went into the collection formed by Thomas Key Tapling when he bought Westoby's collection of stamps in or about 1884 and passed together with his collection to the British Museum, in 1891

A second copy was acquired by Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary before 1899. In 1924 was sold in auction for £ 1,830 and bought by Hugo Griebert for Arthur Hind. In 1935 was sold by Harmer auction for £ 950. In 1958 was sold by Willy Balasse for Bfr. 620.000 and the same dealer sold it again in 1974 to a Spanish collector for £ 67,000. In 1974 was finally sold privately by Galeria Filatelica, Barcelona, for \$ 450,000.

Then, in 1899, the 2 reales had been found in a pair with the 6 reales, in used condition, and sold again to Ferrary in the same year. In 1922, during the sale of the Ferrary collection, the pair was bought by Griebert for £ 2,396. Both the pair and the single passed into the collection of Arthur Hind, where they remained for more than ten years. At the Hind sale on 25th March 1935 the pair realised £2,200 bought by Dr. J. Ramberg. Successfully sold to King Karol of Romania, in 1950 was bought by René Berlingin through the Agency of Harmer Rooke & Co. In 1964 the pair was sold to Manolo Galvez for \$ 21.000, whose widow, Rafaela, inherited it.

Spagna - 2 reales blu - 1851

La seconda serie di Spagna fu emessa nel 1851, composta da sei valori, tra i quali il 2 reales rosso e il 6 reales blu. L'errore sul 2 reales blu fu causato dall'inserimento accidentale del cliché del 2 reales nella tavola del 6 reales. Il primo esemplare di questo errore fu acquistato da W. Westoby, un noto collezionista dell'epoca. Questo esemplare finì nella collezione di Thomas Tapling all'incirca nel 1884, e donata al British Museum nel 1891. Fa tuttora parte della omonima collezione conservata oggi alla British Library.

Un'altro esemplare fu acquistato dal grande collezionista Philippe Ferrary prima del 1899. Nel 1924 fu venduto all'asta per 1,830 £ e acquistato da Hugo Griebert per conto di Arthur Hind. Nel 1935 fu venduto dalla Harmers per 950 £. Nel 1958 fu venduto in asta da Willy Balasse per 620.000 Fr. Belgi e lo stesso commerciante lo rivendette una seconda volta nel 1974 ad un collezionista spagnolo per 67.000 £. Nello stesso anno fu messo in asta in Spagna e venduto per \$ 450.000.

Nel 1899 poi, fu trovato il 2 reales in coppia con il 6 reales, entrambi stampati in blu. Fu acquistata da Ferrary che già possedeva un singolo. Nel 1922, nel corso dell'asta delle collezioni di Ferrary, la coppia fu venduta a Griebert per 2,396 sterline e finì nella collezione Hind, ove rimase per una decina d'anni. Quando fu venduta la sua collezione, la coppia realizzò 2,200 sterline e fu acquistata dal Dr. J. Ramberg. Finì successivamente nella collezione di Re Karol di Romania e nel 1950 fu comprata da René Berlingin tramite la Harmers & Rooke. Nel 1964 la coppia fu acquistata dallo spagnolo Manolo Galvez per \$ 21.000 e attualmente si dovrebbe trovare in possesso della sua vedova.

Right: in 1899 a great find was made. In a block of 14 of the 6 reales blue, in used condition, one of the stamp bore the word "dos" instead of "seis". The fact that the 2 reales had been found in a pair with 6 reales disposed of the theory that it was an error of colour and the variety was admitted to the catalogues..

Baden - 9 kreuzer green - 1851

In the old German State of Baden during 1851, some stamps clearly denominated "9" kreuzer were printed on the green paper, normally used exclusively for the 6 kreuzer value, instead of black on rose-lilac as the 9 kreuzer. It is an error of paper colour of which only four authenticated examples have been recorded during the 150 years and more after the issue was made. The configuration of the numerals which form the central feature of the stamp's design is identical on the 6 and 9 kreuzer except that in their correct positions they are inverted in relation to each other; therefore it is almost certain that the error occurred because the press operator viewed the printing plate of the 9 kreuzer upside down when selecting the colour of paper to be used.

The first of the four examples mentioned is on piece, cancelled "2" in circles of Achern, and has been offered once at auction by G. Gilbert and H. Köhler in 1908 in Paris and was sold to the famous philatelist Theodore Champion. One of the two letter known has the 9 kreuzer green cancelled "41" in circles on small folded letter from Altdorf to the Barons of Türckheim in Karlsruhe (who later became the Baden Envoys to Berlin). Alongside the circular date stamp "Ettenheim 25 August 1851". This cover was sold in March 16, 1985 by H.Köler in Wiesbaden, during the famous John R. Boker Jr. sale, for \$ 1,768,130. An almost identical item from the same correspondence but posted on July 20, 1851 in the neighbouring town of Orschweier (the Türckheim Family Estate in Altdorf lies between Ettenheim and Orschweier) was acquired by the Reichspostmuseum and can today be seen in the Bundespostmuseum. The last known example of the 9 kreuzer is in unused condition. In 1919 was described in an auction as "...printing error with full original gum" but was unsold. In 1991 was sold by David Feldman in a "Rarities of the World" auction for SFr. 690,000 (\$492,000). The stamp was sold again by Greg Manning in 2002 at New York for \$575,580.

Baden - 9 kreuzer verde - 1851

Nel corso dell'emissione 1851 di Baden, furono stampati alcuni esemplari del 9 kreuzer sulla carta verde del 6 kreuzer anziché sulla quella color rosa-lilla del valore originale. Si conoscono solo quattro esemplari di questa rara varietà: il primo è un frammento con l'esemplare annullato dal timbro a cerchi e numero "2" di Achern. Questo pezzo fece parte, nel 1919, della collezione del famoso Theodore Champion che per averlo sborsò 15,500 SFr.

Esistono poi due lettere affrancate col 9 kreuzer verde: una fa parte della raccolta esposta al Museo Postale di Berlino, e l'altra appartiene ad un collezionista che l'ha acquistata nell'asta della collezione John Boker jr. nel 1985 per \$ 1,768,130.

Il quarto esemplare del 9 kreuzer è conosciuto allo stato di nuovo e fu proposto in una asta in Germania nel 1919, ma fu invenduto. Nel 1987, nel corso della manifestazione Mondiale CAPEX di Toronto, fu offerto ad un collezionista tedesco e nel 1991, inserito nel catalogo d'asta "Rarità di tutto il mondo" di David Feldman, realizzò 690,000 Franchi Svizzeri. Ancora offerto in asta pubblica nel 2002 dall'americano Greg Manning, fu venduto a New York per \$575,580.

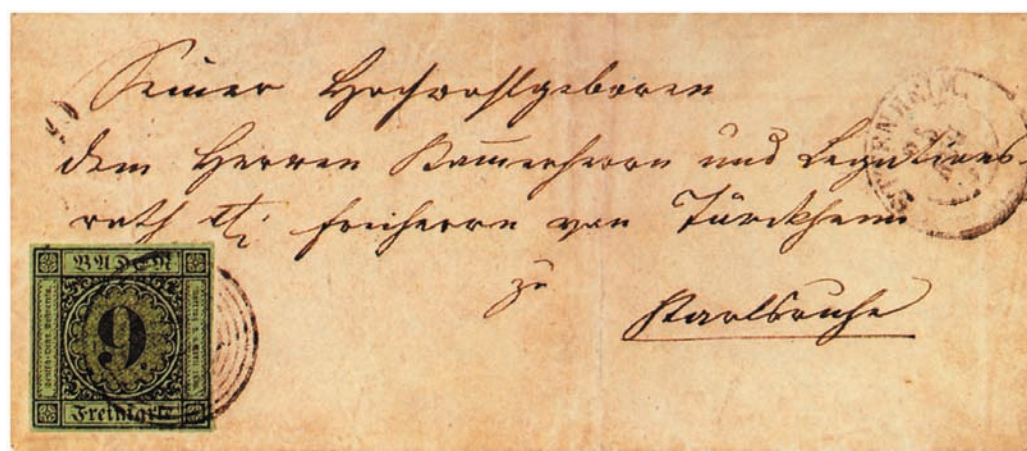
Baden Four known



The 9 kreuzer green in unused condition. Was sold by D. Feldman in 1991 and Greg Manning in 2002.



Piece franked with 9 kreuzer error of colour, cancelled "2" in circles of Achern. Ex Champion collection.



Left: this cover, first in the Ferrari collection, was sold in 1922 by Gilbert in Paris for 120.000 Fr. and passed through the Berlin dealers M. Kurt Maier and Philipp Kosack into the Alfred H. Caspary collection, from which John R. Boker acquired it in 1956.